

***Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego (1880-1902)***

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**Piatyhory**, a small town over the Molochna river, tributary of the Ros River, Tarashcha *uyezd*,<sup>1</sup> is an area rich in oak woods and water, located 52 verst [55.5 km, or about 34.5 mi] from Tarashcha and 141 verst [150.4 km, or about 93.5 mi] from Kyiv. It is a vast settlement of 3,036 inhabitants, including 2,091 Russian Orthodox, 166 Roman Catholics, and 779 Jews.

The southern part of the town is called Odaipil. The Dormition (Orthodox) church built of brick in 1821 stands on the place where the old, formerly Uniate, church was located. The old church — built in 1728 — was made of oak wood and had three distinctive domes. The parish had, according to the 1741 revision [census], 130 houses in Piatyhory, as well as sixty-one in surrounding areas. Besides the Dormition church there was, since at least 1742, a second church of St. Nicolai, which burnt in 1850. Counts and Piatyhory heirs, Ostrowski (Ostrogski) and Rohoziński, founded in 1827 the brick Roman-Catholic church of St. Vincent.

The town was located on the borderlands between two wildernesses: a forest spreading between the Ros River and the town of Piatyhory itself, adjoining the settlement of Volodarka; as well as a steppe, known as the Uman wilderness, which gave Piatyhory its nickname "Sub-steppe." Thirty-five graves stand on a field behind the hills and the town has a sign that Piatyhory has witnessed clashes and bloody events, disquieting the region. Not all mounds may be a result of battles fought here - some may have been formed to light bonfires to warn nearby colonies against Tatar attack.

Originally Piatyhory was called Trynożyna, and, along with Olbaczów (Lobachiv), comprised the estate of the Krasnosielski family. In 1579 two Krasnosielski brothers, Juchno and Roman, sons of Iwan, divided the estate between them: Roman took, among other territories, Krykivtsi; Juchno took Trynożyn (Piatyhory) and Olbaczów (Lobachiv). Juchno had five sons: Daniło, Iwan, Michał, Dmytry, Hrehory, and a daughter Eudoksia who married Semen Słupicz. But as the Tatars began to ride these lands the villagers, executed or taken into slavery, were gradually vanishing, and the lands once again turned into steppe wilderness.

This misery also impacted several noble families, who once, thanks to donations of the Lithuanian rulers, had flourished, colonized and improved the land. Some members of these families met their deaths at the hands of the Tatars. Others were robbed of everything by Tatar hordes, and were forced to sell their deserted villages, often at a loss, and free the space for "mighty lords" from Volhynia.<sup>2</sup> Similarly, the Krasnosielski brothers, Daniło, Iwan, Dmytry and Hrehory, sons of Juchno, in 1596 sold the devastated Trynożyn and Olbaczów settlements to Prince Janusz Ostrogski, a Krakow *castellan*,<sup>3</sup> who belonged to one of the richest lords in Volhynia. Ostrogski's wealth gained proverbial meaning ("rich as Ostrogski"). On the freshly ashen and barren lands, Prince Janusz raised Trynożyn again, and changed its name to Piatyhory.

In continued fear of the Tatars, the prince chose to erect in this re-created settlement a modest, but

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<sup>1</sup> *Uyezds* for most of the history in Russia were a secondary-level of administrative division. Wikipedia

<sup>2</sup> A large territory west-northwest of Kiev Gubernia

<sup>3</sup> *Castellan* - captain/constable/governor of land and jurisdiction of a specific castle. Wikipedia

well-fortified security outpost. This security encouraged new settlers and freed them from random fate. In the meantime, Prince Janusz purchased the area of Tetiiv and added it to Piatyhory so that his broad estates were even more splendidly vast. Since that time this estate was called Tetiivian and was included into the Ostrog<sup>4</sup> Fee Tail<sup>5</sup> created by Prince Janusz.

The prince died in 1620 and his daughter, Eufrozyna, inherited the Ostrog Fee Tail, along with the Tetiivian estate. She married Prince Aleksander Zasławski, Volhynia *castellan*, Kyiv *voivode*,<sup>6</sup> senior [*starosta*]<sup>7</sup> of Zhytomyr. Princess Eufrozyna Zasławska's son was Prince Władysław Dominik Zasławski, the Ostrog Fee Tail supervisor, [Polish] Crown equerry, Sandomierz *voivode*. He died in 1673.

At the beginning of the Cossack Uprising, Bohdan Khmelnytsky was relatively friendly towards Prince Zasławski, for after entering Volhynia at the end of June 1648, he issued a proclamation ensuring that no harm would be done to his estates and lieges by the Cossack Army. Meanwhile, Cossacks not only plundered the Volhynian prince's estates, but also overtook Piatyhory, where in 1649 a Cossack company from the Bila Tserkva regiment deployed. Cossacks reinforced existing fortifications with trenches. In 1655 in Okhmativ, close to Piatyhory, a bloody battle between Cossacks and the Polish Crown army took place, after which Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Vasily Sheremetev (Russian military commander) left the battlefield, seeking salvation in escape. Because of unbearable cold, Cossacks called the battlefield "Derzhypil" ["Shiver Fields"] (currently Okhmativ).<sup>8</sup>

After the death of Prince Władysław Dominik Zasławski, his daughter, Princess Teofila, inherited the Ostrog Fee Tail, including Tetiiv Estate. First she married Prince Dymitr Wiśniowiecki, a *hetman*<sup>9</sup> of the Grand Duchy. Later she married Prince Józef Lubomirski, Crown Marshal. Her daughter, Józefa Maria, married Prince Paweł Franciszek Sanguszko, expanding her husband's family properties with the huge Ostrog Fee Tail.

Her son, Prince Janusz Aleksander Sanguszko, the last Fee Tail supervisor, squandered the entire inheritance. His wife, Konstancja née Dönhoff, who remarried Józef Rogaliński, owned the Tetiivian Estate as well. She was famous for her wisdom and dedication to the Commonwealth. After the failure of the Bar Confederation<sup>10</sup> she settled in Gdańsk, where she hosted Confederation survivors.

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<sup>4</sup> Ostroh (Polish: *Ostróg*) - a historic city located in Rivne Oblast (province) of western Ukraine, located on the Horyn River. Since the 14<sup>th</sup> century, it was the seat of the powerful Ostrogski princely family, who developed their town into a great center of learning and commerce. In 1609–1753, it was the capital of the Ostrogski family fee tail, founded by *Voivode* Janusz Ostrogski. Wikipedia

<sup>5</sup> At common law, fee tail (or entail) is a restriction on the sale or inheritance of an estate in real property which prevents the property from being sold, devised by will, or otherwise alienated, and instead passes automatically to the property owner's heirs upon his or her death. Wikipedia

<sup>6</sup> *Voivode* - a Slavic title that originally denoted the principal commander of a military force (a warlord). The word gradually came to denote the governor of a province. Wikipedia

<sup>7</sup> *Starosta* - from the 14<sup>th</sup> century in the Polish Crown, until the partitions of Poland in 1795, the *starosta* was a royal official. Wikipedia

<sup>8</sup> See Battle of Okhmativ: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Okhmativ\\_\(1655\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Okhmativ_(1655))

<sup>9</sup> With the creation of Registered Cossacks units their leaders were officially referred to as *hetmans*. Before 1648 and the establishment of Cossack Hetmanate there were numerous regional *hetmans*, who usually were *starostas* or *voivodes*. Wikipedia

<sup>10</sup> The Bar Confederation (1768–1772) - an association of Polish nobles formed at the fortress of Bar in Podolia in 1768 to defend the independence of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth against Russian influence and against King Stanisław August Poniatowski and Polish reformers who were attempting to limit the power of the Commonwealth's magnates. Its creation led to a civil war and contributed to the First Partition of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. Some historians consider the Bar Confederation the first Polish uprising. Wikipedia

Though she had never lived in the Tetiiv area, she founded, in the Tetiiv Estate, the village of Denykhivka, named in memory of the Dönhoff family.

In 1762 she donated Tetiiv, Piatyhory, Lobachiv and other villages to her relative and ward, Ludwika née Dönhoff, married to Franciszek Leduchowski, a Chernihiv *voivode*. After the Cossack wars, the Sanguszko family resettled a deserted Piatyhory. Shortly after 1728, when the village had forty houses, Piatyhory had turned into a small town. In 1764 Jews had already been settled here, and the Jewish community paid 510 złp [Polish zloty] in taxes.

In 1768, when the Haidamaka<sup>11</sup> riots broke out, Piatyhory was included among the places which were attacked. Kruszolnicki writes in his diary that, after the rebellion was suppressed, “criminals” were publicly hanged on gallows in Piatyhory, as well as in other towns. Folk tales say many Haidamakas were hanged in Piatyhory. In 1787 King Stanisław August [Poniatowski], en route from Kaniv to Tetiiv, stopped in Piatyhory to breakfast and change horses.

Franciszek Leduchowski, Chernihiv *voivode* and heir of the Tetiiv Estate, left a son, Antoni, and three daughters, one of whom, Apolonia, wife of Count Tomasz Ursyn Ostrowski, received the Tetiiv Estate in her dowry. In 1793, after the partition of the Commonwealth and creation of the Bratslav governorate, Piatyhory became one of its twelve districts, i.e. *powets*. But in 1797 Piatyhory was incorporated into the newly formed Kyiv Governorate and the *powet* capital was relocated to Tarashcha. Count Tomasz Ostrowski sold Piatyhory to Sir Wincent Rohoziński, whose sons, Hipolit and Konstanty and finally, Hipolit's son — Władysław Rohoziński, a marshal of the Lipovets *powet* — ruled over the estate. It was the latter who sold the town to Henryk Lipkowski.

Today, Piatyhory belongs to his sons, Leon and Zygmunt Lipkowski. The Piatyhory Estate was the object of a court case lasting nearly two hundred years. We've told above that Trynożyn (Piatyhory) and Olbaczów (Lobachiv) had originally been a part of the Krasnosielski estate and that sons of Juchno Krasnosielski, in 1596, sold these estates to Prince Janusz Ostrogski. Yet they never mentioned that according to law one-quarter of the estate was set aside for their sister, Eudoksia, who later married Semen Słupicz. In 1610, Eudoksia protested against the improper disposal of her estate. She died without seeing the end of the court case. Her daughter, Halszka, married to Wasil Rohoziński, inherited her rights.

The case was renewed, but shortly afterwards the Cossack wars began. In 1652, in the Battle of Batih,<sup>12</sup> six Rohoziński brothers, Halszka's heirs, died and only the last and seventh brother, Adryan, survived. He did not leave male offspring, only two daughters: Pudensianna, married to Glinka Wolski and later to Borejko; and a second one, married to Korytowski. When hostilities ceased, their successors, mainly in the maternal line, renewed the court case and continued it with the prince families of Sanguszko, Leduchowski, and Ostrowski, who at that time inherited the Piatyhory and Lobachiv estates. Thus the case has been prolonged until our times and never solved.

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<sup>11</sup> The Haidamak movement was comprised mostly of local free Cossacks, peasantry, and rebels. Haidamaks waged war mainly against the Polish nobility. Opposition to the nobility and to Roman Catholics led to the Haidamaka rebellions. Three major uprisings took place in 1734, 1750, and, the largest, in 1768. Wikipedia

<sup>12</sup> The Battle of Batih (Batoh) in 1652 saw Polish forces defeated by Crimean Tatars. Wikipedia