

UDC 904.2

*Mariia Videiko,
Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9786-9738*

**“Register of the entire army” 1649 and the inhabitants of the city of Trypol
in the defense of Ukraine**

Abstract. For the nation’s historical memory, knowledge about the people involved in historical events is no less critical than memory about these outstanding events. The war led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky in the 17th century shaped the mentality of Ukrainians in defending their native land. It is essential that, along with the names of hetmans and colonels, we remember today, when the war for the future of Ukraine is again underway, it is time to turn to the experience and names of the people who stood in its defense almost four centuries ago. The Register of the Zaporozhian Army of 1649 preserved tens of thousands of surnames of Cossacks, which opens up the opportunity to study the composition of the military formations of the Cossack State at the local level. Research in this direction mainly concerned the supervisors, not the army’s rank and file, which is essential to correct. The subject of our study is the social, professional, and ethnic composition of the Cossack formation (hundreds) according to information from written sources. The primary source of the survey is the Register of the Zaporozhian Army of 1649. Using the example of the Trypol Hundred of the Kyiv Regiment, we will examine the social profile of the city's inhabitants that became its base. Trepol (11th – 14th centuries), later Trypol (15th – 18th centuries), is a city and now a village of Trypillya with a vibrant, sometimes tragic, thousand-year history, one of the pages of which was the history of Trypillya Hundred. The article analyzes a list of Cossacks, which includes 171 people. Our analysis is based on the etymology of their surnames. It is the source of our conclusions about their social and professional affiliation. Some surnames probably indicate the ethnicity of their owners. Part of the information is compared with existing research on the Cossacks of that time. We consider this study to be the initial stage of further analysis of the composition and history of the Trypillya Hundred.

Keywords: Historical memory, Zaporozhian Army, Cossacks, Register, city of Trypol, Trypol Hundred, nobility, burghers, craftsmans, ethnic composition

Problem Statement. Three years ago, in front of the eyes of the whole world, Ukrainians took up arms and stood up to defend their homes and families, their country, and their freedom and rights. They did the same thing more than three and a half centuries ago. These were residents of the same cities and villages whose names we still read in battle reports each day. The names of those who defend the country are known today, many of them have already returned home “on the shield”. In the formation of the consciousness of modern defenders of Ukraine, one of the key positions is occupied by historical memory, the core of which is the heroic “Cossack times”. Thanks to the register of the Zaporozhian Army of 1649 (hereinafter referred to as the Register) (Register, 1995), we now know by name tens of thousands of defenders of the Cossack State. This circumstance opens up a unique opportunity to include in the historical memory of hundreds of settlements the names of people who took up arms in those days to defend their native land. Examples with specific names are the best that is possible (and necessary) to do today. Studying the Register also provides an opportunity to establish the affiliation of the Cossacks of the 17th

century to a certain class, profession. Such research is no less important for studying the history of the inhabitants and the city of Trypil in the 17th century.

Historiography. Researchers, studying this Register, paid attention primarily to the foremen (Kryvosheya, 2008), leaving out of consideration the simple Cossacks, with the exception of some individuals. At the same time, there are already studies on some Hundreds of the Kyiv Regiment. In UDC, there are works on the Kyiv (Shamrai, 1930), Gogoliv (Mandziuk, 1926) and Kozeletsky (Irzhitsky, 2007) Hundreds. This is currently the limit of the study of individual units of the regiment and their Cossacks. Regarding the Trypil Hundred, two individuals appear in the works of historians: this is the chief of the Hundred Andriy Vorona and the Cossack Yasko Voronchenko, who later held (at different times) colonel positions (Shamrai, 1931, Kryvosheya, 2008). Regarding the Trypil Hundred, the proposed study is the first attempt to review its personnel composition.

Information and its analysis. As is known, the Cossack army of 1648 was divided into regiments, the centers of which were large cities, and hundreds, the centers of which were smaller cities and towns. The newly created Kyiv Regiment, according to the register, numbered 2,010 Cossacks in 17 hundreds, for three of them the center was Kyiv (Register, 1995: 294-348).

One of the Hundred centers of the Kyiv Regiment was the city of Trypil on the Dnieper, founded in the 11th century. At the end of the 16th century, this city received Magdeburg rights, and a castle was built here (Bilous, 2018). As of 1648, Trypil was privately owned by Maximilian Brzhozovsky. Information about the state of the city and its inhabitants in 1654, that is, six years after the start of the war, is covered in considerable detail in the famous notes of Deacon Paul of Aleppo, who traveled to those regions. He describes with admiration the castle, fortifications, buildings in the city, and churches: "... we came to a large town, called Tripolis, by reason of its being three towns, with their forts, united. ... "On the top of one of the hills is a large and strongly fortified castle, with a double wall and moat". In front of the castle and around the market square stood rich houses of wealthy residents, shops. There was a Jewish community in the city, which was engaged in trade (The Trevels, 1836: 202-203). Archaeological finds testify to the existence of at least several dozen buildings with tiled stoves. These were tiles with relief ornaments, typical of the 17th century (Videiko, 2024: s.10, fig.5). Such stoves are evidence of the wealth of the owners.

Cossacks (more precisely, former Cossacks, removed from the royal register in 1625) in connection with Trypilly are mentioned in written sources long before the events of the mid-17th century. In particular, in 1628, the owner of the city, Andrzej Zborowski, with their help, launched a raid on Obukhiv (Rulikowski, 1892: 535). Perhaps some of these "vypyshchiki" settled in Trypilly and over time they, or some of their descendants, became part of the Hundred. With the beginning of the war in 1648 under the leadership of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the city came out of the jurisdiction of the owner. Its inhabitants created a military formation – Trypillya Hundred, 171 Cossacks of which were listed by name in the Register in 1649 (Register, 1995: 306-308). Thus, in terms of numbers, the Trypillya Hundred as of 1649 was the second in the Kyiv Regiment, after the Motovylyvka, which had 212 Cossacks. The majority of the Cossacks of the Trypillya Hundred were mentioned in the Register by name and surname, and the minority only by first name or surname. Studying the Register opens up certain possibilities for the reproduction and further analysis of the military's social position, as well as their probable connection with certain

professions and crafts. In some cases, surnames likely indicate the ethnicity of the Cossack or his ancestors.

Andriy Vorona became the chief of Hundred in Trypol. Andriy was the osavul, Khoma was the ataman, Ivan was the scribe – even these officials were mentioned in the Register without surnames. Further analysis of the surnames available in the Register showed that the Trypillya hundred included quite a few representatives of the nobility – "shlyakhta" – the privileged class of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, obliged to perform military service for the benefit of the state. In addition, wealthy landowners in those days often created their own military units from this poor nobility, intended to maintain security in their possessions or wage war with neighbors (Zajęczkowski, 1993). Thus, the presence of quite numerous representatives of such nobility in the city of Trypol and its surroundings does not seem incredible.

To establish the affiliation to the noble class, the T. Gajl 2003 reference book compiled on the basis of heraldry of the 16th – 18th centuries was used (Table 1). The chief of this unit, Andriy Vorona probably belonged to the heraldic nobility – the Worona clan of the Paweza coat of arms, known since 1600 (Gajl, 2003: 220). In addition to Andriy Vorona and his relative Mykhaylo Vorona, there were at least fourteen Cossacks in the hundred of probably noble origin (Table 1). Among them were Maksym Kurylo, Hrytsko Olshansky, Mysko and Hrytsko Bereza, Ivan Skybytsky, Nikoya Luchevskyi, Evkhish Garburtenko, Ivan Skybytskyi, Ayatoya Shuverka and Ostap Trotskyi.

Table 1

Surnames of the nobility* in the register of the Trypillya Hundred in 1649, definition of coats of arms by T.Gajl, *Polskie rody szlacheckie i ich herby* (Białystok, 2003):

Nr	Name, surname as recorded in the Register (in Cyrillic)	Probable Polish version of the surname	Coat of arms, year of granting	T.Gajl, page
1.	Андреї Ворона **	WORONA	Paweza, 1600	220
2.	Михайло Ворона	WORONA	Paweza, 1600	220
3.	Яско Воронченко	WORONZENKO	Przestrzal, 1655	220
4.	Курило Максим	KURLY(L)O,	herb własny	113
5.	Кавецкий	KAWECKI	Gozdawa, 1500	94
6.	Миско зять Городецького	HORODECKI	Sas, 1550(?)	81
7.	Грицько Олшаяськиа	OLSZANSKI	Jastrzebiec, 1500	148
8.	Грицько Береза	BEREZA	Prawdnic, 1600	24
9.	Миско Береза	BEREZA	Prawdnic, 1600	24
10.	Никоя Лучевський	LUCZAWSKI	Jastrzebiec	124
11.	Евхїш Гарбуртенко	HERBURT	herb własny, 1362	80
12.	Иван Скибицкий	SKIBICKI	Rola, 1550	186
13.	Троцкий Остап	TROCKI	Lodzian, 1500	207
14.	Аятоя Шуверка	SYWIR	herb własny. 1570	202

*Surnames are listed by publication: *Reyestr Vijska Zaporozkogo 1649 roku* (Dzherela z istoriyi ukrayinskogo kozactva) /Uporyadn. O.V. Todijchuk Kyiv: Naukova dumka, 1995.

****Andriy Vorona was a commander of the Trypol Hundred.**

Andriy Vorona was probably a relative of Yatsko Vorona, the owner of an estate in the town of Voronkiv on the left bank of the Dnieper. From his estate in this place, the remains of a castle with finds that can be dated to the 17th century have been preserved (Shendryk, 1977: 37). Yatsko Vorona held high positions in the Cossack army, was first a colonel of the Cherkasy and then the Pryluky regiments (Kryvosheya, 2009: 264)

Thus, we can assume that at least 14 people belonged to the nobility. To this list of the nobility of the Trypillya Cossack hundred, it is probably worth adding Trokhym Boyary. This surname “Boyar” directly indicates a probable affiliation with the boyar class – the military nobility class of the Kyiv principality from the 14th – 15th centuries, which continued to exist in subsequent times.

The above-mentioned 15 people make up 8.8% of the Trypol Hundred. A similar number of nobles in the Trypol unit looks quite natural against the background of their participation in the formation of the right-bank Cossack regiments. The total percentage of nobility in the Kyiv Regiment was 15.6% (Kryvosheya 2008: 101, Table 2.3). This figure was even higher than the percentage of nobility in the Zaporozhian Army as a whole, which reached 12.6% (Kryvosheya 2008: 100). According to V. Kryvosheya, among the commanders of the Kyiv Regiment, 23.8% of people belonged to this class, that is, about a quarter of all military leaders (Kryvosheya 2008: 94, Table 2.2.).

Several Cossacks probably came from the city aristocracy. These were Cossacks Hrytsko Voytenko – the son of a mayor, Andriy Popovych – the son of a priest. There were also representatives of wealthy citizens who were engaged in trade. A number of surnames indicate belonging to the merchant bourgeois class and occupation with trade – Mykhailo Myschenko (son of a burgher), Ivan Sologub (meaning burgher, merchant), Ivan Vynnychenko (son of a wine merchant) (Kryvosheya 2008).

Many surnames indicate the professional affiliation of the owners and their occupations in certain crafts. Thus, two Kovals (koval means blacksmith) were entered in the Register – Pylyp and Lavr (Lavrentiy?), one Kovalenko – Tyshko (may be the son of blacksmith Lavr?), Hrytsko Pasechnyk (pasechnyk means beekeeper), Yasko Gontar (a gontar /a manufacturer of shingles, roofing material), Ignat Perevoznik (a ferryman), Yatsko Kushnirenko (the son of a furrier – a specialist in dressing fur and sewing products from it). There were also hired workers associated with the then “service sector”. Sava Dudchenko's family probably included musicians (duda means pipe) who entertained the townspeople by playing the bagpipes. Yatsko Storozh and Martiya Storozh received a surname that reflects their work as guards (storozh /watcher).

Several surnames reliably indicate the ethnic identification or origin of their owners. These are Cossacks such as Lutsyk Turchynyeako, Hrytsko Turchynyeako (turchin /son of a Turk), Ivaya (Ivan?) Moskal, Vasyl Moskal (moskal /Muscovite), Tyzhko Tsigayacheako (son of a gypsy), Ilyash Volokhovych (Volocho were the name given to immigrants from Moldova).

Thus, we see that the list of surnames highlights several important aspects of the formation of the Trypol Hundred. The Hundred included people of different ethnic origin, relatives, parents and children, up to two or three generations from a family. The Hundred was headed by a professional military man, a nobleman by birth, Andriy Vorona and his relative Mykhailo Vorona. In addition to them, the hundred had several more people of probably noble origin, therefore with military experience. The origins of some of these noble families dates back to the 14th – 16th

centuries. The hundred included typical burghers – artisans of various specialties, merchants, etc., which reflects the formation of the unit on the basis of the city of Trypol.

In 1651, Trypol found itself in the path of Hetman Radziwill's army, which was supposed to oust the Cossacks from the Kyiv Voivodeship. They were opposed by the Kyiv Regiment under the command of Colonel Anton Zhdanovich. Trypol was important due to the existence of a crossing over the Dnieper here. On the left bank, the roads from it led to the city of Pereyaslav (the other regimental center), the city of Chernihiv, and deep into left-bank Ukraine. In the same year, the Kyiv Regiment took part in the Battle of Berestechko (Sveshnikov, 1992). It is likely that during these and subsequent hostilities, the regiment suffered significant losses. This may explain the fact that the search for the surnames of the Cossacks of the Trypol Hundred in later documents has not yet yielded any results.

Trypol, located near a strategic crossing, was repeatedly attacked by enemies during the Age of Ruin, especially devastating were the years 1674 and 1678 (Shamray, 1931). It was then that part of the inhabitants of Trypol went East, where in Slobozhanshchyna area they founded a settlement with a similar name, which still exists in the contemporary Donetsk region of Ukraine. The connections of the settlers with their homeland were lost. The inhabitants of the Dnieper Trypillia learned about the existence of this Trypil in Eastern Ukraine only in the 21st century from villagers who were mobilized into the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2014 and participated in battles at the beginning of Russian-Ukrainian War in the East.

On the eve of the Andrusiv Peace Treaty of 1687, when Ukraine was divided along the Dnieper between Muscovy and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Trypol as a city had already ceased to exist. When in 1686 the Muscovite representatives compiled a description of the Kyiv Voivodeship, it noted the presence of two earthen ramparts in Trypol, one of which was damaged in many places – “in many places it collapsed”, on which “fortresses and towers” were built, which were burned, and additional fortifications around the city are absent. The same document mentions the Cossack Fedor Styba as a resident of Trypol. (Statisticheskaya opys 1686: 525, repeated on 541). His surname was not mentioned at the Register of 1649, so it is not clear whether this Cossack belonged to the Trypol or to some another Hundred.

Conclusions. The article examines the composition of the Trypol Hundred in various aspects. The Trypillia Hundred was created from residents of the city and its environs. It became one of the largest in the Kyiv Regiment. A study of the Register of 1649 showed that it included people belonging to different social classes. Among them were a dozen and a half nobles, including the chief of Hundred. Such involvement in the Cossack formations of people with military experience increased their combat effectiveness and provided them with command personnel. The Hundred also included many burghers, among whom were artisans, merchants, and hired workers. Thus, its composition presents a cross-section of the society that stood up for the defense of the Cossack state, Ukraine, almost four centuries ago. The next step in studying the history of the Trypillia Hundred and its Cossacks should be to search for their surnames in documents of the 17th –18th centuries, as well as their descendants. In our opinion, territorially similar searches cannot be limited to the Kyiv region. In particular, documentary material related to the village of Trypol, founded in Slobozhanshchyna, deserves special attention.

Sources

Register: Reyestr Viys'ka Zaporoz'koho 1649 roku (1995). Dzhherela z istoriyi ukrayins'koho kozatstva /Uporyadnyk O.V. Todiychuk. Kyiv: Naukova dumka [in Ukrainian].

Statystycheskaya opys' Kyevskoho okruha ot ust'ya reky Yrpenya do Vasyl'kova y Staek (1686), sostavlennaya po rasporyazhenyyu kyevskykh voyevod 1686 hoda, 28 iyulya (1886). Arkhyv Yuho-Zapadnoy Rossyy. CH. 7. T.1. Kiev, 513-549 [in Russian].

References

Bilous, N. (2019). Mistechko Tripillya ta jogo vlasniki Didovichi-Tripolski u 16 – pershij polovini 17 st.: nevidomi storinki istoriyi. *Krayeznavstvo*, 2, 8-28 [in Ukrainian].

Gajl, T. (2003) Polskie rody szlacheckie i ich herby. Bialystok [in Polish].

Zajaczkowski, A. (1993). Szlachta polska. *Kultura i struktura*, Warszawa. [in Polish].

Irzhickij, V. Yu. (2007) Kozelecka sotnya Kiyivskogo polku za danimi generalnogo slidstva pro mayetnosti. *Gileya*, 7, 260-271 [in Ukrainian].

Krivosheya, V.V. (2008). Kozacka elita Getmanshini. Kyiv: IPIEND imeni I.F.Kurasa NAN Ukrainy [in Ukrainian].

Krivosheya, V.V. (2010). Kozacka starshyna Getmanschyni. *Encyklopediya /Ukrayinskij institut nacionalnoyi pam'yati*. Kyiv: "Stylos" [in Ukrainian].

Mandzyuk, I. (1926). Gogolivska sotnya Kiyivskogo polku 1766 r.: Socialno-ekonomichnij naris za materialami Rum'yancivskogo opisu. *Studiya z istoriyi Ukrayini Naukovo-doslidchoyi katedri istoriyi Ukrayini v Kyievi*, t. 1. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].

Rulikowski, E. (1892) Trypol. *Slownik geograficzny Krolestwa Polskiego i innych krajow slowianskich*. Warszawa, T. 11 [in Polish].

Svyeshnikov, I. K. (1992). Bitva pid Berestechkom. Lviv: Slovo [in Ukrainian].

The Travels (1836). The Travels of Macarius, Patriarch Of Antioch: Written by his Attendant Archdeacon, Paul Of Aleppo, In Arabic. Translated by F. C. Belfour, A.M. Oxon. London, Vol.1.

Shamraj, S. (1930). Kiyivska sotnya na Getmanshini v XVII – XVIII vv. (Istoriko-geografichna ta ekonomichna harakteristika). *Kyivski zbirki istoriyi j arheologiyi, pobutu j mistectva*, 1. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].

Shamraj S.V. (1931). Mistechko Tripillya na Kiyivshini. *Istoriko-geografichnij zbirnik*, t. 4, 8-28 [in Ukrainian].

Shendryk N.I. (1977) Dovidnyk z arkheologii Ukrainy, Kyivska oblast. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].

Videiko M.M. (2024) Arheologichni materiali 16 – 17 st. z mista Tripillya ta jogo istorichna topografiya. *Kyivski istorichni studiyyi*, 19 (2), 6-13 [in Ukrainian].