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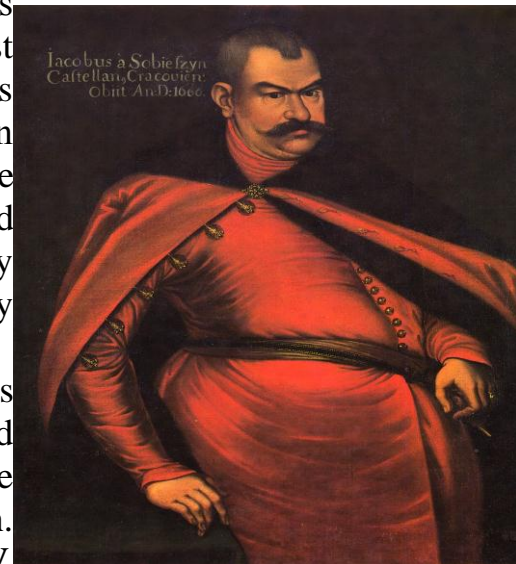
JAKUB SOBIESKI'S DIARY AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE

The objective of my research is France early 17th century. I investigate the diary of Jakub Sobieski. I use such research methods as correlation and comparative analysis.

The diary of Jakub Sobieski is a very interesting source. It is called "Two journeys of Jacob the Sobieski father of King John III committed in European countries in 1607-1613 and 1638." It was under this name that was first published in 1833 in Poznan by the landowner, philanthropist and traveler Edward Raczynski. The most up-to-date publication of this source was made in 1991 by Polish researcher Josef Dlugosz in Wroclaw in Polish. In this edition, the diary is called: "Jakub Sobieski: Traveling in Europe (1607-1613): The Road to Baden (1638)."

Jakub Sobieski was born on May 5, 1590 in the family of the Lubelsk voivode Mark Sobieski and his wife Jadwiga Snopkowska. Probably, he received primary education in his family's house, the leading writer of the sub-Renaissance direction of Polish literature Shimon Szymonovic was engaged in his further education, and, probably, on his initiative he became a student of the Zamoy Academy. Then, on January 8, 1604, he began his studies at the university of Krakow. But already in November 1605 he was again a student in Zamosc, where he remained until the end of 1606. In the spring of 1607 he went to Paris, where he spent four years. For the first two years, with the assistance of Shimonovich's recommendations, he was a private student of the humanist and philologist Isaac de Casobon, and for the next two years he studied at King's College, including under the supervision of poet Frederick Morel and lawyer G. Criton. He read the works of ancient and modern authors, poets, lawyers and historians. An important part of his education was the study of foreign languages (French, Italian and Spanish), the study of French culture and customs.

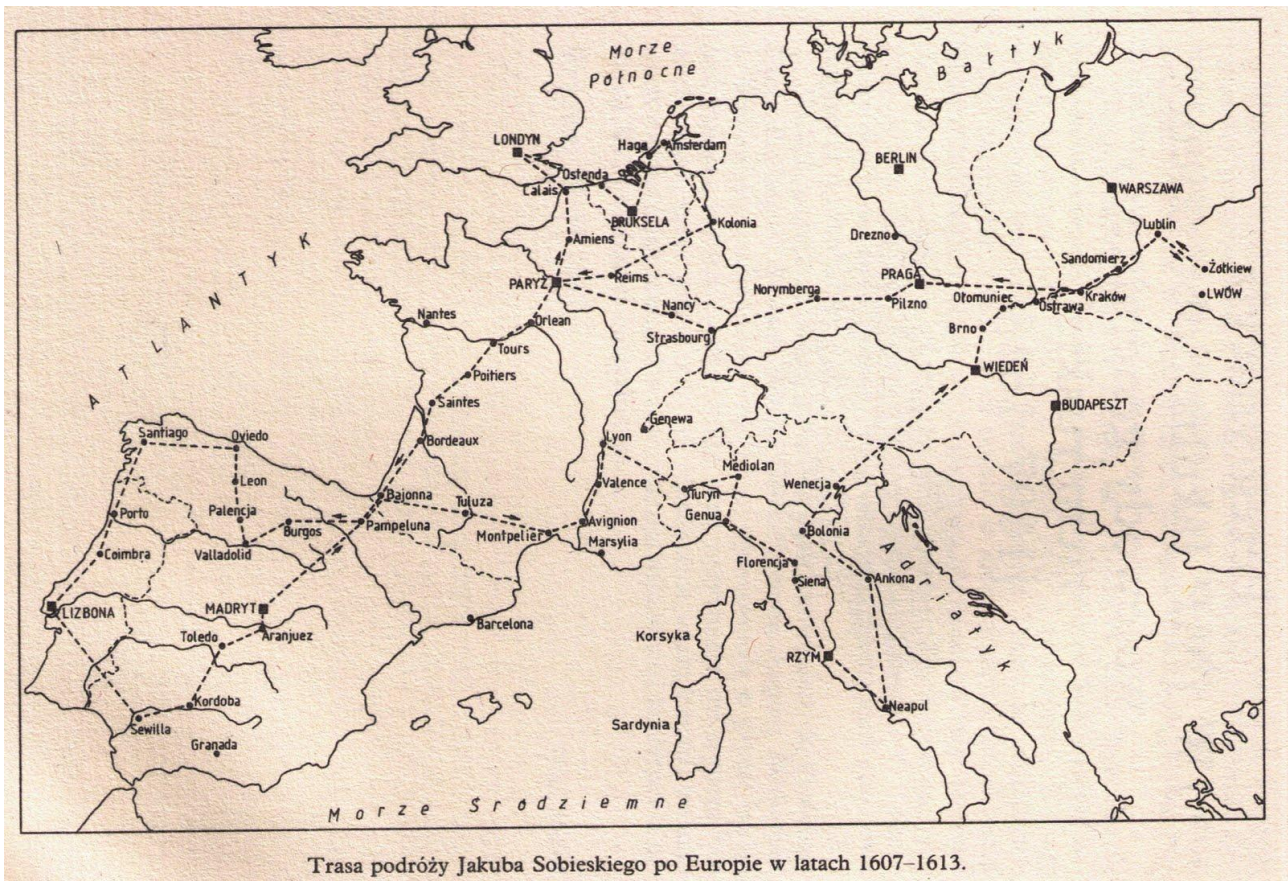
From June to September 1609, at the invitation of his friend, the great marshal of the crown, Sigismund Myszkowski, Sobieski went on a trip to England, the Netherlands and the Rhine region. He visited Rome, Spain. It was received by Pope Paul V, Emperor Matthias I, Jacob I Stuart and his family



(Jakub Sobieski)

the Spanish Governor in the Southern Netherlands, Archduke Albrecht and his wife Isabela, the Netherlands State Halter Maurice of Orange and other personalities.

He did not stay anywhere for long, except for necessity (for example, illness). Sobieski mainly collected general data on the countries visited.



(Travel route of Sobieski)

There is nothing surprising in the fact that most of the diary entries are devoted to various aspects of the life of the French state. Sobieski gives various characteristics to the prominent people of France. The author gives the first such characteristic directly to the king – Henry IV. He writes: "In France, the deep peace of King Henry IV, the great military man, was found in the natural mind and reason of God endowed with God ...". More concise, but no less accurate characteristics are obtained from a young student, the Marquis de



(Henry IV)

Sully, Cardinal de Perron, the head of Parliament Harley, and many others.

The information that Sobieski himself “obtained” can be accurately attributed to the description of the coronation ceremony of the new French queen – Maria Medici on May 12, 1610. The young pan was personally present at this event, as he himself writes for the Poles there was a separate wooden tribune. He reports about the noble people present at the coronation: “Prince de Vendome, de Conti, Perron, Soissons, Guise, de Nevers, describes the procession of noble people participating in the coronation. The clothes crowned: "a wide and long velvet brown mantle covered with ermines, and on this mantle were thick lilies embroidered with gold, a French



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Jakub Sobieski also reflects on the “future” war for which Henry IV was preparing. He writes: "Some thought that the king was going against the Spaniard to Italy, others to the Netherlands, and the third to Germany, wishing to become an emperor."

The third important event that took place in May 1610 is, undoubtedly, the assassination of the French king Henry IV by a “certain Ravailak”. Jakub did not find the act of murder, he only heard a scream, which, at first it seemed to him, was due to the fact that some worker had escaped from the scaffolding, and then it turned out that the king was killed. Sobieski was a spectator of the execution of Rawailak.

After these events, as expected, the burial ceremony of Henry IV followed. Sobieski reports that on June 13 the body was moved from the Louvre to the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin. From the description of everything accompanying, you can find out what is the order of the procession of those present, in what clothes they were: “dressed in moles and funeral hats”, “princes of royal blood in long black dresses”.

Jakub Sobieski writes about Connetable: "his business and duty to command the army, he is, as it was, the supreme hetman, and the first commander of the army," about the Marshals, who "in wars they are like field commanders and military personnel." The governors, who are called Governors in the French manner, their duties: "a court in each province, they ensure every order and security in the border areas, they must report on royal income and expenses, about fortresses if there are any in the province, and about staffing." He writes about court posts, including: “Chief Waiter”, “Master of the Chamber” or chamberlain, “Grandmaster of the Ceremonies of France” or coronet, “Grand Square” or shield bearer, etc.

In general, the notes of the student, Jakub Sobieski, represent an interesting source on the arrangement of the royal court of the times of Henry IV. The author fully describes the various aspects of the kingdom, trying to be unbiased, approaching with maximum objectivity to the description of everything that the young pan touched in his description and understanding.