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TAX REGISTER OF DROHOBYCH POVIT IN 1511

Abstract. *The purpose of the research* is to analyze and publish the tax register of Drohobych povit (district) of 1511 as a historical source. **The research methodology** is based on the principles of historicism and source science methods, in particular the method of internal criticism of sources, as well as on archeography requirements. **The scientific novelty** consists in the fact that for the first time the analysis of the tax register of Drohobych povit of 1511 as a historical source. **The Conclusion.** Thus, the 1511 tax register of Przemyśl and Sianok lands is kept in the Central Archive of Ancient Acts in Warsaw. It was included in the so-called “Księgi Poborowej”, which also contains other levy registers and fiscal reporting documents for the period from 1501 to 1589. The publishing of this document is connected with the attacks of the Tatars and the Vlachs (the Moldavians), which prompted the Polish royal authorities to collect taxes for the military protection of the territories under their control. In view of this, on February 7, 1511, the General Sejm in Piotrków approved the collection of the state levy (“contributio publicarum”), which, in fact, was a continuation of the “contribution” levy (“contributio fertonum”), but it was to be collected for two years. In the Ruthenian Voivodeship the collector of this tax was the nobleman Dobesław Chmielecki. During the levy collection, a written record was made of its size and economic “units” that acted as payers: lans (peasant farms that were located on such a conventional unit of land measurement as a yard (lan), which occupied from 22 to 40 or more hectares of arable land and meadow), mills, inns, parishes. From the tax register it becomes known that there were 40 villages in Drohobych povit, in addition to the suburbs of Drohobych. They occupied 328 lans and a half-lan (of which royal – 150 lans, noble – 178 and a half-lan). At that time, 12 inns

operated on the territory of the povit, among them one inn-brewery. In the register of 1511, 15 mills were recorded, of which 8 were also mills (foliushi), as well as 25 parishes, which gives reason to state about the existence of the same number of Orthodox parishes of the Przemyśl Diocese of the Kyiv Orthodox Metropolis. In 1511 the total amount of taxes collected from the settlements of Drohobych povit amounted to more than 164 marks (hryvnias).

Key words: tax register, Przemyśl land, Drohobych povit, Dobeslaw Chmielecki, yard (lan), inn, mill, parish.

ПОБОРОВИЙ РЕЄСТР ДРОГОБИЦЬКОГО ПОВІТУ 1511 РОКУ

Анотація. Мета дослідження – проаналізувати та опублікувати поборовий реєстр Дрогобицького староства 1511 р. як історичне джерело. **Методологія дослідження** ґрунтується на принципі історизму та джерелознавчих методах, зокрема методі внутрішньої критики джерел, а також на вимогах археографії. **Наукова новизна** дослідження полягає у тому, що вперше в історичній науці публікується поборовий реєстр Дрогобицького повіту 1511 року й аналізується як історичне джерело. **Висновки.** Отже, поборовий реєстр Перемишльської і Сяноцької земель 1511 р. зберігається у фонді “Archiwum Skarbu Koronnego” Головного Архіву давніх актів у Варшаві. Він увійшов до так званої “Księgi Poborowej”, котра поза тим містить інші поборові реєстри та фіскально-звітні документи за період з 1501 по 1589 р. Поява цього документу пов’язана з нападами татар і волохів (молдаван), що спонукала королівський уряд збирати податки для військового захисту підвладних територій. З огляду на це вальний Сейм в Пйотркові 7 лютого 1511 р. ухвалив збирання державного податку (“contributio publicarum”), який, по суті, був продовженням “в’ярдункового” податку (“contributio fertonum”), але мав збиратися впродовж двох років. Збирачем цього податку у Руському воєводстві був шляхтич Добеслав Хмелецький. Під час збирання податку здійснювалася письмова фіксація його розмірів та господарських “одиниць”, які виступали платниками: лани (селянські господарства, містилися на такій умовній одиниці виміру землі як дворище (лан), котре займало від 22 до 40 і більше гектарів орної землі і лук), млини, корчми, повіства. З поборового реєстру випливає, що в Дрогобицькому повіті, крім передмістя Дрогобича, було 40 сіл. Вони займали 328 ланів і півлану (з них королівських – 150 ланів, шляхетських – 178 і півлану). На території повіту на той час діяло 12 корчем, серед них і одна корчма-пивоварня. У реєстрі 1511 р. зафіксовано 15 млинів, з них 8 були вальниками (фолюшами), а також 25 повіств, що дає підстави говорити про існування такої ж кількості православних парафій Перемишльської єпархії Київської православної митрополії. Загальна кількість зібраних 1511 р. податків із поселень Дрогобицького повіту становила понад 164 марки (гривні).

Ключові слова: поборовий реєстр, Перемишльська земля, Дрогобицький повіт, Добеслав Хмелецький, дворище (лан), корчма, млин, повіство.

The Problem Statement. Medieval and early modern tax (levies) registers are extremely valuable sources of the economic life history of countries and regions, as they are marked by the coverage of a significant array of economic units, which in those days were peasant yards, inns, mills, priests’ estates, etc. The tax registers in the Kingdom of Poland, which covered the issues of voivodeships or certain lands, are no exception. The Ukrainian and Polish scholars have been publishing these descriptive and statistical sources for a long time, but this work is still incomplete. In this context, the task of source studies historians is, in particular, to publish the tax registers of Przemyśl and Sianok lands of the beginning of the 16th century.

The Analysis of Researches and Publications. The first place in the publication of such tax acts concerning Przemyśl land belongs to the Polish historian Olexander Jablonowski, who at the beginning of the 20th century made public the tax registers of 1508 (inherited estates), 1515 and 1589 (Jablonowski, 1902, pp. 1–45, 108–145). Many scholars relied on these publications later. For example, in 1939, I. Krypiakewych, and the participants of a seminar operating at the Theological Academy in Lviv, published “The List of Galician Parishes of the 12th – 16th Centuries”, in which he used the printed materials of O. Jablonowski actively (Krypiakewych, 1939). In 1990, the Polish researcher Zdislaw Budzyński based on the tax registers of the 16th century (of course, with the exception of the registers of 1577 and 1589) carried out a successful reconstruction of the

parishes network of the Orthodox Przemyśl Diocese of the end of the 15th – the beginning of the 16th centuries (Budziński, 1990, pp. 135–155). Subsequently, he and Kazimierz Przyboś published the tax registers of Przemyśl land of 1628, 1651, 1658 and 1674 (Budziński & Przyboś, 1997a; Budziński & Przyboś, 1997b; Budziński & Przyboś, 2000a; Budziński & Przyboś, 2000b). Marian Butkiewicz, a historian from Lublin, characterized the importance of tax registers for the study of a social and economic situation of the small nobility of the 16th – 17th centuries (Butkiewicz, 1997). Historians Krystyna Górską and Bohdan Smereka critically analyzed the Polish tax registers of the 16th century (Górską, 1957; Smereka, 2015). The historians from Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University continued publishing descriptive and statistical sources, focusing on the publication of the inventories of Drohobych starostvo in 1568 and 1621 (Smutok & Tymoshenko, 2002; Smutok & Tymoshenko, 2006; Smutok & Tymoshenko, 2008). Subsequently, the historians Mykola Haliv and Lesia Smutok published the tax register of Drohobych Povit based on the tax register of Przemyśl and Sianok lands in 1507 (Haliv & Smutok, 2014). They declared the need to continue publishing these documents as a source for the economic history of Drohobych povit – one of the four povits of the Przemyśl Land of the Ruthenian Voivodeship (Ruske Voyevodstvo).

The purpose of the article is to analyze and publish the tax register of Drohobych Povit of 1511 as a historical source.

The Results of the Research. The tax register of Przemyśl and Sianok lands in 1511 is stored in “Archiwum Skarbu Koronnego” Fund of the Central Archive of Ancient Acts in Warsaw (Archiwum Główny Akt Dawnych w Warszawie). It was included in “Księgi Poborowej” (sygnatura 20), which also contains other conscription registers and fiscal reporting documents for the period from 1501 to 1589. The publication of this document is connected with circumstances of a military and political nature. At the beginning of the 16th century the Ukrainian lands within the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania continued to be attacked by the Tatars, the Vlachs (the Moldavians) and the Muscovites.

After the devastating attacks of the Turks and the Tatars in 1498 and 1507, the Ukrainian lands, which at that time were part of Poland, were attacked by Moldavia, which claimed Pokuttia. In 1509, the Moldavians (about 40,000) led by Voivode Bohdan III attacked the south-eastern lands of the Polish Crown. At the end of June, they crossed the Dniester and tried to capture Kamianets-Podilskyi, plundering its surroundings. Subsequently, they unsuccessfully tried to capture Halych and Lviv, and they robbed Rohatyn and Stryi (Walawender, 1935, p. 36; Niemczyk, 2017, pp. 40–41).

In 1510, 15,000 the Tatars invaded Lithuania and reached Vilno. The following year, the Tatars ravaged the outskirts of Kyiv, but were defeated by princes Yury Semenovych and Andriy Nemyrovych. In 1512, the Tatars attacked the territory of the Ruthenian Voivodeship, reaching Lviv and Przemyśl (Walawender, 1935, pp. 36–37). Actually, during the session of the Diet in Piotrków, the need for protection from frequent Tatar attacks (ut contra tam frequentes impetus Tartarorum) justified the need to collect an extraordinary tax. The Diet adopted the state levy – “contributio publicarum”, which, in fact, was the so-called “verdunkovy” levy (“contributio fertonum”), which was imposed on Crown lands (Greater Poland, Lesser Poland and the Ruthenian Voivodeship, excluding Prussia). The basic rate of taxation was 1 ferton (in Polish – “wiardunek”, Latin – “ferton”), which was the fourth part of a mark (hryvnia), otherwise 12 grosze (Haliv & Smutok, 2014, p. 442).

On February 7, 1511, the general Diet in Piotrków adopted the following norms for this tax, which was to be collected over two years: 1) all people of a secular and spiritual age, who have property, must pay 6 grosze every year, and from each lan and field (with the exception of small plots) – 1 ferton, namely on the feast of the Exile of the Holy Spirit – 6 grosze and on the feast of Michael – 6 grosze; 2) an innkeeper who manages the land pays 1 ferton per lan (according to the number of fields), and an innkeeper who produces beer pays 6 grosze per year; 3) nobles, saltysy and viyts who did not have subjects – 1 ferton from a lan (6 grosze twice a year – on the fourth Sunday of Great Lent and on the feast of Michael); 4) mayors pay the same as viyts, saltysy, nobles – 1 ferton; 4) mills and breweries, based on previous receipts, must pay half of the amount this year,

and the entire amount the following year; at the same time hereditary mills with one circle must pay 1 ferton both this year and the next; hand mills and mills-foliushi – 6 grosze; 5) iron ore fishing – 1 mark (hryvnia); 6) Ruthenian priest-popes (popones Rutheni) from one church – 1 florin; 7) owners of 100 sheep – 1 ferton. At the same time, it was stipulated that towns and villages of the Ruthenian Voivodeship and neighbouring lands, which were previously devastated, destroyed and exempted from tribute by their owners, are not subject to levy payment, with the exception of czopowe (Balzer, 1906, pp. 143–144).

Since the fourth Sunday of Great Lent fell on March 30 in 1511, and the feasts of Pentecost and St. Michael, respectively, on June 8 and September 29 (Księgi prawa polskiego, 1906, p. 143), then the collection of the tax should have lasted about six months. As the researchers noted, in the Ruthenian Voivodeship the tax collector was Dobeslaw Chmielecki (1495 – 1529), a Przemyśl groom (1500 – 1529), an owner of Stobenychi, Malniw, Gnevnowyczy settlements in Przemyśl County. From 1501 to 1520, he was a collector of levies in Przemyśl territory, and from 1507 to 1518 he was a Ruthenian tax collector, i. e. a collector of taxes imposed by the General Diet in the Ruthenian Voivodeship (Haliv & Smutok, 2014, p. 442; Chmielecki, 1937, pp. 316–317). It is important that during the collection of the levy, its size and the economic “units” that acted as payers were recorded in writing.

Settlements of Drohobych povit in the text of the tax register are highlighted under the heading “Drohobycz”. In contrast to the tax conscription register of 1507, these settlements are divided into two parts: the royal ones, which belonged to the Drohobytzkyi eldership, and the noble ones. Drohobych is represented only by a description of a levy in the suburbs, not in the town, which was under Magdeburg law. In addition to Drohobych suburbs, there were 40 villages in the povit, so as compared to the register of 1507, one more village was added – Boyary, which, however, was completely burned down and did not rebuilt until 1515. (Jabłonowski, 1902, p. 143). The village of Mykhailevychi is mentioned twice, because the settlement of a new village took place next to the old settlement (however, according to our calculations, we consider them as one whole). In addition, the villages of Hai Verkhni and Hai Nyzhni are recorded in the register as one settlement, albeit with the indication “uterque” (both), so in fact we can talk about 41 villages in Drohobych povit. The list of villages includes the village of Vivnia, which later belonged to Stryi povit, but there are no villages of Dobrohostiv, Tyniv, Oriv, which were not founded or separated from other villages. The village of Voloshcha, which apparently did not belong to Drohobych povit at that time, is not included in the list either. As before, some villages continued to pay taxes together, being a single economic complex, and perhaps forming a common community: 1) Dovhe, Ripchytzi, Opari – estates of the Korava family; Vatsyevychi, Snyatynchychi (Sniatynka) and Volia (Vatsevka Volia) are the property of the Vachevsky family; 3) Medynychi and Letnia are royal property. The villages of Truskavets, Ulychno, Tustanovychi, Kavsko were divided among several noble families, which mainly belonged to the Tustanivsky family.

The levy register of 1511 makes it possible to find out the number of manors owned, as well as korchma, mills, and parishes in Drohobych povit at the beginning of the 16th century. In total, 40 villages and suburbs of Drohobych occupied 328 lans and half-lans (of which 150 were royal lans, 178 half-lans of nobles). Of course, we can see an increase in the amount of managed land compared to 1507, when there were 306 and a half lans in the povit, of which 77 lans were devastated by the previous Tatar and Moldavian attacks. Thus, we observe an increase of 22 lans. In some villages, the number of cultivated lans increased. For example, in Medenychi and Letnia there were 30, and now there are 33 lans; in Stebnyk – there were 9, then – 11; in Roliv – 9, then –12; in Krynytsia – there were 5, then – 8 lans, in Derezhychi – there were 2 lans, then –12 (the case of Derezhychi causes a particular surprise and suspicion regarding the objectivity of the previous register). In many villages, one field was added (in Horutsko, Bolekhivtsi, Ranevychi, Bilche, Solets, Pochayevychi and the others). Unfortunately, the register of 1511 does not record the ravaged lands, some of which, apparently, were re-owned by

the peasants. On the other hand, in the register of 1511, villages were recorded that were completely or partially devastated, but in the previous register of 1507, they were recorded as having many lans. In particular, according to the register of 1507, the village of Dobrivliany there were 10 lans and 5 desolate, and in 1511 it was marked as completely burned (*funditus cremati*). The village of Boyary was also devastated, and it was not restored until 1515.

According to the register of 1511, 12 inns (*korchmas*) functioned on the territory of Drohobych povit (5 in royal estates, 7 in noble estates). There was only one inn-brewery in which beer was produced (*brazeatoria*) – in the village of Horutsko. The rest of the inns did not have the right to produce drinks, and therefore traded imported liquors (*vectoria*). Economic complexes from several villages had one inn for all settlements. Another inn, which was located in the newly located settlement of Mykhailevychi (Lokovienka), was called deserted. An inn-brewery paid one *ferton*, and other innkeepers paid 6 *groczy*.

In 1511, 15 mills were recorded in the villages of the povit (this is two more than in 1507), of which 8 also performed the functions of woolen mills, *foliushi*, and cloth mills. If in 1507, almost all *foliushi* were in privately owned estates, then three of them appeared in royal villages (*Medenychi-Letnia*; *Ranevychi*, *Bilche*). The rest of the mills belonged to the “manual” type (*molendinum manuale*), i.e. large millstones, which were powered by a muscular power of people or, possibly, animals. By 1515, the number of *foliushi* had decreased to three (*Jabłonowski*, 1902, pp. 142–143). *Foliushi* mills paid one *ferton*, and manual mills – 6 *groczy*.

As compared to 1507, the number of parishes in the settlements of Drohobych povit increased: if there were 21 before, now there are 25. However, in one parish (in the newly located village of Mykhailevychi) there was no priest: in the register it was marked as “*pop suspensus*”, that is why, we assume that he was taken prisoner by the Tatars or Vlachs during military raids. We should also note another important thing: the register of 1507 did not mention the papacy in the suburbs of Drohobych, and in 1511 two of them were already recorded: “*pop pyatnyhzyky*” (at the church of St. Paraskeva *Piatnytsia*) and “*Pop czessnoho chrestha*” (at Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross). Of course, these are not the first written mentions of these churches (and papacy) in Drohobych, but the first in the tax registers. As before, the majority of priests paid three *fertons*. However, some priests paid less than the others – half a *kopa* (medium *sexagenta*) – 30 *groczy*: in the villages of *Hai*, *Voroblevychi*, *Hubychi*, *Boryslav*, *Tustanovychi* (share of *Ivashko Tustanovsky*). It should be emphasized that according to the above-mentioned Diet resolution, the Ruthenian priests were supposed to pay one *floryn* (i. e. 30 *groczy*), but they paid three *fertons* (36 *groczy*).

In contrast to the previous register, the register of 1511 did not record fence-keepers (*ortulani*) and storekeepers-shacklings (*inquilini*) as taxpayers, since the Diet resolution did not provide for their special taxation.

The total number of taxes collected in 1511 from the settlements of Drohobych povit was 155 marks, 12 *fertons* and 289 *groczy* (i. e. 164 marks and 1 *groczy*, or 262 Polish *zl* and 13 *groczy*). This is almost 40 marks more than in 1507.

The Conclusion. Thus, the 1511 tax register of *Przemyśl* and *Sianok* lands is kept in the Central Archive of Ancient Acts in Warsaw. It was included in the so-called “*Księgi Poborowej*”, which also contains other levy registers and fiscal reporting documents for the period from 1501 to 1589. The publishing of this document is connected with the attacks of the Tatars and the Vlachs (the Moldavians), which prompted the Polish royal authorities to collect taxes for the military protection of the territories under their control. In view of this, on February 7, 1511, the General Sejm in *Piotrków* approved the collection of the state levy (“*contributio publicarum*”), which, in fact, was a continuation of the “contribution” levy (“*contributio fertorum*”), but it was to be collected for two years. In the Ruthenian Voivodeship the collector of this tax was the nobleman *Dobeslaw Chmielecki* (1495 – 1529). During the levy collection, a written record was made of its size and economic “units” that acted as payers: *lans* (peasant farms that were located on such a conventional unit of land measurement as a yard (*lan*), which occupied from 22 to 40 or more hectares of

arable land and meadow), mills, inns, parishes. From the tax register it becomes known that there were 40 villages in Drohobych povit, in addition to the suburbs of Drohobych. They occupied 328 lans and a half-lan (of which royal – 150 lans, noble – 178 and a half-lan). At that time, 12 inns operated on the territory of the povit (5 in royal estates, 7 in noble estates), among them one inn-brewery. In the register of 1511, 15 mills were recorded, of which 8 were also mills (foliushi, cloth mills), as well as 25 parishes, which gives reason to state about the existence of the same number of Orthodox parishes of the Przemyśl Diocese of the Kyiv Orthodox Metropolis. In 1511 the total amount of taxes collected from the settlements of Drohobych povit amounted to more than 164 marks (hryvnias).

The publication of the source is carried out in the original language (Latin) taking into account necessary archeographical requirements, which obliges us to indicate missing letters or parts of abbreviated words in square brackets.

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Document

Drohobycz	
Suburbium de XIX lan[eis] pop pyatnyhzky III fert[ones] Pop czessnoho chrestha tres fert[ones]	VIII m[a]rc[ae] media gr[ossi] VI solv[it]
Horuczka De XXI lan[eis], taberna braxa[tio]nis fert[o] pop tres fert[ones]	XIII m[a]rc[ae] m[edium] gr[ossi] XVIII s[olvit]
Hrusszowa de VII lan[eis] taberna ve[cto]r[i]a XII gr[ossi] pop tres fert[ones]	IIII m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]
Medenyce Lyethnya de XXXIII lan[eis] molend[inum] valnyk fert[o] taberna vect[oria] VI gr[ossi] pop tres fert[ones]	XIII m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XVI [solvit]
Bolochovcze de XXII lan[eis] pop tres fert[ones]	VII m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]
Ranyovcze De XII lan[eis] molend[inum] valnyk fert[o]	XI m[a]rc[ae], gr[ossi] XII solv[it]
Bylyecz de VII lan[eis] molendinu[m] valnyk fert[o] pop tres fert[ones]	IIII m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] VI solv[it]
Lyesznya de IX lan[eis] pop tres fert[ones]	IIII m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] VI solv[it]
Owniia de IIII lan[eis]	II m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]
Izdepnik de XI lan[eis] molendinu[m] m[anua]le VI gr[ossi] taberna VI gr[ossi] pop tres fert[ones]	V m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] VI solv[it]

Solyecz de VII lan[eis] taberna vector[ia] VI gr[ossi] pop tres fert[ones]	III m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]
Ter[r]igenar[um]	
Richezicze de XI lan[eis] molendinu[m] valnyk fert[o] taberna vect[oria] VI gr[ossi]	X m[a]rc[ae], solv[it]
Poczayovycze de VI lan[eis] pop tres fert[ones]	III m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]
Gay uterq[uj] de XII lan[eis] pop [medium] sexag[in]t[a] gr[ossi]	VI m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XII solv[it]
Hunyatycze de tribus lan[eis] pop tres fert[ones]	II m[a]rc[a] XVIII gr[ossi] solv[it]
Vroblyovycze de XV lan[eis] molend[inum] valnyk fert[o], taberna vect[oria] VI gr[ossi], pop med[ium] sexagen[t]a	VII m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] VI solv[it]
Dubrowlyany funditus c[re]mati	
Rolyow de XII lan[eis] molend[inum] m[anua]le VI gr[ossi] taberna vector[ia] VI gr[ossi] pop tres fert[ones]	V m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]
Hubycze de VII lan[eis] molend[inum] valnyk fert[o], pop med[ium] sexag[in]t[a] gr[ossi]	III m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]
Michaluovycze de VI lan[eis] taberna vector[ia] VI gr[ossi]	II m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XVIII solv[it]
Stanylya de II lan[eis]	III fert[ones] solv[it]
Truskavycz** Sor[s] Jurgy de octo lan[eis]	III m[a]rc[ae] [solvit]
Sor[s] Nahorny de III lan[eis] solv[it] pop tres fert[ones]	II m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XII solv[it]
Sor[s] Muchaylo funditus desz[er]t[i]	
Borzyszlaw de tribus lan[eis] pop med[ium] sexag[in]t[a] [grossi]	II m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XII solv[it]
Lyethynya de III lan[eis] molendinu[m] valnyk fert[o] pop tres fert[ones]	III m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]
Kr[y]nycza [...] de octo lan[eis] molend[inum] m[anua]le VI gr[ossi] pop tres fert[ones]	III m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XVIII solv[it]
Kawsko sor[s] Tustanowsky fundita desz[er]t[u]m Sor[s] Ilie de III lan[eis]	II m[a]rc[ae] solv[it]

Vlyczno Sor[s] Tustanowsky de II lan[eis]	III fert[ones] solv[it]
Sor[s] Boryslavski de III lan[eis]	III fert[ones] gr[ossi] IX solv[it]
Dolhe Rapczicze Opary de V lan[eis] taberna vect[oria] VI gr[ossi] molendinu[m] m[anua]le VI gr[ossi]	II m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] VI solv[it]
Slonsko de II lan[eis]	III fert[ones] solv[it]
Michalovycze Lokowyenka de VI lan[ei] molend[inum] m[anua]le VI gr[ossi] taberna desz[er]ta pop suspensus	II m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XVIII solv[it]
Deraszycze de XII lan[eis]	IIII m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XII solv[it]
Colpyecz de medio quinto lan[eis] taberna vect[oria] VI gr[ossi] pop tres fert[ones]	III m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] VI solv[it]
Modrycz de IIII lan[eis]	m[a]rc[a] 1 [solvit] gr[ossi] XV solv[it]
Vaczowycze Snyatynczicze Volya de XVIII lan[eis] molend[inum] m[anua]le VI gr[ossi] taberna vector[ia] VI gr[ossi] molend[in]um valnyk fert[o] pop tres fert[ones]	VIII m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XII solv[it]
Tustanovycze Sor[s] Iwasko de octo lan[eis] molendinu[m] m[anua]le VI gr[ossi] pop med[ium] sexag[in]t[a] [grossi]	IIII m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XII solvi[t]
Sor[s] Ihnat de IIII lan[eis]	II m[a]rc[ae] solvi[t]
Sor[s] Michalowski de VI lan[eis] molendinu[m] m[anua]le VI gr[ossi]	II m[a]rc[ae] gr[ossi] XVIII solvi[t]
Boyary fundita c[re]mata	
Popyelye de II lan[eis] pop tres fert[ones]	m[a]rc[a] 1 gr[ossi] XV solv[it]

The source: AGAD, Archiwum Skarbu Koronnego, sygn. 20, pp. 361v – 363.

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