

= Władysław IV Vasa =

Władysław IV Vasa ( Polish : Władysław IV Waza ; Russian : ????????? IV ????? , tr . Vladislav IV Vaza ; Latin : Vladislaus IV Vasa or Ladislaus IV Vasa ; Lithuanian : Vladislovas Vaza ; 9 June 1595 ? 20 May 1648 ) was a Polish prince from the Royal House of Vasa . He reigned as King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania from 8 November 1632 to his death in 1648 .

Władysław IV was the son of Sigismund III Vasa ( Polish : Zygmunt III Waza ) and his wife , Anna of Austria ( also known as Anna of Habsburg ) . In 1610 the teen @-@ aged Władysław was elected Tsar of Russia by the Seven Boyars , but did not assume the Russian throne due to his father 's opposition and a popular uprising in Russia . Nevertheless , until 1634 he used the title of Grand Duke of Muscovy .

Elected king of Poland in 1632 , Władysław was fairly successful in defending the Polish ? Lithuanian Commonwealth against invasion , most notably in the Smolensk War of 1632 ? 34 , in which he participated personally . He supported religious tolerance and carried out military reforms , such as the founding of the Commonwealth Navy . He was also a renowned patron of the arts and music . He failed , however , to realize his dreams of regaining the Swedish crown , gaining fame by conquering the Ottoman Empire , strengthening royal power , and reforming the Commonwealth .

He died without a legitimate male heir and was succeeded to the Polish throne by his half @-@ brother , John II Casimir Vasa ( Jan Kazimierz Waza ) . Władysław 's death marked the end of relative stability in the Polish ? Lithuanian Commonwealth , as conflicts and tensions that had been growing over several decades came to a head with devastating consequences , notably the largest of the Cossack uprisings ? the Khmelnytsky Uprising ( 1648 ) ? and the Swedish invasion ( " the Deluge " , 1655 ? 60 ) .

= = Royal titles = =

In Latin : " Vladislaus Quartus Dei gratia rex Poloniae , magnus dux Lithuaniae , Russiae , Prussiae , Masoviae , Samogitiae , Livoniaeque , necnon Suecorum , Gothorum Vandalorumque haereditarius rex , electus magnus dux Moschoviae . "

In English : " Władysław IV , by grace of God the King of Poland , Grand Duke of Lithuania , Ruthenia , Prussia , Masovia , Samogitia , Livonia , and hereditary King of the Swedes , Goths and Vandals , elected Grand Duke of Muscovy . "

In 1632 Władysław Zygmunt Waza ? Jagiellon was elected King of Poland . By paternal inheritance , he legally succeeded as King of Sweden . His titles were the longest of any Polish king ever .

= = Life = =

Władysław IV 's father , Sigismund III Vasa , grandson of Sweden 's King Gustav I , had succeeded his father to the Swedish throne in 1592 , only to be deposed in 1599 by his uncle , subsequently King Charles IX . This resulted in a long @-@ standing feud , with the Polish kings of the House of Vasa claiming the Swedish throne . This led to the Polish ? Swedish War of 1600 ? 29 and later to the Deluge of 1655 .

= = Childhood = =

The marriage of Anne of Austria to Sigismund III was a traditional , politically motivated marriage , intended to tie the young House of Vasa to the prestigious Habsburgs . Władysław was born 9 June 1595 at the King 's summer residence in ?obzów , near Kraków , a few months after the main Wawel Castle had been consumed by fire .

Władysław 's mother died on 10 February 1598 , less than three years after giving birth to him . He was raised by one of her former ladies of the court , Urszula Meierin . Urszula eventually became a powerful player at the royal court , with much influence . Władysław 's Hofmeister was Micha?

Konarski , a Polish @-@ Prussian noble . Around early 17th century Urszula lost much of her influence , as W?adys?aw gained new teachers and mentors , such as priests Gabriel Prowancjusz , Andrzej Szo?drski and Marek ??tkowski , and in the military matters , Zygmunt Kazanowski . Much of his curriculum was likely designed by priest Piotr Skarga , much respected by Sigmismund III . W?adys?aw studied for several years in the Kraków Academy , and for two years , in Rome .

At the age of 10 W?adys?aw received his own prince court . W?adys?aw formed a friendship with Adam Kazanowski and his brother , Stanis?aw . It is reported that young W?adys?aw was interested in arts ; later this led to him becoming an important patron of arts . He spoke and wrote in German , Italian and Latin . W?adys?aw was liked by szlachta ( Polish nobility ) , however his father 's plans to secure him the throne of Poland ( vivente rege ) were unpopular and eventually crushed in the Zebrzydowski Rebellion ( rokosz ) .

= = = Tsar = = =

With the intensification of the Polish intervention in Muscovy , in 1609 , the royal family moved to their residence in Vilnius , capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania . There he witnessed the fire of Vilnius , an event which even required the royal family to evacuate their residence in the Vilnius Castle . Shortly afterwards , that year , W?adys?aw , aged 15 , was elected Tsar by Muscovy 's aristocracy council of Seven boyars , who overthrew tsar Vasily Shuysky during the Polish @-@ Muscovite War and Muscovy 's Time of Troubles . His election was ruined by his father , Sigismund , who aimed to convert Muscovy 's population from Orthodox religion to Catholicism . Sigismund refused to agree to the boyar 's request to send prince W?adys?aw to Moscow and his conversion to Orthodoxy . Instead , Sigismund proposed that he should reign as a regent in Muscovy instead . This unrealistic proposal led to a resumption of hostilities . Briefly , beginning in 1610 , W?adys?aw struck Muscovite silver and gold coins ( Kopek ) in the Russian mints in Moscow and Novgorod with his titular Tsar and Grand Prince Vladislav Zigimontovych of all Russia .

W?adys?aw tried to regain the tsar 's throne himself , organizing a campaign in 1616 . Despite some military victories , he was unable to capture Moscow . The Commonwealth gained some disputed territories in the Truce of Deulino , but W?adys?aw was never able to reign in Russia ; the throne during this time was instead held by tsar Michael Romanov . He held on to the title , without any real power , until 1634 . Likely , the failure of this campaign showed W?adys?aw the limits of royal power in Poland , as major factors for the failure included significant autonomy of the military commanders , which did not see W?adys?aw as their superior , and lack of funds for the army , as the Polish parliament ( sejm ) refused to subsidize the war .

= = = Prince = = =

Before he was elected king of the Commonwealth , W?adys?aw fought in many campaigns , seeking personal glory . After his final campaign against Russians in 1617 ? 1618 ( the end of Dymitriads ) , in 1619 he went to Silesia , looking for an opportunity to aid the Habsburgs in their struggle against the Czech Hussites in the Thirty Years ' War . That opportunity never came , but from that point onward , W?adys?aw had a good relationship with George William , Elector of Brandenburg .

The following year W?adys?aw took part in the second phase of the Polish ? Ottoman War , a consequence of the long series of struggles between Poland and the Ottomans over Moldavia . In 1621 W?adys?aw was one of the Polish commanders at the Battle of Chocim ; reportedly he was struck ill , but despite that , he proved a voice of reason , convincing other Polish commanders there to stay and fight . His advice was correct , and the battle eventually ended with a peace treaty that returned the status quo from before the Ottoman invasion . This peace treaty also gave W?adys?aw an international reputation as a " defender of Christian faith " , and increased his popularity in the Commonwealth itself .

In 1623 , while near Gda?sk ( Danzig ) , he witnessed the arrogant attitude of Gustavus Adolphus , whose navy took opportunity of its sea superiority to demand concessions from Gda?sk (

Commonwealth had no navy ) . In 1624 king Sigismund decided that time has come for Władysław to travel , like many of his peers , to Western Europe . For security reasons , Władysław traveled under a fake name , Snopkowski ( from Polish Sнопек , meaning sheaf , as seen in the Vasa 's coat of arms ) . In his voyage ( 1624 ? 1625 ) he was accompanied by Albrycht Stanisław Radziwiłł and other , less notable courtiers . First , he travelled to Wrocław ( Breslau ) , then Munich , where he met Maximilian I , Elector of Bavaria . In Brussels he met Infanta Isabella Clara Eugenia of Spain ; in Antwerp , Rubens . Near Breda he met Ambrosio Spinola . It was during his stay with Spinola that he was impressed by the Western military techniques ; this was later to be reflected when he became king : military matters were always important to him . While not a military genius , and surpassed by his contemporary , Commonwealth hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski , Władysław was known as a fairly skillful commander on his own . In Rome , he was welcomed by Pope Urban VIII , who congratulated him on his fighting against the Ottomans . During his stay in Florence he was impressed by opera , and decided to bring this form of art to the Commonwealth , where it was previously unknown . In Genoa and Venice he was impressed by the local shipyards , and in Pisa he witnessed a specially organized mock naval battle , experiences which resulted in his later attempt to create the Polish ? Lithuanian Commonwealth Navy .

After returning to Poland , in 1626 he fought against the Swedes in the last phase of the Polish ? Swedish War , where in 1626 he took part in the battle of Gniew . His involvement in this conflict , which lasted till the Truce of Altmark in 1629 , was rather limited , and he spent much time in other parts of the country . During that period and afterward , he lobbied for support of his candidature for the Polish throne , as his father , Sigismund , was getting more advanced in his age , and the succession to the Polish throne did not occur through inheritance but rather , through the process of royal elections . While Władysław , and his father Sigismund , tried to ensure Władysław 's election during Sigismund 's life , this was not a popular option for the nobility , and it repeatedly failed , up to and including at the sejm of 1631 . The sudden heart attack that Sigismund suffered on 23 April 1632 , and his death in the morning hours of 30 April , forced the issue to be taken up again .

== = King = = =

The election sejm of 1632 eventually concluded in the election of Władysław ; he had no serious other contenders . The decision on who would be the Commonwealth 's next king was reached on 8 November , but as the pacta conventa were not yet ready , the official announcement was delayed until 13 November . In the pacta conventa , Władysław pledged himself to fund a military school and equipment ; to find a way to fund a naval fleet ; to maintain current alliances ; not to raise armies , give offices or military ranks to foreigners , negotiate peace treaties or declare war without the Sejm 's approval ; not to take a wife without the Senate 's approval ; to convince his brothers to take an oath to the Commonwealth ; and to transfer the profits from the Royal Mint to the Royal Treasury rather than to a private treasury . When the election result had been announced by the Crown Grand Marshal , Łukasz Opaliński , the nobility ( szlachta ) , who had taken part in the election , began festivities in honor of the new king , which lasted three hours . Władysław was crowned in the Wawel Cathedral , in Kraków on 6 February in the following year .

== = Military campaigns = = =

In an attempt to take advantage of the confusion expected after the death of the Polish king , Tsar Michael of Russia ordered an attack on the Commonwealth . A Muscovite army crossed the Commonwealth eastern frontier in October 1632 and laid siege to Smolensk ( which was ceded to Poland by Russia in 1618 , at the end of the Dymitriad wars ) . In the war against Russia in 1632 ? 1634 ( the Smolensk War ) , Władysław succeeded in breaking the siege in September 1633 and then in turn surrounded the Russian army under Mikhail Shein , which was then forced to surrender on 1 March 1634 . It was during that campaign that Władysław started the modernisation program of the Commonwealth army , emphasising the usage of modern infantry and artillery . Władysław

proved to be a good tactician , and his innovations in the use of artillery and fortifications based on Western ideas greatly contributed to the eventual Polish ? Lithuanian success . King W?adys?aw wanted to continue the war or , because the Polish ? Swedish Treaty of Altmark would soon be expiring , ally with the Russians to strike against Sweden . However , the Sejm wanted no more conflict . As Stanis?aw ?ubie?ski , the Bishop of P?ock , wrote two weeks after Shein 's surrender : " Our happiness is in remaining within our borders , guaranteeing health and well @-@ being . " The resulting Peace of Polyanov ( Treaty of Polanów ) , favourable to Poland , confirmed the pre @-@ war territorial status quo . Muscovy also agreed to pay 20 @,@ 000 rubles in exchange for Wladyslaw 's renunciation of all claims to the tsardom and return of the royal insignia , which were in the Commonwealth possession since the Dymitriads .

Following the Smolensk campaign , the Commonwealth was threatened by another attack by the Ottoman Empire . During the wars against Ottomans in 1633 ? 1634 W?adys?aw moved the Commonwealth army south of the Muscovy border , where under the command of hetman Stanis?aw Koniecpolski it forced the Turks to renew a peace treaty . In the resulting treaty , both countries agreed again to curb the border raids by Cossacks and the Tatars , and the Ottomans confirmed that the Commonwealth to be an independent power , and had not to pay tribute to the Empire .

After the southern campaign , the Commonwealth had to deal with a threat from the north , as the armistice , ending the Polish ? Swedish War ( 1600 ? 1629 ) was expiring . The majority of Polish nobles preferred to solve the problem through negotiations , unwilling to pay taxes for a new war , provided that Sweden was open to negotiations and concessions ( in particular , to retreat from the occupied Polish coastal territories ) . W?adys?aw himself was hoping for a war , which could yield some more significant territorial gains , and even managed to gather a sizeable army , with navy elements , near the disputed territories . Sweden , weakened by involvement in the Thirty Years ' War , was however open to a peaceful solution . W?adys?aw could not go against the decision of the Sejm and Senate , and agreed to support the treaty . Thus both sides agreed to sign the Armistice of Stuhmsdorf ( Sztumska Wie? ) on 12 September 1635 , favourable to the Commonwealth , which regained the Prussian territories , and called for a reduction of the Swedish tolls on the maritime trade .

= = = = Politics = = = =

In the three months between his election and coronation , W?adys?aw sounded the waters regarding the possibility of a peaceful succession to the Swedish throne , following the recent death of Gustavus Adolphus , but this , as well as his proposal to mediate between Sweden and its enemies , was rejected , primarily by the Swedish chancellor and head of the regency council , Axel Oxenstierna .

W?adys?aw IV owed nominal allegiance to the Imperial Habsburgs as a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece . His relationship with the Habsburgs was relatively strong ; although he was not above carrying some negotiations with their enemies , like France , he refused Cardinal Richelieu 's 1635 proposal of an alliance and a full @-@ out war against them , despite potential lure of territorial gains in Silesia . He realized that such a move would cause much unrest in a heavily Catholic Commonwealth , that he likely lacked the authority and power to push such a change of policy through the Sejm , and that the resulting conflict would be very difficult . From 1636 onward , for the next few years , W?adys?aw strengthened his ties with the Habsburgs .

In the meantime , W?adys?aw still tried to take a leading role in European politics , and negotiate a peaceful settlement to the Thirty Years ' War , a settlement which he hoped would ease his way into regaining the Swedish crown . Following the armistice of Stuhmsdorf , W?adys?aw came to increasingly realize that his prospects for regaining the Swedish throne were dim . In the years 1636 ? 1638 he proposed several reforms to strengthen his and his dynasty 's power in the Commonwealth . His first plan was an attempt to secure a hereditary province within the country , which would not be threatened by the possible power shift following a future royal election ; this , however , did not gain sufficient support in the Sejm . Next , W?adys?aw attempted to create an

order of chivalry , similar to the Order of the Golden Fleece , but this plan was scuttled down as well , with the szlachta and the magnates seeing this as an attempt to create a royal , loyalist elite , and traditionally opposing anything that could lead to the reduction of their extensive power . Popular vote and opposition also resulted in the failure of the plan to raise taxes from trade tariffs ; here it was not only the nobility but even the merchants and burghers from towns , like Gdańsk ( Danzig ) who were able to muster enough support ( including from foreign powers ) to stop the king 's reforms . In fact , the defeat of his plans was so total , that he was forced to make certain conciliatory gestures to the nobility , as the Sejm passed several laws constraining his authority ( such as to hire foreign troops ) , further indicating the limits of royal power in the Commonwealth .

== == Marriages == ==

Early in his reign , there were plans regarding a marriage of Władysław and Princess Elisabeth of Bohemia , Princess Palatine ( daughter of Frederick V , Elector Palatine ) . This was however unpopular , both with Catholic nobles and the Catholic Church , and when it became clear to Władysław that this would not convince the Swedes to elect him to their throne , this plan , with quiet support from Władysław himself , was dropped .

Ferdinand II , Holy Roman Emperor 's proposal of marriage between Władysław and Archduchess Cecilia Renata of Austria ( sister of future Ferdinand III , Holy Roman Emperor ) arrived in Warsaw somewhere during spring 1636 . In June that year , Władysław sent Jerzy Ossoliński to the Imperial Court , to work on improving the Imperial - Commonwealth relations . The king 's trusted confessor , father Walerian Magni ( of Franciscan religious order ) , and voivode Kasper Doenhoff arrived in Regensburg ( Polish : Ratyzbona ) on 26 October 1636 with consent and performed negotiations . The Archduchess ' dowry was agreed for 100 ,000 zloty 's , the Emperor also promised to pay the dowries of both of Siegmund III 's wives : Anna and Konstance . Additionally the son of Władysław and Cecilia Renata was to obtain the duchy of Opole and Racibórz in Silesia ( Duchy of Opole and Racibórz ) . However , before everything was confirmed and signed Ferdinand II died and Ferdinand III backed from giving the Silesian duchy to the son of Władysław . Instead a dowry was awarded to be secured by the Bohemian estates of Třeboň ( Trebon ) . On 16 March 1637 a " family alliance " was signed between the Habsburgs and the Polish branch of the House of Vasa . Władysław promised not to sign any pacts against the Habsburgs , and to transfer his rights to the Swedish throne in case of his line 's extinction ; in return , Habsburg promised to support his efforts to regain the Swedish crown , and to transfer to him some territory in case of gains in a war against the Ottomans . The marriage took place in 1637 , on 12 September .

The next few years were similarly unsuccessful with regards to his plans . Eventually , he tried to bypass the opposition in the Sejm with secret alliances , dealings , and intrigues , but did not prove successful . Those plans included schemes such as supporting the Holy Roman Emperor 's raid on Inflanty in 1639 , which he hoped would lead to a war ; an attempted alliance with Spain against France in 1640 ? 1641 , and in 1641 ? 1643 , with Denmark against Sweden . On the international scene , he attempted to mediate between various religious factions of Christianity , using the tolerant image of the Commonwealth to portray himself as the neutral mediator . He organized a conference in Toruń ( Thorn ) that begun on 28 January 1645 , but it failed to reach any meaningful conclusions .

After Cecilia 's death in 1644 , the ties between Władysław and the Habsburgs were somewhat loosened . In turn , the relations with France improved , and eventually Władysław married the French princess Ludwika Maria Gonzaga de Nevers , daughter of Karol I Gonzaga , prince de Nevers , in 1646 .

Władysław 's last plan was to orchestrate a major war between the European powers and the Ottoman Empire . The border with the Empire was in a near constant state of low - level warfare ; some historians estimate that in the first half of the 17th century , Ottoman raids and wars resulted in the loss ( death or enslavement ) of about 300 ,000 Commonwealth citizens in the borderlands . The war , Władysław hoped , would also solve the problem of unrest among the Cossacks , a militant group living in the Ukraine , near the Ottoman border , who could find worth in

such a campaign , and turn their attention to fighting for the Commonwealth , instead of against it . As usual , he failed to inspire the nobility , rarely willing to consider sponsoring another war , to agree to this plan . He received more support from foreign powers , from Rome , Venice and Muscovy . With the promise of funds for the war , Władysław started recruiting troops among the Cossacks in 1646 . The opposition of the Sejm , demanding that he dismiss the troops , coupled with Władysław 's worsening health , crippled that plan as well . Władysław still did not give up , and attempted to resurrect the plan in 1647 , and with support of magnate Jeremi Wiśniowiecki ( who organized military exercises near Ottoman border ) , attempted unsuccessfully to provoke the Ottomans to attack .

On 9 August 1647 , his young son , then seven years old , fell suddenly ill and died ; the death of his only legitimate heir to the throne was a major blow to the king , who even did not have the courage to attend the funeral held in Kraków .

=== Death ===

While hunting near Merkin ( Merecz ) in early 1648 , Władysław suffered from a case of gallstone or kidney stone . His condition worsened due to an incorrect medication . He was conscious that those are his final days , and had time to dictate his last will and receive last rites . Władysław died around 2 am on the night from 19 to 20 May 1648 .

His heart and viscera were interred in the Chapel of St. Casimir of Vilnius Cathedral . He had no legitimate male heirs . He was succeeded by his half brother John II Casimir Vasa .

=== Character ===

Władysław has been described as outgoing and friendly , with a sense of humor , optimistic , a " people 's person " , able to charm many of those who interacted with him . On the other hand , he had a short temper and when angered , could act without considering all consequences .

Władysław was criticized for being a spendthrift ; he lived lavishly , spending more than his royal court treasury could afford . He also dispensed much wealth among his courtiers , who were seen by people farther from the court as taking advantage of the king . He has also been known to maintain several mistresses throughout his life , including during his married period .

== Assessment ==

Władysław had many plans ( dynastic , about wars , territorial gains : regaining Silesia , Inflanty ( Livonia ) , incorporation of Ducal Prussia , creation of his hereditary dukedom etc . ) , some of them with real chances of success , but for various reasons , most of them ended in failure during his 16 @-@ year reign . Though his grand international political plans failed , he did improve the Commonwealth foreign policy , supporting the establishment of a network of permanent diplomatic agents in important European countries .

Throughout his life , Władysław successfully defended Poland against foreign invasions . He was recognized as a good tactician and strategist , who did much to modernize the Polish Army . Władysław ensured that the officer corps was significantly large so that the army could be expanded ; introduced foreign ( Western ) infantry to the Polish Army , with its pikes and early firearms , and supported the expansion of the artillery . His attempt to create a Polish ? Lithuanian Commonwealth Navy resulted in the creation of a new port village , Władysławowo . Despite promising beginnings , Władysław failed to secure enough funds for the fleet creation ; the ships were gone ? sunk , or stolen ? by the 1640s .

The king , while Catholic , was very tolerant and did not support the more aggressive policies of the Counter @-@ Reformation . When he took power , the Senate of Poland had 6 Protestant members ; at the time of his death , it had 11 . Despite his support for religious tolerance , he did fail , however , to resolve the conflict stemming from the Union of Brest split . Despite his support for the Protestants , he did not stop the growing tide of intolerance , either in Poland or abroad , as shown

by the fate of the Racovian Academy , or an international disagreement between the faiths . Neither did he get involved with the disagreement about the Orthodox Cossacks , a group that he respected and counted on in his plans .

In internal politics he attempted to strengthen the power of the monarchy , but this was mostly thwarted by the szlachta , who valued their independence and democratic powers . Władysław suffered continuing difficulties caused by the efforts of the Polish Sejm ( parliament ) to check the King 's power and limit his dynastic ambitions . Władysław was fed up with the weak position of the king in the Commonwealth ; his politics included attempting to secure a small , preferably hereditary territory ? like a duchy ? where his position would be much stronger .

Władysław used the title of the King of Sweden , although he had no control over Sweden whatsoever and never set foot in that country . However , he continued his attempts to regain the Swedish throne , with similar lack of results as his father . He might have been willing to trade his claim away , but the offer was never put down in the negotiations .

Some historians see Władysław as a dreamer who could not stick to one policy , and upon running into first difficulties , ditched it and looked for another opportunity . Perhaps it was due to this lukewarmness that Władysław was never able to inspire those he ruled to support , at least in any significant manner , any of his plans . Władysław Czapliński in his biography of the king is more understanding , noting the short period of his reign ( 16 years ) and the weakness of the royal position he was forced to deal with .

Several years after his death , a diplomatic mission from Muscovy demanded that publications about Władysław 's victories in the Smolensk War of 1633 ? 1634 be collected and burned . Eventually , to much controversy , their demand was met . Polish historian Maciej Rosaluk noted : " under the reign of Władysław IV , such a shameful event would have never been allowed . "

== Patronage ==

One of the king 's most substantial achievements was in the cultural sphere ; he became a notable patron of the arts . Władysław was a connoisseur of the arts , in particular , theater and music . He spoke several languages , enjoyed reading historical literature and poetry . He collected paintings and created a notable gallery of paintings in the Warsaw castle . Władysław assembled an important collection of Italian and Flemish Baroque paintings , much of which were lost in the wars after his death . He sponsored many musicians and in 1637 created the first amphitheater in the palace , the first theater in Poland , where during his reign dozens of operas and ballets were performed . He is credited with bringing the very genre of opera to Poland . Władysław 's attention to theater contributed to the spread of this art form in Poland . He was also interested in poetry , as well as in cartography and historical and scientific works ; he corresponded with Galileo .

Notable painters and engravers Władysław supported and who attended his royal court included Peter Paul Rubens , Tommaso Dolabella Peter Danckerts de Rij , Wilhelm Hondius , Bartłomiej Strobel , and Christian Melich . His royal orchestra was headed by kapellmeister Marco Scacchi , seconded by Bartłomiej Pękiel .

One of the most renowned works he ordered was the raising of the Sigismund 's Column in Warsaw . The column , dedicated to his father , was designed by the Italian @-@ born architect Constantino Tencalla and the sculptor Clemente Molli , and cast by Daniel Tym . He was less interested in decorative architecture ; he supported the construction of two palaces in Warsaw ? Kazanowski Palace and Villa Regia . Among other works sponsored by or dedicated to him is Guido Reni 's The Rape of Europa .

== Ancestry ==