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## The Masovian Voivodship's deputy sejmiks and their deputies to the Crown Tribunal in the years 1660-1700

**Annotation:** The deputy sejmiks were the only assemblies of the nobility that took place regularly on fixed dates. During this time, the deputy sejmiks of the Masovian Voivodship gathered in Warsaw 43 times. In the last years of the reign of John II Casimir Vasa and during the rule of King Michael I, the Masovian deputies' election were ended successfully, but in the final period of the reign of John III Sobieski and at the beginning of the reign of Augustus II the Strong, at least seven deputy sejmiks were dissolved. The Masovian nobility was entitled to elect two representatives to the Crown Tribunal. It was much harder to obtain the function of a tribunal judge at the deputy sejmiks in Warsaw than to get a deputy mandate at the pre-parliamentary sejmiks in one of the ten territories there. We know the names of 35 Masovian deputies who sat in the Crown Tribunal with two of them serving as tribunal marshals (Hieronim Petrykowski and Jan Szydłowski). Among the families whose members were represented at the highest court of nobility in the years 1660-1700, the Lasocki house stands out because as many as five representatives of this family obtained a place in the Crown Tribunal.

**Keywords:** deputy sejmiks, deputies, Masovian Voivodship, Crown Tribunal

### Региональные сеймы и депутаты Мазовецкого воеводства для Коронного трибунала в 1660-1700 годах.

**Аннотация:** Региональные депутатские сеймы были шляхетскими собраниями, которые проводились регулярно и в указанные сроки. В этот период депутатские сеймы Мазовецкого воеводства собирались в Варшаве 43 раза. В последние годы правления Яна Казимежа и во время правления Михаила Корибута Вишневецкого выборы Мазовецких депутатов проходили успешно, но в последний период правления Яна III Собеского и в начале правления Августа II Сильного были сорваны не менее семь депутатских сеймиков. Мазовецкая шляхта выбирала только двух представителей для Коронного трибунала. Гораздо сложнее было получить должность судьи трибунала

на депутатском сеймике в Варшаве, чем получить должность посла на сейм из одной из десяти земель. Нам известны имена 35 Мазовецких депутатов, которые заседали в Королевском трибунале, и двое из них были маршалами Трибунала (Иероним Петриковски и Ян Шидловски). Среди семей, из которых происходили судья, выделяется семья Лясоких, членов которой, в этом самом высоком шляхетском суде, в 1660–1700 годах, было даже пятеро.

Ключевые слова: депутатские сеймики, депутаты, Мазовецкое воеводство, Коронный трибунал, Речь Посполитая

### Sejmiki deputackie i deputaci województwa mazowieckiego na Trybunał Koronny w latach 1660-1700.

**Streszczenie:** Sejmiki deputackie były jedynymi zgromadzeniami szlacheckimi, które odbywały się regularnie w stałych terminach. W omawianym okresie sejmiki deputackie województwa mazowieckiego zebrały się w Warszawie 43 razy. W ostatnich latach panowania Jana Kazimierza i za rządów Michała Korybuta Wiśniowieckiego elekcje deputatów mazowieckich kończyły się pomyślnie, ale w końcowym okresie rządów Jana III Sobieskiego i na początku panowania Augusta II Mocnego, co najmniej siedem sejmików deputackich zostało zerwanych. Szlachta mazowiecka wybierała jedynie dwóch swoich przedstawicieli na Trybunał Koronny. Znacznie trudniej było uzyskać funkcję sędziego trybunalskiego na sejmiku deputackim w Warszawie, niż zdobyć mandat poselski na sejmiku przedsejmowym w jednej z tamtejszych dziesięciu ziem. Znany nazwiska 35 deputatów mazowieckich, którzy zasiadali w Trybunale Koronnym, a dwóch z nich pełniło funkcję marszałka trybunalskiego (Hieronim Petrykowski i Jan Szydłowski). Z grona rodów, które w latach 1660-1700 miały swoich sędziów w najwyższym sądzie szlacheckim, wyróżnia się rodzina Lasockich, gdyż aż pięciu przedstawicieli tej rodziny uzyskało wówczas miejsce w Trybunale Koronnym.

**Słowa kluczowe:** sejmiki deputackie, deputaci, województwo mazowieckie, Trybunał Koronny

In 1948, a monography by Józef Andrzej Gierowski concerning the general sejmik for the Masovian Voivodship was published<sup>1</sup>. This work has been based mainly on the copies of the sejmik's acts for that province compiled by Adolf Pawiński<sup>2</sup>. In this collection, we could find five resolutions related to deputy sejmiks<sup>3</sup> and even one example of a decree, known as *laudum*, from a cartulary concerning a deputy sejmik for the land of Czersk<sup>4</sup>. Unfortunately, in most of the afore-mentioned *laudum*s, no specific names of the individuals elected for the Crown Tribunal are enlisted. The marshals for those deputy sejmiks limited themselves only to make a note of the lands from which they originated.

Deputy sejmiks were unique nobility gatherings in the sense that they always took place on regular basis, on fixed dates. During the general sejm from 1578, where Crown

<sup>1</sup> J. A. Gierowski, *Sejmik generalny księstwa mazowieckiego na tle ustroju sejmikowego Mazowsza*, Wrocław 1948.

<sup>2</sup> Acts of general sejmiks for the Masovian Voivodship stored in the Library of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences (hereafter referred to as BPAU-PAN), mncs. 8334.

<sup>3</sup> 12 IX 1667, 11 IX 1673, 21 III 1678, 12 IX 1678 and 14 IX 1682. BPAU-PAN, mncs. 8334, p. 171–172, 194–194v, 207–208, 209–210, 231–232.

<sup>4</sup> *Laudum* of the deputy sejmik from 13 IX 1677, BPAU-PAN, mncs. 8319, p. 390v.

Tribunal was founded, it was decided that these sejmiks will take place every year „first Monday after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary”<sup>5</sup>, i.e. between 9<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of September.

Several dozen years later, during a special sejm of 1634 (org. sejm nadzwyczajny) a substitute date was chosen for the deputy sejmiks. By the law of the constitution, it was adopted that in case of a mass national conscription, Crown Tribunal deputies would be elected on the first Monday after the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary<sup>6</sup>, i.e. between 9<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of December. During the period we are examining here, there was one such case in 1671 where the deputy sejmik for the Masovian Voivodship took place as late as 14<sup>th</sup> of December<sup>7</sup>.

During the coronation sejm of John III Sobieski in 1676, so after almost 100 years after founding the Crown Tribunal, it was decided that the court sessions would take place in parallel in the cities of Piotrków and Lublin. There would have been an additional date for the deputy sejmiks in order to elect a second panel of tribunal judges which was fixed for the mid-Lent Monday<sup>8</sup>. The first such deputy sejmik for the Masovian Voivodship took place on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1677 and the second was formed on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1678<sup>9</sup>.

General characteristics of the deputy sejmiks for the Masovian Voivodship were firstly described by Gierowski who dedicated a small part of his work to these issues. He described an emerging phenomenon of dissolving such gatherings as well as demands made by specific lands of the Masovian Voivodship concerning the change in the policies for electing deputies for the Crown Tribunal<sup>10</sup>. However, eventually nothing in that regard changed until 1775 where the date for such sejmiks would be scheduled for 15<sup>th</sup> August. Jolanta Choińska-Mika, who dedicated some of her work to such issues under the reign of the Vase dynasty, argued that the election of tribunal judges in the Masovian lands was always the most heated one<sup>11</sup>.

Deputy sejmiks for the Masovian Voivodship took place in Warsaw, in St. Martin's church which belonged to monks from the Order of Saint Augustine. There was one case however, in September, 1677, during a time of an epidemic in the capital, where

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<sup>5</sup> *Porządek obierania sedziów*, [in:] *Volumina Constitutionum* (hereafter referred to as VC), no. 2, vol. 1: 1550–1585, S. Grodziski, I. Dwornicka, & W. Uruszczak (Eds.), Warsaw 2005, p. 407; L. A. Wierzbicki, *Sejmiki deputackie w Koronie z lat 1669-1696*, [in:] *Między Barokiem a Oświeceniem. Parlamentaryzm*, B. Krysztopa-Czupryńska, & J. Kielbika (Eds.), Olsztyn 2016, p. 47.

<sup>6</sup> *O trybunałach i inszych sądach koronnych*, [in:] VC, no. 3, vol. 2: 1627–1640, S. Grodziski, M. Kwiecień, & A. Karabowicz (Eds.), Warsaw 2013, p. 237; L. A. Wierzbicki, *Sejmiki deputackie w Koronie...*, p. 47.

<sup>7</sup> *Sejmik deputacki województwa mazowieckiego die 14 praesentis ekspediowany, Z Warszawy de data 18 decembris 1671*. The Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw (hereafter referred to as AGAD), National Museum Set [hereafter known as ZMN], no. 1220, pp. 178–183.

<sup>8</sup> *Trybunał Koronny*, [in:] *Volumina legum*, vol. 5, J. Ohryzko (ed.), Petersburg 1860, pp. 177–178; W. Bednaruk, *Trybunał Koronny. Szlachecki sąd najwyższy w latach 1578–1794*, Lublin 2008, pp. 200–201.

<sup>9</sup> It is not known what the outcome of 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1677 sejmik was. We know however that there were deputies elected on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1677. *Deputaci Trybunału Koronnego. Spis* (hereafter referred to as DTK), pt.3: 1661–1700, col. by L. A. Wierzbicki, Warsaw 2017, pp. 123, 126; J. A. Gierowski, *Sejmik generalny...*, p. 189; BPAU-PAN, mncs. 8334, p. 207.

<sup>10</sup> J. A. Gierowski, *Sejmik generalny...*, pp. 150–155.

<sup>11</sup> J. Choińska-Mika, *Sejmiki mazowieckie w dobie Wazów*, Warsaw 1998, pp. 33–34; These issues however were not mentioned in a newer work related to Masovian sejmiks - A. Pieńkowska, M. A. Pieńkowska, *Sejmiki mazowieckie wobec problemów wewnętrznych Rzeczypospolitej w latach 1661–1665*, Oświęcim 2015.

deputies were elected in a nearby village of Grzybów<sup>12</sup>. Nobility from ten lands constituting the Masovian Voivodship elected only two representatives to the highest nobility court. This made the Masovians very displeased due to the fact that for the Commonwealth sejms they would elect as many as 20 representatives. The election of deputies was structured based on the alternating lands' rule with the order depending on a local hierarchy of specific lands. Firstly, the tribunal judges were elected by the lands of Czersk and Warsaw. Next in order would be the lands of Wizna and Wyszogród, followed by the lands of Łomża and Różan as well as lands of Ciechanów and Zakroczym, eventually ending with the lands of Liw and Nur. This would mean that each land would have one of their representatives elected once every five years. It did cause quite a confusion during the time of the election and as mentioned by the author of the afore-mentioned monography concerning the general Masovian sejmik „while electing deputies, the alternating lands' rule was disregarded through nominating individuals not even living on those lands at all; the actual selection was coerced by threats and force; (...) ultimately sejms were dissolved”<sup>13</sup>.

During the time after the Deluge in 1660, the outbreak of the Great Northern War in 1700, as many as 43 deputy sejms took place for the Masovian Voivodship. Based on the afore-mentioned six resolutions from those assemblies<sup>14</sup> and the recently published list of deputies for the Crown Tribunal<sup>15</sup> and one note<sup>16</sup>, it is known that at least 25 of those nobility conventions were successful<sup>17</sup>. Moreover, data seems to indicate that deputies were elected during other, different sejms i.e. 1664, 1666 and 1682<sup>18</sup>. This means that most of the deputy sejms for the Masovian districts ended in an election of tribunal judges.

The last and one before last decade of 17<sup>th</sup> century, at least seven of those gatherings were dissolved. Serious difficulties arose during the deputy sejmik of 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1679 where the lands of Liw and Nur elected their representative. One of those elected deputies was the Cup-bearer of Liw – Jan Cieciszewski however from the correspondence addressed to Stanisław Antoni Szczuka, it is known that „objections were made by different persons”<sup>19</sup>.

Based on the sources we know that in the concerning period, the first time where no deputies were elected from the Masovian Voivodship in 1684. The sejmik from 11<sup>th</sup> September that year was dissolved „due to the marshal, as [...] one could not yield to another”<sup>20</sup>. Another Masovian Voivodship's deputy sejmik was dissolved three years later, on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1687<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> J. A. Gierowski, *Sejmik generalny...*, pp. 11-13, 189; BPAU-PAN, mmsc. 8319, p. 390v.

<sup>13</sup> J. A. Gierowski, *Sejmik generalny...*, p. 151.

<sup>14</sup> See references 3 and 4.

<sup>15</sup> DTK, pt. 2: 1621-1660, col. by D. Kupisz, Warsaw 2017, pp. 285-291; DTK, pt. 3: 1661-1700, col. by L. A. Wierzbicki, Warsaw 2017, pp. 29-279.

<sup>16</sup> „During the Warsaw election, the first deputy elected was [Olbracht Adrian – author's note] Lasocki stolnik of the Wyszogród Land and the second [Samuel Franciczek – author's note] Opacki, the stolnik of Warsaw”, Stefanyk National Science Library (hereafter referred to as LNB), f. 5, op. 1, spr. 189, p. 1506. Those names however are not mentioned in DTK, pt. 3, p. 44.

<sup>17</sup> They are sejms from the following years: 1660, 1661, 1663, 1667, 1668, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1676, 1677 (September), 1678 (March), 1678 (September), 1679, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1686, 1688, 1689, 1693, 1694, 1696, 1697.

<sup>18</sup> DTK, pt. 3, pp. 49, 61, 168.

<sup>19</sup> AGAD, Potocki Public Archives [hereafter referred to as APP], no. 163a, vol. 6, p. 273, 267.

<sup>20</sup> Ibidem, vol. 10, p. 676; DTK, pt. 3, p. 180

<sup>21</sup> AGAD, APP, no. 163a, vol. 14, s. 947; DTK, pt. 3, p. 198.

This situation effectively worsened during the reign of John III Sobieski where Masovian nobility could not elect Crown Tribunal representatives for the three subsequent assemblies. The deputy sejmik of 11<sup>th</sup> September of 1690 was dissolved and in the decree adopted the following day it is stated „the afore-mentioned general sejmik due to disputes was today effectively dissolved by vote”.<sup>22</sup>

During the subsequent deputy sejmik on 10<sup>th</sup> September 1691, no deputies were elected either<sup>23</sup>. In a very similar scenario during the Masovian nobility gathering in Warsaw, 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1692: „The general sejmik was dissolved due to disputes of landowners' from lands which were supposed to elect their representatives that year as per the alternating lands' rule, the Land of Ciechanów and the Land of Zakroczym, with the landowners of the latter being known to be amenable until then”<sup>24</sup>.

Near the end of the period discussed in this article, deputy sejmiks for the Masovian Voivodship were known to be dissolved at least twice. First such occurrence took place on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1698 where „the deputy sejmik for Warsaw, due to the abundance of competition and no one willing to give to the other, was dissolved by the marshal”<sup>25</sup>. The sejmik of 14<sup>th</sup> of September 1699 was dissolved as well<sup>26</sup>.

From the afore-mentioned chain of events we can observe that we are lacking information about 8 of the deputy sejmiks from that era but it is safe to assume that part of them were similarly dissolved. The absence of names of Masovians in the remaining indexes of Crown deputies from years 1665, 1677 (March), 1695 and 1700<sup>27</sup>.

Between 1660 and 1700, Masovian Voivodship deputies were elected according to the alternating lands rule in the following order:

- Lands of Łomża and Różan: 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1678 (IX), 1683, 1688, 1693, 1698.
- Lands of Liw and Nur: 1661, 1666, 1671, 1676, 1679, 1684, 1689, 1694, 1699.
- Lands of Czersk and Warsaw: 1662, 1667, 1672, 1677 (March), 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700.
- Lands of Wizna and Wyszogród: 1663, 1668, 1673, 1677 (November), 1681, 1686, 1691, 1696.
- Lands of Zakroczym and Ciechanów: 1664, 1669, 1674, 1678 (March), 1682, 1687, 1692, 1697.

Thanks to the published index of Crown Tribunal deputies and notes including names of tribunal judges for the Masovian Voivodship from 1663<sup>28</sup> we know the complete panels of deputies elected during 18 deputy sejmiks and individual names elected on 6 other forms of gatherings. Moreover, four other people included in that index as Crown Tribunal judges were most probably elected in Warsaw<sup>29</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> Laudum from 12 IX 1690. Centralnyj Deržavnij Istoričnij Archiv Ukraini Lviv, f. 1, spr. 283, p. 1890-1902; DTK, pt. 3, p. 216.

<sup>23</sup> „Masovian General dissolved”. AGAD, APP, no. 163a, vol. 18, p. 804; „In Warsaw, deputy general broke”. Ibid. vol. 19, p. 205; DTK, pt. 3, p. 222.

<sup>24</sup> Nacyjanalny Gistaryczny Archiŭ Bielarusi Minsk, f. 695, op. 1, spr. 55, k. 76v; DTK, pt. 3, p. 229.

<sup>25</sup> AGAD, APP, no. 163a, vol. 25, pp. 583-584; DTK, pt. 3, p. 264.

<sup>26</sup> State Archives in Lublin, the Crown Tribunal of Lublin, no. 14, p. 31; DTK, pt. 3, p. 270.

<sup>27</sup> DTK, pt. 3, pp. 56, 126, 247, 277

<sup>28</sup> see references 15 and 16.

<sup>29</sup> They are Jan Teodor Saczko - the podsędek (sub-judge) of Drohiczyn (1664), Wojciech Krasiński

The index below includes name of 35 deputies who were elected from the Masovian Voivodship to the Crown Tribunal between 1660 and 1700. Five of whom were elected twice in Warsaw, and the record holder is Olbracht Adrian Lasocki who was elected trice for the position during the general sejmik of the Masovian Voivodship. Moreover, he was a deputy from the Rawa Voivodship in 1667<sup>30</sup>.

1. Arciechowski Kasper Szczęsny – judge – Land of Liw (1689).
2. Biejkowski (Bieykowski) Janusz – stolnik – Land of Czersk (1685).
3. Brzeziński Jan Kazimierz – chamberlain – Land of Nur (1679).
4. Chądzyński Franciszek – royal treasurer – Land of Różan (1693).
5. Cieciszewski Karol – stolnik – Land of Liw (1671).
6. Cieciszewski Łukasz – cup-bearer – Land of Liw (1679).
7. Cieciszewski Tomasz – judge – Land of Liw (1676).
8. Drozdowski Florian – castellan – Land of Wizna (1686).
9. Duczymiński Kazimierz – hunt master – Land of Ciechanów (marzec 1678).
10. Gadomski Ignacy – deputy estate & army administrator – Land of Warsaw (1680).
11. Grajewski Jakub Marcjjan (1673).
12. Gumowski Jan – deputy cup-bearer – Land of Zakroczym (1689).
13. Jeziorkowski Jan Ignacy – flag-bearer – Land of Różan (1675 i 1681).
14. Kotowski Kazimierz – judge – Warsaw (1667).
15. Kowalewski Adam – land registry official – Land of Zakroczym (1661).
16. Lasocki Adam – castellan – Land of Wyszogród (1668).
17. Lasocki Adam Franciszek – estate administrator – Land of Wyszogród (1696).
18. Lasocki Michał – chamberlain – Land of Wyszogród (1681).
19. Lasocki Olbracht Adrian – stolnik (1663), estate administrator (1677 and 1686) – Land of Wyszogród.
20. Lasocki Waclaw – flag-bearer – Land of Wyszogród (1673)<sup>31</sup>.
21. Łuba Justynian Bonifacy – judge – Lands of Grodno and Łomża (1675).
22. Moczarski Wojciech Kazimierz – stolnik and deputy estate administrator – Land of Łomża (1688)
23. Oborski Jan Zygmunt – castellan – Land of Warsaw (1661 and 1672).
24. Opacki Samuel Franciszek – stolnik – Land of Warsaw (1663).
25. Parys Jan Wojciech – estate administrator – Land of Nur (1671 and 1676).
26. Petrykowski Hieronim – stolnik – Land of Różan (1688).
27. Petrykowski Walerian – chamberlain of Różan (1660)<sup>32</sup>.
28. Prażmowski Wojciech – royal flag-bearer and estate administrator – Land of Łomża (1683).
29. Rostkowski Kazimierz (1694).
30. Rostkowski Kazimierz – land registry official – Land of Wizna (1697).
31. Rudziński Samuel – castellan – Land of Czersk (1680).

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- a Masovian governor (1666), Jan Franciszek Bieliński – a sword master (1678), Waclaw Lasocki – the chamberlain of Zakroczym (1682); DTK, pt. 3, pp. 49, 61, 144, 168.

<sup>30</sup> In the index of deputies the office was mistakenly enlisted – chamberlain of Rawa. DTK, pt. 2, p. 288.

<sup>31</sup> In the index he is mistakenly mentioned by the name of Wojciech. Ibid. p. 101; Waclaw Lasocki was also elected a Masovian deputy in 1651 and 1658. DTK, pt. 2, pp. 234, 276.

<sup>32</sup> In the index mistakenly listed as chamberlain from the Land of Rawa. DTK, pt. 2, p. 288.

32. Sobolewski Walenty – land registry official for Warsaw (1672), land registry official for Land of Grodno and Warsaw (1677).
33. Szydłowski Jan – castellan – Land of Wyszogród (1697).
34. Szymanowski Jan Kazimierz – deputy stolnik – Land of Warsaw (1667 and 1685).
35. Zieliński Ludwik – royal treasurer – Land of Łomża (1693).

Two of the enlisted deputies for the Masovian Voivodship served as a Crown Tribunal marshal. Hieronim Pietrykowski was the first one between 1688 and 1689 followed by Jan Szydłowski during the Lublin sessions of the Tribunal in 1698. What is more, this position belonged to a sword master (org. miecznik koronny) Franciszek Jan Bieliński between 1678 and 1679 and to Waclaw Lasocki between 1682 and 1683. Both of them most probably elected during a general sejmik for the Masovian Voivodship<sup>33</sup>.

Among the many enlisted names of deputies elected during a sejmik in Warsaw, most of them were some sort of royal or land officials. Only two people while on the position of a Tribunal judge did not hold any office or royal positions. Moreover from 35 deputies, only 5 of them were senators, one higher castellan and four lesser castellans.

From this we can conclude that in the group of 42 confirmed Masovian deputies, 31 of them were elected by the same lands in which they had held office and also the same lands which coincided with the supposed alternate for that year. Despite the fact that 9 of the tribunal judges had held office in one of the Masovian Voivodship but not in the land which supposed to be electing according to the alternating lands' rule that year. On the one side, those agreements are concurred by the opinion of J. A. Gierowski concerning the disregard for the alternating lands' rule with regards to the election<sup>34</sup>, however it concerns only a quarter of Tribunal elections. On the other hand, 9 of the enlisted Tribunal judges, even if they had not held any office in the land from which they were elected, they happened to most likely own an estate within the land which was due to elect a representative as by the alternating lands' rule.

For the period discussed in this article, deputy Sejmiks for the Masovian Voivodship took place 43 times due to the fact that between 1677 and 1678 the nobility in those areas elected representatives twice every year. In the last years of reign for John Casimir and Michael I, the deputy elections for the Crown Tribunal were ended satisfactorily. However in the last years under John III Sobieski and the first years under Augustus II the Strong, at least seven deputy sejmiks for the Masovian Voivodship were dissolved.

It posed quite a significant difficulty to become a Crown Tribunal judge during a deputy sejmik in Warsaw than to attain a parliamentary seat on the general pre-Sejm sessions in one of those ten, Masovian lands. It is worth noting that Masovian nobility were entitled only two representatives for the Crown Tribunal<sup>35</sup>, while for the Sejm as many as twenty. Among 35 confirmed Masovian deputies, only six of them were elected more than once for the same position.

Among families whose members were elected judges in the highest nobility court between 1660 and 1700, the family of Lasocki most definitely stands out. As many as five

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<sup>33</sup> DTK, pt. 3, pp. 144, 166, 201, 256; L. A. Wierzbicki, *Marszałkowie Trybunału Koronnego z lat 1669–1696*, [in:] *Studia z dziejów Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej*, W. Bondyra, D. Kupisz, J. Ternes & L. Wierzbicki (Eds.), Lublin 2018, pp. 229, 231–233.

<sup>34</sup> J. A. Gierowski, *Sejmik generalny...*, p. 151.

<sup>35</sup> Previously noted by J. Choińska-Mika, *Sejmiki mazowieckie...*, p. 33.

of their family members, while holding other office and royal positions, were elected for the Tribunal. You could even say that the Lasocki family dominated deputy elections during the times where the alternating lands' rule indicated it was the turn for the Land of Wyszogród to put forward their representative since they were regularly elected in the following years: 1663 (Olbracht Adrian), 1668 (Adam), 1673 (Wacław), 1677 (Olbracht Adrian), 1681 (Michał), 1686 (Olbracht Adrian), and last but not leastly 1696 (Adam Franciszek). A Lasocki family member was not a judge only in 1691 but for the sole reason that this sejmik was dissolved. Apart from them, we should also remember the family of Cieciszewski who in the 1670s were trice elected as deputies from the Land of Liw.

In sum, it is also worth noting that most people elected for the Crown Tribunal from the Masovian Voivodship in the last four decades of 17<sup>th</sup> century were also members of parliament<sup>36</sup>.

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