

## **THE PRUSSIAN BANNERS**

**RAISED AGAINST WLADISLAUS JAGIEŁŁO, KING OF  
POLAND, ON THE FEAST OF THE DIVISION OF THE  
APOSTLES IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1410, AND BY THAT  
KING LAID LOW, BROUGHT BACK TO KRAKÓW AND HUNG  
UP IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH; WHICH BANNERS HAVE  
BEEN DEPICTED AS FOLLOWS BELOW**

[In this English translation asterisked proper nouns giving personal and place names are reproduced in the original spelling used in the manuscript, with modern spellings in the various languages given below each entry. Multiple dots indicate spaces left in the manuscript for the names of persons mentioned but unnamed, to be entered on identification. The term “ell” has been adopted to render the Latin word *ulna* in the measurements for the lengths and widths of the banners. In the fifteenth century the term *ulna* denoted a different standard length depending on the country or territory. It is not clear which standard *ulna* is meant in the dimensions Długosz gives: it could either be the Polish ell, ranging from 59.6 cm to 62.5 cm in the Old Polish period, or the German ell (57.6 cm), but presumably not the English ell, which was about twice this range of lengths (114.3 cm). Similarly, the Latin terms for the administrative terminology used by the medieval Teutonic Order and its reproduction in Długosz’s manuscript have been rendered respectively as “commandery” for *commanderia* (and hence “knight commander” for the title of holders of this office), and as “steward” (rather than “bailiff”) for *advocatus* (German *Vogt*, Polish *wójt*).]

\* \* \*

[Handwritten inscription on the title page of the original illuminated manuscript]

Donated to the Library of the University of Kraków by Master Jan Długosz.

A description of the Prussian battle fought by Jagiełło against the Teutonic Order,  
by Jan Długosz, Canon of Kraków

1. Major banner of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, of the unit which the Grand Master Vlricus de Junigen\* led, the colours with which his most eminent courtiers and knights served. The outer robe in which he was slain, made of the finest white cloth of Arras and carrying the same emblem woven into it as shown below, is held by Kige\* Parish Church and used for a chasuble.

- Ulrich von Jungingen (ca. 1360–1410)
- Kije, a village in the Powiat of Pińczów, Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship, central Poland

Note: This banner is three ells long, and two and a quarter ells wide.

2. Minor banner of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, the colours with which the more notable and eminent knights served, as well as certain mercenary knights from various parts of Germany, and certain of the Grand Master’s courtiers and servants.

Note: This banner minor, or *gonicza chorongew* [pursuant banner], is one and a quarter of an ell long, and just one ell wide.

3. Banner of the Teutonic Order, the colours of the company led by the Grand Marshal of Prussia Fridericus Vallerod,\* a Franconian by birth and of noble descent. He and his family carry in their arms a river marked with a cross, with a combed cock in its crest. He was slain in this battle and carried back to Mariemburk.\* He was the paternal uncle of Christoferus, Bishop of Lebus.\* Knights from Franconia served under this banner.

Note: This banner is three and a quarter of an ell long, and two and three-quarters of an ell wide.

- Friedrich von Wallenrode (? – 1410)
- Malbork (Pol.); Marienburg (Ger.). Now a city in Poland.
- Christoph von Rotenhan (d. 1436), Bishop of Lebus (Pol. Lubusz; this region on the Middle Oder is now in Poland). The entry in the manuscript for the name of the diocese uses the Latin proper adjective: “Lubuczensis.”

4. Banner of Cunradus Albus, Duke of Oleśnica\* from Silesia, of a contingent which was led the said Duke Cundarus personally and consisted of his own men. His own knights from the Duchy of Wrocław and from Silesia served with these colours. Duke Cunradus himself was taken prisoner, and both his banner and all his possessions were confiscated; however, he was released thanks to the clemency of Wladislaus, King of Poland. It should be known that of all the dukes of Silesia and Poland, none save this Cunradus of Oleśnica and Kazimirus, Duke of Słupsk or otherwise Szczecin,\* changed sides and joined the ranks of the Grand Master and Order, to their perpetual ignominy and disgrace, since in assisting the enemy they endeavoured to lacerate and destroy their own language and their native land. However King Wladislaus pardoned both, along with their knights who had been captured.

Note: This banner is two and a quarter of an ell long, and one and three-quarters of an ell wide.

- Konrad the White, (Konrad VII of Oleśnica, ca. 1390–1452); the entry in the manuscript for the name of the duchy uses the Latin proper adjective: “ducis Oleschniczensis Zlesie.”
- Casimir V, Duke of Pomerania (after 1380–1435). The entry in the manuscript for the name of the duchy uses the Latin proper adjective: “ducem Stolpensem alias Stetinensem”; see no. 42.

5. Banner of St. George on the side of the Teutonic Knights, the colours of the company led by Georgius Kerzdorff,\* a brave knight who thought it dishonourable to flee from battle. Therefore he stood and held his banner

intrepidly until he was captured by Polish soldiers, who plucked it away from him. There were distinguished knights from diverse peoples and lands in Germany, of ample courage and pugnacity, serving under these colours. Almost all of them were slain, but a few were saved by fleeing. For whatever position each of them assumed in the fray, there he stood firm, showing a bold front until he fell and died.

- Georg of Kerzdorf (Pol. Księginki, now part of the city of Lubań (Ger. Lauban) in the Upper Lusatian region of south-western Poland)

6. Banner of the Borough of Chełmno,\* which was carried by Nicolaus called Nicksz, a Swabian by birth, standard-bearer of Chełmno,\* whom the Grand Master of Prussia later sentenced to death, allegedly for not having served with sufficient loyalty. The company serving with these colours was under the command of Janussius Orzechowsky\* and Cunradus de Ropkow.\* There is another, more credible story related by other people, that the Prefect Nicolaus or Nicksz, knight of Swabia and standard-bearer of Chełmno, was not executed for treason by the Grand Master Henricus de Plawyen,\* who succeeded to the office after the death of Ulricus de Junigen in the battle. Nicolaus was a valorous knight, and highly valued in war. However, when he realised that his side had been defeated and that he had been captured and miserably spoiled of all his belongings, he obtained permission to approach Wladislaus King of Poland to plea for mercy. Which boon having been readily obtained of the clement king, he begged that the banner he had carried be shown to him. On the following day when it was shown to him, he looked at it, embraced it, and fell and died. On the king's order he was buried on the spot. The [knights and townspeople] of Chełmno and its region served under this banner.

Note: This banner is three ells and a hand in length; and just three ells in width. Its pennon is three and a quarter of an ell long; and seven-eighths of an ell wide; it tapers, and the further away the narrower it is, down to its narrowest point at the very end.

- Original Latin entry: "Civitas Culmensis," Pol. Chełmno: Ger. Culm/Kulm; a town in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland.
- Nikolaus von Renis (Pol. Mikołaj z Ryńska); beheaded in 1411 for fleeing the field and treason (collaborating with the Poles).
- Janusz Orzechowski of the arms of Rogala; beheaded in 1411 for fleeing the field and treason.
- Pol. Konrad z Robakowa; beheaded in 1411 for fleeing the field and treason.
- Heinrich von Plauen (1370–1429), Grand Master, 1410–1413; ordered the execution of the three aforementioned.

7. Banner of the Teutonic Knights, for the company commanded by Thomas Moerheym,\* the Order's treasurer. He was killed in this battle, along with a large number of mercenary knights and his own servants whom he led under this banner pertaining to his office.

- Thomas von Merheim

8. Banner of the Bishop of Pomesania,\* for the company commanded by Marquardus de Reszemborg,\* the colours with which the local knights of the See of Pomesania and other mercenary knights commissioned by the Bishop of Pomesania served. On the day following the battle, King Wladislaus of Poland sent Nicolaus Morawycz of Kunosowka near Xyansz,\* a knight bearing the arms of Powąła, with this banner, which was taken off Marquardus by Polish knights, to his consort, Queen Anna, and Nicolaus Curowsky\* Archbishop of Gniezno, Vicar of the realm, along with the other barons of Poland, masters, doctors, and aldermen to whom the defence of the Castle and City of Kraków had been entrusted, and also to the entire Kingdom of Poland along with its castles and towns, in token of the victory and of the Teutonic Order's defeat.

Note: This banner is two and a half ells long, and two and a quarter of an ell wide.

- The See of Pomesania, one of the four Roman Catholic dioceses of Prussia, was founded in 1243 and existed until 1525, when the territories under the Teutonic Order were secularised and its Grand Master, Albert Hohenzollern, became a Lutheran. In 1410 Johannes Rymann was Bishop of Pomesania.
- Marquard von Resseberg aka Kessemberg
- Mikołaj Morawiec of Konaszówka near Książ Wielki, of the Powąła arms (d. 1451)
- Mikołaj Kurowski (ca. 1355–1411), Archbishop of Gniezno, Lord Chancellor of Poland

9. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Grudzancz,\* the colours of the company commanded by Vilhelmus Ellfenstein,\* Knight Commander of Grudzancz. The men who served with these colours were the knights and people of Grudzancz and its vicinity, the majority of whom carried arms with the head of a bison as their badge; and hence they were given this emblem for their standard, clearly evidence that the region of Chełmno had always been part of the Kingdom of Poland. Knight Commander Vilhelmus Ellfenstein was killed in the battle, along with sundry distinguished knights, both of his own company and mercenaries.

- Grudziądz (Ger. Graudenz), a city in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland
- Wilhelm von Helfenstein

10. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Balga,\* for the company led by the Knight Commander of Balga.\* Members of the Order who were knights and others, both his own men and mercenaries, served with these colours.

Note: This banner is three ells long, and one and seven-eighths of an ell wide.

- In 1238 the Teutonic Knights took Honeda (Balga), an Old Prussian hillfort, and built a castle on the site. Today the place is uninhabited, with just the ruins of the castle extant. It is situated about 30 km south-west of Kaliningrad in the semi-exclave of the Russian Federation.
- Friedrich von Zollern, Knight Commander of Balga, fled the field.

11. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Schonsze,\* which was led by Niklosch Wylcz,\* Knight Commander of Schonsze otherwise known as Kowalyewo. Members of the Order who were knights and others, both his own men and mercenaries, served under this banner.

- German name Schönsee; Polish name Kowalewo, now Kowalewo Pomorskie, a town in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland.
- Niklaus von Viltz aka Filtz (killed in the battle, 15 July 1410)

12. Banner of the City of Kinszberg,\* for the company led by . . . , \* Vice-Marshall or Vice-Commander of Kinszberg; those who served with these colours included knights of the Order, some of the city's own knights, and certain other hired mercenaries. The city received a lion argent [white] for the emblem on its standard from John, King of Bohemia,\* when he was making war in Prussia against the barbarians.

Note: This banner is three ells long, and two and an eighth of an ell wide. Its pennon is one and a quarter of an ell long, with a width of three-quarters of an ell; it tapers down to its narrowest point at the very end.

- Königsberg (Pol. Królewiec; Czech Královec; Lat. Regiomontium; 16th-century English name Regiomont); now known as Kaliningrad, in the Kaliningrad semi-exclave of the Russian Federation. The entry in the manuscript uses the Latin proper adjective, “civitas Kinszbergensis.”
- Hanus von Haydet
- John of Luxembourg aka John the Blind, King of Bohemia (1296–1346); killed in the Battle of Crécy. Supported the Teutonic Knights against Poland.

13. Banner of the Commandery of Antiquum Castrum,\* for the company led by Wilhelmus Nyppen,\* Knight Commander of Antiquum Castrum; a few knights

of the Order and knights of his own company served with these colours, while most of these troops were mercenaries.

- Antiquum Castrum (Ger. Althausen aka Althaus or Alt Culm, Pol. Starogród Chełmiński); now a village in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland.
- Eberhard von Ippenburg (killed on the battlefield, 15 July 1410).

14. Banner of the Bishop and See of Sambia,\* which was under the command of Henricus Count of Kamyencz in Meissen;\* knights enfeoffed unto the See of Sambia and some of the Bishop's courtiers, as well as mercenaries commissioned by the said Bishop of Sambia served with these coplours.

Note: This banner is two and half ells long and two and a quarter of an ell wide.

- The See of Sambia (Ger. Samland), one of the four Roman Catholic dioceses of Prussia, was founded in 1243 and existed until 1525, when the territories under the Teutonic Order were secularised and its Grand Master, Albert Hohenzollern, became a Lutheran. The entry in the manuscript uses the Latin proper adjective "Zambensis" for the name of the diocese. In 1410 Heinrich von Seefeld was Bishop of Sambia.
- Heinrich, Count of Kamenz in Meissen (eastern Germany)

15. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Thucholya,\* for the company commanded by one of the Order, Henricus, Knight Commander of Thucholya;\* knights of the Order and armigers of the district of Thucholya, and mercenaries served with these colours. This Henricus, Knight Commander of Thucholya, a Franconian German by birth, was bloated with so haughty an arrogance from start to finish of this war, that he had two naked swords carried before him and his Tucholyan unit wherever he went, as if he were already the victor, a magnificent and mighty conqueror, and as if the fortune of the entire war depended on him. This was irksome to Ulricus, Grand Master of Prussia, and his commanders, and none of them approved of such insolent impetuosity, but although Henricus was often rebuked and cautioned both publicly and in private, he refused to curb his temper; neither did he heed those who meant well and counselled him to put away his pride. No, he declared, he would not hide those two swords in their scabbards, until he had wallowed each of them in Polish blood. Anon, by licence of God's right and proper judgement, by and by disgracefully fleeing from the battlefield, he came to a village called Wyelhnyow.\* The Poles who were pursuing him caught him and all the others running away with him, and he met a miserable death by beheading, a lethal yet fully deserved penalty for his temerity and vainglory. He was neither accorded an honest death on the field of battle, nor did he manage to save his mean and miserable life by basely fleeing.

- Modern Polish name: Tuchola (Ger. Tuchel), a town in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland
- Heinrich von Schwelborn
- According to some Polish historians, the place was Falknowo (Ger. Gross Falkenau), in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland, while others say it was a no longer extant place called “Wielgnowa” (see no. 50).

16. Banner of the Grand Commandery of Sthum,\* the colours of a company commanded by a man of great reputation, Brother Cunradus Lichtersten,\* Grand Knight Commander. Most of those serving with these colours were hired mercenaries from Austria, and only a few were brothers of the Order.

Note: This banner is three and a quarter of an ell long and three ells wide.

- Pol. Sztum (Ger. Stuhm), a town in the Voivodeship of Pomerania, northern Poland
- Kuno (Konrad) von Lichtenstein (1360?–15 July 1410), died on the field of battle.

17. Banner of the Commandery of Nieszawa,\* for the company led by Gothfridus Hoczfelth,\* Knight Commander of Nieszawa. Members of the Order and mercenaries served with these colours.

- Modern Polish name Nieszawa; German name Nessau. The entry in the manuscript uses the proper adjective “Nyeschoviensis.” The place is a town in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland.
- Gottfried von Hatzfeld (killed on the battlefield, 15 July 1410)

18. Banner of the knights and mercenaries from Westphalia, under the command of .....,\* a Westphalian knight. These had come to the aid of the Grand Master and the Order at their own cost and expense, and so they wanted to have their own banner, the colours of their own house and stock.

Note: This banner is two and three-eighths of an ell long, and two ells wide.

- This company was commanded by members of the Dönhoff, Voss, and other Westphalian noble families.

19. Banner of the Stewardship and Borough of Rogoszno,\* of a company led by one of the members of the Order, Steward Fridericus de Wed,\* Steward of Rogoszno. Knights of the house and clan of Doliwa from the district of Rogoszno served with these colours, and it was in their honour and fame that the Stewardship of Rogoszno carried this badge. From this it is obvious that this area belonged to the body-politic of the kingdom of Poland, and that it was inhabited and held by Poles.



- Rogoźno (*Ger.* Rogasen), a town in the Voivodeship of Greater Poland, western Poland
- Friedrich von Wenden (killed on the battlefield, 15 July 1410)

20. Banner of the City of Elbląg,\* of the company led by Wernerus Thetinger,\* Knight Commander of Elbląg; those who served with these colours were knights and townspeople of the region and borough of Elbląg, some of the members of the Order and some mercenaries.

Note: This banner is one and three-quarters of an ell long, and one and an eighth of an ell wide.

- Elbląg (*Ger.* Elbing; the entry in the manuscript uses the proper adjective Elbingensis), a port on the Polish Baltic coast
- Werner von Tettinger aka Thetinger (ca.1350–1413), fled the field.

21. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Engelszberk,\* which was under the leadership of Burkardus Wobek,\* Knight Commander of Engelszberk, which is called Koprziwno in Polish. The colours of a company which consisted of members of the Order and a few hired mercenaries.

- Koprzywno (*Ger.* Engelsberg), Modern Polish name Pokrzywno, now a village in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland
- Burchard von Vobecke aka Barkard Wobecke (killed on the battlefield, 15 July 1410)

22. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Brodnica,\* the colours of the company led by Balldemin Stoll,\* Knight Commander of Brodnica, otherwise known as Stroszberg. The colours of a company which consisted of members of the Order and hired mercenaries.

Note: This banner is one and three-quarters of an ell long and one and an eighth of an ell wide.

- Brodnica (*Ger.* Strasburg in Westpreußen, Strasburg an der Drewenz), a town in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland. The entry in the manuscript uses the proper adjective Brodnicensis.
- Balldemin aka Baldwin Stoll (killed on the battlefield, 15 July 1410)

23. Banner of the Bishop and See of Chełmno,\* of the company under the command of Theodricus de Sowembvrg,\* one of the Bishop's courtiers. The soldiers who served with these colours were the retainers, courtiers and enfeoffed liegemen holding land of the Bishop who held the See of Chełmno at the time . . . .\*

Note: This banner is two and a quarter of an ell in length, and one and seven-eighths of an ell wide.

- The Latin name of this bishopric recorded in the entry uses the proper adjective Chełmensis (derived from the name of the region, Pol. Ziemia Chełmińska, Ger. Kulmerland), but until 1824 its cathedral town was Chełmża (German name Kulmsee), not to be confused with the provincial capital Chełmno (German name Culm/ Kulm). Both Chełmno and Chełmża are towns in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland, 25 km away from each other by road.
- Dietrich aka Theoderich von Sonnenburg
- Arnold Stapil, a Teutonic knight and chaplain to the Grand Master, was Bishop of Chełmno/Chełmża in 1410 [*Diecezja chełmińska: zarys historyczno-statystyczny*, Pelplin: Kuria Biskupia, 1928, 35–36].

24. Banner of the Stewardship of the Castle of Brathian\* and of the Borough of Nova Civitas,\* the colours of the company led by Johannes de Redere,\* Steward of Brathian. Some knights of the Order, some townspeople of Nova Civitas, and hired mercenaries served under it.

- Bratian (Ger. Brathian), a village in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland; Bratian Castle was the venue for the last meeting the senior dignitaries of the Teutonic Order prior to battle.
- Nowe Miasto (Ger. Neumark), a town in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland
- Johann von Redere

25. Banner of the City of Brunszberg,\* of the company commanded by . . . . The soldiers who served under it were landowners, enfeoffed liegemen, townsfolk of the district of Brunsberg, and hired mercenaries.

Note: This banner is one and three-quarters of an ell long, and one and a quarter of an ell wide.

- Modern Polish name: Braniewo (Ger. Braunsberg), a town in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland; in medieval times a Hanseatic port [Historia Braniewa - nieznane wydarzenia - 1410. CHORAGIEW BRANIEWSKA w BITWIE pod GRUNWALDEM \(hekko.pl\)](http://www.hekko.pl/historia-braniewa-nieznane-wydarzenia-1410-choragiew-braniewska-w-bitwie-pod-grunwaldem)

26. Banner of the knights of Germany, from . . . ., under the command of . . . . They were serving for the Order at their own cost, and so they carried their own banner, the colours of their own house and stock.

Note: This banner is two ells long and the same in width.

27. Banner of the Swiss people and nation who came to the aid of the Grand Master and Order at their own expense. Their standard-bearer was .... And hence they carried the colours of their land and people, with their own emblem on their standard.

Note: This banner is one and three-eighths of an ell long, and one and an eighth of an ell wide.

28. Second banner of the City and Commandery of Elbing,\* led by the Vice-Commander of Elbing,\* under which there were members of the Order, local men from the region of Elbing, and some paid mercenaries.

Note: This banner is two and seven-eighths of an ell long, and one and three-quarters of an ell wide.

- Modern Polish name: Elbląg (see no. 20)
- Ulrich von Stoffeln, believed to have fled the field.

29. Banner of the Stewardship and Borough of Leszken,\* which Henricus Kuszeczke,\* Steward of Leszken, commanded. The Polish name of this place is Zylawa. There were members of the Order from the fortress of Marienburg\* and also some of the stewards or sheriffs of the towns and villages of Zolava serving under it.

Note: This banner is two and seven-eighths of an ell long, and two and an eighth of an ell wide.

- Modern Polish name: Laski (Ger. Leske) in the Żuławy region, a small place in the Voivodeship of Pomerania, northern Poland
- Konrad von Kunseck aka Koenigsegg or Koenigsbeck (presumably killed on the battlefield, 15 July 1410)
- Modern Polish name Malbork (Ger. Marienburg)

30. Banner of the townspeople of Elbing,\* under the command of ....., Mayor of Elbing;\* none served with these colours but citizens of Elbing, and only a few mercenaries hired by the townsfolk of Elbing.

Note: This banner is three ells long, and one and a half ells wide.

- Modern Polish name Elbląg (see no. 20)
- Heinrich Mönch, survived the battle.

31. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Slochow,\* of the company led by Arnoldus de Baden,\* Knight Commander of Slochow. Members of the Order, along with some local men and knights, inhabitants and townsfolk from the district and borough of Slochow, served with these colours. The said Arnoldus de Baden, Knight Commander of Slochow, was slain along with numerous knights in his company, and his body was found among the dead and brought back to Marigenburg\* for burial.

Note: This banner is two and a quarter of an ell long, and one and three-quarters of an ell wide. Its pennon extends for a length of two ells, and is a quarter of an ell wide, tapering and becoming narrower and narrower down to its narrowest point at the very end.

- Modern Polish name Człuchów (Ger. Schlochau), a town in the Voivodeship of Pomeranian northern Poland
- Arnold aka Arndt von Baden, according to some Polish historians he did not arrive on the field at all and so did not take part in combat.
- Marienburg (see no. 3)

32. Banner of the Borough of Bartensten,\* led by . . . Steward of Bartensten. Those who served with these colours were a few members of the Order and men of the district of Bartensten, who carried an axe, Polish *oxa* [*oksza*] and Czech *bradaczicza* [*bradacica*] as the emblem which they used on their standard.

Note: This banner is two and a half ells long, and two and a quarter of an ell wide. Its pennon is two and a quarter-ell long, and is a hand in width at the top part, tapering and becoming narrower and narrower down to its narrowest point at the very end.

- Modern Polish name: Bartoszyce (Ger. Bartenstein), a town in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland

33. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Osterrode,\* of the company led by Penczenhavn,\* Knight Commander of Osterrode. His standard-bearer was Peregrinus known as Fogel, standard-bearer of Osterrode. Members of the Order, along with some local men enfeoffed to the Commandery of Osterrode, served with these colours.

Note: This banner is three ells long, and two and three-eighths of an ell wide.

- Modern Polish name: Ostróda (Ger. Osterrode), a town in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland. The entry uses the proper adjective Osterrodensis.
- Konrad (Gamrath) von Pinzenau, killed in battle, 14 July 1410

34. Banner of the Commandery and Borough of Scithno,\* for the company led by Count Albert de Eczbor,\* Knight Commander of Ortelszburg that is Scithno. Members of the Order, along with some local men enfeoffed to the said Commandery of Ortelszburg, served with these colours.

Note: This banner is two and three-quarters of an ell long, and two and a quarter of an ell wide.

- Modern Polish name: Szczytno (*Ger.* Ortelsburg), a town in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland
- Albert von Eczbor, Count Schwarzburg, killed in the battle

35. Banner of the Borough of Ragnetha,\* and of the Commandery, for the company led by Count Fredericus de Czolrn,\* Knight Commander of Ragnetha. Members of the Order belonging to the Convent of Ragnetha, along with some local men enfeoffed to the Commandery and region of Ragnetha, served with these colours.

Note: This banner is two and a half ells long, and two and a quarter of an ell wide.

- Modern Polish name: Ragneta (*Ger.* Ragnit; *Lith.* Ragainė; *Russ.* Neman), now in the Kalininigrad Oblast of the Russian Federation
- Friedrich von Zollern, fled the field.

36. Banner of the Old City of Kunigsperk otherwise known as Crolowgrod,\* under the command of the Mayor of the City.\* The unit consisted of the citizens and men of that country, along with mercenary knights.

Note: This banner is two ells and a hand in length, and one and three-quarters of an ell wide.

- German name: Königsberg; modern Polish name: Królewiec; Czech name: Královec; Latin Regiomontium; 16th-century English name Regiomont; now known as Kaliningrad, in the Kaliningrad semi-exclave of the Russian Federation. See no. 12.
- Konrad Marscheide, Mayor of Kneiphof; in fact Kneiphof (Pol. Knipawa) and Altstadt (the Old City) were independent boroughs adjoining Königsberg. Konrad's men abandoned their banner.

37. Banner of the knights of the Rhineland and Germany, of the company under the command of ....., knight, under whom there were sixty lances consisting of the principal and most renowned Rhenish, German, and Livonian knights, who came to the aid of the Teutonic Order funded out of their own substance, and hence they had their own colours to represent their race, people, and house.

Note: This banner is two and three-quarters of an ell long, and two and a half ells wide. It has more argent [white] on it than other tinctures.

38. Banner of the Stewardship and Borough of Tsczow,\* of the company commanded by Mathias Beberach,\* Steward of Tsczow. Members of the Order, some local men from the region, townspeople of Tsczow and some foreign hired mercenaries, served with these colours.

Note: This banner is two and a half ells long, and two ells and a hand wide.

- Modern Polish name: Tczew (*Ger.* Dirschau)
- Mathias von Bebern, killed on the battlefield, 14 July 1410

39. Banner of the Borough of Holsten\* Major, known in German as Melzak,\* of the company commanded. by....., Steward of Holsten. Members of the Order, some local men of the district and townspeople of Olsten as well as mercenaries, served with these colours.

Note: This banner is three ells and an eighth of an ell in length, and just two ells in width.

- Holsten: modern Polish name: Olsztyn (*Ger.* Allenstein); a city in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland; now the regional capital.
- Melzak: German name: Mehlsack; modern Polish name (since 1947): Pieniężno; former Polish names: Melzak and Mąkowory. The German name derives from the Old Prussian place name Melcekuke (meaning “devil’s wood”), which medieval German settlers brought in by the Teutonic Knights adopted in a phonetic borrowing meaning “sack of flour.” Pieniężno and Olsztyn are two different places, about 66 km away from each other by road. Hence it may be deduced that Holsten Major is the medieval Latin for Mehlsack / Melzak. The banner displayed with this description shows the colours of the chapter of the diocese of Varmia.

40. Banner of the knights of Meissen, the colours of eighty lances consisting of the most distinguished knights and chief men of Meissen, who had come to the Order’s assistance financed and armed out of their own means. They did not wish to carry any other strange standard provided by the Teutonic Order; only with their own colours, bearing the emblem of their race, family and house, would they go forth into battle. Their standard-bearer was...

Note: This banner is two and a half ells long, and two and an eighth of an ell wide.

41. Banner of the Borough of Brandenburg [in Prussia],\* of the company led by Markwarth de Szalczbach,\* Knight Commander of Brandenburg. Members of the Order, some local men and townspeople of Brandenburg, as well as some hired

mercenaries, served under this banner. This ensign and banner had been endowed, along with a charter, on the Borough of Brandeburg, by ....., Margrave of Brandeburg when the said Margrave was conducting a war in Prussia against the barbarians. Markwardus, Commander of Brandeburg was captured in the great battle, along with several other knights from the Order (including the knight Schumbork\* in particular) and with the said standard, by my very own father and progenitor, Johannes Dlugosch de Nyedzyelszko,\* knight of the house of Zubrza glowa otherwise known as Perstina or Wyenyawa.\* When this Markwardus was brought by my father before Allexander Vithawdus, Grand Duke of Lithuania,\* by order of Wladislaus, King of Poland, the Grand Duke was very pleased to see him, since he wanted very much to sentence him to death for having slandered his mother in Vithawd's presence during some public meeting by calling her a whore and an unchaste matron. So he said, "Bis du hi, Marqward?" That is to say, "Art thou here, Markwardus?" The latter, not forgetful of his condition and fortune at this time in captivity, gave a reply testifying through its open defiance to a bold and heroic heart: "I am about to submit with peace of mind," he said, to the fate into which yesterday has plunged me; but in which today or tomorrow may put thee, who dost not determine the manner in which fortune will turn." On hearing him shouting out these arrogant words, offended and even more exasperated by them, Vithawdus sentenced him to death, albeit in his heart he had already decided to spare him. The Lithuanians and Ruthenians to whom Vithawdus issued the order took him into a cornfield and beheaded him. When Wladislaus King of Poland learned of this, he severely reproached and reprimanded the Grand Duke Allexander, maintaining that it was a shameful thing for a victor to have done and that nothing could be more honourable following so great a victory given by God, than to show mercy to those in a wretched position.

Note: This banner is two and a quarter of an ell long and the same in width.

- Brandenburg, Lower Prussia; Pol. Pokarmin; Lith. Pokarviai. This place is now in the Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian Federation and known as Ushakovo.
- Marquard von Salzbach
- Schaumburg
- The chronicler's father, Jan Długosz of Niedzielsko, of the arms of Żubrza Głowa, that is Wieniawa
- Vytautas (Pol. Witold), Grand Duke of Lithuania (ca. 1350–1430), cousin of Władysław Jagiełło (Jogaila), King of Poland; both were descendants of Gediminas (Pol. Gedymin), ruler of Lithuania

42. Banner of Kazimirus Duke of Słupsk or otherwise Szczecin,\* of the company the said Duke Kazimirus commanded personally, and which consisted of his men, not without the most grave ignominy and dishonour of his own name and that of his house, people, and tongue. Overpowered by an accursed craving for gold, he thereby put the brand of perpetual infamy on his own, his forefathers' and his descendants' reputation. He thrust his sword into his own innards; he rose up against his native land and the Kingdom of Poland, out of which he himself and his forefathers, along with all his people capable of bearing arms had enjoyed a livelihood. But when his men had been brought low after the defeat, he was taken prisoner along with some of his knights and his banner was captured, and for a time he suffered the miseries of prison. However through the clemency of Wladislaus, King of Poland, at length he was released. This second, and no other [Polish lord] broke his faith with the right of blood and compact of fellowship by raising his arms against his native country.

Note: This banner is one and seven-eighths of an ell long, it is one and three-quarters of an ell wide. Its pennon is one and three-quarters of an ell long, and has a width of one ell at its top part, tapering down to its narrowest part at the end.

- The Latin inscription for this banner reads “Banderium Kazimiri ducis Stolpensis atque Stetinensis,” though at the time Casimir was heir to the duchy ruled by his father Świętobor.

43. Banner of the knights of the territory of Chełmno,\* for the company led by Johannes, Count de Seyn and heir to that title, Knight Commander of Toruń.\* Members of the Order, some local men and townspeople of Toruń and Chełmno, as well as mercenaries hired by the townsfolk of Chełmno, served under this banner.

Note: This banner is two and three-eighths of an ell long, and two and an eighth of an ell wide. Its pennon is two ells long, and is one ell width in its top part, getting narrower and narrower down to its end, which is its narrowest part.

- The Latin inscription reads “Terre Culmensis.” The Polish name of this city in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland is Chełmno, while its German name is Culm/Kulm (see nos. 6 and 23).
- Johannes, Count von Sayn aka Saym. The name of the city is Toruń in Polish, and Thorn in German; the Latin inscription reads Thorunensis (using the proper adjective).

44. Banner of the Commandery and City of Gdańsk,\* of the company led by the Mayor of the City of Gdańsk,\* which consisted of its own men and hired mercenaries, that is of local men, citizens of Gdańsk, and sailors and maritime



warriors called *schewkindri*,\* brave and spirited men, not flinching from any manner of death, yet readier to do battle at sea than on land. These men supplemented the Gdańsk colours up to a number of one hundred spearmen; and they proved full of mettle in the fray. Kazimirus III, King of Poland, on acquiring the lands of Prussia, decorated the ensign on this banner, gules two crosses argent [two white crosses on a red background], endowing it with the special privilege of a crown or [a gold crown], as a sign of the change of dominion, and henceforth Gdańsk has always carried that crown.

Note: This banner is two and three-eighths of an ell long, and one and three-quarters of an ell wide.

- The name of the city (Pol. Gdańsk, Ger. Danzig) is entered in an adjectival form, Gdanensis.
- Conrad Letzkau aka Leczkow (ca. 1350–1411)
- Schiffkinder, German for “children of the ships,” a medieval sobriquet for the crew of a vessel in the service of the Hanseatic League.

45. Banner of the Commandery of Gdansk, of the company led by Johannes Schonenfhelt,\* Knight Commander of Gdansk. Members of the Order of the house and convent at Gdansk, some local men and soldiers of Gdansk, as well as hired foreign mercenaries, served with these colours.

Note: This banner is two and five-eighths of an ell long, and one and seven-eighths on an ell wide. Its pennon is two ells long, and has a width of a quarter-ell at its top part, tapering down to its narrowest part at the end.

- Johann von Schöenefeld aka Schöenefeld

46. Banner of the See of Varmia, otherwise known as the banner of the Borough of Elszberk,\* which was under the command of ....., a courtier and member of the household of the Bishop of Varmia.\* Under this banner there were all the men of the See of Varmia, in large number, as well as the townspeople of the Borough of Elszberk, and the courtiers and household retainers of the said ..... Bishop of Varmia, amounting to one hundred spearmen and over.

Note: This banner is two and five-eighths of an ell long, its width is one and three-quarters of an ell. Its pennon is one and a half ells long, with a width of a quarter-ell at its top part, tapering down to its narrowest point at the end.

- Pol. Lidzbark Warmiński; Ger. Heilsberg; Old Prussian Lēcbargs. This city, now in the Voivodeship of Varmia and Masuria, northern Poland, was the seat of the bishopric.

- The name of the region and its diocese is Varmia in Latin, Warmia in Polish, and Ermland in German. At this time Heinrich Vogelsang was bishop.

47. This is the standard of the Grand Master Henricus de Plawyen\* and the Order of the Teutonic Knights. It was under this banner that his troops fought very bravely on Friday, the tenth of October 1410 near the town of Koronow.\* During the fray it was snatched from their standard-bearer, Herricus Frankus,\* by Johannes Naschian de Ostrowcze,\* knight of the house of Bipennius. The Grand Master Henricus himself was there, and many military members of the Order, along with the Court of Sigismundus, King of the Romans and of Hungary,\* consisting of select and outstanding knights, and a large number of knights who had fled from the great battle on the Feast of the Division of the Apostles. They had hoped that their large number and good fighting morale, and the small number of Polish knights – there were hardly any save for a few of the King's courtiers and Sandivogius de Ostrorog, Lord Voivode of Poznań,\* with his own men serving with the colours of the house of Nałęcz – would let them gobble them up in one gulp. But such was the fighting fervour and desire of victory on both sides that thrice on the giving of the agreed sign the armies entered the fray, and thrice they retired for a respite, only to assail each other again, having restored each other's losses, steeds, weapons, and badges. And while both armies endeavoured with all their hopes and powers to win, at length the Poles were granted victory, and the Grand Master Henricus de Plawyen along with a small group of others saved his life by fleeing. All the rest were either smitten down, or along with the said standard and a great mass of spoils, fell into the hands of Wladislaus, King of Poland, who was away at the time in Juniwladislaui,\* earnestly praying and in tears beseeching God for victory for himself and his people.

Note: This banner is two and five-eighths of an ell long, and two and an eighth of a ell wide.

- Heinrich von Plauen, see no. 6
- Koronowo, a town in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland
- Herrick (Heinrich) Frank
- Jan Naszon aka Nasjan of Ostrowce of the house of Toporczyk
- Sigismund of Luxembourg, King of Bohemia and Hungary, later Holy Roman Emperor (1368–1437), son and heir of John of Luxembourg (see no. 12)
- Sędziwój of Ostroróg of the arms of Oksza (ca. 1385–1441)
- Inowrocław (German: Inowrazlaw; later (1904–1945) Hohensalza), a city in the Voivodeship of Cuiavia–Pomerania, northern Poland

48. Banner of the City of Toruń,\* for the company under the command of the Mayor of the City, consisting of both of its own men and others hired as mercenaries, and numerous mercenary knights from abroad commissioned by the citizens of Toruń, amounting to a total number of eighty spearmen.

Note: This banner is two and three-eighths of an ell long, its width is one and seven-eighths of an ell. Its pennon is one and three-quarters of an ell, and has a width of a quarter-ell at its top part, tapering down to its narrowest point at the end.

- German name: Thorn; the Latin inscription uses the proper adjective (see no. 43)

49. Second banner of the Commandery and City of Gdańsk,\* of the unit consisting of members of the Order and mercenary knights led by the Vice-Commander of Gdansk,\* amounting to seventy spear-carrying knights of the nobility.

Note: This banner is two and a half ells long, its width is one and seven-eighths of an ell. Its pennon is two ells long, with a width of a quarter-ell at its top part, tapering down to its narrowest point at the end.

- German name: Danzig (see no. 44)
- Kunz von der Vesta

50. Banner of the Commandery, Castle, and Borough of Gmyew, which is known as Meve in German,\* under the leadership of Johannes Count de Veynde,\* Knight Commander of Gmyew, a noble and gentle man who had always counselled and promoted peace and concord. He was accused of pusillanimity and inaction by Vernerus Tetinger,\* Knight Commander of Elbing,\* an opponent of peace. The combatants who fought under this banner were members of the Order, numerous knights from Franconia, and many German mercenary soldiers, up to eighty spearmen in all. Johannes, Knight Commander of Gmyew, was slain in the battle, along with many of the knights in his company, his stood firm facing the enemy. When his body was found, by order of Wladislaus, King of Poland, it was taken back to Marienburgk\* and interred in St. Anne's Church. Meanwhile Vernerus Tetinger, Knight Commander of Elbing, the one who had urged against peace, oblivious on the field of his animosity or rather of his haughtiness, fled from battle, just as the Commander of Gmyew, Count de Veynde, had foretold him in answer to his arrogant accusations, and wandering from castle to castle belonging to the Order dared not confide himself to any until he reached Elbingk, and afterwards running from Elbingk mixed in among those who had fled to Mariemburk.\*

Likewise Henricus, Knight Commander of Tuchola,\* who had also criticised the said Johannes de Vende Commander of Gmyew for cowardice prior to the battle, disgracefully fled from the fray. He was pursued by the Poles and killed miserably during his flight in the village of Vignansk.\*

Note: This banner is two ells and three-halves of a quarter of an ell in length, and it has a width of two ells less a quarter.

- Modern Polish name: Gniew (German name Meve), a town in northern Poland
- Johannes von Wenden ?
- Werner von Tettingen aka Thetinger (ca.1350–1413), fled the field (see no. 20)
- Elbing / Elbingk; Polish name Elbląg (see no. 20)
- Marienburg (Polish Malbork: see no. 3)
- Heinrich von Schwelborn, believed to have been the owner of the two swords the Teutonic Knights sent the King of Poland before the battle.
- Tuchola (Ger. Tuchel; see no. 15)
- Wygnańsk; see no. 15, where the place is called “Wyelhnyow,” some Polish historians conjecture it was called Falknowo, and others say it was Wielgnowa.

51. Banner of the Borough called Swyatha Szyekirka, or Elgebeyth in German,\* under the command of the Steward of Szwyanta Szyekyrka, which consisted of the Order’s own knights and of mercenaries.

Note: This banner is two ells long, and the same in width.

- Pol. Święta Sierkierka; Ger. Heiligenbeil. The place is now in the Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian Federation and is known as Mamonovo.

52. Banner of the City of Braunschweig,\* which ..... , Duke of Brunswick,\* founded when he was warring against the barbarians in Prussia, and which he gave and endowed with the privilege of carrying his own and his Duchy’s arms, that is azure [a blue background with], its charge a lion rampant, gules [red], and partly argent [white], on the chest, belly and tail, with a crown or [gold].\* This company was led by the Commander or Steward of Brunswick. Under this banner there were members of the Order, local men, inhabitants of the district and citizens of the borough of Brunswick.

Note: This banner is two and a quarter ells long, and two and an eighth of an ell wide.

- Braunschweig (Pol. Brunzswik, Eng. Brunswick), Lower Saxony
- According to legend, Brunswick was founded by Brun, Duke of Saxony, in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. In the early 15<sup>th</sup> century it was a prosperous Hanseatic city.

- The charge portrayed on this standard is a variation of the usual coat of arms of Brunswick, which has a lion rampant in a single colour, usually gules [red].

53. a. Banner [obverse] of the Grand Master of the Knights of the Cross of Livonia, for the company which Theodoricus Croe, Marshal of Livonia,\* led in the battle fought in 1431 near the village of Dambky on the River Wyrzscha near Nakiel.\* Jodocus de Hogyerkyerche, \* Knight Commander of Tucholia, who knew the area very well, served as his guide.

Note: This banner contains two charges: on one side [the obverse] the image of the Glorious Virgin Mary, as shown; on the other side [the reverse] an image of St. Maurice, as shown on the next leaf. The banner is one and seven-eighths of an ell long and the same in width.

- Dietrich Kra performed the duties of Livonian marshal in 1422–1427; at the time of this battle in 1431, Werner von Nesselrode was marshal, as Długosz writes in his *Annals*.
- Dąbki, a village in the Gmina [rural district of] Wyrzysk, 18 km west of the town of Nakło on the River Noteć (German Nakel-am-Netze). Presumably the modern Polish name of the river Długosz means is the Orla, which joins the Łobżonka, a left-bank tributary of the Noteć.
- Jost von Hohenkirchen

53. b. Banner [reverse] of the Livonians, whom Theodoricus Croe, Marshal of Livonia, commanded in the battle fought in 1431. The unit serving under this standard, with two charges and images painted on it, that is of the Blessed Virgin and the Blessed Maurice, and two crosses sable [black], comprised three hundred select mounted spearmen, apart from infantry. All of these men were equipped with glittering armour and were trained in warfare. This Theodoricus Croe, Marshal of Livonia, was captured along with sundry other commanders and his own and foreign knights, and for a long time endured the narrow prison confines of the tower opposite the [Observantine] Church of St. Bernardino in the Castle of Kraków, but eventually was released thanks to the clemency of Wladislaus II, King of Poland.

Note: This image should be depicted on the other [reverse] side of the banner showing the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, since on [the obverse] side of the said banner there should be an image of the Glorious Virgin depicted, while on the other an image of St. Maurice, as shown.

54. Banner of the Livonians captured by the Polish army in the year of the Lord 1431 on the Thursday before the Feast of the Elevation of the Holy Cross in the

fields of the village of Dambky by the River Virzscha near the town of Nakyel, where Johannes Jarognyowsky, Bartossius Vizemburk, and Dobrogostius Kolinsky,\* supported only by peasants, destroyed a Livonian army consisting of seven hundred cavalrymen and seven commanders, inflicting a massive defeat on them. There were two commanders for this company, both Livonians, Szwor, Knight Commander of Osscherod, and Valterus de Lo, Knight Commander of Dinbork.\* Both were killed in this action. There were two hundred mounted spearmen under this banner, apart from the infantrymen, and all of them were miserably slaughtered by the peasants, either in battle, or in the forests and woodland to which they had fled.

Note: This banner is two and five-eighths of an ell long, its width is two and a quarter ells. It has three pennoncels, as shown here, each of them one ell long and a quarter-ell broad in its top part, tapering down to its narrowest point at the end.

- The three Polish knights were Dobrogost Koleński of Kolno, Jan Jargoniewski of the Orla arms, and Bartosz III Wezemborg aka Wezenborg of the arms of Nałęcz.
- On p. 63, F.A. Vossberg's German translation of *Banderia (Die Fahnen des Deutschen Ordens)*, Berlin, 1849) gives the German names of the two Livonian commanders as Szwor, knight commander of Ascheraden, and Walter de Lo, knight commander of Düneburg. See no. 55.

55. Banner of the Livonians captured in the year of the Lord 1431 on the Thursday before the Feast of the Elevation of the Holy Cross in the fields of the village of Dambky by the River Virzscha near the town of Nakyel,\* by a Polish contingent consisting only of peasants under the command of Johannes Jarognyowsky of the house and family of ....., Bartossius Vizemburk of the house and family of ....., and Dobrogostius Kolinsky of the house and family of..... \* This company served under two Livonian Commanders, Valterus de Gyelze, Knight Commander of Fily,\* and Valterus de Kyerchdorff, Knight Commander of Kuroń,\* who were both captured were imprisoned in the tower of the Castle of Kraków opposite the Observantine Church of St. Bernardino, and there they died. There were a hundred spearmen fighting under this banner, but all were killed by the peasants.

Note: This banner is two ells and a hand long, and its width is two ells. The said banner also has three pennoncels, each of which is one ell long and a quarter-ell wide in its top part, tapering down to its narrowest point at the end.

- See no. 54 for the place names.
- See no. 54 for the names of the Polish commanders.

- Vossberg's German translation gives the names of the two Livonian commanders as Walter von Gyelse, knight commander of Fellin, and Walter von Kerzdorff, knight commander of Curow. The Latin text has the adjectival form "Curoniensis" for the latter's place of origin, which may be rendered in Polish as "of Kuroń." Cf. no. 54

56. Banner of the Livonians captured on the Thursday before the Feast of the Elevation of the Holy Cross in the fields of the village of Dambky by the River Virzscha near the town of Nakyel, \* by a Polish contingent consisting only of peasants under the command of Johannes Jarognyowsky of the house and family of ..., Bartossius Vizemburk of the house and family of ....., and Dobrogostius Kolinsky of the house and family of..... \* This Livonian force was led by Georgius Kuthzlebe, Steward of Kokinhavze,\* and all of its hundred spearmen were killed by the peasants. The fury and anger of these peasants refused to spare any man, on account of the recent razing of their villages and property, from which smoke was still issuing, by the Livonian army. There were men and knights from Pomerania, Chełmno, Prussia, Livonia, and Courland in the Livonian army, along with a large multitude of infantry. It was assisted by the Grand Master of Prussia, Paulus de Kuzsdorff (Ruszdorff?)\* through the commanders of Prussia.

Note: This banner is one and five-eighths of an ell long, and has the same width. This banner, too, has three pennoncells, each of which is three-quarters of an ell long and a quarter-ell broad at its top part, tapering down to its narrowest point at the end.

- See no. 54 for the place-names.
- See no. 54 for the names of the Polish commanders.
- Georg Kutzlebe, steward of Kokenhausen
- Paul von Rusdorf (ca. 1385–1441), Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, 1422–1441. The inscription of the name is slightly illegible and its initial may be read as either K or R.

Here end *The Prussian Banners*, painted by the hand of Stanislaus Dvrink\* of Kraków, on Friday, the twenty-ninth of March, 1448.

- Stanisław Durink aka During (d. before 26 January 1496), Polish limner and court painter to Casimir Jagellon, King of Poland. Durink put his signature on the final leaf of *Banderia Prutenorum*.

.....

**Translated by Teresa Bałuk-Ulewiczowa** using the following source texts and reference materials:

- *Banderia Prutenorum. Descriptio Prutenicae cladis seu Crucigerorum sub Jagellone per Joannem Długosz canonicum Cracoviensem.* The original fifteenth-century illuminated manuscript (1448), preserved in the Jagiellonian Library and available online at [Banderia Prutenorum - Jagiellońska Biblioteka Cyfrowa \(uj.edu.pl\)](http://Banderia.Prutenorum-JagiellońskaBibliotekaCyfrowa(uj.edu.pl))
- *Jana Długosza Banderia Prutenorum*, ed. Karol Górski, translation by Gabriela Pianko and Lidia Winniczuk. Warszawa: PWN, 1958. Bilingual Latin–Polish edition of the source text.
- Jan Długosz, *Banderia Prutenorum*, ed. Zdzisław Pietrzyk; Foreword by Krzysztof Stopka; Latin text and its Polish translation by Aleksandra Golik-Prus and Andrzej Obrębski; English translation of the Foreword by Guy Russell Torr. Kraków; Proszówki: Prowincjonalna Oficyna Wydawnicza, 2009. Bilingual Latin–Polish edition of the source text.
- Friedrich August Vossberg, ed. and trans., *Die Fahnen des Deutschen Ordens und seiner Verbündeten, welche in Schlachten und Gefechten des 15. Jahrhunderts eine Beute der Polen wurden. Nach d. Dlugosßischen Hs. hrsg. mit vielen Abb.* Berlin: Feister, 1849. Bilingual Latin–German edition of *Banderia Prutenorum*, available online at '[Banderia Prutenorum oder die Fahnen des Deutschen Ordens und seiner Verbündeten, welche in Schlachten und Gefechten des 15. Jahrhunderts eine Beute der Polen wurden](http://Banderia.Prutenorum-oder-die-Fahnen-des-Deutschen-Ordens-und-seiner-Verbündeten-welche-in-Schlachten-und-Gefechten-des-15.-Jahrhunderts-eine-Beute-der-Polen-wurden)', Bild 1 von 90 | [MDZ \(digitale-sammlungen.de\)](http://MDZ(digitale-sammlungen.de))
- Numerous websites incl. the Wikipedia article *Bitwa pod Grunwaldem* and the attached bibliography and reference materials.