

of Rokosz in GDL was traced. The leading role of the representatives of the Radziwiłł family of Biržai branch and their clients in Rokosz events not only in GDL but also within the entire Commonwealth.

An article by **Jarosław Pietrzak** “The Radziwiłłs In The Grand Duchy Of Lithuania During The First Decade Of John III Sobieski's Reign” is an attempt to find out the methods and means which the members of the Radziwiłł family employed to stay at the heights of power in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the second half of the XVII century. However, those of the Radziwiłłs who were striving to increase the political importance of the family lacked stately charisma, sufficient funds and large enough clientele among the lesser nobles. As the result, while still remaining an influential magnate family, the Radziwiłłs first gave place to the Pacs, and later, to the Sapiehas.

An article by **Robert Kołodziej** “The Samogitian Dietine As An Example Of Opposition To The King At The Beginning Of John III Sobieski's Rule” is dedicated to a regional instance of the conflict between the King's court and an opposition group led by the Pacs. During the years of John III Sobieski's rule, the Pac-influenced Samogitia was one of the places where the opposition to the king's policies was the strongest. The confrontation in that region was bitter enough to provoke clashes and accusations of high treason.

A paper by **Dzmitryj Vičko** “Deputy Dietines Of GDL Of 1699” is dedicated to one of the last political campaigns of the XVII century, the so-called “deputy” or “Candlemas” dietine sessions of 1699 at which judges (deputies) for the Lithuanian Tribunal were elected. The sessions took place under the pressure of tensions between Sapieha supporter groups and republicans.

In an article by **Halina Flikop-Svita** “Muscovite Icons In The Churches Of The Grand Duchy Of Lithuania” the fact of a massive presence of Russian (Muscovite) icons in Uniate churches is explored, the peculiarities of the use of these icons in Uniate environments are studied, several possible explanations of the phenomenon are proposed.

In his article «“A wy, cni goście, gdy się obracacie, w tańcu planety inne wyrażacie...” or an analysis of the epithalamium “Choreae bini solis et lunae” by Philip Bajewski (1645)» **Aleksander Stankiewicz** reviews one of the most interesting panegyric works of the XVII century in terms of its artistic form. It is an epithalamium dedicated to the wedding of Janusz Radziwiłł and Maria Lupu, a daughter of Moldovan gospodar. The poem is titled “Choreae bini solis et lunae”. The scholar uncovers, step by step, the symbolic meaning of the many mysterious engravings which the given poetic work contains.

The issue ends with an article by **Natallia Sliż** about Hajciuniški manor, known for its architectural landmarks, and its owners in XVI—XVII centuries. (“Hajciuniški Manor And Its Owners In XVI—XVII Centuries”) Drawing on a large number of archive documents the researcher traces the lineages of the families who owned Hajciuniški, recreated the appearance of the manor, specifies the dates of the erection of individual buildings, the Lutheran church in particular.