

KINGA GRZEGORZEWSKA

The participation of women in the Spanish conquests in Central and South America in the 16th century

I would like to present in this article the question of the participation of women in the martial and exploratory expeditions to Central and South America organized by the Spanish in the sixteenth century. Usually, descriptions of the expeditions are limited to the male participants, which is why in this article I would like to direct attention to the participation and activity of women in such enterprises. Native women performed serving functions of cooks, laundresses, porters, or aided the Spanish as interpreters and provided them with information. Sometimes they took part in expeditions in order to accompany their husbands or paramours, as female Indians were often gifted to the conquerors as slaves. Spanish women often joined expeditions of which one of the aims was to settle newly conquered territories. They would set off together with their husbands or paramours, often enjoying privileges which aggravated the other participants. Women took a variety of tasks upon themselves, frequently advising leaders in problematic situations. The article presents various forms of activity of the members of the fair sex during the expeditions, and their status and influence on the success of the undertakings.

MALGORZATA KARKOCHA

Epigraphy in Małogoszcz from the 16th to 18th centuries

In Małogoszcz there are preserved 55 epigraphic monuments from the late 16th to 18th century. The mentioned town is one of the most important centers of Old Polish epigraphy in the region and in general in the province of Kielce. Richer resources can boast only Jędrzejów (59 epigraphic monuments) and Kielce (57 epigraphic monuments).

Epigraphic monuments in Małogoszcz are located in places of worship (parish church dedicated to Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Stanislaus branch church in Babinek), with one exception of the inscription located on the window frame of presbytery. There are 17 monuments of the 16th century, 35 of the next century, and 3 of the 18th century. Among the inscriptions the most abundant are all kind of tablets (gravestone, commemorative, votive, aphoristic and aphoristic-votive plaques) in the number of 23. In second place in terms of numbers ranked up the graffiti, which are 15. We also have three heraldic cartouches, two portals, the same number of chalices and bells, a stone slab, a frame of window, a chasuble, a monstrance, a ciborium, a vessel designed to keep the holy oils, ampoules and a votive plaque. Most of the inscriptions were carried out in Latin, and only three in Polish. The dominant type of script is inscriptional capitals (humanistic capitals).

Most of the monuments were found by the clergymen. It should be emphasized activities of two representatives of Chrostkovic family – Jacob Bieda and his nephew Jacob (the Younger). They founded more than 20 objects bearing inscriptions. A smaller share in foundations had representatives of the other states – townspeople and noblemen.

In epigraphy of Małogoszcz there is a high volume of various types of abbreviation. The most popular is suspension, and in inscriptions of the 16th and 17th century also *abbreviatio per signum abbreviationis*. It is characteristic a little quantity of shortening *per litteram suprascriptam*. There is also a small amount of shortening in inscriptions carried out in Polish. The stonemasons from Małogoszcz often skipped the characters describing the hash value as well. In the monuments of the late 16th century and the first half of the 17th century, draws attention the way of saving the daily and annual dates, not occurring anywhere else in the region. It shall also apply the specific and unique measures of abbreviation, that make almost impossible to decipher an inscription.

ADRIANNA CZEKALSKA

The agreement in Janowiec in October 1606 in two political writings

The reign of Sigismund III Vasa excites controversy today. One of the hardest events seems to be a conflict of the King and the nobility, which is known in the literature as Zebrzydowski rebellion. This dispute can be divided into two phases: the period from March 1606 to the Janowiec compromise on 4–8 October 1606, and the events of the years 1607–1609.

This article presents the position of opponents and supporters of the findings which were signed in the camp in Janowiec. There were compared two propaganda writings. They were written after agreement in Janowiec and they are part of the extensive editing of the source published by Jan Czubek. Although the two letters were written by two different groups, a common goal connects them – getting undecided representatives.

The agreement announced by Sigismund III on October 8, 1606 did not end the conflict. One of the main points of the agreement was the commitment of the King to convene the Polish Parliament, which was supposed to consider a settlement. Deferring a decision on the opening of the debate has led to increase in 1607 the tension among the Polish nobility. It was the beginning of the next phase of the rebellion, whose highlight was a battle of Guzów on July 6, 1607.

BOGUSZ BOMANOWSKI

Cooperation of Polish armed forces during first part of hostilities of Cudnovian campaign

This research is intended to comprehend and put under analyses a set of modes of cooperation performed by different military units under Polish command during first part of the Cudnovian campaign, including hostilities under Kutyszczce, Lubar and during the retreat of Moscovian-Cossack army on the path to Cudnow.

A proper campaign became my choice as a subject of researches, because indigenous and unique Polish-Lithuanian art of War achieved very high level of development in this period, perfected by great hetmans since the end of 16th century. It gives a good background to examine

methods of cooperation by different types of forces in the army of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Conclusions made in the wake of analyses devoted to the first part of this campaign could be formed in to four sets.

1. Modular and diverse structure of Polish army amended by large group of Crimean light cavalry is a flexible and versatile power. It gives a large superiority over Moscovian-Cossack forces. Commanders on different levels of command are able to create ad hoc joint task force and to variegated cooperation modes between them.

2. Cooperation is predominant quality of Polish forces during vast majority of sufficient actions in this campaign. Diacritically large spectrum of available types of specialized units causes a mixture of capabilities and complicated scenarios of cooperation, which is used with great outcome to step up the effectiveness of Polish army. Despite confrontation with very strong discipline of Moscovian-Cossack forces, their sustainable, enduring defense, desperate brave in close combat and good command, there are only one dominant and pervasive force – Polish army and Tatars were creative enough, to bring their opponents to the passive role.

3. Some weak moments in Polish-Tatar cooperation could be also observed. Especially Tatars are the reason of some havoc in collective actions. They attack without permission (battle of Kutyszczce) or withhold their units to avoid losses, making Poles to fight alone (by the Ibr river).

4. Ad hoc although not hasty actions are performed alongside with disciplined methodical operations. Commanders of small units (under regimental level: banners, squadrons *etc.*) are creative but also it is visible, that among all Polish forces officers are provided with a dependable background of unified procedures which they choose to operate in a wide spectrum of tactical situations. Hostilities started by the charge of hussars under Wilczkowski and continued by action of musketeers is a good example here. It is a modern army with standardized roles and procedures, but not bounded with it. Enthusiasm of soldiers and their readiness to support each other is showed by units, who spontaneously engage the cooperation.

MICHAŁ SIERBA

Tykocin's almshouse for veterans in 17th century – social and military functions

The article describes seventeenth century history of one of the buildings in Tykocin – alumnat. It is the traditional name of an old almshouse for veterans, which was founded by Christopher Wiesiołowski in year 1633. It is a four-wing building with an internal courtyard. In the southeastern corner of the alumnat there is a half-round apse. Two towers were the defensive advantage of the building.

In the 17th century the alumnat held several functions. It was founded as a charitable institution for 12 noble war veterans, who were wounded defending Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, or were unable to earn for living due to their old age. Because of its defensive qualities and being located in the nearness of the bridge on the Narew River, the alumnat was used as one of defending points during Polish-Swedish war, called “the flood”. At that time the alumnat was obstructing access to the Tykocin fortress. After the war the alumnat became a temporary shelter not only for veterans, but also for people who had lost their homes during the war. In alumnat apse there was

a Roman Catholic chapel. In year 1660 the Tykocin's church was destroyed in a fire. After this incident the chapel in alumnat was used as a temporary church for Tykocin's community.

JOANNA JASITCZAK

Music Vienna of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1781–1791)

Vienna under Maria Theresa (1740–1780) and Joseph II (1780–1790) control was the center of the culture all of German – speaking area. Music, literature and theatre was the complement to the imperial power. That is why Vienna was a perfect place to live for artists, who could lean on emperor support. One of these artist who wanted to settle down in Vienna was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791). In spite of not being welcome by music community Mozart spent last 10 years of his life in this city earning lots of money for his compositions. Unfortunately, the incompetent management of his own budget, rollicking lifestyles drove him and his wife – Constanze Mozart into bankruptcy. But before it happened, Amadeus became a part of this musician multicultural capital of eighteenth-century Europe, setting – with his friends: Joseph Haydn and Ludwig van Beethoven – new trends in music, which will be later called: Vienna's classicism.

In addition of great concerts that he played, Amadeus had his routine in Vienna that he used to like a lot. As we know from his letters to his father, Mozart's schedule of the day was perfectly planned and put together. He used to wake up early and give a piano lessons, then he had some meetings, in the afternoon there was always time for composing. Evenings were reserved for Constance. But in spite of his busy schedule he found time for Masons meetings, after he discovered this organization. His fascination with the Masonic philosophy was reflected in the works of the artist like: the choice of tone and rhythm of fugitive for Masonic.

Besides of his friends like Haydn, Beethoven or Masons, Mozart had to manage with lots of intrigues involved by less talented composers who couldn't cope with success and popularity of „the newcomer from Salzburg”.

Amadeus seemed not to worry about the lack of acceptance by the Viennese musical environment, recognizing Vienna at his destination.

ANETA STAWISZYŃSKA

Jerzy Żuławski and his undertakings performed in Lodz in October 1914

Jerzy Żuławski, who had been engaged in spreading the ideas of the legionaries, visited Lodz together with the representatives of the PNO Commiserate on 18th October 1914. His main tasks were to censor local newspaper and publish the „To the arms!” magazine, in which he addressed mainly the current events. The poet was also performing other activities aiming at promotion of the ideas of the Legion, among others, by trying to convince the local elites to his ideology – mainly

in the form of private letters. Żuławski was one of the organizers and speakers during the rally in the Grand Theater. Even considering his significant attempts, the ideas spread among the citizens of Lodz were not successful. The poet left the city together with other PNO Commissioners on 28th October 1914. He died of typhoid few months later.

JAKUB PIETKIEWICZ

„Mały Dziennik” as the Publishing Venture. The Genesis and the Outline of the Newspaper’s Profile

The article presents the reader in the characteristics of the press market in the Second Republic of Poland, the characteristics of Catholic publishers and the impact of the most important Catholic publishing center in Niepokalanów – Franciscans. However, it applies to, above all, one of the most popular newspapers of the interwar period, and also the most popular Catholic daily newspaper. The text describes the genesis of „Mały Dziennik” magazine and the effort of creator (Franciscans) associated with its publication. Moreover, the article presents the development of the publishing house, editorial board, as well as the newspaper and its evolution over the years 1934–1939. Furthermore, it shows the reactions of different political and social environments and newspapers on the creation of this newspaper and its content. It also presents the behind-the-scenes work of editorial board, including changes in its composition, publishing schedule, methods of distribution, acquisition of readers and subscribers, as well as advertisers. The article describes the main groups of topics covered in the newspaper and main regular columns (related to events in the world, in Poland, in the Church, *etc.*). It separately shows the method of advertising products in this newspaper and conducting promotional campaigns. It describes the most important social events conducted by the newspaper. The author also characterizes the ideological background of the newspaper connected with the orthodox and nationally oriented Catholicism.

PAULINA SOLUBA

Assignment to Berlin – American correspondents working conditions in Germany in 1939–1941

Berlin during the time of war was an interesting place for American correspondents. They could learn on the spot about further military plans, which the Nazi had. Equally important for them were to understand the mood of the Germans and their attitude toward war. Their observations was contradictory in relation to the press reports published in both German and Allied Press. Due to the existence of unofficial censorship in the Reich correspondents could not fairly and accurately inform readers about the progress of hostilities, the issue of rationing, bombing or negative feelings toward regime in German society. In a similar situation they were also journalists stationed in London or other European capitals. In this aspect, Berlin was part of a general trend.

During the war, due to the decrease in the number of foreign journalists, American correspondents began play leading role in the journalistic circle in Germany. They were citizens of a neutral state, but so powerful that the Nazis wanted to keep him out of the armed conflict. For this reason, the Americans were treated very well. Despite this fact, the Americans very often wanted to leave the Berlin post. This was, in large part, because of their anti-Nazi feelings and depression caused by the successes of the German army.

JANUSZ STEFANIAK

Catholic clergy attitudes towards communist system Lodz Voivodeship from 1944 to 1956

The present publication concerns Catholic clergy attitudes towards communist system in Lodz Voivodeship. From the very beginning of change of political system in 1944 members of clergy were submitted to various forms of forcing them to be politically loyal and ready to cooperate with the authorities. The undertaken research leads to a conclusion that the opinion promoted by contemporary propaganda presenting attitudes among the clergy as mostly positive does not seem to be so certain. In Lodz Diocese passive and moderate feelings certainly dominated, as well as those of awaiting. Not uncommon were disapproving or even hostile attitudes towards the new system, authorities, directives and decrees passed. Positive attitudes were rare. Year 1956 only partly restricted the repressive policy of the authorities towards the clergy.

MIROSLAW ROMAŃSKI

Social-political situation within the period of building the Berlin Wall according to Polish press releases

The article deals with the matter of social-political relations between GDR and the People's Republic of Poland within the period of building the Berlin Wall in 1961 from the point of view of the Polish press issued officially and unofficially which has been little studied so far.

It shows huge differences in opinions and reliability of transferring press information between the official press and the one issued in the West. It involves mainly the relationship of Polish press towards the Berlin Wall and methods and directions of shaping the public opinion.

Capturing the subject character of propaganda that was used in showing the relations between GDR and Federal Republic of Germany was also important. That is why analysing the chosen press titles issued within the mentioned period was also necessary for that reason, although it can be stated that defining those relations was not an easy task due to the poor sources (only several press articles).

ANNA SZCZEPAŃSKA

Robert Mugabe Government towards the policy of the United States of America in Southern Africa (1980–1987)

The purpose of the article is presentation of the Republic of Zimbabwe attitude towards American policy in Southern Africa and some elements of relations between countries.

An initial relations between Zimbabwe and US was very correct but after first two years (after Zimbabwe's independence in 1980) it became colder. The US hoped to include Zimbabwe in their sphere of influence. Washington wanted wider influences in Southern Africa thus they engaged diplomatic in civil war in Angola and did not agree with independence of Namibia. They kept relations with RSA also.

Zimbabwe, as a regional leader, did not agree with the American policy. American activities in Southern Africa were a reason of extended conflicts in Angola and Namibia. Different opinions the Zimbabwe and US governments were an end of relations between countries.

The Harare policy was not a direct reason of solution conflicts in Southern Africa but the Robert Mugabe actions strengthen the position of Zimbabwe in Africa and in the world.