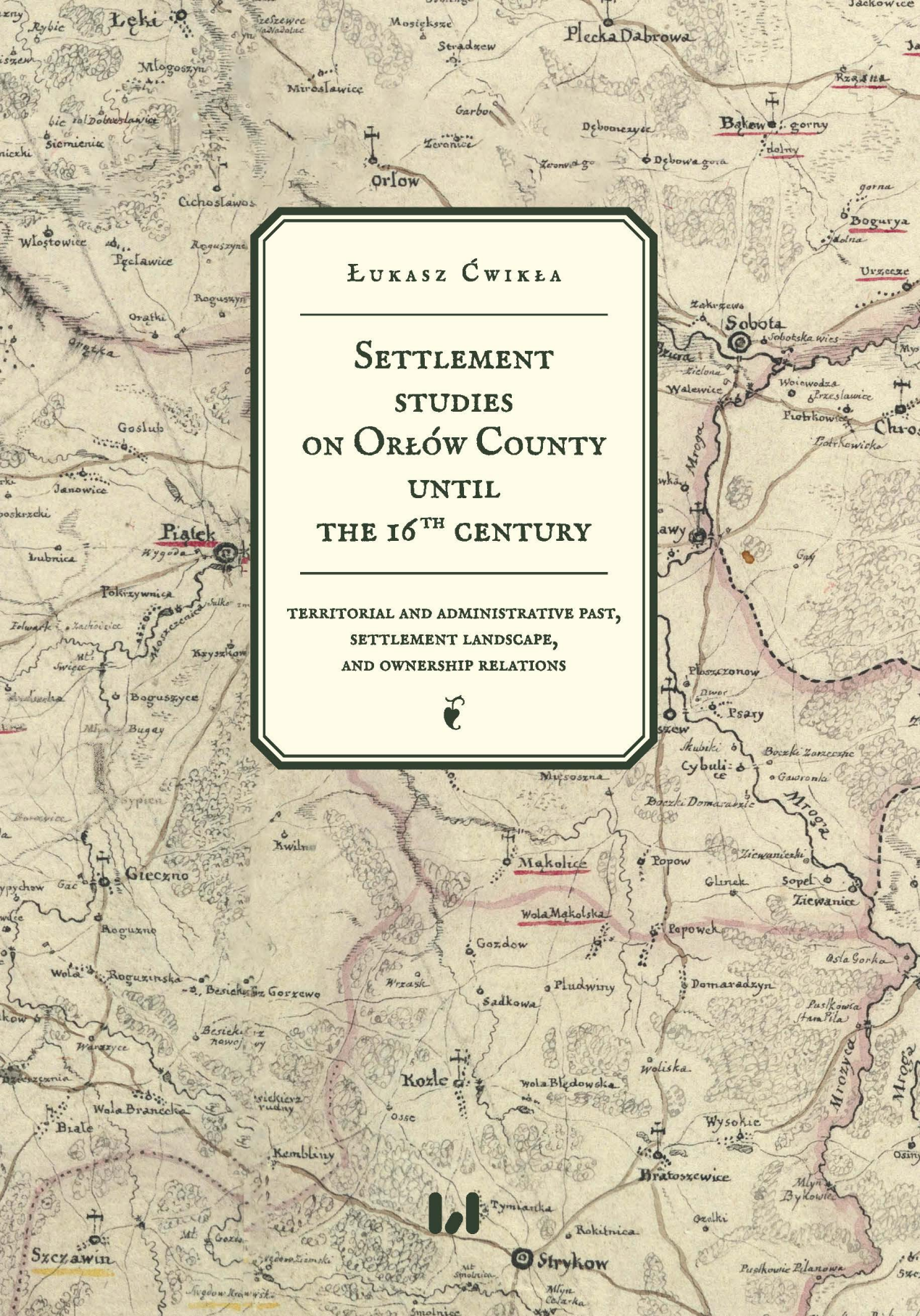


ŁUKASZ ĆWIKŁA

SETTLEMENT  
STUDIES  
ON ORŁÓW COUNTY  
UNTIL  
THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PAST,  
SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPE,  
AND OWNERSHIP RELATIONS



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STUDIES  
ON ORŁÓW COUNTY  
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WYDAWNICTWO  
UNIWERSYTETU  
ŁÓDZKIEGO

ŁUKASZ ĆWIKŁA

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TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PAST,  
SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPE,  
AND OWNERSHIP RELATIONS



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## INTRODUCTION

Łęczyca Voivodeship, including Orłów County, has been an integral part of the Kingdom of Poland since the times of Kazimierz the Great. It was the smallest in the Kingdom, with Orłów being the centre of political and administrative activity (land courts).



**Map 1.** Łęczyca Voivodeship in the 15<sup>th</sup> century

**Source:** prepared by Ł. Ćwikła

Research on smaller historical regions such as lands, voivodeships, or counties is already well-established in Polish historiography and has remained within the scope of interest for subsequent generations of historians.<sup>1</sup> It should be

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<sup>1</sup> The following publications can serve as examples: F. Bujak, *Studia nad osadnictwem Małopolski*, Kraków 1905 [reprint: Poznań 2001], p. 265; S. Zajączkowski, *Uwagi*



noted that research on small territorial and administrative units is also carried out abroad.<sup>2</sup> Due to its analysis of the settlement and ownership structure in Orłów County, this study obviously fits into that trend.

The primary aim of this monograph is to reconstruct the settlement structure in Orłów County and highlight certain proprietary issues in the late Medieval period relating to the most prominent gentry families of Bielawski, Dobrzeliński, Plecki, Słoński, Sobocki, Żychelski/Żychliński. To date, they have not been given due attention, except for the Słoński family, which has been studied by Jan Bieniak. Some of those families' members have been marginally treated by other authors as well. The Oporowski family has, in turn, been comprehensively discussed by Tomasz Pietras.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, for obvious reasons, they are not covered in this study.

The study comprises the late Medieval period, from the 14<sup>th</sup> century on, except for the settlements for which earlier records exist. The final caesura is constituted by the year 1501, although it must be noted that this time frame has often been extended when referring to source material from later periods.

The county in question has been extensively studied by Stanisław Marian Zajączkowski in his publications,<sup>4</sup> among which the one comprising the

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*nad osadnictwem dawnych ziem łęczyckiej i sieradzkiej (do przełomu XI i XII w.), "Rocznik Łódzki" 1964, vol. 9 (12), p. 165–199; idem, Studia nad osadnictwem dawnych ziem łęczyckiej i sieradzkiej w XII–XIV w. Uwagi i spostrzeżenia, "Studia z Dziejów Osadnictwa" 1966, vol. 4, p. 5–85; S.M. Zajączkowski, Studia nad wielowioskową własnością szlachecką w Łęczyckiem i Sieradzkim i jej rola w osadnictwie (od końca XIV do połowy XV w.), "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" 1966, yearbook 14, no. 2, p. 179–208; J. Wroniszewski, Szlachta ziemi sandomierskiej w średniowieczu. Zagadnienia społeczne i gospodarcze, Poznań–Wrocław 2001, p. 260; J. Malinowska, Studia osadnicze na obszarze powiatu brzezińskiego do połowy XVI wieku, Toruń 2001, p. 132. A more detailed compilation of literature on settlement has been prepared by J. Laberschek (Średniowieczne osadnictwo ziemi miechowskiej. Ujęcie syntetyczne, "Małopolska. Regiony, regionalizmy, małe ojczyzny" 2020, vol. 22, p. 9–10, fn. 1–4).*

<sup>2</sup> C. Carpenter, *Locality and polity. A study of Warwickshire landed society, 1401–1499*, Cambridge 1992, p. 812; E. Acheson, *A gentry community. Leicestershire in the fifteenth century, c.1422–c.1485*, Cambridge 2002, p. 290.

<sup>3</sup> T. Pietras, *Oporowscy herbu Sulima. Kariera rodziny możnowładczej w późnośredniowiecznej Polsce*, Łódź 2013, p. 321.

<sup>4</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Sieć parafialna na obszarze przedrozbiorowego powiatu orłowskiego do początków XVI wieku*, Kutno 2001, p. 81; idem, *Powiat orłowski w średniowieczu i początkach ery nowożytnej, [in:] Oporów. Stan badań II. Materiały sesji naukowej zorganizowanej 10 listopada 2003 r. z okazji 550-lecia Konwentu Ojców Paulinów w Oporowie oraz*

1570s is especially noteworthy.<sup>5</sup> Despite its many unquestionable virtues, the author's search is limited to printed sources. Thus, a perfect opportunity has arisen to make some corrections and give a broader view of the settlement landscape in Orlów County based on handwritten sources. Needless to say, Stanisław Marian Zajączkowski's work was an ideal starting point for a more in-depth analysis.

The manuscripts of Łęczyca Voivodeship court registers constitute the base source of this study. They include Łęczyca town and county registers, Brzeziny county registers, and Orlów county registers, all of which can be found in AGAD (Central Archives of Historical Records) resources. Thanks to them, one can follow the settlement processes and describe the land ownership structure at that time. Invaluable as they are, it should be noted that the examination of some handwritten records presents some difficulty, as some pages have been removed and accidentally attached to other books. This also applies to Orlów court county records, which are fundamental to our study. Moreover, Łęczyca and Orlów court county registers stop in the year 1454, and after a time gap, record keeping is resumed in the 1460s.<sup>6</sup> The book of Gniezno chapter turned out to be a valuable source as well because it allowed dating some settlement points to earlier times (the 1360 document by Jarosław, the archbishop of Gniezno regarding the establishment of Sobota prebend).<sup>7</sup>

Other complementary sources, such as documents published in the diplomatic code, were also used.

As far as literature on the subject is concerned, the works by Stanisław and S.M. Zajączkowski were most helpful, as well as *Materiały do słownika geograficzno-historycznego dawnych ziem łęczyckiej i sieradzkiej do 1400 r.* by the same authors. Another publication important for this study is the monograph by Tadeusz Nowak, devoted to land ownership in the Łęczyca region under the rule of

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550. rocznicy śmierci fundatora Prymasa Władysława Oporowskiego, ed. G. Kin-Rzymkowska, Oporów 2008, p. 133–146.

<sup>5</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI wieku. Studia z dziejów osadnictwa, struktury własnościowej i stosunków kościelnych*, Łódź 1996, p. 282.

<sup>6</sup> Last entries into Łęczyca land registers come from 15<sup>th</sup> January 1454. In 1463, entries are resumed. In the oldest Orlów land register, entries stop on 10<sup>th</sup> January 1454 and are resumed in 1466 – AGAD, KZŁ, p. 13, p. 99v, 109; KZO, book 2A, k. 681v, 699.

<sup>7</sup> According to the definition proposed by Stanisław Zajączkowski, a settlement site is not only a settlement as such but also the land directly belonging to a given settlement – S. Zajączkowski, *W sprawie przedmiotu i problematyki badań nad dziejami osadnictwa*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" 1956, yearbook 4, no. 2, p. 218; idem, *Z zagadnień teoretycznych historii osadnictwa*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" 1960, yearbook 8, book 3, p. 362.

Władysław Jagiełło.<sup>8</sup> Finally, a range of dictionaries and *Atlas historyczny Polski* were used, too. The bibliography section includes a complete list of references and literature.

Conducting settlement and land ownership studies involve certain difficulties. Plentiful source material makes the research a laborious process. Bearing in mind the purpose of this monograph, all the settlement points recorded by the 16<sup>th</sup> century had to be traced. The disparate nature of records relating to certain settlements created even more problems as the collected material turned out to be heterogenous and of varying suitability. On the one hand, efforts had to be made to avoid repeating information already covered by S.M. Zajączkowski in his work. On the other hand, some entries in court registers were of little value unless they pertained to border disputes between settlements and contained topographic data. These two types of entries were particularly relevant for the proper mapping and identification of villages. Sometimes, analyzing the distribution of property allowed for further subdivision of the given settlement point. This in-depth source query resulted in discovering several new and valuable facts about the 16<sup>th</sup>-century settlement structure in this area. Moreover, there were settlements of similar or even identical-sounding names in the Orlów County or in other parts of Łęczyca Voivodeship. In such cases, proper identification relied on the context of each court register entry, or the people involved in it. The fact that one settlement point could change its name or disappear entirely in the course of time further added to the complexity of the task.<sup>9</sup>

Structurally, the study consists of three chapters. Chapter one presents the territorial and administrative past of Orlów County, as well as its natural conditions (forest vegetation, hydrographic network) and the road network (main and local roads have been taken into account). In this chapter, the author also deals with the network of parishes (parish affiliation quoted after Jan Łaski's *Liber beneficiorum*).

Chapter two presents an overview of all the settlement points recorded in the county before 1501 although, for the purpose of the study, some post-medieval sources have been used, namely the information gathered by Jan Łaski, 1576 tax registers and infrequent entries into Łęczyca court registers from the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The 16<sup>th</sup>-century data offered interesting comparative material for medieval sources. A settlement point needed to have its distinct topographic

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<sup>8</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska w ziemi łęczyckiej w czasach Władysława Jagiełły*, Łódź 2003, p. 609.

<sup>9</sup> The issues have been covered by T. Figlus, *Problem osad zaginionych na gruncie badań geograficzno-historycznych. Próba konceptualizacji teoretycznej i wybrane zagadnienia metodyczno-empiryczne*, "Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Folia Geographica Socio-Oeconomica" 2016, vol. 25, p. 90–98.

name to be included. Every point has been labeled with the date of the first record in written sources, its location and topographic information. Where possible, recurring erroneous observations and conclusions about certain settlements have been corrected.

As mentioned above, chapter three pertains to some land ownership problems in the context of the most prominent gentry families with property in the area in question. The analysis covered the late Middle Ages and the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The aim of this chapter is, therefore, to reconstruct the financial standing of these families. It should also be emphasized that, while discussing their assets, the families' genealogical connections were considered as well, although these issues were not the main goal of the study. All the discussed family circles could be the subject of separate analysis, and their detailed genealogies and the lives of individual people undoubtedly require further in-depth research.

The study is supplemented with annexes. Annex 1 contains a table of all the settlement points in the county until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Annex 2 comprises simplified genealogical trees of the families mentioned in chapter three.

I hope my work will complement the above-mentioned monograph by S.M. Zajączkowski to even better illustrate the medieval settlement structure in Orlów County and present some ownership relations there.

I would like to express my gratitude to Professor Jan Szymczak, who came forward with the idea to undertake further research on Orlów County. I would like to thank Professor Tadeusz Nowak for his substantive assessment, assistance, and invaluable comments on settlement and gentry ownership. His guidance allowed me to give this monograph a better shape. I am also grateful to Professor Tadeusz Grabarczyk, Head of the Department of Medieval History, for many valuable comments and professional support in the process of drawing up the grant application within the internal research grant at the University of Lodz (see below).

\* \* \*

This monograph is the outcome of the work undertaken within the research project *Settlement studies on Orlów County until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Territorial and administrative past, settlement landscape, and ownership relations*. The project was financed from the subsidy (increased by 2%) for universities that entered the Initiative of Excellence – Research University competition.



# CHAPTER I

## NATURAL CONDITIONS AND TERRITORIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE PAST OF ORŁÓW COUNTY

Orłów County was established in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, presumably during the rule of king Kazimierz the Great or just after his death. It was the smallest territorial and administrative part of Łęczyca Voivodeship. Situated in the northeastern part of the region, it was bordered by Łęczyca and Brzeziny counties. To the north, east and partly south, it was bordered by Mazovia, as Gostynin, Gąbin, and Sochaczew belonged to Rawa Voivodeship. According to Adolf Pawiński,<sup>1</sup> Orłów County covered an area of 629,8 km<sup>2</sup>, while, based on *Atlas historyczny Polski*, it stretched over 665 km<sup>2</sup>. In comparison, the neighbouring counties of Brzeziny and Łęczyca covered 1318 km<sup>2</sup> and 2343 km<sup>2</sup>, respectively.<sup>2</sup> The capital city, Orłów, was the center of political and economic activity. There, gentry court sessions were held, according to the earliest (1389) entries into the Orłów court land registers.<sup>3</sup> It must be noted, however, that the oldest entry to confirm Orłów as the venue for land court sessions dates back to 28<sup>th</sup> May 1387.<sup>4</sup>

Orłów County was an integral part of Łęczyca Voivodeship, which originated as a province and then became the Duchy of Łęczyca, established by Konrad Mazowiecki.<sup>5</sup> Thus, a significant part of the area that was to become Orłów County later was under the rule of Konrad and the subsequent dukes of Łęczyca. The south-eastern “triangle” between the Bzura and the Słudwia rivers, reaching as far as Łowicz, was originally a part of Łowicz castellany. Orłów County had been joined to Łęczyca Voivodeship before 1357. Two years later, it was expanded to

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<sup>1</sup> Historical sources, vol. 12, p. 50.

<sup>2</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie i województwo łęczyckie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, prepared by K. Chłapowski, A. Dunin-Wąsowiczowa, S.K. Kuczyński, K. Pacuski, E. Rutkowska, S. Trawkowski, M. Wilska, ed. H. Rutkowski, part 2: *Komentarz. Indeksy*, Warszawa 1998, table 2.

<sup>3</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 1–11.

<sup>4</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 473.

<sup>5</sup> J. Szymczak, *Udział synów Konrada I Mazowieckiego w realizacji jego planów politycznych*, “Rocznik Łódzki” 1980, vol. 29, p. 16; A. Teterycz-Puzio, *Konrad I Mazowiecki. Książ wielki lacki (1187/89 – 31 sierpnia 1247)*, Kraków 2019, p. 134.

include areas on the right bank of the Bzura River, where two archbishop's villages were situated (Ostrówek and Otolice). S.M. Zajączkowski emphasizes that the inclusion was influenced by some proprietary issues since the villages in that area belonged to the Zduny Tenure of the archbishops of Gniezno.<sup>6</sup>

After Konrad's death in 1247, the Duchy of Łęczyca was taken over by his son, Kazimierz, the duke of Kujawy. In the aftermath of Leszek the Black's mutiny, a new Duchy of Sieradz was established within the Duchy of Łęczyca.<sup>7</sup> This division proved to be particularly lasting in the centuries to come when those duchies became independent voivodeships that made up the Kingdom of Poland. Let us bear in mind that the Duchy of Sieradz became a voivodeship in 1339, after Przemysł Ziemomysłowic's death. The Duchy of Łęczyca achieved the same status in 1349, before the death of the last duke of Łęczyca, Władysław Grabacz.<sup>8</sup> From then on, both territories shared the fate of the Kingdom of Poland. It can be assumed, therefore, that before 1349, Orlów County had been ruled by successive dukes of Łęczyca: Władysław Łokietek and Kazimierz II from 1275 to 1288, Kazimierz II alone (1288–1294), Łokietek again (1294–1300, 1306–1327/1328) and Władysław Grabacz (1327–1349).<sup>9</sup>

One may wonder why it was Orlów that became the capital city of the newly established county. According to S.M. Zajączkowski, the natural conditions of the region were conducive to settlement and played a major role here. This small town lay in the valley of the Bzura River. The climate, with its warm summers and mild winters, was another significant factor. The rich and fertile soils of the county were pivotal for the community heavily reliant on agriculture. S.M. Zajączkowski concluded that the geographical conditions of the area of today's Orlów were "quite good and favourable to human settlement".<sup>10</sup>

The Bzura was the main river in Orlów County. Taking the whole hydrographic network of the region into account, it was of critical importance. The

<sup>6</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Zarys dziejów klucza piątkowskiego i tenuty zdunskiej arcybiskupa gnieźnieńskiego (do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI wieku)*, "Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis. Folia Historica" 1987, vol. 29, p. 14–15.

<sup>7</sup> J. Szymczak, *W sprawie tzw. buntu Leszka Czarnego w 1261 r.*, "Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego. Nauki Humanistyczno-Społeczne" 1976, ser. I, book 4, p. 49; idem, *Polityczne dzieje Sieradza do końca XVI wieku*, [in:] *Sieradz. Dzieje miasta do 1793 roku*, ed. Z. Anusik, vol. 1, Łódź–Sieradz 2014, p. 52; P. Żmudzki, *Studium podzielonego Królestwa. Książę Leszek Czarny*, Warszawa 2000, p. 144.

<sup>8</sup> T. Jurek, *Pierwsze wieki historii Łęczycy*, [in:] *Początki Łęczycy*, eds. R. Grygiel, T. Jurek, vol. 3: *W kręgu historii i historii sztuki*, Łódź 2014, p. 115–116.

<sup>9</sup> J. Szymczak, *Łęczyccy Piastowie. Książęta, księżne i księżniczki w Łęczycy w XII–XIV wieku*, Płock–Łęczyca 2019, *passim*.

<sup>10</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Uwagi o przeszłości Orłowa do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI w.*, "Rocznik Łódzki" 1996, vol. 43, p. 57.

Bzura is the left tributary of the Vistula and has its source in the area of Zgierz.<sup>11</sup> The river entered the county near the village Siemieniczki, as David Gilly's military map published in 1802–1803 in Berlin seems to suggest. There were vast swamps, initially stretching on both sides of the riverbed; near Sobota, they were mainly found on the right bank. The swamp strip went east, towards Łowicz. At this point, the Bzura branched out into many tributaries (there were seven between Maurzyce and Ostrów) creating vast swamps and marshlands.<sup>12</sup> Quite noticeably, the Bzura riverbed divided the county into two uneven parts – the northern and the southern one. Obviously, the swamp strip was an obstacle in terms of communication between the two. It was only near Sobota that moving south was easier, thanks to a bridge mentioned by Jan Łaski. As S.M. Zajączkowski emphasized, the bridge probably also existed in the Middle Ages.<sup>13</sup>



**Map 2.** The Orlów area on a Prussian military map *Special Karte von Südpreussen* by David Gilly, published in Berlin in 1802–1803

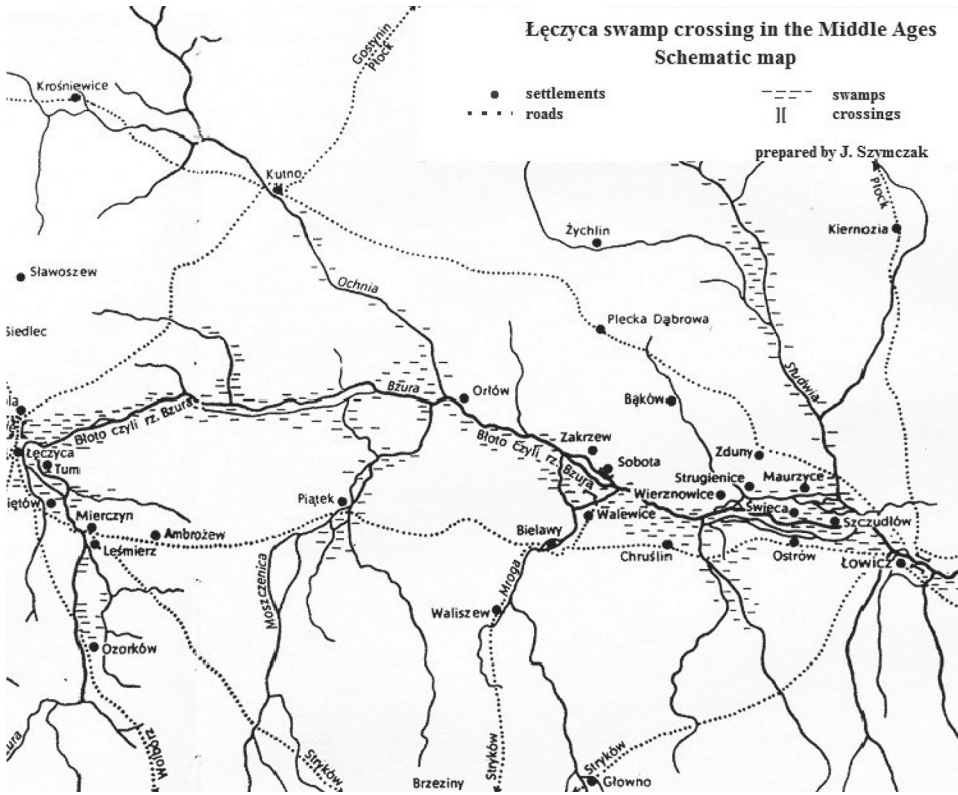
**Source:** <https://polona.pl/item/special-karte-von-sudpreussen,MTI2OTQwNjc2/42/#item> (access: 20.11.2022)

<sup>11</sup> S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *Materiały do słownika geograficzno-historycznego dawnych ziem łęczyckiej i sieradzkiej do 1400 roku*, part 1, Łódź 1966, p. 38.

<sup>12</sup> S. Zajączkowski, *O przejściach przez Błota Łęczyckie w średniowieczu*, [in:] *Ziemia i ludzie dawnej Polski. Studia z geografii historycznej*, eds. A. Galos, J. Janczak, Wrocław 1976, p. 91.

<sup>13</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI wieku. Studia z dziejów osadnictwa, struktury własnościowej i stosunków kościelnych*, Łódź 1996, p. 21.





**Map 3.** Łęczyca swamp crossings in the Middle Ages

**Source:** S. Zajączkowski, *O przejściach przez Błota Łęczyckie w średniowieczu*, [in:] *Ziemia i ludzie dawnej Polski. Studia z geografii historycznej*, eds. A. Galos, J. Janczak, Wrocław 1976, p. 89

There were other vital rivers in the county. The Ochnia was the left tributary of the Bzura with its estuary near Orlów.<sup>14</sup> In 1448, Jakub and Jan, landowners from Kłoski, sold 7.5 patches of swamp land by the Ochnia River to Jakub Stodolny for 8 *grzywnas*.<sup>15</sup> In 1476 Piotr of Gaj and Jagniątki, a lesser standard-bearer of Łęczyca, rejected the charges filed by Jakub of Jagniątki, who accused him of damaging the Ochnia dam and flooding the nearby meadows.<sup>16</sup> The Ochnia River separated Konary and Krzyżanów.<sup>17</sup> There is a 1450 entry referring to an

<sup>14</sup> *Ochnia*, [in:] SGKP, vol. 7, p. 364.

<sup>15</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 70.

<sup>16</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 72.

<sup>17</sup> T. Nowak, T. Pietras, *Łęczyccy współrodowcy Oporowskich herbu Sulima do początku XVI wieku*, Łódź 2016, p. 97.

agreement between Jakub, Jan, and Stanisław of Krzyżanów, sons of the late Bartłomiej (Łęczycza greater master of the hunt) and Budek together with Anna and Barbara, Bartłomiej's nieces. The agreement stated that Krzyżanów lands by the Ochnia River – meadows, squares, apiaries, and a small forest – were to be measured.<sup>18</sup>

The Słudwia was an equally important river, whose southern section constituted the border of the county. It flowed into the Bzura in the area of Szczudłów. The Słudwia was mentioned in the records from 1437, concerning the case of Klemens, son of Jan of Żychlin, who leased half of an old mill on the river to his uncle, Mikołaj.<sup>19</sup> An entry from 1449 discusses an agreement reached between Tomasz of Śleszyn, Castellan of Słońsk, and Klemens of Żychlin and Buszków whereby Tomasz was granted the right to fish in the Słudwia up to the border with Zielony Buszków.<sup>20</sup> A left tributary of Słudwia was the Przysowa River, with its estuary around Chochołów.

A right tributary of the Bzura River was the Mroga, whose source was in the Galków forest. It flowed into the Bzura in the vicinity of Sobota. Its first handwritten record dates to 1333, when duke Władysław Garbacz approved an exchange of fields on both banks of the river between a certain Tomasz and the archbishop of Gniezno, Janisław.<sup>21</sup> The Mroga flowed between Płoszczonów and Waliszew.<sup>22</sup> One of the entries mentions grazing land in Cybulice, which stretched all the way to the Mroga.<sup>23</sup> The river also separated the town and the village of Bielawy.<sup>24</sup>

Another feature of the county that must be mentioned here is its forest vegetation. Obviously, the afforestation of medieval Poland was extensive, reaching 50–60% of its area.<sup>25</sup> As far as Orłów County is concerned, woodlands covered the area unevenly. For example, in the north, forests occupied the central part, especially around Plecka Dąbrowa, Śleszyn, and Bedlno. On the other hand, forests were scarce in the western part of the county.<sup>26</sup> Some handwritten sources, court land, and town registers in particular mention forest complexes which were often subject to various transactions of purchase, sale, or pledge. Therefore, it would be possible to recreate the forest density in certain parts of the county but listing the records in such detail would be an incredibly time-consuming

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<sup>18</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 556–556v.

<sup>19</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 97.

<sup>20</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 177–177v.

<sup>21</sup> S. Zajązkowski, S.M. Zajązkowski, *op. cit.*, p. 211.

<sup>22</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 7v–8.

<sup>23</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 9v.

<sup>24</sup> AGAD, MK, book 21, p. 134v; MRPS III, no. 2250.

<sup>25</sup> J. Tyszkiewicz, *Ludzie i przyroda w Polsce średniowiecznej*, Warszawa 1983, p. 25.

<sup>26</sup> S.M. Zajązkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 24.

and dictionary-like type of venture. For obvious reasons, only the major forest complexes will be discussed here. To begin with, the Wrzeciona forest stretched from Mazovia, between Złaków and Grzybów, and Chochółów. Mikołaj of Żychlin bought this forest from Katarzyna of Buszków and Chochółów in 1419.<sup>27</sup> One of the later entries into Orlów court land register (1450) refers to establishing the boundaries of Chochółów and the aforementioned forest.<sup>28</sup> A statement concerning the division of property among Grzybów heirs also mentions some woods.<sup>29</sup> Slightly to the north of Grzybów, there were forests that Piotr of Żychlin pawned to Maciej of Gumino.<sup>30</sup> We also have information on other woods. S.M. Zajączkowski refers to the Jemielnica forest in the close vicinity of the village of Przewiska. In 1415, Mściśław of Przewiska sold the part of the forest that stretched from the road from Orlów up to the road to Dębowa Góra, and further to the Jemielnica forest. Moreover, in 1429, Klemens of Ostoja pawned a part of the forest to Florian of Długa Niwa.<sup>31</sup> It must be this forest complex in Przewiska that Jan of Zakrzewo yielded, according to a 1439 entry.<sup>32</sup> We also have information about a transaction whereby Dziwisz of Ostoja sold a forest near the border of Dębowa Góra for 60 *grzywnas*.<sup>33</sup> The location lets one assume the entry referred to the Jemielnica forest, too. Another woodland covered the area of Jagniątki, Szewce, and Wojszyce. According to S.M. Zajączkowski, the forest was called Nudzna.<sup>34</sup> There is a note probably pertaining to this forest stating that it had to be measured by Mikołaj of Szewce and other co-owners.<sup>35</sup> Other sources mention forests growing in the western part of the county, around Kaszew and Dobiesławice (the Malecz forest).<sup>36</sup>

Woodlands could be found in the southern part of the county as well. An entry from 1438 mentions a forest between Walewice and the Bzura River.<sup>37</sup> Mikołaj of Glinnik and Borsza of Ziewanice disputed the boundaries of their patches of land, forests, and meadows situated between Głowno and Ziewanice.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska w ziemi łęczyckiej w czasach Władysława Jagiełły*, Łódź 2003, p. 358.

<sup>28</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 557v.

<sup>29</sup> Ibidem, p. 491v.

<sup>30</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 346v.

<sup>31</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 26.

<sup>32</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 255v.

<sup>33</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 487.

<sup>34</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 26.

<sup>35</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 571.

<sup>36</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 26.

<sup>37</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 263v.

<sup>38</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 577v.

The road network also played an important role. It facilitated transport as well as trade and was one of the city-forming factors. The existing source material mentions roads and routes of national importance, as well as smaller local roads. Let us start by discussing the former. The route connecting Poznań and Mazovia via Łęczycza ran across the southern part of the county. It was called the Łowicz road (it connected Łowicz and Piątek) or the public road.<sup>39</sup> Another equally important road ran across Bielawy; it connected Piotrków and Sobota (“via Piotrkowiensi”), going through Raków, Moszczenica, Będków, Niesułków, and Bratoszewice.<sup>40</sup> A 1448 entry confirms it went around Ziewanice, Glinnik, Ziewanice Borszyn to Boczki Domaradzkie.<sup>41</sup> In the north of the county, Sobota played an important role as it was possible to cross the Bzura River there. The road led along the Mroga River, via Walewice and Bielawy, as far as Brzeziny.<sup>42</sup>

The Orlów road was of great importance as well. It ran from the capital city of Orlów, via Stanisławice to Bedlno, and via Drzewoszki to Oporów, apparently connecting Orlów and Oporów in this way.<sup>43</sup>

Source material confirms the existence of minor local roads which connected settlement sites. There are ample entries mentioning roads that led to specific towns or ran close to individual settlements. References to such roads are frequent in entries devoted to various transactions: in the 1440s, Mikołaj of Przykuty sold one of his patches located between the Żabików and Raków roads to Wincenty of Raków, for 50 *grzywnas*.<sup>44</sup> Another 1448 entry, describing an exchange of property between Wincenty and Jan of Raków, mentions a road leading from Raków to the border of Skrzyszewy.<sup>45</sup> In 1543, a public road from Tomczyce to Przewiska was mentioned.<sup>46</sup> Undoubtedly, local roads facilitated travel between settlements and played a significant role in the local community.

Orłów County lay within the borders of the Archdiocese of Gniezno, which was divided into archdeaconries. These, in turn, were subdivided into deaneries. Some local parishes belonged to the Szczawin deanery, while the

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<sup>39</sup> The road has been further discussed by S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 29.

<sup>40</sup> R. Rosin, *Dzieje Piotrkowa Trybunalskiego do przełomu XV i XVI w.*, [in:] *Dzieje Piotrkowa Trybunalskiego*, ed. B. Baranowski, Łódź 1989, s. 23.

<sup>41</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 92–92v; see S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 30.

<sup>42</sup> S. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, p. 103–104.

<sup>43</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 31–32.

<sup>44</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 444.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 545.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 662v.

remaining ones belonged to the Bedlno deanery. Parish affiliation will be discussed in more detail later in this chapter.<sup>47</sup>

Gniezno archdiocese Book of Benefice (*Liber beneficiorum*) by Jan Łaski is the main source of reference for the following account of the parish network. First of all, it should be noted that there were as many as 14 parishes in Orlów County. The Łęki parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) was situated in the western part of the County and included the following settlements: Młogoszyn, Siemienice, Siemieniczki, Lisie Jamy, Goliszew, Rybie, Konary, Rustów, Rustówek, Pawłowice, Krzyżanów, Krzyżanówek, Jagniątki Wielkie, Jagniątki Małe, Suchodoły, and Dobiesławice.<sup>48</sup> The local church was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.<sup>49</sup>

At the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Kaszewy parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) included the following settlements: Kaszewy Kościelne, Kaszewy Dworne, Kaszewy Tarnowskie, Gajew, and Szczyt. The parish church was dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle.<sup>50</sup>

Another parish – Bedlno (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) – comprised: Zbiewiec, Pniewo, Zleszyn, Grzymki, Odolin, Kamieniec, Garbów, Stanisławice Wielkie, Stanisławice Małe, Szewce Górne, Szewce Dolne, Szewce Owsiane, Kręciszki, Wioteszki, Wojszyce, Piaski, Tarnów, Groszki, Rzuski, Kielczowa, Werów, Drzewoszki Wielkie, Drzewoszki Małe, Piwki, Owsiany Młyn.<sup>51</sup> The local church was dedicated to St. Florian.<sup>52</sup>

The Oporów parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) included the following settlements: Świechowa, Jastrzębia, Jaworzyna, Kurów, Dobrzewy, Wola, Wólka Szlachecka, Kamienna, Oporówek, and Gołędzkie. The parish church was dedicated to St. Martin.<sup>53</sup> In 1453, Gniezno Archbishop, Władysław Oporowski, changed the parish church into a Pauline monastery. The archbishop's brother, Piotr Oporowski, chamberlain of Łęczycza and starost of Łowicz at that time, brought the Order of Saint Paul to his hometown and insisted on the change.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Sieć parafialna na obszarze przedrozbiorowego powiatu orłowskiego do początków XVI wieku*, Kutno 2001, p. 6.

<sup>48</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 499–500.

<sup>49</sup> Ibidem, p. 488.

<sup>50</sup> Ibidem, p. 484–485.

<sup>51</sup> A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, *Duchowieństwo parafialne w późnośredniowiecznej Polsce Centralnej. Archidiakonaty łęczycki i uniejowski*, Łódź 2014, p. 167.

<sup>52</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Sieć parafialna...*, p. 16.

<sup>53</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 493–495.

<sup>54</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Dzieje Oporowa w średniowieczu i początkach ery nowożytnej*, [in:] *Oporów. Stan badań. Materiały sesji naukowej zorganizowanej z okazji 50. rocznicy*

The Żychlin parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) comprised the following settlements: Dobrzelin, Rakowiec, Przykuty, Raków, Dobrów, Skrzyszewy Wielkie, Skrzyszewy Małe, Buszków, Buszkówek, Marszewa, Chochołów, Gumino (9 settlements), Żabików, Sokołów, Wola Księża, and Kamieniec.<sup>55</sup> The local church was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.<sup>56</sup>

Śleszynek, Biała, Zarębów, Grzybów, Igrzyska, and Zalesie belonged to the Śleszyn parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery).<sup>57</sup> According to Jan Łaski, the local church was built in a place called Sołek, on the border of Śleszyn Wielki and Śleszyn Mały (Śleszynek).<sup>58</sup>

The Plecka Dąbrowa parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) included two settlements only: Stradzew and Tomczyce.<sup>59</sup> The local church was dedicated to the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.<sup>60</sup>

The Bąków parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) was slightly bigger. According to Łaski, it comprised Bąków, Wiskienica, Rząśno, Bogoryja, Dębowa Góra, and Ostoja. The parish church was dedicated to Adalbert of Prague and St. Nicolas.<sup>61</sup>

Further south, the Sobota parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) included the following settlement sites: the town of Sobota, Sobocka Wieś, Urzeczce, Zakrzew, Zakrzewek, Przewiska, Wola Kałkowa, Gosławice, Kępadły, and Wąsosze. The local church was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, the Apostles.<sup>62</sup>

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*Muzeum w Oporowie 22 listopada 1999 roku*, Oporów 2000, p. 30–31; J. Zbudniewek, *Z dziejów kościelnych Oporowa do połowy XVI wieku*, [in:] *Oporów. Stan badań. Materiały sesji naukowej zorganizowanej z okazji 50. rocznicy Muzeum w Oporowie...*, p. 40–42; T. Pietras, *Wojewoda łęczycki Piotr z Oporowa jako polityk, gospodarz i fundator klasztoru OO. Paulinów w Oporowie*, [in:] *Oporów. Stan badań II. Materiały sesji naukowej zorganizowanej 10 listopada 2003 r. z okazji 550-lecia Konwentu Ojców Paulinów w Oporowie oraz 550. rocznicy śmierci fundatora Prymasa Władysława Oporowskiego*, ed. G. Kin-Rzymkowska, Oporów 2008, p. 52–56.

<sup>55</sup> S.M. Zajązkowski, *Sieć parafialna...*, p. 65: Kamienna has been mistakenly mentioned instead Kamieniec.

<sup>56</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 495.

<sup>57</sup> A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, *op. cit.*, p. 178.

<sup>58</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 497–498: “[...] ecclesia in loco, qui dicitur Solek”.

<sup>59</sup> S.M. Zajązkowski, *Sieć parafialna...*, p. 45.

<sup>60</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 499.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 500–501.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 503–504.

The Orlów parish church (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery) was dedicated to Corpus Christi. The parish included Miroslawice, Żeronice, Żeroniczki and Mosiębrza.<sup>63</sup>

The Oszkowice parish (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Szczawin deanery) comprised Borów, Drogusza, Łazin Wielki, Łazin Mały, Łazin Źdżarowski, double Orenice, Jasionna, Witów, Leżajna, Źdżary, Piaski, Borówek, Zawadówek, and Stradzewko. The local church was dedicated to St. Martin.<sup>64</sup>

Bielawska Wieś, Szeligi, Brzozów, Mroga, and Walewice (Rawa voivodeship) belonged to the parish of Bielawy (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Szczawin deanery). The local church was dedicated to the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.<sup>65</sup>

One of the biggest parishes in the county was Waliszew (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Szczawin deanery). The parish was made up of Psary, Psarska Wola, Płoszczonów, Skubiki, Cybulice (Chlebowice), Boczki Zarzeczne, Boczki Domaradzkie, Wola Zbrożkowa, Ziewanice, Gawronki, Sopol, Ziewaniczki, Glinnik, Popów, Popówek, Mięsośnia, Wola Gosławska, Gosławice, Orbykuły, and Warchałów.<sup>66</sup> The parish church was dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Vitalis.<sup>67</sup>

The last parish that deserves mentioning is Zduny (Łęczycza archdeaconry, Bedlno deanery), where there was only one gentry-owned town. According to Łaski, the parish included Maurzyce, Strugienice, Wierznowice, Jackowice Podwójne, Łaźniki, Ostrówek, and Szymanowice. The local church was dedicated to St. James.<sup>68</sup>

The table below presents all the parish districts in Orlów County.

**Table 1.** Parish network in Orlów County according to J. Łaski's *Liber beneficiorum*

| Parish  | Archdeaconry | Deanery | Number of settlements in the parish |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Łęki    | Łęczycza     | Bedlno  | 16                                  |
| Kaszewy | Łęczycza     | Bedlno  | 5                                   |
| Bedlno  | Łęczycza     | Bedlno  | 26                                  |
| Oporów  | Łęczycza     | Bedlno  | 11                                  |
| Żychlin | Łęczycza     | Bedlno  | 25                                  |
| Śleszyn | Łęczycza     | Bedlno  | 7                                   |

<sup>63</sup> Ibidem, p. 490.

<sup>64</sup> Ibidem, p. 492.

<sup>65</sup> Ibidem, p. 426–427; see A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, *op. cit.*, p. 184.

<sup>66</sup> A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, *op. cit.*, p. 196.

<sup>67</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 424.

<sup>68</sup> Ibidem, p. 505.

| Parish         | Archdeaconry | Deanery  | Number of settlements in the parish |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Plecka Dąbrowa | Łęczyca      | Bedlno   | 3                                   |
| Bąków          | Łęczyca      | Bedlno   | 7                                   |
| Sobota         | Łęczyca      | Bedlno   | 8                                   |
| Orłów          | Łęczyca      | Bedlno   | 5                                   |
| Oszkowice      | Łęczyca      | Szczawin | 16                                  |
| Bielawy        | Łęczyca      | Szczawin | 6                                   |
| Waliszew       | Łęczyca      | Szczawin | 21                                  |
| Zduny          | Łęczyca      | Bedlno   | 9                                   |

**Source:** author's elaboration, based on ŁLB, vol. 2, passim; S.M. Zajączkowski, *Sieć parafialna na obszarze przedrozbiorowego powiatu orłowskiego do początków XVI wieku*, Kutno 2001, passim; A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, *Duchowieństwo parafialne w późnośredniowiecznej Polsce Centralnej. Archidiakonaty łęczycki i uniejowski*, Łódź 2014, passim.

The above description of Orłów County has demonstrated that its road and hydrographic network, as well as favourable climatic conditions, facilitated settlement processes in the area. The dynamics of settlement activity will be discussed in chapter two.





## CHAPTER II

### SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPE OF ORŁÓW COUNTY UNTIL THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES

The following list of all the settlement sites in Orłów County has been compiled based on the analysis of source material, especially the so far poorly studied resource of court register manuscripts from the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

**Bąków** (Bąków parish). The village belonged to the archbishops of Gniezno. It was first mentioned in 1345, in a document issued by Jarosław, the archbishop of Gniezno, who allowed Bąków, Giżyce, and Słonowiec to be founded under Środa Śląska law.<sup>1</sup> Another source, Kazimierz the Great's document from 1357, states that those settlements had been combined into one.<sup>2</sup> The last mention of those places appeared in 1358.<sup>3</sup> In his monograph devoted to Orłów County, S.M. Zajączkowski claims that the entry from 1345 refers to Bąków Górny.<sup>4</sup> However, this statement should be questioned, similar to Jan Łaski's suggestion to identify another settlement called Bąków as Bąków Górny. In his description of this settlement site, Łaski uses a singular form of the noun ("villa mensae archiepiscopalis"); therefore, we can assume a mistake had been made in *Liber beneficiorum*. Moreover, it was only in 1592 that Bąków Górny and Dolny appeared as separate sites.<sup>5</sup> We should therefore assume that until the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, there had only been one Bąków, since medieval sources never mention its duality. For example, an entry from 1440 mentions some *lans* in Dębowa Góra to the side of Bąków.<sup>6</sup> Neither Jan Warężak nor *Atlas historyczny Polski*<sup>7</sup> mention dual Bąków, either.

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<sup>1</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery nie drukowane dokumenty arcybiskupa Jarosława z lat 1343–1372*, ed. S. Librowski, "Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne" 1986, vol. 52, no. 2.

<sup>2</sup> KDW, vol. 3, no. 1354: "Bancovo, Gyzice, Slonevo, que tres ville in unam villam que Bancovo dicitur sunt coniuncte".

<sup>3</sup> *Ibidem*, no. 1380.

<sup>4</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI wieku. Studia z dziejów osadnictwa, struktury własnościowej i stosunków kościelnych*, Łódź 1996, p. 40.

<sup>5</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Zarys dziejów klucza piątkowskiego i tenuty zduńskiej arcybiskupa gnieźnieńskiego (do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI wieku)*, "Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Folia Historica" 1987, vol. 29, p. 30, fn. 52.

<sup>6</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 422–422v.

<sup>7</sup> J. Warężak, *Rozwój uposażenia arcybiskupstwa gnieźnieńskiego w średniowieczu z uwzględnieniem stosunków gospodarczych w XIV i XV w.*, Lwów 1929, p. 49, 146; *Atlas*

**Bedlno** (Bedlno parish). The first entry referring to Bedlno dates to 1364. It is the foundation document for the village of Glina, which mentions Stefan of Bedlno.<sup>8</sup> However, S.M. Zajączkowski claimed that the first mention of Bedlno comes from 1387.<sup>9</sup> His statement should, therefore, be rendered invalid. Bedlno bordered Zleszyn.<sup>10</sup>

**Biała** (Śleszyn parish). The literature on the subject mentions Tomasz of the Doliwa coat of arms, Castellan of Słońsk, as the founder of the village which was first mentioned in 1474. Therefore, S.M. Zajączkowski's claim that Biała first appeared in J. Łaski's inventory of Gniezno archbishop's assets should be corrected.<sup>11</sup> Biała was most likely situated between Śleszynek and Zarębów.<sup>12</sup> Without any doubt, the village was established much later than other settlements in Orlów County.

**Bielawy** (Bielawy parish). The settlement belonged to the Bielawski family of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms, nicknamed Łazęka. The first reference to it comes from 1381, when Wojciech Pustolka of Bielawy of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms, Łęczyca canon, was mentioned as a witness in a document by Jan, the archbishop of Gniezno, issued in Łowicz.<sup>13</sup> Władysław Jagiełło's document from 1403 which allowed Stanisław, Łęczyca cupbearer, to establish a town, determines the position of Bielawy as "ultra oppidum Piątek".<sup>14</sup> The attempt to transform the settlement into a town failed but the new urban center in its area was granted city rights under German town law. Sources confirm that the village and the town existed side by side.<sup>15</sup> In the Middle Ages, the name **Bielawska Wieś** was not used, the

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*historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie i województwo łęczyckie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, prepared by K. Chłapowski, A. Dunin-Wąsowiczowa, S.K. Kuczyński, K. Pacuski, E. Rutkowska, S. Trawkowski, M. Wilska, ed. H. Rutkowski, part 2: *Komentarz. Indeksy*, Warszawa 1998, p. 67, 106.

<sup>8</sup> KDP, vol. 1, no. 128.

<sup>9</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 42.

<sup>10</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 697v.

<sup>11</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 498; S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 42.

<sup>12</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 3, p. 565; see J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice w średniowieczu*, [in:] *Zamek w Sadłowie na ziemi dobrzyńskiej*, ed. L. Kajzer, Rypin 2004, p. 95, fn. 487.

<sup>13</sup> KDW, vol. 3, no. 1786; see S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 42–43.

<sup>14</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Z dziejów miasta Bielaw i majątkowego kompleksu Bielawskiego od XIV do XVI w. (przyczynek do rozwoju wielkiej własności szlacheckiej)*, "Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Folia Historica" 1983, vol. 14, Annex.

<sup>15</sup> The 1493 entry mentions Stanisław Sokołowski's patrimony in the village of Bielawy ("in villa"), situated near the town of Bielawy ("oppidum") – AGAD, KGL, book 8, p. 364v.

handwritten sources mention only Bielawy (village and town), whereas the first mention of Bielawska Wieś comes from the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Another source that should be rectified is the dictionary of local Polish names which wrongly states that the village of Bielawy was established after the founding of the city.<sup>16</sup> An entry from 1505 sheds some light on the topography of Bielawy (village and town). The king entrusted brothers Jan, Stanisław, Kasper, Dzierślaw, and Jakub to build a bridge on the Mroga and establish a toll. The document mentions a public road leading from Mazovia, via Łęczycza and the Mroga River which flowed between the village and the town of Bielawy.<sup>17</sup> As a result, the village and the newly established town were divided by the river. Bielawy bordered Zakrzewo because in 1485 Wojciech, cupbearer of Łęczycza, had a court dispute over the border with Jan of Zakrzewo.<sup>18</sup>

**Boczki** (Waliszew parish). The settlement was first mentioned in handwritten sources in 1333, when Władysław Grabacz, the duke of Łęczycza and Dobrzyń, validated an exchange of fields between archbishop Janisław and Tomasz “frater Bockonys de Boczki”. The archbishop gave Tomasz “partem eiusdem hereditatis in alia parte dicti fluvii Mrocza”.<sup>19</sup> The entry indicates that the village lay on both riverbanks. Later, 16<sup>th</sup>-century sources reveal that the original village of Boczki gave rise to new settlement sites since it had multiple owners. As a result of ownership conflicts, the original settlement was broken into several parts, each with a different name. One of them, **Boczki Domaradzkie**, can be associated with the property of Paweł of Domaradzyn in the neighboring Brzeziny County. He was the deputy master of the horse (1434–1436), deputy master of the hunt (1437–1438), and deputy cupbearer of Łęczycza (1438–1454).<sup>20</sup> Another important contribution to clarifying the etymology of the name is an entry from 1448 regarding the forests that stretched from Ziewanice<sup>21</sup> to Domaradzyn borders.<sup>22</sup> Another entry refers to the separation

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<sup>16</sup> E. Borysiak, *Bielawska Wieś*, [in:] *Nazwy miejscowe Polski. Historia, pochodzenie, zmiany*, ed. K. Rymut, vol. 1, Kraków 1996, p. 171.

<sup>17</sup> AGAD, MK, book 21, p. 234v; MRPS III, no. 2250: “inter oppidum Byelawy, ex una, et villam Byelawka, partibus ab altera [...]”.

<sup>18</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 59.

<sup>19</sup> KDW, vol. 2, no. 1127.

<sup>20</sup> AGAD, KZB, book 1–2, p. 318v; Urz.II/1, p. 62–63, 65, 58; J. Malinowska, *Studia osadnicze na obszarze powiatu brzezińskiego do połowy XVI wieku*, Toruń 2001, p. 27.

<sup>21</sup> The entry probably pertains to the area that belonged to Borsza of Ziewanice because the sources say the above-mentioned forest stretched from the border of “Borschynych Zywanycz”.

<sup>22</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 92–92v.

of Paweł's Boczki (most likely Boczki Domaradzkie) and Popów.<sup>23</sup> The location of the settlement indicates so because the fact that Boczki Domaradzkie neighboured Popów is unquestionable.

As Tadeusz Nowak established, the part of Boczki which bordered Psary and Ziewanice was called Boczki Zarzeczne and first appeared in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>24</sup> In 1449, Mścichna of Boczki Zarzeczne, wife of the late Jan of Odolin, inspected the assets of Paweł, Łęczycza cupbearer, prior to some transactions involving the assets.<sup>25</sup> The same persons reappear in another entry which states that Paweł, the cupbearer of Boczki, should assign two *lans* in Boczki Zarzeczne to Mścichna.<sup>26</sup> An entry from 1481 mentions Elżbieta "de minori Boczki Zarzeczne".<sup>27</sup> The same settlement appears in 1485 in an entry mentioning Anna of Boczki Zarzeczne, wife of Jan, a Piątek townsman.<sup>28</sup>

The part of Boczki bordering Psary, Waliszew, and Mięsośnia was called Skubiki and their owners were of the Rola coat of arms.<sup>29</sup> From the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards, court registers mentioned Jakusz Skubejko.<sup>30</sup> Undoubtedly, the name Skubiki derives from Jakusz's nickname. We also know that Jakusz had four sons – Jan, Rosław, Klemens, and Mikołaj. It was the last mentioned who finalized the division of their patrimony in 1425.<sup>31</sup> This settlement site may have been created as a result of the partition.

A 1476 entry mentions Andrzej Zbrożek of Boczki aka Skubiki.<sup>32</sup> However, it is the court case in 1479 that undeniably confirmed the existence of Skubiki as a separate settlement. The land court of Orlów heard the case of Andrzej of Skubiki against Krystian of Ziewanice.<sup>33</sup> The entry made by Andrzej of Skubiki and Boczki in 1485 emphasizes the autonomy of both settlements.<sup>34</sup> The original unity of Boczki and Skubiki is echoed in the 1576 conscription register where

<sup>23</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 453.

<sup>24</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska w ziemi łęczyckiej w czasach Władysława Jagiełły*, Łódź 2003, p. 392.

<sup>25</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 556v.

<sup>26</sup> Ibidem, p. 618v.

<sup>27</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 6, p. 137.

<sup>28</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 44v.

<sup>29</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 393.

<sup>30</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 1176; S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *Materiały do słownika geograficzno-historycznego dawnych ziem łęczyckiej i sieradzkiej do 1400 roku*, part 1, Łódź 1966, p. 19.

<sup>31</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 393.

<sup>32</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 4, p. 140v.

<sup>33</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 85v.

<sup>34</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 42.

“Boczky Skubieyki” is mentioned.<sup>35</sup> The settlement has survived to this day in Łowicz County, Lodz Voivodeship, and is currently called Skubiki.<sup>36</sup>

Another settlement that originated from Boczki is **Cybulice**, the property of the Rola family. Some late 14<sup>th</sup> century entries mention Wojciech Cebula of Boczki, whose son had died before 1417, as well as Jan Cielątko of Boczki, whose land bordered Mięsośnia.<sup>37</sup> An entry from 1386 mentions Wojciech “de Cebula”, which is an obvious mistake as Cebula is a nickname.<sup>38</sup> The nickname itself, often used by the local gentry, gave rise to the name of Boczki Cybulice.<sup>39</sup> The dictionary written by S. and S.M. Zajączkowski mistakenly identifies Boczki Cybulice with Chlebowice, which, as the authors claim, first appeared in written sources in 1386.<sup>40</sup> Chlebowice is a contemporary name, and no medieval sources mention it. An entry from 1481 refers to an agreement between the local heirs whereby both sides were granted portions of land. The agreement mentions a grazing field stretching as far as the Mroga River.<sup>41</sup>

**Bogoryja** (Bąków parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1353 when Jarosław, the archbishop of Gniezno, approved the sale of the local village by Mikołaj, a cleric (most likely the first known village mayor) to Błażko. The village was founded under Środa Śląska law.<sup>42</sup> Another entry, twelve years later (1365), confirms the village had already been firmly established.<sup>43</sup> According to the dictionary of Polish local names, the village was named after the archbishop of Gniezno, Jarosław Bogoria of Skotniki, who established new settlements in Łowicz castellany.<sup>44</sup> The origin of the name is even more feasible when we remember that Jarosław came from Bogoria and Skotniki in Sandomierz land.<sup>45</sup> Bogoria is therefore a heraldic name.

<sup>35</sup> Historical sources, vol. 13, p. 103.

<sup>36</sup> E. Borysiak, *Boczki*, [in:] *Nazwy miejscowe Polski...*, p. 242.

<sup>37</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 393–394.

<sup>38</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 58.

<sup>39</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 107.

<sup>40</sup> S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, part 1, p. 43.

<sup>41</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 9v.

<sup>42</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 14; *Wizytacje dóbr arcybiskupstwa gnieźnieńskiego i kapituły gnieźnieńskiej z XVI wieku*, ed. B. Ulanowski, Kraków 1920, p. 57; see SHGŁ, part 2, book 1, p. 58: incorrect foundation date of the village – 1343.

<sup>43</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 33; S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 48.

<sup>44</sup> E. Borysiak, *Bogoria*, [in:] *Nazwy miejscowe Polski...*, vol. 1, p. 251–252; see M. Słomski, *Urządnicy i personel zamku arcybiskupów gnieźnieńskich w Łowiczu (XIV w. – 1531 r.)*, Warszawa 2017, p. 27; *Bogoryja*, [in:] *Słownik staropolskich nazw osobowych*, ed. W. Taszycki, vol. 1, Wrocław 1965, p. 190.

<sup>45</sup> K. Stachowska, *Jarosław z Bogorii i Skotnik h. Bogoria*, [in:] PSB, vol. 11, Wrocław 1964–1965, p. 1. Skotniki and Bogoria were situated in Sandomierz Voivodeship in

**Borów** (Oszkowice parish). The village was first mentioned in 1386.<sup>46</sup> The fact that the inhabitants of Borów were due to pay their tithing to the collegiate church in Łęczyca seems to confirm its early existence.<sup>47</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski suggested that the settlement could have been established even before 1000 in a forest complex after which it was named.<sup>48</sup>

In 1448, Bogusław and Tomasz, heirs of Borów took measurements of the village. It is important that the latter was given two pieces of land stretching to **Borów Wielki** (“ad magna Borowo”).<sup>49</sup> From the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, the duality of Borów was already clearly apparent. The land court heard the case of Mirosław of Borów and Tomasz “de altera Borowo”.<sup>50</sup> Shortly, court registers mention the same person, Tomasz of **Wyższy Borów**.<sup>51</sup> It follows from the above that Wyższy Borów had separated from the part belonging to Tomasz.<sup>52</sup> The coincidence between the measurements and the first appearance of the settlement is not accidental. It must be noted that Borów continued to appear in the sources until the end of the Middle Ages. An entry from 1479 mentions Adam of **Wyższy Borów Pisdę**.<sup>53</sup> In 1488, we read about Katarzyna and Barbara “de superiori Borowo” who were due to divide their property.<sup>54</sup> In 1493, Mikołaj of Wyższy Borów bequeathed some Borów land to his children – Stanisław, Jan, Michał, Marcin, Zofia, and Anna. The property included the maternal land (their mother Katarzyna’s legacy) and a square.<sup>55</sup> The same year, Bartłomiej of Wyższy Borów pawned his meadow near Borów Wielki.<sup>56</sup> In 1494, brothers Jan, Stanisław, Mikołaj, and Marcin divided their land in Borów Wyższy *alias* Pisdę.<sup>57</sup>

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Sandomierz County, Skotniki parish – *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sandomierskie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, prepared by K. Chłapowski, A. Dunin-Wąsowiczowa, W. Lewandowska, K. Pacuski, W. Pałucki, H. Rutkowski, ed. W. Pałucki, part 2: *Komentarz. Indeksy*, Warszawa 1993, p. 135, 154. Today’s Bogoria Skotnicka is situated in Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship, Sandomierz County.

<sup>46</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 33.

<sup>47</sup> S. Zajączkowski, *Początki kolegiaty łęczyckiej. Przyczynek do dziejów osadnictwa ziemi łęczyckiej*, “Roczniki Historyczne” 1958, yearbook 24, p. 173.

<sup>48</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 49.

<sup>49</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 544v.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 595.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 626v.

<sup>52</sup> Entries devoted to legal transactions with other heirs of Borowo mention Tomasz “de alia Borowo” or “de altera Borowo” – *ibidem*, p. 630v, 631v, 653v.

<sup>53</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 82v.

<sup>54</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 156.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 330v.

<sup>56</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 385v.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 653v.

Land registers mention Borzysław of Borów, who signed his name as Borzysław Pisda as early as 1393.<sup>58</sup> It must be noted therefore that the name of this part derives from Borzysław's nickname.

**Borówek** (Oszkowice parish). The settlement was first mentioned in handwritten sources in 1397.<sup>59</sup> Borówek bordered Łazin.<sup>60</sup>

**Brzozów** (Bielawy parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1408.<sup>61</sup> Brzozów belonged to the Bielawski family of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms. In 1469, there was a lawsuit involving Wojciech Bielawski, Łęczyca cupbearer, and Piotr Paszek about re-establishing Brzozów and Wola Gosławska borders.<sup>62</sup> Brzozów bordered Borów as well.<sup>63</sup>

**Buszków** (Żychlin parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1388.<sup>64</sup> In 1449, there was an agreement between Tomasz of Śleszyn, Castellan of Słońsk, and Klemens of Żychlin whereby Tomasz was granted permission to fish in the Słudwia River up to **Buszków Zielony**. Klemens obtained meadows and pastures stretching to Zarębów borders.<sup>65</sup>

Buszków Zielony, identified with today's Buszkówek, emerged from Buszków.<sup>66</sup> Buszkówek itself was established in the Middle Ages and was first mentioned in 1402.<sup>67</sup> The division of property among brothers Wojciech, Jakub, and Maciej, Paprotnia's heirs, which took place in 1343, sheds some light on the duality of the settlement. It was decided that Wojciech would be granted Buszków, later called Buszków Zielony.<sup>68</sup> The duality continued until the early 16<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>58</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2787.

<sup>59</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 401; S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, part 1, p. 24.

<sup>60</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 651v.

<sup>61</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 50.

<sup>62</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 45v. One of the entries is about Brzozów in Mazovia – AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 602. It might be Brzozów in Rawa Voivodeship, Gąbin County (Gąbin parish) or Brzozów in the same voivodeship, in Rawa County (Żelazna parish) – see *Atlas historyczny Polski. Mazowsze w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, prepared by A. Dunin-Wąsowiczowa, I. Gieysztorowa, J. Humnicki, W. Kalinowski, W. Lewandowska, K. Pacuski, W. Pałucki, H. Rutkowski, W. Szaniawska, ed. W. Pałucki, part 2: *Komentarz. Indeksy*, Warszawa 1973, p. 152.

<sup>63</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 50.

<sup>64</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 708; see T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 349.

<sup>65</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 177–177v.

<sup>66</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 108.

<sup>67</sup> PKŁ, part II, no. 797: "villicus de parvo Busko".

<sup>68</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 350.

<sup>69</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 496–497.



In 1481, Buszków Wielki, which belonged to Klemens of Żychlin, and Buszków Zielony, which belonged to Tomasz, were delimited with a security deposit of 100 *grzywnas*.<sup>70</sup> The division well illustrates the term “Buzkow duplex” used by Łaski.<sup>71</sup> Buszków Dolny and Buszkówek continue to exist today.

**Chocholów** (Żychlin parish). Source literature first mentioned the village in 1392.<sup>72</sup> Chocholów bordered Grzybów,<sup>73</sup> Stradzew,<sup>74</sup> and Gumino-Kaczki.<sup>75</sup> The forest called Wrzeciona situated near Chocholów was mentioned in the local court register in the context of a border dispute between Mikołaj of Żychlin, treasurer of Łęczycza (later represented by his daughter, Anna, Jan Wspinek’s wife) and Stanisław of Stradzew.<sup>76</sup>

**Cichosławice** (Piątek parish). Source material of 1397 mentions Jakusz Tretka, Cichosławice landowner, who came from the Nałęcz family.<sup>77</sup> Cichosławice bordered Górki situated in the Łęczycza district.<sup>78</sup>

**Dębowa Góra** (Bąków parish). The first mention of the settlement comes from 1392.<sup>79</sup> In 1440, a property division was carried out between the local heirs whereby Jan, Klemens’ son, received 12 arable *lans* near Bąków.<sup>80</sup> The village bordered Przewiska.<sup>81</sup>

**Dobiesławice** (Łęki parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1391.<sup>82</sup> It bordered Młogoszyn and Goliszewo.<sup>83</sup> The name is a patronymic one and may come from Dobiesław. It is difficult to determine when Dobiesławice was established because the source material is scarce.

**Dobrow** (Żychlin parish). Sources first mention Polubion of Dobrow in 1417.<sup>84</sup>

<sup>70</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 6, p. 67v; AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 3v: The 1481 border case between Buszków and Buszków Zielony.

<sup>71</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 497.

<sup>72</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2421.

<sup>73</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 140v–141, 186; AGAD KZO, book 2A, p. 455v.

<sup>74</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 147.

<sup>75</sup> Ibidem, p. 198.

<sup>76</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 473, 502v, 557v, 578v, 627.

<sup>77</sup> K. Latocha, T. Nowak, *Ród Nałęczów w ziemi łęczycyckiej w późnym średniowieczu*, “Rocznik Łódzki” 2009, vol. 56, p. 28.

<sup>78</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 26.

<sup>79</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 196.

<sup>80</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 422v.

<sup>81</sup> Ibidem, p. 451.

<sup>82</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2209.

<sup>83</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 499; AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 386, 602.

<sup>84</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 167v.

**Dobrzelin** (Żychlin parish). The oldest mention of the settlement dates to 1386.<sup>85</sup> According to Janusz Bieniak, Dobrzelin may have been in existence as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century because it belonged to the Doliwa family of Żychlin.<sup>86</sup> Dobrzelin bordered Zbiewiec.<sup>87</sup>

**Dobrzewy** (Oporów parish). The village was first mentioned in a document from 1399 in which Dobrogost, the archbishop of Gniezno, allocated the tithing from Dobrzewy and Oporów to the Oporów church altar.<sup>88</sup>

**Drogusza** (Oszkowice parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1392.<sup>89</sup> Drogusza bordered Oszkowice.<sup>90</sup>

**Drzewoszki** (Bedlno parish). An entry from 1393 entry refers to the case of Świątosława, who, according to witnesses, had owned the local land for longer than 12 years.<sup>91</sup> This proves that Drzewoszki already existed in 1381, at least 6 years earlier than originally claimed.<sup>92</sup> A part of Drzewoszki was situated between Oporówek and Wojszyce.<sup>93</sup> Drzewoszki bordered Wola Oporowska.<sup>94</sup>

In 1443, Jan Galicki of Drzewoszki and Mikołaj agreed upon establishing a border between their lands within the village.<sup>95</sup> A year later, there were entries by owners of **Drzewoszki Małe**.<sup>96</sup> Without a doubt, the new settlement separated from Drzewoszki. An entry from 1452 confirms the dual character of the village as it mentions Jan, the owner of “de alia” Drzewoszki.<sup>97</sup> In 1466, a Jan of Drzewoszki (possibly the same person) carried out an official separation between his part of the village and the one belonging to Mikołaj Galicki of Drzewoszki.<sup>98</sup>

<sup>85</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 104.

<sup>86</sup> J. Bieniak, *Wielkopolska, Kujawy, ziemie łączycycka i sieradzka wobec problemu zjednoczenia państwowego w latach 1300–1306*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Wodzisław Śląski 2011, p. 82.

<sup>87</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 13, p. 128v; AGAD KZO, book 2b, p. 9v, 55; book 3, p. 19v, 80v, 174.

<sup>88</sup> *Zbiór dokumentów zakonu oo. Paulinów w Polsce*, prepared by J. Fijałek, part 1: 1328–1464, Kraków 1938, no. 43; see T. Pietras, *Oporowscy herbu Sulima. Kariera rodziny możnowładczej w późnośredniowiecznej Polsce*, Łódź 2013, p. 35–36.

<sup>89</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 4192.

<sup>90</sup> AGAD, KZO, part 2A, p. 49.

<sup>91</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2807.

<sup>92</sup> S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, part 1, p. 72.

<sup>93</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska ...*, p. 312.

<sup>94</sup> AGAD, KZO, part 2A, p. 478.

<sup>95</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, part 11, p. 595.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 608.

<sup>97</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 619v.

<sup>98</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 712.

An entry from 1479 mentions Jan of Drzewoszki Małe who was represented by Mikołaj of Kręciszki in the land court.<sup>99</sup> However, Jan od Drzewoszki from both entries may not be the same person. The original part of the settlement was referred to as **Drzewoszki Wielkie**.<sup>100</sup> In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, the court heard the case between Jan of Drzewoszki Wielkie and Wojciech of Drzewoszki Małe.<sup>101</sup>

Another part of Drzewoszki was called **Galice**. The name originated from the nickname used by Jan Galicki, who received that part of the settlement following the 1443 partition. A later entry seems to support the origin of the name because, in 1477, Mikołaj “de Galycze seu Drzeuosky”<sup>102</sup> and Tomasz of Galice<sup>103</sup> were mentioned. In the 1480s, Barbara of Galice appears as well.<sup>104</sup> In 1493, Tomasz asked for isolating Galice from Drzewoszki Małe.<sup>105</sup> In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, court registers mention Jadwiga of Małe Stanisławice.<sup>106</sup> Thus, S.M. Zajączkowski’s first dating of Galice to 1576 was incorrect. Galice is a lost settlement.

**Gajew** (Kaszewy parish). The partition of property in 1398 resulted in Magdalena, wife of the late Sówka, getting a part of a forest where Gajew was founded. The settlement was granted a 10-year-long tax relief.<sup>107</sup> Source material from 1476 seems to suggest that Gajew bordered Kaszewy Średnie.<sup>108</sup>

**Garbów** (Bedlno parish). Garbów was first mentioned in 1390.<sup>109</sup> The village bordered Stradzew.<sup>110</sup> In 1479, Tomasz and Wincenty of Plecka Dąbrowa pawned five fields in Żeronice Małe (adjacent to Garbów) to Adam and Mikołaj, Garbów heirs, for 60 *grzywnas*.<sup>111</sup>

**Giżyce** – see Bąków.

**Glinnik** (Waliszew parish). The settlement first appeared in written sources in 1436, when Mikołaj of Glinnik was mentioned.<sup>112</sup> In 1444, Jan of Ziewanice,

<sup>99</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 82.

<sup>100</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 5v, 25v, 35.

<sup>101</sup> Ibidem, p. 5v.

<sup>102</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 75v.

<sup>103</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 283, 301, 320, 334v, 343.

<sup>104</sup> Ibidem, p. 23v.

<sup>105</sup> Ibidem, p. 343.

<sup>106</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 14v.

<sup>107</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 303.

<sup>108</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 4, p. 109v.

<sup>109</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 1683.

<sup>110</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 57v; AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 101; AGAD, KGŁ, book 6, p. 512.

<sup>111</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 5, p. 326v.

<sup>112</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 56. There was an unspecified dispute between Paweł of Domaradzyn and Mikołaj of Glinnik in 1439 – AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 319v.

son of the late Wilk, was allowed to carry out a perpetual division of the legacy and movable and immovable goods between his uncles: Jan of Ziewanice and Mikołaj of Glinnik<sup>113</sup> (mentioned above). In 1448, the division was finalized – Mikołaj received Wola Glinnik together with the adjacent forests, groves, pastures, ponds, mills, and the meadow in Głowno except for the three *lans* that were given to his nephew Jan.<sup>114</sup> The meadows were also mentioned in the context of a border dispute between Mikołaj of Glinnik and Borsza of Ziewanice which led to establishing the boundaries between the inherited land and the forests and meadows that lay between Głowno and Ziewanice.<sup>115</sup> In conclusion, Glinnik was originally called **Wola Ziewańska**, but over time, the former name proved to be more lasting.<sup>116</sup> Wola Ziewańska bordered Domaradzyn.<sup>117</sup> However, the name “Glinnik” was also used for other villages established within the boundaries of Ziewanice by various owners.

**Goleńdzkie** (Oporów parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1392 when Dobiesław Sulima of Oporówek bequeathed half of Goleńdzkie to his son, Jan Nogieć.<sup>118</sup> Goleńdzkie bordered Kamienna and Wola Oporowska.<sup>119</sup>

**Goliszew** (Łęki parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1419.<sup>120</sup> In 1444, a case regarded the division of land between Mikołaj Puczek of Pęcławice (the owner of Dobiesławice and Goliszewo) and Maciej of Bielawy, the Castellan of Brzeziny (the owner of Młogoszyn).<sup>121</sup>

**Gosławice**. There were two villages by that name in Orlów County (Waliszew and Sobota parishes). Source material first mentioned Gosławice (Waliszew parish) in 1388.<sup>122</sup> The village bordered Graniewo.<sup>123</sup> The first mention of Gosławice (Sobota parish) comes from 1386.<sup>124</sup> The settlement bordered Wola

<sup>113</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 473, 373v.

<sup>114</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 92–92v.

<sup>115</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 577v. Mikołaj of Glinnik and Borsza of Ziewanice were involved in a border dispute – AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 622v.

<sup>116</sup> It must be noted, however, that the 1450s entry mentions Anna, wife of the late Piotr, a rich peasant of Wola Ziewańska – AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 618v.

<sup>117</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 396.

<sup>118</sup> T. Nowak, T. Pietras, *Łęczyccy współrodowcy Oporowskich herbu Sulima do początku XVI wieku*, Łódź 2016, p. 17.

<sup>119</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 78.

<sup>120</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 57.

<sup>121</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 602.

<sup>122</sup> PKŁ, book 1, no. 1011.

<sup>123</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 226v, 545v; AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 7.

<sup>124</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 27.

Kalkowa and Szeligi<sup>125</sup> and was also mentioned in an entry from 1472 regarding the four *lans* near Gosławice that Jan of Plecka Dąbrowa pawned.<sup>126</sup>

**Graniewo** (Bielawy parish). The first mention of the settlement is relatively late. In 1427, Wojciech, a Łęczycza scholastic, had a border dispute with Paszek of Gosławice.<sup>127</sup> In 1487, Graniewo was divided between Stanisław Sokołowski and the siblings from Brużycza – Piotr, Jan, Małgorzata, Frona and Katarzyna. As a result of the division, Stanisław was granted the stretch of land from Płoszczonów to the field called Przydatki.<sup>128</sup>

**Grabie** (Śleszyn parish). The settlement was not known to S.M. Zajączkowski. It was mentioned in 1476 when Mikołaj of Zarębów, having married the daughter of Krystyn of Smólsk, the Castellan of Inowrocław, secured his wife's bride price.<sup>129</sup> Grabie still exists and is situated near Zarębów.

**Grądy** – see Tarnów.

**Groszki** – see Tarnów.

**Grzybów** (Śleszyn parish). The first indirect mention of Grzybów dates to 1416 when Mikołaj Grzyb of Grzybów, referring to an act issued by the last duke of Łęczycza and Dobrzyń, proved that he was not obliged to appear in any court but the crown one.<sup>130</sup> Bearing in mind that Władysław ruled Łęczycza County from 1327 to 1349, the document must be dated within that time frame.<sup>131</sup> There were many owners to Grzybów so its individual parts were delimited under different names over time. One of those parts bordered Złaków, Łaźniki,<sup>132</sup> and Chochołów.<sup>133</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski's claim that the first written mention of Grzybów referred to Grzybów Hornowski must be corrected because a detailed search in source manuscripts did not confirm the existence of the name in the period in question.

<sup>125</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 458, 464v.

<sup>126</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 218v.

<sup>127</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 387. Border issues between Graniewo and Gosławice – AGAD, ZKŁ, book 11, p. 226v, 545v; AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 7.

<sup>128</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 118.

<sup>129</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 4, p. 274v.

<sup>130</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 59.

<sup>131</sup> J. Szymczak, *Władysław Garbacz, ostatni książę łęczycki (ok. 1327–1349, zm. 1351/1352)*, [in:] *Tractu temporis. Ludzie – regiony – fakty. Księga dedykowana Profesorowi Tadeuszowi Nowakowi*, eds. T. Grabarczyk, A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, Łódź–Wieluń 2018, p. 124; idem, *Łęczycyccy Piastowie. Książęta, księżne i księżniczki w Łęczycy w XII–XIV wieku*, Płock–Łęczycza 2019, p. 180.

<sup>132</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 359.

<sup>133</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 423v, 455v.

Another part of Grzybów was called **Fałętki** or **Fałęcice**. In 1447, Małgorzata, wife of Miklasz, a Rawa townsman, testified that her brothers, Mikołaj and Stanisław of Fałętki, had paid her 5 *grzywnas* for her share to become the sole owners of the property after their mother, Jachna of Grzybów *alias* Zakoszyn had died.<sup>134</sup> In 1448, the land court in Orlów heard a Test of Nobility case in which Jan of Fałęcice had sued Maciej of Grzybów. The defendant proved his noble background by demonstrating that his parents had been of noble origin, too.<sup>135</sup> A year later, Jan and Andrzej sold their land in Grzybów *alias* Fałęcice to Jakusz of Grzybów for 100 *grzywnas*. Małgorzata, Jan's wife, renounced her dowry with the consent of Wojciech of Brzozów, her brother.<sup>136</sup> In 1501, Andrzej Miska of Grzybów sold 6 fields of land in Fałęcice to Mikołaj of Grzybów for 9 *grzywnas*.<sup>137</sup>

Another part of Grzybów was called **Gajewo**. In 1446, the Łęczycza land court heard the case between Jakub of Zalesie and Jan of Brachowice about setting the border between Zalesie and Grzybów, aka Gajewo.<sup>138</sup> Another entry mentions one of Grzybów heirs, Stanisław of Grzybów *alias* Gajewo. In 1474, two more people from Grzybów appeared in source literature: Mikołaj of Grzybów called Gajewski<sup>139</sup> and Stanisław Gajewski.<sup>140</sup>

**Mirzejewo** was yet another part of Grzybów that bordered Chochołów.<sup>141</sup> Source material mentions landowners from this section of the settlement. The name Grzybów *alias* Mirzejewo appeared in 1437.<sup>142</sup>

Grzybów called **Miski** should be discussed here, too. The name derives from the local gentry bearing that nickname. The settlement appeared in 1472 when Maciej Miska of Grzybów bought a plot of Mikołaj's family land for 20 *grzywnas*.<sup>143</sup> An entry from 1516 mentions Mikołaj of Grzybów *alias* Miski, son of the late Maciej.<sup>144</sup>

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<sup>134</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 5v.

<sup>135</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 539v.

<sup>136</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 548v.

<sup>137</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 124v.

<sup>138</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 2, p. 367.

<sup>139</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 644v.

<sup>140</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 10v.

<sup>141</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 356.

<sup>142</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 217v–218.

<sup>143</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 183v; AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 642v: Andrzej called Miska of Grzybów in 1474 r.; AGAD, KGŁ, book 5, p. 797v: Maciej Miska of Grzybów in 1480; AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 986: Mikołaj Miska of Grzybów in 1500.

<sup>144</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 12, p. 207.

**Tretki** was another satellite settlement of Grzybów. The index of *Atlas historyczny Polski województwa łęczyckiego* incorrectly identifies Tretki with Igrzyska.<sup>145</sup> Today's Tretki is situated near Grzybów Dolny. It is interesting to note that Łaski uses the name Grzybów in its plural form.<sup>146</sup> It follows from the above that in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century there were several settlements called Grzybów, such as Grzybów *alias* Tretki or Grzybów *alias* Gajew, which gave rise to today's Tretki and Gajew bordering Grzybów Hornowski, Grzybów Dolny, and Zalesie. An entry from 1488 mentions Tomasz and Wincenty, brothers from Grzybów *alias* Tretki.<sup>147</sup> In 1493, we find Wincenty, the owner of Grzybów Tretki.<sup>148</sup> Therefore, S.M. Zajączkowi was wrong in suggesting that Tretki had not appeared in the registers until 1576.<sup>149</sup>

As stated earlier, another part of Grzybów called **Zakoszyn** stretched as far as the village of Wiskienica.<sup>150</sup> In 1437, Mikołaj together with his sister Mścichna of Gumino sold all their family land in Zakoszyn for 14 *grzywnas* to their cousin, Mikołaj.<sup>151</sup>

It is worth mentioning that some fields in Grzybów were collectively called **Pięciorowizna**. In 1489, Filip of Sobota, Tomasz's son, rejected Mikołaj's claims to the patrimony in Grzybów that his father had sold.<sup>152</sup> In 1494, Wincenty of Grzybów pawned 10 fields called Pięciorowizna which stretched from the Chochołów border.<sup>153</sup>

**Gumino** (Żychlin parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1387.<sup>154</sup> It bordered Chochołów.<sup>155</sup> Michał of Gumino pawned half of a *lan* stretching to Marszewa to his brother for 6 *grzywnas*.<sup>156</sup> Sources from the early 16<sup>th</sup> century confirm that Gumino consisted of as many as 9 different settlements.<sup>157</sup>

<sup>145</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 114, 131.

<sup>146</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 498: "Grzybowa, villae seu hereditates per curias nobilium diuisae".

<sup>147</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 7, p. 532; AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 1065v: Tomasz and Wincenty called Tretka of Grzybów.

<sup>148</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 414.

<sup>149</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 132.

<sup>150</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 359.

<sup>151</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 420.

<sup>152</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 15, p. 47.

<sup>153</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 639.

<sup>154</sup> S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, part 1, p. 105.

<sup>155</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 135v.

<sup>156</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 505.

<sup>157</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 496–497.

One of the parts of Gumino called **Guzów** was first mentioned in 1418.<sup>158</sup> In the 1420s, the local owners filed several cases to establish the border between Guzów and Marszewa.<sup>159</sup>

Another part of Gumino was called **Kaczkowizna**. The name derived from Stanisław of Gumino's nicknamed Kaczka.<sup>160</sup> In an entry from 1408, he claims to have *ius non responsivum*, as confirmed by a document signed by duke Władysław Grabacz.<sup>161</sup> It can be concluded that Gumino had already existed in the 1327–1349 period, under the rule of Grabacz. The source material also mentions Mikołaj Kaczka.<sup>162</sup> Gumino Kaczki bordered Chochołów.<sup>163</sup> In 1499, Mikołaj Kaczka established the border between Gumino and Chochołów, which belonged to Jan Dobrzeliński.<sup>164</sup>

Yet another part of Gumino was **Sędk**, named after one of its owners – Sędek.<sup>165</sup>

The next part of Gumino that deserves to be mentioned is **Orątki**. The name comes from the nickname of one of its owners – Dobek called Orątko.<sup>166</sup> Some written sources from the 1480s mention Jan, son of the late Piotr Orątko of Gumino, and his brothers Mikołaj and Dobiesław.<sup>167</sup> Today, there are two separate settlements: Orątki Górne and Orątki Dolne.

Gumino also included **Zagroby**. From 1424 to the 1440s, source materials repeatedly mention Jakusz (Jakub) Zagroba of Gumino.<sup>168</sup> In 1443, Jakusz and Wojciech Szustakowicz of Gumino divided their property.<sup>169</sup> Entries from 1501 also mention Jan called Zagroba (Zagrobka) of Gumino.<sup>170</sup>

In 1460, Mikołaj Kędziora of Gumino pawned five fields in Gumino to Mikołaj nicknamed Kozanka.<sup>171</sup> Most likely the same person paid a debt of

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<sup>158</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 124.

<sup>159</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 352.

<sup>160</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 351.

<sup>161</sup> PKŁ part. 2, no. 1600.

<sup>162</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, 684v; book 2B, k. 53v, 56, 66.

<sup>163</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 198.

<sup>164</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 85.

<sup>165</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 351–352.

<sup>166</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 352.

<sup>167</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 10v.

<sup>168</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 352.

<sup>169</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 582.

<sup>170</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 119.

<sup>171</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 618v.



5 grzywnas to Jakub Miska of Grzybów.<sup>172</sup> The parts belonging to gentry members called Kędziora and Kozanka gave rise to **Kozanki** (Gumino-Kozanki) and **Kędziory** (Gumino-Kędziory).<sup>173</sup>

**Igrzyska** (Śleszyn parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1424.<sup>174</sup> It belonged to the Żychliński family of the Rola coat of arms. In 1486, Jakub of Igrzyska and Żychlin won the court case that regarded separating his property from Śleszyn Wielki, which belonged to an Adam.<sup>175</sup> The same year, Piotr of Kamienna stated that Adam of Garbów had paid him 20 *groschen* for delimiting Śleszyn and Igrzyska and rendered the transaction complete.<sup>176</sup>

**Imielnica** (Sobota parish) was established within the borders of Przezwiszka. It is considered a lost settlement as no source mentioned it after the rule of Władysław Jagiełło.

**Jackowice** (Zduny parish). An entry from 1370 mentions the first owner of the settlement – Jaczko.<sup>177</sup> In his *Liber beneficiorum*, Jan Łaski mentions Jackowice “duplex”.<sup>178</sup> Medieval sources initially mentioned single Jackowice, and later **Jackowice Wielkie** and **Małe**. The duality may have originated in 1479 when the archbishop of Gniezno exchanged land with Myslibor of Jackowice. He received a field in Jackowice in return for Krzykosy in Borysławice parish.<sup>179</sup> This part of Jackowice evolved into Jackowice Małe. At that time, Jackowice Prymasowskie and Pijarskie were not mentioned yet. We can assume, therefore, that Jackowice Małe, as the archbishop’s property, gave rise to Jackowice Prymasowskie. S.M. Zajączkowski dated the latter settlement to 1370 although the source he referred to only speaks of Jackowice.<sup>180</sup> In 1447, Dadźbóg of Jackowic separated his village from the ones belonging to the archdiocese of Gniezno, namely Zduny, Rząśno, Łażniki, and Złaków in Mazovia.<sup>181</sup> An entry from 1481 mentions Katarzyna, wife of the late Wlerz of Jackowice Wielkie<sup>182</sup> and confirms that the settlement remained in the hands of the gentry. In 1496, there was an entry about a number of *lans* belonging to Katarzyna

<sup>172</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 985v.

<sup>173</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 113.

<sup>174</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 7, p. 219; see S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 61.

<sup>175</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 83v.

<sup>176</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 7, p. 62.

<sup>177</sup> KDW, vol. 3, no. 1634.

<sup>178</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 505, 506.

<sup>179</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 5, p. 574.

<sup>180</sup> KDW, vol. 3, no. 1634: “Iaczcone herede de Iaczkovicz”.

<sup>181</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 39.

<sup>182</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 16, 69.

of Jackowice, wife of the late Grzegorz Siedlik of Krzesin, which were situated near Jackowice – the archbishop's village.<sup>183</sup>

**Jagniątki** (Łęki parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1386.<sup>184</sup> The division of property signed by Mikołaj and Aleksy of Jagniątki states that the former received half of the land stretching to the left, up to the border of Kręciszki to Wojszyce.<sup>185</sup> In 1437, the delimitation of Jagniątki and Szewce was carried out by Sieciech of Łęki, Łęczycza lesser master of the hunt, Bartłomiej of Ktery, Łęczycza swordbearer, Ziemak of Orlów, chamberlain, and Mikołaj of Żychlin.<sup>186</sup> Jagniątki also bordered the village of Łęki.<sup>187</sup>

One part of Jagniątki was called **Kotulawy**. In 1445, Bartosz Jagniątkowski stated that Maciej of Zleszyn had paid him 110 *grzywnas* of debt for his family property in Jagniątki *seu* Kotulawy, which he bought from Bartosz.<sup>188</sup>

In 1476, Piotr of Gaj and Jagniątki, lesser standard-bearer of Łęczycza, rejected charges by Jakub of the other (“*de alia*”) Jagniątki, who accused him of filling the leeve on the Ochnia River and flooding the local meadows worth 300 *grzywnas*.<sup>189</sup> Another part of Jagniątki evolved to become **Jagniątki Małe**.<sup>190</sup> Moreover, sources from 1479 mention Jan of **Jagniątki Średnie**, son of the late Mikołaj nicknamed Brudak or Gość.<sup>191</sup> The date suggests that Jagniątki Średnie was established after **Jagniątki Wielkie** and Małe.

**Jasionna** (Oszkowice parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1386.<sup>192</sup> Jasionna bordered Mąkolice, which was Gniezno archbishops' property and lay in Łęczycza County.<sup>193</sup> The settlement also bordered Witów and Piaski.<sup>194</sup>

**Jastrzębia** (Oporów parish). The first mention of the village comes from 1415.<sup>195</sup> Tadeusz Nowak identified Jastrzębia as **Wola Świechowska**, which

<sup>183</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 9, p. 28v.

<sup>184</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 1, p. 601; PKŁ, part 1, no. 284.

<sup>185</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 673v.

<sup>186</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 11, p. 196.

<sup>187</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 10v.

<sup>188</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 780v. Bartosz of Jagniątki *alias* de “Cothule” – AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 467; Bartosz once of Kotulawy – AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 780v.

<sup>189</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 72.

<sup>190</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 345.

<sup>191</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 5, p. 516v.

<sup>192</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 919.

<sup>193</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 480, 639v.

<sup>194</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 940v; AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 684v.

<sup>195</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 63.

already existed in Oporów parish.<sup>196</sup> The village bordered Oporów (town and village), Sokołówek, and Żychlin.<sup>197</sup>

**Jaworzyna** (Oporów parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1425. According to Tadeusz Nowak, the new village was established by Mikołaj of Oporów, most likely in the place of another village – Kurów.<sup>198</sup> In 1453, thanks to the archbishop of Gniezno, Władysław of Oporów, tithing from Jaworzyna was given to the Pauline order in Oporów.<sup>199</sup>

**Kadzidlna** (Łęki parish). This settlement site developed in the late 1420s. In 1430, Piechna, wife of Sówka of Domaników, renounced a part of her dowry – a forest that stretched from the border of Lisie Jamy to Siemienice, along the road from Lisie Jamy to Kuchary, round Kadzidlna and the nearby meadows. The road then led from Kuchary to Orlów.<sup>200</sup> Kadzidlna was established on the grounds of Siemienice and was also mentioned in 1442. The entry refers to the delimitation of Siemienice and Kadzidlna<sup>201</sup> carried out by Jan of Siemienice and Jakusz of Komaszycy. Another inhabitant of Kadzidlna was Katarzyna of Świniary, wife of the late Jan.<sup>202</sup> Kadzidlna bordered Kuchary (Strzegocin parish), which lay in Łęczyca County. Although Kadzidlna was established on the border of the two counties, it belonged to Łęczyca County,<sup>203</sup> as an entry from 1482 confirms. It regards a case between Mikołaj Komaski of Świniary and Maciej Kucharski of Kadzidlna, represented by Stanisław of Stanisławice. The court clerk described Kadzidlna as lying in Orlów County (“in districtu Orloviensi”).<sup>204</sup> The same year, Maciej pawned his family land in Kadzidlna to Jan of Siemienice for 100 Hungarian florins.<sup>205</sup> The area stretched from the so-called Świniarska road to the mill, with the exception of a nearby forest. In 1561, Katarzyna Siemieńska, wife of the late Stanisław Tarnowski, pawned Kadzidlna to Jan Lisiejamski for 50 *grzywnas*.<sup>206</sup> Kadzidlna bordered Siemienice Wielkie.<sup>207</sup> It is interesting to note that, in 1572, J. Łaski described it as an abandoned village. The abovementioned

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<sup>196</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 338.

<sup>197</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 65, 73v; AGAD, KGŁ, book 6, p. 266v.

<sup>198</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 339.

<sup>199</sup> T. Pietras, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

<sup>200</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 24.

<sup>201</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 447v.

<sup>202</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 671: “Katherina de Swinary alias de Cadzydlna”.

<sup>203</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 34.

<sup>204</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 12v.

<sup>205</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 6, p. 81.

<sup>206</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 45, p. 1040v–1042.

<sup>207</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 4v.

entry seems to suggest that Kadzidlna was established on the grounds of Siemie-nice Wielkie.<sup>208</sup> Therefore, the fact that the entry from 1576 mentions Kadzidlna as an abandoned village comes as no surprise.

**Kamieniec.** Orlów County included two settlements by that name – one in Bedlno, and the other in Żychlin parish. The village in Bedlno parish was first mentioned in 1388.<sup>209</sup> The other village (Żychlin parish) is associated with Wincenty of Raków of the Doliwa coat of arms, who owned some fields and a forest situated between Nowa Wieś and Świechów. In 1427, Wincenty had a border dispute concerning that forest with Władysław of Oporów. The following year, during the trial, we could read that “villam dictam Camyen collocavit in sua hereditate”.<sup>210</sup> Kamieniec bordered Rakowiec.<sup>211</sup>

**Kamienna** (Oporów parish). The village was first mentioned in 1411.<sup>212</sup> It bordered Wola Oporowska and Tarnów.<sup>213</sup>

**Kaszewy** (Kaszewy parish). The village first appeared in written sources in 1387.<sup>214</sup> It bordered Kłoski and Psurze, both of which already belonged to Łęczyca County.<sup>215</sup> Moreover, Kaszewy also bordered the village of Szczyt.<sup>216</sup>

While analysing the source material, one comes across several settlement sites that evolved from Kaszewy. In 1480, Andrzej of Kutno and **Kaszewy Średnie** *alias* **Świechowe** separated his village from **Kaszewy Wielkie**, which belonged to Jan.<sup>217</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski* associates Kaszewy Średnie with the present-day village of Kaszewy Dworne.<sup>218</sup> The part that belonged to Andrzej also bordered Szczyt.<sup>219</sup> In an entry from 1474, Kaszewy Średnie was also called **Gębartowe**, when Wojciech Piwko of Tarnów returned the security deposit for a *lan* let to Andrzej of Kutno.<sup>220</sup> Other names related to the settlement

<sup>208</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 56, p. 1056v.

<sup>209</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 643.

<sup>210</sup> T. Nowak, *Ze studiów nad rozwojem osadnictwa w ziemi łęczyckiej w czasach Władysława Jagiełły*, “Przegląd Nauk Historycznych” 2003, yearbook 2, no. 1 (3), p. 41.

<sup>211</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, k. 634.

<sup>212</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 64.

<sup>213</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, k. 106v.

<sup>214</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 587.

<sup>215</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 527, 622, 648.

<sup>216</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 659v.

<sup>217</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 14, p. 164v.

<sup>218</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 115.

<sup>219</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 82; AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 168.

<sup>220</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 733.

include **Kaszewy Kościelne**<sup>221</sup> and **Kaszewy Pudłowo**.<sup>222</sup> During the rule of Władysław Jagiełło, some parts of Kaszewy belonged to the gentry family of Prawdzic nicknamed Pudło.<sup>223</sup> Kaszewy Pudłowo obviously owes its name to this nickname. In 1496, Andrzej of Kutno, voivode of Rawa at that time, exchanged property with the brothers residing in Łąkoszyn by giving them Kaszewy Święchowe and the other (“alia”) Kaszewy called Pudłowo.<sup>224</sup>

In 1453, Jan of Tarnów carried out a delimitation of his part of Kaszewy and the village of Szczyt.<sup>225</sup> It can be assumed that the part belonging to the Tarnowski family evolved into Kaszewy Tarnowskie. However, at the time in question, Kaszewy Tarnowskie did not yet exist.<sup>226</sup> If the names of Jan of Kaszewy Wielkie and Jan Tarnowski of Kaszewy refer to the same person, one may conclude that later-period Kaszewy Tarnowskie and Kaszewy Wielkie are in fact one locality. After the separation of Kaszewy Średnie *alias* Święchowe from Jan Tarnowski’s Kaszewy, the latter was described as lying near Tarnów.<sup>227</sup>

**Kępadły** (Sobota parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1410.<sup>228</sup> According to the latest findings, Kępadły separated from Gosławice, which is indicated by the ownership relations in the area.<sup>229</sup> According to the division of property act concerning some of the landowners of that time, the part of Kępadły that brothers Wojciech and Stanisław received was situated near the border with Orlów. Mikołaj, Jakub, and the other brothers were granted land opposite Gosławice that belonged to Kawaska.<sup>230</sup> An entry from 1473 mentions an uninhabited stretch of land in Kępadły near Orlów.<sup>231</sup>

<sup>221</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 81–81v.

<sup>222</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 5, p. 35v.

<sup>223</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 302.

<sup>224</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 9, p. 22v.

<sup>225</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 659v.

<sup>226</sup> In 1436 or 1437, the sons of Jan of Łąkoszyn, the Castellan of Łęczycza divided the assets whereby Stanisław received Kaszewy, Tarnów an Tarnowska Wola – T. Nowak, *Kutno i Łąkoszyn do schyłku XVI wieku*, [in:] *Kutno poprzez wieki*, ed. J. Szymczak, vol. 1, Kutno–Łódź 2011, p. 162. In 1515, “Chassewo Tarnowski” was mentioned. In 1534, the Kaszewo parish included the following sites: “Caszewo Ecclesiastica”, “Caszewo Subiudicis”, “Caszewo Tarnowsky” – ASK I, Łęczycza tax registers, ref. 14, p. 40v, 122.

<sup>227</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 633v.

<sup>228</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 66.

<sup>229</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 371.

<sup>230</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 643v–644.

<sup>231</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 364v.

**Konary** (Łęki parish). In 1387–1388, Włodzimierz of Sławoszew litigated the ownership of Konary, which is the first time the settlement had been mentioned.<sup>232</sup> Konary bordered Krzyżanów.<sup>233</sup>

**Kotulawy** – see Jagniątki.

**Kręciszki** (Bedlno parish). The village was first mentioned in records in 1389.<sup>234</sup> Kręciszki bordered Szewce.<sup>235</sup> In 1441, Filip of Kręciszki sold the inherited part of the settlement situated near Wioteszki, which stretched from the border with Szewce.<sup>236</sup> The source material mentions two people by the name of Mikołaj, which reflects the duality of the settlement as one of them came from “de alia Kręciszki”.<sup>237</sup> **Kręciszki Małe** evolved from the original village. The separation may have taken place in the aftermath of a case heard by the Orlów land court, which involved the two gentry members mentioned above. In the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the name of Mikołaj of Kręciszki Małe appeared in court registers. However, it remains uncertain whether it is the same person as in the earlier entries.<sup>238</sup> In 1481, Mikołaj Mylan surveyed some property in Kręciszki Małe as requested by Stanisław of Wioteszki.<sup>239</sup> There is an entry from the same year concerning Elżbieta, wife of Mikołaj of Garbów and her sisters, and Jan of **Kręciszki Wielkie**.<sup>240</sup> Elżbieta features in another entry referring to a case between her and Paweł, son of Jan of Kręciszki Wielkie.<sup>241</sup> It should be noted here that S.M. Zajączkowski had no knowledge of this settlement at all.

**Krzyżanów** (Łęki parish). This settlement site was first mentioned in 1377.<sup>242</sup> One part of the settlement called **Mały Krzyżanów** or **Krzyżanówek**<sup>243</sup> belonged to a branch of the Sulima family, Wojciech’s descendants. The other part remained in the hands of the Oporowski family. In 1471, Jan Oporowski, the Castellan of Brzeziny, had a dispute with Jan of Rustów Wielki over establishing the border with Krzyżanów.<sup>244</sup> A similar dispute involved Jan and Andrzej

<sup>232</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 407, 644; see T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 293.

<sup>233</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 432.

<sup>234</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 1147.

<sup>235</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 577v, 658v.

<sup>236</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 450v–451.

<sup>237</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 673.

<sup>238</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 91v.

<sup>239</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 5.

<sup>240</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 30.

<sup>241</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 77.

<sup>242</sup> S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, part 1, p. 153.

<sup>243</sup> T. Nowak, T. Pietras, *op. cit.*, p. 81.

<sup>244</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 47.

of Konary.<sup>245</sup> The source literature differentiates between the two parts as the Oporowski family's property was called Krzyżanów **Wielki**.<sup>246</sup> Krzyżanów Wielki bordered Konary.<sup>247</sup> Krzyżanówek bordered Rustów Wielki and Rustówek.<sup>248</sup>

**Kurów** (Oporów parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1388.<sup>249</sup>

**Leżajna** (Oporów parish). The village first appeared in written sources in 1408 when the border between Leżajna, Jasionna, and Piaski was established.<sup>250</sup>

**Lisie Jamy** (Łęki parish). Due to a court clerk's mistake in one of the entries, it was believed that Lisie Jamy was first mentioned in 1393.<sup>251</sup> However, Włodek of Lisie Jamy actually came from Lisice in Łęczyca County (Pieczew parish).<sup>252</sup> Therefore, the first written record of Lisie Jamy comes from 1419.<sup>253</sup> In 1437, the division of property act for the heirs of Rybie mentions a square near Lisie Jamy.<sup>254</sup> In 1448, Szymon of Lisie Jamy sold some fields near Goliszew, which stretched from the border with Rybie to the border with Siemienice.<sup>255</sup> Lisie Jamy bordered Kadzidlina.<sup>256</sup>

**Łazin** (Oszkowice parish). Written sources first mention the village in 1386.<sup>257</sup> One part of the settlement bordered Orlów and Janków, and the other lay next to Oszkowice.<sup>258</sup> Moreover, Łazin also bordered Borów.<sup>259</sup> The parent settlement gave rise to **Łazin Mały** (Łazinek). In 1440, court registers mention Paweł and Jakub, brothers from Łazin Mały, alias Łazinek.<sup>260</sup> An entry from 1444 provides information about a debt that Jakub of Łazin paid back to Paweł "de alia villa Lazino".<sup>261</sup> The entry clearly confirms the duality of the settlement. In 1483, Jakub of Łazin Wielki and Paweł of Łazin Mały carried out a limitation

<sup>245</sup> Ibidem, p. 55.

<sup>246</sup> Ibidem, p. 55, 60v, 84; AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 7.

<sup>247</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 55.

<sup>248</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 101v.

<sup>249</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 1107.

<sup>250</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 70.

<sup>251</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 19.

<sup>252</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>253</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 2, p. 24v; T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 288.

<sup>254</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 158v–159.

<sup>255</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 534v.

<sup>256</sup> Ibidem, p. 432.

<sup>257</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 212.

<sup>258</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 378–379.

<sup>259</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 651v.

<sup>260</sup> Ibidem, p. 438.

<sup>261</sup> Ibidem, p. 471.

of their property.<sup>262</sup> Małgorzata, wife of Jan of Oszkowice, was represented in Orlów land court by Jakub de “parva Lazyno”.<sup>263</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski* also lists **Łazin Źdżarowski**, associated with today’s Łazinek.<sup>264</sup> This view is also shared by the authors of *Atlas Fontium*.<sup>265</sup> The name of the village seems to have been associated with one of its owners. Some entries mention Adam Źdżarowski “de minori Laszyny”,<sup>266</sup> who can be identified as Adam from the nearby settlement of Źdżary. Therefore, the part of Łazin closest to Źdżary was called Źdżarowski and was established on the grounds of Łazin Mały. The first written mention of Łazin Źdżarowski comes from 1489.<sup>267</sup> The delimitation of Mikołaj Źdżarowski’s Łazin and Borów took place in 1493.<sup>268</sup> Jan Łaski listed three settlements – dual Łazin and Łazin Źdżarowski.<sup>269</sup>

**Łażniki** (Zduny parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1354, when Jarosław, the archbishop of Gniezno, granted Łażniki and Wiskitnica to Adam, Wojciech’s son, and issued the location privilege under Środa Śląska law.<sup>270</sup> Only four years later, the settlement was returned to the archbishops by Kazimierz the Great.<sup>271</sup> Łażniki bordered Jackowice.<sup>272</sup>

**Łęki** (Łęki parish). The settlement was first mentioned in a document by Jarosław, the archbishop of Gniezno, in 1348 r.<sup>273</sup> Initially, Łęki belonged to the diocese of Płock. Source material from the late 14<sup>th</sup> century demonstrates that later the village became the property of the local gentry. In 1380, Łęki was exchanged for Boguszyn near Czerwińsk,<sup>274</sup> and this date is considered to be the year of changing the ownership structure.<sup>275</sup> Łęki bordered Jagwiątki.<sup>276</sup>

<sup>262</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 6, p. 513.

<sup>263</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 672v.

<sup>264</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 119.

<sup>265</sup> *Ziemie polskie Korony w XVI w. Przestrzenna baza danych*, IH PAN im. Tadeusza Manteuffla, <https://atlasfontium.pl/ziemie-polskie-korony/wyszukiwarka-korona/> (access: 8.03.2021).

<sup>266</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 570v.

<sup>267</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 15, p. 36v.

<sup>268</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 325.

<sup>269</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 422–423.

<sup>270</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 16.

<sup>271</sup> KDW, vol. 3, no. 1380; see S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 72–73.

<sup>272</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 39.

<sup>273</sup> NKDM, part 2, no. 291: “villa Lanky eiusdem episcopi sita in terra Lancieniensi”; S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 73.

<sup>274</sup> NKDM, part 2, p. 296, fn. 18; *Acta Ecclesiae Collegiatae Varsoviensis*, ed. B. Ulanowski, “Archiwum Komisji Prawniczej” 1897, vol. 6, no. 2.

<sup>275</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 73.

<sup>276</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 10v.



It is worth noting that Łęki is sometimes confused with Łęka – a nearby village in Łęczyca County, Piątek parish. Such a mistake was made by Łęczyca clerks, who associated the family of Topór with Łęka,<sup>277</sup> whereas they actually came from Łęki in Orlów County.<sup>278</sup>

**Marszewa** (Żychlin parish). The village first appeared in written sources in 1399.<sup>279</sup> The division of property act from that year states that Mikołaj, Dobiesław's brother, received half of the inherited land, including a field near Buszków.<sup>280</sup> Marszewa bordered Gumino as well, which is confirmed by the fact that Mikołaj of Gumino pawned half of the *lan* stretching to the border with Marszewa.<sup>281</sup>

**Maurzyce** (Zduny parish). The village was first mentioned in a document issued by Kazimierz the Great in 1357, which listed all the assets that belonged to the Gniezno archdiocese.<sup>282</sup>

**Mięsośnia** (Waliszew parish). The settlement first appeared in source literature in 1385.<sup>283</sup> It bordered Waliszew and Żdzary.<sup>284</sup>

**Mirosławice** (Orłów parish). The first mention of the settlement dates to 1386.<sup>285</sup> Mirosławice bordered Stradzew, Stanisławice<sup>286</sup> and Orlów.<sup>287</sup> As a result of the division of property between brothers Mirosław and Stanisław of Szewce, carried out in the 1450s, the latter got a forest stretching near the border with Stanisławice.<sup>288</sup>

**Młogoszyn** (Łęki parish). According to S.M. Zajączkowski, the earliest mention of Młogoszyn dates to 1355, when Maciej, son of Borzywoj, Łęczyca judge was declared heir of Młogoszyn and had his right to Paprotnia (Brzeziny County) confirmed by Kazimierz the Great.<sup>289</sup> It should be noted that the settlement was

<sup>277</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 174.

<sup>278</sup> T. Nowak, *Ród Toporów w ziemi łeczyckiej w średniowieczu*, [in:] *Narodziny Rzeczypospolitej. Studia z dziejów średniowiecza i czasów wczesnonowożytnych*, eds. W. Bukowski, T. Jurek, vol. 1, Kraków 2012, p. 371–377.

<sup>279</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 537.

<sup>280</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 487v.

<sup>281</sup> Ibidem, p. 505.

<sup>282</sup> KDW, vol. 3, no. 1354: "Marzicze".

<sup>283</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 16.

<sup>284</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 51.

<sup>285</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 45.

<sup>286</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 473v; book 2B, p. 9v, 64; AGAD, KGŁ, book 4, p. 110.

<sup>287</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 74.

<sup>288</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 625.

<sup>289</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 76.

part of the estate of the Bielawski family, of the Łazęka coat of arms. In 1444, Maciej of Bielawy, the Castellan of Łęczycza, established the borders between Młogoszyn, Goliszew, and Dobiesławice which belonged to Mikołaj Puczek of Pećławice, of the Rola coat of arms.<sup>290</sup>

**Mosiężrza** (Orłów parish). Mosiębrza was first mentioned in 1398.<sup>291</sup> The settlement belonged to the family of Doliwa Słoński and bordered Stradzew.<sup>292</sup>

**Mroga** (Bielawy parish). Written sources first mention Mroga in 1390.<sup>293</sup> S. Zajączkowski classified it as a tithe-paying village that belonged to the collegiate church in Łęczycza.<sup>294</sup> If the assumption is correct, Mroga can pride itself on a relatively distant foundation date. It bordered Bielawy.<sup>295</sup> The settlement was not called Mroga Bielawska in the Middle Ages.

**Nieszowa** (Śleszyn parish). The settlement first appeared in written records in 1395.<sup>296</sup> It should be considered a lost site.

**Nowa Wieś** (Żychlin parish). For the first time, the village was mentioned in 1427.<sup>297</sup> In 1444, Mikołaj of Przykuty surveyed some property that belonged to Mikołaj of Raków.<sup>298</sup> The settlement bordered Przykuty and Wola Świechowska. Subsequently, it became known as Żabików.<sup>299</sup> See **Żabików**.

**Nudzna** (Bedlno parish). Written sources first mention Nudzna in 1394.<sup>300</sup> According to S.M. Zajączkowski, Nudzna was situated between Wojszyce, Drzewoski, and Bedlno.<sup>301</sup> The settlement must have disappeared as it was last mentioned in 1448.<sup>302</sup>

**Odolin** (Bedlno parish). Court registers first mention Odolin in 1392.<sup>303</sup> That year, Machna of Odolin had a dispute with her brother, Andrzej. One of

<sup>290</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 602. The case to separate Młogoszyn and Dobiesławice – AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 279v.

<sup>291</sup> PKŁ, book 2, no. 420.

<sup>292</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 458v, 466.

<sup>293</sup> PKŁ, book 1, no. 1793.

<sup>294</sup> S. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, p. 174.

<sup>295</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 732; book 4, p. 126v.

<sup>296</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 255.

<sup>297</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 126.

<sup>298</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 464.

<sup>299</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 347, fn. 594.

<sup>300</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 205.

<sup>301</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 127.

<sup>302</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 516.

<sup>303</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 39.

the entries says that Machna had received her share before Andrzej was born. In another entry, the same year, she denied having been sued by anyone in the previous 20 years and said her father had given her a share.<sup>304</sup> Based on this entry, the existence of Odolin in 1372 or even earlier can be confirmed. The 1444 entry refers to the delimitation of Odolin and Plecka Dąbrowa that should be agreed upon and carried out within two weeks by Stanisław of Odolin, Mikołaj of Żychlin, treasurer of Łęczycza, Jan of Plecka Dąbrowa and Stanisław of Dobrzelin, chamberlain of Łęczycza.<sup>305</sup> The source material indicates a certain duality of the settlement. Łęczycza land court heard a case between Stanisław of Odolin and Grzymek “de altera Odolino”.<sup>306</sup> The entry also mentions Grzymek’s son, Mikołaj, of “de alia Odolino”, who had a dispute with Śmichna and an heir of Odolin, Jan.<sup>307</sup> One part of Odolin was called Grzymki (**Odolin-Grzymki**)<sup>308</sup> because, most likely, its name derived from the name of one of its owners. The first mention of Odolin-Grzymki dates to 1499.<sup>309</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski* links Odolin with Wnory (**Odolin-Wnory**).<sup>310</sup> The source material mentions an heir of Odolin, Jan Wnor, who sued Mikołaj of Oporów, Castellan of Kruszwica.<sup>311</sup> A few years later, in 1477/1479, Mikołaj, Brzeziny Castellan, appeared again in a border dispute between Jan Wnor, the owner of Odolin, and Oporowski, the owner of Tomczyce.<sup>312</sup> An entry from 1488 refers to establishing the border between Stradzew and Jan’s Odolin-Wnory.<sup>313</sup>

**Oporów** (Oporów parish). According to Tadeusz Nowak, the village of Oporów appeared in written sources in 1339.<sup>314</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski claims that one

<sup>304</sup> Ibidem, no. 2643; part 2, no. 69.

<sup>305</sup> AGAD, KZO, book. 2A, p. 472v.

<sup>306</sup> Ibidem, p. 596v.

<sup>307</sup> Ibidem, p. 636v.

<sup>308</sup> Ibidem, p. 735.

<sup>309</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 9, p. 105v.

<sup>310</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 122.

<sup>311</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 45v.

<sup>312</sup> Ibidem, p. 73.

<sup>313</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 154. Jan was the owner of Odolin and Wnorowice – AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 101v.

<sup>314</sup> T. Nowak, *Nieznaný dokument Władysława, księcia dobrzyńskiego i łeczyckiego, z 1339 r.*, [in:] *In tempore belli et pacis. Ludzie – miejsca – przedmioty. Księga pamiątkowa dedykowana prof. dr. hab. Janowi Szymczakowi w 65-lecie urodzin i 40-lecie pracy naukowej dydaktycznej*, eds. T. Grabarczyk, A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, T. Nowak, Warszawa 2011, p. 631. See S.M. Zajączkowski, *Dzieje Oporowa w średniowieczu i początkach ery nowożytnej*, [in:] *Oporów. Stan badań. Materiały sesji naukowej zorganizowanej z okazji 50. rocznicy Muzeum w Oporowie 22 listopada 1999 r.*, red. G. Kin-Rzymkowska, Oporów 2000, p. 19: 1363 was considered the date of the first mention of Oporów.

of its parts evolved into Oporówek, also known as **Mały Oporów**.<sup>315</sup> The oldest record of the town of Oporów dates to 1424. The source literature narrows down the period during which Oporów may have been founded to 1399–1424 and associates it with Łęczyca voivode, Mikołaj.<sup>316</sup> However, T. Nowak suggested the town could have been located as early as 1423. Written sources mention Czadr of Gumino, who was the mayor of Oporów in June of that year.<sup>317</sup> There are also entries concerning the establishment of borders between the village of Oporów, the town of Oporów, Jastrzębia, Żychlin, and Sokołówek.<sup>318</sup> Oporówek bordered Wola.<sup>319</sup>

**Orenice** (Oszkowice parish). This settlement site first appeared in written sources in 1386.<sup>320</sup> Orenice bordered Łęka in Łęczyca County.<sup>321</sup> The parent village of Orenice gave rise to **Orenice Małe** (Oreniczki).<sup>322</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski claimed that Orenice Małe had been first mentioned in Łaski's work.<sup>323</sup> In 1492, Paweł of Łazin Wielki pawned the meadow situated near Orenice Małe.<sup>324</sup> The other part of the settlement was called Orenice Wielkie for clarity.<sup>325</sup> One of the entries referring to an agreement between Barbara of Oszkowice, wife of Stanisław of Łazin Wielki, and Jan, vicar of Oszkowice mentions four fields in Oszkowice situated between the roads to Orenice and Piątek.<sup>326</sup>

**Orłów** (Orłów parish). The oldest record of Orłów as a village comes from 1384.<sup>327</sup> Although the city's location document is unknown, an entry

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<sup>315</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 79–80; AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 642v: "Stanislaus de Male Opporowo" in 1453.

<sup>316</sup> T. Pietras, *op. cit.*, p. 61.

<sup>317</sup> T. Nowak, *Mieszczanie Oporowa do połowy XV wieku*, [in:] *Oporów. Stan badań II. Materiały sesji naukowej zorganizowanej 10 listopada 2003 r. z okazji 550-lecia Konwentu Ojców Paulinów w Oporowie oraz 550. rocznicy śmierci fundatora Prymasa Władysława Oporowskiego*, ed. G. Kin-Rzymkowska, Oporów 2008, p. 277.

<sup>318</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 73v, 140.

<sup>319</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 168.

<sup>320</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 126.

<sup>321</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 708v; AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 12v.

<sup>322</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 79v.

<sup>323</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 81.

<sup>324</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 263.

<sup>325</sup> Orenice Wielkie – AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 94v. Mikołaj of Orenice Wielkie, Grzymała's peasant – AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 64.

<sup>326</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 13–13v.

<sup>327</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Uwagi o przeszłości Orłowa do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI w.*, "Rocznik Łódzki" 1996, vol. 43, p. 60.

from 1387 confirms its urban character at that time.<sup>328</sup> Orlów belonged to the Junosz family. In the 1440s, brothers Jan and Dadźbóg carried out a division of assets whereby Jan received 12 *lans* opposite Gosławice and one-third of the town. Dadźbóg also got 12 *lans* and the remaining assets. From the topographical point of view, the entry is interesting as it states that Dadźbóg received the forest that stretched from Borów to the border with Kępadły.<sup>329</sup> No medieval sources mention Orlowska Wieś – only the town and the village of Orlów appear at that time.

**Ostoja** (Bąków parish). It first appeared in written records in 1397.<sup>330</sup> In 1440, there was a border dispute between Dziwisz of Ostoja and Jan of Wola Kalkowa.<sup>331</sup> The former also sold a forest in Ostoja near Dębowa Góra for 60 *grzywnas* to a certain Stanisław who used to be the owner of Grzybów.<sup>332</sup> In 1448, Dziwisz and Piotr of Ostoja were to inspect some property on the Monday after St. Michael's day so as to establish a mutual border in Ostoja.<sup>333</sup> In 1453, Chebda of Ostoja sold a part of his property that stretched near the border with Żeronice to the highroad from Tomczyce to Przewiska to Jan, Jakub, and Mikołaj, Garbów heirs for 42 *grzywnas*.<sup>334</sup> In 1481, Chebda pawned a part of the forest in Ostoja, near the road from Przewiska to Tomczyce.<sup>335</sup> In 1498, a road leading from Ostoja to Orlów was mentioned.<sup>336</sup>

**Oszkowice** (Oszkowice parish). The village foundation documents come from 1257<sup>337</sup> and they confirm its ecclesiastical character. By the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, Oszkowice became the gentry's property. In 1450, the settlement was measured by two parties: Wolebor and Stefan of Oszkowice, and Wojciech together with Helena, wife of the late Mikołaj, and their sons – Mikołaj and Jakub.<sup>338</sup> Oszkowice

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<sup>328</sup> R. Rosin, *Miasta regionu łódzkiego. Próba periodyzacji dziejów*, "Region Łódzki. Studia i Materiały" 1971, vol. 1, p. 121; idem, *Studia z dziejów miast dawnych województw łęczyckiego i sieradzkiego (XII–XVI w.)*, "Sprawozdania z Czynności i Posiedzeń Naukowych Łódzkiego Towarzystwa Naukowego" 1959, yearbook 14/1, p. 12: initially, the year 1393 was considered to be the date of the first mention of the town.

<sup>329</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 447v–448.

<sup>330</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 392.

<sup>331</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 358.

<sup>332</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 487.

<sup>333</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 529.

<sup>334</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 662v.

<sup>335</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 20–20v.

<sup>336</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 9, p. 47v.

<sup>337</sup> DKM, no. 18.

<sup>338</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 590.

bordered Łęka in Łęczycza County.<sup>339</sup> In Orlów County, Oszkowice bordered Drogusza and Łazin.<sup>340</sup>

**Otolice** (parish of the Holy Spirit in Łowicz). It first appeared in the sources in 1359, together with some other villages that belonged to the archdiocese of Gniezno in Mazovia.<sup>341</sup>

**Parzewo** (Bielawy parish). The village first appeared in written records in 1387 when one of its dwellers, Kielcz, was mentioned.<sup>342</sup> Its parish affiliation requires some explanation since S.M. Zajączkowski included Parzewo in the Waliszew parish. In turn, T. Nowak classified it as belonging to the Bielawy parish.<sup>343</sup> As early as the 1420s, Parzewo was in the hands of the Bielawski family of the Łazęka coat of arms. In 1433 and 1434, Maciej of Bielawy, Castellan of Brzeziny, and Stanisław of Psary had a dispute about delimiting Parzewo and Psary. Parzewo bordered Mroga as well.<sup>344</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski assumed that the settlement had disappeared, which seems to be correct as there are no traces of the village in the source material from the late 1430s onwards.

**Patrzewo** (Bedlno parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1395.<sup>345</sup> In 1450, Stanisław of Stradzew exchanged assets with Jan and Dadźbóg of Woźniki, Jan of Piaski, and Jan of Jackowice, son of the late Dadźbóg, Castellan of Kazimierz. Stanisław resigned from his land in Jackowice which he had come into the possession of after the death of his brother, presbyter Myślilibor. In turn, Jan, Dadźbóg, Jan of Piaski, and Jan of Jackowice gave away the land which they had inherited from their uncle Myślilibor in Patrzewo to Stanisław and paid the latter an additional amount of 16 *grzywnas*.<sup>346</sup>

**Pawłowice** (Łęki parish). The village was first mentioned in written sources in 1391.<sup>347</sup> It belonged to the Oporowski family of the Sulima coat of arms. Pawłowice bordered Rustów, Krzyżanów, Młogoszyn and Łęki.<sup>348</sup>

<sup>339</sup> Ibidem, p. 709v.

<sup>340</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 49.

<sup>341</sup> KDW, vol. 3, no. 1404: "Otholicze"; see S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, part 2, p. 233; SHGŁ, part 2, book 2, p. 38: wrong date of the first mention of Otolice.

<sup>342</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 348.

<sup>343</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 127; T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 389.

<sup>344</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 389.

<sup>345</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 294.

<sup>346</sup> AGAD, KZO, part 2A, p. 557v.

<sup>347</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 1967.

<sup>348</sup> T. Pietras, *op. cit.*, p. 117–118; T. Nowak, T. Pietras, *op. cit.*, p. 81.

**Pęcławice** (Piątek parish). The first mention of the village comes from 1396.<sup>349</sup> Pęcławice was associated with **Ostrów**, which bordered Janków and Górki. It belonged to the owners of Pęcławice, of the Rola coat of arms. A document from 1400 mentions Pęcławice *alias* Ostrów. The latter disappeared in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century because the adjacent villages merged. Ostrów must have been absorbed by Pęcławice, and the process had most likely begun at the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, which the 1400 entry seems to confirm.<sup>350</sup> Pęcławice bordered Janków in Łęczyca County.<sup>351</sup>

**Piaski** (Bedlno parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1409.<sup>352</sup> It may have evolved from Kręciszki<sup>353</sup> as the two villages shared some property relations.<sup>354</sup> One entry speaks of Andrzej of Kręciszki who, together with his wife, Małgorzata, pawned a plot of land called Piaski to Jan of Kręciszki for one *grzywna*.<sup>355</sup> In 1444, Stefan of Piaski and his sons established the border with Michał of Wojszyce and his sons with a security deposit of 100 *grzywnas*.<sup>356</sup>

**Piaski** (Oszkowice parish). It appeared in written sources in 1400. Piaski belonged to the Jackowice gentry of the Junosza coat of arms. Piaski bordered Jasionna, Leżajna, Żdzary and Oszkowice.<sup>357</sup>

**Piwki** – see Tarnów.

**Plecka Dąbrowa** (Plecka Dąbrowa parish). The settlement was first mentioned in written sources in 1386.<sup>358</sup> Plecka Dąbrowa bordered Odolin and Śleszyn.<sup>359</sup>

**Płoszczonów** (Waliszew parish). Written sources first mention the settlement in 1392.<sup>360</sup> Płoszczonów bordered Psary.<sup>361</sup> There is an interesting entry

<sup>349</sup> T. Nowak, *Dzieje Pęcławic w ziemi łęczyckiej do początku XIX w.*, [in:] *Via Archaeologica Lodziensis*, ed. R. Grygiel, vol. 4, Łódź 2011, p. 343.

<sup>350</sup> *Ibidem*. In 1447, sources mention Mikołaj Puczek of Ostrów – AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 26.

<sup>351</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 25.

<sup>352</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 87.

<sup>353</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 320.

<sup>354</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 410.

<sup>355</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 471.

<sup>356</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 462v.

<sup>357</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 88.

<sup>358</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 60.

<sup>359</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 501v, 586.

<sup>360</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2291.

<sup>361</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 451.

from 1437 referring to an agreement between Trojan of Płoszczonów and Krystyn of Waliszew. The document mentions the Mroga River flowing between the two villages.<sup>362</sup> The village still exists near Psary and it is now called Zgoda.

**Pniewo** (Bedlno parish). The village first appeared in the context of a border dispute with Plecka Dąbrowa.<sup>363</sup> In 1501, Wojciech Baruchowski of Pniewo carried out a separation from Dobrzelin.<sup>364</sup>

**Popów** (Waliszew parish). First entries regarding Popów come from 1391.<sup>365</sup> It bordered Boczki.<sup>366</sup> The 1468 sources mention Pielgrzym of **Popów Wielki** and Wojciech of **Popów Stary** (“antiqua”).<sup>367</sup> From 1471 on, Pielgrzym featured as an inhabitant of **Popów Nowy**.<sup>368</sup> The literature on the subject identifies Nowy Popów with Popów Mały (Popówek).<sup>369</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski* does the same as regards Popów Stary and Popów Wielki.<sup>370</sup> The above suggestions should be questioned as an entry from 1468 clearly indicates the autonomy of both settlements. Moreover, we can assume that the names Popów Wielki and Popów Nowy refer to the same settlement. It is confirmed by the entries referring to Pielgrzym as a dweller of Popów Wielki and Nowy. Medieval sources do not mention Popów Mały. Popów still exists today.

**Przewiska** (Sobota parish). The village was first mentioned in a document issued by Jarosław, the archbishop of Gniezno, on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1360, when the Sobota prebend was founded. The act stated that the tithe from double Przewiska (“binum Przewicze”) constituted the prebend’s income.<sup>371</sup> The latter should be identified as Przewiska and Wola Kalkowa which was originally called Wola Przewiska.<sup>372</sup> This explains why a Gniezno clerk called Przewiska a double village. Przewiska bordered Zakrzew, Zakrzewek and Szeligi.<sup>373</sup> An entry from 1494 mentions the meadows near a field in Przewiska, which stretched from that village to Bielawy, along Jan Zakrzewski’s meadow to the

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<sup>362</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 7v–8.

<sup>363</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 91.

<sup>364</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 136v.

<sup>365</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 3780.

<sup>366</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 453, 459v.

<sup>367</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 727v.

<sup>368</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 33; AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 84v.

<sup>369</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 92.

<sup>370</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 125.

<sup>371</sup> AAG, Acta Capituli Metropolitani. Decretalia, ref. B 14, p. 43–43v.

<sup>372</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 92.

<sup>373</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 650, 681v; book 3, p. 90v.



Bzura River.<sup>374</sup> One of the parts of the settlement was called **Długa Niwa**.<sup>375</sup> It must have disappeared because it was never mentioned in the sources after the rule of Władysław Jagiełło.

**Przykuty** (Żychlin parish). The village was first mentioned in 1389.<sup>376</sup> The document certifying the division of property between Stanisław of Grzybów, Jan of Raków and Mikołaj of Przykuty was issued in 1443. The last mentioned received half of the assets except the meadow that stretched along the road from Żychlin to the borders with Raków and Żabików.<sup>377</sup>

**Psary** (Waliszew parish). It was first mentioned in 1386.<sup>378</sup> Psary bordered Płoszczonów.<sup>379</sup> One part of Psary gave rise to **Psarska Wola**, which is mentioned in the property division act signed by Jan and Jakub Dobrzeński in 1494.<sup>380</sup> J. Łaski described Psarska Wola as an abandoned site.<sup>381</sup> The only village that still exists today is Psary.

**Rakowiec** (Żychlin parish). The first mention of the settlement comes from 1415. In that entry, Jan of Żychlin of the Doliwa coat of arms secured his wife's dowry of 200 *grzywnas* on the assets in Rakowiec and Sokółówek.<sup>382</sup> Rakowiec bordered Buszków, Skrzeszewy, and the town of Żychlin.<sup>383</sup>

**Raków** (Żychlin parish). Raków first appeared in written sources in 1387.<sup>384</sup> In 1448, Wincenty of Raków and Jan Chwałowic (Falowic) exchanged property. Wincenty gave Jan the land and meadows stretching as far as the mill in Skrzeszewy. In return, he received a plot of land that stretched from the road that led from Raków to Skrzeszewy along with a meadow located opposite the square.<sup>385</sup> Raków bordered Rakowiec.<sup>386</sup>

**Rustów** (Łęki parish). The village was first mentioned in 1386.<sup>387</sup> One part of Rustów gave rise to **Rustów Mały** (Rustówek). The remaining part start-

<sup>374</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 602v.

<sup>375</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 371.

<sup>376</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 2096.

<sup>377</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 417v.

<sup>378</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 210.

<sup>379</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 451.

<sup>380</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 570v–571.

<sup>381</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 424: "Psarska Volya deserta".

<sup>382</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 345.

<sup>383</sup> Ibidem; AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 340.

<sup>384</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 444.

<sup>385</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 545.

<sup>386</sup> Ibidem, p. 634, 669.

<sup>387</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 72.

ed to be called **Rustów Wielki** and bordered Krzyżanów Wielki.<sup>388</sup> In 1501, there was a border dispute between Budek of Krzyżanówek, Stanisław of Rustów Mały, and Stanisław of Rustów Wielki. As a result, borders between the villages were established.<sup>389</sup>

**Rybie** (Łęki parish). The settlement first appeared in written sources in 1392.<sup>390</sup> An entry from 1448 mentions some fields situated between Rybie and Siemienice.<sup>391</sup> The entry about the act of property division signed by brothers Racibór, Jakub, and Jan provides more information on the location of the village in question. The act stated that Racibór got a field near Świniary (Łęczycza County), and Jan received another field near Suchodoły. The last of the brothers, Jakub, was given a field near Goliszewo.<sup>392</sup> In the 1440s, Piotr of Suchodoły received a part of his father Jan's inheritance except for 4 *lans* situated near the village of Rybie.<sup>393</sup> In 1500, Mikołaj of Rybie pawned 7 fields along the road leading from Rybie to Goliszewo as far as the border with Młogoszyn.<sup>394</sup>

**Rząśno** (Bąków parish). The village was established *in cruda radice* in 1365 by Jarosław, the archbishop of Gniezno, in the place of a forest between Zduny, Bogoryja, Bąków, and Wiskienica.<sup>395</sup>

**Siemienice** (Łęki parish). The first mention of the village comes from 1386.<sup>396</sup> Siemienice bordered Kadzidlna and Świniary.<sup>397</sup> In 1444, the duality of the settlement became apparent. Court registers from that year mention a case between Katarzyna, wife of the late Sieciech of Siemienice, and Krystyn of the other ("de alia") Siemienice.<sup>398</sup> **Siemienice Małe** (Siemieniczki) separated from the main settlement while the remaining part was called **Siemienice Wielkie**. In 1476, Adam of Dalików was to inspect some property in Siemienice Małe as requested by Jan of Siemienice Wielkie.<sup>399</sup> In 1481, Jan of Siemienice Małe filed a lawsuit against Maciej of Kuchary to establish the border between the two villages.<sup>400</sup>

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<sup>388</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 47.

<sup>389</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 101v.

<sup>390</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 50.

<sup>391</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 534v.

<sup>392</sup> Ibidem, p. 550v.

<sup>393</sup> Ibidem, p. 671–671v.

<sup>394</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 1044v.

<sup>395</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 33; see SHGŁ, part 2, book 2, p. 78.

<sup>396</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 212.

<sup>397</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 447v; AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 378v.

<sup>398</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 695v.

<sup>399</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 68.

<sup>400</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 4.

The 1494 entry mentions dual Siemienice again, which confirms the existence of Siemienice Wielkie and Małe.<sup>401</sup>

**Skrzeszewy Wielkie** (Żychlin parish). The village first appeared in written records in 1393.<sup>402</sup> It bordered Rakowiec and Buszków.<sup>403</sup> The sources dated 1448 mention the road which led from Raków to Skrzeszewy.<sup>404</sup> In 1472, Tomasz of Sobota, Castellan of Łęczyca, established the border between Skrzeszewy and Raków.<sup>405</sup>

**Skrzeszewy Małe** (Żychlin parish). The entry from 1417 regarding Wola (Skrzeszowska) is considered to be the first mention of the village.<sup>406</sup> It should be noted that the source material from 1466 also mentions **Skrzeszewy Stare** (*antiqua*). That year, Filip Sobocki secured his wife Dorota's dowry. The entry referred to Skrzeszewy Wielkie as well, which demonstrates that the villages functioned independently at that time.<sup>407</sup> The existence of Skrzeszewy Wielkie and Małe, and the disappearance of Skrzeszewy Stare in the 16<sup>th</sup> century suggests that we are dealing with a change of name – Skrzeszewy Stare became Skrzeszewy Małe. Today, only one village exists – Skrzeszewy.

**Skubiki** – see Boczki.

**Słonów** – see Bąków.

**Sobota** (Sobota parish). The settlement has a fairly remote foundation date as it first appeared in 1250.<sup>408</sup> Initially, Sobota belonged to the diocese of Wrocław. In 1357, it was taken over by Łęczyca voivode, Jan of the Doliwa coat of arms.<sup>409</sup> The urban character of the settlement is confirmed by an entry from 1393.<sup>410</sup> The Sobota family's division of property act mentions the town and the village of Sobota.<sup>411</sup> A similar distinction is made in Łaski's work.<sup>412</sup> The medieval sources do not mention Sobocka Wieś.

<sup>401</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 602: "utraque Syemyenycze"; AGAD, KGŁ, book 9, p. 6v: Jan of double Siemienice in 1496.

<sup>402</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2957.

<sup>403</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 345.

<sup>404</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 545. Polubion, a peasant of Skrzeszewy Wielkie – AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 629.

<sup>405</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 314v.

<sup>406</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 98.

<sup>407</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 466–466v.

<sup>408</sup> KDP, vol. 2, part 1, no. 44.

<sup>409</sup> Ibidem, no. 303; vol. 2, part 2, no. 509.

<sup>410</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2833.

<sup>411</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 368.

<sup>412</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 503: "in eodem oppido et villa [...]"

**Sokolówek** (Żychlin parish). The existence of the village is confirmed in an entry from 1400.<sup>413</sup> In 1487, the delimitation of the town and village of Oporów, Żychlin (town and village), and Sokolówek was carried out.<sup>414</sup>

**Stanisławice** (Bedlno parish). The first entry devoted to this settlement dates to 1327–1349 when Władysław Garbaty, duke of Łęczyca and Dobrzyń, issued a document mentioning Stanisławice. In 1412, Krzeszek, Maciej Kopyto, and Paweł of Stanisławice cited the document proving that they were exempt from the judiciary exercised by the representatives of the king.<sup>415</sup> Stanisławice bordered Stradzew.<sup>416</sup> In the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the settlement was divided into **Stanisławice Wielkie** and **Stanisławice Małe**. In 1485, Anna of Stanisławice Wielkie, wife of the late Stanisław of Grzybów, filed a lawsuit against Maciej of Stanisławice Małe.<sup>417</sup>

**Stopniewo** (Bedlno parish). The village was first mentioned in 1453 when Jan along with his mother Świętochna of Bedlno and Andrzej of Orlów, a court clerk were to survey some assets in Stopniewo (“in hereditate Stopnyewo”) as requested by Stanisław of Stanisławice. A year later, the court heard the case between Jan of Bedlno and Stanisław mentioned above. The case concerned the retrieval of four cattle from Jan Bedlneński of Stopniewo.<sup>418</sup> We may assume that Stopniewo, which was in the hands of the Stanisławice gentry, probably lay in the vicinity of Kamieniec (Bedlno parish), where they also owned some land.<sup>419</sup>

**Stradzew** (Plecka Dąbrowa parish). Historiographically, the village is believed to have been first mentioned in 1386.<sup>420</sup> However, an earlier date is possible if we consider the document issued by Jarosław, the archbishop of Gniezno, devoted to the foundation of the Sobota prebend. Issued on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1360, the document mentions Stanisławice but a later entry says that Sobek and Franek were given the right to purchase the inheritance in Stanisławice called Stradzew.<sup>421</sup> Therefore, bearing in mind that Stradzew paid tithing to the collegiate church in Łęczyca, we can assume that the document issued by Jarosław in

<sup>413</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 6396.

<sup>414</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 140.

<sup>415</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 102.

<sup>416</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 444v.

<sup>417</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 54.

<sup>418</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 661v, 682.

<sup>419</sup> Ł. Ćwikła, *Uwagi do dziejów osadnictwa na obszarze powiatu orłowskiego w średniowieczu*, “Przegląd Nauk Historycznych” 2022, yearbook 21, no. 1, p. 296.

<sup>420</sup> S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, part 2, p. 118.

<sup>421</sup> AAG, Acta Capituli Metropolitani. Decretalia, ref. B 14, p. 43; T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 366.

1360 referred to the settlement in question.<sup>422</sup> Stradzew bordered Stanisławice, Mosiębrza, Mirosławice, Garbów oraz Odolin.<sup>423</sup> An entry from 1481 mentions Piotr of **Stradzew Wielki**.<sup>424</sup>

**Stradzewko** (Oszkowice parish). The first entry mentioning Stradzewko appeared in the Orlów land court register in 1432.<sup>425</sup> Stradzewko should be identified as **Stradzew Mały** because one of the entries features Piotr, an inhabitant of Stradzewko or Stradzew Mały.<sup>426</sup> In 1492, Piotr delimited Stradzewko and Borów.<sup>427</sup>

**Strugienice** (Zduny parish). The first mention of the settlement comes from 1353 when the village of Bogoryja was founded. The settlement adopted German law in 1369.<sup>428</sup>

**Suchodoły** (Łęki parish). The settlement probably separated from Rybie and it was first mentioned in the 1420s.<sup>429</sup> In 1440, Piotr of Suchodoły inherited some property near Konary that belonged to his father.<sup>430</sup> Suchodoły bordered Siemienice and Lisie Jamy, as well.<sup>431</sup>

**Szczudłów** (parish of the Holy Spirit in Łowicz). S.M. Zajączkowski found out that an entry from 1404 about the building of the Holy Spirit church in Łowicz mentioned Ostrów which should be identified as Szczudłów.<sup>432</sup> This identification was possible based on an entry from 1512 which mentions "Ostrowek Szczudlow".<sup>433</sup>

**Szczyt** (Kaszewy parish). The village first appeared in written sources in 1406.<sup>434</sup> Szczyt bordered Tarnów<sup>435</sup> and Kaszewy Średnie.<sup>436</sup>

<sup>422</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 493.

<sup>423</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 444v, 466, 473v; AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 9v, 57v; AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 154.

<sup>424</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 1.

<sup>425</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 332v.

<sup>426</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 1, 60, 101v.

<sup>427</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 325.

<sup>428</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 14, 42.

<sup>429</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 291.

<sup>430</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 671–671v.

<sup>431</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 326v.

<sup>432</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 104.

<sup>433</sup> *Wizytacje dóbr...*, p. 64.

<sup>434</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 1206.

<sup>435</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 621.

<sup>436</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 82.

**Szeligi** (Bielawy parish). The first mention of the settlement dates to 1387.<sup>437</sup> In 1487, there was a case pending between Jan Głowiński and other landowners (Wojciech and Jan Bielawski, Stanisław Sokołowski and Piotr Brużycki) to establish borders between Walewice, Szeligi and Bielawy.<sup>438</sup>

**Szewce** (Bedlno parish). The first documented mention of the settlement comes from 1387.<sup>439</sup> Szewce bordered Wioteszki and Kręciszki.<sup>440</sup> In the 1440s, Bartosz of Jagniątki pawned some land to Maciej of Szewce for 18 *grzywnas*.<sup>441</sup> The portion of land lay opposite Szewce Nadolne and stretched to Maciej's property. In 1450, Jan Kawaska testified that Stanisław of Szewce Nagórne had paid him 3 *grzywnas*.<sup>442</sup> The same year, Mikołaj of Szewce and Stanisław of the other ("de alia") Szewce were involved in an unspecified dispute.<sup>443</sup> The source material also mentions Szewce Górne, which should be identified as Szewce Nagórne.<sup>444</sup> In 1479, there was a border dispute between Szewce Nagórne and Wola Świecka.<sup>445</sup> A part of Szewce belonged to Mikołaj nicknamed Owsiany.<sup>446</sup> In 1480, Piotr of Gaj, lesser standard-bearer of Łęczycza, sold Owsiany all his patrimony in Jagniątki and a plot in Szewce near Jagniątki for 600 *grzywnas*.<sup>447</sup> Mikołaj was also mentioned as the owner of Wola Świecka.<sup>448</sup> It must have been Mikołaj's part that started to be called **Szewce Owsiane** because of his nickname. It first appeared in 1499 when Jan of Szewce Owsiane pawned one *lan* in Wola Świecka to Jan of Szewce Nagórne.<sup>449</sup> It is worth noting that the 16<sup>th</sup>-century records don't mention Wola Świecka. Therefore, the name Szewce Owsiane began to include Wola Świecka as well. This is evidenced by the location of Wola Świecka as it bordered Szewce Nagórne (see Wola Świecka). Although Łaski mentioned Szewce's "triplex", he only discussed Szewce Nagórne and Owsiane.<sup>450</sup>

<sup>437</sup> S. Zajączkowski, S.M. Zajączkowski, *op. cit.*, part 2, p. 86.

<sup>438</sup> T. Nowak, *Dzieje Główna do końca XVI wieku*, [in:] *Główno. Dzieje miasta*, ed. M. Nartowicz-Kot, Łódź 2010, p. 29.

<sup>439</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 352.

<sup>440</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 587v, 646, 658v, 669.

<sup>441</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 439v.

<sup>442</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 585v.

<sup>443</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 587.

<sup>444</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 657.

<sup>445</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 91v.

<sup>446</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 391v, 501, 526, 678.

<sup>447</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 5, p. 779v–780.

<sup>448</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 687; ks. 3, k. 208.

<sup>449</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 9, p. 99v.

<sup>450</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 492–493.

**Szymanowice** (Zduny parish). The village was mentioned for the first time in the abovementioned document from 1357.<sup>451</sup>

**Śleszyn** (Śleszyn parish). The first entry referring to Śleszyn comes from 1389 when there was a border dispute to delimit that settlement and Plecka Dąbrowa.<sup>452</sup> The division into **Śleszyn Wielki** and **Śleszyn Mały** (Śleszynek) proved to be lasting. Śleszyn Wielki belonged to the gentry of the Rola coat of arms, whereas Śleszynek was the property of the Doliwa family.<sup>453</sup> Śleszyn Wielki bordered Igrzyska.<sup>454</sup>

**Świechów** (Oporów parish). The village was first mentioned in 1399.<sup>455</sup> In 1443, there was an exchange of property between Stanisław of Grzybów and Mikołaj of Przykuty together with Jan of Raków. The latter two resigned from the land stretching from the road leading to Świechów up to Raków borders. In return, they received a field in Świechów that lay between the road to Świechów and the borders with Żabików with a bid bond of 60 *grzywnas*.<sup>456</sup> In 1518, Jan of Oporów, Castellan of Brześć and starost of Kruszwica, sold a year's rent from Oporów and Świechów to Maciej Drzewicki, the bishop of Włocławek. The following year, he was allowed by the King to sell those assets.<sup>457</sup>

**Tarnów** (Bedlno parish). It first appeared in written records in 1386.<sup>458</sup> The parent settlement evolved into several new sites. One of them was **Grądy**. In 1415, it appeared in the exchange of property act signed by Piotr of Kręciszki and Wawrzyniec of Tarnów whereby Piotr passed his patrimony on to Wawrzyniec. In return, he received a field in Tarnów "alias Grandy" and a surcharge of 30 *grzywnas*.<sup>459</sup> In 1437, Filip of Kręciszki along with his sons Mikołaj and Andrzej sold all their family land in Grądy to Paweł and Mikołaj of Kręciszki.<sup>460</sup> In 1442, Stefan of Kręciszki pawned all his share of land in Grądy to Paweł from the same village for 1,5 *grzywnas*.<sup>461</sup> Grądy bordered Bedlno and Kręciszki.<sup>462</sup>

<sup>451</sup> KDW, vol. 3, no. 1354: "Symunovice".

<sup>452</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 1224.

<sup>453</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice...*, p. 95, fn. 487.

<sup>454</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 83v, 283.

<sup>455</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 6349.

<sup>456</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 417v–418.

<sup>457</sup> *Zbiór dokumentów Zakonu Paulinów w Polsce*, t. 2: 1464–1550, prepared by J. Zbudniewek, Warszawa 2004, no. 203, 208.

<sup>458</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 213.

<sup>459</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 124.

<sup>460</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 242.

<sup>461</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 442.

<sup>462</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 124.

Another part of Tarnów was **Groszki**. It was first mentioned in 1428 when sisters Dzichna and Małgorzata of Tarnów sold their land in Tarnów called Groszki.<sup>463</sup> An entry from 1468 features Zofia of Tarnów called Groszki.<sup>464</sup> In 1473, there were two parties involved in a dispute – Maciej of Tarnów Mały called Rzuski and Jan of Tarnów Wielki called Groszki.<sup>465</sup> An entry from 1479 mentions Mikołaj of Tarnów and Bartłomiej “de eadem Tharnowo vel Groszky”.<sup>466</sup> The source material analysis leads to the conclusion that Groszki can be identified as Tarnów Wielki.<sup>467</sup> The authors of *Atlas historyczny Polski*’s mistakenly associated Groszki with Tarnówek.<sup>468</sup>

Another part of Tarnów that turned into an independent settlement was **Piwki**. The name derives from the nickname of its owners. In 1437, Jakusz Piwko of Tarnów paid off his debt to Jakusz of Dobiesławice.<sup>469</sup> The same year, another entry in the Łęczycza land court register refers to a transaction whereby a plot in Tarnów Piwkowski was sold.<sup>470</sup> In 1442, Jan of Łąkoszyn was ordered to pay a security deposit of 30 *grzywnas* in Piwki to Bartłomiej of Rustów, Łęczycza greater master of the hunt.<sup>471</sup> In 1480, Władysław of Wojszyce pawned half of his share in Wojszyce and Tarnów called Piwki to Jan of Orlów, son of the late Dadźbóg, for 6 *grzywnas*.<sup>472</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski claimed that it was in Łaski’s work that Piwki was mentioned for the first time but in light of the findings above, this needs to be corrected.<sup>473</sup> Piwki should be associated with Tarnów Mały because an entry from 1500 mentions Elżbieta of Tarnów Mały called Piwki.<sup>474</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski*’s authors mistakenly identified Piwki as Tarnów Wielki.<sup>475</sup>

Another part of Tarnów was **Rzuski** (today’s Ruszki). It was first mentioned in 1434 when Jan of Tarnów called Ruszki (“Rusky”) was promised 4 *grzywnas* of debt repayment by Dobiesław of Gołędzkie.<sup>476</sup> In 1477, Jan of Wojszyce testified

<sup>463</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 9, p. 45v.

<sup>464</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 734.

<sup>465</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 505v.

<sup>466</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 81v.

<sup>467</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 2v, 50v; AGAD, KZŁ, book 15, p. 155v; AGAD, KGŁ, book 5, p. 806v: “Tharnowo dicta Groszky seu maiori Tharnowo”.

<sup>468</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 113.

<sup>469</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 58v.

<sup>470</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 108v.

<sup>471</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 514v.

<sup>472</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 5, p. 728v.

<sup>473</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 89.

<sup>474</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 91.

<sup>475</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie...*, p. 131.

<sup>476</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 342.



that Andrzej of Tarnów Rzuski had compensated him with a certain amount of money.<sup>477</sup> An entry from 1480 mentions Mikołaj of Tarnów and Ruszki, thus confirming the autonomy of both settlements.<sup>478</sup> The following year, Stanisław of Tarnów Rzuski pawned a plot of land in Tarnów Groszki to his brother Mikołaj of Tarnów Rzuski for 4 *grzywnas*.<sup>479</sup> In 1486, records mention Marcin of Tarnów called Rzuski.<sup>480</sup> In 1499, Andrzej of Tarnów Rzuski accepted his wife Małgorzata's dowry of 14 *grzywnas* and established a bride-dowry of 6 *grzywnas*. He secured a total of 20 *grzywnas* on half of his assets in Tarnów Rzuski.<sup>481</sup>

**Tomczyce** (Plecka Dąbrowa parish). An entry from 1390 confirmed the existence of the settlement.<sup>482</sup> In 1453, a public road from Tomczyce to Przewziska was mentioned.<sup>483</sup> In 1479, Jan Wnor of Odolin and Mikołaj of Oporów, Brzeziny Castellan, carried out a delimitation of Odolin and Tomczyce.<sup>484</sup> In 1485, Chebda of Ostoja pawned a part of the local forest near the road from Przewziska to Tomczyce.<sup>485</sup>

**Ujma** (Sobota parish). It is a previously unknown settlement site. In the 1470s, Tomasz Sobocki, Castellan of Łęczycza, was involved in a case concerning the delimitation of Urzeczce, Bogoryja, Bąków, and two villages – Sobota, and Ujma, which belonged to him.<sup>486</sup>

**Urzeczce** (Sobota parish). The village was first mentioned in a document issued in 1353 by Jarosław, the archbishop.<sup>487</sup>

**Waliszew** (Waliszew parish). It first appeared in written sources in 1386.<sup>488</sup> An entry from 1437 mentions the Mroga River flowing between Waliszew and Płoszczonów.<sup>489</sup>

**Warchałów** (Waliszew parish). In 1494, Wojciech of Popów, treasurer of Łęczycza, testified that Mikołaj Borsza of Płoszczonów had paid him 5 *grzywnas* of the total 20-*grzywna* dowry secured on 2 *lans* in Warchałów and rendered the

<sup>477</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 73v.

<sup>478</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 14, p. 210v.

<sup>479</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 6, p. 46v–47.

<sup>480</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 77v.

<sup>481</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 87.

<sup>482</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 3509.

<sup>483</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 662v.

<sup>484</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 73.

<sup>485</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 20.

<sup>486</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 4, p. 411v.

<sup>487</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 14; NKDM, part 2, no. 322.

<sup>488</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 212.

<sup>489</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 7v–8.

transaction complete.<sup>490</sup> It is the first known mention of that settlement site. The village still exists near Głowno under the name of Warchałów Stary.

**Wąsosze** (Sobota parish). It was first mentioned in 1360, along with other villages whose tithe constituted the income of the newly created Sobota prebend.<sup>491</sup>

**Werów** (Bedlno parish). The first entry devoted to Werów comes from 1418.<sup>492</sup> An entry from 1450 provides further information on the location of the village. Jan Rybałt of Werów pawned 6 fields and a meadow near the property of Jan of Drzewoszki to Jan of Tarnów.<sup>493</sup>

**Wierznowice** (Zduny parish). The settlement was first mentioned in 1353 in the foundation charter for the village of Bogoryja.<sup>494</sup>

**Wioteszki** (Bedlno parish). Jan Wioteszka was first mentioned in 1388, and again in 1394 as the owner of Wioteszki. The name of the village, therefore, most likely comes from the nickname of one of its owners.<sup>495</sup> Wioteszki bordered Szewce.<sup>496</sup> In 1441, Wioteszki also featured in the act of sale of Kręciszki – a village situated in the vicinity of Wioteszki.<sup>497</sup>

**Wiskienica** (Bąków parish). It was first mentioned in its location charter in 1353. Wiskienica and Łażniki were both founded under German law.<sup>498</sup> In the 1440s, Stanisław, a former inhabitant of Grzybów, and his wife, Wichna, returned the deposit of 22 *grzywnas* in Wiskienica to Dziwisz of Ostoja.<sup>499</sup>

**Witów** (Oszkowice parish). The village was first mentioned in 1257.<sup>500</sup> Witów bordered Jasiona and Mąkolice (Łęczyca County) that belonged to the archbishop of Gniezno.<sup>501</sup>

**Wojszyce** (Bedlno parish). The first entry mentioning Wojszyce comes from 1385.<sup>502</sup> In 1449, Paweł of Wojszyce sold two fields near Drzewoszki to Maciej of

<sup>490</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 713.

<sup>491</sup> AAG, Acta Capituli Metropolitani. Decretalia, ref. B 14, p. 43.

<sup>492</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 108.

<sup>493</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 582v.

<sup>494</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 14.

<sup>495</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 883, 3467.

<sup>496</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 587v, 646, 670.

<sup>497</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 450v–451.

<sup>498</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 16.

<sup>499</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 492.

<sup>500</sup> DKM, no. 18.

<sup>501</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 684v, 478v.

<sup>502</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 7.

Wojszyce for 10 *grzywnas*.<sup>503</sup> He also pawned his part of Drzewoszki spreading along the road to the border of the settlement.<sup>504</sup> Moreover, sources from the 1480s mention **Wojszyce Małe** and its dwellers, for instance, Elżbieta, Jan of Tarnów's wife.<sup>505</sup> At that time, **Wojszyce Średnie** also featured in written sources. Jan of Wojszyce Średnie testified that he had accepted his wife's dowry of 7 *grzywnas* from Jan of Tarnów and secured it with 11 *grzywnas* on half of the assets in Wojszyce.<sup>506</sup>

*Atlas historyczny Polski* associates Wojszyce with Madeje. In 1500, Wojszyce Małe was referred to as Madejowizna.<sup>507</sup> Therefore, we may assume that Wojszyce Małe evolved into a new settlement site named Madeje.

**Wola Gosławska** (Waliszew parish). It was first mentioned in 1392.<sup>508</sup> In 1479, the settlement was referred to as **Paskowa Wola**. Later, it was renamed after Paszek of Gosławice, Equerry Castellan, who used to be one of the former local owners.<sup>509</sup> Wola Gosławska bordered Brzozów, Graniewo, Żdźary and Waliszew.<sup>510</sup>

**Wola Kałkowa** (Sobota parish). The village was established on the grounds of Przewiska. A document from 1360 mentions two places called Przewiska: one was probably Przewiska itself, and the other one was Wola Kałkowa. The latter was originally called Wola Przewiska. While discussing the settlement, Łaski just used the name **Wola**, without any additional attributes. However, the context suggests it was Wola Kałkowa that he meant.<sup>511</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski incorrectly dated the first mention of Wola Kałkowa to 1576. However, the name of the settlement appeared already in medieval times. In many cases, it was shortened to just Wola. For instance, in the 1440s, Wola and Gosławice were delimited with a bid bond of 100 *grzywnas*.<sup>512</sup> The name Wola Kałkowa had been in use since at least the 1470s when there was an unspecified litigation between Piotr of Gaj, greater standard-bearer of Łęczyca, and Jan of Wola Kałkowa.<sup>513</sup>

<sup>503</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 550.

<sup>504</sup> Ibidem, p. 604.

<sup>505</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 24.

<sup>506</sup> Ibidem, p. 32v.

<sup>507</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 1087.

<sup>508</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2291.

<sup>509</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 78v.

<sup>510</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 390.

<sup>511</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 504.

<sup>512</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 486v.

<sup>513</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 71.

**Wola Owsiana** (Oporów parish). In the Middle Ages, it went by the name **Wola Oporowska** or **Wola Wielka**.<sup>514</sup> It was first mentioned in 1388.<sup>515</sup> Wola Oporowska (Wielka) bordered Tarnów, Drzewoszki and Kamienna.<sup>516</sup>

**Wola Popowa** (Żychlin parish). In the medieval period, the village was known as Wola and it belonged to the parish church in Żychlin. It was first mentioned in 1389.<sup>517</sup> According to the division of property act signed by Wojciech and Mikołaj Dobrzeliński (dating will be discussed in chapter three), the former received half of Dobrzelin near Wola Popowa.<sup>518</sup> Wola Popowa bordered Śleszyn.<sup>519</sup>

**Wola Świecka** (Bedno parish). Wola Świecka was first documented in 1394, when, on behalf of his wife, Michał (Michałek) sued Zbrosław of Boczki for half of Wola Świecka and a sixth part of Boczki.<sup>520</sup> Wola Świecka and **Wola Kiepkowa** (mentioned since 1398) should be considered as one settlement because of the abovementioned owner, Michał (Michałek).<sup>521</sup> It should be remembered that S.M. Zajączkowski saw those settlements as separate places.<sup>522</sup> In 1479, Stanisław of Nagórne Szewce inspected some assets in Wola Świecka so as to establish borders between the two settlements.<sup>523</sup> Wola Świecka was also known as Wola Szewska.<sup>524</sup> It should be identified as **Szewce Owsiane** (Bedno parish). The latter was named after a gentry man nicknamed Owsiany.<sup>525</sup> As far as Szewce Owsiane is concerned, it should be noted that S.M. Zajączkowski made a mistake dating the first mention of the settlement to 1423.<sup>526</sup> In fact, it appeared later, in 1499<sup>527</sup> (see Szewce).

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<sup>514</sup> T. Pietras, *op. cit.*, p. 27–28.

<sup>515</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 751.

<sup>516</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 106v, 478; AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 339.

<sup>517</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 1227.

<sup>518</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 193v.

<sup>519</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 355–356.

<sup>520</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 3147, 3172, 3180.

<sup>521</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 451, 591, 648–649, 674, 675, 689, 795. Michałek of Kiepkowo, mentioned in 1393 – PKŁ, part 2, no. 174.

<sup>522</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 125, 129.

<sup>523</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 91v.

<sup>524</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 946.

<sup>525</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 323: Mikołaj Owsiany of Szewce; AGAD, KGŁ, book 4, p. 564: Mikołaj Owsiany of Wola Świecka.

<sup>526</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 105.

<sup>527</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 9, p. 99v.

**Wola Zbrożkowa** (Waliszew parish). It was first mentioned in 1434. The settlement was established on the grounds of Ziewanice by Zbroślaw (Zbrożek).<sup>528</sup> An entry from 1438 mentions Maciej of Wola Zbrożkowa.<sup>529</sup> The village was founded under German law, and it was initially called Wola Ziewańska. It bordered Głowno and Trzeboszewy, both of which lay in Mazovia.<sup>530</sup>

**Wólka Lizigodz** (Oporów parish). It was known as Wola Mała or Wola Mała Oporowska (Wólka Oporowska).<sup>531</sup> On the contemporary map of Poland, the village is situated near Wola Owsiana.

**Zagniszowice** (Sobota area). The date of the first entry was established based on the document signed by Władysław Garbacz, duke of Łęczyca and Dobrzewy on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1332.<sup>532</sup> According to J. Bieniak, the date should be moved back, as the test formula featuring Paweł Ogon, voivode of Łęczyca, indicates. J. Bieniak claims the date of the first mention should be 6<sup>th</sup> September 1333.<sup>533</sup> The name of the settlement appeared again in 1357, in the exchange of property act signed by the Wrocław diocese and Łęczyca voivode, Jan.<sup>534</sup> The settlement soon disappeared and was probably absorbed by Sobota which lay nearby.

**Zakrzew** (Sobota parish). The settlement was first mentioned in the 1360 document issued by the archbishop of Gniezno, whereby the Sobota prebend was established. The tithes from Zakrzew were intended for the perpetual vicar.<sup>535</sup> The part of Zakrzew that belonged to the Doliwa family (in 1412, the village was purchased by Stanisław of Dobrzelin and then taken over by his uncle – Wojciech of Plecka Dąbrowa) had evolved from the parent settlement and went by the name of **Zakrzewek** (initially: Zakrzewiec).<sup>536</sup> In 1427, there was a border dispute between Zakrzew and Zakrzewiec.<sup>537</sup> Zakrzewek also bordered Przewziska.<sup>538</sup>

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<sup>528</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 396.

<sup>529</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 241v.

<sup>530</sup> Ibidem, p. 621; AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 9.

<sup>531</sup> T. Pietras, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

<sup>532</sup> KDP, vol. 2, part 2, no. 484; *Łódź 1423–1823–1973. Zarys dziejów i wybór dokumentów*, prepared by R. Rosin, M. Bandurka, Łódź 1974, no. 1.

<sup>533</sup> J. Bieniak, *Wielkopolska, Kujawy...*, p. 79, fn. 281.

<sup>534</sup> KDP, vol. 2, part 1, no. 303, 509.

<sup>535</sup> AAG, Acta Capituli Metropolitani. Decretalia, ref. B 14, p. 43v.

<sup>536</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, s. 370.

<sup>537</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 245.

<sup>538</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 6, p. 511v–512.

**Zalesie** (Żychlin parish). In the literature on the subject, the record of a case regarding the border between Zalesie and Grzybów (1432) is considered to be the first mention of the settlement.<sup>539</sup>

**Zarębów** (Śleszyn parish). An entry from 1405 features a rich peasant, Michał.<sup>540</sup> The agreement from 1449 between Tomasz of Śleszyn, Castellan of Słońsk, and Klemens Żychelski mentions some meadows and pastures near the ponds close to Zarębów.<sup>541</sup>

**Zawadów** (Oszkowice parish). The village was first mentioned in written records in 1405.<sup>542</sup> In 1492, Jan of Stradzew Wielki pawned the land he had inherited in Stradzew and Zawadów (except the farmland opposite Drogusza) to Mikołaj of Stradzew, his brother, for 100 Hungarian florins.<sup>543</sup> Zawadów bordered Borów.<sup>544</sup>

**Zbiewiec** (Bedlno parish). The settlement first appeared in written sources in 1392 when half of it was purchased by the Oporowski family of the Sulima coat of arms.<sup>545</sup> Zbiewiec bordered Dobrzelin.<sup>546</sup> Contrary to S.M. Zajączkowski's statement, Zbiewiec still featured in court registers in 1464 when Jakub of Zbiewiec secured his wife Anna's dowry of 60 *grzywnas* on Zbiewiec and half of the assets in that village.<sup>547</sup>

**Zduny** (Zduny parish). The village was first mentioned in archbishop Jarosław's document from 1353.<sup>548</sup> An entry from 1470 entry specifying the location of another village, Jackowice, says it lay close to Zduny.<sup>549</sup>

**Ziewanice** (Waliszew parish). The first entry devoted to Ziewanice comes from 1386.<sup>550</sup> The part that belonged to Borsza was called **Ziewanice Borszyny**.<sup>551</sup> An entry from the 1450s mentions Zbrosław of Ziewanice and Borsza of

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<sup>539</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 364.

<sup>540</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 1059.

<sup>541</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 177–177v.

<sup>542</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 977.

<sup>543</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 282.

<sup>544</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 325.

<sup>545</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 2346.

<sup>546</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 13, p. 128v.

<sup>547</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 141.

<sup>548</sup> *Czterdzieści cztery...*, no. 14.

<sup>549</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 75.

<sup>550</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 171.

<sup>551</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 92v.

the other (“de alia”) Ziewanice.<sup>552</sup> Borsza’s part bordered Wyskoki and Bratoszewice.<sup>553</sup> Another group of Ziewanice heirs included Bolesta’s sons – Wilk, Mikołaj, and Jan who established a new village on their land. The settlement which was initially known as **Wola Ziewańska** was finally called **Glinnik** (or Wola Glinnik<sup>554</sup>) and bordered Domaradzyn.<sup>555</sup> **Ziewanice Wilkowe** was mentioned in 1486 when Elżbieta sold her inheritance to Piotr of Glinnik for 100 *grzywnas*.<sup>556</sup> As a result, Ziewanice Wilkowe became **Ziewanice Glińskie** because of the village the owner came from.

**Zleszyn** (Bedlno parish). The first entry referring to Zleszyn comes from 1392.<sup>557</sup> It bordered Bedlno.<sup>558</sup> A 1473 entry mentions some *lans* in Zleszyn, near Odolin. They were subject to an exchange between Franek of Zleszyn and Tomasz of Sobota, the Castellan of Łęczycza.<sup>559</sup>

**Żabików** (Bedlno parish). The settlement was mentioned relatively late, in the 1440s. Court registers from that period feature one of its inhabitants – Mikołaj. In 1442, Mikołaj of Przykuty<sup>560</sup> sold a part of his inheritance between two roads leading to Żabików and Raków to Wojciech of Raków for 50 *grzywnas*.<sup>561</sup> The mention of the road may suggest the existence of the settlement at that time. In 1453, the same person, Wojciech – Wincenty’s son, and the owner of Kamieniec and Żabików, tried to reach an agreement with regard to delimiting Raków, Żabików and Rakowiec.<sup>562</sup> In light of T. Nowak’s findings, the new name (Żabików) replaced the earlier one – **Nowa Wieś**. The latter had been established by the members of the Doliwa family on the grounds of Raków.<sup>563</sup>

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<sup>552</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 629v.

<sup>553</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 396.

<sup>554</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 92.

<sup>555</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 396.

<sup>556</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 7, p. 100; K. Latocha, T. Nowak, *op. cit.*, p. 31–32.

<sup>557</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 61.

<sup>558</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 697v.

<sup>559</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 408–408v.

<sup>560</sup> I would identify the aforementioned Mikołaj with Mikołaj of Żabików, which may be evidenced by the record according to which Mikołaj of Żabików testified that Jan, together with his mother and his brothers, sons of the late Stanisław of Grzybów, had settled all their debts and the inheritance of Przykuty and thus freed them from any lawsuits. – AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 558.

<sup>561</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 444.

<sup>562</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 634.

<sup>563</sup> T. Nowak, *Ze studiów...*, p. 42.

**Żdzary** (Oszkowice parish). Written sources mention the village for the first time in 1386.<sup>564</sup>

**Żeronice** (Orlów parish). The village first appeared in the sources in 1392.<sup>565</sup> In 1453, Chebda of Ostoja sold a part of his patrimony near Żeronice that stretched up to the public road leading from Tomczyce to Przewiśka.<sup>566</sup> The parent settlement gave rise to **Żeronice Małe** (Żeroniczki), which came into being as early as 1479.<sup>567</sup> J. Łaski mentioned “Zyronyce duplex” (double) which should be identified with the above settlements.<sup>568</sup> Żeronice was situated near Garbów.<sup>569</sup>

**Żychlin** (Żychlin parish). According to J. Bieniak, it was Szymon, Kujawy judge, or his sons who received Żychlin and the surrounding settlements in the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>570</sup> Szymon’s son, Chwał the older, is featured in the 1306 document by duke Siemowit as the heir of Żychlin.<sup>571</sup> His son, in turn, Chwał the younger, testified in 1339 that eight years earlier, the Teutonic Knights had destroyed his village, Żychlin, and the local church.<sup>572</sup> The urban character of Żychlin is confirmed by an entry from 1385 which mentions Michał, the former mayor of Żychlin. The conclusion is, therefore, that the town was founded between 1339 and 1385.<sup>573</sup> The town probably occupied a part of the existing village whereas the remaining part constituted a separate settlement site. In 1445, Andrzej and Mikołaj, son of Jan of Żychlin of the Rola coat of arms, carried out a property division whereby the village (“villa”) was split in such a way that Mikołaj received the half situated opposite the town of Żychlin.<sup>574</sup> The 1489 division of property act between Maciej and Piotr of Żychlin also mentions the

<sup>564</sup> PKŁ, part 1, no. 54.

<sup>565</sup> PKŁ, part 2, no. 4055.

<sup>566</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 662v.

<sup>567</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 5, p. 326v.

<sup>568</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, p. 490.

<sup>569</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 350.

<sup>570</sup> J. Bieniak, *Wielkopolska, Kujawy...*, p. 82.

<sup>571</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski...*, p. 120.

<sup>572</sup> Lites, vol. 1, p. 186: “Dixit eciam, quod in quadam villa ipsius testis qui loquitur, dicta Zichlin Gneznensis diocesis, intraverunt et fuerunt dicti Cruciferi et exercitus eorum et (sic) ecclesiam dicte ville [...]”.

<sup>573</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Uwagi nad dziejami miasta Żychlina (do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI wieku)*, [in:] *Polska, Prusy, Ruś. Rozprawy ofiarowane prof. zw. dr. hab. Janowi Powierskiemu w trzydziestolecie pracy naukowej*, ed. B. Śliwiński, Gdańskie Studia z Dziejów Średniowiecza, no. 2, Gdańsk 1995, p. 218.

<sup>574</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 768.



townspeople of Żychlin.<sup>575</sup> The source material representing the Middle Ages contains plentiful information on both the town and the village. Authors sometimes differentiated between the two by adding the words “villa” or “oppidum” for clarity. Most often, however, such clarification was missing, and it is the context that determines whether we are dealing with the town or the village. Żychlińska Wieś appears in the court register of 1576<sup>576</sup> but not in the period within the scope of this study. Żychlin bordered Rakowiec, Oporów (town and village), and Jastrzębia.<sup>577</sup>

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<sup>575</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 248.

<sup>576</sup> Historical sources, vol. 13, p. 109.

<sup>577</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 140; book 4, p. 103v.

## CHAPTER III

### SOME ASPECTS OF OWNERSHIP RELATIONS IN ORŁÓW COUNTY IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

There are three basic categories of property typical of the Middle Ages – royal, church, and gentry property. As the former was absent in Orłów County in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, this study is going to concentrate on the other two. The gentry possessed many of the settlements discussed in chapter two, whereas only a few of them belonged to the church – the archdiocese of Gniezno and the parish church in Żychlin.

**Table 2.** Church property in Orłów County in the 15<sup>th</sup> century

| Settlement name | Parish                              | Type of settlement | Owner                    |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Bąków           | Bąków                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Bogoryja        | Bąków                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Jackowice Małe  | Zduny                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Łażniki         | Zduny                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Maurzyce        | Zduny                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Ostrówek        | Zduny                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Otolice         | Parish of the Holy Spirit in Łowicz | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Rząśno          | Bąków                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Strugienice     | Zduny                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Szczudłów       | Parish of the Holy Spirit in Łowicz | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Szymanowice     | Zduny                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Urzecze         | Sobota                              | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Wierznowice     | Zduny                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Wiskienica      | Bedlno                              | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |
| Wola Popowa     | Żychlin                             | village            | parish church in Żychlin |
| Zduny           | Zduny                               | village            | archdiocese of Gniezno   |

**Source:** own study.



**Map. 4.** Distribution of Gniezno archbishops' property in the 15<sup>th</sup> century

**Source:** prepared by Ł. Ćwikła

Most of the villages in Orlów County were in the hands of the gentry. The *nobiles* varied greatly in their financial status and their property complexes varied in size, as well. In Orlów County, several major complexes belonged to the most prominent families, and it is those families that are within the scope of interest here. The remaining assets belonged to the middle and petty gentry, leading to significant acreage fragmentation.

## THE DOLIWA FAMILY

Several prominent families in Orlów County were of the Doliwa coat of arms, including the Słoński family and its branches (the Dobrzeliński family of Plecka Dąbrowa and the Baruchowski family of Pniewo in Orlów County) and the Sobockis.



**Figure 1.** The Doliwa coat of arms according to Bartosz Paprocki

**Source:** B. Paprocki, *Herby rycerstwa polskiego*, ed. K.J. Turowski, Kraków 1858, p. 236

### The Słoński family

Before this branch of the Doliwa family is discussed at length, there should be some clarification as to their “name”. It must have been coined in connection with the function of the Castellan of Słońsk. The Słoński family members held this office for four successive generations and, as a result, the association was firmly formed.

Tomisław (Tomek) of Mazovia was the Słońskis and Dobrzelińskis’ progenitor. He held the office of the Castellan of Słońsk from 1379 to 1396.<sup>1</sup> His son, Wojciech of Sadłowo, originated the Słoński family branch. Like his father, he held several offices in Kujawy and beyond – Łęczycza chamberlain from 1394 to 1397, and the Castellan of Słońsk from 1396 to 1429.<sup>2</sup> According to the rule of residence, anyone aspiring to an office function in Orlów County was supposed to own assets there. According to J. Bieniak, Wojciech became the owner of Plecka Dąbrowa in Orlów County as early as 1386.<sup>3</sup> In 1411, Tomisław’s sons were allowed to divide their patrimony. Wojciech received Plecka Dąbrowa, Głębokie in Kujawy, half of Śleszyn and Zarębów (he had purchased the other half of Zarębów in 1408). His younger brothers, Pietrasz, Jan, and Janusz got the village of Mazowsze in Kujawy. In 1414, Wojciech succeeded in buying half of Krzyżanów in Łęki parish from Franek for 350 *grzywnas* of Pargue groschen. In 1415, as a result of the division of assets

<sup>1</sup> Urz.VI/1, p. 289.

<sup>2</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 48; Urz.VI/1, p. 289.

<sup>3</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice w średniowieczu*, [in:] *Zamek w Sadłowie na ziemi dobrzyńskiej*, ed. L. Kajzer, Rypin 2004, p. 65–66; S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI wieku. Studia z dziejów osadnictwa, struktury własnościowej i stosunków kościelnych*, Łódź 1996, p. 89.

with his nephew, Stanisław of Dobrzelin, Wincenty's son, Wojciech received Mosiębrza, Żeronice, Zakrzew, Mięsośnia and half of Krzyżanów.<sup>4</sup>

Wojciech was married twice. His first wife was Hanka, the daughter of the Castellan of Rypin, Piotr of Sadłowo of the Świnka coat of arms. They had three sons (Tomasz, Jan and Wincenty) and two daughters (Małgorzata and Dobrochna).<sup>5</sup> The former married Ziemak of Orlów of the Junosza coat of arms, and the latter's husband was Andrzej of Trębki o the Prawda coat of arms.<sup>6</sup> In 1432, Wojciech's sons divided their patrimony. Tomasz was granted Mięsośnia, Śleszyn, Zarębów and two *lans* in Zakrzew, as well as some land in the Dobrzyń area including Sadłowo. Jan got Plecka Dąbrowa, Żeronice, two *lans* in Zakrzew, two parts of the meadows in Przewiska, two parts of the house in Łęczycza and the village of Głębokie in Kujawy.<sup>7</sup> It follows from the above that Jan became the sole owner of Plecka Dąbrowa. The lineage of this branch of the Doliwa family will be discussed further on.

Like his father, Jan's brother, Tomasz, was the Castellan of Słońsk (1432–1477).<sup>8</sup> As already stated, Sadłowo constituted his main property, but he also owned Śleszyn and Mięsośnia.<sup>9</sup> In 1436, he secured his wife's Elżka dowry of 500 *grzywnas* on Śleszyn and Zarębów.<sup>10</sup>

Between 1468 and 1471, Tomasz participated in a conflict between the noble families of Doliwa and Rolice. His sons, unknown by name (*cum omnibus filiis*) and daughter Dorota, wife of the late Jan of Żychlin of the Rola coat of arms, were also involved.<sup>11</sup> It should also be noted that in 1474 Tomasz was the owner of Biała, a village situated between Śleszynek and Zarębów.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>4</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska w ziemi łęczyckiej w czasach Władysława Jagiełły*, Łódź 2003, p. 295, 364.

<sup>5</sup> His second wife was Helena of Rzechta, of the Awdaniec coat of arms. They married between 15<sup>th</sup> April 1415 and 21<sup>st</sup> October 1417 – A. Szymczakowa, *Nobiles Sira-dienses. Rody Porajów, Pomianów, Gryfów, Kopaczów i Pobogów*, Warszawa 2011, p. 193.

<sup>6</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 364; K. Pacuski, *Możnowładztwo i rycerstwo ziemi gostynińskiej w XIV i XV wieku. Studium z dziejów osadnictwa i elity władzy na Mazowszu średniowiecznym*, Warszawa 2009, p. 222.

<sup>7</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 365.

<sup>8</sup> Urz.VI/1, p. 290.

<sup>9</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 517v, 649v, 665v, 666v, 672v.

<sup>10</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice...*, p. 95.

<sup>11</sup> *Średniowieczne zapiski heraldyczne łęczyckie*, eds. T. Piotrowski, Z. Wdowiszewski, "Miesięcznik Heraldyczny" 1935, yearbook 14, no. 36; see J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice...*, p. 99.

<sup>12</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 565; see J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice...*, p. 95, fn. 487.

In 1476, Tomasz's assets were divided among his sons: Mikołaj, Jan, Stefan, Stanisław and Jakub. The executors of the division were Tomasz of Sobota, the Castellan of Łęczycza, and Mikołaj of Orlów, the Castellan of Słońsk's nephew. Tomasz Słoński retained Śleszyn (Śleszynek) with the manor, and the mill in Biała along with the meadows, the field and the pond. In the event of his death, Śleszyn was supposed to be passed on to the middle son, Stefan. Until then, he was to manage the assets with his father and fill in for him during mass mobilization and in court sessions. Moreover, he would inherit all his father's movable assets. The other sons, Jan and Stanisław, were granted assets in Kujawy – Sadłowo, Stępowo, Linne and Biała in Orlów County. In turn, Mikołaj received Zarębów in the same county.<sup>13</sup> The youngest of the brothers, Jakub, got Mięsośnia. The Castellan of Słońsk could also profit from Dobrzyń assets that belonged to Jan and Stanisław. The division of property was decided and carried out with a bid bond of 200 *grzywnas*.<sup>14</sup>

J. Bieniak established that Tomasz was last featured in the sources on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1477 when he paid a 20-*grzywna* debt to Andrzej of Raków.<sup>15</sup>

Tomasz's daughter, Dorota, married Jan of Żychlin, who died before 1463. Her second husband was also called Jan and he died after 1480.<sup>16</sup> Mikołaj Słoński of Zarębów married Elżbieta,<sup>17</sup> the daughter of Krystyn of Smólsk of the Pomian coat of arms, Castellan of Inowrocław.<sup>18</sup>

In 1488, Mikołaj Słoński of Zarębów paid the debt of 212 florins to Jan Wilkowski on behalf of his oldest daughter, Elżka.<sup>19</sup> The middle daughter, Zofia of Zarębów married Mikołaj of Świętosławice of the Rola coat of arms. The youngest daughter was Agnieszka.<sup>20</sup> As the owner of Zarębów, Grabie, Grzybów, Żychlin and Biała, Mikołaj bequeathed the settlements to his daughters in 1493.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Mikołaj also owned Grabie in Orlów County – AGAD, KGŁ, book 4, p. 274v.

<sup>14</sup> Ibidem, p. 62v–63v; J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice...*, p. 100.

<sup>15</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice...*, p. 100.

<sup>16</sup> Ibidem, table on p. 123.

<sup>17</sup> Elżbieta's first husband was Mikołaj of Lubień of the Doliwa coat of arms.

<sup>18</sup> S. Szybkowski, *Kujawska szlachta urzędnicza w późnym średniowieczu (1370–1501)*, Gdańsk 2006, p. 589–590 and the table XXI on p. 327.

<sup>19</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 163v.

<sup>20</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice...*, table on p. 123.

<sup>21</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 8, p. 388v; see AGAD, KGŁ, book 4, p. 274v: Mikołaj of Zarębów and Grabie.

Tomasz's son, Jan, died childless. His brother, Stefan of Śleszyn,<sup>22</sup> was a lesser master of the hunt of Łęczycza from 1483 to 1503.<sup>23</sup> In 1485, he secured his wife's Anna dowry on 2/3 of Biała.<sup>24</sup> He died before 29<sup>th</sup> May 1505.<sup>25</sup>

Stanisław was Tomasz's fourth son. In 1466, he matriculated at Cracow University.<sup>26</sup> He was the Castellan of Słońsk from 1480 to 1483.<sup>27</sup> The sources mention him as the owner of Biała.<sup>28</sup> He married a woman from the area of Dobrzyń and had one daughter, Jadwiga. She married Jan Swarocki of Sadłowo of the Rogala coat of arms. Therefore, Sadłowo and the nearby assets were taken over by new owners.<sup>29</sup>

Tomasz's last son was Jakub of Mięsośnia. He married Małgorzata, the daughter of Dobrogost of Cichosławice of the Nałęcz coat of arms and secured her 330-grzywna dowry and bride price on half of the assets in Mięsośnia.<sup>30</sup> His second wife, Barbara, was the daughter of the deputy cupbearer of Łęczycza, Wojciech of Bielawy.

The Doliwa Słoński family had the following assets in Orlów County: Biała, Krzyżanów, Mięsośnia, Mosiębrza, Śleszyn (Śleszynek), Zakrzewek (the part that evolved from Zakrzew and belonged to the Doliwas), Zarębów and Żeronice.

<sup>22</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 14, p. 84v.

<sup>23</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 52.

<sup>24</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 6, p. 1207–1207v.

<sup>25</sup> AGAD, MK, book 21, p. 215; MRPS III, no. 2239: "Regia Maiestas dedit venatorium Lanciensem Nicolao Goslubski, post mortem Stephani Slonski vacantem".

<sup>26</sup> University Register, p. 318.

<sup>27</sup> Stanisław was also included in the list of Dobrzyń castellans by J. Bieniak. According to the researcher, Stanisław was promoted from the Słońsk to Dobrzyń castellan, which he allegedly held for a short time. According to S. Szybkowski, this promotion should be regarded as an incorrect hypothesis. An important source argument, so far not cited by historians, is a record from 1494, in which Jadwiga, daughter of the late Stanisław of Biała, the Castellan of Słońsk, is mentioned. Thus, at the time of Stanisław's death, the highest office held by him was that of the Castellan of Słońsk – AGAD, KGL, book 8, p. 566v; Urz.VI/1, p. 262; S. Szybkowski, *Kościeleccy ze Skępego herbu Ogon i ich protoplaści. Studium z dziejów późnośredniowiecznej rodziny możnowładczej*, Gdańsk 2018, p. 350, fn. 319.

<sup>28</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 727v.

<sup>29</sup> J. Bieniak, *Stanisław Słoński z Sadłowa i Białej h. Doliwa*, [in:] PSB, vol. 42, Kraków 2003–2004, p. 76.

<sup>30</sup> K. Latocha, T. Nowak, *Ród Nałęczów w ziemi łęczyckiej w późnym średniowieczu*, "Rocznik Łódzki" 2009, vol. 56, p. 30.

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Tomisław of Mazovia, the Castellan of Słońsk (1379–1396),<sup>31</sup> had a son – Wincenty – who can be considered the progenitor of the **Dobrzeliński** family. He married Machna of Młogoszyn, the daughter of the master of the hunt of Łęczycza, Maciej of the Jelita coat of arms. They had a son, Stanisław.<sup>32</sup> In 1415, together with his uncle, Wojciech of Plecka Dąbrowa, he divided assets. As a result, he received half of Dobrzelin and a surcharge of 500 *grzywnas* of Pargue groschen. The other half of Dobrzelin belonged to Hanka and her husband, Adam of Beldów. Following the 1416 partition between their sons, a part of Dobrzelin was granted to Mikołaj of Skotniki, who, in turn, sold it to Mikołaj of Oporów, deputy chamberlain of Łęczycza, a year later. However, members of the Żychliński family of the Rola coat of arms and Stanisław of Dobrzelin claimed their share, evoking the next of kin law (*ius propinquitatis*). Stanisław finally received the property and, having paid 1025 *grzywnas* to Oporowski in 1418, became the sole owner of Dobrzelin.<sup>33</sup>

Stanisław held the office of pantler (1425–1430), and deputy chamberlain of Łęczycza (1431–1450).<sup>34</sup> Except for his hometown, he also owned assets in Topola (Łęczycza County). In 1441, he carried out a delimitation of Topola and Chrzastów, which belonged to the Łęczycza chapter.<sup>35</sup> Stanisław had five children: four sons – Jan, Wojciech,<sup>36</sup> Wincenty and Mikołaj<sup>37</sup> and a daughter Jadwiga. There are several entries devoted to them, for instance, the Crown Register entry allowing Michał Lasocki to buy Szczawin and Szeligi in the Łęczycza land from Jan, Wojciech, Wincenty, and Mikołaj of Dobrzelin.<sup>38</sup> Unfortunately, the transaction did not take place. Stanisław's daughter Jadwiga

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<sup>31</sup> Urz.VI/1, p. 289.

<sup>32</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 346. Machna's second husband was Stanisław Pustołka of Bielawy, the cup-bearer and voivode of Łęczycza.

<sup>33</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 346.

<sup>34</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 77, 61.

<sup>35</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 451v.

<sup>36</sup> Wojciech of Dobrzelin held the successive offices of Łęczycza greater standard-bearer (1477–1483), Castellan of Inowódz (1484–1486), Castellan of Brzeziny (1486–1489) and starost of Sieradz (1486–1489) – Urz.II/1, p. 40, 37, 36, 138.

<sup>37</sup> Mikołaj of Dobrzelin was the Castellan of Inowódz from 1475 to 1482. Urz.II/1, p. 37.

<sup>38</sup> AGAD, MK, book 10, p. 97v; MRPS I, no. 165; see Ł. Ćwikła, *Z ziemi dobrzyńskiej do łączycyckiej. Lasoccy herbu Dołęga i ich majątki w Polsce Centralnej do Połowy XVI wieku*, [in:] *Brzeziny i region. Przeszłość w narracji interdyscyplinarnej. Archeologia – architektura – sztuka – historia*, ed. L. Tyszler, Brzeziny–Łódź 2019, p. 151.



married Marcin Nowomiejski, a judge from Poznań (1472–1482),<sup>39</sup> who secured her 700-florin dowry on Czerwony Kościół (now Czerwona Wieś) in Kościan County.<sup>40</sup>

Stanisław's sons featured as the owners of Dobrzelin.<sup>41</sup> In 1468, there was a case pending to delimit Zbiewiec and Dobrzelin, in which Jan of Bedlno and Mikołaj of Dobrzelin were involved.<sup>42</sup> It should be noted that Mikołaj also owned property in Chochołów.<sup>43</sup> In 1464, he finalised an exchange of assets with Marcisz of Chochołów, Żdzary village mayor. The latter gave Chochołów to Mikołaj and received Wiskitnica, a swamp called Gawronie situated near Dobrzelin with a surcharge of 400 *grzywnas*.<sup>44</sup> Two years later, Dobrzeliński bought some land in Grzybów from Mikołaj of Grzybów, giving him a meadow in Chochołów and paying 60 *grzywnas* additionally.<sup>45</sup> The 1470 entry informs that Mikołaj had inherited some land in Przykuty which he pawned to Mikołaj of Raków for 30 *grzywnas*.<sup>46</sup> Wojciech and Mikołaj carried out a division of assets that did not involve the other brothers. They may have already been dead at that point, although Jan still lived in 1464.<sup>47</sup> Tomasz of Sobota, the Castellan of Łęczycza, and Wojciech of Bielawy, the cupbearer of Łęczycza executed the division, although its exact date is difficult to determine. It may have been carried out in the late 1460s. In the light of the division, Wojciech received half of Dobrzelin situated near Wola Popowa, along with half of the manor called Dobrzelin Wola, half of a square, and two inns. Mikołaj was to be granted half of Dobrzelin after the death of his mother, Katarzyna, together with an old square, a pasture, a pond, two gardens opposite the manor, and half of a forest there. After Katarzyna's death, Wojciech and Mikołaj divided the inherited assets. Mikołaj was granted Leszkowice and Serocko in the Lublin region,<sup>48</sup> and Wojciech came into

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<sup>39</sup> *Urzędnicy wielkopolscy XII–XV wieku. Spisy*, prepared by M. Bielińska, A. Gąsiorowski, J. Łojko, ed. A. Gąsiorowski, Wrocław 1985, p. 153.

<sup>40</sup> *Czerwony Kościół*, [in:] *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny województwa poznańskiego w średniowieczu*, part 1, book 2, prepared by S. Chmielewski, K. Górską-Gołąska, J. Luciński, Wrocław 1982, p. 312.

<sup>41</sup> Wojciech and Mikołaj of Dobrzelin – AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 13.

<sup>42</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 13, p. 128v.

<sup>43</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2b, p. 17; AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 5v.

<sup>44</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 39v.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 547–547v.

<sup>46</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 39.

<sup>47</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 13, p. 110.

<sup>48</sup> In 1473 Kazimierz Jagiellończyk granted 400 *grzywnas* on Serock and Leszkowice to Mikołaj Bielawski of Dobrzelin – AGAD, MK, book 12, p. 134v; MRPS I, no. 984.

“Sthryczyño” in the Dobrzyń region<sup>49</sup> and two crown lands – Szczawin<sup>50</sup> and Szeligi – together with the money pawned on them.<sup>51</sup>

Mikołaj, the Castellan of Inowłódz, had two sons – Jan<sup>52</sup> and Jakub – who remained collective owners of their patrimony until 1490.<sup>53</sup> Some sources refer to the older son as Jan of Dobrzelin, others as Jan of Chochołów.<sup>54</sup> In 1485, Wojciech exchanged property with Mikołaj of Mroga, receiving the latter’s land in Mroga in return for one *lan*, an inn in Szczawin and an additional sum of 300.5 *grzywnas*.<sup>55</sup> In 1491, he pawned his inheritance in Mroga to Wincenty of Plecka Dąbrowa for 70 Hungarian florins to compensate for his father’s debt in Psary.<sup>56</sup> In 1493, he pawned 2 *lans* in Grzybów Tretki for 18 Hungarian florins to Wincenty of Grzybów Tretki.<sup>57</sup> The brothers dissolved collective ownership in 1494, as a result of which Jan received Dobrzelin, Chochołów and Grzybów, whereas Jakub got Psary, Psarska Wola, Mroga and Szeligi (Brzeziny County).<sup>58</sup> In 1500, Jan and Jakub carried out a delimitation of Dobrzelin and Pniewo. The same year Jan also delimited Chochołów and Gumino.<sup>59</sup> In 1541, Jan and Jakub’s sister, Barbara, hadn’t married.<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> The village may have disappeared later on because it was not listed in *Atlas historyczny Polski* – see *Atlas historyczny Polski. Kujawy i ziemia dobrzyńska w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, prepared by A. Borek, W. Duży, M. Frąś, M. Hlebionek, D. Karczewski, A. Kwiatkowski, D. Maciuszek, T. Michalski, T. Panecki, K. Słomska-Przech, M. Słomski, P. Swoboda, P. Szwedo-Kielczewska, U. Zachara-Związek, T. Związek, ed. W. Duży, part 2: *Komentarz. Indeksy*, Warszawa 2021, according to headwords.

<sup>50</sup> In 1464 Wojciech of Dobrzelin bought the mayor’s property in Szczawin from Wojciech, the mayor, for 500 *grzywnas* – AGAD, KGL, book 2, p. 39–39v.

<sup>51</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 193v.

<sup>52</sup> In 1496, Jan was a tenure leaseholder in Serock in Lublin County. Two years later, Jan Olbracht allowed Mikołaj of Ostrów, Sandomierz voivode and Lublin starost, to buy out Serock from Jan Dobrzeliński – *Serocko*, [in:] *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny województwa lubelskiego w średniowieczu*, prepared by S. Kuraś, Warszawa 1983, p. 209; MRPS II, no. 1205.

<sup>53</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 277v.

<sup>54</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 14, p. 379v. In the context of Chochołów, it is interesting to note that Klemens of Żychlin had a dispute over an unspecified matter with Wojciech and Mikołaj, brothers of Dobrzelin vel Chochołów.

<sup>55</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 6, p. 1209v–1210v.

<sup>56</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 8, p. 186.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 414.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 570v–571; AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 56v: Jakub Dobrzeliński of Psary.

<sup>59</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 4, p. 85.

<sup>60</sup> AGAD, MK, book 24, p. 426; AGAD, MK, book 62, p. 219; MRPS IV/2, no. 9911; MRPS IV/3, no. 20523.

The Doliwa family assets included Dobrzelin, Chochołów, Grzybów, Mroga, and Psarska Wola.

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The Doliwas of **Plecka Dąbrowa (the Plecki family)** were represented by Jan, son of Wojciech of Sadłowo (Plecka Dąbrowa, Głębokie, Śleszyn). In 1416, he was a student at Cracow University.<sup>61</sup> He held several land offices, being the Dobrzyń pantler (1450–1452) and the Castellan of Rypin (1452–1465).<sup>62</sup> As stated earlier, the 1432 division of assets resulted in Jan receiving Plecka Dąbrowa, Żeronice, two *lans* in Zakrzew, two parts of meadows in Przewiska, two parts of a house in Łęczycza and some assets in the Dobrzyń land. In 1444, he was involved in the delimitation of Plecka Dąbrowa and Odolin.<sup>63</sup> In 1445, he purchased half of Gosławice from Jan Kawaska for 200 *grzywnas*.<sup>64</sup> Jan was married twice. In 1436, having received 125 *grzywnas* as his wife Anna's dowry, he added the same amount of bride price and ensured it all on half of Plecka Dąbrowa.<sup>65</sup> His second wife's name was Anna, as well. Before 17<sup>th</sup> July 1468, she had appeared as Jan's widow.<sup>66</sup> The last entry that mentioned Jan came from 1465/1466.<sup>67</sup> We also know the castellan's sons. One of them was Jan of Plecka Dąbrowa.<sup>68</sup> Before 17 July 1468, he relinquished (in favour of Jan's widow, his stepmother) half of Plecka Dąbrowa, half of a manor near Bąków, houses and buildings, a windmill, a big pond, two inns and half of the village of Topola near Kozuby (Łęczycza County) along with the manor there.<sup>69</sup> Entries from the 1470s mention brothers Tomasz and Wincenty of Plecka Dąbrowa, Jan's sons from his second marriage.<sup>70</sup> In 1481, Tomasz delimited Buszków Zielony and Buszków which belonged to Klemens of Żychlin.<sup>71</sup> A year later, he pawned the whole of Buszków Zielony to Filip of Skrzyszewy for 50 *grzywnas*.<sup>72</sup> Wincenty was married to Barbara,

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<sup>61</sup> Metryka, p. 90.

<sup>62</sup> Urz.VI/1, p. 281, 286.

<sup>63</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 472v.

<sup>64</sup> Ibidem, p. 514.

<sup>65</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 365.

<sup>66</sup> Urz.VI/1, p. 287.

<sup>67</sup> S. Szybkowski, *Genealogia pierwszych pokoleń Działyńskich*, "Studia z Dziejów Średniowiecza" 2019, vol. 23, p. 267, fn. 20.

<sup>68</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 708, 709v.

<sup>69</sup> Ibidem, p. 695–695v.

<sup>70</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 14, p. 84v.

<sup>71</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 8v.

<sup>72</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 6, p. 543.

Wojciech Górski's daughter. They had three sons, all of whom were mentioned in 1505 – Piotr, Jakub,<sup>73</sup> and Wojciech of Plecka Dąbrowa.<sup>74</sup>

Jan's daughter from the first marriage, Anna, married Jakub of Płomiany of the Prus II coat of arms.<sup>75</sup>

The above analysis shows that the Plecki family possessed several settlements in Orlów County – Plecka Dąbrowa, Buszków Zielony, Gosławice (Sobota parish), Przewiska, Zakrzew and Żeronice.

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The Doliwas of Sobota (the Sobocki family) descended from Chwał of Żychlin (died after 1309), who held the offices of the master of the horse (1288) and chamberlain of Brześć (1295–1298), as well as the standard-bearer of Łęczyca (1299). Chwał is also considered to have been the ancestor of the Doliwas of Żychlin and Mazovia (Plecka Dąbrowa).<sup>76</sup> According to J. Bieniak, Jan of Nowogród and Sobota, son of Polubion,<sup>77</sup> Brześć judge in 1316,<sup>78</sup> was the progenitor

<sup>73</sup> Jakub was the Łęczyca standard-bearer from 1532 to 1536 – Urz.II/2, p. 54.

<sup>74</sup> AGAD, MK, book 21, p. 208v; MRPS III, no. 2205.

<sup>75</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 632v; J. Bieniak, *Wójtowie średniowiecznego Dobrzyńa*, [in:] *Czas – przestrzeń – praca w dawnych miastach. Studia ofiarowane Henrykowi Samsonowiczowi w sześćdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin*, ed. A. Wyrobisz, Warszawa 1991, p. 227–228; M. Krajewski, *Jakub z Płomian i Łubek h. Prus, wicemarszałek książęcy, wójt dobrzyński, podkomorzy wyszogrodzki, marszałek generalny mazowiecki*, [in:] idem, *Nowy słownik biograficzny ziemi dobrzyńskiej*, vol. 1, Rypin 2014, p. 379. A few pages on, under a different headword, M. Krajewski (*Jan z Pleckiej Dąbrowy (ze Skrwilina)*, (zm. 1465 a 17 VI 1468), rycerz, właściciel ziemski, stolnik dobrzyński, kasztelan rypiński, [in:] idem, *Nowy słownik biograficzny...*, p. 382) mistakenly claimed that Anna was married to Aleksy of Płomiany, mayor of Dobrzyń, standard-bearer and judge of Dobrzyń, who was the abovementioned Jakub's father.

<sup>76</sup> J. Bieniak, *Doliwowie w XIII wieku (przesłanki późniejszej świetności rodu w Królestwie Polskim ostatnich Piastów)*, [in:] *Cracovia, Polonia, Europa. Studia z dziejów średniowiecza ofiarowane Jerzemu Wyrozumskiemu w sześćdziesiątą piątą rocznicę urodzin i czterdziestolecie pracy naukowej*, eds. W. Bukowski, K. Ożóg, F. Sikora, S. Szczur, Kraków 1995, p. 243, table 1.

<sup>77</sup> J. Bieniak (*Wielkopolska, Kujawy, ziemie łączycza i sieradzka wobec problemu zjednoczenia państwowego w latach 1300–1306*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Wodzisław Śląski 2011, p. 81) concluded that Polubion was the brother or cousin of Chwał of Żychlin, the voivode of Łęczyca.

<sup>78</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sobocki Jan (Jan z Nowogrodu i Soboty) h. Doliwa*, [in:] *PSB*, vol. 39, Warszawa–Kraków 2000, p. 549; Urz.VI/1, p. 66.

of the Sobocki family. Jan held successive offices of chamberlain (1345–1349), castellan (1349–1356), voivode of Łęczyca (1357–1371/1373)<sup>79</sup> and starost of Dobrzyń (1356–1358?).<sup>80</sup>

After Jan's death, Sobota was passed on to his son, Filip, chamberlain of Łęczyca (1397–1432).<sup>81</sup> He also owned the village of Tomczyce in Łęczyca region in Orlów County (Plecka Dąbrowa parish). In 1417, he sold it for 700 *grzywnas* to Mikołaj of Oporów, deputy chamberlain of Łęczyca.<sup>82</sup> In 1424, there was a property division between Filip and his sons. As a result, Filip acquired Sobota (town and village) which was supposed to be passed on to his son, Mikołaj, after Filip's death. Mikołaj was married to Katarzyna,<sup>83</sup> whose 187.5-*grzywna* dowry was secured on half of Sobota.<sup>84</sup> In 1427, Mikołaj, a townsman from Orlów lent 1.5 *grzywnas* to Filip and the wife of his son, Mikołaj, while Wojciech of Zakrzewo guaranteed the loan.<sup>85</sup> Mikołaj died during his father's lifetime leaving behind his daughter, Małgorzata. Therefore, his brothers, Jan of Sobota and Nowogród and Tomasz of Skrzyszewy Wielkie (bequeathed by his father in 1424) claimed their rights to the patrimony. Małgorzata married Jakub of Pokrzywnica and, in 1437, she sold Sobota (town and village) with the right of patronage and a house in Łęczyca to her uncles for 2000 *grzywnas*.<sup>86</sup> Filip also had daughters: Tomisława, married to Chwał of Bełchatów, Anna, Katarzyna, married to Jan Kawaska of Gosławice, Dorota, married to Trojan of Głębokie, Małgorzata, married to Tomasz of Bełchatów<sup>87</sup> and Anastazja who married Wojciech of Zakrzew.<sup>88</sup>

Jan and Tomasz held several land offices in Kujawy and Łęczyca lands. Jan was the pantler of Dobrzyń between 1438 and 1448.<sup>89</sup> His only daughter,

<sup>79</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 60, 45, 81; see T. Piotrowski, *Rozsiedlenie rodowe szlachty łęczyckiej na przełomie XIV i XV wieku*, "Rocznik Oddziału Łódzkiego Polskiego Towarzystwa Historycznego" 1939, vol. 3, p. 28.

<sup>80</sup> Urz.VI/1, p. 292.

<sup>81</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 48.

<sup>82</sup> T. Pietras, *Oporowscy herbu Sulima. Kariera rodziny możnowładczej w późnośredniowiecznej Polsce*, Łódź 2013, p. 55.

<sup>83</sup> Katarzyna's second husband was Przeclaw of Orenice of the Grzymała coat of arms – see T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 369, fn. 819.

<sup>84</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 368.

<sup>85</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 256.

<sup>86</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 144.

<sup>87</sup> In 1437, Tomasz of Bełchatów testified Jan and Tomasz had paid 100 *grzywnas* for their sister Małgorzata's dowry, and the following year he confirmed that they had paid out that amount of dowry – AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 126v, 224.

<sup>88</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sobocki Filip*, [in:] PSB, vol. 39, Warszawa–Kraków 2000, p. 549.

<sup>89</sup> Urz.VI/1, p. 281.

Elżbieta, married Jan of Sumin of the Laska coat of arms and she contributed the Dobrzyń part of patrimony and Nowogród.<sup>90</sup> Tomasz could pride himself on more honours than his brother. He held the office of sword-bearer (1438–1445), judge (1447–1459), and the Castellan of Łęczyca (1459–1486).<sup>91</sup>

According to the above-mentioned division of assets act from 1424, Tomasz received Skrzyszewy in Orlów County and Ciepień in Dobrzyń land, as well as half of the house in Łęczyca. Apart from this, he was supposed to provide a dowry for his two sisters. In 1428, he exchanged his Kujawy assets (Ciepień) for Daszyna in Łęczyca County with Filip of Gawrony and paid the latter an additional sum of 200 *grzywnas*. Four years later, he finally sold the settlement to Chebda of Dąbrówka for 600 *grzywnas*.<sup>92</sup> Tomasz consistently accumulated assets in the area, as the following exchange with his brother demonstrates. Between 1445 and 1447, he exchanged half of Sobota for Stare Skrzyszewy and a plot in Dobrów in Orlów County.<sup>93</sup> On 14<sup>th</sup> June 1451, in recognition of Tomasz's faithful service, Kazimierz Jagiellon allowed the weekly city market to be organized on Saturdays instead of Wednesdays.<sup>94</sup> J. Bieniak established that before 1468 he had purchased Wypychów near Gieczno, and two villages near Żychlin: Dobrów and Marszewa.<sup>95</sup> In the 1470s, he delimited Urzecze, Bogoryja, Bąków, Sobota, and his village – Ujma.<sup>96</sup>

Tomasz had one son – Filip. In 1466, he secured his wife's dowry of 200 *grzywnas* and 200 *grzywnas* of bride price on half of his assets: Skrzyszewy Stare, Skrzyszewy Wielkie, Dobrów and Marszewa.<sup>97</sup> In 1476, he secured 325 *grzywnas* of dowry and 325 *grzywnas* of bride price on half of his assets in Skrzyszewy Stare and Wielkie, Marszewa, Dobrów and Raków.<sup>98</sup> In 1484, he bought a share in Dobrów from Andrzej of Raków and his mother Barbara for 50 *grzywnas*.<sup>99</sup> That same year, Filip's father, Tomasz of Sobota, sold all of his patrimony in Grzybów, called Pięciorowizna, to Mikołaj of Zarębów for

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<sup>90</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sobocki Tomasz*, [in:] PSB, vol. 39, Warszawa–Kraków 2000, p. 555–556.

<sup>91</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 54, 74, 46.

<sup>92</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 127–128.

<sup>93</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sobocki Tomasz*, p. 555.

<sup>94</sup> AGAD, MK, book 10, p. 74v; MRPS I, no. 122; MRPS IV/3, no. 855 (supplement).

<sup>95</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sobocki Tomasz*, p. 556.

<sup>96</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 4, p. 411v.

<sup>97</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 2, p. 466–466v.

<sup>98</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 4, p. 136–136v.

<sup>99</sup> AGAD, KGL, book 6, p. 964.

30 grzywnas.<sup>100</sup> Five years later, Filip rejected Mikołaj's claims to this part of the legacy in Grzybów that his father had once sold.<sup>101</sup>

It has been demonstrated above that the Sobockis owned assets in the following settlements: Sobota (town and village), Dobrów, Grzybów, Marszewa, Raków, Skrzeszewy Stare and Wielkie, Tomczyce (temporarily), and Ujma.

## THE JASTRZĘBIEC FAMILY



**Figure 2.** The Jastrzębiec coat of arms according to Bartosz Paprocki

**Source:** B. Paprocki, *Herby rycerstwa polskiego*, ed. K.J. Turowski, Kraków 1858, p. 140

The leading family in Orlów County was the Bielawskis of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms, nicknamed Łazęka.<sup>102</sup> They resided in Bielawy, which was their main asset in the county. Over time, the family branched out into new lines with different names – Brużycki, Sokołowski and the Mroga heirs from whom the Waliszewski and Maszkowski families descended. Wojciech Pustołka of Bielawy was the oldest representative of the Bielawski family but information about him is scarce. He had five sons: Jan, Płock canon (1372–1377),<sup>103</sup> Stanisław, Wojciech, Łęczyca scholastic (1398–1429),<sup>104</sup> Dzierśław and an unknown heir of Morga (father of Wszebor and Jan). He may have been Wojciech's oldest son from his first marriage. Pustołka probably assigned some assets to his oldest son after his second

<sup>100</sup> Ibidem, p. 952v.

<sup>101</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 15, p. 47.

<sup>102</sup> *Wywody szlachectwa w Polsce XIV–XVII wiek*, ed. W. Semkowicz, "Rocznik Towarzystwa Heraldycznego we Lwowie" 1911–1912, vol. 3, no. 19, p. 5; see J. Szymański, *Herbarz średniowiecznego rycerstwa polskiego*, Warszawa 1993, p. 140.

<sup>103</sup> A. Radziwiński, *Prałaci i kanonicy kapituły katedralnej płockiej w XIV i I poł. XV w. Studium prozopograficzne*, vol. 2: *Kanonicy*, Toruń 1993, p. 67–68.

<sup>104</sup> A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, *Prałaci i kanonicy kapituły łęczyckiej do schyłku XV wieku*, Łódź 2004, p. 101.

marriage. Therefore, his sons were not of Bielawy anymore and didn't participate in further divisions of this property. Stanisław Marian Zajączkowski once established that, apart from Bielawy (1403), the family possessed: Bielawska Wieś (the village of Bielawy), Brzozów, Borów, Borówek, Graniewo, Przewiska, and Szeligi.<sup>105</sup> In 1408, Stanisław, the cupbearer of Łęczyca (Wojciech Pustołka's son), exchanged assets with Jan Stopka. He received a share in Waliszewo for the village of Wąsosze worth 200 *grzywnas*. In 1413, Stanisław bought half of Młogoszyn from Przeclaw Słota of Gosławice for 600 *grzywnas* of Prague groschen.<sup>106</sup> Following subsequent divisions in 1420 and 1426, Stanisław's son, Maciej, received Młogoszyn<sup>107</sup> and became the sole owner of the settlement.<sup>108</sup> After the death of Wojciech, a scholastic of Łęczyca, his assets were passed on to his nephews, who divided them in 1430. It is important in this context that Stanisław of Brużycza received half of the city and the village of Bielawy along with Graniewo, Przewiska with the mill, a third part of Borów and a *lan* in Borówek. In this way, the Brużyccki family came into possession of a part of Bielawy. The remaining parts of Bielawy (town and village) were given to the sons of Łęczyca voivode, Stanisław.<sup>109</sup> In 1444, Maciej delimited Młogoszyn, Goliszew and Dobiesławice.<sup>110</sup> The same year, another division of the Bielawy complex was carried out by Stanisław's sons: Jan (the progenitor of the Sokołowski family, he received Sokołów), Stanisław,<sup>111</sup> Mikołaj, Wojciech,<sup>112</sup> Jakub,<sup>113</sup> and Klemens. For the purposes of this analysis, it is important to note that Mikołaj received Przewiska and a share in Borów. Wojciech got half of Bielawy (town) and Graniewo, whereas Klemens was granted half of Bielawy (village) and part of a street in Bielawy (town).<sup>114</sup> In 1463, Wojciech exchanged Borów Wielki for Płoszki with Stanisław of Mierczyn, his

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<sup>105</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *O wielowioskowej własności szlacheckiej w województwie łęczyckim w XV i pierwszej połowie XVI w.*, "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego. Nauki Humanistyczno-Społeczne" 1969, ser. I, book 60, p. 82.

<sup>106</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 292, 391.

<sup>107</sup> Maciej was the Castellan of Brzeziny (1418–1436), and of Łęczyca (1436–1456). He resigned from the latter office; he died in 1462. – Urz.II/1, p. 35, 46.

<sup>108</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 292–293.

<sup>109</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>110</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 602.

<sup>111</sup> Stanisław was the treasurer of Łęczyca from 1462 to 1479. – Urz.II/1, p. 76.

<sup>112</sup> Wojciech was a parson in Waliszew from 1444 to 1465 – see A. Kowalska-Pietrzak, *Duchowieństwo parafialne w późnośredniowiecznej Polsce Centralnej. Archidiakonaty łęczycki i uniejowski*, Łódź 2014, p. 414.

<sup>113</sup> Jakub was the Equerry Castellan of Łęczyca (1459–1467) and Castellan of Inowłódz (1469–1474) – Urz.II/1, p. 47, 37.

<sup>114</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 706.



brother, and paid him an additional amount of 200 *grzywnas*.<sup>115</sup> In 1466, the three brothers: Jakub of Brużyca, Equerry Castellan of Łęczyca, Stanisław of Mierczyn, treasurer of Łęczyca and Jan of Sokołów, carried out a division of assets in Bielawy, Przewiska and Graniewo after the death of their brothers: Mikołaj, Klemens and Wojciech, a parson in Waliszew. Jan received Klemens' share in Bielawy – half of the village and part of the town along with the mill, the old manor, and the farm.<sup>116</sup>

In 1465, the sons of Castellan Maciej divided their patrimony. They were: Stanisław, Łęczyca archdeacon and Gniezno canon, Wojciech,<sup>117</sup> Jan,<sup>118</sup> and Dzierśław.<sup>119</sup> Assets in Orlów County (Brzozów, a quarter of the town of Bielawy, and a mill called Leśny) were given to Wojciech. Jan received the village of Bielawy, the old mansion, a quarter of the town of Bielawy, and a mill called Rudny. Młogoszyn was passed on to Dzierśław.<sup>120</sup>

In 1486, Stanisław Sokołowski of Bielawy and the siblings from Brużyca (children of Jakub, the Castellan of Inowódz) i.e., Stanisław, Piotr, Jan, Małgorzata, Frona and Katarzyna carried out a division of property in Orlów County: part of Bielawy (town) and Graniewo. The same year, the siblings divided parts of Bielawy and Graniewo among themselves.<sup>121</sup> Finally, in 1487, Stanisław Sokołowski and the siblings (Piotr, Jan, Małgorzata, and Katarzyna) divided Graniewo.<sup>122</sup>

Dzierśław of Młogoszyn died childless in 1486. Two years later, Młogoszyn was divided between the two parties: Wojciech, the cupbearer of Łęczyca and his son, Mikołaj on the one side and Jan, the deputy pantler of Łęczyca, on the other.<sup>123</sup> In 1490, Jan of Bielawy delimited Młogoszyn and Dobiesławice which belonged to Jan Puczek.<sup>124</sup>

<sup>115</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 1, p. 627.

<sup>116</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 372v.

<sup>117</sup> Wojciech of Bielawy was the deputy master of the horse (1450–1454) and the deputy cupbearer of Łęczyca (1457–1490) – Urz.II/1, s. 63.

<sup>118</sup> Jan the lesser master of the hunt (1466–1477) and the deputy pantler of Łęczyca (1478–1496) – Urz.II/1, p. 52, 71.

<sup>119</sup> Dzierśław held the following offices: deputy chamberlain of Łęczyca (1472–1486), Kolno starost (1473–1474), Sieradz starost (1481–1486) – Urz.II/1, p. 62, 138.

<sup>120</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Z dziejów miasta Bielaw i majątkowego kompleksu bielawskiego od XIV do XVI w. (przyczynek do rozwoju wielkiej własności szlacheckiej)*, "Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Folia Historica" 1983, vol. 14, p. 121.

<sup>121</sup> Ibidem, p. 121–123.

<sup>122</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 118–119.

<sup>123</sup> Ibidem, p. 161–161v.

<sup>124</sup> Ibidem, p. 279v.

In conclusion, the Jastrzębiec family possessed the following settlements in Orlów County: Bielawy, Bielawska Wieś, Borów, Borówek, Brzozów, Graniewo, Młogoszyn, Mroga, Przewiska, Szeligi, Waliszew, Wąsosze (temporarily).

### THE ROLA FAMILY



**Figure 3.** The Rola coat of arms according to Bartosz Paprocki

**Source:** B. Paprocki, *Herby rycerstwa polskiego*, ed. K.J. Turowski, Kraków 1858, p. 335

The Puczek family of the Rola coat of arms descended from the family of Parzęczewski. Their progenitor was an unknown heir of Parzęczew who had five children: Stefan, Pełka, Marcin, Sędka and Dorota. We know the paternal uncles of the siblings: Mikołaj of Parzęczew, the standard bearer of Łęczycza (before 1385–1390) and Wojciech of Parzęczew, Łęczycza tribune (before 1386–1403).<sup>125</sup> Stefan possessed assets in Pęcławice as early as the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. In 1405, he filed a case to establish the borders between Pęcławice and Orlów.<sup>126</sup> In the 1406 division of property, he received Nędzrzew and an additional sum of 80 *grzywnas* of Prague groschen from his nephews – sons of Pełka, who died in 1396.<sup>127</sup> Except for their patrimony, Stefan and his brothers inherited some assets from their paternal uncle, Mikołaj. Those were plots of land in Parzęczew and Kuchary (Strzegocin parish). Like his brothers, Stefan sold his share in 1413 for 200 *grzywnas* of Prague groschen.

Stefan sought to enlarge his estate by buying land in various parts of Orlów County, the area of Łęczycza among others. He aimed at accumulating as much

<sup>125</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 39, 84.

<sup>126</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, s. 288.

<sup>127</sup> T. Nowak, A. Szymczakowa, *Stefan Puczek z Nędzrzewa*, [in:] PSB, vol. 43, Kraków 2004, p. 149. Stefan Puczek took part in the great war against the Order – see T. Nowak, *Kopia rycerska Stefana Puczka z Nędzrzewa*, [in:] *Kopijnicy, szyprowie, tenutariusze*, ed. B. Śliwiński, “Gdańskie Studia z Dziejów Średniowiecza” 2002, no. 8, p. 87–97.

property as possible in the vicinity of Pęcławice. Thus, in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century, in 1399, he bought a plot in Janków (Łęczyca County) from Dzierśław of Obidów for 25 *grzywnas* of Prague groschen. Two years later, he acquired another plot from the heirs of Obidów. In 1402, he bought the village of Orądko (Łęczyca County) for 150 *grzywnas* of Prague groschen from Arnold of Piotrowice. In all likelihood, Stefan also owned Ostrów, the settlement which bordered Janków and Górki and disappeared in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. Stefan's son, Jan, and his grandson also called Stefan were official Ostrów owners.<sup>128</sup> In 1412, he exchanged property with Hanka, the widow of Mikołaj of Sułkowice. He received two villages (Kupinin and Zalesie) for half of Kębliny and 700 *grzywnas* of Prague groschen. In 1418, he purchased a plot in Dobiesławice for 100 *grzywnas*. A year later, he added 3 *lans* in the neighbouring village of Goliszew and some wasteland in Lisie Jamy for 78 *grzywnas*. In 1424, he bought half of the farm, a field in Dobiesławice, and a *lan* in Goliszew.<sup>129</sup>

Stefan entered the clerical hierarchy of the Łęczyca land by holding the office of pantler (1420–1424).<sup>130</sup> He married Wichna, the daughter of Sąd of Maszkowice and had one son, Jan, who married Aleksandra (Olechna). In 1419, Stefan secured 9.000 Prague groschen (6.000 Prague groschen of dowry and 3.000 Prague groschen of bride price) on Kupinin and Zalesie.<sup>131</sup> Jan featured as an owner of Ostrów and Głowików in Kujawy. He died prematurely in 1427, leaving behind four sons: Mikołaj, Paweł, Stefan, Jan and a daughter, Anna.<sup>132</sup>

Mikołaj followed in his grandfather's footsteps and joined the ranks of Łęczyca land clerks. However, he held more offices since he was chamberlain (1473–1474), deputy pantler (1475–1477) and Equerry Castellan of Łęczyca (1477–1485).<sup>133</sup> He was married to Katarzyna, the daughter of Strzeszek of Michałowice.<sup>134</sup> In 1437, Mikołaj and Stefan bought the village of Zagaj from Ziemak and Dadźbóg of Orlów of the Junosza coat of arms for 700 *grzywnas*.<sup>135</sup>

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<sup>128</sup> T. Nowak, *Dzieje Pęcławic w ziemi łęczyckiej do początku XIX w.*, [in:] *Via Archaeologica Lodziensis*, ed. R. Grygiel, vol. 4, Łódź 2011, p. 343–344.

<sup>129</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 25, 288.

<sup>130</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 77.

<sup>131</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 25. In 1450, Olechna of Kupinin, wife of the late Jan Puczek, had an unspecified lawsuit with Piotr of Drzewce (AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 233).

<sup>132</sup> T. Nowak, *Dzieje Witoni i okolicznych wsi do schyłku XVIII wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Witoni i gminy Witonina (do 1939 roku)*, ed. J. Szymczak, Witonina–Łódź 2018, p. 46–47.

<sup>133</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 48, 71, 47.

<sup>134</sup> T. Nowak, *Dzieje Witoni...*, p. 47.

<sup>135</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 3v.

Mikołaj and Stefan's sister, Katarzyna, waived her rights to the village and confirmed her will to Mikołaj Puczek.<sup>136</sup> The same year, Mikołaj and his brothers represented by Pełka of Koźle pawned Zagaj to Ziemak and Dadźbóg for 200 *grzywnas*.<sup>137</sup> The case undoubtedly concerned the outstanding payments related to the above transaction. The following year, the heirs of Orlów testified that the brothers Mikołaj, Stefan, Paweł and Jan had paid them 120 *grzywnas* for the village which they held as a 200-*grzywna* pledge.<sup>138</sup> Kupinin and Zalesie also belonged to Mikołaj and his brothers as they had inherited the villages from their father. In 1437, Mikołaj had a border dispute to delimit Kupinin, Zalesie and Tarnówka which belonged to the heirs of Wiesiołów.<sup>139</sup> In the years to follow, he featured as an owner of Zagaj.<sup>140</sup> In 1448, he delimited Zagaj and Orszewice, which belonged to the Łęczycza chapter. The same year, Jan of Rogulice and Mikołaj Puczek confirmed the existing borders between Rogulice and Zagaj.<sup>141</sup> In 1476, the brothers carried out a division of property whereby Mikołaj received Nędzrzew and Zagaj.<sup>142</sup> It was Mikołaj who started the family line of Puczek, owners of Zagaj and Nędzrzew.<sup>143</sup> By virtue of the division of property conducted in 1484, Mikołaj received some assets in Kujawy as his brothers Paweł and Stefan had died by that time.<sup>144</sup>

In 1446, Paweł was a student at Cracow University. He pursued his academic career by becoming a bachelor in 1448 and receiving a master's degree four years later.<sup>145</sup> In 1470, he was awarded a doctorate in theology. In 1474, he became a bachelor of canon law and four years later – a doctor of canon law. In addition to his excellent education, he served as a parson in Sieciechów and a canon in Włocławek in 1473.<sup>146</sup>

<sup>136</sup> Ibidem, p. 39.

<sup>137</sup> Ibidem, p. 60v.

<sup>138</sup> Ibidem, p. 215v.

<sup>139</sup> Ibidem, p. 102.

<sup>140</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2A, p. 596v.

<sup>141</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 87v, 100–100v.

<sup>142</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 4, p. 287; see T. Nowak, *Dzieje Pęcławic...*, p. 344.

<sup>143</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 14, p. 159v: Mikołaj of Nędzrzew and Zagaj, Equerry Castellán of Łęczycza.

<sup>144</sup> T. Nowak, *Dzieje Pęcławic...*, p. 344.

<sup>145</sup> Metryka, p. 212; *Najstarsza księga promocji Wydziału Sztuk Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1402–1541*, eds. A. Gąsiorowski, T. Jurek, I. Skierska, Warszawa 2011, p. 216, 218.

<sup>146</sup> A. Gąsiorowski, *Kanonicy włocławscy w najstarszej metryce kapitulnej (1435–1500)*, [in:] *Duchowieństwo kapitulne w Polsce średniowiecznej i wczesnonowożytnej*, ed. A. Radziwiński, Toruń 2000, p. 32.

Jan Puczek married Barbara of Drzewce.<sup>147</sup> According to the division of property act from 1476, Jan, Paweł and Stefan received Pęcławice, Orądky, Janków, Dobiesławice, Goliszew, Kupinin and Zalesie in the Łęczyca region. They were also given a square in Łęczyca and three settlements: Głowików, Bąków, and Słonkowo in Kujawy.<sup>148</sup> In 1484, he received Kupinin, Zalesie and a square in Łęczyca. In 1490, Jan Puczek of Dobiesławice and Goliszew together with Jan of Bielawy, Łęczyca deputy pantler, delimited Dobiesławice and Młogoszyn.<sup>149</sup> Jan must have died before 1493 because the entries under that date feature Stanisław of Pęcławice as the son of the late Jan Puczek.<sup>150</sup> According to T. Nowak, Jan and Paweł's sister, Anna, remained single.<sup>151</sup>

Jan and Barbara had three children: Stanisław, Jan and Małgorzata. Initially, the brothers managed their assets together as collective owners. In 1500, they surveyed their assets in Orądky as requested by Jan of Goślub, Gniezno provost.<sup>152</sup> It wasn't until 1511 that the brothers decided to divide their property. However, because the chronology of the pages in the town court register had been disrupted, the provisions of the agreement can be reconstructed only based on the exchanges that the brothers carried out with each other. Therefore, Stanisław Puczek of Kupinin and Zalesie gave Jan his villages in return for Pęcławice, Orądky, Janków, Dobiesławice and Goliszew. Jan's daughter, Małgorzata, married Jakub of Witonia who received 20 *grzywnas* of her dowry from Stanisław Puczek in 1514.<sup>153</sup>

In conclusion, the Puczek family owned land in the following villages of the Orlów County – Pęcławice, Ostrów (lost settlement), Dobiesławice, Goliszew and Lisie Jamy (wasteland).

\* \* \*

Another family of the Rola coat of arms was the Żychelski (**Żychliński**) family. Klemens of Gledzianów, their progenitor, held the offices of lesser standard-bearer (1386–1391) and later grand standard-bearer of Łęczyca (1393–1414).<sup>154</sup> He was married to Małgorzata (Greta), the daughter of Filip of Żychlin, the deputy standard-bearer of Łęczyca. After her father's death in 1397,

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<sup>147</sup> T. Nowak, *Dzieje Pęcławic...*, p. 345.

<sup>148</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 344.

<sup>149</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 279v.

<sup>150</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 333v.

<sup>151</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 290, 294v; T. Nowak, *Dzieje Pęcławic...*, p. 344.

<sup>152</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 15, p. 227.

<sup>153</sup> T. Nowak, *Dzieje Pęcławic...*, p. 345.

<sup>154</sup> Urz.II/1, p. 39, 40.

Małgorzata and Klemens inherited Żychlin (town) and half of Śleszyn. Klemens purchased Sokołówek three years later.<sup>155</sup>

The couple had two sons: Jan and Mikołaj,<sup>156</sup> who was Łęczyca treasurer (1444–1448) and two daughters: Jadwiga and Świętochna (Świętosława), who married Jan Rosiejowski of Dąbrówka, of the Oksza coat of arms, an Inowrocław judge. Małgorzata outlived her husband and, in 1424, she was granted the right to the castle and manor in Żychlin, a third of the total number of *lans* (16) and a third of the total income. It was also decided that, upon her death, Jan and Mikołaj would divide the assets between themselves equally. The division was carried out in 1418 (Żychlin excluded), whereby Jan received Rakowiec and Sokołówek. However, three years prior, he had secured 200 *grzywnas* of Prague groschen of his wife's dowry and bride price on these villages. Żychlin was finally divided in 1423. Each brother received 16 *lans* and a third of the town.<sup>157</sup> Jan bought Buszków for 450 *grzywnas* in 1427 and bequeathed it to his son, Andrzej. In 1436, Andrzej secured 150 *grzywnas* of his wife Elżbieta's dowry and bride price on the village.

Klemens, Jan's other son, was married to Dorota (1477). In 1437, he allowed his uncle Mikołaj to use and profit from half of the old mill on the Słudwia River.<sup>158</sup> Klemens owned property in the town of Żychlin and in the following villages: Żychlin, Buszków Wielki and Sokołówek. In 1449, Klemens was reconciled with Tomasz of Śleszyn, the Castellan of Słońsk. As a result of the reconciliation, he was given the right to the mill in Buszków, which he had built himself, the pond with the right to fish in it, as well as the meadows and pastures near Zarębów.<sup>159</sup> Maciej and Piotr of Żychlin, Klemens' sons, divided their patrimony in 1489. Maciej received Sokołówek, a meadow, an apiary, a *lan* in Żychlin, a windmill and a pond. Piotr, in turn, got Buszków Wielki and a *lan* in Żychlin. Moreover, both brothers were also to redeem a pledge in Żychlin and divide it between themselves.<sup>160</sup>

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<sup>155</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 345; A. Szymczakowa, *Szlachta sieradzka w XV wieku. Magnifici et generosi*, Łódź 1998, p. 246.

<sup>156</sup> Mikołaj had daughters only – Anna, the wife of Jan Wspiniek of Będków, Mikołaj of Miłonice and Tomasz of Sobota; Małgorzata, the wife of Paweł of Iłów and Jadwiga, the wife of Grot of Nowe Miasto – see Ł. Ćwikła, *Ród Prusów w Łęczyckiem, Sieradzkim i Sandomierskim do XVI wieku. Rozsiedlenie – majątki – kariery*, Łódź 2019, p. 92 and table 7.

<sup>157</sup> T. Nowak, *Własność ziemska...*, p. 345.

<sup>158</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 97.

<sup>159</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 12, p. 177–177v.

<sup>160</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 254v.

The subsequent successor was Jan II, who owned Rakowiec and was therefore known as Jan Żychelski of Rakowiec or Jan Rakowiecki of Żychlin.<sup>161</sup> His first wife was Helena, and later he remarried, taking Anna of Igrzyska to be his second wife. They had two sons: Jakub and Andrzej (II). Jakub owned assets in Żychlin, Rakowiec and Igrzyska.<sup>162</sup> In the 1480s, Jakub of Igrzyska and Żychlin delimited Igrzyska and Śleszyn Wielki.<sup>163</sup> In the early 1480s, Jakub and Andrzej of Żychlin and Rakowiec, acting as collective owners, testified that they had pledged their share in Żychlin (town) for 200 *grzywnas* to Mikołaj of Mniszków as their sister's Jadwiga dowry, except 2 *lans* in Żychlin which their mother, Anna, wife of the late Jan of Rakowiec, owned as her dowry.<sup>164</sup>

Andrzej (I) had a son, Jan, who married Dorota, daughter of Tomasz of Śleszyn. He died before 1463.<sup>165</sup>

In 1438, Jan (II) and Mikołaj (II) carried out a division of assets. Jan received a small fortress and an apiary. Mikołaj got a field near Oporów and Drzewoski, a mill, a pond a meadow called Olesiec.<sup>166</sup>

In 1445, Andrzej (I) and Mikołaj (II), sons of Jan of Żychlin, carried out a division of assets. Andrzej received half of a *lan*, the mansion and a square with buildings, as well as half of the houses and half of the inns in the town. Moreover, he was granted half of the income from the horse mill and half of the following facilities: the bathhouse, the butchery, the marketplace (*foralium*) and the apiary. Mikołaj got a house in a better-developed square. For this reason, Andrzej was to build a house outside Mikołaj's property. He also received half of the village opposite Żychlin (town), half of the houses and inns, income from half of the horse mill, a butcher's shop, half of the baths, half of the apiary and a market (*foralium*). The division was made with a bid bond of 100 *grzywnas*. Andrzej and Mikołaj were also obliged to provide dowries for their sisters, Małgorzata and Anna.<sup>167</sup> In later years, Mikołaj (II) was an official owner of Śleszyn Wielki and held patrimony in Grzybów, which he pawned in 1473.<sup>168</sup>

In conclusion, the Żychelski (Żychliński) family owned assets in the town of Żychlin and in the following villages: Żychlin, Buszków Wielki, Grzybów, Igrzyska, Rakowiec, Śleszyn (Wielki), and Sokołówek.

<sup>161</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 2B, p. 2v.

<sup>162</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 1, p. 380.

<sup>163</sup> AGAD, KZO, book 3, p. 83v.

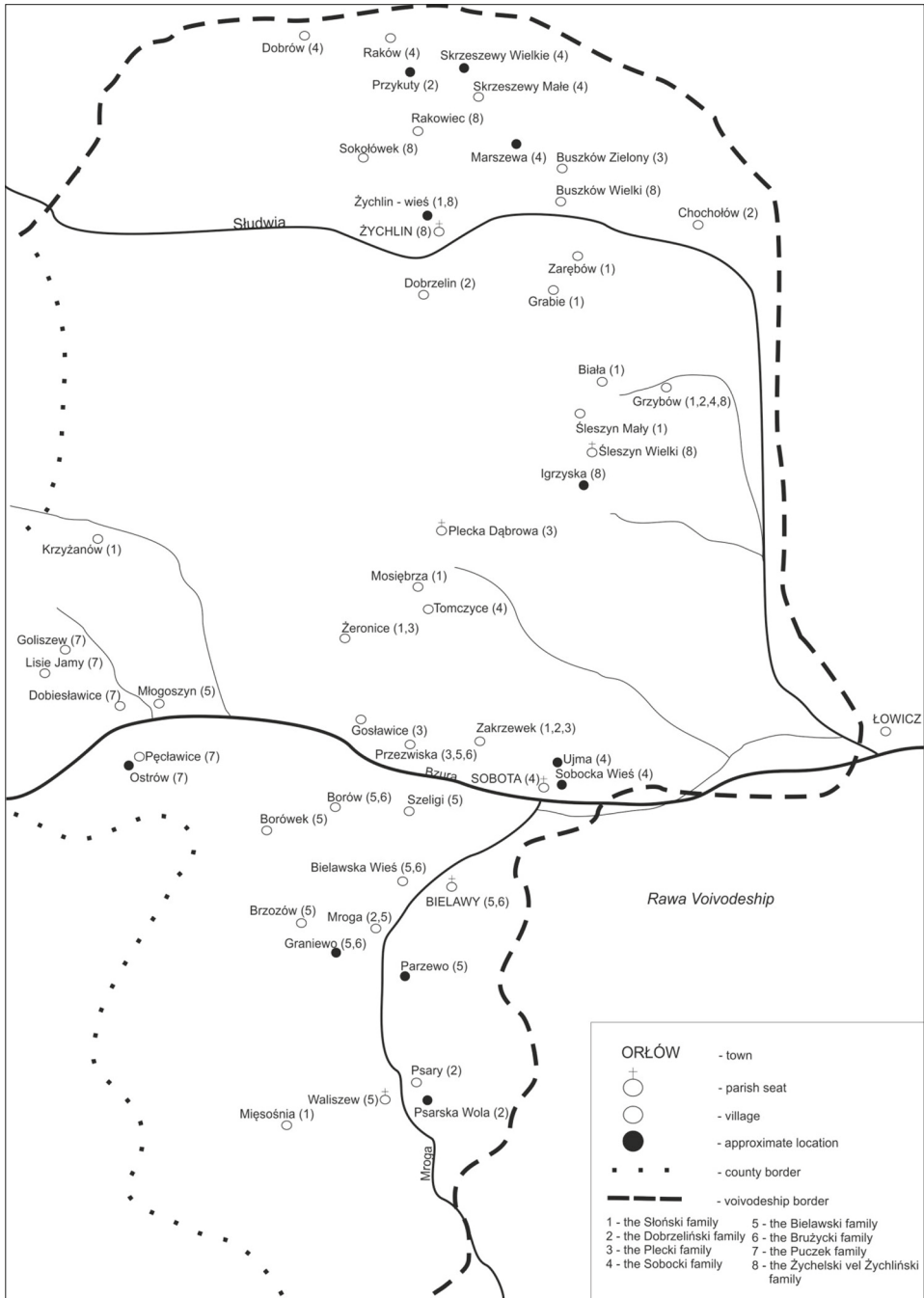
<sup>164</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 2, p. 428v.

<sup>165</sup> J. Bieniak, *Sadłowo i jego dziedzice...*, p. 99 and the table on p. 123.

<sup>166</sup> AGAD, KZŁ, book 11, p. 264v–265.

<sup>167</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 768.

<sup>168</sup> AGAD, KGŁ, book 3, p. 548.



**Map 5.** Assets of selected noble families in Orłów County until the 16<sup>th</sup> century

**Source:** prepared by Ł. Ćwikła





## CONCLUSION

This study covers 194 settlement sites in Orłów County in the late medieval period (including the lost settlements as well as parts of settlements that separated and were given different names). According to Tadeusz Nowak, there were 160 sites in the region at the end of Władysław Jagiełło's rule.<sup>1</sup> However, J. Łaski's *Liber beneficiorum* enumerates 173 villages in the area.<sup>2</sup> The authors of *Atlas historyczny Polski* have established that there were 177 sites in Orłów County in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>3</sup> Finally, Stanisław Marian Zajączkowski confirmed the existence of 204 settlements before 1576.<sup>4</sup>

Only a few of the sites discussed in this study were newly founded. The majority evolved from the already existing villages and the process of budding is reflected in the sources. Although the Latin terms "de alia" and "de altera" were used to denote parts of one settlement, they also proved its duality. As a result of budding, the original names were given determiners such as "mały" (small), "wielki" (big), "górnny" (upper), "dolny" (lower) – Szewce Górne, Szewce Dolne, Drzewoszki Wielkie, Drzewoszki Małe, etc. The original village was referred to as "wielki" or "stary" (old), whereas the newly established part was called "mały" or a diminutive form was preferred. There were, however, many exceptions to that rule.

Numerous sites came into being due to property divisions. Quite expectedly, the greater the fragmentation of property, the more likely it was for the new settlements to appear under new names. The process was spread out in time and, although the sources confirm its existence beyond any doubt, it is difficult to precisely determine its onset. Moreover, "de alia" and "de altera" do not provide any information as to which original settlements changed their names. More

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<sup>1</sup> T. Nowak, *Ze studiów nad rozwojem osadnictwa w ziemi łęczyckiej w czasach Władysława Jagiełły*, "Przegląd Nauk Historycznych" 2003, yearbook 2, no. 1 (3), p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> ŁLB, vol. 2, passim.

<sup>3</sup> *Atlas historyczny Polski. Województwo sieradzkie i województwo łęczyckie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, prepared by K. Chłapowski, A. Dunin-Wąsowiczowa, S.K. Kuczyński, K. Pacuski, E. Rutkowska, S. Trawkowski, M. Wilska, ed. H. Rutkowski, part 2: *Komentarz. Indeksy*, Warszawa 1998, table 2.

<sup>4</sup> S.M. Zajączkowski, *Powiat orłowski do lat siedemdziesiątych XVI wieku. Studia z dziejów osadnictwa, struktury własnościowej i stosunków kościelnych*, Łódź 1996, p. 40–132.

difficulty arose from the fact that village owners bearing popular names cannot be easily linked to their settlements, especially those highly fragmented ones. Moreover, owners of new sites were described in the sources inconsistently – the same person may have been referred to as the owner of Borów, or Borów Wielki. The problem is particularly visible in the case of villages bearing the same name, for example, Bielawy (town and village) or Żychlin (town and village). Some settlements were named after their owners or their nicknames, such as Kaczka, Orątko, Owsiany, Tretka, Zagroba, etc.

It is noteworthy that some villages changed their names over the course of time. Wola Kiepkowa, for instance, was later known as Wola Świecka and, since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, as Szewce Owsiane. Wola Ziewańska, in turn, was the name given to several settlements founded within the grounds of Ziewanice. Moreover, some sites disappeared from the sources and are now considered lost. They may have been absorbed by the nearby villages in the process of consolidation.<sup>5</sup>

Through the detailed query undertaken for this study, it was possible to determine more precise dates of the first entries referring to some villages – Przewiska, Stradzew, Wąsosze, Wola Kałkowa and Zakrzew. The document issued by the archbishop of Gniezno, dated 24<sup>th</sup> April 1360 proved to be a particularly valuable source. In some cases, an earlier existence of the site was evidenced due to other source material. Primarily, some heirs invoked *ius non responsivum* and cited the privileges granted to their predecessors by former rulers (for instance, Stanisław Kaczka of Gumino invoked the documents by Władysław Garbacz, the duke of Łęczyca). What is more, court registers mention cases of heirs trying to prove that they had already been in possession of some assets for several years. With this type of information available, it was possible to prove the earlier existence of some settlements – Bedlno, Drzewoszki, Jagniątki, Lisie Jamy, Oporów and Zagniszowice.

The source material query ascertained that, contrary to S.M. Zajączkowski's opinion, some villages in Orlów County had appeared long before the publication of *Liber beneficiorum* by Jan Łaski and the writing of the 1576 tax register. Those were: Biała, Galice, Łazin Żdżarowski, Madeje, Orenice Małe, Piwki, Tretki and Wola Kałkowa. In addition, new settlements were identified, such as Grabie, Kadzidlna, Kaszewy Średnie (*alias* Święchowe; *alias* Gębarotowe), Paskowa Wola, Stopniewo, Jagniątki Średnie, Ujma, Wojszyce Średnie.

In the light of the research carried out into the noble families' property, it was the Bielawski family of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms that accumulated most assets in the county. They had land in 13 settlements at their disposal. Other

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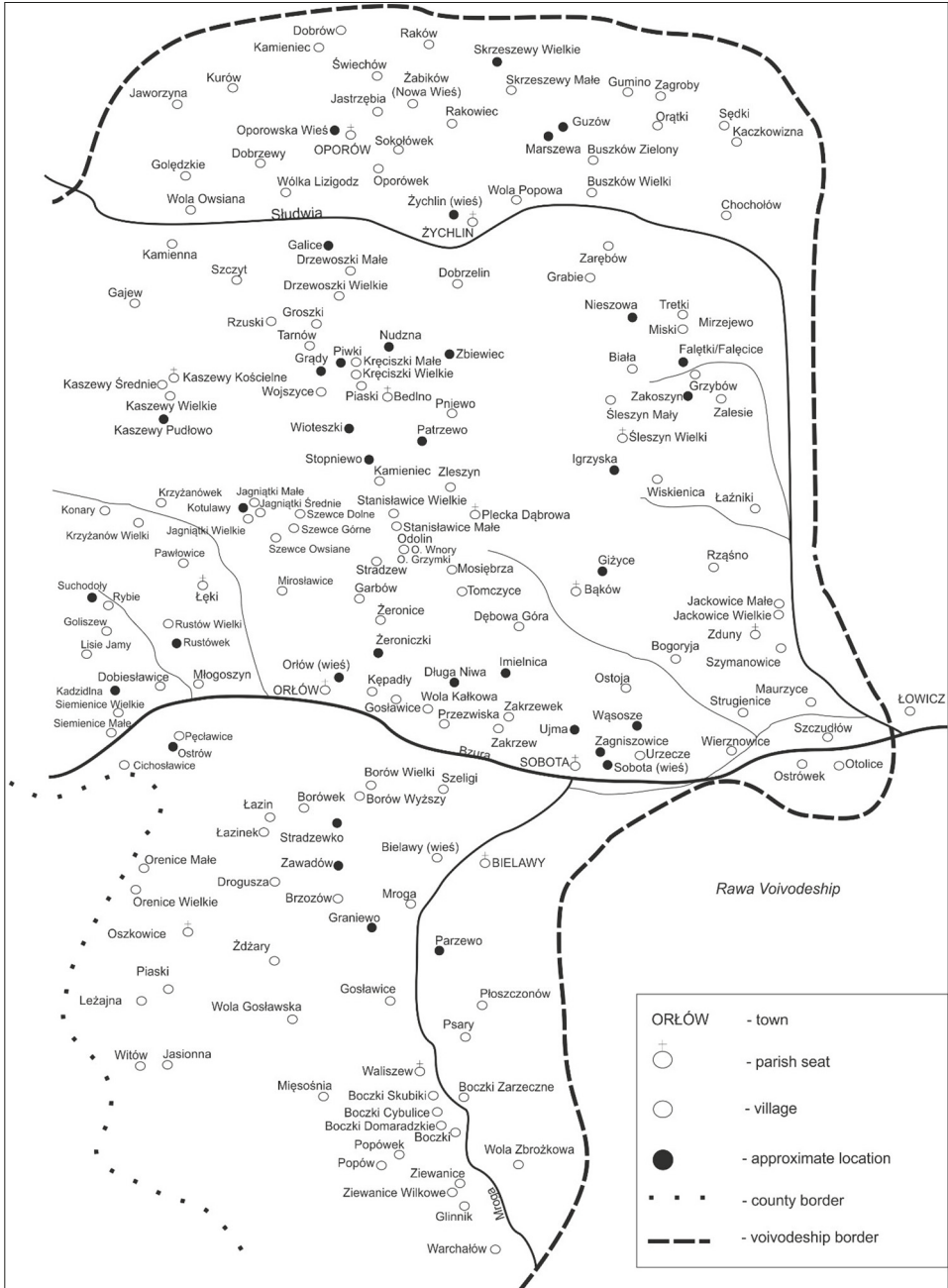
<sup>5</sup> T. Figlus, *Problem osad zaginionych na gruncie badań geograficzno-historycznych. Próba konceptualizacji teoretycznej i wybrane zagadnienia metodyczno-empiryczne*, "Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis. Folia Geographica Socio-Oeconomica" 2016, vol. 25, p. 93.

land-owning gentry families included Sobocki, Słoński, Żychliński, Dobrzeliński and Plecki, whereas the Puczek family did not accumulate sizeable assets in the area. The table below presents information on these families' land ownership in Orłów County.

**Table 3.** Assets of the selected noble families in Orłów County until the 16<sup>th</sup> century

| No. | Family       | Coat of Arms | Assets  | Number of settlements |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1.  | Bielawski    | Jastrzębiec  | Bielawy (town and village), Borów, Borówek, Brzozów, Graniewo, Młogoszyn, Mroga, Parzewo, Przewiska, Szeligi, Waliszew, Wąsosze | 13                    |
| 2.  | Słoński      | Doliwa       | Biała, Grabie, Krzyżanów, Mięsośnia, Śleszyn Mały (Śleszynek), Mięsośnia, Mo siębrza, Zakrzewek, Zarębów, Żeronice, Żychlin     | 10                    |
| 3.  | Sobocki      | Doliwa       | Dobrów, Sobota (town and village), Grzybów, Marszewa, Raków, Skrzeszewy Stare, Skrzeszewy Wielkie, Tomczyce, Ujma               | 10                    |
| 4.  | Żychliński   | Rola         | Buszków Wielki, Grzybów, Igrzyska, Rakowiec, Sokołów, Śleszyn Wielki, Żychlin (town and village)                                | 8                     |
| 5.  | Dobrzeliński | Doliwa       | Chochółów, Dobrzelin, Grzybów, Mroga, Psary, Wola Psarska   | 6                     |
| 6.  | Plecki       | Doliwa       | Buszków Zielony, Plecka Dąbrowa, Goślawice (Sobota parish), Przewiska, Zakrzew, Żeronice  | 6                     |
| 7.  | Puczek       | Rola         | Dobiesławice, Goliszew, Lisie Jamy, Pęcławice, Ostrów   | 5                     |

**Source:** author's elaboration.



Map 6. Settlement structure in Orłów County until the 16<sup>th</sup> century

Source: prepared by Ł. Ćwikła

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| AAG                 | The Archdiocesan Archive of Gniezno (Archiwum Archidiecezjalne w Gnieźnie)                 |
| AGAD                | Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw (Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych w Warszawie) |
| ASK                 | Crown Treasury Archive (Archiwum Skarbu Koronnego)   |
| DKM                 | <i>Dokumenty kujawskie i mazowieckie przeważnie z XIII wieku</i>                           |
| Historical Sources  | <i>Polska XVI wieku pod względem geograficzno-statystycznym</i> , published by A. Pawiński |
| KDP                 | <i>Kodex dyplomatyczny Polski</i>  |
| KDW                 | <i>Kodeks dyplomatyczny Wielkopolski</i>   |
| KGŁ                 | Łęczyca town registers (Księgi grodzkie łęczyckie)   |
| KMaz.L              | <i>Kodeks dyplomatyczny Księstwa Mazowieckiego</i>   |
| KZB                 | Brzeziny county registers (Księgi ziemskie brzezińskie)                                    |
| KZŁ                 | Łęczyca county registers (Księgi ziemskie łęczyckie)                                       |
| KZO                 | Orłów county registers (Księgi ziemskie orłowskie)   |
| Lites               | <i>Lites ac res gestae inter Polonos Ordinemque Cruciferorum</i>                           |
| ŁLB                 | J. Łaski, <i>Liber beneficiorum archidiecezyi gnieźnieńskiej</i>                           |
| Metryka             | Metryka Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1400–1508  |
| MK                  | Crown Register (Metryka Koronna)   |
| MRPS                | <i>Matricularum Regni Poloniae summaria</i>  |
| NKDM                | <i>Nowy kodeks dyplomatyczny Mazowsza</i>  |
| PKŁ                 | <i>Księgi sądowe łęczyckie od 1385 do 1419</i>   |
| PSB                 | <i>Polski słownik biograficzny</i>   |
| SGKP                | <i>Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego</i>  |
| SHGŁ                | <i>Słownik historyczno-geograficzny Księstwa Łowickiego</i>                                |
| University Register | Metryka Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1400–1508  |
| Urz.II/1            | <i>Urzednicy łęczyccy, sieradzcy i wieluńscy XIII–XV wieku. Spisy</i>                      |
| Urz.VI/1            | <i>Urzednicy kujawscy i dobrzyńscy XII–XV wieku. Spisy</i>                                 |



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# ANNEX I

## LIST OF SETTLEMENT SITES IN ORŁÓW COUNTY UNTIL THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

| No. | Name of the settlement             | Parish    | Type of settlement | Ownership type |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1.  | Bąków                              | Bąków     | village            | church         |
| 2.  | Bedlno                             | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 3.  | Biała                              | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 4.  | Bielawy                            | Bielawy   | village            | gentry         |
| 5.  | Bielawy                            | Bielawy   | town               | gentry         |
| 6.  | Boczki                             | Waliszew  | village            | gentry         |
| 7.  | Boczki Cybulice                    | Waliszew  | village            | gentry         |
| 8.  | Boczki Domaradzkie                 | Waliszew  | village            | gentry         |
| 9.  | Boczki Skubiki                     | Waliszew  | village            | gentry         |
| 10. | Boczki Zarzeczne                   | Waliszew  | village            | gentry         |
| 11. | Bogoryja                           | Bąków     | village            | church         |
| 12. | Borów (Borów Wielki)               | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 13. | Borów Wyższy = Borów Pisdy         | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 14. | Borówek (Borów Mały)               | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 15. | Brzozów                            | Bielawy   | village            | gentry         |
| 16. | Buszków                            | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 17. | Buszków Zielony                    | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 18. | Chochółów                          | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 19. | Cichosławice                       | Piątek    | village            | gentry         |
| 20. | Dębowa Góra                        | Bąków     | village            | gentry         |
| 21. | Długa Niwa                         | Sobota    | village            | gentry         |
| 22. | Dobiesławice                       | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 23. | Dobrów                             | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 24. | Dobrzelin                          | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 25. | Dobrzewy                           | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 26. | Drogusza                           | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 27. | Drzewoszki Wielkie                 | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 28. | Drzewoszki Małe                    | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 29. | Fałętki/Fałęcice (part of Grzybów) | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 30. | Galice                             | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 31. | Gajew                              | Kaszewy   | village            | gentry         |

| No. | Name of the settlement                                   | Parish    | Type of settlement | Ownership type |
|-----|--|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 32. | Gajewo (part of Grzybów)                                 | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 33. | Garbów   | Bedno     | village            | gentry         |
| 34. | Glinnik  | Waliszew  | village            | gentry         |
| 35. | Goleńdzkie   | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 36. | Goliszew   | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 37. | Gosławice  | Sobota    | village            | gentry         |
| 38. | Gosławice  | Waliszew  | village            | gentry         |
| 39. | Graniewo   | Bielawy   | village            | gentry         |
| 40. | Grabie   | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 41. | Grądy (part of Tarnów)                                   | Bedno     | village            | gentry         |
| 42. | Grzybów  | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 43. | Gumino   | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 44. | Guzów (part of Gumino)                                   | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 45. | Igrzyska   | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 46. | Imielnica  | Sobota    | village            | gentry         |
| 47. | Jackowice Wielkie  | Zduny     | village            | gentry         |
| 48. | Jackowice Małe   | Zduny     | village            | church         |
| 49. | Jagniątki Małe   | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 50. | Jagniątki Średnie  | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 51. | Jagniątki Wielkie  | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 52. | Jasionna   | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 53. | Jastrzębia = Wola Świechowska                            | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 54. | Jaworzyna  | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 55. | Kaczkowizna (part of Gumino)                             | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 56. | Kadzidlna  | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 57. | Kamieniec  | Bedno     | village            | gentry         |
| 58. | Kamieniec  | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 59. | Kamienna   | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 60. | Kaszewy  | Kaszewy   | village            | gentry         |
| 61. | Kaszewy Kościelne  | Kaszewy   | village            | gentry         |
| 62. | Kaszewy Pułtowo  | Kaszewy   | village            | gentry         |
| 63. | Kaszewy Średnie = Kaszewy Świątchowe = Kaszewy Gębartowe | Kaszewy   | village            | gentry         |
| 64. | Kaszewy Wielkie = Kaszewy Tarnowskie                     | Kaszewy   | village            | gentry         |
| 65. | Kępadły  | Sobota    | village            | gentry         |
| 66. | Konary   | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 67. | Kotulawy (part of Jagniątki)                             | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |

| No.  | Name of the settlement       | Parish    | Type of settlement | Ownership type |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 68.  | Kręciszki Małe               | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 69.  | Kręciszki Wielkie            | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 70.  | Krzyżanów Mały (Krzyżanówek) | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 71.  | Krzyżanów Wielki             | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 72.  | Kurów                        | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 73.  | Leżajna                      | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 74.  | Lisie Jamy                   | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 75.  | Łazin                        | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 76.  | Łazin Mały (Łazinek)         | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 77.  | Łazin Źdżarowski             | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 78.  | Łaźniki                      | Zduny     | village            | church         |
| 79.  | Łęki                         | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 80.  | Marszewa                     | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 81.  | Maurzyce                     | Zduny     | village            | church         |
| 82.  | Mięsośnia                    | Waliszew  | village            | gentry         |
| 83.  | Mirosławice                  | Orłów     | village            | gentry         |
| 84.  | Mirzejewo (part of Grzybów)  | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 85.  | Miski (part of Grzybów)      | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 86.  | Młogoszyn                    | Łęki      | village            | gentry         |
| 87.  | Mosiężrza                    | Orłów     | village            | gentry         |
| 88.  | Mroga                        | Bielawy   | village            | gentry         |
| 89.  | Nieszowa                     | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry         |
| 90.  | Nudzna                       | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 91.  | Odolin                       | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 92.  | Odolin Grzymki               | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 93.  | Odolin Wnory                 | Bedlno    | village            | gentry         |
| 94.  | Oporów                       | Oporów    | town               | gentry         |
| 95.  | Oporów                       | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 96.  | Oporówek                     | Oporów    | village            | gentry         |
| 97.  | Orątki (part of Gumino)      | Żychlin   | village            | gentry         |
| 98.  | Orenice Wielkie              | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 99.  | Orenice Małe                 | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |
| 100. | Orłów                        | Orłów     | town               | gentry         |
| 101. | Orłów                        | Orłów     | village            | gentry         |
| 102. | Ostoja                       | Bąków     | village            | gentry         |
| 103. | Ostrów (part of Pęcławice?)  | Piątek    | village            | gentry         |
| 104. | Ostrówek                     | Zduny     | village            | church         |
| 105. | Oszkowice                    | Oszkowice | village            | gentry         |

| No.  | Name of the settlement           | Parish                              | Type of settlement | Ownership type |
|------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 106. | Otolice                          | parish of the Holy Spirit in Łowicz | village            | church         |
| 107. | Parzewo                          | Bielawy                             | village            | gentry         |
| 108. | Patrzewo                         | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 109. | Pawłowice                        | Łęki                                | village            | gentry         |
| 110. | Pęczawice                        | Piątek                              | village            | gentry         |
| 111. | Piaski                           | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 112. | Piaski                           | Oszkowice                           | village            | gentry         |
| 113. | Plecka Dąbrowa                   | Plecka Dąbrowa                      | village            | gentry         |
| 114. | Piwki (part of Tarnów)           | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 115. | Płoszczonów (Zgoda)              | Waliszew                            | village            | gentry         |
| 116. | Pniewo                           | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 117. | Popów Nowy = Popów Wielki        | Waliszew                            | village            | gentry         |
| 118. | Popów Stary                      | Waliszew                            | village            | gentry         |
| 119. | Przezwiska                       | Sobota                              | village            | gentry         |
| 120. | Przykuty                         | Żychlin                             | village            | gentry         |
| 121. | Psary                            | Waliszew                            | village            | gentry         |
| 122. | Rakowiec                         | Żychlin                             | village            | gentry         |
| 123. | Raków                            | Żychlin                             | village            | gentry         |
| 124. | Rustów Mały (Rustówek)           | Łęki                                | village            | gentry         |
| 125. | Rustów Wielki                    | Łęki                                | village            | gentry         |
| 126. | Rybie                            | Łęki                                | village            | gentry         |
| 127. | Rząśno                           | Bąków                               | village            | church         |
| 128. | Rzuski (part of Tarnów)          | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 129. | Sędki (part of Gumino)           | Żychlin                             | village            | gentry         |
| 130. | Siemienice Małe (Siemieniczki)   | Łęki                                | village            | gentry         |
| 131. | Siemienice Wielkie               | Łęki                                | village            | gentry         |
| 132. | Skrzeszwy Małe = Stare Skrzeszwy | Żychlin                             | village            | gentry         |
| 133. | Skrzeszwy Wielkie                | Żychlin                             | village            | gentry         |
| 134. | Stopniewo                        | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 135. | Sobocka Wieś                     | Sobota                              | village            | gentry         |
| 136. | Sobota                           | Sobota                              | town               | gentry         |
| 137. | Sokolówek                        | Żychlin                             | village            | gentry         |
| 138. | Stanisławice Małe                | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 139. | Stanisławice Wielkie             | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |

| No.  | Name of the settlement        | Parish                              | Type of settlement | Ownership type |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 140. | Stradzew (Wielki)             | Plecka Dąbrowa                      | village            | gentry         |
| 141. | Stradzewko                    | Oszkowice                           | village            | gentry         |
| 142. | Strugienice                   | Zduny                               | village            | church         |
| 143. | Szczudłów                     | parish of the Holy Spirit in Łowicz | village            | church         |
| 144. | Szczyt                        | Kaszewy                             | village            | gentry         |
| 145. | Szeligi                       | Bielawy                             | village            | gentry         |
| 146. | Szewce Dolne                  | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 147. | Szewce Górne                  | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 148. | Szymanowice                   | Zduny                               | village            | church         |
| 149. | Śleszyn Mały                  | Śleszyn Wielki                      | village            | gentry         |
| 150. | Śleszyn Wielki                | Śleszyn Wielki                      | village            | gentry         |
| 151. | Świechów                      | Oporów                              | village            | gentry         |
| 152. | Tarnów                        | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 153. | Tarnów Wielki = Groszki       | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 154. | Tomczyce                      | Plecka Dąbrowa                      | village            | gentry         |
| 155. | Tretki (part of Grzybów)      | Śleszyn                             | village            | gentry         |
| 156. | Urzecze                       | Sobota                              | village            | church         |
| 157. | Waliszew                      | Waliszew                            | village            | gentry         |
| 158. | Warchałów                     | Waliszew                            | village            | gentry         |
| 159. | Wąsosze                       | Sobota                              | village            | gentry         |
| 160. | Werów                         | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 161. | Wierznowice                   | Zduny                               | village            | church         |
| 162. | Wioteszki                     | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 163. | Wiskienica                    | Bedno                               | village            | church         |
| 164. | Witów                         | Oszkowice                           | village            | gentry         |
| 165. | Wojszyce Małe = Madejowizna   | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 166. | Wojszyce Średnie              | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 167. | Wojszyce Wielkie              | Bedno                               | village            | gentry         |
| 168. | Wola Gosławska = Paskowa Wola | Waliszew                            | village            | gentry         |
| 169. | Wola Kałkowa                  | Sobota                              | village            | gentry         |
| 170. | Wola Owsiana                  | Oporów                              | village            | gentry         |



| No.  | Name of the settlement   | Parish    | Type of settlement | Ownership type           |
|------|--|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 171. | Wola Popowa  | Żychlin   | village            | parish church in Żychlin |
| 172. | Wola Świecka = Szewce Owsiane  | Bedno     | village            |                          |
| 173. | Wola Zbrożkowa   | Waliszew  | village            | gentry                   |
| 174. | Wólka Lizigodz = Wola Mała<br>= Wola Mała Oporowska<br>= Wólka Oporowska | Oporów    | village            | gentry                   |
| 175. | Zagniszowice   | Sobota    | village            | church                   |
| 176. | Zagroby (part of Gumino)   | Żychlin   | village            | gentry                   |
| 177. | Zakrzew  | Sobota    | village            | gentry                   |
| 178. | Zakrzewek  | Sobota    | village            | gentry                   |
| 179. | Zakoszyn (part of Grzybów)   | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry                   |
| 180. | Zalesie  | Żychlin   | village            | gentry                   |
| 181. | Zarębów  | Śleszyn   | village            | gentry                   |
| 182. | Zawadów  | Oszkowice | village            | gentry                   |
| 183. | Zbiewiec   | Bedno     | village            | gentry                   |
| 184. | Zduny  | Zduny     | village            | gentry                   |
| 185. | Ziewanice  | Waliszew  | village            | gentry                   |
| 186. | Ziewanice Borszyny<br>(part of Ziewanice)                                | Waliszew  | village            | gentry                   |
| 187. | Ziewanice Wilkowe<br>= Ziewanice Glińskie                                | Waliszew  | village            | gentry                   |
| 188. | Zleszyn  | Bedno     | village            | gentry                   |
| 189. | Żabików (Nowa Wieś)  | Bedno     | village            | gentry                   |
| 190. | Żdzary   | Oszkowice | village            | gentry                   |
| 191. | Żeronice   | Orłów     | village            | gentry                   |
| 192. | Żeronice Małe (Żeroniczki)   | Orłów     | village            | gentry                   |
| 193. | Żychlin  | Żychlin   | town               | gentry                   |
| 194. | Żychlin  | Żychlin   | village            | gentry                   |

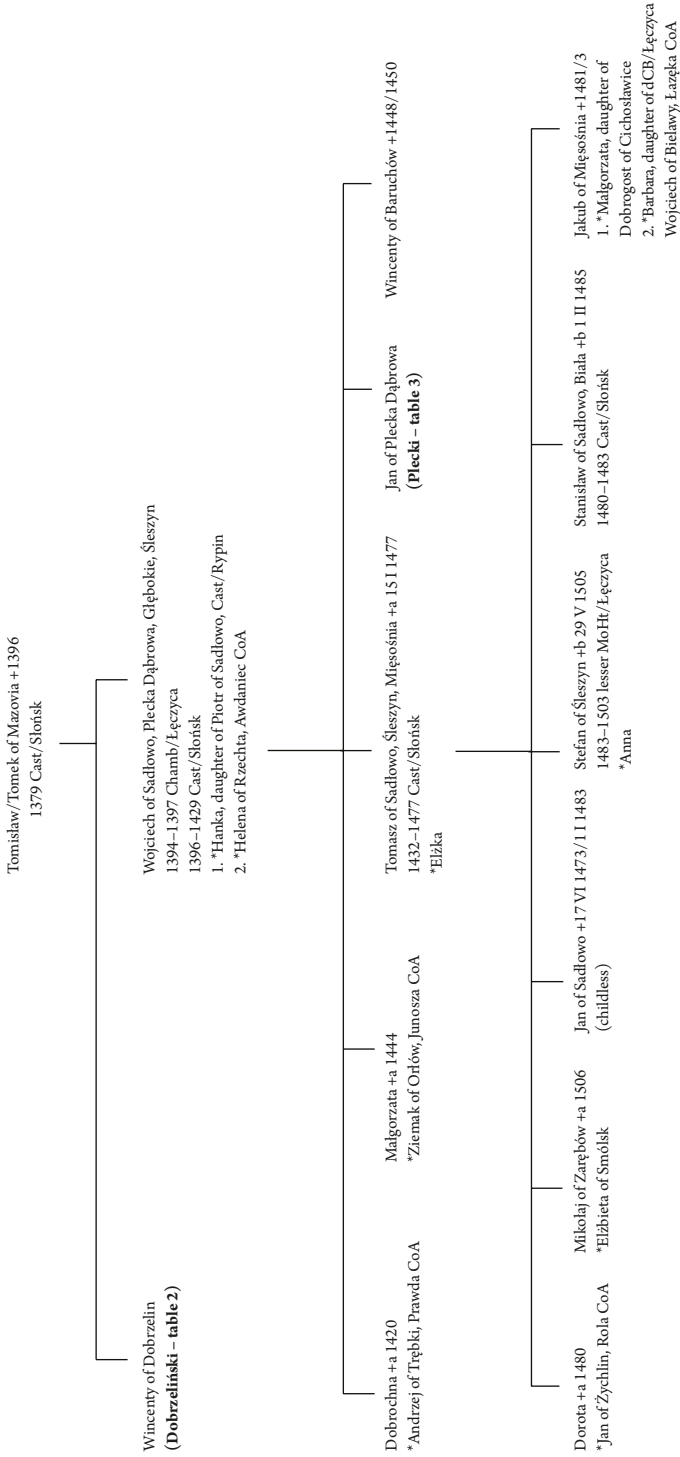
**Source:** author's elaboration.

## ANNEX II

### GENEALOGICAL TABLES

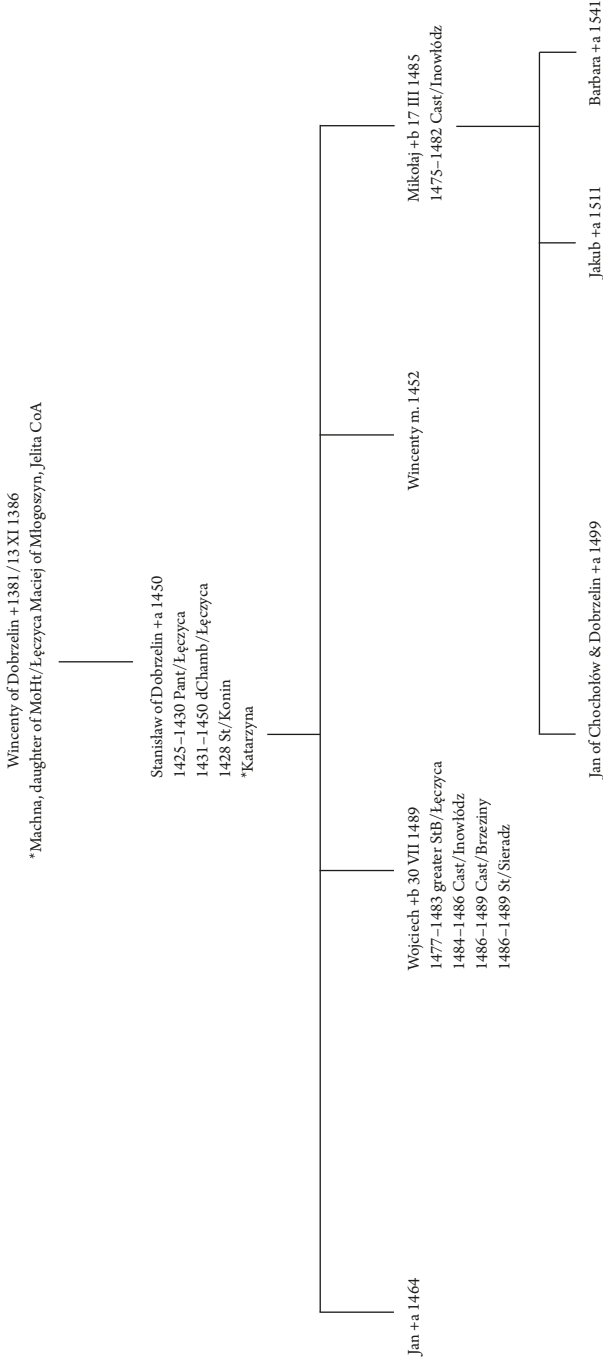
The following abbreviations were used: \* – married; + – died; +a – died after; +b – died before; Can – canon; Cast – castellan; CB – cup-bearer; Chamb – chamberlain; CU – Cracow University; dCB – deputy cup-bearer; dChamb – deputy chamberlain; dMoHr – deputy master of the horse; dPant – deputy pantler; ECast – equerry castellan; Jud – judge; m. – mentioned; MoHt – master of the hunt; Pant – pantler; SB – sword-bearer; Sch – scholastic; St – starost; StB – standard-bearer; Tr – treasurer; Trb – tribune; Voiv – voivode.

**Table 1.** Simplified genealogical table of the Słoński family of the Doliwa coat of arms until the 16<sup>th</sup> century



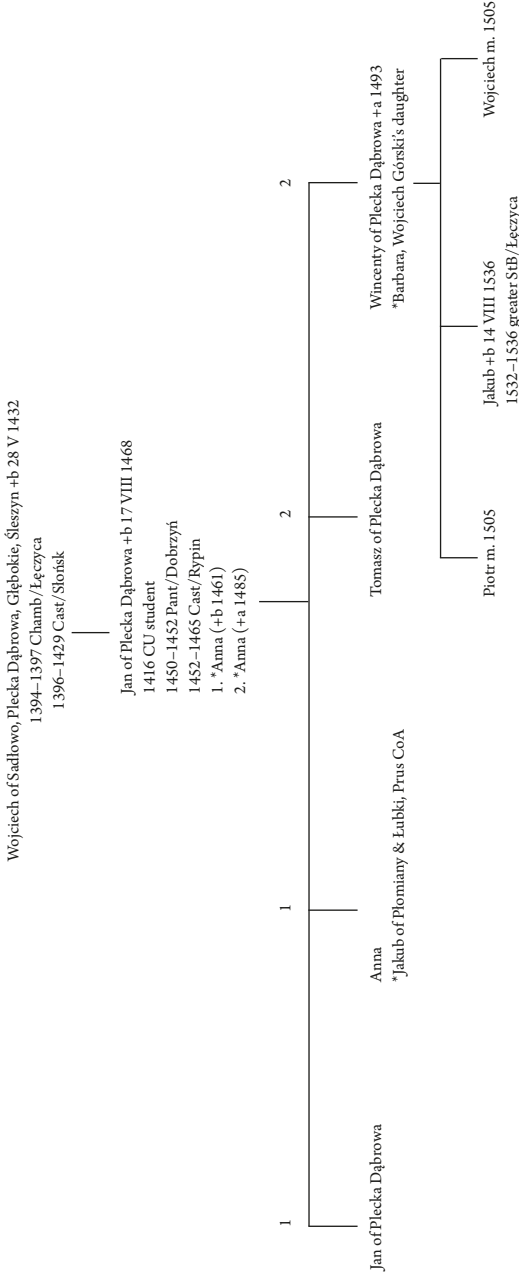
**Source:** author's elaboration.

**Table 2.** Simplified genealogical table of the Dobrzeliński family of the Doliwa coat of arms until the 16<sup>th</sup> century



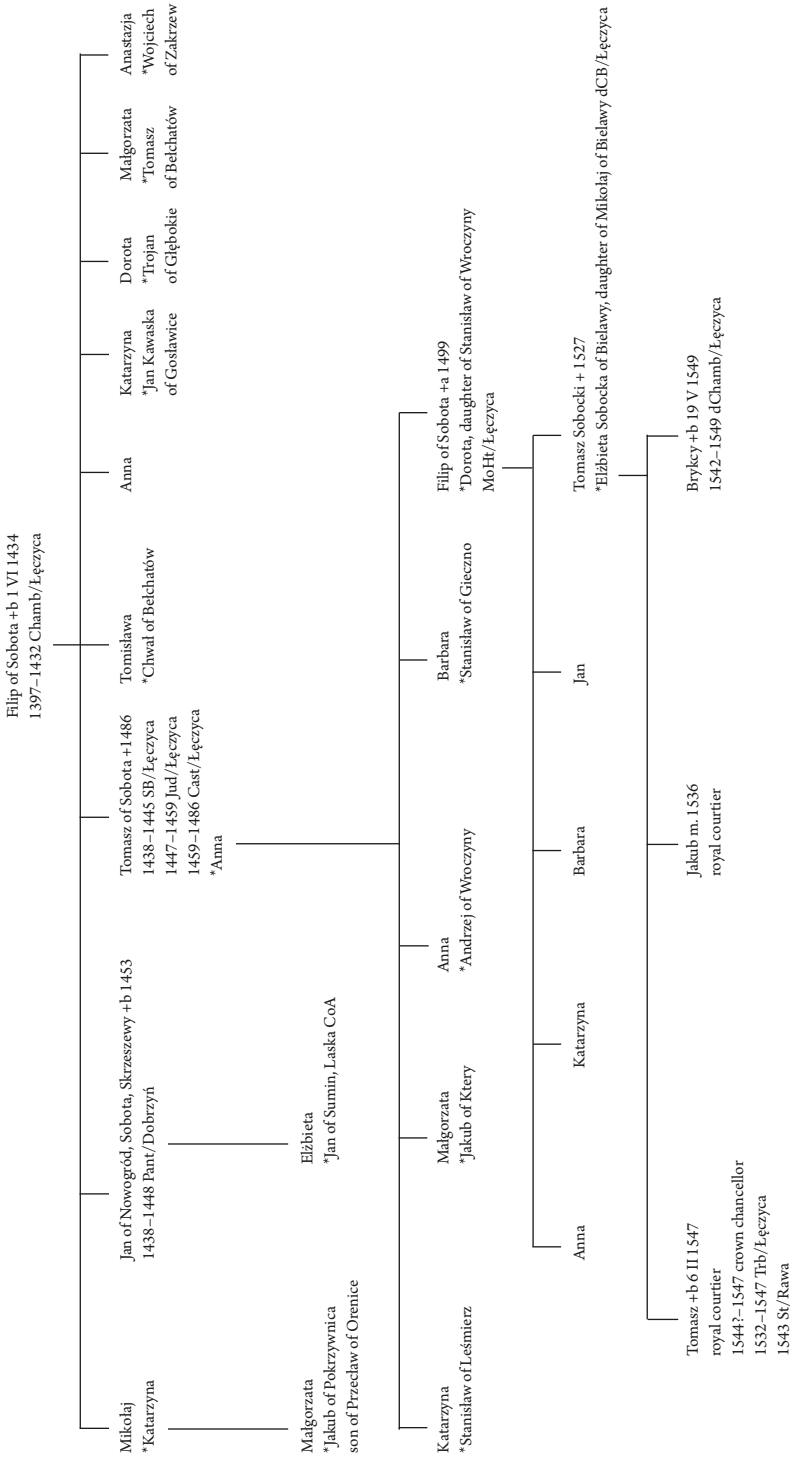
**Source:** author's elaboration.

**Table 3.** Simplified genealogical table of the Plecki family of the Doliwa coat of arms until the 16<sup>th</sup> century



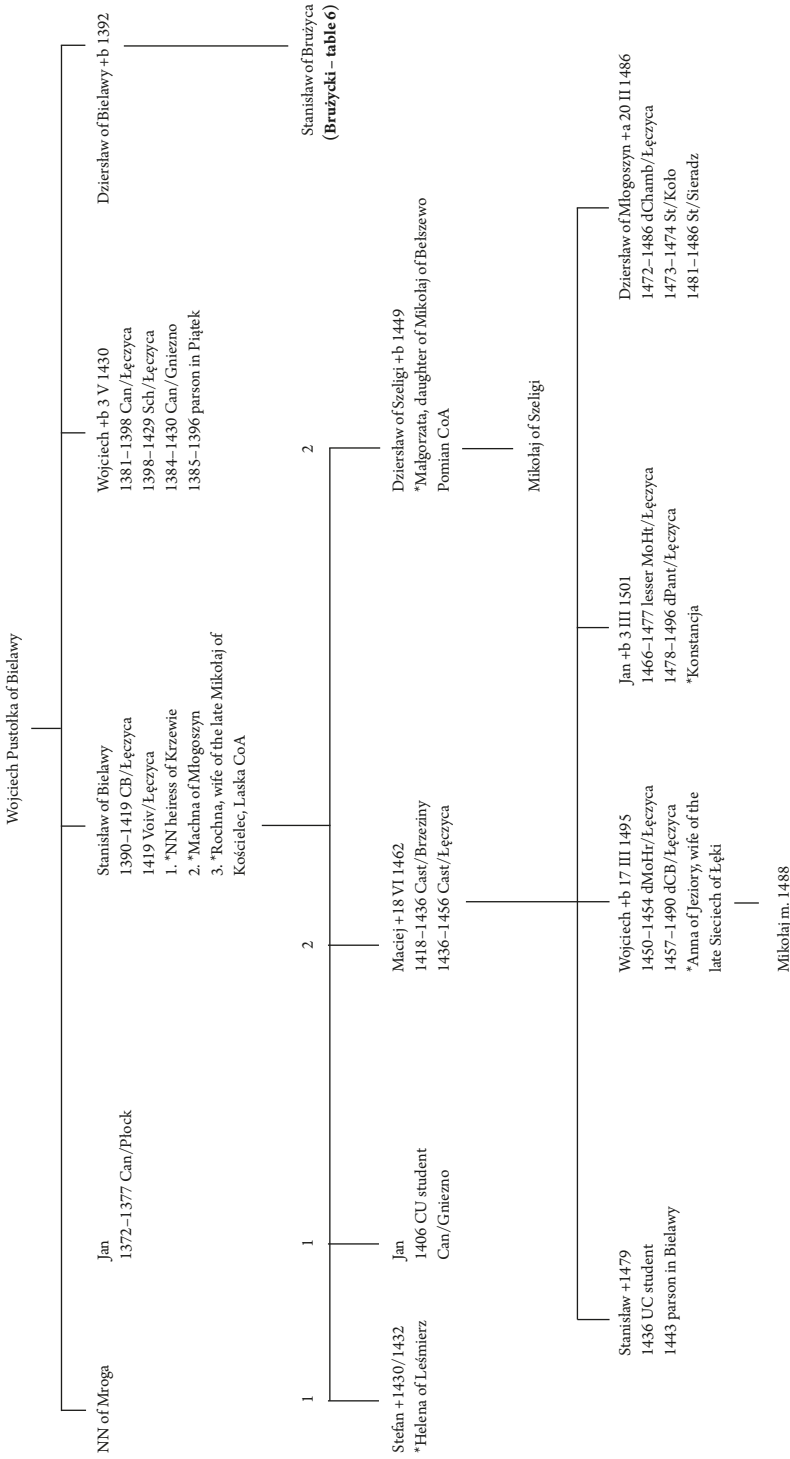
**Source:** author's elaboration.

**Table 4.** Simplified genealogical table of the Sobocki family of the Doliwa coat of arms until the 16<sup>th</sup> century



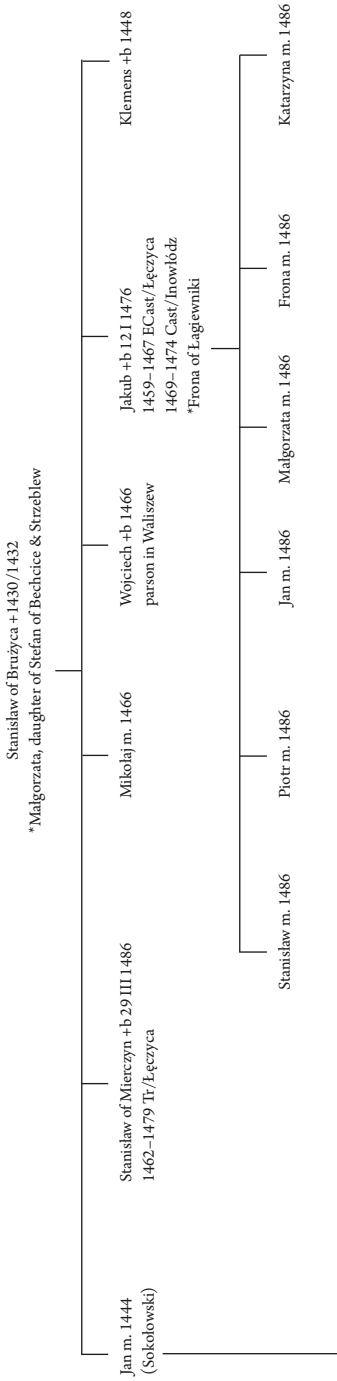
**Source:** author's elaboration.

**Table 5. Simplified genealogical table of the Bielawski family of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms until the 16<sup>th</sup> century**



**Source:** author's elaboration.

**Table 6.** Simplified genealogical table of the Bruzycki family of the Jastrzębiec coat of arms until the 16<sup>th</sup> century



Stanisław Sokolowski + b 25 III 1520

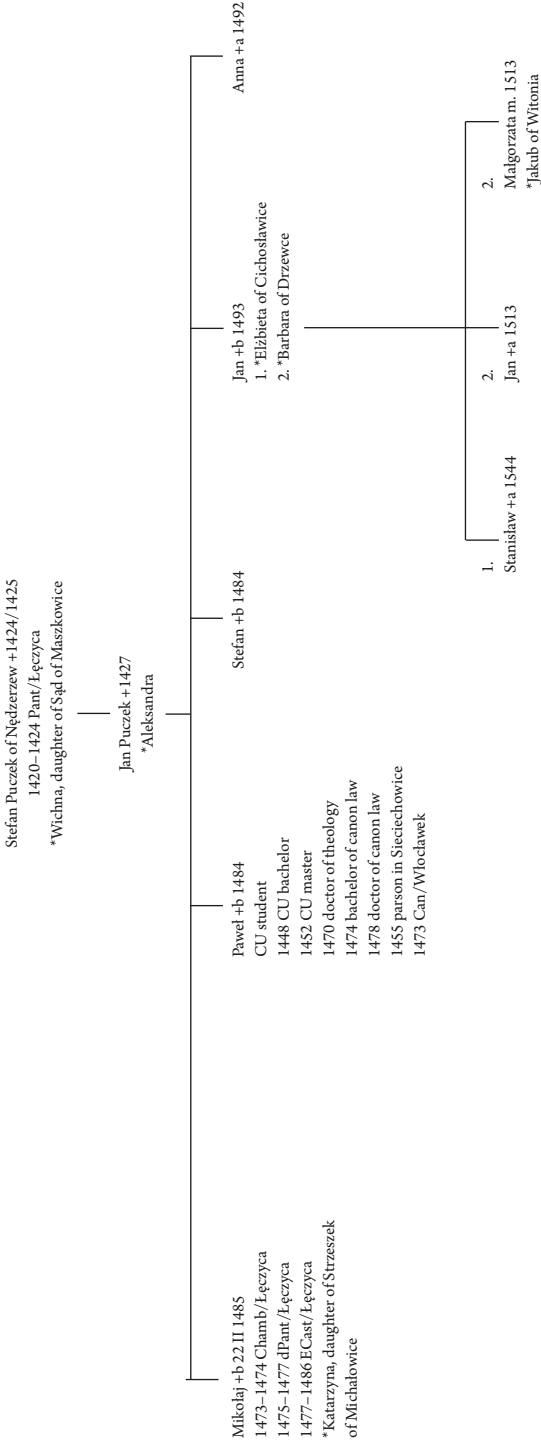
1507-1520 Pant/Łęczyca

\*Zofia, daughter of Sędziwoj of Lezenice  
Voiv/Sieradz

**Source:** author's elaboration.

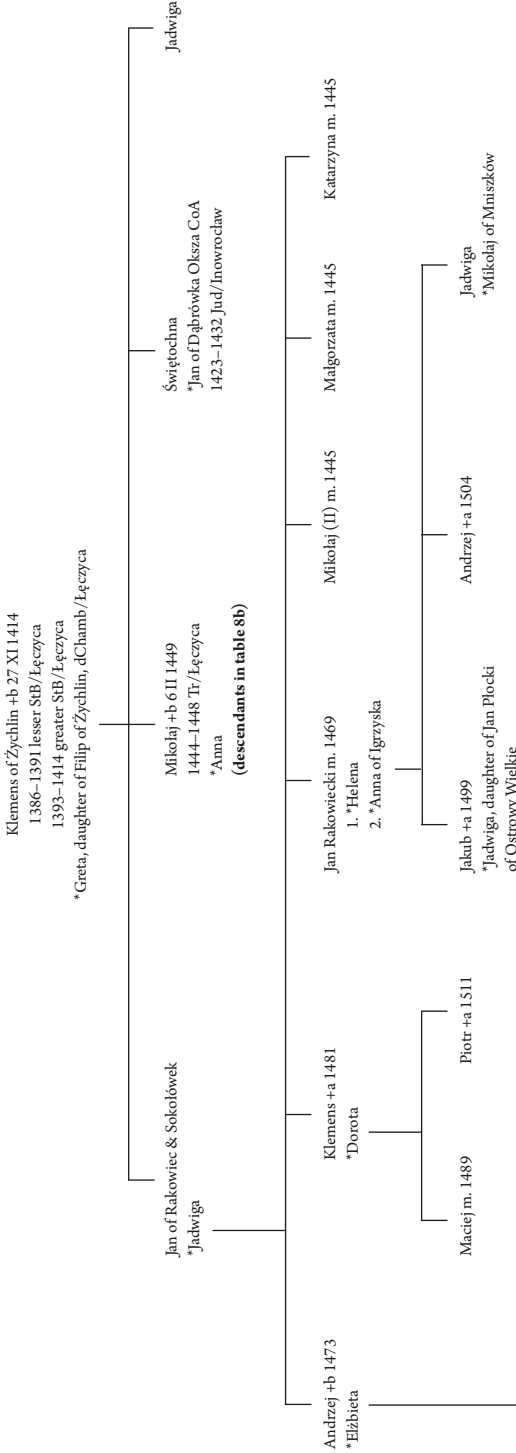


**Table 7.** Simplified genealogical table of the Puczek family of the Rola coat of arms until the 16<sup>th</sup> century



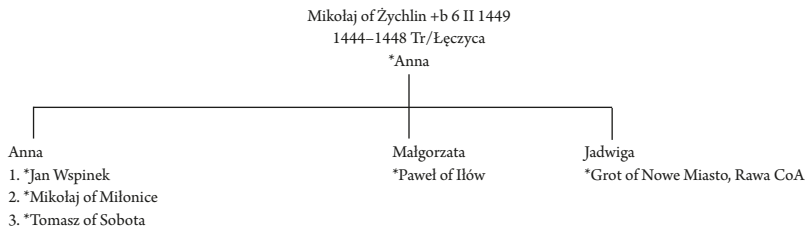
**Source:** author's elaboration.

**Table 8a.** Simplified genealogical table of the Żychelski vel Żychliński family of the Rola coat of arms until the 16<sup>th</sup> century



Tomasz of Żychlin +b 1496  
 \*Jadwiga, daughter of Dobrogost Łąka of Cichosławice

**Source:** author's elaboration.

**Table 8b.** Descendants of Mikołaj, the treasurer of Łęczyca

**Source:** author's elaboration.

## INDEX OF SETTLEMENTS

The index contains names of settlements that are mentioned in the text and footnotes. It includes all the names that appear in the study, together with the sites that separated and bore different names. The contemporary name of the settlement is also provided, if possible (contemp.). For the sites that lay outside Orłów County, the court county was given in brackets. The following abbreviations were used: biał. – Biała; bkj. – Brześć Kujawski; brzez. – Brzeziny; dbr. – Dobrzyń; gąb. – Gąbin; inw. – Inowrocław; kośc. – Kościan; kwl. – Kowal; lpn. – Lipno; lub. – Lublin; łącz. – Łęczycza; par. – parish; pozn. – Poznań; raw. – Rawa; rpn. – Rypin; sąch. – Sączocin; soch. – Sochaczew.

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The book presents the territorial-administrative past, the settlement landscape, and the ownership structure in the area of former Orłów County until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. On the basis of the so far unexplored manuscript sources from the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, and the records of the metropolitan chapter in Gniezno, the landscape of medieval settlement in Orłów County has been reconstructed and the estates of the most important local noble families have been discussed. In the course of the research, it was possible to identify new settlement sites and shift the metrics of some of them. The annexes include a list of all identifiable settlement points and genealogical tables. The iconographic section and the geographical index also constitute an important element of the publication.

The publication is scientific in nature. Not only is the author familiar with the latest literature on the subject but he also introduces a number of his own new findings and verifies many of the statements that have functioned in historiography to date, especially those regarding the chronology of the establishment of many settlements.

From the review by  
Professor Zdzisław Noga

The publication is scientific in nature and refers to the latest findings on the subject. It should be emphasized, however, that the author refers mainly to earlier publications, especially the 1996 one by Stanisław M. Zajączkowski. Thanks to his search in manuscript sources, he corrects, modifies, and – most importantly – supplements many of the earlier findings!

From the review by  
Professor Jan Szymczak



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