

ЛИНГВИСТИКА И ПЕРЕВОД ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКУРСА

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THE CIVIL WAR OF VYTAUTAS AGAINST SKIRGIELLO IN WIGAND OF MARBURG'S "THE NEW CHRONICLE OF PRUSSIA"

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Summary. The present article is devoted to the description of the war between Vytautas and Skirgiello (1390 – 1392) in Wigand of Marburg's chronicle. The author made conclusion, that this source is one of the most valuable for research mentioned events. There is translated by author fragment of chronic, where describes the events of civil war in the attachment.

Keywords: Vytautas, Jogailo, Skirgiello, The Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Teutonic Order, The Middle Ages, historical sources, war history.

The signing of the Union of Kreva created the conditions for internal political tension in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which resulted in an open dynastic struggle between the dukes of Gediminas' dynasty. Jagiello, having converted to Catholicism in 1396, became the King of Poland after marriage with Jadwiga of Anjou, while simultaneously retaining the title of "the highest duke of Lithuania" [6, p. 3–4].

In 1387, fulfilling the obligations that the act of the Kreva agreement placed on him, Jagiello arrived in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, where Archbishop Bodzanta of Gniezno conducted the baptism of Lithuania, and the king himself appointed one of his brothers Skirgiello as governor in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, after which he returned to Krakow [6, p. 14–17].

Formally, Skirgiello retained the title of Grand Duke. Moreover, he received possession not only of Vilno, but also of Troky [10, p. 17].

Most likely, in determining the candidacy of the Grand Duke of Lithuania, Jagiello was guided by the previous loyalty of Skirgiello, on whom, among other things, in the years preceding the Kreva Union, the brunt of the struggle against the Teutonic Order and the rebellious Vytautas fell [5, p. 121–134].

Some ones of the Gediminas' dynasty did not like this state of affairs, primarily Andrei and Svidrigiello. However, most of all, the current situation did not satisfy the political ambitions of Vytautas, who, although he received Grodno and Brest, was deprived of Troky and Lutsk, which he considered his patrimonial possessions [6, p. 26–27].

The result was not long in coming - in 1390 Vytautas raised an uprising against Skirgiello and entered into another alliance with the Order. Jagiello, in turn, supported Skirgiello. The ensuing civil war ended with the conclusion in 1392 of the Ostrov agreement between Jagiello and Vytautas, according to which Vytautas recognized himself as a vassal of the Polish king, and Jagiello returned his patrimonial possessions to him and endowed him with new Manors [6, p. 26–29].

The conflict has not yet received exhaustive coverage in Russian historical literature. This is largely due to the lack of translations into Russian or Belarusian of Prussian sources, primarily the chronicles of the Teutonic Order.

One of these chronicles, in which the civil war in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania is described in sufficient detail, is the "New Chronicle of Prussia" by Wiegand von Marburg, who, although he was not a member of the Teutonic Order himself, acted as a herald for the Grand Master of the Order Konrad von Wallenrod and was a direct witness to the Prussian events of 1390-1391 [7, p. 293–294].

Writing on the territory of the Teutonic Order of his rhymed "New Chronicle of Prussia" was completed at the end of the XIV century, most likely in 1394 [8, p. 78–79].

Of particular importance to this source is the fact that the chronicle was not the official chronicle of the Order, in connection with which its author widely used oral tradition, chivalric traditions and legends. In addition, the chronicle of Wigand von Marburg has a pronounced secular character. His narrative contains a number of details that are missing from other narrative sources.

Thus, the author of the rhyming chronicle names the dignitaries of the Order, who were entrusted with the construction of the Neugarten and Methenborg castles, names the participants in the Lithuanian-Teutonic Order embassies, lists the most noble pilgrims who arrived at that time in Prussia to fight the

pagans. Finally, the narrative of Wiegand von Marburg is replete with such details that are usually absent in the official annals, such as disagreements among the pilgrims about who should carry the Banner of St. George, the order of entry of troops into enemy territory, etc. [1].

Unfortunately, the original text of the rhymed chronicle has come down to us only partially – only 542 rhymed lines have survived in nine different passages [9, p. 19].

Some fragments of the chronicle of Wigand von Marburg were retold with reference to the author by the 16th-century Prussian chroniclers Kaspar Schütz and Stanislaw Bornbach [2, p. 291–624].

In the 17th century, historians believed that the full text of the chronicle, written by the herald Konrad von Walenrod, was completely lost. Thus, Christoph Jan Hartknoch, a professor at the gymnasium in Torun, who was searching for the text of the chronicle of Wigand von Marburg, stated in his book “Old and New Prussia” that “the chronicle of the herald of the Grand Masters was lost after the death of Kaspar Schutz” [8, p. 19].

However, in 1821, among the manuscripts that were kept in the collection of the library of the monastery of the Bernardine Order in Torun, Christian Lucas found a manuscript with a prose translation into Latin of Wigand von Marburg's New Chronicle of Prussia [8, p. 19].

Subsequently, the researchers found that the translation was made in 1464 for the Krakow canon and Polish chronicler Jan Długosz by the priest of the Church of St. John in Torun, Konrad Gesselen [8, p. 19–25]. The Toruń list was introduced into scientific circulation already in the 19th century and was first published by Johannes Voght and Edward Raczynski as a separate edition, and then included in the second volume of the large-scale publication of annalistic sources on the history of Prussia "Scriptores rerum Prussicarum" [1; 2].

The end of the 28th and the beginning of the 29th chapter of the prose retelling of the chronicle by Conrad Gesselin is devoted to the events of the war in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in 1390-1392 [2, p. 639–648].

Wiegand von Marburg reports the beginning of a conflict between Skirgiello and Vytautas, who attempted to capture Vilno. After an unsuccessful siege of the castle, Vytautas returned to his place in Grodno, from where he sent ambassadors to the Grand Master Konrad Zollner with a proposal to conclude a peace treaty. The agreement was signed on the Elk River [2, p. 640].

The order immediately began to provide military assistance to Vytautas.

Grand Marshal Engelhard Rave carried out a joint campaign with Vytautas on Meizhgole and Kernovo, which they captured [2, p. 641].

The next military action was the joint campaign of Vytautas, the army of the Order, which included a large number of pilgrims, including the future King of England Henry IV Bolingbroke, and Samogitians. Having crossed the Neman, the united troops defeated Skirgiello in the battle near Stary Kovno, after which they moved to Vilno and laid siege to it. The assault, during which one of the Gediminoviches, Prince Korigailo, perished, took one of the Vilno castles. The siege lasted more than a month, but ended in failure. In addition, at the time when Vytautas fought for Vilno with the crusaders, Jagiello with Polish troops captured his residence - Grodno Castle [2, p. 641].

In the summer of 1391, the new Grand Master of the Order, Konrad von Walenrod, led a joint campaign with Vytautas against the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, during which Troki, Vilkomir, Wieswalde were captured, and Ritterswerder Castle was built near the old Kovno, which became the residence of Vytautas. According to Wiegand von Marburg, in the period 1390-1392, 4 more campaigns of the Order troops and Vytautas against Skrigailo were carried out [2, p. 641–649].

In addition, we learn from Wiegand von Marburg that by order of Conrad von Walenrod in 1392, 2 more castles were built on the border with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania: Neugarten - opposite Grodno and Mettenborg, and Bayeren Castle, located on the lands of Vytautas, was restored.

In 1392, Vytautas concluded an agreement with Jagiello, which the Order's chronicler considers treason, burned Neugarten and Ritterswerder, after which he returned to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania [2, p. 641].

Thus, the chronicle of Wigand von Marburg is valuable and one of the main sources for reconstructing the events of the internecine war in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which Prince Vytautas waged against the Grand Duke Skirgiello in 1390-1392. The source allows us not only to identify the causes of the conflict, to reconstruct in detail the course of military and diplomatic actions and to give an adequate assessment of its results; the chronicle in many ways allows us to clarify certain aspects of the nature of the

conduct of hostilities at the end of the 14th century. At the same time, the details contained in the chronicle of Wigand von Marburg significantly expand our understanding of the history of everyday life, concretizing our knowledge of the court and knightly customs and customs of the Late Middle Ages.

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