

**GENEALOGY OF HETMAN OF UKRAINE IVAN VYHOVSKY****Mykhaylo Pasichnyk**

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**Summary**

The life of the Ukrainian nation developed in such a way that due to unfavorable historical circumstances there were few long-term phenomena in it. But in the pages of the history of each nation there is imprinted its image – intelligence, spirituality, dignity, the ability to build or destroy, consume or create, act or contemplate. National identity is considered to be a fundamental feature of the nation, that is the most comprehensive combination of mind and spirit, which are acquired and transmitted from generation to generation. One prominent personality of I. Vyhovsky is pointed out as a glorious figure in the history of the Ukrainian Cossack state.

During his life I. Vyhovsky had a number of followers mainly among the gentry who supported him after collapse of relations with Moscow in 1657. The opposing forces which operated against I. Vyhovsky were not only from pro-Moscow adherents but from the senior Cossacks as well as peasants. Those ones were talented at gossiping, slandering. After I. Vyhovsky's death the oponents simmered down, however, the facts related to his political and statebuilding activities have been preserved since that period.

**Keywords:** the Vyhovsky, gentry, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, hetman, Cossack council.

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**1. Introduction**

Currently, the knowledge of the genealogies of Ukrainian hetmans has been systematized and supplemented, consequently, seven new synods of the Vyhovsky family have been introduced into scientific circulation (*V.V. Krivosheya, Yu.S. Stepanchuk, 2007: 338*). Exploring the social foundations of the Cossacks, found the share of families of noble origin. According to V. Lypynsky, there were 3.3% of nobles in the Cossack environment. At the present stage of research, the percentage reaches 12.6%. It was the Cossacks history that impacted drastically these results of modern scholars. Data related to the Vyhovskies nobility group have been thoroughly investigated in frames of Cossack officers.

**2. Historiography**

In general, it is known that dozens of colonel's families gave the Cossacks from 1 to 5 representatives of the officers, the existence of 153 centurion dynasties according to the register of centurions during 1648-1782 is attested. The objective of the search is to summarize some

biographical data and create a holistic biography of the then unique Vyhovsky family, that composed the high authority, taking an active part in the events of the national liberation war of the mid-seventeenth century. Moreover, a group of people who are representatives of one generation, also united on the basis of common views, activities, interests. Each geneology has its own figures of the primary magnitude, which are not able to be covered by the dust of the ages, refuted evidence of pseudoscience, as far as the actual content of their activities and the result of life are subsequent generations (*Vladimir Irzhitsky, Natalia Titarenko, 2018: 52*).

### 3. The origin of the genus

Biography of the spiritual leader of his family and a bright figure of the national cultural renaissance of Ukraine in the late XVI – early XVII centuries. originates from the ancient boyar family Luchychiv Vyhovsky Ovruch county, which had a noble coat of arms “Abdank”. “Vygovsky came from a small Russian nobility. There were several boyar villages in the Ovruch district of the Kyiv voivodeship, recognized as gentry. In one of these villages, Vyhov, lived a large family of Luchiches, who in their place of origin were called the Luchichi Vyhovskies, later simply the Vyhovskies. Vyhovsky Ostap (Evstafiy) Hnatovych (year and place of the birth are unknown – 1663, place of death unknown) was the governor of the Kiev castle, a member of the Kiev brotherhood. He possessed the estates of Vyhiv in the Ovruch region as well as Hoholiv in the Kyiv region (now it is a village in the Brovary district of the Kyiv region). He served in the Kiev voivode A. Kisel, served the Metropolitan of Kiev, Galicia and all of Little Russia Peter Mohyla. As a member of the Kyiv Brotherhood, on December 31, 1631, he signed an act given by the brothers of P. Mohyla regarding the unification of the schools of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra and the Kyiv Brotherhood (Vyhovsky and his son Fedor signed the documents not in Polish but in Ukrainian). With the beginning of the national liberation war of the Ukrainian people in 1648–1658, Ostap Vyhovsky, “leaving his innate noble virtue,” joined the insurgent people. Together with his son Danylo Vyhovsky, S. Muzhilovsky, Stepan Mazepa (father of the future Hetman I. Mazepa) and others led a delegation of the Ukrainian Orthodox nobility, which on January 11, 1654 took the oath to the Tsar of Moscow and negotiated with the Russian Embassy Vasily Buturlin to confirm the status and property rights of the Ukrainian Orthodox nobility (*Vladimir Irzhitsky, Natalia Titarenko, 2018: 53*). Ostap Vyhovsky’s political activity increased especially after his eldest son Ivan came to power. In particular, he took part in the Pereyaslav council (January 1658), where the issue of recognition of the hetman’s power of I. Vyhovsky was resolved. In March 1659, on behalf of the hetman, he visited the voivode of Kyiv, Vasyly Borysovyeh Sheremetev, on an important mission, and convinced him of the danger from the tsarist government’s support for forces opposed to the Ukrainian hetman.

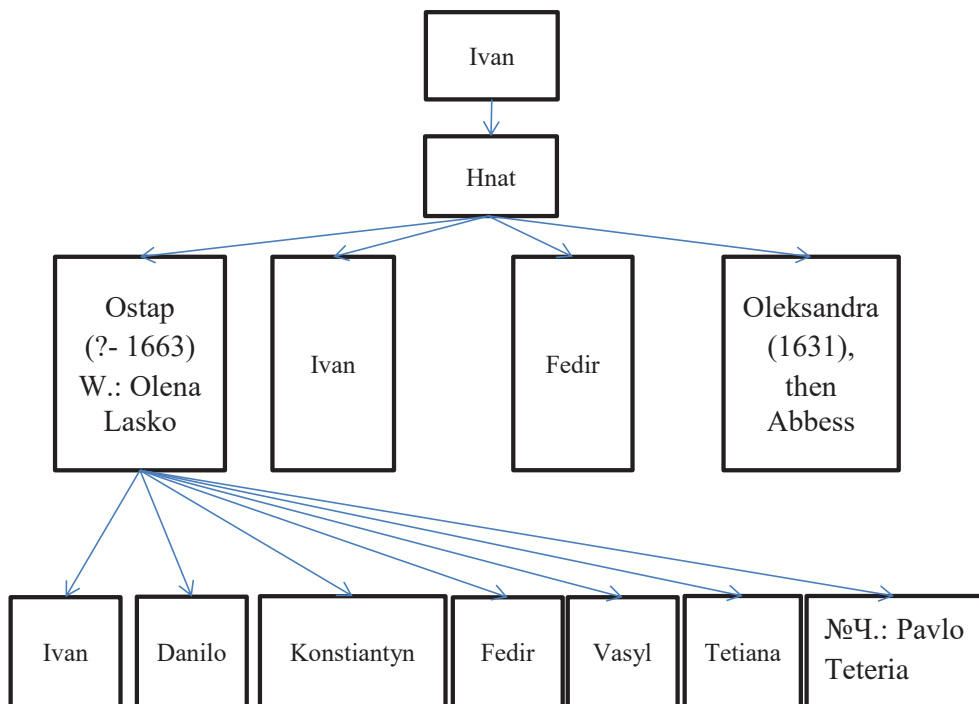
To the cohort of national heroes we include one of the famous and close mates of Bohdan Khmelnytsky – Secretary General Ivan Vyhovsky. It has already happened that his descendants know him as a fighter for the liberation of the Ukrainian people from the oppression of the Moscow state, and almost nothing – about his life before the national liberation war. It is made an attempt to partially fill this gap, as well as consider in more detail the activities of Vyhovsky-Hetman in the paper.

The Vyhovskies were in the perspective of research by many genealogists: N. Yakovenko (*N. Yakovenko, 1993*), Y. Mytsyk (*Y. Mytsyk, 1994; 2004*), V. Senyutovych Berezhny (*V. Senyutovych Berezhny, 1970*), V. Kryvoshei (*V. Kryvoshei, 2004*), M. Pasichnyk (*M. Pasichnyk, 2006*), V. Shevchuk (*V. Shevchuk, 1966*). From our prospective the researcher of V. Antonovich should be confirmed despite he did not quite accurately try to describe the environment of I. Vyhovsky’s

relatives: brothers: Daniel, Constantine and Fyodor; his uncle Vasily, a colonel from Ovruch, and his nephew Ilya, who were his zealous assistants” (*V. Antonovich, 1990:37*). Unfortunately, such a statement cannot be considered credible, because the testimony of well-known experts discussed above stated the opposite. The following investigation of V. Kryvosheya, who presents the Vyhovsky family tree in this way (*V. Krivosheya, 2004: 137*), serves as a confirmation of the materials. Dmytro Doroshenko’s mention of Ostap’s five brothers and children is in line with the opinion of most researchers: “Vyhovsky demonstrated brilliant diplomatic abilities, however, at the same time a sincere commitment to building and consolidating the Ukrainian state. He joined the Ukrainian service together with his four brothers: Danylo, Konstantin, Fedor and Vasyl. All of them gave their native land great services in the field of military and diplomatic activities, and two of them, Cossack colonels Danilo and Vasyl paid with their heads for loyalty to Ukraine, being tortured in Moscow captivity” (*D. Doroshenko, 1991: 53*).

The author of one of the articles in the encyclopedic edition, Olena Apanovych, claims that O. Vyhovsky had four sons and two daughters.

Among the publications of the author’s team of the same edition, the investigations of V.M. Horobets deserve particular attention. The historian, in addition to the hetman, mentioned among the students of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy the names of Ivan Vyhovsky’s brothers: Konstantin, Fedor, Danylo, as well as his father Ostap, as a person who was tied with an educational institution.



### Genealogy of the Vyhovskies

Regarding Vasyl Vyhovsky, we find unknown information about the years of birth and death of “Hetman I. Vyhovsky’s cousin”, who since 1658 was a colonel from Ovruch

“(Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in the names of the XVII-XVIII centuries, 2001: 113). The chronological biography of Vasyl, presented in the study, refutes the data, which is identical to the biographical one of Hetman Vyhovsky’s brother: “Active participant in the National Liberation War of the Ukrainian people 1648–1658. During 1655–1658 he was in Tatar captivity ... In August 1658 he took part in the march of Hetman D. Vyhovsky to Kyiv. In a battle with Russian troops near Vasilkov in late September 1658 he was captured. After long interrogations he was sent to Moscow, and from there to Siberia, where he arrived on May 24, 1660. He died, apparently, in exile.”

Due to the comparative analysis of works on the historiography of the mentioned historians, a real vision of Ostap Hnatovych Vyhovsky’s family tree is quite blurry. V. Senyutovych Berezhny in the second lineage of the couple Ostap Vyhovsky and Olena Lasko, mentions the names of their three sons: Ivan, Danylo, Konstantin, as well as the unknown name of the daughter who was the wife of Pavel Teteria. Yu. Mytsyk completes the list with the names of another son Fedor and daughter Tatiana, married to Ivan Bohlevsky, without mentioning the nameless daughter. V. Lypynsky’s opinion about five Ostafy’s sons: Ivan, Danylo, Konstantin, Fedor, Vasyl is documented by N. Yakovenko. Biographer V. Shevchuk also adheres to the historical intelligence of his predecessors, supplementing the testimony of O. Vyhovsky’s five sons with factual material: “Ivan’s brothers also went to serve the Cossack state: In 1655 he captured Lublin; Konstantin – Colonel of Pinsk-Turiv, from 1658 – general oboznyi; Vasily – Colonel Ovruch; Brother Fedor and a nephew Elijah also served in the Cossack army.” What facts are we able to operate? There is no preliminary information regarding the Vyhovskies than from the middle of the 16th century and the beginnings of the family. But in the “Ukrainian historian” published a paper by V. Senyutovych-Berezhny about the Vyhovskies, where the author refers to the Polish encyclopedia in which there is an interesting message for us, (*V. Senyutovych-Berezhny 1970: 149*) In the middle of the sixteenth century. The Vyhovskies were well known because they received the right to own land from the Polish king. The Vyhovskies family tradition tells that their ancestor was Luka, a boyar from Ovruch, who lived at the beginning and in the first quarter of the 16th century, his 5 sons from the Luchyches: Grishko, Stepan, Ivan and Kirik 25.08. In 1541 they received from the Polish king Sigismund I lands in the Kyiv region, near Vyhov, which were previously used by Stanislaw Podolianin and after his death these lands were free.

From their side, the Luchyches brothers committed to carry out the zemstvo service for the use of these lands. In 1546, they received royal confirmation of that grant “forever”, after which they began to call themselves the Vyhovskies. We know about the eldest of the brothers, Hryshko, that he, at the hands of the Kyiv voivode, Prince F. Pronsky, was titled to be his governor in the town of Zaush in the Vyhovshchyna.

The Vyhovskies brothers had sons, “noble owners of Kyiv lands”, namely: Ivan, or Jan in Hryshko, Gordiy and Ivan in Stepan, Oleksandr in Ivan, Hnat and Jacko in Semyon.

At the sejm (parliament session) of 1611, the Vyhovskies were granted a new privilege on their lands from King Sigismund III. All family acts, including the letter of King Sigismund I (from 1541) to the Kyiv voivode A. Koshytsky with the order to introduce the Luchyches brothers into the possession of the lands given to them, the future hetman Ivan Vyhovsky permitted to inscribe on May 7, 1631 in the court city books of Lutsk and thus preserved them for posterity and history.

There is no information left about the life and activity of the above-mentioned younger generation of “noble lands of the land of Kyiv”, except for Hnat Vyhovsky, who had a son Ostap (Ostafy), who left a noticeable mark. The last brothers had offspring, because we find in the acts the names of other Vyhovskys, which were related to Hetman Ivan’s relatives.

Vyhovsky Fedor Ostapovich (years, place of birth and death unknown). During the National Liberation War of the Ukrainian people (1648–1658) he carried out important diplomatic assignments of the Hetman's government. In particular, in the middle of 1657, on behalf of B. Khmelnytsky, he visited Moscow together with P. Teterei. After 1657 he was a close associate of I. Vyhovsky, performing mainly tasks related to diplomatic activities. He took an active part in the development and adoption of the Treaty of Hadiach in 1658 with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

For example, Fedor was the governor of Kyiv voivode and a member of the Kyiv fraternity (1631). It is known that in 1656 he went to his estate in Vyhovshchyna. In 1657 he went to Moscow as the hetman's ambassador, and according to V. Lypynsky, he was also the ambassador to Poland. His signature is under the Treaty of Hadiach of 1659. He received from the Poles the town of Stebliv in 1659.

Ivan Vyhovsky, according to genealogist V. Modzalevsky, led his activity in Lutsk. Jan Vyhovsky "Kryvyi" was a member of the Lutsk fraternity in 1619-1638. Mentioned in 1658 by Samylo Vyhovsky, Colonel Bykhovsky captured by the Moscow army 4.XII. 1659 in St. Bykhov.

Vasyl Vyhovsky, Colonel Ovrutsky, whom V. Lypynsky mistakenly called the hetman's brother. In 1659 he was arrested by Chernihiv Colonel A. Silich. In Siberia, in exile, he stated to be an uncle of the hetman but not a relative, because Ostap (the hetman's father) was his cousin. He called himself the acting ataman of Danylo Vyhovsky across the Dnieper on the Polish border of Ovruch.

Yuriy and Ilya Vyhovsky. They both served in the crown army, and then with Hetman Pavlo Sapiha, until they joined the Cossacks. In exile in Siberia, they proved that Yuri Hetman is a cousin, and Ilya's uncle. In the Cossack army, Yuri was a colonel (Vyhovsky), and Ilya was a private.

Vasily, Yuri and Ilya were arrested at the same time and were in shackles in the "disgraced prison" in Moscow, and then exiled to Siberia on the "great river Lena in the Yakut prison" where they arrived on 24.05.1661 (*A.A. Vostokov, 1890: 35-46*).



**The Vyhovskies' coat of arms**  
(*M. Pasichnyk, 2006*)

Roman Vyhovsky, official representative of the Greek Catholic bishop in Kyiv.

Krzysztof Wygowski, centurion. He was the leader of the uprising in Polissya and married to Marina Lasskaya.

Hnat Ivanovych Vyhovsky had a son Ostap, the heir of the town of Hoholev in the Kyiv region and the governor of the Kyiv castle to the voivode A. Kysil. He also owned his own court in Kyiv and was a member of the Kyiv Brotherhood.

Ostap Hnatovych was married to Olena Lasko, the coat of arms of "Leliva", who came from an ancient landowner of Ovruch County in Volyn. In addition to his son Ostap, he had Hnat Ivanovych and a daughter, about whom we only know that she became a nun under the name of Alexandra and later became the abbess of the St. Michael's Convent.

In 1654 Ostap Hnatovych received a royal charter for his estates. He died in 1663, and his wife, Elena, lived for several more years.

According to genealogists, the couple had three sons:

Ivan Ostapovych, the future hetman, Danylo and Konstantin, who had to play a significant role in the history of Ukraine, and a daughter whose name has not survived. She married Pavlo Ivanovich Teteria-Morzhkovsky. She died in 1657 in Kyiv.

V. Lypynsky writes in his work that Ostap Hnatovych had two more sons, Fedor and Vasyl. There is no evidence about Fedor to consider him the hetman's brother, and as for Vasyl, we know that he was the hetman's cousin's uncle.

Ivan Ostapovych Vyhovsky, the future hetman, was to study at the Kyiv Collegium and begin his service at the Kyiv City Court. Examining the question of the class affiliation of the Cossack sergeant, the famous Polish and Ukrainian researcher V. Lypynsky found out that a significant part of the Ukrainian colonels came from the nobility, as did Bohdan Khmelnytsky himself. Meanwhile, V. Lypynsky claims in his work that he was a "lawyer at the Lutsk castle." It is further believed that the future hetman held the position of governor of the Lutsk eldership, was a member of the Lutsk fraternity, participated in the Lutsk Sejm in 1637. Lypynsky came to the conclusion: Vyhovsky had a noble origin (*V. Lypynsky, 1920: 158*). In addition, the testimonies of contemporaries have been preserved, who call the hetman a man of "extraordinary courage and intelligence, as well as very rich."

Modzalevsky points out that there were two Ivans Vyhovskys, and the activity of one of them was connected with Lutsk. If Ivan Ostapovych was at the Kyiv city court at the beginning of his career, which is quite probable because his father lived in Kyiv, then obviously another Ivan Vyhovsky was a lawyer at the Lutsk city, but he wasn't a parliamentary of the Lutsk Sejm in 1637. It is quite possible that the future hetman was related to Lutsk and was a member of the Lutsk Brotherhood.

On the eve of the national liberation war under the leadership of B. Khmelnytsky, Ivan Vyhovsky was a clerk under one of the Polish commissars in Ukraine, and at the beginning of hostilities was in the crown army of S. Potocki.

By his first marriage Ivan Vyhovsky was married to Yablonska with the coat of arms "Yasenchyk", but nothing more is known about this marriage.

#### 4. The Vyhovskies' Life Path

Vyhovsky Ivan Ostapovych (1616, Vyhiv village, Ovruch district, Kyiv voivodeship, now Korosten district, Zhytomyr region – March 9, 1664, Colonel M. Korsun, now the city of Korsun Shevchenkivsky, district center of Cherkasy region) started his military career by serving in the royal army. During the Battle of Zhovti Vody (1648), while in the rank of company

commander in the Polish avant-garde army, he was taken a prisoner of war by the Tatars, from where he fled twice, for which he was chained to a cannon by order of Khan Islam Giray III. Bohdan Khmelnytsky saved the prisoner. Vyhovsky joined the Cossack service and in a few months became general secretary, that is, minister of foreign affairs, or chancellor. He later headed the General Military Chancellery, carried out important state assignments, and trained Ukrainian government officials and diplomats, the total number of whom under B. Khmelnytsky was about a hundred people. 1649 Vyhovsky personally compiled the “Register of the entire Zaporozhian Army” (apart from two regiments). The brilliant diplomat turned out to be a reformer of the Ukrainian orthography and the founder of the national Ukrainian dialectology who introduced and approved phonetic writing. At that time, it was an innovation in the East Slavic language environment. During the Battle of Brest (1651) and the capture of B. Khmelnytsky by the Crimean Khan, Vyhovsky tried to persuade and persuade Islam Giray III to return the horde to the battlefield, but failed. Simultaneously, the ultimate threat to defeat the Horde forces at the crossings forced the khan to release Khmelnytsky (*Volodymyr Irzhysky, Natalia Titarenko, 2018: 55*).

On September 28, 1651, an agreement was concluded in Bila Tserkva, which was also signed by Ivan Vyhovsky. He also took part in the Battle of Batoz (1652). Together with P. Teteri and T. Nosach, Vyhovsky led a 6,000-strong detachment that accompanied Khmelnytsky’s son Timosh to the Moldavian master V. Lupul, where he successfully negotiated the consolidation of the Ukrainian-Moldavian union. The Secretary General also headed a group of hetman’s envoys (Colonels I. Bohun, H. Hulyanytsky, G. Lisnytsky, F. Dzhedzhalia, and M. Pushkar, as well as Judge General S. Zarudny) at the talks in Kamianets-Podilskyi, as a result of which Zboriv peace agreement. From 1657, as a hetman, he relied on the foreman and the Ukrainian Cossack gentry in state affairs (*Volodymyr Irzhysky, Natalia Titarenko, 2018: 55*).

During one of the campaigns, Ivan Vyhovsky met the daughter of B. Stetkevych, a castellan, Olena. Perhaps Ivan and Olena did not expect their parents to agree to their marriage, because Vyhovsky abducted Olena and married her. But despite this, Ivan Vyhovsky was on good terms with the Stetkeviches and Olena’s mother’s relatives. The couple was quite happy. In 1660 I. Vyhovsky received the title of count from the Pope.

The Vyhovskys had a son named after his grandfather Ostafy.

Ivan Vyhovsky’s brothers:

Danylo Ostapovych, the second son of Ostap Hnatovych.

Danylo Ostapovych Vyhovsky (year and place of birth unknown to the house – November 30, 1659, Kaluga, now the Russian Federation) – Colonel Bykhovsky. – took an active part in the National Liberation War of the Ukrainian people (1648-1658). He welcomed the Pereyaslav-Moscow Treaty of 1654. In 1655, together with the tsar’s troops (under the command of P. Potemkin), he captured Lublin as an acting hetman. He was categorically against the intentions of the tsarist voivode to destroy the city and destroy its inhabitants. He supported his older brother Ivan in the struggle for the hetman’s mace. He received the title of acting hetman. By order of the hetman in the second half of August 1658 at the head of the Cossack regiments made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Kiev, to drive out the tsarist troops under the command of Governor P. Sheremetev. He actively supported the Treaty of Hadiach of 1658 with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In the early 1650s, Danylo Vyhovsky tied his destiny with Olena, the daughter of B. Khmelnytsky. After the martyrdom of Khmelnytsky’s son-in-law, the family estates were confiscated by the Polish authorities. Danylo Vyhovsky’s widow Olena married P. Teterya in 1660. Thus, B. Khmelnytsky’s daughter Olena, later Danylo Ostapovych Vyhovsky’s wife, Bohdan’s son-in-law, his widow, and later P. Teteri’s wife, is the

“N” pedigree of Vyhovsky, who is considered to be Ostap Hnatovych’s daughter. In one of the synods, a memorial series of the family of Ivan Vyhovsky was studied, where the name Olena was mentioned twice. Researcher V. Kryvoshei, analyzing the sources of the Cossack officers’ genealogy, suggests: “... two Olenas may be the mother of Hetman Olena Lasko, the second wife of Hetman Olena Statkevych or the wife of Danylo Olena Khmelnytska.”

Danylo was married to the daughter of Hetman B. Khmelnytsky, Olena. On October 26, 1659, Colonel Ya. Petrenko of Korsun arrested Danylo Vyhovsky in Lysyany and handed him over to the Moscow army. The then Hetman Yu. Khmelnytsky asked the Moscow tsar to release Danylo, but he was late. He died on the way to Moscow due to illness. Buried in the village of Horn. After some time, the body was transferred by order of Tsar Yuri Khmelnytsky.

Danylo’s wife, Olena, was arrested by V. Zolotareno and sent to Subotiv under supervision (*V. Grinchenko, 1909: 29*).

Poland, as V. Senyutovych-Berezhny notes, treated Danylo’s widow more nobly, although she was the daughter of her worst enemy B. Khmelnytsky. In 1661 the privileges and land grants previously granted to her husband were again approved by the Diet for the widow to “Danylo Vyhovsky and his wife Helena Khmelnytska”. The text of the statement, in which Olena’s name is fully mentioned, dispelled the opinion of some historians, including M. Hrushevsky, that Danylo Vyhovsky’s wife was Kateryna Khmelnytska (*V. Senyutovych-Berezhny, 1970: 155*).

After the death of Danylo Ostapovych, their uncle Ivan Vyhovsky became a custodian of his sons from the marriage with Olena Khmelnytska, Yuri and Vasyl.

She soon remarried P. Teteria, who was married for the first time to Vyhovsky’s sister, who died in 1657.



**Wife of hetman Ivan Vyhovsky Olena**  
(*Xerox. Velichko, 1991*)



It is known about the fate of those sons : Yuri died young near Khotyn in 1673, and there are no facts of his brother Vasily.

Vyhovsky Konstantin Ostapovich (years, place of birth and death unknown) – Colonel, General of the convoy. He began his service at the court of Kyiv voivode A. Kisel. He was involved in the National Liberation War of the Ukrainian people (1648–1658). In the Zaporozhian Army he held the post of colonel of Turov and Pinsk.

In the hetman’s government of his brother in 1658 he was a general convoy. Together with Danylo Vyhovsky, he stormed Kyiv in the second half of August 1658. He supported the Treaty of Hadiach signed by I. Vyhovsky.

Konstantin Ostapovich Vyhovsky, the third son of Ostap Hnatovych, was, like his father, a servant of the Kyiv voivode A. Kysil, later Colonel Turivsko-Pinsky, and finally a general oboznyi. He was married to Regina Ivanivna, Princess Mishcherska, coat of arms “Pohonia”, Smolensk, and left 7 sons and one daughter. In 1654 he was granted a diploma from the Moscow tsar in Kozara and Kobyzh. He received the Lysyanka of the Kyiv Voivodeship from the Poles, and also held the position of a Kyiv castellan. He fought in the battle of Chudnov in result he was wounded.



**Crown metrics.**  
(P. Kulakovskiy, 2002: 233–36)

As mentioned above, I. Vyhovsky and Olena Stetkevych gave birth to their son Ostafiy who was married three times:

with Anna Cholganska of “the Sas” coat of arms of Jan Glowinski, who had three children from her first marriage;

with Teresa Ludytsyanka Gedzinska, “Pravdych” coat of arms, widow of Mykola Didushytsky, Podolsk cornet ;

with Ursula-Teresa Zavadska, the coat of arms “Lys”, a widow of Stefan Gedzinski, who had 4 children from him. On the occasion of his last marriage, Ostafy converted to the Roman Catholic faith.

From his marriage to Chalganskaya Ostafy had sons:

Jan, the mayor of Zhydachiv (1707);

Constantine, count on Vyhov, mayor of Minsk, colonel of the crown troops, hooded judge of Lviv and cornet Bydgosky.

The brothers began their service together at a young age, as comrades of the Hussar banner of the king.

In the marriage with Gedzinska there were children:

Stepan, the mayor Bratslavsky (1732), cornet Bydhovsky, who married Kateryna Hlovatska;

Olena-Anelya, who was married twice:

with Joseph Rzhovsky, the headman of Olkhovytsia (1695), from whom she had a son Vikenty with Mykola Kurdvanovsky, a castellan from Halicia and the headman Baranovsky.

We have already mentioned the brother of Hetman Konstantin Ostapovich Vyhovsky, who was married to Regina Meshcherskaya. The couple had 7 sons and one daughter:

Alexander, who was born in 1649. He was a well-educated man and traveled to many lands. He visited Germany, England, Sweden, Spain, Portugal and France. He lived in Paris for three years. He made a spiritual and secular career: he was a Catholic bishop of Lutsk (1703), then a bishop of Smolensk (1703-1714), a referendium of the Kingdom of Lithuania and the senator;

Danylo, castellan of Minsk (1713-1740), Neborovsky and Reklinsky headman, a stableman of the Kingdom of Lithuania and senator. He died in 1740. He was married to Princess Teresa Drutska-Lyubetska.

Yuri, Podolsk podchashovo. In 1699 he received the Domanytsky key from 5 villages from Grabowski, Luberacki and Potocki. The Vyhovskies' archive was also preserved in Domanytsia. He was married twice:

with Bogushova from Zemblits, and the second time,

with Elena Chernyavskaya.

Jan Vyhovsky, son of Constantine, was the mayor of Kyiv.

Peter was also the mayor of Kiev and the groom of Queen Maria Casimir. He died during the reign of the kings in Gdańsk and was buried in the Dominican monastery.

Nothing is known about Havril Konstantinovich.

Stefan, a nobleman of King Jan Sobieski.

The above-mentioned Yuri Vyhovsky, Podchash Podilsky, had a son Joseph and a daughter Apollonia (married to Joseph Ohinsky). Joseph, the son of Yuri Konstantinovich, was the head of Velatitsky. He married Anna Ledokhovska, the coat of arms of “Shalava”, the daughter of the Drogitsy podstole. From this marriage he had two daughters and a son Thaddeus, who died in 1767 young and unmarried.

This fact distracted the line of the Vyhovsky family, descended from Hetman Ivan and his brothers.

Daughters of Yosyp Vyhovsky, head of Velytytsky:

Olena, the first marriage according to Radetsky's coat of arms “Hodzemba”, and the second after Mykola Polyanovsky, the coat of arms “Pobog”, the mayor Dombrovytsky.

Maryana, the second daughter, married Voynarovsky, the Streme emblem.

After Thaddeus' death, the keys to Lubomlsky and Domanytsky passed to his sisters, who sold Luboml for PLN 300,000 to Franciszek Branicki, the crown hunter.

The coat of arms of the Vyhovskys was similar to the Polish coat of arms "Abdank", but it was not. Like most of our ancient coats of arms, it originated from a family mark, which originally served as a property sign.

The title of the Vyhovsky coat of arms resembles the Latin letter "W", on the middle of which there is a sign similar to the letter "T".

According to the scholars O. Haletsky, and Senyutovych-Berezhny, the title of Vyhovsky is more reminiscent of one of the Russian distinctions "Syrokomli".

This is the original sign of the Vyhovskies in the work of the heraldists Wittig and Dzjadulevich. There is also an image of Ivan Vyhovsky's seal during the Hadiach agreement. A coat of arms was then made for the Grand Duchy of Rus': a white eagle in a red field, and on its chest the coat of arms title "Abdank" (*V. Senyutovich-Berezhny, 1970: 165*).

The coat of arms of the Vyhovskies has a silver field and a black titlo (cyrillic heraldic). "Abdank" has a silver titlo in the red field. Later, Vyhovsky began to apply the emblem "Abdank" with its colors.

## 5. Conclusions

A myriad of reasons contributed to the creation of a complete biography of extraordinary figures of the Vyhovsky brothers, descendants of Ostap: – all the sons of O. Vyhovsky studied at the Kyiv Brotherhood School; – a high level of education contributed to a further successful career; – Father Ostap and older brother Ivan, Hetman of the Ukrainian Cossack State, were role models for following the best traditions of Cossack victorious deeds; – the Vyhovskies – representatives of the elite of the Ukrainian nation became active participants in the national liberation war of the Ukrainian people, leaders of its national and spiritual renaissance.

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