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GENEALOGY OF THE BOBERSKYI FAMILY AND THE ORIGIN OF IVAN BOBERSKYI, ORGANIZER OF THE UKRAINIAN SPORTS MOVEMENT

Summary. *Purpose of the study* is to reconstruct the genealogy and history of the Boberskyi family from the first documented mention to the early 19th century and to determine Ivan Boberskyi's affiliation with the nobility. **Methodology.** The study is based on the principles of historicism and microhistorical research methods. **Scientific novelty.** The history and genealogy of the Boberskyi family have been reconstructed. The circumstances of Ivan Boberskyi's confirmation of noble status and his interest in his family history have been clarified. **Conclusions.** The Boberskyi lineage originated from the village of Boberka. At the end of the 16th century, Shymon Boberskyi relocated to Lopushanka Lekhnova in the Sambir region and founded a separate branch of the family. The family's history can be traced well until the mid-17th century. Information from the second half of the 17th to the early 18th century is extremely scarce and does not allow a full reconstruction of Boberskyi's genealogy. In the second half of the 18th century, the Boberskyi family was represented by several households whose kinship and descent from a common ancestor cannot be traced. In 1782, the Boberskyi family confirmed its noble status and entered the knightly estate of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. During the 19th century, individual family branches repeatedly renewed their noble rights. In 1909, Ivan Boberskyi applied to the Galician authorities regarding his noble status. As evidence, he presented an extract from the parish registers of Dobrohostiv, where he had been born. This proved insufficient, and officials of the Provincial Committee rejected his request for a certificate of nobility.

Key words: Boberskyi family, Przemyśl land, Ruthenian nobility, genealogy.

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ГЕНЕАЛОГІЯ БОБЕРСЬКИХ ТА ПОХОДЖЕННЯ ІВАНА БОБЕРСЬКОГО, ОРГАНІЗАТОРА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СПОРТИВНОГО РУХУ

Анотація. *Мета дослідження* – реконструювати генеалогію та історію родини Боберських від першої документальної згадки до початку XIX ст.; з'ясувати належність Іван Боберського до шляхти. **Методологія дослідження** базується на принципах історизму й методах дослідження мікроісторії. **Наукова новизна.** Відтворена історія та генеалогія родини Боберських. З'ясовано обставини підтвердження Іваном Боберським шляхетського статусу та зацікавлення своєю родинною історією. **Висновки.** Рід Боберських виводився з села Боберка. Наприкінці XVI ст. Шимон Боберський переселився

до Лопушанки Лехнової на Самбірщині й започаткував окреме відгалуження роду. Історія родини добре простежується до середини XVII ст. Відомості другої половини XVII – початку XVIII ст. вкрай скупі й не дозволяють сповна реконструювати генеалогію Боберських. У другій половині XVIII ст. Боберські представлені кільканадцятьма сім'ями. Їхня спорідненість та походження від спільного предка не відстежується. У 1782 р. Боберські підтвердили своє шляхетство та увійшли до рицарського стану королівства Галичини і Лодомерії. Упродовж XIX ст. окремі сім'ї неодноразово поновлювали свої права на шляхетство. У 1909 р. у справі свого шляхетства до урядових установ Галичини звертався Іван Боберський. Як доказ він представив випис із метричних книг села Доброгостова, де він народився. Цього виявилось недостатньо, й урядовці Краєвого комітету відхилили його прохання про отримання сертифіката шляхетства.

Ключові слова: Боберські, Перемишльська земля, руська шляхта, родовід.

Problem Statement. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, Ukrainian lands were under the rule of the Russian and Austrian Empires. In the absence of statehood, Ukrainian society lacked its own political elite. Consequently, its representatives at the upper levels of society were public, educational, and religious figures. In many cases, these were individuals connected by family ties. Thus, we encounter families in which several generations include priests, lawyers, teachers, public activists, and others. Such families included, for example, the Franko, Tsehelskyi, Kolesa, Barvinskyi, and others. Several dozen less well-known but no less significant families formed the milieu in which the former lived and acted. The study of the history and biographies of representatives of these “second-tier” families remains a priority in historical scholarship today. The Boberskyi family belonged to this category, producing numerous priests, teachers, and officials. In particular, this family also included Ivan Boberskyi, the founder and popularizer of Ukrainian physical culture, a pedagogue and public figure.

Review of Research. The history of the Boberskyi family and the life paths of individual representatives have appeared in genealogical and biographical publications since the late 19th century. In particular, Adam Boniecki's Polish armorial provides brief information about the Boberskyi lineage (Boniecki, 1899, p. 298). These data are unsystematic and do not contain a complete genealogical reconstruction. Short biographical notes on two figures of the second half of the 19th century – Alozii Boberskyi (1822–1887), a participant in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, and Vladyslav Boberskyi (1846–1891), principal of the Ternopil gymnasium – are found in the Polish Biographical Dictionary (Boberski, 1936; Tyrowicz, 1936). The well-known researcher of Ivan Boberskyi's biography, Andrii Sova, in his monograph on this figure, considered Ivan Boberskyi's origins and briefly discussed the Boberskyi family (Cova, 2019, pp. 58–59).

Purpose of the Study. To reconstruct the genealogy and history of the Boberskyi family from the first documented mention to the early 19th century and to determine Ivan Boberskyi's affiliation with the nobility.

Presentation of the main material. The documented history of the Boberskyi family dates back to the 16th century. Their original ancestral seat, as indicated by the surname, was Boberka – one of the villages within the estates of the Kmit family in the Sanok land. The probable progenitor of the Boberskyi lineage was Ivan Volokh, who in 1537 received a privilege to found Boberka (Stadnicki, 1848, pp. 29–30; Fastnacht, 1962, p. 180). By the end of the 16th century, the family relocated to Lopushanka Olekhnova, a royal village in the Sambir starostwo. There, they held the status of kniaz-i-wójt. Thus, the Boberskyis belonged to a category of nobility that did not possess its own landed estates, but instead held two or three lan-sized wójt-kniaz holdings in villages under Vlach law. These holdings were granted for life with the right of inheritance. Their land status was confirmed by privilege charters issued for the wójtship by the landowner. In royal villages of the Przemyśl, Sambir, Drohobych, Mostyska, and Stryi starostwos, such documents were issued on behalf of the king; in private noble estates, they were issued by the landowner. In addition to the Boberskyis, this category of nobility included the Bandrivskyi, Nanivskyi, Lopushanskyi, Hvozdettskyi, Volosianskyi, Rozlutskyi, Tatomyr, Vovchanskyi, Dnistrianskyi, Lypetskyi, Lomnytskyi, Zubrytskyi, and other families. Some of these lineages originated from local nobility – for example,

the Lopushanskyi family from the Komarnytskyi family, or the Rozlutskyi family from the Matkivskyi family. The Boberskyi family, however, belonged to the category of Vlach settlers who were not originally noble. Consequently, their social status in 17th and 18th-century written sources is recorded inconsistently: in some cases they are described as noble (*nobiles*, *szlachetny*), in others as “honourable” (*ucciwiy*, *opatny*).

The founder of the Lopushanka Olekhnova branch was a certain Shymko. Records concerning him date from the late 1590s to the 1610s. Holding the *wójt*ship or a part thereof, Shymko performed the duties of head of the village community. For a long period (1598–1618), he also served as *krainyk* of the Sambir starostwo administration. *Krainas* were administrative-territorial units uniting several dozen villages. *Krainyks* exercised judicial and police supervision within their districts: they collected fines, participated in court hearings, and certified property transactions. Consequently, Shymko Boberskyi is regularly mentioned in property agreements concluded by residents of neighbouring villages – Limna, Mshanets, Ploske, Mykhnovets, and Halivka.

In 1601, he received from the Sambir starosta a charter granting him lifetime possession of one *wójt* lan and an additional one-third of another *wójt* lan. He had already disposed of these lands, and the document merely confirmed his ownership rights. Additionally, Shymko received a lan known as “Tokarivskyi.” The document separately stipulated his right to build a new mill, in addition to the existing one in which he held a half share, and the right to maintain a tavern. From half of the village community, Shymko was authorised to collect natural dues. In 1608, he purchased for 80 złoty a certain part of a parish holding from Andrii Lopushanskyi. However, he did not receive a separate royal charter for this holding.

Shymko is last recorded in 1619 in a court case against Ivan Lopushanskyi. The dispute concerned taverns. As the case reveals, Shymko maintained two taverns but paid an annual tax of 4 złoty only for one. The verdict was unfavourable to Boberskyi: according to the royal charters he was entitled to own only one tavern. The next generation was represented by Shymko’s three sons. In 1613, Yatsko, Illia, and Ivan, together with their father, received a royal charter for lands located on the boundary with the neighbouring village of Mykhnovets. In 1620, Shymko divided his inheritance – movable and immovable property in Lopushanka Olekhnova – among his sons.

Yatsko Shymkovych has been known since 1609. He was literate and, during his father’s tenure, was involved in drafting various documents. He is also repeatedly mentioned in court cases and procedural initiatives of the Sambir starostwo administration as an arbiter, witness, and juror. It is therefore logical that Yatsko succeeded his father in the office of *krainyk* of the Lypetska kraina (1618–1623).

Ivan Shymkovych is known from several records of the early 1630s. At that time, he served as head of the Lopushanka community. Documents attest that he held this office until the 1640s.

Illia Shymkovych is known primarily from family disputes. His wife was Anna, the widow of Petro Sahuída; consequently, Illia had numerous legal conflicts with the family of his wife’s first marriage. In 1631, Illia is mentioned as the holder of a *vilnytskyi lan* in Lopushanka Lekhnova.

Yatsko, Ivan, and Illia Shymkovych Boberskyi are also mentioned in documents of the 1650s. In 1651, they received a royal charter from the royal chancery for Ivan’s sons, Yan and Hryhorii, granting them half of the Lopushanka *wójt*ship. Likely, the other two brothers did not have children.

Hryhorii, in the 1650s–1660s, held the office of village official in Lopushanka Lekhnova. In this capacity, he certified several purchase-sale transactions concluded by residents and was repeatedly involved in court cases and disputes. For example, in 1653 he was among the eleven jurors who testified in a case between Oleksandr Ustrytskyi and Hryhorii Lomnytskyi; in 1663, together with several village officials from Vytsova and Mshanets, he assisted the *krainyk* Andrii Vytsovskyi in resolving a dispute between Hryhorii Lypetskyi and his nephew Bazyl’ii concerning the possession of the *wójt*ship in the village of Lypie (NB LNU VRSRK, coll. 520.III, pp. 108, 268, 275–276, 431–432).

Yan did not hold any offices. He is mentioned only once, in 1653, among the witnesses who confirmed the testament of a local peasant, Andrii Lysechkovych. In 1669, Hryhorii and Yan trans-

ferred their rights to half of the wójtship in Lopushanka Lekhnova to their sons Pavlo, Andrii, Bazyl'ii, Hryhorii, and Prokip. Unfortunately, the charter does not specify which of them were sons of Yan and which of Hryhorii (CSHAUL, f. 13, d. 1, coll. 122, pp. 1317–1320).

Information on the Boberskyi family from the second half of the 17th and the first half of the 18th century is extremely scarce. In the 1670s-1690s, a certain Stefan Boberskyi is mentioned several times. In 1673, he joined a dispute between the Dvernytskyi and Ustrytskyi families; in 1691, together with other village officials of the Sambir starostwo, he protested against military units of the Polish army that were devastating the population of royal estates in the Sambir region (CSHAUL, f. 13, d. 1, coll. 413, pp. 2112, 2365; coll. 415, p. 546; coll. 454, p. 487). In addition, documents of the period mention Heorhii, named in a complaint by the Medynskyi nobles against Sofiia Komarnytska (1691), and Oleksandr (Oleksa), who in 1684 had a conflict with the parish priests of Lopushanka Lekhnova, having appropriated one-third of the parish lan (CSHAUL, f. 13, d. 1, coll. 438, pp. 2948–2949).

On 24 November 1722, the Boberskyis received another charter for the wójtship in Lopushanka Lekhnova from the Polish king August II. At that time, the holders of the wójtship were three Yans, Yatsentii, and Andrii, who had inherited it from two Yans, Dmytro, Ivan, and Stefan. Three decades later, in 1759, the Boberskyis again applied to confirm their rights to half of the wójtship in Lopushanka Lekhnova and obtained a charter from King August III. From this document we learn that the wójtship was then held by Yan, Yatsko, Hryts, Stefan, Andrii, Vasyl, and another Yan. However, the document does not specify their kinship relations (CSHAUL, f. 856, d. 1, coll. 264).

From the revision of the documents of the Lypetska kraina in 1766, it becomes clear that the Boberskyis constituted a branched lineage comprising several families. In particular: Yan and Hryhorii, sons of Yan; Stefan, son of Yatsentii (all three were grandsons of Stefan); Stefan, son of Yan; Yan, son of Bazyl'ii; Yatsentii, son of Yan; Yan, son of Pavlo; Yan, son of Stefan; Vasyl, son of Yan; Andrii, son of Hryhorii; Andrii and Yan, sons of Yan; Hryhorii, son of Vasyl; and Yan, son of Hryhorii. Their descent from earlier generations known in the 17th century, except for several individuals, cannot be traced, and it is impossible to establish the degree of kinship among them (Rewizya Praw, 1872).

In 1782, the Boberskyi family confirmed its noble status before the Przemyśl court (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 6a, coll. 28, pp. 156–157; СМΥТОК I., СМΥТОК II., 2016, p. 45). These were:

- Stefan and Yatsentii, sons of Yatsentii and Kateryna Ustianovska;
- Yan and Bazyl'ii, sons of Yoann and Marianna of the Shkliarskyi family;
- Yan, son of Yan and Eva of the Volchanskyi family (*de Wolczanskie*);
- Yan, son of Bazyl'ii and Anna Lomnytska;
- Hryhorii, son of Bazyl'ii and Teodora Zubal;
- Yatsentii, son of Yan and Marianna of the Hrynevych family;
- Stefan, nephew of Yan;
- Yan, nephew of Andrii.

Information on the Boberskyi family in the 19th century is provided by the records of the Estates Department of the Galician Governorate, which issued so-called certificates of nobility. The point is that the legitimations by which noble status was confirmed did not automatically extend to subsequent generations of the recipients. Descendants of legitimized nobles were required to prove documentarily their descent from persons listed in the legitimation. Upon successful completion of the procedure, they were issued a certificate of nobility. Such practice existed until 1921; initially it was administered by the Estates Department and later by the Provincial Committee in Lviv (Slusarek, 1994, pp. 32–33). The Boberskyis applied to Lviv several times in this matter.

In particular, these were the descendants of Yatsko and Kateryna Ustianovska through their two sons, Stefan and Yatsentii. Stefan, in his marriage with Kateryna Yankovska, had a son, Yosafat. In 1818, the latter raised the issue of his descent before the Estates Department and submitted the following documents:

– a copy of the royal privilege of August II for the wójtship in Lopushanka Lekhnova granted to the Boberskyis in 1722;

– the legitimation issued to the Boberskyis in 1782;

– extracts from parish registers concerning his own birth (1773) and the births of his seven sons: Adam (1795), Mykola (1798), Yoann (1801), Hryhorii (1804), Roman (1807), Onufrii (1810), and Yosyf (1814) (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, coll. 446, pp. 12–36).

After reviewing these documents, the Estates Department granted the request and on 24 October 1818 issued certificates of nobility to Yosafat and his sons (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, coll. 446, pp. 37–38).

In the following year, 1819, Yosafat's nephews – the sons of Yatsentii and Mariia Makarevych – submitted a similar request to the Estates Department. Their evidentiary base was analogous: they submitted a copy of the legitimation and extracts from the parish registers of Lopushanka Lekhnova (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, coll. 446, pp. 39–46). On 10 July 1819, Danylo, Teodor, Yan, and Illia were issued certificates of nobility.

At the same time, in 1818 another Boberskyi family successfully completed the procedure of confirming its noble status. These were Yosyf (b. 1776), Bazylui (b. 1790), Mykola (b. 1796), and Yan (b. 1800) – sons of Yatsentii and Eva Solchanska, grandsons of Yan and Mariia Hrynevych (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, coll. 446, p. 66).

In 1909, Ivan Boberskyi also applied to the Provincial Committee in Lviv regarding his noble status. The original letter has not survived, but there exists a Polish translation of his Ukrainian original: „Wysoki Wydział. Podpisany prosi Wysoki Wydział przedkładając metryką urodzenia, w której wspomniano o mojem szlacheństwie – o łaskawę odpowiedź – czy może otrzytać za pośrednictwem Wy[sokiego] Wydziału odpis dokumentów, którym nadane mojej rodzinie szlacheństwo. Wszystkie koszta zwrocę. Z poważaniem Jan Boberski. C[isarsko] k[rólewski] profesor gimnazji ruskiej we Lwowie, ul[ica] Leona Sapiehy” (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, c. 446, p. 73). As follows from the content, Ivan Boberskyi did not know with certainty which of his ancestors, and under what circumstances, had confirmed noble status. He based his assumption of belonging to the nobility on the entry concerning his own birth. Indeed, this record states that his grandfather Yoann was a nobleman from Lopushanka Lekhnova („R[e]v[erendus] Nicolaus de Boberski, administrator loc, filius Joannis nobilis in Łopuszanka Lechnowa et Barbara ex Boberski”) (CSHAUL, f. 201, d. 4a, c. 6532, p. 19).

The response was prompt. On 26 October 1909, the Fourth Department of the Provincial Committee sent an answer to the petitioner. After listing all instances in which the Boberskyis had confirmed noble status and had been issued legitimations and three certificates of nobility at various times, it was stated that neither Ivan's father nor his grandfather appeared among the recipients of these documents („petent nie przełożył dowodów pochodzenia swego ojca i dziada, nie mogło być zatem zbadane, czy petent pochodzi od jednego z Boberskich zapisanych w metrykach szlacheckich] galic[ijskich]”) (CSHAUL, f. 165, d. 3, c. 446, p. 72).

The extract from the parish registers of Dobrohostiv concerning Ivan Boberskyi's birth, submitted by him, did not contain information sufficient to link his ancestors to any of the Boberskyi families that had confirmed noble status. For this purpose, it would have been necessary to additionally present parish records of the births of his father or grandfather, or a marriage certificate of his father or grandfather. Ultimately, the fact that Ivan abandoned this matter and did not attempt to obtain the required extracts from the parish of Lopushanka Lekhnova may indicate that obtaining official confirmation of nobility was not urgent for him. Evidently, he was guided by ordinary interest in his family history rather than by any practical considerations aimed at obtaining proof of noble status at any cost.

Conclusions. The Boberskyi lineage originated from the village of Boberka. At the end of the 16th century, Shymon Boberskyi relocated to Lopushanka Lekhnova in the Sambir region and founded a separate branch of the family. The history of the family can be traced reliably until the mid-17th century. Information from the second half of the 17th and the early 18th centuries is extremely scarce and does not allow for a full reconstruction of the Boberskyi genealogy. In the

second half of the 18th century, the Boberskyi family was represented by several households. Their kinship relations and descent from a common ancestor cannot be established. In 1782, the Boberskyis confirmed their noble status and entered the knightly estate of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. Throughout the 19th century, individual family branches repeatedly renewed their noble rights. In 1909, Ivan Boberskyi applied to the Galician authorities regarding his noble status. As evidence, he submitted an extract from the parish registers of the village of Dobrohostiv, where he had been born. This proved insufficient, and officials of the Provincial Committee rejected his request for a certificate of nobility.

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