

The Lithuanian Army 1653 – 1667

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This article contains information on the organization of Lithuanian armies in the period 1653-1667 during their struggle against the Muscovites and Swedes. Polish letters have not been used in the names of commanders. The number of horses/portions is always 'paper' strength unless otherwise noted.

I. Lithuanian field forces in September 1653, according to general muster of 7th of September:

- 3 banners of Husaria – 374 horses
- 1 regiment and 3 companies/banners of Reiters – 1,020 horses
- 26 banners of Cossack-style cavalry (including at least one fully equipped as Pancerni) – 2,274 horses
- 9 banners of Tatar light cavalry - 960 horses
- 3 regiments and 8 companies/banners of Dragoons – 2,974 portions
- 4 regiments and 5 companies of “German” infantry - 4,088 portions
- 7 banners of Hungarian/Polish infantry – 850 portions

One of the sources gives slightly different numbers:

- *Husaria – 374 soldiers,*
- *Reiters – 1,020 soldiers,*
- *Cossack-style cavalry (including Hetman's Pancerni banner) – 2,424 soldiers,*
- *Tatar light cavalry – 960 soldiers,*
- *Dragoons – ,2724 soldiers,*
- *“Foreign” infantry – 2,909 soldiers,*
- *Polish/Hungarian infantry – 850 soldiers*

There were also some units that did not manage to arrive to camp before the muster or were placed as garrisons (at least 1 company of dragoons and 1 Tatar banner).

Army was divided into two divisions – “Right Wing” under Lithuanian Grand Hetman Janusz Radziwill and “Left Wing” under Field Hetman Wincenty Gosiewski.

The actual number of troops in camp was of course lower, it is estimated that approx 9,500-10,000 men could be fielded against Muscovites.

II. Lithuanians were supported by Polish troops who remained in Lithuania until the Summer of 1655. Units with [L] stayed on Lithuanian payroll after that:

1. ‘Foreign’ infantry Regiment of Prince Boguslaw Radziwill, General of Royal Guard, under Wilhelm Patterson, later Jan Berk – 1,044 portions [L]
2. Royal Foot Guard Regiment under General Fromhold von Ludinghausen Wolff – 1,200 portions



Janusz Radziwill

3. Reiters:

- Jakub Weyher's Banner – 357 horses
- Zygmunt Denhoff's Banner – 250 horses
- Teodor Lesquant's Banner – 350 horses
- Salomon Sacken's Banner – 250 horses [L]
- Henryk Wallenrodt's Regiment (Royal Guard) under Marcin Wallenrodt – 350 horses [L]
- Boguslaw Leszczynski's Banner – 100 horses

4. Royal Guard Dragoons Regiment of Fryderyk Moll (Mohl), after his death under Jan Henryk von Alten Bockum – 600 portions

5. Dragoons Regiment under Ludwik Weyher – 541 portions

6. Tatar light cavalry banners of:

- Mustafa Sudycz,
- Halembek Morawski,
- Adam Falkowski,
- Jan Sielecki,
- Adam Taraszewski,
- Bohdan Murza,
- Mikolaj Pohojski
- Murza Bohdanowicz [L]

The total for all Tatar units is approximately 800 horses.

Infantry, dragoons and reiters lost approximately half of their number during the campaign, especially during the assault on Mohylew.

III. During 'Sejm' in the first half of 1654 the army was to be strengthened by new units that were mostly to be sent to Gosiewski's division:



Wincenty Gosiewski

- 3 banners of Husaria – 440 horses
- 6 units of Reiters – 920 horses
- 9 banners of Cossack-style cavalry – 1,180 horses
- 4 banners of Tatars – 450 horses
- 10 units of Dragoons – 1,560 portions
- 1 regiment of German infantry – 600 portions
- 2 banners of Hungarian/Polish infantry -300 portions

Until the end of 1654 only some of planned units were actually raised. New enlisted units were:

- 1 regiment and 1 banner of Reiters – 684 horses
- 5 or 6 Tatar banners – 686 or 806 horses
- 3 units of Dragoons – 616 portions
- 1 banners of Polish infantry – 200 portions

When Muscovites begin their offensive on Lithuania, Hetman Radziwill had only a handful of his troops available. Soldiers were gathering very slowly – 20th of July 1654 the Hetman had only 4,000 enlisted troops and a few thousand of the Noble Levy, which were no real opponent for Muscovites. While waiting for his forces to gather, the Hetman sent a strong vanguard of about 2,000 cavalry led by Rotmistrz Ganchoff from his camp in Orsza. Near the village of Nowa Woda near Smolensk they encountered the Russian vanguard on 20th of June. The Lithuanians beat the Muscovites, capturing 13 standards and many prisoners.

On 2nd of August 1654, the main Lithuanian force, led personally by Hetman Janusz Radziwill, fought a battle against a much larger Muscovite Army near Szklow. After five hours of bloody battle during which Lithuanians charged many times, they managed to push back the Muscovite cavalry. However, the Hetman ordered a retreat, The Muscovite Army was too strong. The Lithuanians left the battlefield in order. They were even able to save their artillery. Losses: Lithuanian approximately 700 soldiers (dead or captured), Muscovites up to 6,000 soldiers (This is the only one number I found, but it is certainly exaggerated, anyway Muscovite losses were much higher than Lithuanian).

On 24th of August 1654, the Lithuanian forces were forced by the Muscovites to fight another pitched battle – near Szepielewicze (Ciecierzyn). Badly outnumbered, the Lithuanian Army was defeated with heavy losses (especially in ‘foreign’ units – infantry, reiters and dragoons that were ‘cut to pieces’ during retreat), losing all of their artillery, and about 1,000 dead and 230 prisoners. Hetman Radziwill was wounded in the leg, and many of his officers were killed. Lithuania lost most of its field forces and its land was open to the Muscovites.

Between end of 1654 and beginning of 1655 the ‘late’ units of Gosiewski’s Division were raised:

- 4 banners of Husaria – 440 horses (but one of them was disbanded after 3 months (120 horses))
- 4 banners of Reiters – 396 horses
- at least 4 banners of Cossack-style cavalry – 510 horses
- 4 banners of Tatars – 500-550 horses
- 1 regiment and 4 companies/banners of Dragoons – 1,600 portions
- 1 regiment of “German” infantry – 600 portions

Also some existing banners were enlarged (at least two banners of Cossack-style cavalry), and some private units were added to army:

- a) private troops of Kazimierz Leon Sapieha, Lithuanian Chancellor – 1 banner of Cossack-style cavalry, 1 banner of Tatars, 3 banners of Dragoons.
- b) Husaria’s banner of Pawel Sapieha, Voivod of Witebsk – 120 horses.
- c) probably 120 horses of Michal Leon Obuchowicz’s Cossack-style cavalry banner.

IV. The army suffered great losses during ill-fated campaign in winter 1655. After defeat in Battle of Wilno (8th of August 1655) the Lithuanian main force was divided. One part went to Poland, supporting King Jan Kazimierz (see point V), and the other forces under both Hetmans signed treaty with Swedes in Jaswonie and Kiejdany. But soon troops (especially the National Cavalry) started to desert en masse and flee from Radziwill’s camp.

V. The list below is of banners (mostly cavalry) that in late autumn 1656 were no longer under Radziwill's command and came to Poland to fight against Swedes.

1. "Pulk" of B.Sluzka, Lithuanian Vice-Treasurer:
 - Zeromski's Husaria Banner
 - Ihnatowicz's Pancerni Banner
 - Judycki's Cossack-style cavalry Banner
 - Antonowicz's Tatar Banner
 - Weyrowski's Tatar Banner
 - Iwanowski's Polish infantry Banner

2. "Pulk" of A.K. Zawisza, Lithuanian Field Writer:
 - Kotowski's Cossack-style cavalry Banner
 - Polubinski's Cossack-style cavalry Banner
 - Zawisza's Dragoons Banner

3. Cossack-style cavalry banners from other "pulks":
 - Lipnicki's
 - Podbereski's
 - Kmicic's
 - P.Kaminski's
 - K.Steckiewicz's
 - Szczygielski's

4. Units that came to Poland later, not as a part of group mentioned above:
 - Z.Szluzka's two Cossack-style cavalry Banners
 - Chalecki's Cossack-style cavalry Banner
 - Potocki's two Cossack-style cavalry Banners
 - Bychowiec's Cossack-style cavalry Banner
 - a few (number unknown, but at least 5) Tatar banners

The exact number of soldiers in these units is unknown. The only information is that Iwanowski's Polish infantry Banner was 200 men strong. Considering that all Lithuanian forces numbered 25 banners, this gives a strength of between 2,500-3,000 horses and portions, or at least 2,500 men.

VI. Soon after Treaty of Kiejdany, most of the national cavalry under Radziwill's and Gosiewski's command fled to Zmudz (Samogitia) led by Field Hetman Gosiewski. They did not want to support the pro-Swedish Radziwill, so from Zmudz they moved in small groups to Brzesc, where the supporters of Jan Kazimierz were gathering. However, some units stayed with Janusz Radziwill:

The strength of these units is unknown. Only their type and officers in command, and sometimes other officers are known:

1. Husaria Banner of Hrehor Mirski, Grand Lithuanian Guardian. Lieutenant of this banner – Hieronim Mirski, Hrehor's son.
2. Husaria Banner of Jerzy Karol Hlebowicz, Starosta of Zmudz. Lieutenant of this banner, Jan Bychowiec, fled to anti-Radziwill troops.
3. Cossack-style cavalry banner of Samuel Komorowski, Grand Camp Master.

4. Cossack-style cavalry banner of Boguslaw Sluszk, Court Vice-treasurer. Lieutenant Lukasz Bialobrzski.
5. Reiter Regiment of Janusz Radziwill – 6 squadrons.
6. Reiter Cornet (company) of Ernest Jan Korff.
7. Reiter Regiment of Lithuanian Grand Hetman Wincenty Gosiewski – Lieutenant Colonel Krzysztof von Grotthuss.
8. Dragoon Regiment of Ernest Jan Korff – Major Richard von Puttkamer.
9. Dragoon Regiment of Erdman von Gantzkow, Standard Bearer of Dorpat – Major Johann von Eckeln-Huelsen.
10. Dragoon Regiment of Lithuanian Grand Hetman Wincenty Gosiewski – probably disbanded after 9/09/1655 when Hetman Gosiewski was arrested in Kiejdany. It is possible that only part of regiment became part of Radziwill's forces.
11. Dragoon Squadron of Samuel Komorowski.
12. Dragoon Banner (company) of Jerzy Karol Hlebowicz – it is unclear if this unit was part of loyal forces.
13. Foreign Infantry Regiment of Janusz Radziwill - Lieutenant Colonel Jan von Ottenhausen.
14. Foreign Infantry Regiment of Wilhelm Ernest Korff, Starosta of Orlen.
15. Hungarian Infantry Banner of Samuel Bohdan Juskiewicz.
16. Hungarian Infantry Banner of Marcin Bledowski.
17. Hungarian Infantry Banner of Jan Dmochowski.

B. Some units of Lithuanian army came under command of Prince Boguslaw Radziwill who also support the Swedes. These units were:

1. Prince B.Radziwill's Cossack style cavalry (or even Pancerni) Banner – Lieutenant Wolan
2. Prince B.Radziwill's Reiters Banner – Rotmistrz Otto Butler
3. Regiment of Dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel Eberhard von Puttkamer
4. Garrison of town and fortress of Sluck – probably Regiment of German Infantry
5. previous Janusz Radziwill's units, now taken by Prince Boguslaw – 1 Husaria banner (without officers that did not support Swedes), 1 Cossack-style cavalry banner (without officers that did not support Swedes), Leib Company of Dragoons under Captains Jan Borkowski and Dawidson.

C. Two banners of Lithuanian Husaria were part of Crown forces of Koniecpolski and came with them into Swedish payroll:

1. His Royal Highness Husaria Banner under Porucznik (Lieutenant) Aleksander Hilary Polubinski
2. Polubinski's Husaria Banner under Porucznik Damian Jesman Synkowski

VII. During the second-half of 1655 and first-half of 1656, Pawel Jan Sapieha, Voivod of Witebsk and soon the new Lithuanian Grand Hetman, began the reorganization of the Lithuanian Army in Brzesc that would soon face both the Muscovites and Swedes. Below is the organization of his army, first the name of formation, than number of 'old' banners (from previous enlistments) and number of horses/portions, after + the new enlisted units

1. Husaria – 3 banners (strengthen to 600 horses) + no new units
2. Cossack-style cavalry (including Pancerni) – 21 banners (3,217 horses – number of soldiers in these banners were higher than before) + at least 13 new banners (1,661 horses)



Pawel Sapieha

3. Tatars – 13 banners (1,560 horses) + at least 3 new banners (360 horses?)
 4. Dragoons – 3 old banners (300 portions) were destroyed in Battle of Wierzchowicze against Muscovites + new: 1 regiment and 3 banners (720 portions) + 2 banners that fled from Swedes in February 1656 (220 portions)
 5. German infantry – no old units + 3 companies that fled from Swedes in February 1656 (approx 400 men)
 6. Polish/Hungarian infantry – 2 banners (320 portions) but one was lost at Wierzchowicze (120 portions) + 2 new banners (240 portions)
- Altogether the forces under Sapieha in first-half of 1656 had more than 9,100 horses and portions, or approximately 8,200 men.
Army was also supported by some private units.

From units above some were given to Gosiewski's command as basis for his new division – his own Husaria, Pancerni and Tatars banners (one each), one banner on Cossack-style cavalry and 2 banners of Tatars. To them Gosiewski added newly raised units:

- 2 banners of Cossack-style cavalry – 270 horses
- 1 reg. and 2 banners of dragoons - 820 portions

So total forces under both hetmans command were 10 248 horses and portions = approx 9000 men.

From now on I will be giving information on the changes in both divisions – Sapieha's Division was called "Grand Hetman's" or "Right Wing" (based on Polish-Lithuanian border) and Gosiewski's Division was called "Field Hetman's" or "Left Wing" or "Zmudzka" (because was stationed in Zmudz). I will use Right or Left Wing because there will be changes in commanders later on.

A. List of Lithuanian forces during Battle of Warsaw 28-30/07/1656

Lithuanian Army – between 5,000 and 6,000 men:

Known "pulks" of:

- Grand Lithuanian Hetman Pawel Sapieha (he was ill, so didn't lead in the field), including Hetman's banners of Husaria and Pancerni – both of these banners were former units of Janusz Radziwill,
- Royal Lithuanian "pulk" [or His Royal Highness "pulk", led by Lithuanian Field Writer Aleksander Hilary Polubinski, Lieutenant of Lithuanian Royal Husaria banner. "Pulk" include two banners of Husaria – Lithuanian Royal and Banner of Lithuanian Grand Hetman Pawel Sapieha,
- Prince Michal Kazimierz Radziwill, Lithuanian Cupbearer. "Pulk" include his Husaria banner.
- Krzysztof Sapieha,
- Filip Krzysztof Obuchowicz, Voivoda of Smolensk (he died before battle, new commander unknown)

Other "pulks" are unknown, army was also supported by few companies of dragoons and Hungarian infantry (haiduks).

B. Battle of Prostki, 8/10/1656 - Division of Lithuanian Field Hetman Wincenty Gosiewski.

- 1) Lithuanian Field Hetman Wincenty Gosiewski's "Pulk", led by Hetman Gosiewski, including:
 - a) Hetman's Husaria Banner – Lieutenant Kazimierz Chwalibog Zeromski,
 - b) Hetman's Cossack-style (probably well equipped – as Pancerni) Banner – Lieutenant Jan Aleksander Ihnatowicz-Lubinski,
 - c) Cossack-style cavalry Banner of Mikolaj Wladyslaw Judycki,
 - d) Cossack-style cavalry Banner of Stanislaw Jan Lipnicki

 - 2) Lithuanian 'pulk' of His Royal Highness led by Lithuanian Field Writer Aleksander Hilary Polubinski, including:
 - a) His Royal Highness Lithuanian Husaria banner – Lt. Aleksander Hilary Polubinski,
 - b) Cossack-style cavalry banner of Lithuanian Field Writer Aleksander Hilary Polubinski – Lt. Konstanty Kotowski,

 - 3) Lithuanian Grand Hetman Pawel Sapieha's 'Pulk' - commander unknown, including:
 - a) Grand Hetman Pawel Sapieha's Husaria Banner – Lieutenant Jerzy Wladyslaw Chalecki
 - b) Cossack-style Cavalry Banner of Jan Jacek Oginski

 - 4) 'Pulk' of Starosta of Zmudz Jerzy Karol Hlebowicz (with himself as a commander), including:
 - a) Starosta of Zmudz's Cossack-style Cavalry Banner – Lieutenant Samuel Kmicic

 - 5) 'Pulk' of Lithuanian Cup-Bearer Michal Kazimierz Radziwill (with himself as a commander), including:
 - a) Lithuanian Cup-Bearer's Husaria Banner,
 - b) Lithuanian Cup-Bearer's Cossack-style Cavalry Banner – Lieutenant Stanislaw Szczygielski
- Other known banners, but it is unknown to which Lithuanian "pulk" they were assigned:
- a) Husaria Banner of Samuel Aleksander Komorowski,
 - b) Cossack-style cavalry banners of:
 - Michal Pac
 - Konstanty Odachowski
 - Korotkiewicz,
 - Konstanty Poklonski
 - c) Regular Tatar banners of:
 - Antonowicz
 - Dawid Rejzewski
 - Kulbicki
 - Mikolaj Baranowski
 - d) Reiters:
 - Company of Oberszter-Lejtnant (Lieutenant Colonel) Jan von Munichhausen (Minhaus)
 - Company of Colonel Stefan Niewiaromski
 - e) Dragoons:
 - Regiment of Colonel Jan Korecki

- Regiment of Oberszter-Lejtnant (Lieutenant Colonel) Mikolaj Giedroyc
- Regiment of Colonel Krzysztof Jesman
- Company of Colonel Maciej Gosiewski
- Company of Colonel Stefan Niewiaromski
- Company of Oberszter-Lejtnant (Lieutenant Colonel) Mateusz Remer
- Starosta of Upita's Company
- Company of Bandywir

f) Hungarian Infantry Banner of Hieronim Iwanowski

VIII. At the end of 1656, after adding some new units, sending some units to the Crown Army, and exchanging units between the divisions (wings), the organization of the two divisions looks like this:

1. Right wing – 8,359 horses and portions, approximately 7,500 men:
 - Husaria – 3 banners – 469 horses
 - Cossack-style cavalry – 34 banners – 4,230 horses
 - Tatars – 12 banners – 1,540 horses
 - Dragoons – 7 units – 1,060 horses
 - German infantry – 3 companies – 380 portions
 - Polish infantry – 4 banners - 590 portions

2. Left wing – 6,499 horses and portions, approximately 5,800 men:
 - Husaria – 2 banners – 400 horses
 - Cossack-style cavalry – 14 banners – 1,840 horses
 - Tatars – 5 banners – 620 horses
 - Dragoons – 18 units – 2,945 horses
 - Reiters – 6 banners – 694 horses

IX. Changes in the first-half of 1657:

1. Right wing:
 - 2 new banners of Tatars – 200 horses.
 - 1 banners of Dragoons was disbanded (120 portions), but 7 new banners were raised (764 portions)
 - new company of German infantry was raised (174 portions) but soon was lost in surrender of Brzesc.

2. Left wing:
 - one disbanded Tatar's banners was replaced by another
 - 4 banners of Cossack-style cavalry were disbanded (460 horses) but 2 new ones were raised (240 horses)
 - 7 new banners of Reiters were raised – 655 horses
 - 2 regiments and 3 banners of Dragoons – 1,850 portions
 - 2 comp. of German infantry – 200 portions
 - 2 banners of Polish infantry – 200 portions

X. Changes in second-half of 1657:

1. Right wing:
 - 2 new banners of Cossack-style cavalry – 270 horses
 - 7 banners of Dragoons disbanded (546 portions) but 9 new banners were raised (880 portions)
2. Left wing:
 - 1 new banners of Cossack-style cavalry raised – 120 horses
 - 7 new banners banners of Reiters – 768 horses – but one of these was disbanded after 3 months (120 horses)
 - 2 banners of Dragoons disbanded (200 portions) but 3 new banners raised (340 portions)
 - 5 new companies of German infantry raised (500 portions)

XI. Changes in first-half of 1658:

1. Right wing:
 - 1 regiment of dragoons was added to division – 620 portions
2. Left wing:
 - a) disbanded:
 - 3 banners of Cossack-style cavalry – 390 horses
 - 3 banners of Reiters – 368 horses
 - 2 banners of Dragoons – 200 portions
 - b) raised:
 - 2 banners of Cossack-style cavalry – 320 horses

XII. Changes in second-half of 1658:

1. Right wing:
 - 2 banners of Cossack-style cavalry disbanded (228 horses) but 1 new banner raised (200 horses)
 - 4 new units of Dragoons raised – 1,054 portions
2. Left wing:

Lithuanian Field Hetman Wincenty Gosiewski with a small part of his division (see below) arrived near Wilno (Vilnius) on 21/10/1658 hoping for negotiation with the Muscovites led by Prince Yuri Dolgoruki. Unfortunately for Lithuanians, Dolgoruki seeing the small size of his opponents ordered the attack. During the engagement, the Lithuanian cavalry (that consisted of all of Gosiewski's force) fought very well against the Muscovite cavalry, but the highly efficient fire of the Muscovite infantry was the decisive factor. Lithuanians were scattered, loosing between 50-100 killed and at least 100 prisoners. Very tragic for the Lithuanians was the fact that many of their officers became prisoners, especially Hetman Gosiewski. This greatly affected morale of the other Lithuanian forces, and was also an important factor in the growing conflict between the soldiers of Gosiewski's Division and Grand Hetman Sapieha's Division. The engagement at Werki was the beginning of a new series of Lithuanian's defeats.

Lithuanian forces at Werki:

From 1,200 to 2,000 men, only cavalry, at least 18 banners and companies. We know a few of the units that were present:

1. Two banners of Hetman Gosiewski's Husaria (banner where he was Rotmistrz – nominal commander – so banners were commanded on field by lieutenants).
2. Hetman Gosiewski's Pancerni Banner – Lieutenant Jan Aleksander Ihnatowicz – Lubianski (captured)
3. Prince Boguslaw Radziwill's Pancerni Banner – Lieutenant Aleksander Mierzenski (captured)
4. Hetman Gosiewski's Reiter Regiment – Lieutenant Colonel Szulbin as acting commander.

Other prisoners:

- Colonel (pulkownik, so he was a commander in the “national cavalry”) Stefan Niewiarowski,
- Colonel (PL. Oberszter, so he was commander of a “foreign” unit) Mikolaj Szkultyn (von Shulte von Isnitz) – later (in 1661) he commanded Hetman's Regiment of Reiters so at Werki he was in charge of that unit. Because Lieutenant Colonel Szulbin was in command of the unit, Colonel Szkultyn was part of Gosiewski's staff in preparation for negotiations.



Michal Kazimierz Pac

Command of the Division was first assumed by Samuel Komorowski, then by Michal Kazimierz Pac (both of whom disliked Sapieha).

Changes in division:

a) disbanded:

- 1 banners of Reiters – 63 horses
- 1 banner of Dragoons – 135 portions

b) raised:

- 1 banner of husaria – 120 horses
- 2 banners of dragoons – 320 portions
- German infantry regiment – 600 portions

c) two banners of Reiters (approx 200 horses) were reformed in two Cossack-style cavalry banners (220 horses.)

- Field Hetman Gosiewski was captured by Muscovites after battle of Werki, some of his unit took great losses. Command of division was taken by first by Samuel Komorowski, than by Michal Kazimierz Pac (both of them dislike Sapieha).

a) disbanded:

- 1 banners of Reiters – 63 horses
- 1 banner of Dragoons – 135 portions

- b) raised:
- 1 banner of Husaria – 120 horses
 - 2 banners of Dragoons – 320 portions
 - German infantry regiment – 600 portions

c) two banner of Reiters (approx 200 horses) were reformed in two Cossack-style cavalry banners (220 h.)

Although total army's strength was 22 275 horses and portions which should total approximately 20,000 men, the actual number was much lower. Unpaid units did not want to serve only for a "promise" of pay. Also, losses in battles against Swedes, Muscovites and Cossacks were high.

XIII. Changes in first-half of 1659:

No new units were raised, only some unpaid units decide to disband:

- 1) In Right Wing – 1 banner of Husaria (100 horses), 4 banners of Cossack-style cavalry (470 horses)
- 2) In Left wing – 2 banners of Cossack-style cavalry (240 horses) and 1 banners of Dragoons (200 portions)

XIV. Changes in second-half of 1659:

1. Transferred from Left Wing to Right Wing:
 - 1 banner of Cossack-style cavalry -200 horses
 - 3 banners of dragoons – 320 portions
 - 1 – 3 companies of German Inf (410 p.) and 3 banners of dragoons (320 p.)
2. Left Wing:
 - 1 new banner of dragoons raised – 120 p.
 - 2 banners of dragoons reformed into 2 companies of German Inf (200 portions)

At the end of 1659 whole Lithuanian army had on paper 21,475 horses and portions but the actual number was probably at least 1/3 lower.

XV. Changes in 1660:

1. Right Wing:
 - disbanded- 1 banner of Cossack-style cavalry (200 horses), 1 banner of Tatars (100 horses)
 - raised - 1 banners of Reiters (100 horses) + one see below, 1 banner of dragoons (120 portions), 2 companies of German inf. (240 portions)

After end of 1660's campaign additional units were disbanded: both new banners of Reiters, 1 banner of Tatars (100 horses.) and of Cossack-style cavalry (145 horses) but two new companies of German Inf. were raised (320 portions).

2. Left Wing:

- one banner of Reiters was transferred to Right Wing (100 horses), 3 banners of Reiters were converted to Cossack-style cavalry (300-320 horses?).



Czarniecki

3. A Polish division was sent to support the Lithuanian forces, and fought in Battles of Polonka (28th of June) and Basia (October, day date is unknown). Some units were sent to the Crown Army in Ukraine after Battle of Polonka, and these are noted
Czarniecki's force was probably the best contingent in Polish-Lithuanian armies at that time. Mostly veteran forces with soldiers who had served for 4 or more years, highly experienced commanders and Czarniecki – one of the best Polish field commanders ever.

A. National Cavalry

a) 2 Banners of Husaria:

- Royal Banner – Stefan Czarniecki was Rotmistrz of this banner so in battle the unit was probably led by Standard Bearer (Chorazy) Domaniewski. Some sources claim that banner was led by Lieutenant Gabriel Wojnillowicz but he was leading Royal Pancerni Banner – 201 horses,
- Czarniecki's Banner – Lieutenant Piotr Kossakowski (at Battle of Polonka), later Lieutenant Wladyslaw Skoraszewski - 184 horses,

b) 26 Banners of Pancerni/Cossack-style cavalry, including:

- Royal Cossack banner (equipped as a pancerni) – Lieutenant Gabriel Wojnillowicz
- Cossack banner of Franciszek Myszkowski, Starosta of Korytnica – Lieutenant Pawel Borzecki
- Cossack banner of Stefan Czarniecki – Lieutenant Piotr Mezynski
- Cossack banner of Wacław Leszczyński, Crown Master Food-Cutter (Krajczy Koronny) – Lieutenant Wladyslaw Skoraszewski
- Cossack banner of Krzysztof Zegocki, Starosta of Babimost,
- Cossack banner of Jan Tulczyński,
- Cossack banner of Piotr Opalinski, Queen's Food-Cutter – Lieutenant Samuel Gurowski (Polonka), later Lieutenant Stefan Mankowski (Basia)

c) Wallachian banner of Michal Kozubek (ex- banner of Kazimierz Piaseczynski, who died at battle of Nyborg in 1659),

d) Tatar banner of Michal Antonowicz

e) Tatar banner of Stefan Morzkowski

These 29 banners = 2,809 horses.

Two more Cossack-style banner came to division after the Battle of Polonka, but also one of the best banners in army that of Adam Dzialynski – was redeployed to Ukraine after that battle.

2. Dragoon Regiment of Stefan Czarniecki led by Lieutenant Colonel Jan Tedtwin – 945 portions – very well trained unit.

3. Semeni (Cossacks trained as dragoons) Banner of Franciszek Kobylecki – 100 portions,
4. Regiment of Royal Horse Guard – Colonel Jan Ernst Korff:
 - a) three companies of Reiters:
 - company of Colonel Korff (so called ‘Leib company),
 - company of Rotmistrz Wladyslaw Szmeling (Schmoling) – he probably was also Lieutenant Colonel in the regiment,
 - company of Rotmistrz Krzysztof Fryderyk Glaubicz
 Total Reiters: 253 portions
 - b) two companies of dragons:
 - Company of Major Sebastian Jan Lichtenhan,
 - Company of Captain Johann Erffot Furster
 Total dragons: 128 portions
5. Two dragons companies of Krzysztof Zegocki – 87 portion each
6. Reiter company of Stefan Czarniecki, Starosta of Kaniew – number unknown – came to division after the Battle of Polonka.

Altogether at beginning of campaign:

- 3,042 horses of National Cavalry,
 - 334 horses of Reiters,
 - 1,347 portions of Dragoons and Semeni
- 4,732 horses and portions = approx 4,250 soldiers

XVI. Changes in 1661:

1. Right Wing:

- disbanded – 1 banner of dragoons (120 portions)
- raised – 1 Wallachian banner (100 horses), 1 German infantry company (90 portions), 1 regiment and 1 banner of dragoons (500 portions) + new units from second part of year – 1 banner of Cossack-style cav. (100 horses), 3 banners of dragoons (320 portions), 1 banner of Polish infantry (100 portions).
- one regiment of dragoons was converted to German infantry regiment (480 portions)

2. Left Wing:

- raised – 2 banners of dragoons (200 portions)
- 1 banner of Reiters converted to a banner of Cossack-style cavalry

XVII. The mutiny of unpaid forces, the conflict between the Hetmans, and the lack of money for raising new troops had great influence on the size of the army.

In the Autumn of 1663 for the campaign against Muscovites, the Lithuanian forces numbered 8,756 horse and 10, 618 portions of infantry and dragoons.

The “Right Wing” had 10,203 horses/portions and the “Left Wing” has 9171 horses/portions.

Units composing army:

- Husaria – 7 banners – 931 horses.
- Petyhorcy - 2 banners – 299 horses.
- Reiters – 10 units – 818 horses.

- Cossack-style cav. – 39 banners – 4,872 horses.
- Tatars – 17 banners – 1,833 horses.
- Dragoons and German infantry – 117 banners and companies – 10,118 portions.
- Polish infantry – 4 banners – 500 portions.

XVIII. During the difficult campaign 1663/64 Lithuanians suffered great losses. Some units were also disbanded because of the death of their 'rotmistrz' (2 banners of Cossack-style cavalry, 1 banner of Polish infantry, 1 banner of Tatars, 1 banner of dragoons).

After death of Hetman Sapieha (30/12/1665), Hetman Pac ordered almost half of the Lithuanian units disbanded (especially those from Sapieha's division). During 1666 and at the beginning of 1667 units below were disbanded:

- 2 banners of husaria (both from Right Wing)
- 25 banners of Cossack-style cavalry (19 from Right Wing)
- 8 banners of Reiters
- 8 banners of Tatars (6 from RW)
- 64 banners and companies of dragoons and German inf. in 19 units (38 banners and companies in 10 units from RW).

A total of 7,354 horse/portions were disbanded, and only 7,248 horse/portions remained in service.

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