

A decorative flourish in the top-left corner, featuring a vertical stem with several diamond-shaped ornaments and a horizontal branch with a diamond-shaped ornament and a small circular element.

# *Polish Weekly*

*A.D. 1650*

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## Swedish „Deluge”

*The first day of summer, the second half of the seventeenth century. Day, as usual, extremely beautiful. Beautiful flowers are growing on the Polish land, in the distance you can hear the birds singing breathtaking. Polish and Lithuanian soldiers are standing now in the field and waiting for the common aggressor, which is Sweden. The state wants to control the coast of the Baltic Sea, including Livonia. Sweden dares to invade our territory from two sides: from the direction of Pomerania and Great Poland and Livonia towards Lithuania. The defense of the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa from November to December 1655 which was the highlight of the dominance of the Swedes in our area, (the so-called "Swedish deluge") is of great importance. The enemy is destroying Poland. Numerous works of art are being stolen. Guerrilla war against the Swedes continues. The country is in chaos and anxiety. However, the situation with the passage of time changes. Let's hope that what is happening now, the destruction of our country, will end soon. Poland will return to its former glory and power of the Republic, with the help of God and Mary, God's Mother!*

Anna Gawryś and Krzysztof Łącz, III Ta



Defense of Czestochowa by January Suchodolski

## Hussars

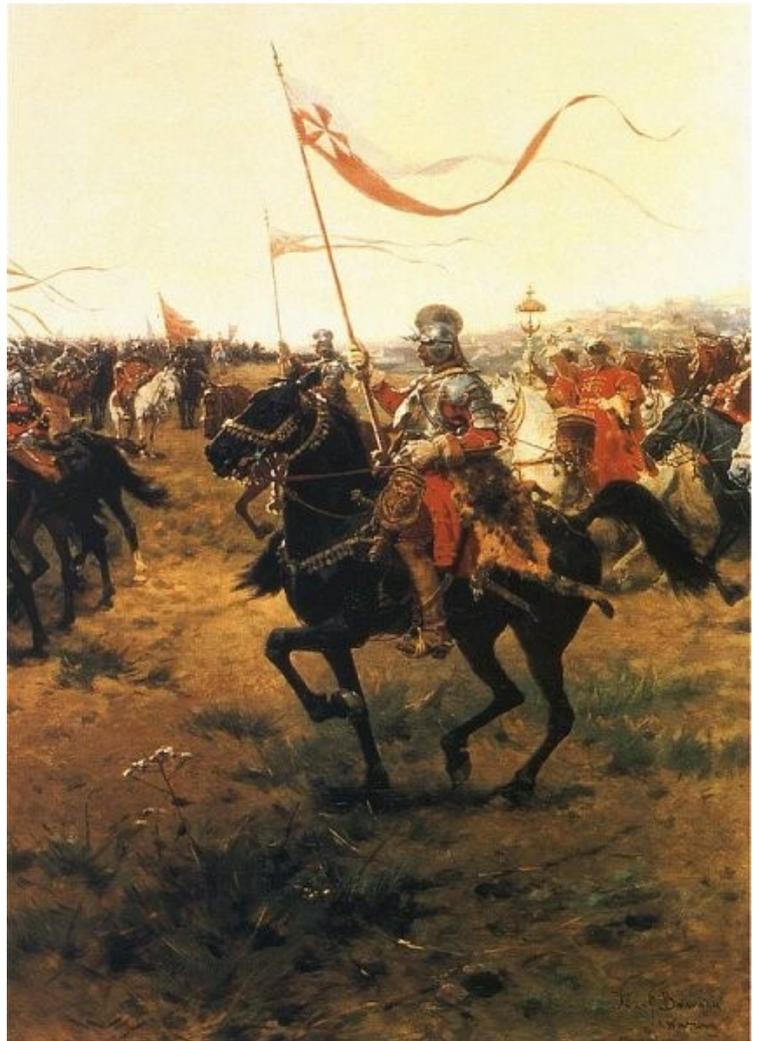
The first hussars appeared in Poland around 1500. Their best years they had under the leadership of Stefan Batory. It's the most beautiful and the most dangerous cavalry of our time. The incident of the battle of Vienna in 1683 proves that. In this battle German and Austrian soldiers held their involuntary attack to be able to watch the amazing sight of hussars.

It's the formation with unusual fighting properties. The hussars are successful because of weapon. The hussars saber is the biggest achievement on a global scale. At the beginning the existence of hussars was light cavalry. The soldiers were dressed in caftans. Their basic defensive weapon was a wooden "Turkish shield" with characteristically extended one corner. Recently they began to use light armor and helmet. Offensive weapon is a long spear (4, 5 to 6,2 m). It is hollow inside and strengthen with braid strap and because of that it's light. The characteristic element of it is a long 2, 5-3 m. pennant in the colors of the army unit. During the attack spears don't bend down under their own weight. Spears, as the only kind of weapons, are supplied by the military authorities. This weapon should be as uniform as possible.

Hussars horses are bred in the country. They are high, quick and very durable. After a long march, carrying on his back weighing about 100 kg (with armament) rider horses can march into a battle and break the enemy forces. Hussars in the battle of Klushino, after an all-night marching, attacked ten times and then chased the enemy. The horses had to be agile because otherwise the hussars would not be able to fight the Tartars. The horses are expensive, and every hussar must have a few of them. In 1685 the cost of hussar fellowship is comparable to the purchase of the village. Selling a horse abroad is punishable by death!

The characteristic elements of the equipment for this formation are feathers. These aren't the eagle feathers, more often falcon, hawk, raven sometimes and even the goose, because of price and availability. It is worn on hats, helmets, spars copy discs, next to horses legs, and also on famous wings. The

most popular, is the image of the hussar with two wings fixed to backplate armor. More often the wings or a wing (usually used one) are fastened to the saddle.



Polish winged Hussar by Józef Brandt

## Interview with Mr. John Chryzostom Pasek



*John Chryzostom Pasek*

**Good morning Mr. John. I'm a journalist from a local newspaper "Plus". Could I ask you a few questions?**

Yes, of course. It will be a great pleasure for me.

**You are an outstanding Polish of the Mazowsze nobility. Is it true you were banished?**

Yes, I was a real troublemaker. I processed eight times and I was banished five times. It was caused by my behavior- disturbance of the public peace more strictly speaking- beating a nobleman and invasions on noble mansions. In 1700 I was sentenced to infamy. I processed with the owners of the leased goods. My name often appeared in the court file. Now I can proudly say that there isn't any repression in my life.

**What is your attitude to the French people?**

Honestly I am hostile, especially to Mary Louis and her surroundings. However, during Lubomirski rebellion I took the side of the king.

**What did you deal with in the time of your youth?**

In the days of youth, I was in the army, served in the division of Stefan Czarniecki, and more specifically in the armored regiment. I took part in the war with the Swedes, going then to Denmark, where I continued my struggle in the defense of the country. After returning to Poland there was not peaceful. In 1659 I had to go to war with Moscow.

**You are famous with your literary work "Memoirs". What do they represent?**

"Memoirs" share into two parts. The first describes my service in the army and second my territorial life. Creating an image of my turbulent life I used many literary genres and varieties of literary material. I used there, among others lyrical poem, eulogy, speech, excerpts of soldier songs, letters, battle descriptions and lampoons.

**What events in your life are the most important to you?**

I think the most important events in my life are: taking part in Michał Korybut Wiśniowski and August II election and the military command against the Turks.

**Thank you very much for the interview. I think you are an example for the future writers. I wish you every success. Goodbye.**

I also thank you. Goodbye.

Agata Wilk, I Tb



„Entry of Jerzy Ossolinski to Rome ", after 1643, fot. Wawel Royal Castle

## Osoliński's visit to Rome

The purpose of Jerzy Ossoliński's departure to Rome was paying homage to the Pope - in the name of the new chosen ruler in 1692. The messenger was entrusted with some different questions however the whole spectacle was planned mostly as a great spectacle creating the Polish effigy for Europe.

On 27th of November 1633 there was an entry of Jerzy Ossoliński to Rome. It became historical, because it was a great legation. In the procession there were 300 people, 22 carriages with expensive red stuff, a lot of horses and 10 camels. The legate did not adjust to the local customs, like usually did when travelling in Europe, but he made an influence on the impact of propaganda. In the parade there participated: Polish, Lithuanians, Tatars, Armenians and Cossacks. In the procession rode: John Komorowski (the canon of Cracow) with 2 Roman envoys, Alexander, John and Casimir Naruszewiczowie, sons of the Lithuanian treasurer and Christopher Lankoroński, Stanislaus Minocki, a nephew of the deputy Carol Kotniakt, the canon of Płock, Philip Lipski and 2 royal secretaries - Domenico Roncalli and Dobieslaw Ciekliński. Next, there followed young Polish magnates from the most popular Catholic houses. In front of the parade there rode 2 nobles in the member service. Behind them 22 carts with expensive red stuff with arms of the Polish nobility and 10 camels with heads decorated with silver threads. Their humps were shrouded with fabrics of velvet with gold. Behind camels, there wheeled Tatars and Armenians, trumpeters took overdress in green velvet.

The next time there rode Cossacks with musketeers and then the Pope's division, Pope's valet and valets on mules. Behind them there followed the older valet deputy, Kociszewski with 30 ancillaries. Consecutively the servant guided 5 Turkish horses, that maybe had lost their gold horseshoes deliberately, but they had. Saddles of those horses were decorated with diamonds, rubies and turquoises. Next there rode courtiers of the Spanish deputy and 30 courtiers of the Polish deputy, that first was Jacob Zieliński, the marshal of the manor house and the king's wine-taster. Ossoliński wore a white costume decorated with gold flowers. On the head he had a golden crown with diamonds and a golden saber with rubies. The decor of the horse's saddle was wonderful too. It was decorated with costly stones. Close to Ossoliński there rode 30 people of his escort and the Pope's Swiss troops.

The entry was reported in all of Europe, because it was magnificent, full of splendor and wealth. It made an impression in Rome as well. Ossoliński succeeded, his entry to the Eternal City showed the power and multiculturalism of the Republic of Poland.

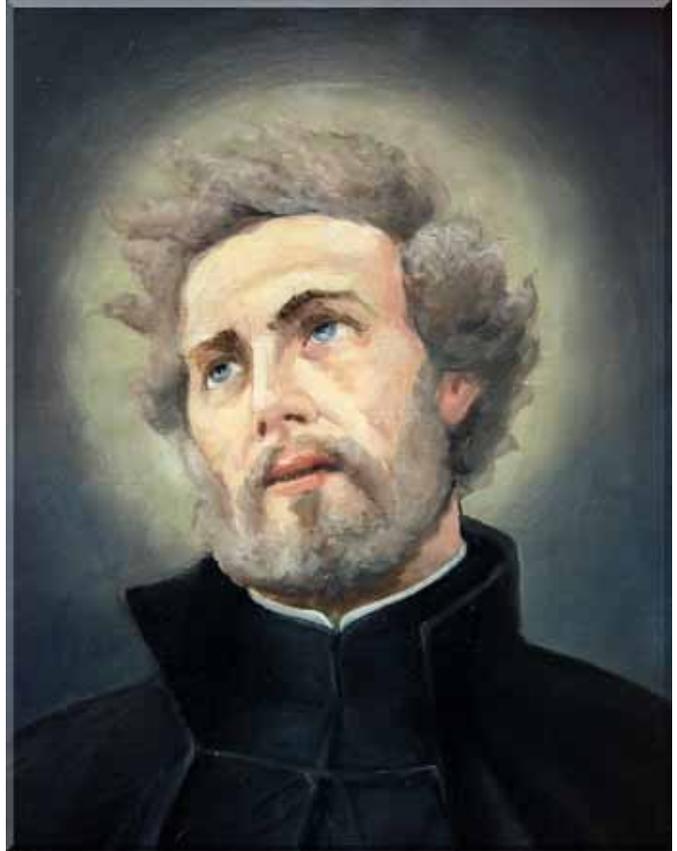
Aleksandra Bednarz, II Tb

*The last card of the Bobola's diary*

15th May 1657

Dear diary,

It's 15th May, 10 o'clock. Pinsk is taken by a Cossak division by the command of Jan Tichy. I together with Maffon are the most threatened because we're priests and Cossaks don't like Christians. We are leaving the town in a hurry. We're afraid of it. We have to hide in the surrounding villages. We're scared every day. Maffon is caught in the Horodec by the Zieleniecki squad and martyred at once. When I find out about it, it takes my breath away. I don't know what I should do. I decide to escape. I with the help of good people I take refuge in Janow (30 kilometers from Pinsk). I'm hungry and thirsty, but I can't think about it now. From Janow I go to the village of Peredil. On 16th May troops entered Janow and murder Poles and Jews. They ask about me. When they find out I'm in Peredil they take with them Jakub Czetwerynka guide. At the request of the villagers, who find out that I'm wanted, I escape in a borrowed cart. When I arrive to Mogilno I meet a squad of soldiers.



Andrzej Bobola

Sylwia Pietrzycka, III Tb

Iwonicz, 5th May 1660

*My dearest!*

*I feel really fantastic! You don't even realize how has my health improved. Especially local water has helped me. I want to describe you my feelings.*

*Health resort consist not only of a main building and apartments but also of places designed for different therapies. There are a lot of health resort visitors so many new apartments are being built. I have a little room in a wooden house. I have my own bathroom and a big balcony with a beautiful scenery. It is really nice and comfortable. And the atmosphere in this town is amazing! You don't have to do anything to feel great, just breath this clean air. There are many paths for people willing to walk. It is possible to admire nature and take sights. The forest is full of animals. Every patient who comes to the resort gets his own plan of activities. These activities suit to symptoms each person suffers from.. Gymnastic, massages, natural therapies are only examples of therapies. Of course we drink plenty of healthy water. Every patient must get to know the history of this place. This is the tradition. I also found of a lot about history of the health resort. Many famous people come here as well. Even our king, Jan III Sobieski spent some time here.*

*It is impossible to describe this whole place in my letter so please visit me as soon as possible.*

*Your Izabella*

*Kamila Żarów , II Tb*

## Advertisement!

We are inviting people who suffer from different illnesses and those who want to feel better into a beautiful health resort in Iwonicz. Lately it has been discovered that local water has healthy properties! The king Jan III Sobieski asked two doctors: Braun and Conradi to explore this. Healthy water is accessible for all people. Health resort and spa complex have been built. You can improve your health in no time and very cheap. We are treating here: osteoporosis, stoutness, female illnesses, neurosis, digestive system illnesses and many others. Doctors prefer to spend time in the open air as walking is one of the therapies.

We are inviting you to use all advantages that this health resort has



Kamila Żarów, II Tb

Slovakia, 30th April 1650

## Advertisement

Wandering miracle workers who come from Slovakia are offering many healing services, fantastic treatments and cures, salves, herbs to all illnesses. Coming to the patient possible. Please register at "Bear Inn" every Saturday evening..

Miracle worker Mieszko from Brzeźnica

Magdalena Głaz, III Ta



## Architecture in Krakow

The day began like any other. From the morning I've been helping dad with trade cloth. I live in Krakow and I am the son of a wealthy merchant, which has its advantages and disadvantages. One of the advantages is traveling with my father to Italy. I really like traveling with him, because in addition to cloth I can admire exceptionally beautiful architecture. Many decorated elements of Italian architecture add magic to our trip. I even managed to make a close acquaintance with one Italian from Florence. I met him quite by accident and immediately both realized that we have the same passion for architecture. The stranger turned out to be a great art lover. It was he who infected me with love for unique Italian architecture. You also can not complain about our Polish beautiful buildings. Spending hours at the Cloth Hall, not once I stared at the equally beautiful but more classic architecture of the Cloth Hall. Thanks to the accidental friendship with the Italian, I was able to get to a master of the art of building. I introduced him to my father, who always dreamed of perfectly decorated buildings in Krakow, and now we have the opportunity to get the master of this art to Poland. Despite my young age, I have met many outstanding people. It would be nice to have even a small piece of Florence in Krakow, and now it is really possible!

Fabian Pietryka, III Ta



Church of St. Peter and Paul

## Meals in the seventeenth century

The menu of a peasant and burgher did not differ significantly from the menu of a nobleman in which there were quite a lot of luxury items. Their acquisition was associated with high financial costs. In addition, a nobleman ate a lot of meat dishes (from hunting) often with a lot of wine. The menu nobleman was richer and more varied.

The peasant's menu	The burgher's menu	The nobleman's menu
-rye bread	-rye bread	-fruits; lemons, oranges, raisins
-honey	-groats	-game
-eggs	-cabbage	-roast duck
-milk	-pea	-roast chicken
-beer	-cauliflower	-other baked animals
-groats	-leek	-gingerbread
-potatoes	-salty meat	-fish
-peas	-fish	-beer
-cabbage	-beer	-fault
-fish	-honey	-honey
	- Hungarian wine	-vegetables (Italian)
	-gingerbread	



Burgher's MENU

<b>Drinks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Grape Of berries</li><li>-Beer</li><li>-Hungarian wine</li><li>-Honey</li></ul>	<b>Soups:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Split pea soup</li><li>-Cauliflower soup</li><li>-Cabbage soup</li><li>-Fish soup</li><li>-Barley soup</li><li>- Leek Soup</li><li>-Potato soup</li><li>-Milk soup</li></ul>	<b>Main dish:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Barley + Fish</li><li>-Peas + Cabbage</li><li>-Salted meat with a slice of bread</li><li>-Potatoes with pork scratchings of bacon</li><li>- Soup from fermented rye flour In bread</li><li>- Polish dish of sauerkraut, sausage and mushrooms On a leaf of cabbage</li><li>-Meat In lard</li><li>-Fish with buckwheat and cabbage salad</li><li>-Blood sausage</li></ul>	<b>Appetizers:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-bread with lard and onion</li><li>-black pudding</li><li>-gingerbread</li></ul>
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Royal feast at Wierzynek, by Bronisław Abramowicz

## All the rage !!!

Who influences the fashion in Poland? The king, magnates, students and soldiers. The court, as always and everywhere, is a pattern for exquisite customs and costumes. On the haircut, however, decide the most common soldiers, especially if they became widely known in their craft. The Guard of the Crown Samuel Łaszcz, came up with the concept of a hair trim and high quiff or mohawk and immediately found imitators throughout the country. We are very curious if this fashion will settle with us for a long time and will ever come back to us?!



Monika Dąbrowska and Maria Załucka, II Ta