

The last issue of “ARCHE” journal of 2014 celebrates the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Orsha.

The issue opens with an article by **Hienadz Sahanovič** “Contested Interpretations of the Battle of Orsha in 1514 in Belarusian and Russian Lieux de Mémoire.”

Under the header “In Advance Of The Great Battle” articles by several scholars are published:

a study by **Krzysztof Kwiatkowski** “The Battle At Vedrosha River of July 14th, 1500, military and political background, layout and course of battle, results and significance for the 1500 campaign at large”; an article by **Gediminas Lesmaitis**, a historian from the Institute of History of Lithuanian Academy of Sciences “From Vedrosha To Orsha. Developments In Grand Duchy's Army Recruitment”; a study by a Belarusian historian **Uladzimir Kananovič** “Reconstruction Of The Battle Of Kletsk Of 1506”; another text by **Krzysztof Kwiatkowski** “Muscovite-Lithuanian War Of 1507—1508. Military aspects”; a work by **Konrad Bobiatyński**, a historian at the University of Warsaw “Fortresses Along Dnieper In The Defense Of The Eastern Border Of The Grand Duchy Of Lithuania In 16th — Early 17th Centuries”; an analysis by a historian from Poland **Marek Plewczyński** “Anti-Muscovite coalitions of Jagiellons in the 16th century”; a study by a professor of the University of Warsaw **Mirosław Nagielski** “The Rivalry Between Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth And Muscovy Over Domination In Central An Eastern Europe In 16th—17th Centuries.”

Under the header “Reconstrucing The Great Battle: Iconography” we publish studies by:

a Polish scholar **Zdzisław Żygulski (junior)** “Battle of Orsha — an analysis of the structure of the homonymous painting”; a Ukrainian scholar **Volodymyr Hucul** “The Battle of Orsha — court propaganda or chivalric epic?”; a history professor at Kielce University **Aleksander Boldyrew** “The Painting «Battle Of Orsha» And An Inquiry Into Its Suitability For Being A Source Of Information About The History Of Weaponry. Some Notes On The Historiography Of The Legendary Canvas.”

Under the header “Reconstrucing The Great Battle: Narratives” we publish articles by a Minsk historian **Alaksandar Kazakoŭ** “NATIVE sources on the Battle of Orsha of 1514 in Latin”; a work by a profes-

sor at Vilnius University **Mintautas Čiurinskas** “War And Culture In The Grand Duchy Of Lithuania: the case of 1514.”

Under the header “Reconstructing The Great Battle: Troops And Weaponry” we publish works by:

Viktar Jakubaŭ of Polotsk University “The Development of Mercenary Troops in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania”; a review by **Krzysztof Kwiatkowski** “On Military Organization in Poland, Lithuania, and Muscovy in early 16th century” (On the margins of: Drózdź Piotr. Orsza 1514. Seria: «Historyczne bitwy». Warszawa: Bellona, 2000. 224 s.)

Under the heading «The Protagonists Of The Great Battle» we publish works by:

a British-Lithuanian historian **Stephen Rowell** “Nolite confidere in principibus: Mikhail Glinzky, Sigismund the Old and the Council of Lords”; an article by a historian from Lviv University **Leontiy Voytovych** “Prince Konstanty Iwanowicz Ostrogski As A Military Leader”; a text by a professor at Kyiv University **Vasyl Ulyanovski** “Illia, the «forgotten» elder son of the great Hetman of Lithuania Konstanty Ostrogski: from triumph to tragedy.”

Under the header “The Prisoners Of The Great Battle” we publish articles by:

a professor at Warsaw University **Hieronim Grala** “War prisoners of Orsha: between the Jagiellon «propaganda of success» and Muscovy state interests (1514—1522)”; a work by a Russian historian **Konstantin Erusalimskiy** “Prisoners of the Great Battle: captivity or emigration?”

The issue ends with publications under the header “Echoes Of The Great Battle” by:

Mintautas Čiurinskas “The propaganda of Orsha Victory (1514) in Europe: sources review, literary and cultural aspects”; an article by **Uladzimir Kananovič** “«Eulogy of Prince Konstanty Ostrogski» as a source for the study of the identity of Orthodox elite of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in early 16 century.”