

UDC 94(477.83)“15”

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24919/3083-6158.17/59.2>

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To cite this article: Smutok, I., & Smutok, L. (2025). Ruthenian noble families of the Stryi district of the Przemysl land in the sixteenth century. *Ukrainski istorychni studii – Ukrainian Historical Studies*, 17(59). 18–24. doi: <https://doi.org/10.24919/3083-6158.17/59.2> [in English]

RUTHENIAN NOBLE FAMILIES OF THE STRYI DISTRICT OF THE PRZEMYSŁ LAND IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Summary. *The purpose of the study is to comprehensively characterize the noble community of the orthodox faith of Stryi district in the XVI century through the prism of demographic, property, and geographical factors. Trace its evolution and differences from rest of noble society. The methodology of the study is based on the principles of historicism and methods of microhistory research, prosopography, genealogical studies, social history. Scientific novelty.* *The personal (family) composition, property, demographic status, and geographic distribution of the Orthodox nobility of Stryi district are analyzed. On the basis of comparative methods, the socio-cultural difference of the Orthodox nobility of Stryi from the rest of the nobility of the Roman Catholic faith has been proven. Conclusions.* *The population of the Stryi district did not differ from the neighboring regions in terms of the structure of land tenure and social stratification. Here church, royal, and noble land ownership were equally present. Among the owners we can find both wealthy families of Polish and Ruthenian origin and people from local szlachta families. The latter were represented by such families as the Lubenetski, Klodnytski, Semyhynivski, Bratkivski, Krushelnytski, Pidhorodetski, Korchynski, and Skolski. All of them used the Sas coat of arms. The early history of these families is closely connected with the so-called “Wallachian colonization” of the Carpathians. Representatives of these families were representatives of ordinary szlachta and did not manage to achieve significant success and take a significant place among the rest of the Przemyśl nobility. The family’s property was limited to one or more villages, more often – to shares in two, four, or six villages located close to each other. Marriages were concluded with representatives of families of similar status. During the XVI century, there was a steady demographic growth among them. The material situation of the orthodox nobility was insignificant. She ran her own household and did not have large estates.*

Key words: *Ruthenian szlachta, Przemyśl land, Stryi district, sixteenth-century nobility.*

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Бібліографічний опис статті: Смуток, І. & Смуток, Л. (2025). Ruthenian noble families of the Stryi district of the Przemysl land in the sixteenth century. *Українські історичні студії*, 17(59). 18–24. doi: <https://doi.org/10.24919/3083-6158.17/59.2>

РУСЬКІ ШЛЯХЕТСЬКІ РОДИ СТРИЙСЬКОГО ПОВІТУ ПЕРЕМИШЛЬСЬКОЇ ЗЕМЛІ У XVI СТ.

Анотація. *Мета дослідження* – всебічно охарактеризувати шляхетську спільноту православного віровизнання Стрийського повіту у XVI ст. крізь призму демографічного, майнового, географічного чинників; простежити її еволюцію та відмінності від решти шляхетського соціуму. **Методологія дослідження** спирається на принципи історизму й методи дослідження мікроісторії, просопографії, генеалогічних студій, соціальної історії. **Наукова новизна.** Проаналізовано персональний (родовий) склад, майновий, демографічний стан, географію розселення православної шляхти Стрийського повіту. На основі порівняльних методів доведено соціокультурну відмінність православної шляхти Стрийщини від решти шляхти римо-католицького віросповідання. **Висновки.** За структурою землеволодіння та соціальною стратифікацією населення Стрийського повіту не різнилося від сусідніх регіонів. Тут однаковою мірою існувало церковне, королівське, шляхетське землеволодіння. А з-поміж власників зустрічаємо як заможні роди польського та руського походження, так і вихідців з місцевих дрібношляхетських родин. Останні були представлені такими сім'ями, як Любенецькі, Клодницькі, Семигинівські, Братківські, Крушельницькі, Підгородецькі, Корчинські, Скольські. Усі вони використовували герб «Сас». Рання історія цих родів тісно пов'язана з так званою «волоською колонізацією» Карпат. Представники цих родин становили рядовий шляхетський загаль і не зуміли досягнути значних успіхів та посісти вагоме місце серед решти перемишльської шляхти. Власність роду обмежувалася одним або кількома селами, найчастіше частками в двох-чотирьох-шістьох селах, розміщених неподалік одне від одного. Шлюби укладалися з представниками родин аналогічного статусу. Упродовж XVI ст. серед них спостерігається стабільний демографічний ріст. Матеріальне становище православної шляхти було незначним. Вона провадила своє господарство власноруч і не мала великих маєтків.

Ключові слова: руська шляхта, Перемишльська земля, Стрийський повіт, шляхта XVI ст.

Problem statement. The study of local social communities in a particular region is a necessary prerequisite for larger-scale studies of society. Such studies allow accumulating factual material, tracking certain local peculiarities and elucidating certain social processes at the level of microhistory. The Stryi region, a historical part of the Przemysl land, is interesting from the point of view of combining different models of social development during the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The natural landscape and the combination of the southern mountainous part in the Carpathians and the northern plains were also characteristic of Drohobych, Sambir, Przemysl, Zhydachiv, Sanok, and Halych counties. Thus, the study of the social structure of the population of Stryi region, in particular, elite groups, allows us to reconstruct a social model characteristic of a much wider area that covered the entire Carpathian region.

Analysis of the study. The first works on the history of the Stryi district, as well as the neighboring Skole district, which was part of the Stryi district until the early XIX century, were written in the early XX century. F. Pappé published a small monograph on Skole and its surroundings in 1891. The researcher elaborated on the colonization of the mountainous part of Stryi region in the XV–XVI centuries, using relevant information from Przemysl grodsky and zemski acts (Papee, 1891, p. 25–39). A century later, Ukrainians in the United States initiated the publication of a local history collection entitled “Stryishchyna. A Historical and Memoir Collection”. The first volume contains a brief historical sketch. However, it does not contain detailed factual information (Shankovskiy, 1990). In 1936, a well-known Polish legal historian P. Dąbkowski published a book about the nobility of Korchyn and Krushelnytsia. The work is professionally done and contains interesting material about the Ruthenian nobility of the XVI century in Stryi region (Dąbkowski, 1936). In contrast to P. Dąbkowski, S. Sorodnyk published a small book about the Korchyn szlachta. However, it is significantly inferior to the previous publication (Sorodnyk, 2002). In the 1930s, L. Wyroszek wrote about individual families of the Stryi region. His studies are limited to the XV century (Wyroszek, 1932). In the 1990s, S. Pashyn wrote about the XV-century Stryi nobility, using published materials from Przemysl grodsky and zemski acts (Pashyn, 2004).

The study’s purpose is to comprehensively characterize the noble community of Stryi district in the XVI century through the prism of demographic, property, and geographical factors.

Summary of the main material. During the existence of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, from the XVI to the late XVIII centuries, Stryi region was part of the land of Przemyśl and was the eastern outskirts of this territorial entity. The Stryi district covered the territories of the present-day Stryi and Skole districts, and partially Drohobych and Zhydachiv districts. Despite the fact that by the beginning of the XVII century the Stryi district practically ceased to exist, the mentioned territories continued to be considered as an integral part of this region (Przyboś, 1994; Przyboś, 1999).

In terms of the structure of land tenure and social stratification of the population, it did not differ significantly from the other parts of the Przemyśl land (Sambir and Drohobych) and the neighboring Lviv and Halych. Church, royal, and private landownership were equally represented here. Among the owners of the latter, we find both significant magnate and lordly families of Polish and Ruthenian origin (Ostrozki-Zaslavski, Stadnitski, etc.) and people from local petty nobility (Papee, 1891, p. 40–55). The presence of the latter was a specific feature of the region (it can be found in the neighboring territories, consisting of the mountainous part of the Carpathian foothills and the Dniester lowlands), which deserves a more detailed analysis.

The formation of the petty gentry in the Stryi region began in the late XIV century, when the territory of the former Kingdom of Galicia-Volhynia, in particular, Galicia, was completely incorporated into the Kingdom of Poland. The process lasted until the early XVI century.

The first mention of three members of the Lubenetski family, the owners of Liubentsi in the Skole region in the foothills of the Carpathians, dates back to 1427. At the beginning of the XVI century, the Lubenetski family also owned shares in Rozhurtsi, located south of Liubentsi towards Nyzhnie Syniovydne. According to L. Wyroszek, this family was a branch of the numerous Tustanovski family, whose lands were spread over the territory of Sambir, Drohobych, and Stryi districts (Akta Grodzkie i Ziemskie, 1888, nr 1182; Wyroszek, 1932, p. 62–63; Pashyn, 2004, p. 27).

Another branch of the Tustanovski family, the Klodnytski family, is regularly found in Przemyśl grodsky and zemski acts starting from the 80s of the XV century. They were the owners of such villages as Dolholuka, Volia Dolholutska, Klodnytsia, and Monastyrets, located at the source of the Kolodnytsica River, near Ulychne on the one side, and the Stryi River on the other. Notably, in a boundary dispute with the Cherneiowski family in 1469, the Tustanovski family presented King Władysław Opolczyk’s privilege to found Klodnytsia and the surrounding villages as proof of their rights. Thus, the Klodnytski family nest emerged long before the family was separated from the Tustanovski family (Akta Grodzkie i Ziemskie, 1888, nr 75, 978, 1503, 1562, 1943, 2003–2005, 3116, 3729, 3753, 4021, 4423, 4512, 4770, 4826; *Matricularum*, 1915, nr 17270, 17274; Wyroszek, 1932, p. 63–64; Pashyn, 2004, p. 28).

On the right bank of the Stryi River, opposite the Klodnytski and Lubenetski lands, is the village of Semyhyniv, the ancestral home of the Semyhynivski family. The family's first representative was Ivan Holubey, who is mentioned in documents from the 1460s (Akta Grodzkie i Ziemskie, 1888, nr 4556, 4558; Wyroszek, 1932, p. 73; Pashyn, 2004, p. 30).

Further east were the lands of the Bratkivski family. Their ancestral home, the village of Bratkovychi, was located on the Stryi River, south of the town of Stryi. In addition, the family owned such settlements as Lukavytsia, Naniv, Berezhnytsia, part of Dubrovliany and Rozhirtsi. The first mention of the Bratkivski dates back to 1427 (a certain Prokop from Bratkovychi is mentioned), while more regular information about the family members appears only in the 1450s (Smutok, 2019, p. 596–600; Wyroszek, 1932, p. 71; Pashyn, 2004, p. 29).

A separate mention should be made of the large family community of Krushelnytski, Korchynski, Pidhorodetski, and Skolski, whose lands were located in the mountainous part of the Stryi district.

In 1395, Władysław Jagiełło granted Krushelnytsia to certain Ivashko and Demian Krushelnyk. The latter are considered the protoplasts of the Krushelnytski family. Until the end of the XV century, information about this family was extremely scarce, and it was not until the 1490s that information about the Krushelnytski began to appear regularly (Smutok, 2021, p. 256–263; Wyroszek, 1932, p. 69; Pashyn, 2004, p. 32).

In 1427, Stepan of Korchyn, the ancestor of the Korchynski family, attended the congress of the nobility of the Ruthenian Voivodeship (Halecki, 1919, s. 188; Smutok, 2021, pp. 21–23; Wyroszek, 1932, p. 71; Pashyn, 2004, p. 31).

The owners of Pidhorodtsi Ivan, Ivan Savytych, and Chula are mentioned in 1391. This year, they received a charter for 10 manors in Pidhorodtsi from King Władysław II (CSHAUL, f. 13, d. 1, p. 286, p. 53).

The lands of the Skolski family were located the furthest from Stryi, among the Carpathians, and were granted by Władysław Jagiełło in 1397 to Myko and Ivanko Volokh (Wyroszek, 1932, p. 66).

In the XV–XVI centuries, some members of the Hoshovski family migrated to Stryi district. Yurko Hoshovski was mentioned among the owners of Korchyn in the 1470s. His descendants later changed their surname and are known as the Korchynski Senkovychi (Smutok, 2021, p. 57–60). At the same time, Hoshovski acquired shares in the villages of Skole, Korostiv, Hrebeniv, Holovetske, Kozeniov and Tukhlia under unknown circumstances. In 1577, Ivan, Fedir, and Ivashko Hoshovski sued the heirs of kniaz Kostiantyn Ostrogski over the ownership of these villages (CSHAUL, f. 13, d. 1, p. 293, p. 76–78). The tax register of the Przemyśl land of 1589 informs about a certain Fedir Hoshovski, who was in charge of land ownership in Krushelnytsia, Skole, and neighboring villages that formed the so-called “Tukhol estate” (Źródła dziejowe, 1903, p. 42–43).

In addition to the settlements under their name, the Krushelnytski, Korchynski, Pidhorodetski, and Skolski families owned the villages of Hrebeniv, Korostiv, Tukhla, and Holovetske. They had their own shares in each of them. These settlements were also located in the upper reaches of the Opir River (Papee, 1891, pp. 25–36).

These noble families of the Stryi region had much in common that distinguished them from the rest of the szlachta. First, they all used the “Sas” crest and the early history of these families is closely connected with the so-called “Wallachian colonization” of the Carpathians. L. Wyroszek claimed that they originated from immigrants from Maramarosh, who were related to each other. As bold as this assumption is, it remains debatable. However, in the charters for a particular settlement, which later became the ancestral home of this nobility, along with the names of the recipients of the charter, the surnames “Volokh” and “Voloshyn” were used (Wyroszek, 1932, p. 32).

All these families represented the ordinary szlachta and did not achieve significant success among the rest of the Przemyśl nobility. Some representatives served as grodsky judges in Stryi. For example, Ivashko Bratkivskyi (1465–1482) (Smutok, 2019, p. 596) and Stanislav Klodnytskyi (1512–1520) (CSHAUL, f. 13, d. 1, c. 4, p. 449; f. 14, d. 1, c. 7, p. 291). This was the maximum they could achieve in the social and public sphere. The rest of them did not hold any positions in the governments of the Stryi district in particular and in the land of Przemyśl in general.

These families' sphere of family and property contacts was rather narrow and local. The family's property was limited to one or more villages, most often to shares in two, four, or six villages close to each other. Perhaps the only exception was the Lubenetski family, who, according to the 1508 tax register of the Przemyśl land, had their holdings not only in Stryi district, but also in Radylovychi, Uhertschi and Truskavets in Sambir and Drohobych districts (*Źródła dziejowe*, 1903, p. 114).

Marriages were concluded with representatives of families of similar status. Until the beginning of the 16th century, among the marriage partners of the Krushelnytski, Bratkovski, and Semyhynivski families there were natives of neighboring counties of the Przemyśl land, Zhydachiv county of the Lviv land, and others, primarily the Tustanovski, Vysochanski-Komarnytski, Ilnytski-Turetski-Yavoriski, Vynnytski, and Stupnytski families. However, in the first half of the 16th century the geography of marriages narrowed. Marriages between representatives of the same family became more frequent if it had more than two or three dozen representatives in the third or fourth generation. The number of marriages between fellow villagers was rising sharply. Marriages to members of wealthier families was the exception rather than the rule (Smutok, 2017, p. 181–189).

In the XVI–XVII centuries, the fate of petty noble families was different. Let's take the Semyhynivski family as an example.

Ivan Holubey, the owner of Semyhyniv (1460s–1490s), left behind three sons and a daughter. His daughters-in-law were Fedka Ilnytska, married to his eldest son Miklash, and Oliukhna from Tustanovychi, married to his second son Yatsko (*Akta Grodzkie i Ziemskie*, 1903, nr. 2083, 2311–2312). Both came from the Sambir district. Ivan Semyhynivskyi's daughter was married to Oleksandr Urozkyi (Uruskyi) (1531), who was also from Sambir district (CSHAUL, f. 14, d. 1, c. 6, p. 308–309). By the middle of the XVI century, the family was growing. In the late 1580s and 1590s, the Semyhynivski were represented by about three dozen male family members. All of them owned their own lands in Semyhyniv (CSHAUL, f. 14, d. 1, p. 279, p. 574; p. 283, p. 345; p. 288, p. 223, 1008). During the XVI–XVII centuries, none of the family members achieved a respectable social position among the Przemyśl szlachta but continued to remain in the status of ordinary nobles. Most of them migrated to the territories of Lviv and Halych in the first half of the XVII century. In the second half of the XVII century, the Semyhynivski family was mentioned among the nobility of the Zhydachiv district (CSHAUL, f. 7, d. 1, c. 30, p. 719; c. 31, p. 408; f. 9, d. 1, c. 183, p. 1632; f. 9, d. 1, c. 185, p. 955).

The Skolski (Skilski) family suffered a similar fate. In the 1530s, they still owned part of their ancestral village. In particular, these were the Skolski Berendychi, represented by Petro, Mykhailo, and Hrytsko; the brothers Demko and Hlibko Skolski; and the sons and grandsons of Malysh Skolski. Gradually, the Skolski family sold their shares of Skole, Tukhlia, Hrebeniv, Slavske, and Korostiv to Andrii Krushelnytskyi (CSHAUL, f. 14, d. 1, c. 262, p. 140–141; c. 262, p. 661–665; c. 262, p. 864–867, 1004, 108–1090, 1270; c. 263, p. 591; c. 266, p. 638, 715; c. 268, p. 20). As early as the 1620s, we come across representatives of this family in the Przemyśl grodsky acts (CSHAUL, f. 13, d. 1, c. 353, p. 598). However, they no longer lived in their family nest. The Skolski family sold the remains of their real estate in Skole, Tukhlia, and Slavske to the Ostrogski family in 1590 (CSHAUL, f. 14, d. 1, c. 290, p. 516). Then they migrated to the east. In the second half of the XVI century they are mentioned among the landowners of Holyn in the Zhydachiv district (CSHAUL, f. 14, d. 1, p. 279, p. 1196–1197); some of them settled in Borshchiv (CSHAUL, f. 9, d. 1, p. 133, p. 53–54, 58; p. 385, p. 1296; p. 387, p. 762). By the middle of the XVII century, the Skolski family was also among the owners of Novosiltsi in the Zhydachiv district (CSHAUL, f. 74, d. 1, c. 5, p. 934). However, as in the case of the Semyhynivski family, the family completely left Stryi region.

Unlike the Semyhynivski or Skolski, the history of other minor noble families of Stryi region was different. In most cases, they were characterized by stable demographic growth. For example, the Pidhorodetski, Krushelnytski, and Korchynski families were represented by several dozen men at the beginning of the XVI century. This trend continued during the XVI–XVII centuries (Smutok, 2014, p. 36). In the register of the Przemyśl land's nobility, which appeared as a result of the *pospolite ruszenie* near Medyka in September 1648, we found 4 representatives of Bratkovski, 11 representatives of Pidhorodetski, 16 representatives of Korchynski, and 19 representatives of Krushelnytski

(Akta Grodzkie i Ziemskie, 1911, p. 28–35). For comparison, the same register records the names of 13 Ilnytski, although it is well known that in the 1640s–50s, up to a hundred members of the Ilnytski family lived in Ilnyk, Turka, Losynka, Radych, Matkiv, Vysotsk, Komarnyky, Husne, Yasionka, all villages in the Sambir district (Smutok, 2021, p. 47–323). Thus, it can be assumed that the number of either Pidhorodetski, Krushelnytski, or Korchynski families in the middle of the XVII century averaged more than a hundred men.

Of course, staying in family estates that consisted of one or two villages created many difficulties for many nobles. Some had to leave the Stryi region and seek a better life.

Conclusions. The population of the Stryi district did not differ from the neighboring regions in terms of land tenure and social stratification. Here, church, royal, and noble land ownership was equally present. Among the owners, we can find both wealthy families of Polish and Ruthenian origin and people from local petty gentry families. The latter were represented by such families as the Lubenetski, Klodnytski, Semyhynivski, Bratkovski, Krushelnytski, Pidhorodetski, Korchynski, and Skolski. All of them used the Sas coat of arms, and the early history of these families is closely connected with the so-called “Wallachian colonization” of the Carpathians. Representatives of these families formed an ordinary nobility and failed to achieve significant success and take a significant place among the rest of the Przemyśl szlachta. The family’s property was limited to one or more villages, and most often there were shares in two, four or six villages that were close to each other. Marriages were concluded with representatives of families of similar status. During the XVI century, there was a steady demographic growth among them.

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