

**Słownik Geograficzny
Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich
(Geographic Dictionary of the Former Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Lands)
between 1880 and 1889**

**Oleksinets (Oleksiniec)
Novyy Oleksinets: 49 50 N, 25 30 E
Staryy Oleksinets: 49 50 N, 25 33 E**

**Słownik Geograficzny, Page 459 and 460
Translated by Jack Horbal, 30 November 2006
Edited by Ronald D. Doctor, December 2006
Introductory Note by Richard Spector**

[Intro]

Introductory Note

The following text is a translation from the Polish language *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* (Geographic Dictionary of the Former Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Lands) – usually referred to as the *Słownik Geograficzny* – published between 1880 and 1904. The Oleksinets entry was published before 1889. To better understand the text it should be realized that Poland began as a sovereign nation in 1025 and from 1385 to 1569 participated in an informal union with Lithuania: the Polish-Lithuanian Union. From 1569 until most of Poland ceased to exist in 1793 at the time of the so-called Second Partition, Poland and Lithuania formed a formal joint nation: the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Oleksinets and most of the western part of Ukraine were always in the historically Polish part of the Union and later the Commonwealth. In 1793, under the terms of the Second Partition, Russia took control of the area around Oleksinets, which lasted until the end of World War I when it was restored to Poland. Poland held it until after World War II when Russia again gained control. Ukraine became an independent nation in 1991. The native inhabitants of the area around what is now western Ukraine included various ethnic minorities, among them Ukrainians, Cossacks, Tartars, and Jews. For many centuries before 1793 the area around Oleksinets, as well as much of the rest of present day Ukraine, was a constant battleground between the Russian, Polish and Lithuanian armies, which sought to establish or maintain control of the area. The allegiance of the various ethnic minorities shifted between Poland, Russia and Ukrainian nationalists from time to time. At times there were others involved in the battles, including the Swedes, Saxons and Turks.

Confusing, incomprehensible or inconsistent material in this article is found in the original text and is not a result of the translation. In-text references in the original Polish text are presented at the end of this translation. They are keyed to reference numbers in the translated text. Names and Places Indexes also have been added at the end of this translation. The indexes refer to the page numbers of the original document (459 & 460). These page markers are in square brackets in the upper left of the translated text, as close as possible to the place in the original text where they appear.

Richard Spector

Oleksinets (Oleksinieć)

- 1.) ***Stary (Old) Oleksinieć***, village, district of Krzemieniec, see *Aleksinieć*. Located in the Polish precinct Poczajowski, local township, 13 verst (**Translation Editor's Note: 1 verst = 1066.78 meters**) from Wiśniowiec, 21 verst from Nowy (New) Poczajow, and 4 verst from Nowy Oleksinieć. At one time there was a Catholic church, a parish of the Krzemieniec deanery. Previously this area was the inheritance of Prince Sołomarecki, in the 17th century it was gifted by Princess Beata Sołomarecka to Czartoryski, today owned by Rzysszczewski.
- 2.) ***Nowy (New) Oleksinieć***, town, district of Krzemieniec, Polish precinct Poczajowski, Wisniowiec parish, on the very border of Galicja, 4 verst from Stary Oleksinieć, was once called Andrzejow village. In 1870 there were 178 houses, 650 inhabitants, among them 46% Jews, 6 stores, 12 craftsmen, an Orthodox Church, a synagogue, a Jewish house of prayer, fairs and three markets. Currently there are 1471 inhabitants. Once it was the property of the Wiśniowieckich Voyevoda. About the year 1570, Aleksandra, the daughter of Prince Jędrzej Wiśniowiecki, of Wolyń, was given in marriage to Jerzy Czartoryski, and brought the property into her husband's estate. She changed the name of the settlement from being named after her (Aleksinieć) to Oleksinieć and obtained town privileges. Near the end of the 18th century the town belonged to Prince Józef Czartoryski, Lithuanian court table officer, the last descendant of the royal line. His daughter, Princess Celestyna was given in marriage to General Gabryel Rzysszczewski into whose estate the ownership passed.
- 3.) ***Polny (Rural) Oleksinieć***, officially Aleksinieć, village on the Uszyca River, Proskurowski district, Polish precinct, township, post office and telegraph in Jarmoliniec (7 verst away), Catholic parish in Grodek (12 verst away), located along the road from Jarmoliniec to Grodek. It has 196 settlements (households), 1212 inhabitants, 1040 peasant tithes, 1284 farm-hand tithes. Orthodox Church called St. Michal's erected in 1809, equipped with 31 land tithes, has 1180 parishoners. The village once was the inheritance of the Balóws who owned a small castle in the middle of the village, then owned by the Mniszczóws, later by the Małachowskis, Zamoyskis, and Nielepińskis, currently in operation. The largest part is owned by the Mniszczóws (399 tithes), Strzenboszows (314 tithes), Olszańskis (119 tithes in 2 parts), Huszczańskis (200 tithes of usable land) and a few minor owners.
- 4.) ***Podlesny (By-the-Forest) Oleksinieć***, village at the springs of the Uszyca River, Proskurowski District, at the border of the district of Krzemieniec, Polish precinct and township Jarmoliniec, Catholic parish, post office and telegraph in Grodek

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10 verst from Jarmoliniec, has 192 settlements, 1176 inhabitants as follows: 79 farmhands, 1196 peasant tithes, 1165 farmhand tithes, 306 forest tithes and 2 manor farms. Orthodox Church named St. Paraski, erected in 1792 equipped with 106 land tithes, has 1130 parishoners. The properties once belonged to the Key of Grodek, Count Mniszczów, and then acquired from him by Skibniewski, whose son sold the properties to the current owner Count Ignatiewow.

by J. Krz.- Dr. M.

[Translation Editor's Note: These are abbreviations of the authors' name.]

[Index]

Oleksinets – Name and Place Indexes

Ronald D. Doctor, Co-Coordinator, Kremenets Shtetl CO-OP

The following indexes refer to page numbers in the original document (pages 459 & 460). These page markers are in square brackets in the upper left of the translated text, as close as possible to the place in the original text where they appear. Year indicators associated with some of the names in the original text are given in parentheses following the name.

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