

MODERN TIMES

УДК (UDC) 94 (438+477) "14/15" Humnytsky
DOI: [https://doi.org/10.33782/eminak2023.1\(41\).619](https://doi.org/10.33782/eminak2023.1(41).619)

THE HUMNYTSKY FAMILY OF GOZDAVA COAT OF ARMS IN SANOK LAND IN THE 15-16 CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to reconstruct the history and genealogy of the noble family of Humnytsky in the 15-16 centuries on the basis of the study of the material of the Sanok Borough and District courts.

The scientific novelty lies in the fact that for the first time the history and genealogy of the noble family of Humnytsky in the 15-16 centuries, who belonged to the social and political elite of the Sanok land in the specified period, was thoroughly researched.

Conclusions. The history of the Humnytsky family has not yet been thoroughly researched, despite the fact that the family belonged to the social elite of the Sanok land. On the basis of the study of the records of the Sanok Borough and District courts, it was possible to research and reconstruct the history of five generations of the Humnytsky family, who lived in the Sanok land in the 15-16 centuries. The composition of the property complex of the family and its evolution was investigated. The biographies of the representatives of the family were studied.

The most powerful impulse to the material and socio-political well-being of the family was laid by Heorhiy Matviiovych Humnytsky. In addition to the fact that during his life he held the prestigious positions of the Przemyśl chamberlain and the Sanok castellan, Heorhiy multiplied the property complex, which included two dozen settlements at the end of his life.

In subsequent generations, the Humnytsky family gradually grew and already in the last quarter of the 16 century had several families, which led to the fragmentation of the ancestral property complex. The position of the family was strengthened by successful marriages, as well as holding district positions. During the 15-16 centuries there were the Sanok castellan, a judge, a deputy district judge and a wojski (twice), a Przemyśl chamberlain among the representatives of the Humnytsky clan.

Keywords: Sanok land, nobility, Humnytsky

РОДИНА ГУМНИЦЬКИХ ГЕРБУ ГОЗДАВА У СЯНОЦЬКІЙ ЗЕМЛІ В XV-XVI СТ.

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АНОТАЦІЯ

Мета статті: на підставі дослідження актового матеріалу сяноцьких гродського та земського судів реконструювати історію та генеалогію шляхетського роду Гумницьких у XV-XVI століттях.

Наукова новизна полягає у тому, що вперше ґрунтовно досліджено історію та генеалогію шляхетського роду Гумницьких в XV-XVI ст., котрі належали до суспільно-політичної еліти Сяноцької землі в зазначений період.

Висновки. Історія роду Гумницьких до сьогодні не дочекалася ґрунтовного дослідження попри те, що родина належала до суспільної еліти Сяноцької землі. На підставі вивчення актового матеріалу сяноцьких гродського та земського судів вдалося дослідити і реконструювати історію п'яти поколінь роду Гумницьких, які проживали в Сяноцькій землі у XV-XVI ст. Досліджено склад майнового комплексу родини та його еволюцію. Вивчено життєписи представників роду.

Найпотужніший імпульс до матеріального і суспільно-політичного благополуччя родини заклав Георгій Матвійович Гумницький. Окрім того, що за життя він посідав престижні уряди перемишльського підкоморія і сяноцького каштеляна, Георгій примножив майновий комплекс, який на схилку його життя налічував два десятки поселень.

У наступних поколіннях родина Гумницьких поступово розросталася і вже в останній чверті XVI століття налічувала кілька сімейств, що призвело до дроблення родового майнового комплексу. Позиції родини посилювали вдалі шлюби, а також посідання земських урядів: впродовж XV-XVI ст. серед представників роду Гумницьких були сяноцькі каштелян, суддя, підсудок і війський (двічі), перемишльський підкоморій.

Ключові слова: Сяноцька земля, шляхта, Гумницькі

The family of the Humnytsky of the Gozdava coat of arms belonged to the original noble families of the Sanok land. The historical origins of this family date back to the second half of the XIV century. From the 1430s, the village of Humnyska in the current Berezów County of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship in Poland became the seat of the family. The Humnytsky belonged to the regional elite, where wealth was combined with social and political activity of individual representatives of the family. However, if we compare the Humnytsky with their closest relatives the Bal clan, little attention is paid to them in historiography.

Information about the family can be found in the books of heraldry of Bartosz Paprocki, Kasper Nesetsky, Adam Bonetsky and Severyn Urusky. In particular, B. Paprocki mentioned the representative of the third generation of the Humnytsky,

Stanislav and his sons¹. From the same generation, the genealogy of the Humnytsky is described by Kasper Nesetsky. In the reference, he made a mistake, attributing the position of Sanok judge to Stanislav Rafalovich Humnytsky, although his grandson was the one who became the judge. There are also inaccuracies in the family ties described by Nesetsky². The most detailed information about the Humnytsky family was prepared by Adam Bonetsky, who, among other things, used materials from the Sanok borough and district acts. However, the information given by Bonetsky is often scattered and sporadic, individual persons are not tied to the genealogical tree, and several significant errors were made in the genealogy itself, which we will pay attention to below³. In his book of heraldry, Severyn Urusky also provided detailed information about the Humnytsky clan. However, following Bonetsky, he mistakenly attributed the descendants of Jan Stanislavovych Humnytsky to his uncle Jan Rafalovych Humnytsky, and also wrongly indicated the children of Heorhiy Stanislavovych Humnytsky as the descendants of Heorhiy Rafalovych⁴.

In the interwar period, the beginnings of the Humnytsky genealogy were studied by Przemysław Dombkowski. The chronological framework of his research covered the XV century, as the scientist relied on the published volumes of the Sanok borough and district acts⁵. Among modern researchers, the Polish researcher Lukasz Baida provided some information about the Humnytsky family in his book about the nobility of the Sanok land of the XVIII century⁶. There is still no comprehensive study of the genealogy of the Humnytsky clan, its economic and socio-political activities neither in Ukrainian nor in Polish historiography, despite the fact that the family occupied a significant place in the land of Sanok.

The prehistory of the Humnytsky family dates back to 1361, when king Casimir III granted the villages of Boishcha, Radoshichi, Yurivtsi, Sorogiv, Dydnia and Temeshiv to the brothers Petro and Pavlo from Hungary⁷. Petro became the protoplast of the Bal and Humnytsky clans, while the Dedensky and Yurkovytsky families got their start from Pavlo's sons.

The founder of the family branch of the Humnytsky was Petro Vengrin's grandson – Heorhiy Matviyovych (1428 – †about 1473)⁸. After the death of his father Matviy, in 1435, Heorhiy inherited the villages of Humnyska, Andrushkivtsi and Volytsia, after which he settled in Humnyska, from where the surname Humnytsky came⁹. Presumably at the same time, he inherited the village of Vyslik Velykiy. In the act of division of the inheritance of Matviy of Zboiska this village is not mentioned – perhaps it was founded or re-settled on the site of an earlier settlement¹⁰.

¹ *Paprocki B.* Herby rycerstwa polskiego. Kraków, 1858. S. 295.

² *Niesiecki K.* Herbarz polski. Lipsk, 1839. T. 4. S. 395-396.

³ *Boniecki A.* Herbarz polski. Wiadomości historyczno-genealogiczne o rodach szlacheckich. Warszawa, 1905. T. 8. S. 7-12.

⁴ *Uruski S.* Rodzina. Herbarz szlachty polskiej. Warszawa, 1908. T. 5. S. 233.

⁵ *Dąbkowski P.* Szkice z życia szlachty sanockiej w XV stuleciu. Lwów, 1923. S. 1-5.

⁶ *Bajda Ł.* Szlachta w Bieszczadach i na Pogórzu w czasie saskie i stanisławowskie. Krosno, 2017. S. 279.

⁷ Матеріали до історії суспільно-політичних і економічних відносин Західної України / Вид. *М. Грушевський*. Львів, 1906. Ч. 1. С. 1-2.

⁸ In parentheses here and below are the last known mentions of the person in historical sources.

⁹ Akta Grodzkie i Ziemskie z czasów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z archiwum tak zwanego bernardynskiego we Lwowie (AGZ) / wyd. *A. Prochaska*. T. 11. Lwów, 1886. S. 93-94, 103.

¹⁰ *Fastnacht A.* Osadnictwo ziemi sanockiej w 1340-1650. Wrocław, 1962. S. 137; *Fastnacht A.* Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziemi sanockiej w średniowieczu. Kraków, 2002. Cz. 3. S. 226.

Heorhiy Humnytsky was educated at the University of Kraków¹¹, later became an active public figure, as well as a skillful host. He began his career as a Przemyśl chamberlain (1459-1462)¹², and later, from 1463 to 1473, he held the position of the castellan of Sanok¹³. Thanks to skillful management, Heorhiy significantly expanded his father's inheritance. Despite the fact that some of the inherited villages were sold, Heorhiy Humnytsky founded or purchased a number of other settlements to replace them. The property complex was formed as follows: in 1436, he bought out the solectwo in Humnyska while Humnyska itself was the place of his settlement throughout Heorhiy's life¹⁴.

In 1437, Heorhiy Humnytsky bought the neighboring village of Hirky from Mykolay of Kozlovychi¹⁵. Along with it, since 1461, the village of Volya Horetska (also called Sirkova Volya, which was probably founded by Heorhiy, is mentioned¹⁶.

In 1438, Heorhiy Humnytsky sold the remote village of Vyslik Velykiy to Petro Smolytsky. However, taking advantage of the right of proximity to the estate, the settlement was bought out by Heorhiy's brother Petro Matviyovych¹⁷.

The history of the redemption of the villages of Konske and Vitryliv was quite long¹⁸. Mal Antoshevych, Levko Dzatkovich, as well as Dukhna, daughter of Antosh and Uda, daughter of Hrynia, sold half of these villages to Heorhiy Matviyovych in 1440¹⁹. In the same year, Heorhiy resold the purchased shares for 300 groschens to Mykolay Khrapkov, pledging to release him from the claims of Dzatka's sons – Petro and Hanko²⁰. Mykolay Khrapko owned Vitryliv and Konske until his death. In 1468 his nephew Yakiv of Rudolovytsi sold the inherited estate to Heorhiy Humnytsky²¹.

Around 1447, Heorhiy Matviyovych acquired the village of Lypa from the Kmit-Sobensky clan. This settlement adhered to the Vlach law and was a large village, which was divided into Velyka Lypa and Mala Lypa. Administratively Lypa for some time belonged to the Sanok Land, but already in the XVI-XVII centuries it was part of the Przemyśl Land. The same applied to neighbouring Malyava, which was also owned by Heorhiy²². Other estates of the Kmit-Sobensky clan near Lypa – the villages of Berezka and Sivchyna were for a long time in the possession of Heorhiy Humnytsky and his sons with mortgage rights, but were not bought into hereditary land ownership²³.

In 1449, Heorhiy Humnytsky purchased the town of Bircha from the Przemyśl bishop Athanasius and his cousin Jacob²⁴. Unlike most of Heorhiy's estates, which were located in the Sanok region, Bircha administratively belonged to the Przemysl region from the very beginning, although it was close to the border with the Sanok land.

¹¹ *Boniecki A.* Herbarz polski... S. 7.

¹² Urzędnicy województwa ruskiego XIV-XVIII wieku (ziemia halicka, lwowska, przemyska, sanocka). Spisy / Oprac. K. Przyboś. Wrocław, 1987. S. 220.

¹³ *Ibid.* S. 262.

¹⁴ AGZ. T. 11. S. 103.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* S. 121.

¹⁶ *Fastnacht A.* Słownik historyczno-geograficzny... Cz. 3. S. 230; *Fastnacht A.* Osadnictwo ziemi sanockiej... S. 88.

¹⁷ AGZ. T. 11. S. 136, 139, 144; *Fastnacht A.* Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziemi sanockiej w średniowieczu. Brzozów, 1991. Cz. 1. S. 156.

¹⁸ AGZ. T. 16. Lwów, 1894. S. 12, 79, 142, 193, 196-197, 202, 289, 316, 338.

¹⁹ AGZ. T. 11. S. 164.

²⁰ AGZ. T. 11. S. 173, 175, 183, 202; *Fastnacht A.* Słownik historyczno-geograficzny... Cz. 1. S. 156.

²¹ AGZ. T. 16. S. 50-51, 94.

²² *Fastnacht A.* Osadnictwo ziemi sanockiej... S. 27.

²³ *Fastnacht A.* Słownik historyczno-geograficzny... Cz. 1. S. 56.

²⁴ AGZ. T. 16. S. 12; *Fastnacht A.* Słownik historyczno-geograficzny... Cz. 1. S. 156.

Andrushkivtsi, which he inherited from his father, Heorhiy Humnytsky sold to the Sanok nobleman Leonard Pobedensky in 1458²⁵. Such a transaction was logical given the remoteness of the village from the main property complex of Heorhiy. At the same time, Andrushkivtsi were in the immediate vicinity of the Pobedensky estate.

In 1464, the town of Novybrid with suburbs was mentioned as part of the property complex of Heorhiy Humnytsky. This estate is not found in other documents with this name, so it was not possible to identify which settlement it was²⁶. Also in 1464, the villages of Rudavka, Bryzhava, Leshchava, located near the town of Bircha, were mentioned as part of the property complex of Heorhiy Humnytsky²⁷. Apparently, somewhere at that time, these villages were founded.

The village of Volytsia was mentioned among the possessions of Heorhiy Humnytsky in 1464²⁸. This settlement also could not be identified with certainty. Volytsia really existed in Sanok Land, but was owned by the Zboisky clan and the Humnytsky had nothing to do with it. Probably, the deed note from 1464 refers to some newly founded village of Volya by Heorhiy Humnytsky next to the older settlement. Adam Fastnacht, a researcher of sedimentation processes in the Sanok Land, assumed that Volytsia could be Volya Korzhenetska, or New Village, known since 1494²⁹.

The villages of Sohoriv Horishnii and Sohoriv Dolishnii, which in 1473 were the latest acquisitions of Heorhiy Humnytsky, he bought from Mykolay Yurovsky³⁰. However, due to the claims of Yurovsky's relatives, the purchase of both villages was finally completed only in 1496 by Heorhiy's son Rafal Humnytsky³¹.

In addition to the mentioned estates, Heorhiy Humnytsky managed to hold more than a dozen other different villages in the Sanok Land as collateral for a short period of time. Property transactions show that he belonged to the economic and social elite of the region. The circle of contractors of Heorhiy Humnytsky repeatedly included such influential power-holders as Henryk Kamianetsky, Petro, Yan, Andriy and Stanislav Kmit from Sobien³².

During his life, Heorhiy Humnytsky was married twice, the first time to Anna, the daughter of the Lublin castellan Jan Shchekotsky. The marriage took place in 1441, when he recorded a dowry of 400 groschens in the village of Humnyska³³. The second wife of Heorhiy Matviyovych was Beata Yaroslavska, a representative of one of the powerful families of the Ruthenian Voivodeship. She was the sister of Yan, Spitko and Rafal Yaroslavsky. In 1464, Heorhiy received for her a rich dowry of 1,400 hryvnias, which he wrote down on half of all his possessions³⁴. The very next year, in 1465, Beata gave him a third of her estates, inherited from her father and mother³⁵. She died before 1479³⁶. Heorhiy Humnytsky died around 1473. Since then, he is no longer mentioned in the

²⁵ AGZ. T. 11. S. 429, 442.

²⁶ Ibid. T. 16. S. 12.

²⁷ Ibid. S. 12.

²⁸ Ibidem.

²⁹ *Fastnacht A. Osadnictwo ziemi sanockiej...* S. 97.

³⁰ AGZ. T. 16. S. 120, 122.

³¹ *Fastnacht A. Słownik historyczno-geograficzny...* Cz. 3. S. 147.

³² AGZ. T. 16. S. 22, 42, 101.

³³ Ibid. T. 11. S. 174; *Uruski S. Rodzina...* S. 233.

³⁴ AGZ. T. 16. S. 12.

³⁵ Ibid. S. 26.

³⁶ Ibid. S. 142.

sources, and in 1474 the position of the Sanok castellan was taken by Henryk Kamianetsky³⁷.

Heorhiy Humnytsky had three sons – Jan (†between 1480-1481), Yakiv (†around 1498) and Rafal (†1511), as well as two daughters – Yadviga and Barbara³⁸. The daughters became nuns under the names Regina and Ephrosyne. They received 20 zlotys of annual maintenance from their father³⁹.

In 1485, the sons of Heorhiy Humnytsky divided the estate. The elder Yakiv received Hirky, Volya Goretska, Berezka, Lypa, Stara Bircha and Bircha with mills and suburbs, as well as Korinets, Nove Selo, Sivchyna and Malyava. The younger Rafal received Humnyska, Vitryliv, Konske, Leshchava, Bryzhava, Rudavka and Sorogiv. The forests around Bircha and the villages were shared by the brothers, and the residents of the town and villages were allowed to cut trees there. Newly founded villages, or those that were in the process of settlement, also remained in the joint ownership of both brothers. It follows from the deed of partition that Yakiv was the son of Heorhiy and Anna Shchekotska, and Rafal was the son of Beata Yaroslavska⁴⁰.

The contract shows that by the end of the XV century, the Humnytsky estate had expanded even more. The settlements of Korinets and Nove Selo, founded near Bircha, are mentioned here⁴¹.

The position of the sons of Heorhiy Humnytsky was strengthened by successful marriages – Yakiv married Anna Herburt around 1478. For her he received 300 hryvnias of dowry. He wrote his wife 600 zlotys on the estates of Hirky, Konske, Vitryliv and Volya Horetska⁴². Yakiv's younger brother, Rafal Humnytsky, married Barbara, the daughter of the Lviv castellan and crown hetman Shchesny of Panyov, to whom he wrote 3,500 zlotys from his estate⁴³.

After the division of the estate, the settlement of Yakiv Humnytsky became the village of Hirky, so in documents he is often referred to as Yakiv from Hirky⁴⁴. His sons Jan and Matvii settled in the town of Bircha in the Przemysl Land, starting the Birecki family. Yakiv Humnytsky died in 1498 during the Polish-Moldavian War of 1497-1499⁴⁵. In the unsuccessful military campaign for the Polish Crown, the nobility from the Ruthenian Voivodeship took part, many of whom died in the battle near Kozmin in 1497⁴⁶. Since Yakiv Humnytsky did not return from the campaign, already in 1499 his wife Anna of Herburts married the landless nobleman Martyn Stanishovsky. At the same time, she submitted a document to the city of Sanok, according to which, in the event of the return of her first husband Yakiv from the Moldovan campaign, Martyn should come under the protection of the Sanok starosta⁴⁷. After that, Anna's relationship with her first husband's relatives deteriorated. Rafal Humnytsky made an armed raid on her court in Hirky in 1499⁴⁸.

³⁷ Urzędnicy województwa ruskiego... S. 262.

³⁸ *Fastnacht A. Słownik historyczno-geograficzny... Cz. 1. S. 158.*

³⁹ AGZ. T. 16. S. 95.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* S. 193.

⁴¹ *Fastnacht A. Osadnictwo ziemi sanockiej... S. 27.*

⁴² AGZ. T. 16. S. 141.

⁴³ *Ibid.* S. 202, 253-254.

⁴⁴ *Fastnacht A. Słownik historyczno-geograficzny... Cz. 3. S. 231.*

⁴⁵ AGZ. T. 16. S. 288.

⁴⁶ *Балух О. Польсько-молдавська війна 1497-1499 рр. // Наукові зошити історичного факультету Львівського університету. Збірник наукових праць. Вип. 9. Львів, 2008. С. 62.*

⁴⁷ AGZ. T. 16. S. 291.

⁴⁸ *Fastnacht A. Słownik historyczno-geograficzny... Cz. 1. S. 128.*

Jan, the second son of Heorhiy Humnytsky, chose a spiritual career. He became the Przemyśl dean, and later the Kraków cantor (1467) and the administrator of the Przemyśl diocese⁴⁹. Despite his spiritual path, Jan Humnytsky was quite active in the family's estate affairs⁵⁰. He died prematurely between 1480 and 1481, as he is no longer mentioned either in further economic affairs or during the division of the estate, but is directly named as the deceased in 1486⁵¹.

The youngest of the brothers, Rafal Humnytsky took part in social and political life and tried to expand the family estates. During 1496-1511, Rafal Humnytsky was the burgrave of Kraków, whose competence included the guardianship of the royal castle at Wawel. He belonged to the close circle of the courtiers of Jan Olbracht, Oleksandr Jagelonchyk and Sigismund I. Rafal's presence among the Sanok nobility was manifested in his occupation of the position of the Sanok wojski in 1510-1511⁵². In addition, in the first decade of the XVI century he appears from time to time as an assessor of the local district court⁵³. Rafal Humnytsky maintained relations with a number of powerful people – Stanislav Penyzhko, Mykolai Kamianetsky⁵⁴, Yan Tarnovsky⁵⁵.

The main property acquisition of Rafal Humnytsky was the purchase of the villages of Yurivtsi, Popeliv, shares of Horishny and Dolishny Sorogiv, Rachkova and Dembna. He bought these estates for 4 thousand zlotys from the brothers Petro, Mykolay and Shchesny Yurovsky in 1486. They were distant relatives of Rafal on his father's side, and the redemption of their estates, in particular the villages of Gorishny and Dolishny Sorogiv, was started by Heorhiy Humnytsky⁵⁶.

Rafal Humnytsky died in 1511⁵⁷. Severyn Urusky noted in his book of heraldry that he died in a campaign in Bukovyna⁵⁸. In 1518, his widow Barbara from Panyov was mentioned as the wife of Stanislav Penyzhko⁵⁹.

In the next generation, the family was continued by Rafal Humnytsky's children - Ioan (1511-1564), Stanislav (1511 – †to 1542), Heorhiy (1511 – †about 1564), Francisk (1546), daughters Anna and Feliciana. Feliciana mentioned in 1545 as the wife of Sanok nobleman Stanislav Dedensky⁶⁰. Rafal's second daughter, Anna Humnytska married Sebastian Pakoshovsky. In 1546, he issued a receipt to his wife's brothers for payment of 500 zlotys dowry⁶¹. Francisk Humnytsky is mentioned in this document, but he does not appear in other known documents⁶². By 1550 Anna and her husband Sebastian Pakoshovsky died, and their uncles Ioan and Heorhiy Humnytsky became the guardians of their daughter⁶³.

⁴⁹ Ibid. S. 157; *Uruski S. Rodzina...* S. 233.

⁵⁰ *Fastnacht A. Słownik historyczno-geograficzny...* Cz. 1. S. 158.

⁵¹ AGZ. T. 16. S. 200.

⁵² *Urządnicy województwa ruskiego...* S. 301; *Fastnacht A. Słownik historyczno-geograficzny...* Cz. 1. S. 158.

⁵³ The Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv (CSHAUL). Fund 16. List 1. Ref. III. P. 207, 213, 232.

⁵⁴ AGZ. T. 16. S. 209, 219, 222, 235.

⁵⁵ Ibid. S. 270.

⁵⁶ Ibid. S. 202.

⁵⁷ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 8. P. 570.

⁵⁸ *Uruski S. Rodzina...* S. 233.

⁵⁹ *Fastnacht A. Słownik historyczno-geograficzny...* Cz. 1. S. 161.

⁶⁰ *Boniecki A. Herbarz polski...* S. 8.

⁶¹ CSHAUL. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 62-64.

⁶² Ibid. File 7. P. 62-64.

⁶³ Ibid. File 16. P. 164-165.

There is much more information in the documents related to Rafal's sons – Stanislav, Ioan and Heorhiy Humnytsky. They began to appear in sources independently after the death of their father in 1511⁶⁴. The brothers, unlike their father, did not hold district positions. Nevertheless, they often appear as counterparties in numerous business transactions in the Sanok documents. Also, the sons of Rafal Humnytsky are repeatedly found among the assessors of the local district court. For a long time, the brothers managed the inherited estate together. Among the property deals concluded in the 1520s and 1530s, records of the Humnytsky pledging lands in their estates predominate. The object of the pledge were peasants in Leshchava and Konske. John Krzeszowski, Martyn Morawski, Mikolay Bal, Dobrohost Pelka, Jadwiga Jablonska, Ioann Khlopytsky, and the substarost of Sanok Mykola Dobrodzelsky are mentioned among the counterparties⁶⁵.

In 1531, the sons of Rafal Humnytsky divided the estate, assigning Stanislav, Ioan and Heorhiy joint and individual shares within the family property complex. After the division, each continued to have a share in almost every village that once belonged to Rafal Humnytsky. However, there were a few exceptions. Bryzhava and 20 peasants in Konske were assigned to Stanislav Humnytsky, Ioan received Leshchava, and Heorhiy – Vitryliv and a share in Konske⁶⁶.

After the division of the estate, Ioan Rafalovych Humnytsky acted as the owner of Leshchava and a part of Yuriivtsi until the early 1560⁶⁷. In 1554, for 1000 zlotys lent to Martin Stadnitsky, he pledged half of the town of Zmyhorod with the villages of Lysa Hura, Toky, Volytsia and half of the mountain villages of Myscova, Olkhovets, Polyany, Krampna, Sviatkova, Posnynya, Grab near the eastern borders of the Krakow Voivodeship, near the border with the Sanok Land⁶⁸. Together with his brother Heorhiy in the 1540s, Ioan Humnytsky is regularly documented among the assessors of the Sanok district court⁶⁹. One of the latest references to Ioan dates back to 1564, where he is mentioned with his nephews, the sons of the late Stanislav⁷⁰. Most likely, Ioan Rafalovych left no descendants.

Heorhiy Rafalovych Humnytsky inherited Vitryliv, part of Yuriivtsi and Humnyska⁷¹. Since he appears in documents in the 1540s and early 1560s alongside his nephew of the same name, Heorhiy Stanislavovych, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish which of the two Heorhies is being referred to. For example, in 1562-1564 Heorhiy Humnytsky appears as the owner of shares in Sorogiv and Humnyska and it is not clear whether it is Heorhiy Rafalovych or Heorhiy Stanislavovych⁷². The wife of Heorhiy Rafalovych was Anna from Rykhlych (mentioned in 1537-1559). In 1537, he received a dowry of 1,000 zlotys for her and recorded this amount on his estates⁷³. Adam Bonetsky and Severyn Urusky mistakenly attributed the sons of Stanislav, Valentyn, Andriy and Rafal to Heorhiy Rafalovych. In fact, according to the act books, the mentioned persons were the sons of

⁶⁴ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 8. P. 570.

⁶⁵ Ibid. File 9, P. 448, 580-581, 622, 710, 750-752, 753-756, 864-866; Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 13. P. 788-790, 839, 1066, 1152-1153.

⁶⁶ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 4. P. 250-251.

⁶⁷ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 15. P. 1066, 1116; File 4. P. 84-85; File 18. P. 12, 30; File 17. P. 60; File 19. P. 6.

⁶⁸ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 17. P. 21-23.

⁶⁹ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 3, 13, 19, 40.

⁷⁰ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 19. P. 672-673.

⁷¹ Ibid. File 15. P. 1080, 1116; File 16. P. 329-330.

⁷² Ibid. File 19. P. 138, 667.

⁷³ *Uruski S. Rodzina...* S. 233; CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 13. P. 1089-1091; File 18. P. 53, 214-215.

Heorhiy's nephew, whose name was Heorhiy Stanislavovych Humnytsky. Bartosz Paprocki claims the same in his book of heraldry⁷⁴. Heorhiy Humnytsky died around 1564. Apparently, he left no descendants, because after his death, the estate was divided between his brother Ioan and his nephews Heorhiy, Stanislav and Ioan Stanislavovych. Humnyska together with the fields and the mill went to Ioan Rafalovych. Heorhiy, Stanislav, and Ioan Stanislavovych inherited the Vitryliv and a share in Konske⁷⁵.

The eldest of Rafal Humnytsky's offspring was his son Stanislav. Bartosz Paprocki in his book of heraldry calls Stanislav Humnytsky a judge from Sanok, but in reality this position was held by his grandson Stanislav Ioanovych⁷⁶. It was Stanislav Rafalovych's descendants who continued the Humnytsky clan in the Sanok Land. He married Zofia from Rzeszów, a representative of the wealthy and influential Rzeszów family⁷⁷. Stanislav died quite early, before 1542, so his brother Heorhiy Humnytsky took care of his children⁷⁸. The sons of Stanislav were Heorhiy (1542 – †1568/1571), Stanislav (1542 – †1577/1579), Ioan (1542 – †1571/1574) and Petro (1556) Humnytsky. They begin to be mentioned independently in documents since 1542, when they resolved a dispute with their neighbor Ioan Dedensky regarding an attack on their peasants⁷⁹. Later, the brothers tried to divide the ancestral property with uncles Ioan and Heorhiy. The villages of Humnyska, Yurivtsi, Sorogiv, Popeli and Rachkova were the subjects of the division⁸⁰.

Now let's talk in more detail about each of Stanislav Humnytsky's sons:

Petro Stanislavovych Humnytsky is mentioned in the studied sources only once, on December 21, 1556, in the act of establishing the boundaries between the village of Humnytsky Rudavka and the estates of the heirs of the late Petro Kmita. At that time, Rudavka was jointly owned by all the sons of Stanislav Rafalovych and their uncle Ioan⁸¹.

Ioan Stanislavovych Humnytsky (1542 – †1571/1574) was the owner of the village of Bryzhavy, where his yard was probably located⁸². In addition, he owned Vitryliv, Hirky, and Volya Horetska. In 1568, Ioan Humnytsky pledged half of the last two villages together with the filvark in Hirky to Jan Tarnovsky⁸³.

Ioan Stanislavovych did not hold a district position. Instead, only from time to time, together with his brothers Heorhiy and Stanislav, he is mentioned among the assessors of the Sanok district court⁸⁴. For a long time, the sources simultaneously mention Ioan Stanislavovych and his uncle Ioan Rafalovych Humnytsky, which is why in many cases it is difficult to understand who exactly we are dealing with. That is why Adam Bonetsky and Severyn Urusky mistakenly attributed the offspring of Ioan Stanislavovych to Ioan Rafalovych. During his life, Ioan Humnytsky was married twice. He married his first wife, Kateryna, daughter of Martyn Khodorostavsky, before 1559⁸⁵. Sons Wojciech (1575-1609) and Stanislav (1575) were born in this marriage⁸⁶.

⁷⁴ *Uruski S. Rodzina... S. 233; Boniecki A. Herbarz polski... S. 8; Paprocki B. Herby rycerstwa... S. 295.*

⁷⁵ *CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 19. P. 672-673.*

⁷⁶ *Paprocki B. Herby rycerstwa... S. 295.*

⁷⁷ *CSHAUL. Fund 16. List 1. File 4. P. 180; Fund 15. List 1. File 15. P. 1044-1046; File 16. P. 213.*

⁷⁸ *Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 16. P. 213; File 15. P. 34-35.*

⁷⁹ *Ibid. File 15. P. 34-35.*

⁸⁰ *Ibid. File 16. P. 215-217, 254-255, 329-330.*

⁸¹ *Ibid. File 17. P. 511-512.*

⁸² *Ibid. File 19. P. 675-676; Fund 15. List 1. File 18. P. 97-98, 179-180.*

⁸³ *Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 227-228.*

⁸⁴ *Ibid. P. 105.*

⁸⁵ *Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 18. P. 171-172.*

⁸⁶ *Paprocki B. Herby rycerstwa... S. 295; Niesiecki K. Herbarz polski... S. 395; Boniecki A. Herbarz polski... S. 8.*

The second wife of Ioan Humnytsky was Anna, the daughter of the castellan of Sanok Zbigniew Sinnenski. He received a dowry of 4 thousand zlotys for her in 1564⁸⁷. The Humnytsky's had been doing business with Zbigniew Sinnenski, an influential nobleman, for a long time. Ioan and Heorhiy Humnytsky made a number of property transactions with him in 1554. Ioan's marriage to Anna Sinnenska only strengthened the relationship between the two families⁸⁸. In 1564, Zbigniew Sinnenski borrowed 1,000 zlotys from his son-in-law and gave him the villages of Dudyntsi and Markivtsi as a pledge⁸⁹. Such agreements were concluded with Zbigniew's son, Ioan Sinnenski, a Sanok pantler, in 1568⁹⁰.

In his second marriage with Anna Sinnenska, Ioan Humnytsky became the father of Symon (1574-1629), Martyn (1574-1575), Andriy (1574-1601), Heorhiy (1574-1660) and Zofia⁹¹. Before 1574, Ioan Humnytsky died. Since his children were not yet of legal age, their uncle Stanislav Stanislavovych Humnytsky became the guardian of the older sons – Wojciech and Stanislav⁹². The children from the second marriage were taken care of by Ioan Sinnenski, the Sanok chamberlain, and Mykolay Sinnenski, the Sanok pantler, probably the brothers of Anna, the widow of Ioan Humnytsky⁹³. In 1574, the estate of Ioan Humnytsky was divided between Anna Sinnenska, her sons Symon, Martyn, Andriy, Heorhiy, and Ioan's son from his first marriage, Stanislav⁹⁴. Anna Sinenska received the village of Vitryliv, which in 1578 she leased to Jan Kobylyansky⁹⁵.

The third of the brothers, Heorhiy Stanislavovych Humnytsky, was taken care of by his uncles Heorhiy and Ioan in 1546. At the same time, he was mentioned as the owner of a share in the village of Konske⁹⁶. He also owned shares in the villages of Yurivtsy, Humnyska, Dolishnyi Sorogiv, Rachkova Vola, and Rudavka⁹⁷. These estates were sometimes pledged or leased. In 1551 Heorhiy Humnicki pledged Dolishnyi Sorogiv to Wacław Pobedenski for 70 zł⁹⁸. In 1568, he leased the village of Konske to Ioan Pelvetsky⁹⁹. In the same year, Heorhiy pledged 5 peasants to Stanislav Zhabokrytsky in Konske¹⁰⁰ for 180 zlotys, and pledged 6 peasants in Humnyska to the judge Stanislav Charnotsky of Sanok for a debt of 200 zlotys¹⁰¹. Heorhiy Stanislavovych was married twice. His first wife was Elzhheta from Zimnaya Voda, and his second wife was Marta, daughter of Ioan and Constantia Velopolski¹⁰². According to information provided by Adam Bonetsky, Elzhheta from Zimnaya Voda was the founder of the church in the village of Navaria near Lviv¹⁰³. Heorhiy Humnytsky married Marta Velopolska in 1554. At the

⁸⁷ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 19. P. 672-673, 675-676.

⁸⁸ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 17. P. 19-21.

⁸⁹ Ibid. File 19. P. 676-677.

⁹⁰ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 179-180.

⁹¹ *Paprocki B.* Herby rycerstwa... S. 295; *Niesiecki K.* Herbarz polski... S. 395; *Boniecki A.* Herbarz polski... S. 8.

⁹² CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 46. P. 446.

⁹³ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 341-343.

⁹⁴ Ibid. P. 474-475.

⁹⁵ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 46. P. 366-377.

⁹⁶ Ibid. File 15. P. 571-578.

⁹⁷ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 16. P. 216, 341-342, 412-413; File 46. P. 377.

⁹⁸ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 16. P. 412-413.

⁹⁹ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 148.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid. P. 248-250.

¹⁰¹ Ibid. P. 228-230.

¹⁰² *Paprocki B.* Herby rycerstwa... S. 295; CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 19. P. 672-673.

¹⁰³ *Boniecki A.* Herbarz polski... S. 9.

same time, according to some divisions of inheritances from relatives, she acquired shares in the villages of Temeshev and Kreminna, which were given to the Dedensky family, as well as part of Yablonytsa, which was the property of Ioan Velopolsky¹⁰⁴. Heorhiy Stanislavovich Humnytsky died between 1568 and 1571¹⁰⁵. From his second marriage, he had four sons: Stanislav, Rafal, Valentin and Andriy, as well as daughters Anna, Zofia, Elzhibeta, Szczesna. Sons begin to appear in documents from 1576-1577¹⁰⁶. In 1577, they registered a part of the villages of Sorogiv, Rachkova and Grabovnychka as a lifetime possession to their mother, Marta Velopolska¹⁰⁷. As for the latter, it was most likely the village of Grabovka, which was founded by the Humnytsky closer to the middle of the XVI century¹⁰⁸. In addition, in 1579 Marta Velopolska was named the owner of the village of Humnyska¹⁰⁹.

Stanislav Stanislavovich Humnytsky was the owner of a small part of the villages of Sorogiv (probably Horishnii and Dolishnii), Yuriivtsi and Humnyska¹¹⁰. Apparently, the same Stanislav owned part of Rachkova¹¹¹. Just like his brothers, he appears in various business deals, sometimes acting as a creditor, sometimes as a debtor. In 1566 Stanislav Humnytsky lent Adam Semuszowski 700 zlotys, for which he received his village Semushova¹¹². Instead, in 1568, he borrowed 680 zlotys from his neighbor Heorhiy Pobedensky, pledging his estates in Yuriivtsi and Sorogov to him¹¹³. These estates continued to be in the possession of the Pobedensky family in 1571¹¹⁴. In 1568 Stanislav Stanislavovich mortgaged 5 peasants in Rachkova Volya to Kateryna, daughter of Ioan Pakoshovsky for 110 zlotys¹¹⁵. The last property deals of Stanislav Humnytsky were concluded with relatives: in 1577, he mortgaged the village of Horishnii Sorogiv to his nephews Stanislav, Rafal, Valentyn, and Andriy for 1,300 zlotys¹¹⁶. While the nephews were minors, he was their guardian¹¹⁷. Stanislav Humnytsky's participation in the public life of the Sanok Land was manifested only in his work as an assessor of the local district court¹¹⁸.

According to Bartos Paprocki, Stanislav Stanislavovich Humnytsky had two wives. The first of them was the daughter of the Belz castellan Jan Herbut. The second wife came from the Chasha family and was the widow of a certain Khodorovsky. From the second marriage, there were sons Matviy and Jan (Adam Bonetsky mentions both of them according to the judgments of the Lublin tribunal of 1583-1584), as well as daughters Elzhibeta and Zofia¹¹⁹. In the Sanok court books, it was possible to find a mention in 1579 only about Stanislav's wife named Barbara, but it does not say what kind

¹⁰⁴ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 17. P. 4-5, 8.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid. File 25. P. 79.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid. File 46. P. 70.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid. P. 290.

¹⁰⁸ *Fastnacht A. Osadnictwo ziemi sanockiej...* S. 88.

¹⁰⁹ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 46. P. 638-639.

¹¹⁰ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 19. P. 646; File 18. P. 241, 311; File 46. P. 213, 243-244.

¹¹¹ Ibid. File 25. P. 79.

¹¹² Ibid. File 29. P. 37.

¹¹³ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 207-212.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 25. P. 6, 35.

¹¹⁵ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 238-240.

¹¹⁶ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 46. P. 297-299.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. File 46. P. 446.

¹¹⁸ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 291, 377.

¹¹⁹ *Paprocki B. Herby rycerstwa...* S. 295; *Boniecki A. Herbarz polski...* S. 8.

of family she was from¹²⁰. Approximately between 1577 and 1579, Stanislav Stanislavovych Humnytsky died¹²¹.

Next, we will tell you about two branches of the Humnytsky lan, which belonged to the fifth generation of the family – these were the children of Ioan and Heorhiy Stanislavovych Humnytsky.

Descendants of Ioan Stanislavovych Humnytsky

Stanislav Humnytsky, Ioan's eldest son, was mentioned after the death of his father in the act of division of the estate in 1574. After that, he separated from his brothers and stepmother Anna Sinnenska and managed the land separately¹²². Together with his brother Wojciech, Stanislav Ioanovych owned the village of Leshchava¹²³. In 1578, they leased this estate with a filvark to Albert Gozhechkovsky¹²⁴. In 1600, Stanislav Humnytsky received a part of the village of Rozputtya from Andriy Zarshinsky¹²⁵ as well as the village of Lypy, which was then owned by Kryshtof Hlova¹²⁶. In 1601, Stanislav Humnytsky received the temporary possession of the peasants in Bartkivka near Dynovo from Jan Stadnytsky¹²⁷.

At the same time with Stanislav lived his cousin Stanislav Heorhiyovych, but it is more likely that it was Stanislav Ioanovych who became the Sanok district judge. In this status he was first mentioned in 1600 and remained so until his death in 1605¹²⁸. Stanislav Humnytsky married Elzhhbeta from Mlodatychy¹²⁹. His sons were Kasper, Peter and Vacla¹³⁰. Wojciech Ioanovych Humnytsky began to appear after the death of his father, starting in 1575¹³¹. He was a well-known figure in the social and political life of Sanok Land. Wojciech was repeatedly elected tax collector (1599, 1601, 1612)¹³². From 1597 to 1601, he held the position of the Sanok deputy district judge¹³³. Finally, Wojciech Humnytsky reached the position of Sanok district judge, which he received after the death of his brother from 1605 to 1614¹³⁴. The high social status of Wojciech Humnytsky was confirmed by his marriage to a representative of the Stadnitsky family from Zmygrud (†1623)¹³⁵.

Daughter of Ioan Stanislavovych from his second marriage to Anna Sinnenska, Zofia Humnytska married Bartholomew Biretsky¹³⁶. The Biretsky and Humnytsky came from a common ancestor, in addition, Ioan Humnytsky maintained business relations with

¹²⁰ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 46. P. 627.

¹²¹ Ibid. P. 627.

¹²² Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 474-475.

¹²³ Ibid. P. 405-409.

¹²⁴ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 46. P. 447, 449, 509, 717-718.

¹²⁵ Ibid. File 139. P. 395.

¹²⁶ Ibid. File 139. P. 457-458.

¹²⁷ Ibid. P. 1092.

¹²⁸ Ibid. P. 395; *Urzednicy wojewodztwa ruskiego...* S. 287.

¹²⁹ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 143. P. 681.

¹³⁰ Ibid. File 64. P. 1161.

¹³¹ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 344.

¹³² *Niesiecki K. Herbarz polski...* S. 396; CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 139. P. 139-140, 806-807; File 143. P. 473.

¹³³ *Urzednicy wojewodztwa ruskiego...* S. 281; CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 139. P. 707, 1100.

¹³⁴ *Urzednicy wojewodztwa ruskiego...* S. 287.

¹³⁵ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 139. P. 1100; *Uruski S. Rodzina...* S. 234.

¹³⁶ *Paprocki B. Herby rycerstwa...* S. 295; *Niesiecki K. Herbarz polski...* S. 395; *Boniecki A. Herbarz polski...* S. 8.

Biretsky. In 1568 he lent Albert Biretsky 1,600 zlotys as collateral for the village of Malova¹³⁷.

Andriy Humnytsky, Ioan's son from the second marriage, was first mentioned during the division of the family estate in 1574¹³⁸. In 1599, he was recorded as the owner of Konske¹³⁹. However, in 1599-1601, Andriy gave this village to the ownership of Lishchynsky¹⁴⁰.

Symon Ioanovych Humnytsky was also first mentioned in the division of the estate of his late father in 1574¹⁴¹. In 1599-1629 he was a Sanok wojski¹⁴². Symon Humnytsky enjoyed authority among the local nobility. On March 20, 1596, on behalf of the nobility of the Sanok Land, he protested against the candidacy of the ambassador to the Sejm, who was elected without the consent of the Sanok nobility¹⁴³. Symon Ioanovych inherited Bryzhava¹⁴⁴ and Leshchava¹⁴⁵. He strengthened his property position with mortgaged estates. Symon Humnytsky received the village of Zahiryia and Humnyska, owned by Stanislaw Tarnavsky in 1601¹⁴⁶. From the point of view of marital relations the marriage of Symon Humnytsky with Yadviga, the daughter of Przemyśl wojski Alexander Krasitsky, looks particularly successful¹⁴⁷. The children of Symon and Jadwiga Humnytsky were daughter Elzhbeta¹⁴⁸ and son Jan (1632 – †1663)¹⁴⁹.

We have much less information about the two sons of Ioan Humnytsky from the second marriage – Heorhiy and Martyn. Both were mentioned as participants of the division of the family estate in 1574¹⁵⁰. Heorhiy Humnytsky is present in later acts of Sanok, participating in economic transactions together with his brother Symon in 1600¹⁵¹.

Descendants of Heorhiy Stanislawovych Humnytsky

Rafal Heorhiyovych Humnytsky was mentioned together with his brother Stanislaw after the death of his father in 1576 as one of the heirs of the village of Humnyska¹⁵². In 1599, together with his brother Andriy, he gave this village to Stanislaw Tarnavsky¹⁵³. At that time, Rafal was already married to Yadviga from Tursko. For Yadviga, who became a widow after the death of her first husband, Bernard Chepelovsky, it was the second marriage¹⁵⁴.

Around 1601, Rafal received the position of the Sanok deputy district judge and held it until 1614. His cousin Wojciech Humnytsky was the deputy district judge before him¹⁵⁵.

¹³⁷ CSHAUL. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 134-140.

¹³⁸ Ibid. P. 474-475.

¹³⁹ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 139. P. 16-17.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid. P. 54, 636-637, 964-965.

¹⁴¹ Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 474-475.

¹⁴² Urzędnicy województwa ruskiego... S. 302; CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 150. P. 2265-2266.

¹⁴³ AGZ. T. 20. Lwów, 1909. S. 99.

¹⁴⁴ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 143. P. 761-762.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid. File 64. P. 1161.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid. File 139. P. 771-772, 1204-1205.

¹⁴⁷ *Boniecki A.* Herbarz polski... S. 9.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid. S. 9.

¹⁴⁹ Urzędnicy województwa ruskiego... S. 283.

¹⁵⁰ CSHAUL. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 474-475.

¹⁵¹ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 139. P. 575.

¹⁵² Ibid. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 465; Fund 15. List 1. File 46. P. 125-127, 243-244, 637-638.

¹⁵³ Ibid. Fund 15. List 1. File 139. P. 20, 53-54.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid. P. 135-136.

¹⁵⁵ Urzędnicy województwa ruskiego... S. 281.

According to the information from the Sanok court records, Wojciech was the deputy district judge in 1601 and probably at that time managed to transfer this position to his relative¹⁵⁶. Subsequently, Rafal was promoted, serving as a district judge of Sanok in 1617-1620¹⁵⁷.

Rafal's brother, Stanislav Heorhiyovych Humnytsky, is mentioned in documents after his father's death, starting from 1575¹⁵⁸. Together with his brother Rafal, he was the heir to part of the village of Humnyska¹⁵⁹. The third of the sons of Heorhiy Stanislavovych, Andriy Humnytsky was mentioned in the Sanok acts, starting from 1578¹⁶⁰. Together with his brother Rafal, he was mentioned in 1599¹⁶¹.

Bartosz Paprocki in his book of heraldry mentions the daughters of Heorhiy Stanislavovych Humnytsky from his second marriage with Marta Velopolska – Anna, Zofia, Elzbeta and Szczesna¹⁶². Zofia married Stanislav Tarnavsky, a Sanok standard-bearer, who received 2000 zlotys of dowry for her in 1581¹⁶³. Later, the family connection between the Tarnavsky and the Humnytsky contributed to the conclusion of property agreements between Stanislav Tarnavsky and his wife's brothers.

Thus, the history of the Humnytsky family dates back to the time when Galicia came under the rule of Casimir III, after which the new ruler began to form a network of fortifications here and a layer of loyal knights-vassals. The Humnytsky descended from Peter Vengryn, who, together with his brother Pavlo, in 1361 received from Casimir III the territories in the Carpathians, within the boundaries of the Sanok Land. The ancestral home of Heorhiy Matviyovych, grandson of Petro Vengryn, was the village of Humnyska, from which he took his surname. Until the end of the XVI century, four generations of descendants of Heorhiy Humnytsky lived in the Sanok Land. According to their property status and social and political influence, the Humnytsky belonged to the wealthy nobility. The basis of the family's material and socio-political well-being was laid by Heorhiy Matviyovych Humnytsky. In addition to the fact that during his lifetime he held the positions of Przemyśl chamberlain and Sanok castellan, Heorhiy multiplied the estates, which numbered two dozen settlements. In the following generations, the Humnytsky family gradually grew and already in the last quarter of the XVI century had at least 12 adult male members, which led to the fragmentation of the family estate. However, at this time, the Humnytsky continued to enjoy authority among the nobility of the Ruthenian Voivodeship, which is well illustrated by the range of their marriages. The family's position was also strengthened by district positions. During the XV-XVI centuries among the representatives of the Humnytsky family there were the castellan of Sanok, the judge, the deputy district judge, wojski (twice), the Przemyśl chamberlain.

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¹⁵⁶ CSHAUL. Fund 15. List 1. File 139. P. 707, 1100.

¹⁵⁷ Urzędnicy województwa ruskiego... S. 287; *Uruski S. Rodzina...* S. 233.

¹⁵⁸ CSHAUL. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 314.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.* Fund 15. List 1. File 46. P. 213; Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 465.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.* Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 490.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.* Fund 15. List 1. File 139. P. 53-54.

¹⁶² *Paprocki B. Herby rycerstwa...* S. 295

¹⁶³ CSHAUL. Fund 16. List 1. File 7. P. 572.

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