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**THE POBIDYNSKI NOBLE FAMILY IN SANOK LAND  
IN THE 16TH CENTURY (ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS  
OF THE SANOK CASTLE AND LAND COURTS)**

**Abstract.** The purpose of the research is to reconstruct the genealogy, property, and social status of the Pobidynski family in the 16th century, based on the records of the Sanok castle (grod) and land courts. **The methodology of the research** is based on the principles of scientific criticism, historicism, as well as on the use of general scientific (analysis, synthesis, generalization) and specific historical (historical typological, historical systemic, prosopographic, microhistorical) methods. **Conclusions.** Vladyslav (also known as Waclaw) Pobidynski (1470 – † ar. 1499), the descendant of the Pobidynski family, carried on the lineage in the 16th century. The family experienced demographic growth due to large offspring in multiple family branches during this period. The Sanok castle and land court records provide information on 57 individuals from the Pobidynski family, who lived during the 16th century,

in contrast to only 36 identified for the 15th century. However, the family's landholdings did not expand accordingly. On the contrary, estates were increasingly divided among numerous heirs, resulting in smaller and less economically viable shares. This marks a stark contrast to the 15th century, when the family's property base grew significantly in each generation. The weakening of the family's economic standing appears to have affected their social status. In the local administrative hierarchy of the 16th century, only three family members held official positions: Yan Pobidynski (1500 – †1527/1529), who served as Deputy Judge and later Land Judge of Sanok land; his brother Klemens Pobidynski (1483 – † before 1526), who was the Castle Judge and Wacław, the son of Stanisław Pobidynski (1541 – 1581), who served as Deputy Judge and Vice-starosta of Sanok land. Despite their declining material base, the Pobidynski family remained active in legal and economic matters, acting as creditors and borrowers, and maintained their place within the local nobility through kinship ties and regular participation in local assemblies (*sejmik*) and court sessions as assessors.

**Key words:** Sanok land, the Pobidynski family, nobility, castle (*grod*) court, land court, economic matters, creditors, borrowers, debtors.

## ШЛЯХЕТСЬКА РОДИНА ПОБІДИНСЬКИХ ІЗ СЯНОЦЬКОЇ ЗЕМЛІ У XVI СТОЛІТТІ (ЗА МАТЕРІАЛАМИ СЯНОЦЬКИХ ГРОДСЬКОГО І ЗЕМСЬКОГО СУДІВ)

**Анотація.** Метою статті є реконструкція генеалогії роду Побідинських, їхнього майнового та суспільного становища у XVI столітті, використовуючи для цього матеріал сяноцьких городських та земських актів. **Методологія дослідження** базується на принципах наукової критики, історизму, а також на використанні загальнонаукових (аналіз, синтез, узагальнення) та спеціально-історичних (історико-типологічний, історико-системний, просопографічний, мікроісторичний) методів. **Висновки.** Рід Побідинських у XVI столітті продовжили нащадки Владислава (званого теж Вацлавом) Леонардовича Побідинського (1470 – † бл. 1499). У цей період родина Побідинських продовжувала своє демографічне зростання за рахунок багатодітних сімей. На сторінках сяноцьких городських та земських актових книг вдалося відшукати відомості про 57 представників роду, життя яких припало на XVI століття, супроти 36 осіб, що жили століттям раніше. Водночас майновий комплекс родини впродовж XVI століття зростання практично не зазнав, навпаки поміж численних нащадків маєтності дробилися на дедалі менші частки. Це контрастує із ситуацією попереднього XV століття, коли Побідинські в кожному поколінні динамічно нароювали свої володіння. Ослабле майнове становище вочевидь впливало і на суспільні позиції. В локальній урядовій ієрархії впродовж XVI століття було лише троє представників роду Побідинських: сяноцький підсудок, а згодом земський суддя Ян Побідинський (1500 – † 1527/1529), його брат, сяноцький городський суддя Клеменс Побідинський (1483 – † до 1526), сяноцький підсудок і підстароста Вацлав Станіславович Побідинський (1541 – 1581). У XVI столітті Побідинські зберігали активність у судових і господарських справах, виступаючи як кредитори й позичальники, а також утверджували свою присутність у шляхетському середовищі через родинні зв'язки та участь на сеймикових зібраннях чи у судових засіданнях як асесори.

**Ключові слова:** Сяноцька земля, Побідинські, шляхта, городський суд, земський суд, господарські справи, кредитори, позичальники, боржники.

**Problem Statement.** The Pobidynski family belonged to typical nobility families of Sanok land of a moderate prosperity in the 15th – 17th centuries. The above-mentioned family along with the others formed the regional elite, and were prominent in the social and economic life of Sanok land owing to their presence at the meetings of *grodsky* and *zemstvo* courts, participation in nobility congresses, and through numerous monetary and property transactions recorded in court books. The Pobidynski family were closely integrated into the local nobility community also due to family and economic contacts with the representatives of similar families. The study on the genealogy of the Pobidynski family, the evolution of

their economic and social status will enable us to better reconstruct a personal composition and social hierarchy of the local nobility community. Based on a micro-historical approach to the research, we will be able to trace typical algorithms for the development of this family, which can be extrapolated to the entire regional elite with a similar social and property status.

**Review of Researches.** The first authors wrote about the Pobidynski family were the famous noble heraldic writers, Szymon Okolski (Okolski, 1641, p. 246), Kasper Niesiecki (Niesiecki, 1841, p. 331), Severyn Uruski (Uruski, 1917, p. 110), but the above mentioned authors provided rather fragmentary information about the family. Przemysław Dąbkowski managed to reconstruct the history of the Pobidynski family from Sanok land in the 15th century due to the oldest published court records of Sanok zemstvo and grodsky courts (Dąbkowski, 1931, pp. 71–84). Adam Fastnacht often mentioned the above-mentioned family in his studies in the context of the research on the processes of settlement in Sanok land and the history of this region in the late Middle Ages (Fastnacht, 2002, pp. 37–42). Some aspects of the economic situation of the nobility are revealed in the article by Ihor Smutok, Vasyl Ilnytskyi, and Mykola Haliv (Smutok, Ilnytskyi, & Haliv, 2024). Despite of well-preserved act books of Sanok zemstvo and grodsky courts, the genealogy of the Pobidynski family as the representatives of the regional elite of Sanok land in the 16th–17th centuries has not been studied yet.

**The purpose** of the research is to reconstruct the genealogy of the Pobidynski family, their property and social status in the 16th century, based on the material of Sanok grodsky and zemstvo acts.

**Research Results.** *Vladyslav* (also called *Waclaw*) *Leonardovych Pobidynski* (1470 – † c. 1499) the Pobidynski family descendant carried on the lineage in the 16th century (Fastnacht, 2002, p. 40). His children were Yan (1500 – † 1527/1529), Klemens (1483 – † to 1526), Stanisław the Senior (1485– † to 1502), Stanisław the Junior (1508 – † 1540/1541), Petro (1517 – 1531), Jacob (1531) and daughters Anna (1520), Regina (1525) and Barbara (1531)<sup>1</sup>. They were adults at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> – the first third of the 16th century. We would like to focus on each of them and the lineages they started.

Władysław's daughter, *Anna Pobidynska*, was mentioned in 1520 as the wife of Ioan Bydlowski. At that time, she wanted her brothers Yan and Stanisław to pay her dowry (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, p. 73). The second daughter of Władysław *Regina* was mentioned as the wife of Ioan Górski in 1525 (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, p. 146). There is no evidence, which can prove that *Barbara* was Władysław's daughter. She was mentioned as the sister of Petro, Jacob and Stanisław – apparently Władysław's sons in 1531 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 9, pp. 743–744; f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, p. 250).

**Yan Pobidynski** was the most notable among the sons of Władysław. He was mentioned in the sources after his father's death, in 1500 (Fastnacht, 2002, p. 42). Yan was among the assessors of Sanok zemstvo court in 1506 (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. III, p. 195), and in 1512 he had the position of Sanok zemstvo court (Przyboś, 1987, p. 280). Nine years later, in 1521, Yan Pobidynski obtained the prestigious office of Zemstvo Judge in the regional hierarchy, which he held until his death in 1527–1529 (Przyboś, 1987, p. 286). Yan Pobidynski belonged to the Roman Catholic denomination. It was evidenced by the fact that he received from the King the right to sell rent from royal estates to a clergyman for the maintenance of the church in 1521 (Fastnacht, 2002, p. 42).

<sup>1</sup> In brackets we provide the mentions about a person in historical sources.

The property complex, which belonged to Yan Pobidynski consisted of shares in the villages of Pobidno, Pysarivtsi and Andrushkivtsi. The above-mentioned settlements formed the core of the Pobidynski property complex in Sanok land since the first half of the 15th century (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. III, p. 692, 432, 439). In 1517, Yan and his brother Stanisław are mentioned as the owners of Zawada village – the estate probably passed to him from his father-in-law Stefan Świętopielko († 1504) from Zavady (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. III, p. 721). Yan Pobidynski also owned the village of Iwonicz, where he settled down and began to be called Yan of Iwonicz later. At one time, this estate came into the possession of the Pobidynski's owing to the marriage of Yan's father Władysław with Ursula Iwoniczka, whose father had no sons (Fastnacht, 1991, p. 173). In 1519, Yan Władysławowych sold his share in the village of Andrushkivtsi and Pobidny to his neighbour Felix Zarshynsky (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, pp. 32–33). This step was understandable because these villages were separated from Yan Pobidynski's settlement in Iwonicz. However, the sale was not finalized, as after Yan's death, the village of Andrushkivtsi was still the widow's property.

Yan Pobidynski also owned the royal village of Radoszyce. This remote mountain village was located 37 km southeast of Iwonicz. Radoszyce and the local salt farm were acquired by Yan's grandfather, Leonard Pobidynski, in 1476 – 1484 (Prochaska, 1894, pp. 387, 388). Apparently due to the remoteness of the estate, in 1511 Yan, together with his brother Stanisław, decided to sell the Radoszyce salt farm to Wanczy from Rokytów for 120 zł. However, through the mediation of the Sanok starosta, Nikolai Wolski, in 1527 Yan Pobidynski and his wife Małgorzata bought the right to own this kingdom from the Wallachians (Fastnacht, 2002, p. 74).

Yan's wife, Małgorzata, nicknamed Sondzyna, was the daughter of Przemyśl khorunży Stefan Świętopielko († 1504) from Zawada. In 1520 – 1521, Yan recorded her dowry in the village of Iwonicz (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, p. 94; Przyboś, 1987, p. 195). In his coat of arms Severyn Uruski indicates that Yan Pobidynski was married to Kateryna Bolestraśicka, however, this does not coincide with the information in the grodsky acts, although Małgorzata's father was indeed the didych (heir) to the village of Bolestraszyce (Uruski, 1917, p. 110). In 1529, Małgorzata was mentioned as a widow in Sanok acts. First of all, in this status, she wanted to receive the payment from Joan Pakoszywski due amounts in the village of Andrushkivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 9, p. 608). In 1530, Małgorzata received confirmation from the King that the newly founded village of Oślawytsia with the soltysivstvom near Radoszyce belonged to her possessions (Fastnacht, 1962, p. 154). At that time, the mountainous part of Sanok land was actively settled according to the Wallachian law (The Vlach law). It seems that at one time, Yan Pobidynski and his wife also tried to join this process. However, Małgorzata did not manage to preserve the territories that belonged to the royal property. In 1539, King Sigismund granted Radoszyca and Oślawyca to Przemyśl castellan, Nikolai Odnowski from Felshtyn, for his services (Fastnacht, 2002, p. 74).

After her husband's death Małgorzata sorted out the family's financial and property issues actively (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, p. 212; f. 15, d. 1, c. 13, pp. 1142–1145, 1230–1231, 1259, 1278, 1335–1338). She was mentioned as the didychka (heiress) of the Andrushkivtsi family in 1548, and in court cases until 1551 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, p. 1015; f. 15, d. 1, c. 16, p. 348). Most likely, there was no contuniation of Yan Pobidynski branch in Sanok land.

The second branch of the Pobidynski was founded in the 16th century by another son of Vladyslav, **Klemens Pobidynski**. He was distinguished by serving as a grodsky judge in

the public life of the Sanok land (Fastnacht, 2002, p. 41). In 1486, Klemens gave his wife Burneta, a daughter of Wilhelm Dolynsky, a dowry of 120 hryvnias at value half of the villages of Pobidne, Dudyntsi and Markivtsi (Prochaska, 1894, p. 201). Klemens Pobidynski had three adult sons. The eldest of them was *Ioan Pobidynski*, who in 1510 was the owner of shares in Pobidne, Dudyntsi and Markivtsi (Fastnacht, 1998, p. 137). He was also mentioned in 1512 in a dispute with his father over a mortgage in the village of Selyska (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 8, p. 618). After that, neither Klemens nor his son Ioan were mentioned in the Sanok court documents for a long time. Only in 1526 Klemens's wife, Burnet, is called a widow and from that moment on, Klemens's descendants were regularly mentioned. Hence, in 1526, his son *Stanislaw Klemensovycz* provided his widowed mother with the maintenance due to her in the villages of Dudyntsi and Markivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, p. 165). Two years later, in 1528, Stanislaw is mentioned with his brother *Felix Pobidynski* (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 9, p. 579). In 1530, their nephew Andriy, the son of the eldest brother of Ioan Klemensovycz, was mentioned in the case of shares in the villages of Dudyntsi and Markivtsi, which they ceded to Stanislaw Vladyslavovych Pobidynski (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, pp. 224–225). According to Severyn Uruski, Felix Pobidynski owned an iron ore mine, which he sold in 1549 (Uruski, 1917, p. 110).

*Petro Pobidynski* was one of the younger sons of Vladyslav. Severyn Uruski in his coat of arms states that in 1517 Petro received the voivodeship in the village of Khodkovychi. It was not possible to identify this village, nor to find the corresponding fact in Sanok act books (Uruski, 1917, p. 110). In 1520 Petro Pobidynski gave a share in the villages of Pobidno, Dudyntsi and Markivtsi to his wife Anna (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, p. 81). Ten years later, in 1529 – 1530, he sold his shares in the above mentioned villages to his brother Stanislaw Pobidynski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 9, p. 616; f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, pp. 188–190). At the same time, in 1529, Petro Pobidynski acquired a mortgage in the village of Vuiske from Stanislaw Kmit (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 9, p. 615). According to Severyn Uruski, Petro's sons were Adam, who inherited the above-mentioned voivodeship in Khodkovychi, and *Valentyn Pobidynski* (Uruski, 1917, p. 110). The brothers were practically not mentioned in Sanok acts. Only Valentyn Pobidynski was mentioned in property transactions with Ioan Zaporsky in 1556 – 1559, from whom he received a mortgage in the village of Vrochantsi. At the same time, he is recorded as Valentyn Pobidynski from Kotkovychi or from Kazanovychi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 17, pp. 281–282, 342–343; c. 18, pp. 30–31).

In 1531, in Sanok grodsky books, Petro Pobidynski was mentioned with his brother *Jacob* and sister Barbara twice (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, p. 250). There was no further mention of Jacob and Barbara, which could be found in the sources. It is not certain that these were indeed Vladyslav's children – it is possible that they might have belonged to the generation of his grandchildren (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 9, pp. 743–744).

The next son of Vladyslav Pobidynski, *Stanislaw Pobidynski Sr.*, in 1489 bequeathed to his wife Anna Kalinska 120 hryvnias concerning half of the estates he inherited after dividing them with his brother Klemens (Prochaska, 1894, pp. 223, 224, 225). In 1492, he sold his share in Pobidny, Markivtsi and Dudyntsi to Peter Felshtynsky for 200 hryvnias (Prochaska, 1894, p. 241). In 1502, ten years later, Stanislaw Vladyslavovych was listed as deceased, and his wife Anna remarried to a Sgirsen (Prochaska, 1894, p. 326).

After Stanislaw's death, his estates were forcibly taken by his brother Klemens, about which the deceased's son Andriy Stanislawovych Pobidynski complained in 1504 (Prochaska, 1894, p. 351). The uncle and nephew managed to reconcile and the following



year, in 1505, they divided the peasants and fields in Pobidny, Dudyntsy and Markivtsy between themselves. In particular, the manor in Pobidny became the property of Klemens, while Andriy inherited an inn, a mill and a forest there. Later, Andriy Pobidynski was still mentioned as a didych in Pobidny and Markivtsy in 1511 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 8, p. 544). There was also another son of Stanisław Vladyslavovych, *Petro Pobidynski* in the above-mentioned division act between Andriy and Klemens Pobidynski in 1505 (Prochaska, 1894, pp. 357–358).

In addition to Stanisław Sr., there was another Vladyslav Pobidynski's son, under the same name. He was mentioned after the death of his older brother. ***Stanisław Vladyslavovych Pobidynski Jr.*** was mentioned in one of the first documents in 1508, when he appeared in a case with his cousin Anna, a daughter of the late Matviy Leonardovych Pobidynski, who inherited the village of Niebieszczan (Fastnacht, 2002, p. 42). Stanisław Pobidynski owned shares in the family nest, the village of Pobidno, as well as in Pysarivtsi, Dudyntsi and Markivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 8, pp. 433, 465–466; f. 16, d. 1, c. III, p. 692; f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, pp. 35, 118). In 1529 – 1530, he bought out the brothers Petro and Klemens's shares in the above-mentioned villages (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 9, p. 616; f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, pp. 188–190, 224–225).

Due to the temporary holdings, it was possible for Stanisław to expand his possessions. Hence, in 1526, he became the owner of the village of Vzduv from Adam Vzduvsky as the pledge and it was in his possession in 1537 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 9, pp. 438, 539; f. 15, d. 1, c. 13, p. 1057). There were numerous loans secured by property, which were given out by Stanisław at the dusk of his life, in the 1530s (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 13, pp. 1177, 1220–1223, 1340–1343). In 1531, the village of Morokhiv was added to his property complex. King Sigismund granted this estate as a fief to Stanisław Pobidynski and his male heirs after the death of his uncle Matviy Pobidynski (Fastnacht, 1998, p. 157).

In public life, Stanisław Pobidynski was a permanent assessor of the zemstvo court, where he was present on a regular basis in 1519 – 1540 (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 4, pp. 57, 68, 97, 101, 116, 126, 128, 135, 145, 151, 166, 178, 179, 183, 215, 226, 238, 254, 261, 263, 279). Stanisław Vladyslavovych Pobidynski Jr. died during the period of the years of 1540 and 1541, leaving behind a considerable offspring – three daughters and six sons.

In 1544, his sons provided a dowry for his sister Ursula, who was married to Stanisław Kałycki (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, p. 204). *Zofia* was mentioned with her brothers in 1540 and 1554, and in 1570 she was recorded as the deceased wife of Winiarski (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, pp. 264–267; f. 15, d. 1, c. 16, pp. 1176). The third daughter, Anna, was mentioned in 1556 as the wife of Ioan Bartholomew Jakubowski. He received a dowry of one thousand zł (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 17, pp. 265–267).

There were mentioned six sons of Stanisław Pobidynski on the pages of Sanok act books, after the death of their father, in 1541– ***Ioan*** (1541 – † to 1560), ***Waclaw*** (1541 – 1581), ***Petro*** (1541 – 1563), ***Sebastian*** (1541 – 1561), ***Symon*** (1541 – 1563) and ***Andriy*** (1541 – 1568). For some time, they settled the family's property affairs together. For the first time, the brothers appeared together in Sianok grodsky court in 1541, when they received a pledge in the villages of Spirne and Hvoznytsia from Makhovski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 14, pp. 784–785). A year later they pay the debt of their relative on maternal side Andriy Tarnavski (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, p. 74). In 1543, the Stanisławovychi Pobidynski tried to continue possession of the royal village of Morokhiv, which their father had once obtained as his property (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, p. 158).

In 1560, Stanisław's sons divided the estate among themselves. There were the following participants, who took part in the division: Waclaw, Symon, Sebastian and Andriy Pobidynski. At that time, their brother Ioan was deceased, and his share was acquired by the Sianok castellan Zbigniew Sinnenski, who also took part in the division. The subjects of the division were the following villages of Iwonicz, Pobidno, Dudyntsi, Markivtsi, Pysarivtsi and Andrushkivtsi. Sebastian and Symon Pobidynski received shares in three villages – Iwonicz, Dudyntsi and Markivtsi, including a large pond and a mill. Waclaw Stanisławowych Pobidynski inherited the villages of Andrushkivtsi and Pysarivtsi. Andriy Pobidynski got Pobidno and a mill in this village, which he was to use with Waclaw jointly, because the share that Waclaw received did not include a mill (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 290–292). There were 17 owners, 2 korchma (inns), a mill with one wheel and a priest, so there was a church there in the ancestral home – the village of Pobidno in 1552 (Fastnacht, 2002, p. 42).

Once again, the descendants of Stanisław Pobidynski came forward in 1561 – those were the Sanok Judge Waclaw Pobidynski, his brothers Simon and Andriy and his nephew Waclaw, the son of the late Ioan Stanisławowych Pobidynski. They fought for the inheritance of the late Ioan Penyzhko, the husband of their cousin Anna Matviyivna Pobidynska. Those were the villages of Niebieszczany, Wielopole, Zimbertova Volia, Ratnawica, which were still the property of the Pobidynski at the end of the 15th century. After the death of Penyzhko, Lviv subcommissary Ioan Dershnak, Sambir military Stanisław Dershnak, and Valentyn and Petro from Rokitnytsia claimed these same estates, who seized these villages “by force” (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 526–529).

We would like to talk about each of the sons of Stanisław Władysławowych Pobidynski and the branches they founded in detail.

**Ioan Stanisławowych Pobidynski** was probably the eldest son. He began to manage his own business affairs shortly after his father's death. So in 1542, he received the village of Pelnia as a pledge from Ioan Pelwelski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, pp. 42–43). In 1544, Ioan Pobidynski provided a dowry for his sisters in Sandomierz land on the estates that were in the pledge possession of the Pobidynski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, pp. 42–43). Even before the official division of the estates, he managed the village of Dudyntsi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, p. 701). Ioan Stanisławowych got married to Regina, a daughter of Stanisław Kwiłyński. He received 400 zł of dowry from her in 1549, which he recorded on half of his estates. His wife brought Ioan the village of Graba in Sandomierz land into his possession (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, pp. 1102–1105). Ioan Stanisławowych passed away between the period of years of 1556 and 1559 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 17, pp. 188–190, 269; f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, p. 128). He left behind daughters *Elizabeth and Sophia*, and son *Waclaw*. The daughters were mentioned in sources as of 1559, and Ioan's widow Regina was last mentioned in 1561 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 128, 450).

*Waclaw Pobidynski*, the son, carried on Ioan's lineage. He appeared in the Sanok acts after his father's death in 1559. Having grown up, he got married to Kateryna, a daughter of Hieronymus Stano from Novotanets. Waclaw was mentioned with his wife in 1577 in the dowry case (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 183–184). However, in 1579, Kateryna from the Stano family was called a widow. The couple had a daughter, *Khrystyna Pobidynska* (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, p. 531).

The second son of Stanisław Władysławowych Jr., **Petro Pobidynski's** name and surname appeared in sources together with his brothers' names and surnames, starting in 1541. The

last known mention of him was given by Severyn Uruski, when he lists the sons of Stanisław Pobidynski in 1563 (Uruski, 1917, p. 110).

Until 1560, **Sebastian Stanisławowych Pobidynski** acted in business together with his brothers mainly. After the division of the estate in 1560, he and his brother Symon, became the owners of the villages of Iwonicz, Dudyntsi and Markivtsi. He had been managing Iwonicz even before the division, because in 1555 he mortgaged a share of this village to Zbigniew Sinnenski for 50 zł (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 17, pp. 176–178, 237–238), and in 1560 he borrowed another 80 zł from him (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 293–294). Finally, in the same year Sebastian sold Sinnenski half of his share in Dudyntsi and Markivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 306–309). Right after, Sebastian Pobidynski passed away during the period of 1560 and 1561 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, p. 610).

**Andriy Stanisławowych Pobidynski** inherited a share in the village of Pobidno according to the partition of 1560 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 290–292). In 1562 he was mentioned as an assessor of the Sanok Grodsky Court (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 19, pp. 119–120). Just like his brother Sebastian, Andriy Pobidynski borrowed money from the Sanok castellan Zbigniew Sinnenski in the early 1560s (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 19, p. 635; f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 292–293). In the 1560s and 1570s, his name and surname appeared in the context of receiving new loans mainly. For example, in 1561, he borrowed 100 zł from the Sanok Judge Stanisław Czarnotski, secured by the village of Niebieszczany, which was the subject of a dispute with the Dersznaks (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 529–531). In the same year, he borrowed 340 zł from Ioan Vlynski on the collateral of half of his estate in the village of Pobidno (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 836–837). In 1563, Andriy took a loan from Ivan Pegowski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 19, pp. 268, 638–639), and in 1570, together with his brother Wacław, he mortgaged Pobidno to Vyniarsky, the husband of their late sister Zofia (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, pp. 264–267). At the end of the 1570s, Andriy Pobidynski was still mentioned in cases where he acts as a borrower: in 1577, he borrowed 1,000 zł from the Sanok Judge Josyf Didynski, which he re-mortgaged to Krysztof, a son of Ioan Vlynski, his long-time lender (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, pp. 444–448). In 1579, Andriy Pobidynski again borrowed 200 zł from Vlynski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 548–549). After that, he was not mentioned in the documents.

**Symon (Shimon) Stanisławowych Pobidynski**, after the division of 1560, inherited the villages of Iwonicz, Dudyntsi and Markivtsi together with his brother Sebastian (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 290–292). In fact, Symon appeared as the didych (heir) of the village of Dudyntsi earlier, starting from 1554 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 17, pp. 32–33). In 1561, Symon Pobidynski and his cousin Gabriel were mentioned in the conflict with the Sanok burghers. They accused the Pobidynski of an armed attack on the town, and accused them of “violence in houses” and murder (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 456–462). In the same year, the nobleman Felix Leszczynski was blamed for the wounds inflicted on Symon Pobidynski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 606–607).

Since 1560, Symon Pobidynski's name and surname had been mentioned in the records as the heir to the estate of the late Ioan Penzyhko. It was about the village of Niebieszczany, which at one time was brought into Penzyhko's possession by his wife Anna Matviyivna Pobidynska, a cousin of Symon's father Stanisław. Apparently, the Penzyhko couple had no children, so the estate was inherited by the sons of Stanisław Pobidynski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 421–423; f. 15, d. 1, c. 19, p. 146). In addition to Niebieszczany, in 1561 – 1563 Symon Pobidynski was named the heir of the villages of Wielopole, Zimbertova Volya,



Ratnawica, Morochow, Morochownytsia, Zawadka and Vysochany that were in possession of same Ioan Penyzhko (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 646–648; f. 15, d. 1, c. 19, pp. 352–353, 520–522). He pledged these villages to Sanok Judge Stanisław Czarnocki numerous times (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 472–473, 531–533). The figure of Symon Pobidynski disappeared from the pages of the registry books after 1563. There is no information about his descendants, as well as about the fate of the property complex he inherited.

Another of Stanisław Pobidynski's sons, *Wacław*, inherited the villages of Andrushkivtsi and Pysarivtsi after the partition of 1560. He achieved a particularly high position in the social life of Sanok land among his brothers. Even at a young age, he was mentioned among the assessors of the Zemstvo Court in 1544 (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, p. 19). Wacław began his career as Sanok Judge (1555 – 1570) (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 17, p. 157; Przyboś, 1987, p. 280), and in the last quarter of the 16th century he ruled as the deputy-starosta of Sanok (1573 – 1581) (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 25, p. 45; f. 15, d. 1, c. 30, p. 125; f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 10–11, 150, 441–442, 671–672, 878–879). His active participation in the public life of the region and authority among the local nobility is evident from the fact that for several decades, Wacław was documented annually as an assessor at the meetings of the local zemstvo court until 1581 (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, pp. 341, 377, 412, 480, 542–543, 568, 571–572, 616).

After the division of the Pobidynski estate in 1560, Wacław Stanisławowych inherited the villages of Andrushkivtsi and Pysarivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 290–292). He began to manage the village of Pysarivtsi immediately after his father's death, in the 1540s. Hence, in 1544, he bequeathed the local peasants to Sebastian Pakoshiwski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, pp. 203–204). Having become the sole owner of the properties allocated to him, Wacław Pobidynski pledged them in the 1560s many times. In 1563, he borrowed 1,500 zł from Ioan Vlynski, secured by the Pysarivtsi and half of the Andrushkivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 19, pp. 201–203). At the same time, he borrowed 350 zł from Josip Dedenski, secured by the village of Andrushkivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 19, pp. 363–366). 1568, Wacław, was lent money by Sanok Judge Stanisław Czarnocki (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, p. 192) on the security of the village of Pysarivtsi. Occasionally, Wacław Pobidynski acted as a lender. For example, in 1575, he lent 600 zł to the local nobleman Matviy Bal (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, pp. 323–326). In 1578, Mykola Prylutski returned to him for a loan (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 441–442, 454–457). The last mentions of Wacław Pobidynski were also related to loans: in 1579 he borrowed 100 zł from Albert Karlicki on the security of two peasants in Pysarivce (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 727–727). A year later he borrowed 900 zł from Ioan Wróblewski, who in turn recorded a dowry for his wife *Anna Pobidynska*, who was probably Wacław's daughter (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 861–862, 863). In the same year, Wacław borrowed money from Kasper Krawetski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 878–879). As early as 1581, he was an assessor of Sanok Zemstvo Court, and he probably joined the majority sometime after that (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, p. 616).

Wacław Stanisławowych married to Jadwiga Pichkurivna approximately in 1543 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 15, p. 156). It is known that the couple had daughters *Zofia* and *Jadwiga*, who were mentioned in 1574 (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, pp. 205, 287–290). At the end of Wacław's life, his sons began to appear in the sources. Hence, in 1579, he granted possession of the field near Pysarivtsi to the sons of *Wacław* and *Heorhiy Pobidynski* (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 690–691). In the same and the following year, Wacław gave possession of Pysarivka and Andrushkivka with the courtyard to his son Heorhiy (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, pp. 554–556; f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, p. 691). Heorhiy Wacławowych Pobidynski is

subsequently mentioned in sources until the end of the 16th century (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 139, p. 153). In 1587, he was recorded among the participants of the Vyshensky sejmik (Prochaska, 1909, p. 64).

In addition to the Stanisławowychi, in the middle and second half of the 16th century, several more Pobidynski lived in Sanok land, but it was not possible to link them to the genealogical tree of the family.

One of them was Heorhiy Pobidynski, who appeared on the pages of the Sianok Grodsky books, starting from 1540 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 13, p. 1368). Since 1557 he had been mentioned as the owner of the village of Konkolivky. This settlement was geographically located in Przemyśl land, 50 kilometers north of Pobidny and in the 15th century belonged to the powerful Kmity. There was no information regarding under what circumstances and when Heorhiy Pobidynski acquired the above-mentioned village, the answer should probably be sought in Przemyśl Grodsky acts. We only know that the possessor of another mortgaged property of the Kmity, the village of Vuyske, at one time was Petro Władysławowych Pobidynski. Due to the possession of the estates belonging to the Kmity, we could make a supposition that Heorhiy could have been the son of Petro Pobidynski. Despite the fact that Heorhiy called himself the didych (heir) from Kankolivka in Przemyśl land, he remained closely involved in the economic affairs in Sanok land. Hence, in 1557 Heorhiy provided a loan to the local nobleman Stanisław Didynski on the collateral of the village of Kryve, and in 1561 – the shares in the village of Dydnia (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 17, pp. 538–539; f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 609–610, 634). In 1559 he lent money to another local nobleman, Stanisław Zarshynski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, p. 168). His debtor was also Hieronymus Pakosziwski, who gave Heorhiy possession of his estates in 1561 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, p. 596). Heorhiy managed the peasants in Pakoszowka as early as 1568 (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, pp. 170, 193–195). In 1562, among Heorhiy Pobidynski's borrowers, Stanisław Domaradski was named, who borrowed 200 zł on the collateral of the village of Zakobiła in Sandomierz region (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 867–869). A year later, in 1563, Heorhiy Pobidynski received possession of parts of the villages of Yurivtsi and Sorohiv, which belonged to Stanisław Humnyski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 867–869). He retained possession of these villages as of 1571 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 25, pp. 6, 35). One of the last mentions about Heorhiy Pobidynski dates back to 1577, when he received possession of the estates of Barbara Stadnytska from Zboriv (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, p. 241).

In 1568, the son of Heorhiy of Kankolivka, *Stanisław Pobidynski*, was first mentioned (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, p. 141). Ioan and Kryshtof were probably the younger Heorhiy's sons, who were also called the heirs of Kankolivka. In 1582, their names were mentioned among the assessors of Sanok Zemstvo Court (CSHAUL, f. 16, d. 1, c. 7, p. 616).

It was also not possible to identify the parents of *Gabriel Pobidynski*, who was known in documents since 1553 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 16, p. 754). In 1561 he was mentioned as a cousin of Symon Pobidynski, so he was probably the son of Klemens, Yan or Petro Pobidynski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 456–462, 502). It is known that Gabriel owned a share in the village of Andrushkiivtsi. The last known mention of him dates back to 1599 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 139, pp. 145, 159). He passed away right after, as his widow Elżbieta, a daughter of Kasper Welżbieta, appeared in the documents (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 139, pp. 835, 922–923, 1058–1064). By 1602, she had remarried to Filip Szczepanowski and was mentioned in Sanok acts in 1611 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 140, p. 1301; f. 15, d. 1, c. 143, p. 5). Gabriel had a daughter *Jadwiga*, who was documented in 1601–1602 as the heiress of a

share in the village of Andrushkivtsi (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 139, pp. 792, 954, 1163–1164, 1196; f. 15, d. 1, c. 140, pp. 1267, 1374).

*Stanisław Pobidynski* was Gabriel's brother. In 1579 he was named the didych (heir) of the Soltys estate in the village of Nowoszydzi – probably in Sambir region. Stanisław lent Rafał Humnyski 180 zł, for which he received possession of a part of the village of Humnysk (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 46, pp. 637–638). In 1573, Stanisław's wife, *Malgorzata*, was mentioned (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 25, pp. 45, 47–48). Stanisław passed away sometime before 1599, leaving behind sons *Krzysztof* and *Ioan*, and a daughter *Anna* (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 139, pp. 835, 922–923). They had to engage in legal disputes with their aunt Elżbieta, the widow of Gabriel Pobidynski (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 139, pp. 922–923, 1058–1064, 1223–1224).

*Kryshtof Stanislawowych Pobidynski* inherited from his father the salt farm in Nowoszydzi, the owner of which was mentioned in 1599 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 139, p. 169). He also owned a share in the village of Andrushkivtsi. Kryshtof was mentioned in the sources until 1602 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 140, pp. 1382–1383).

In 1599, another son of Stanisław, *Ioan Pobidynski*, was mentioned separately from Kryshtof and Anna. He was brought into possession of his village of Grabownica by Sanok hunter Herhiy Pelka (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 139, p. 24). Ioan had Grabownica in his possession until 1602 (CSHAUL, f. 15, d. 1, c. 140, p. 1279).

**Conclusions.** Hence, the Pobidynski family continued its demographic growth due to large families in the 16th century. On the pages of Sanok town and zemstvo act books, we managed to find information about 57 representatives of the family, who lived in the 16th century, compared to 36 people, who lived a century earlier. At the same time, the property complex of the family in the 16th century practically did not grow, on the contrary, among the numerous descendants, the estates were divided into smaller shares. This state of affairs contrasts with the situation of the previous 15th century, when the Pobidynski dynamically increased their possessions in each generation. Obviously the weakened property situation also affected social positions. In the local government hierarchy in the 16th century, there were only three representatives of the Pobidynski family: Sanok Judge, and later the Zemstvo Judge Yan Pobidynski (1500 – † 1527/1529), his brother Sanok district Judge Klemens Pobidynski (1483 – † until 1526), Sanok Judge and sub-starosta Wacław Stanisławowych Pobidynski (1541 – 1581). In the 16th century, the Pobidynski remained active in judicial and economic matters, acting as creditors and borrowers, and also asserted their presence in the noble environment owing family ties and participation in sejmik meetings or court sessions as assessors.

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