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Mobilization Activities in the Voivodeships of the Lesser Poland Province in the Summer of 1675

Działania mobilizacyjne województw prowincji małopolskiej w lecie 1675 r.

ABSTRACT

At the beginning of July 1675, John III Sobieski issued a proclamation regarding the second call to arms for a mass mobilization, which ordered the nobility in the Crown to start preparations for a military campaign. The voivodeships from the western and northern Crown were obliged to take measures only for a prospective military expedition of the commoners (*pospolitacy*), which was to take place after the announcement about the third call to arms (*wici*). In turn, men from the south-eastern voivodeships were to gather in the local camps and fight off the attacks of the marauding Tartars or strengthen the garrisons of the local cities. The noblemen from the areas most endangered by the invasion of the Turkish and Tartar forces took measures of mobilising nature. Initially, they were gather-

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ing at the expedition councils (*sejmiki ekspedycyjne*) and then they were making inspections during the enlistments. Toward the end of July, these activities were continued by the nobility from the Land of Przemyśl, Sanok, Drohiczyn, and from the Voivodeship of Lublin. At the beginning of August, mobilization was announced for the Land of Chełm, County of Biecz, and Voivodeship of Sandomierz. John III managed to stop the invaders near Lviv and gave up on sending the last call to arms. Due to this decision, the commoners from the voivodeships situated in the province of the Lesser Poland did not take part in the military operations.

Key words: mobilization, call to arms, mass mobilization, general levy, Lesser Poland province, John III Sobieski

STRESZCZENIE

Na początku lipca 1675 r. Jan III Sobieski wydał uniwersały zawierające drugie wici na pospolite ruszenie, które nakazywały szlachcie koronnej rozpoczęcie przygotowań do wyprawy. Województwa z zachodniej i północnej Korony zostały zobligowane do podjęcia jedynie przygotowań do ewentualnej ekspedycji pospolitaków, która miała nastąpić po ogłoszeniu trzecich wici. Natomiast województwa południowo-wschodnie miały zgromadzić się w lokalnych obozach i odpierać ataki grasujących Tatarów lub wzmocnić załogi tamtejszych miast. Szlachta z tych terenów, które były najbardziej zagrożone najazdem wojsk tureckich i tatarskich, podejmowała działania o charakterze mobilizacyjnym. Zbierała się najpierw na sejmikach ekspedycyjnych, a następnie dokonywała przeglądów podczas popisów. Pod koniec lipca takie czynności podjęła szlachta z ziem: przemyskiej, sanockiej i drohiczyńskiej oraz z województwa lubelskiego. Na początku sierpnia mobilizację ogłosiła ziemia chełmska, powiat biecki i województwo bełskie, a w połowie tego miesiąca ziemia bielska i województwo sandomierskie. Jan III zdołał jednak zatrzymać najeźdźców pod Lwowem i zrezygnował z wydania ostatnich wici. Dzięki temu pospoli-tacy z województw należących do prowincji małopolskiej nie brali udziału w działaniach wojennych.

Słowa kluczowe: mobilizacja, wici, pospolite ruszenie, prowincja małopolska, Jan III Sobieski

The Polish-Ottoman war (1672–1676) has been waiting for a long time to be studied by a Polish historian, and it was not until 2009 when a work by Marek Wagner was published¹. The author focused on the activities of the regular Polish-Lithuanian army units which took part in the conflict, and he only briefly referred to the measures taken by the Crown's nobility during the military campaign implemented at the time. This approach to the abovementioned issue resulted from the fact that the Crown's mass mobilization (general levy, *expeditio generalis*, *pospolite ruszenie*) constituted only a specific type of reserves for the regular army and it participated in

¹ M. Wagner, *Wojna polsko-turecka w latach 1672–1676*, t. 1–2, Zabrze 2009.

the defensive activities carried out against the invaders only to a small extent. Two other scholars, Jarosław Stolicki² and Leszek Wierzbicki³ approached the latter topic with more details. However, there is still no thorough discussion on this issue, which should take into consideration all the lands and voivodeships in the Crown.

It should be mentioned briefly that throughout the war with the Ottoman Empire, which started in 1672, the Crown's nobility was not actively engaged in the battles against the Turks and their allies. In the first year of the war, in 1672, the mass mobilization gathered near Gołab, but was able to move closer only to Lublin, and ended its inglorious expedition there. In 1673, the pacification parliament (*sejm pacyfikacyjny*) adopted a double call to arms for the mass mobilization but it did not decide to enlist the commoners (*pospolitak*) to fight against the Ottoman army. One year later, in 1674, John III issued the last call to arms for the mass mobilization but shortly after the local mobilization council had been held, he decided to suspend the commoners' expedition. Nevertheless, during the next war campaign, it was decided the nobility should be put on high military alert once again.

Year 1675 was the fourth installment of the war with the Sultan, Mehmed IV, who once again, just like three years earlier, attacked the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth with full force. Facing such a serious threat to the country from the enemy who approached Lviv, John III Sobieski issued proclamations for the Crown's territories and voivodeships. The royal chancellery issued the relevant documents in the Castle of Jaworów on 8 July 1675. At the very beginning, the monarch reminded that „before the sixth Sunday, we wanted to have the call to arms issued via our proclamations”, and he informed about the approaching troops of the Turks and Tartars⁴. After he had announced another call to arms for the mass mobilization, he instructed the noblemen to immediately „avert the enemy's anger and speed to join as quickly as possible the local castellans in their counties (*powiaty*) and the voivodes in their voivodeships, by protecting fortresses in their voivodeships, territories, and counties, if opportunity allows, and then, facing the raids, to keep an eye on the enemies and not

² J. Stolicki, *Wobec wolności i króla. Działalność polityczna szlachty ruskiej, ukraińskiej i wołyńskiej w latach 1673–1683*, Kraków 2007.

³ L.A. Wierzbicki, *Pospolite ruszenie w Polsce w drugiej połowie XVII wieku. Ostatnie wyprawy z lat 1670–1672*, Lublin 2011.

⁴ The proclamation announcing the first call to arms was not found despite a thorough examination of a few municipal volumes from the areas of the following voivodeships: Lublin, Ruthenia, Bełz, and Volhynia. The proclamation was also not included in the published documents of the local councils.

to let them devastate the country and enslave the Christian souls". At the same time, the monarch called for the „voivodeships and counties situated beyond the Vistula River, to be ready for the third proclamation as if for the third call to arms, and to join his side if necessary"⁵.

The final statement of the royal proclamation indicated that in the fight against the invaders, John III clearly wanted to use the so-called „pre-Vistula" voivodeships, i.e. almost all those that were part of the Lesser Poland. In the monarch's mind, the fights of more local scope were to be joined only by the commoners from the Crown's south-eastern territories which were most threatened by the Turkish-Tartar invasion. However, the King could not call for the mass mobilization against the „sine divisione belli" principle, and therefore he issued the proclamations for all the Crown's voivodeships.

It should be noted that this step reflected the solution used by John Casimir in 1667 during the Podhajce campaign. John III Sobieski, who had been the commander of the Crown's troops as the Field Hetman of the Crown at the time, decided to use the experience from the past eight years and he applied similar tactics in the summer of 1675. He had no intention of bringing the mass mobilization from the south-eastern Crown to the camp of supplemental units (*wojsko komputowe*), but to use it as auxiliary detachments in the fight against the Tartar hordes. The commoners were to strengthen primarily the garrisons of the most important fortresses situated in the area⁶.

In the second half of July, and in line with the King's recommendations, senators and high-rank land officials set the dates for the nobility to gather in places where the local councils (*sejmiki*) were usually held. Generally, the landlords would start preparations to the expedition of the mass mobilization only after the third, and last, call to arms but in the summer of 1675 this decision had been made earlier. Due to the earlier mobilization, the voivodeships beyond the Vistula River were to be ready to fight and move to the place designated by the monarch after the issuing of the proclamations which announced the third call to arms.

The first local councils of a mobilization nature took place toward the end of July 1675, although the majority of such gatherings came through only in August. These activities were not joined by exiles from the Voivode-

⁵ Proclamation of John III, Jaworów 8 July 1675. *Materiały do dziejów wojny polsko-tureckiej 1672–1676*, wyd. J. Woliński, „Studia i Materiały do Historii Wojskowości" 1969, 15, 1, s. 282.

⁶ L.A. Wierzbicki, *Pospolite*, s. 287–288.

ship of Podolia, Bratslav, Kiev, and Chernihiv because, as deportees, they were exempted from the obligation to participate in the mass mobilization.

The Ruthenian Voivodeship nobility, which was most endangered by the invasion of the Turkish and Tartar army, was the first to take these measures. It should be emphasised that the Ruthenian landowners did not gather at the joint session in Wisznia, where the local councils of the three surrounding areas were usually taking place, but they made their decisions separately.

The nobility from the Land of Przemyśl gathered in the city on 29 July 1675. Being aware of the threat from Turkey, the members of this meeting gave assurances that they would come to „the honour of the holy Catholic faith defensionis sacrorum, tum et pignorum nostrorum by the side of His Majesty, to protect their provinces”. Then, it was decided that after the adoption of the resolution, a general meeting should take place on the same day near Przemyśl, „during which modo militari and in full gear, whoever claims to be a nobleman, [...] and each of us will promise to come to this gathering sub poenis de expeditione bellica sancitis with the detachments ex facultatibus iuxta constitutionem anni 1621 et anni 165[5]”. In turn, people exempted from personal participation in the mass mobilization were expected to provide „solid detachments”, similarly to the surrounding cities „which belonged to this expedition”. Taking into account the strategic significance of Przemyśl, Walenty Fredro was appointed the city’s commander who was to cooperate with the Castellan of Lvov, Andrzej Maksymilian Fredro, and to take care of security and order. For this purpose, he was given „people who were ready, whomever we can have ad praesens, [...] while we also allow the commander to start the second call to arms”⁷.

On the same day, July 29, the noblemen from the neighbouring Land of Sanok, who gathered after the proclamation had been issued by the local chamberlain, Stefan Bala, also held a session. People who gathered at the meeting in Sanok also complied with the royal proclamation and chose the officials (*oficjaliści*) for the mass mobilization. Jerzy Wandalin Mniszech, Prefect (*starosta*) of Sanok, was appointed a *duktor*, i.e. a colonel, and Andrzej Dubrawski was elected a captain. The landowners of Sanok also set a date for the enlistment which was to take place one week later near Sa-

⁷ *Lauda sejmikowe*, t. 3, *Lauda wiszeńskie 1673–1732 r.*, oprac. A. Prochaska, Lwów 1914 (*Akta grodzkie i ziemskie z czasów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z archiwum tak zwanego bernardyńskiego we Lwowie*, t. 22, Lwów 1914) [dalej: *LS*], s. 27–30; J. Stolicki, *op. cit.*, s. 99.

nok, ordering everyone to arrive there „in the best order and readiness for the mass mobilization”⁸.

As promised, the Sanok nobility arrived again in Sanok on 5 August 1675 but not in great numbers because, as stated in the resolution, „the majority of our brothers could not come”. For this reason, another date for the meeting in Sanok was scheduled for 10 August, threatening severe punishments to those who would not arrive. At the same time, it was emphasized that after the commoners arrivals, „none of them should be allowed to return home, unless with the permission of the colonel, to whom we give the authority for a short time”. Due to the disrepair of the city of Sanok, „with the collapsing gates which the residents cannot save at their own expense”, a decision was made to allocate part of the tax money (*czopowe*) to „rebuild the gate from the side of the River San”. During the meeting, two people were also selected as envoys to John III, who, on the one hand, was to pass the information on undertaking suitable preparations for the expeditions of the mass mobilization and, on the other hand, to complain about destruction made on their land „by the constant marching of soldiers”⁹.

On the same day, July 29, a local council meeting of the Lublin Voivodeship took place, which was convened by the Crown’s pantler and Prefect of Parczew, Jan Karol Daniłowicz. The landowners present in Lublin complied with the royal proclamation and pledged to „gather immediately, and while standing on the strongholds, keep a keen eye on the enemy’s tchambouls, and wait for His Majesty’s orders and third call to arms”. As a result, the date for the enlistment was scheduled for 5 August but the election of the officials for the mass mobilization was withheld. „Director and captains” were to be elected only during the inspection of the commoners, where the local senators were expected to come, and then a „good order in accordance with the legal acts *de expeditione bellica* was to take place”, together with „time and place of the enlistment”. Due to the fact that the Land of Łuków organized its mass mobilization as a field military unit (*wyprawa łanowa*), Kazimierz Widlica Domaszewski, the Prefect of Łuków, was appointed the captain of this unit. In the Counties of Lublin and Urzędów, the nobility was obliged to join the expedition, and people exempted from their personal engagement were required to provide „good” detachments. In addition, the commoners were to receive support from the residents of Lublin and the surrounding villages, which were

⁸ LS, s. 30; J. Stolicki, *op. cit.*, s. 99.

⁹ LS, s. 31–32; J. Stolicki, *op. cit.*, s. 99.

ordered to raise a specific number of menials. Waclaw Rozwadowski, the pantler of Łuków, was a captain of this military group¹⁰.

The commoners' enlistment took place on 6 August and two captains were appointed on that day. The task was entrusted to Szymon Kawiecki, ensign of Nowogród, and Waclaw Stoiński, Vice-voivode of Kiev. In addition, the residents of Lublin scheduled a new date for a meeting for 14 August¹¹. The Land of Drohiczyn, the first one in the hierarchy of territories in the Podlaskie Voivodeship, held a meeting after the announcement of the local castellan, Stanisław Karol Łużecki. An act written down on 30 July 1675 included words of praise for the monarch's achievements, who was effectively defending the country „with scarce troops” against the invaders. The local noblemen gathered in Drohiczyn complied with the king's proclamation and, „in such a heavy onslaught of the enemies of the Holy Cross” they agreed to participate in the mass mobilization with a field military unit, similarly to the Land of Łuków. The local officials were to take part in the expedition personally, and the remaining landowners were obliged to provide „one soldier per twenty voloks, [...] with a horse, suitably equipped for the war, with a pair of pistols and a Cossack spear”. Stanisław Krasowski, a cupbearer of Drohiczyn, and Jakub Chalecki were appointed captains who came under the authority of the castellan of Podlasie, S.K. Łużecki. The enlistment for the armed men for this expedition was scheduled for 17 August near Próchenka, summoning „to this place the fellow residents of the Land of Bielsk Podlaski as well as the Land of Mielnik”. The residents of Drohiczyn, similarly to the residents of Sanok, sent a delegation to John III to inform him about the action taken and, at the same time, to complain about the „regiments and supplemental units waking across” their land¹².

On 1 August 1675, another local council of the Land of Chełm was convened by the local ensign, Jan Karol Romanowski. Seeing „the power of the Ottoman Porte approaching the entire Fatherland”, the residents of Chełm started making preliminary preparations for the expedition of the mass mobilization and they appointed the abovementioned official a colonel (*duktor*). He was going to supervise the enlistment near Krasnystaw

¹⁰ Biblioteka Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu [dalej: BO], sygn. 217, k. 365–366; W. Sadowski, *Państwo i władca w oczach szlachty. Postawy polityczne obywateli województwa lubelskiego za panowania Michała Korybuta Wiśniowieckiego i Jana III Sobieskiego*, Lublin–Radzyń Podlaski 2008, s. 124.

¹¹ Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie [dalej: BPAU-PAN], sygn. 1070, k. 730v.

¹² Archiwum Państwowe w Lublinie [dalej: APL], Archiwum Woronieckich z Huszlewa, sygn. 548, s. 1–3.

on 6 August, and then a new method of a „further draft” was meant to be established. In addition to the duktor, Marcján Borzęcki, the Kiev chief of national guard, was also appointed „for the expedition” as its marshall. Due to the planned expedition, the residents of the local cities and towns were ordered to support the commoners by providing canons and ammunition. Moreover, it was decided that field military units would be established, ordering them to have „one cavalryman from every feoffs and one infantry soldier from every five feoffs” ready to serve. The nobility at the local council in Chełm also decided to send envoys to the neighbouring voivodeships, of Lublin and Bełz, „propter conferentiam integritatis et conservationis of Our Dear Fatherland and territories, and counties, and the further progress”¹³. The council also elected an envoy to send to John III. The deputy was to inform the King on the adopted resolutions and to ensure that the residents of Chełm were ready for the expedition, and also to ask the monarch to „make them aware” of any upcoming military activities¹⁴.

As announced, the noblemen of Chełm gathered on 6 August for the enlistment and, after the levy, they organised the local council in Krasnystaw. The council confirmed the previous resolutions regarding the mass mobilizations and they decided to wait for the return of the envoy sent to the monarch and for the activities of the neighbouring voivodeships. On 12 Augusts, another meeting took place in Krasnystaw, during which the residents of Chełm read the King’s response. John III ordered them to stay in the local camp and wait for his instructions. For this reason, the Chełm commoners declared that they would stay where they were and consult the noblemen from the Voivodeship of Lublin¹⁵.

The neighbouring Voivodeship of Bełz gathered for the local session after the announcement made by the castellan of Lubaczów, Wiktoryn Stadnicki. The first meeting of the local nobility took place there toward the end of July 1675, which scheduled a date for the enlistment near Bełz for 3 August. However, not many commoners from Bełz arrived on that day, being „unable to make any sufficient order between themselves”. In this situation, another general enlistment was scheduled for 19 August near Bełz. In addition, Stadnicki, who was appointed a colonel, was obliged to „get together with other voivodeships and His Majesty the King, and if the urgent need arises, to make other voivodeships stand by His Majesty the

¹³ APL, Księgi Grodzkie Chełmskie RMO, ks. 93, s. 1306–1314; J. Stolicki, *op. cit.*, s. 96–97; R. Kozyrski, *Sejmik szlachecki ziemi chełmskiej 1648–1717*, Lublin 2006, s. 274.

¹⁴ Biblioteka Narodowa w Warszawie, Biblioteka Ordynacji Zamojskiej [dalej: BN BOZ], sygn. 1809, k. 738–738v.

¹⁵ BN BOZ, sygn. 1809, k. 740; J. Stolicki, *op. cit.*, s. 97.

King's side, and to inform us by his proclamation and to summon before the scheduled time"¹⁶.

On 19 August, the annual enlistment took place near Bełz, where only 120 commoners arrived¹⁷. It is worth mentioning that in the previous years the registers listed almost 500 people from this one voivodeship¹⁸. During the next expedition council, the mass mobilization's officials were selected. Apart from the rank of the colonel, W. Stadnicki, the castellan of Lubaczów, was also appointed a captain of the Bełz County, to whom captains of three other counties had to report. The commoners of Horodło were to be commanded by Stanisław Podhorecki; of Busk, Jerzy Bobrowski; and of Grabowiec, Jan Drużbicz. Stadnicki was also sent as a deputy to John III to confirm „the readiness [...] and willingness” of the entire voivodeship to take part in the mass mobilization, and he was obliged to „make the conference with His Majesty de mente”¹⁹.

Simultaneously, preparations for the mass mobilization were also made by the Voivodeship of Cracow. The local noblemen were summoned to take relevant measures by the voivode of Cracow, Aleksander Lubomirski, who complied with the King's proclamation and made diversification in the means of mobilising individual counties. He summoned the landlords from the Counties of Sącz and Czychów to arrive near Sącz, and from the County of Biecz, near Biecz, suggesting them to „stand on their fortresses and keep an eye on the enemy's forces and [take care] of their counties' safety”. In the meantime, the remaining four counties situated beyond the Vistula River were to start relevant preparations and, staying in the borders of their territories, wait for the third, and last, call to arms²⁰.

The preserved sources inform us that Lubomirski's proclamation was complied with by the noblemen of the Biecz County, who gathered on 8 August near Biecz, and then held a session in the city. Jędrzej Kuropatnicki was appointed the commoners' duktora and then „a place for our next meeting between Trzcinica and Przysieki [was scheduled] for 19 August”. The council also made a decision of their intentions to strengthen Biecz,

¹⁶ BO, sygn. 15964, t. II, vol. I, s. 29; J. Stoliccki, *op. cit.*, s. 96.

¹⁷ BO, sygn. 15964, t. II, vol. I, s. 33–35.

¹⁸ L.A. Wierzbicki, *Szlachta powiatu horodelskiego w szeregach pospolitego ruszenia województwa bełskiego w drugiej połowie XVII wieku*, „Biblioteka Epoki Nowożytnej” 2016, 5, s. 379, 381–382.

¹⁹ BO, sygn. 15964, t. II, vol. I, s. 31; J. Stoliccki, *op. cit.*, s. 96, gives an erroneous name to Stadnicki (Zygmunt, instead of Wiktoryn).

²⁰ *Akta sejmikowe województwa krakowskiego*, t. 4, 1674–1680, wyd. A. Przyboś, Wrocław–Kraków 1963, s. 20.

to where „several county infantrymen”, under the command of Stanisław Kociszowski, were to be transferred²¹.

The Land of Bielsk, as part of the Voivodeship of Podlasie, made a decision about the mass mobilization only on 13 August 1675. There were probably some limited assemblies and it can be assumed that they were postponed for two weeks because the local council of the Land of Drohiczyń gathered on 30 July. The residents of Bielsk, whose mass mobilization was in the form of field military units, appointed their officials, who were to command the cavalry (horse banners). Mikołaj Skaszewski, ensign of Bielsk, was chosen the colonel and Gabriel Kurzeniecki, ensign of Parnawa, held the office of captain. Marcin Błędowski, the treasurer of Zakroczym, was, in turn, appointed the infantry banner captain. In addition, seven people were appointed in Brańsk, who were to take care of the homeland security, and who were commanded by Józef Karp, the chamberlain of Bielsk, and two „ad iudicia expeditionis bellicae deputies”, i.e. the military judges²².

At the time when the local mobilizing councils and commoners' enlistment were taking place, the Archbishop of Gniezno, Andrzej Olszowski, following the advice of the Grand Chancellor of the Crown, Jan Leszczyński, and in agreement with the senators staying in Warsaw, decided to dispatch proclamations to the Crown's territories and voivodeships. The Primate expressed his concern about the Turks' siege of the camp with the Polish troops and the King, and on 7 August, he announced the third call to arms for the mass mobilization. The proclamations he issued scheduled „meetings in the usual places” for the nobility, which were to take place on 20–21 August. Then he indicated „the general place for the mass mobilization from the Vistula River, via the usual, most common route, to Lublin”, where the King's further instructions were to be awaited²³.

It should be noted that this step was counteracted by the monarch who, while still near Lviv, sent a reply to Olszowski on 16 August. He thanked him for his concern for the country's safety but he also ordered him to turn the noblemen back to their homes since there was still no need for the mass

²¹ *Ibidem*, s. 20–21.

²² Archiwum Narodowe w Krakowie, Zbiór Zygmunta Glogera, sygn. 16, s. 195–197.

²³ Biblioteka Muzeum Narodowego im. Czartoryskich w Krakowie [dalej: BCz], sygn. 173, s. 445–448; *Akta sejmikowe województw poznańskiego i kaliskiego. Lata 1668–1675*, wyd. M. Zwierzykowski, R. Kołodziej, A. Kamiński, Poznań 2018, s. 545–547; L.A. Wierzbicki, *Pospolite*, s. 289.

mobilization. John III also made no secret of the fact that he was in need of „financial reinforcements” and not of a crowd of unruly commoners²⁴.

Only after Primate Olszowski had issued the proclamation announcing the third call to arms, the Voivodeship of Sandomierz took measures to get ready for the expedition. During the local mobilizing council, in Opatów on 21 August 1675, some of the officials of the mass mobilization were appointed because only two counties were more numerously represented by the nobility. The local prefect, Piotr Kochanowski, was appointed the duktor of the County of Radom, and the masters of the royal hunt, Marcin Chomentowski and Mikołaj Pękoślowski, were appointed captains. In turn, the County of Pilzno entrusted the duktor’s position to Adam Gliński, the master of the pantry, and the captain’s position to Jakub Rojowski, the cupbearer of Dobrzyń. „Special enlistments in the counties” were also scheduled for 2 September²⁵. The residents of Sandomierz also dispatched envoys to John III, who were to inform him about the „readiness” of the local nobility and, at the same time, to obtain an unambiguous declaration regarding the commoners’ expedition. For this reason, the „entire enlistment for the entire voivodeship [was postponed] until the instructions by His Majesty the King’s”. Additionally, a complaint was made against „the banners and supplemental troops”, asking the monarch to „summon these marauding people from the lands beyond the Vistula to the camp with His Majesty’s strictest decrees”²⁶.

Unfortunately, we have no information on the mobilizing activities in the Voivodeship of Volhynia and the Land of Halych. However, it can be assumed that the local nobility did not meet at the enlistments but instead gathered in the surrounding fortresses.

In the summer of 1675, the deputies who were dispatched from the mobilizing councils and the meetings, which had taken place during the enlistments, reached the King who was still near Lviv. Wespazjan Sienicki, the deputy judge of Busko, mentioned in one of his letters the attitude of the nobility from the Lesser Poland’s province. He suspected that „this

²⁴ BCz, sygn. 3487, s. 467–468; L. A. Wierzbicki, *Pospolite*, s. 289; J. Stolicki, *op. cit.*, s. 95–96.

²⁵ BPAU-PAN, sygn. 8338, k. 516–518; A. Biedrzycka, *Sprawy wojskowe na sejmiku sandomierskim w czasach Jana III Sobieskiego*, w: *Z życia politycznego szlachty i ziemiaństwa między Wisłą a Pilicą w XVI–XX wieku. Studia*, red. J. Gapys, M. Nowak, J. Pielas, Kielce 2017, s. 90–91.

²⁶ BN BOZ, sygn. 1809, k. 741–742; L.A. Wierzbicki, *Poselstwa od szlachty województwa sandomierskiego do Michała Korybuta i Jana III (1670–1693)*, w: *Z życia*, s. 81.

expedition will not take place because His Majesty the King thanked them for their readiness and ordered to wait for the third call to arms, just like in the Voivodeships of Lublin and Bełz, and the Land of Chełm, where people were standing already *in armis*, and sent their deputies to serve by the King's side"²⁷.

Similar statements can be found also in the King's replies from that period. The landlords of Chełm received an order to „wait together for further instructions from His Majesty the King"²⁸. In turn, the deputies from the Land of Sanok received information that „His Majesty the King sees no need to convocare to arms the voivodeships situated further away. For those closer voivodeships, he wishes to keep the right to sine divisione belli, non expedit any further, but it would be tutius to stay together for the honor of the borders and for adding trepidation to the enemy's actions"²⁹. On the other hand, the reply to the Voivodeship of Sandomierz included an assurance that „the abovementioned people can trust that just as His Majesty the King monuit de periculis with the first and second call to arms, He would also have arranged the third conscription had He considered it an inevitable necessity"³⁰.

Ultimately, John III decided not to call a mass mobilization, despite a great threat to the country from the Turks and Tartars. This decision stemmed from the fact that the regular Polish-Lithuanian troops managed to defeat the Tartars near Lesienice, near Lviv, on 24 August, and then forced the Turks to cease the siege of Terebovlia³¹. Thus, similarly to the situation one year earlier, the monarch decided not to use the commoners to fight against the invaders. In turn, he assigned tasks to the noblemen from the voivodeships situated „before the Vistula River”, which they were able to complete.

However, it should be noted that the monarch did not reject entirely the possibility to call for the mass mobilization. For two copies of the King's draft of a proclamation written in the camp near Lviv on 30 August 1675 was found, in which the third call to arms for the mass mobilization was announced. The monarch planned to inform his subjects that „we have endured the furious attack as long as one humanitus could [...] of the entire

²⁷ Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych w Warszawie [dalej: AGAD], Archiwum Radziwiłłów, dz. V, sygn. 14288, cz. I, s. 179–182.

²⁸ BN BOZ, sygn. 1809, k. 740.

²⁹ LS, s. 32; L.A. Wierzbicki, *Pospolite*, s. 288–289; J. Stolicki, *op. cit.*, s. 99.

³⁰ L'vivs'ka natsional'na naukova biblioteka Ukrainy imeni V.Stefanyka, fond 4, sprawa 318, s. 125–126; A. Biedrzycka, *op. cit.*, s. 91.

³¹ M. Wagner, *op. cit.*, t. 2, s. 176–197; Z. Wójcik, *Jan Sobieski 1629–1696*, Warszawa 1994, s. 246–247.

Turkish power with the Crimean khan and all the sultans joint together with the Tartars, greatest than ever, so that even the emperor [with] his court could not have a larger power prepared". Then he admitted that in the given situation „with an austere regret, whether We want it or not, We have to go ad hoc arcanum status and move the last [...] forces of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth against the enemy [...]. Thus, We have ordered the third call to arms, through which de inevitabili periculo monemus all the people; therefore, We earnestly demand [...] that every man who considers himself a noblemen and holds any lands or royal estates [...] to provide your kindness and loyalty by dispatching detachments and immediately mount your horses"³². Ultimately, the proclamation was not signed by the King and was never sent to municipal offices (*urzędy grodzkie*) in the Crown.

After John III had announced the second call to arms for the mass mobilization at the beginning of July 1675, the Crown nobility started to make arrangements for the expedition. In line with the King's instructions, the voivodeships of the western and northern Crown („beyond the Vistula River") were obliged to make preliminary arrangements for the commoners' potential expedition which was to take place after the third call to arms had been announced. On the other hand, the south-eastern voivodeships („before the Vistula River") were to gather in the local camps and fight off the attacks of the marauding Tartars or strengthen the garrisons of the local cities. The nobility from these areas, the most endangered by the enemy, took measures to enlist soldiers and awaited further development of the situation. Toward the end of July, such measures were taken by the nobility of Przemyśl, Sanok, Lublin and Drohiczyń; at the beginning of August, the nobility of Chełm, Bełż, and Biecz; and in the middle of August, the nobility of Bielsko and Sandomierz. Fortunately for the landowners of these areas, the monarch, along his soldiers, stopped the Turkish-Tartar forces and did not have to announce the last call to arms. Due to these circumstances, the commoners from the voivodeships situated in the Lesser Poland province could stop the mobilization action in the summer of 1675.

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³² AGAD, Archiwum Zamoyskich, sygn. 3053, s. 225 i 226–227.

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