

Genealogy of the Lviv Elite Families in the Late Middle Ages

The Question of the Change of Urban Elites

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TRACING THE change of elites in the town of Lviv over an extended timeframe is long-term complex research that requires the recourse to a variety of primary sources and a follow-up study of numerous genealogical lines of townspeople. Quite a few researchers did this in the case of Lviv, among them Józef Skoczek,¹ Hugo Weczerka,² Aleksander Czołowski,³ and Władysław Łoziński.⁴ Several works have been written about individual representatives of the elite—burgomasters, councilors of the later period—such as the works of Korneli Juliusz Heck on Bartłomiej Zimorowicz, of Mieczysław Gębarowicz on Stanisław Anserin, or of Stepan Tomashivskyi on Samuel Kazimierz Kushewicz, to mention only the most significant contributions.⁵ In the recent generation, Myron Kapral and Olha Hul have written interesting investigations about crisis and conflicts within the town's political elite in the sixteenth century.⁶ The example of Prussian cities in numerous works of Polish researchers offers further models and avenues of research for the genealogy of the city elites in the early modern period.⁷

The first question to ask is what constitutes an elite in the case of Lviv in the late Middle Ages. In short, the elite includes representatives of one authority, namely, the town council (*Ratmann*), which managed the city together with the mayor (*burgomaster*, *magister civium*) and other nominal authorities.⁸ The structures of urban government in Lviv in the late fourteenth century were: the town court (bench), headed by the *advocatus* (*Vogt*), and the town council with its burgomaster. Can this situation be extrapolated to the fifteenth century? Lviv was a dynamic city which was developing rapidly at that time, attracting many families to settle here from abroad. The newcomers were quickly integrated into the political elite of the city but disappeared from sources just as rapidly. Therefore, this study will try to give an answer to the question above by reviewing the genealogy of these families and following them up into the sixteenth century. The main sources for this investigation are the town books of Lviv, partly published in the 1920s, alongside the latest one, from 2020.⁹

The protocol book of the Lviv city council with records for the years 1460–1506 remains the only codex of this institution extant from the Middle Ages.¹⁰ The fire at the town hall in 1381 affected the preservation of the oldest city documents, after Lviv took up the Magdeburg law in 1356.¹¹ Chronologically the first such document to be preserved to our day is the council and court register of 1382–1389, containing decisions of the council, as well as rulings of the city court.¹² Other published town and account books from the town archives

include the financial registers from the beginning of the fifteenth century¹³ and the protocol book of the town court from 1441–1448.¹⁴

Before analyzing the sixteenth century genealogical dynamics of the Lviv political elite, it is worthwhile reviewing the evolution of the town elites in the fourteenth century. The overview includes all representatives from the “circle of power,” not only the councilors. My approach is supported by the fact that the following urban institutions of self-government appeared in this century: the office of the hereditary *advocatus*, which later became an urban office, the *aldermen* who provided the members of the town council, as well as the office of the Armenian *advocatus* as a representative of this ethnic community.¹⁵

The researched period can be divided into two chronological sections, namely, 1350–1370s and 1382–1404. Based on published and unpublished sources, a total of 43 persons are identified with documented participation in the government of the city.¹⁶ Single documents, concerning the years 1350–1370, indicate the importance of the hereditary *advocatus*, who was appointed by the king and held all administrative and judicial power. The Sztecher (Stecher) family, who provided the *advocatus* in Lviv, was part of the city council until the end of the fourteenth century.¹⁷ By the end of this century, a constant number of members of both colleges gradually emerged, i.e., between 7 to 10 *aldermen* and 6 councilors, who were elected every year on the feast of the Cathedral of St. Petrus (February 22). This period is characterized by a significant level of mobility within this group. The average length of an individual’s stay in office was 2–3 years, with few exceptions, such as members from the Eisenguttel, Sommerstein or Kiseling families, whose longest tenure amounts to 30 years. This situation can be explained by the general trends of the city’s development in the fourteenth century. During this time, to the detriment of German colonists, a new community took shape, composed of traveling merchants (from Silesia, Lesser Poland, Kraków) and, on account of internal migration, from the surrounding towns on the territory of the Crown of Rus. Being elected to the town court or *bench* was one of the prerequisites for membership in the city council, although it was not exclusive. Councilors and aldermen were usually merchants and tradesmen, engaged in local and international business. The *bench* included former craftsmen as well, but a certain exclusivism of the town council can be observed in their admissions to the circle of the city patriciate.

Membership in the *bench* shows certain common features. For almost half of aldermen, duty in the *bench* paved the way to a higher career. It can be ascertained that some of them had no better financial status and standard of living than peasants. The majority came from outside Lviv, probably from Kraków families, but there are also people from the Crown of Rus. The surnames of the aldermen indicate their previous profession as craftsmen, although in fact all of them were engaged in trade. An important feature that distinguishes this collegiate office from the town council is that none of the families of Lviv aldermen was part of the circle of patrician families of the city.

As for the patricians, they were the group of ruling councilors, dominated by persons of German origin, who in fact were not local. Most of the councilors owned significant real estate in the best neighborhoods of the city (houses and shops, workshops, ponds, land plots, stockyards, etc.) and in the suburbs, were engaged in commerce, in production of alcoholic beverages, in cloth production, actively building and buying real estate.

Ascension to positions of power was facilitated by the office of alderman: eight councilors out of twenty-eight were aldermen beforehand. In the 1350s, the city council still

had a representative from the craftsmen and the guilds, but in the 1380s most of the councilors were merchants, involved in the profitable East-West commercial exchanges. The office of councilor was occupied for life, and a vacancy opened for new election only with the death of one member of this institution.¹⁸ Table 1 contains some of most renowned people in the political elite of Lviv at the end of the fourteenth century:

TABLE 1: TOWN OFFICIALS IN LVIV IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY¹⁹

Some of these names, such as Bolcz, Czedlicz, and Stynaw, are documented in the first half of the fifteenth century, but it is difficult to establish the relationship between them. In the

Name	Councilor	Alderman	Advocatus
Amen (Aman) Joann	1387–1388	1382–1387	1382–1383
Eisenguttel Peter	1388–1407		
Folmar Peter	1399–1410		
Kiseling Nicolas	1359–1388		
Smithaws Gerko	1387–1399		
Sommerstein Johann	1399–1419	1386–1388	
Stecher Peter	1396–1407	1382–1385	1388
Worst Johann	1388–1417	1385–1388	

absence of church registers or last wills, the genealogy of the families cannot be followed up systematically for the fourteenth century. These types of records came into use in Lviv from the middle of the fifteenth century onward, allowing in turn for a better insight into the kinship relations within the town council. Despite the scarce sources, a few connections and conclusions can be made for the earlier period. For example, the well-known Eisenguttel family (most likely of German origin) cannot be traced in further records. J. Skoczek assumed that the couple Eisenguttel Peter and his wife was childless, because his estate was transferred to the hospital of the Holy Spirit in Lviv on 15 February 1403.²⁰ Contrary to this opinion, I argue that they had a daughter, since the tax register for 1408 shows one “Eyssenhutels daughter” next to Peter’s house,²¹ although it is possible that she was the daughter of Leonard Eisengutel, who is also listed in the oldest town book.²²

For the fifteenth century, the available sources are richer in detail, as account books, protocols of the judiciary and the town book are still extant. The data extracted from these documents is presented in table 2.

TABLE 2: TOWN OFFICIALS IN LVIV IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Name	Advocatus	Alderman	Councilor	Burgomaster
Abrek Mikołaj		1441–1443	1443–1481	
Arnesti Mikołaj		1483–1484	1484–1509	1494
TTempel (alias Biłyk) Michael			1434–1477	
Tempel Mikołaj		1402–1413		

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Table—*Continued*

Name	Advocatus	Alderman	Councilor	Burgomaster
Lindner Lucas	1472	1472–1474	1474–1487	
Lindner Petrus		1464	1464–1491	1485
Hanel Bartolomej		1474–1477	1477–1492	
Caden Clemens the younger			1438–1480	1446
Caden Clemens the elder			1439–1443	
Bruch Augustinus	1452, 1470	1445–1471	1471–1472	

The years of office for each of the political figures included in table 2 illustrate the possibilities and potential for a career in the government of Lviv in the fifteenth century. A closer insight into the lives of two families from Lviv's elite will be discussed in the following section.

One of the most prominent families of medieval Lviv were the Sommersteins (or Zommerstein), whose memory is preserved in the name of the Zamarstynivska street. Johann Sommerstein (see table 1) began his career in 1386 as alderman and then was a city councilor until 1419. We know that Johannes died around the year 1423.²³ He left behind a widow, Katarzyna, and a son, Jan the younger, but he died three years later. Jan the younger's widow, Jadwiga (died 1469), remarried Mikolaj Scholtis (died 1466). Jan the younger's daughter, Anna Zommerstein, married her mother's stepson, also named Mikolaj. *Secundo voto* she married another councilor, Marcin Burza. Anna and Marcin had three children together: Stanislav (deceased before 1470), Mikolaj (married Margarita Steinkeler, died in 1480) and Katarzyna (married Peter Lindner).²⁴ Untangling the history of this family, with its genealogical complexity, is almost a historical detective story. Thus, the Sommersteins continue with the Scholtis, who at the end of the fifteenth century were related to other well-known elite families of Lviv, namely, the Steinkelers and the Lindners. The power was transferred from Johann Sommerstein to his grandsons.

Another family from the end of the fourteenth century that continued into the fifteenth was that of the Szellers/Hanels. Bartolomej Hanel married Ursula Mikula, the daughter of the rich merchant Mikolaj Mikula.²⁵ They had three daughters (Barbara, Dorota, and Sophia) and three sons (Michal, Marcin, and Bartolomej). Only Marcin and Bartolomej continued the history of family, as the first son Michal became physician to King Wladyslaw III in Buda. Hanel's family successor, Sophia Hanel, is known from the little church of Saint Sophia (*Sofiivka*), today near Stryjski Park in the suburbs of the town.²⁶

The Gobels appeared in Lviv at the end of the fourteenth century,²⁷ when the old families of the Stechers, Zommersteins, Brigers, Rademunczes, Worsts, and Schelers gave way to the Czornbergs, Zindrichs, Steinkelers, Niemands, and Sternbergs, only to disappear from the city records a century later. Following the genealogy of the Gobel family, we can distinguish three generations of Georgy Gobels. If we take the age of 50 as the average lifespan of a person, their line of descent would look approximately as follows:

- 1385–1440—Georgy Gobel I;
- 1420–1480—Georgy Gobel II;
- 1460–1510—Georgy Gobel III.

It is known that Georgy Gobel I was already an advocatus in 1412 (and in 1421, 1430), later an alderman (1422), a councilor (1410–1432), and burgomaster (1423). During his

terms in the highest offices of urban government, he participated in several notable events. For instance, in 1414 the city welcomed Prince Sigismund Korybut, a participant in the Battle of Grunwald, the future governor of Bohemia and Prague, and supported the visit with the help of Georgy Gobel. In 1420 and 1426, together with Jan Tlumach, Gobel acted as an envoy to the king in Sandomir on city affairs. In public service, he was the custodian of the funds of the cathedral in Lviv (this person was chosen by the townspeople to manage the funds donated to the church).²⁸

In 1480, his son, also named Georgy (the second), the city clerk, was already mentioned as deceased.²⁹ Georgy's family was mentioned in the city books for a long time after his death. For example, since 1482, we have mentions of the children of Gobel III and Kateryna, who were the owners of a tenement house on the corner opposite the cemetery near the cathedral, next to the tenement house of Jacub Kolazek. Two years later, the son sold this tenement building to Michal Hasner, the alderman, under unknown circumstances. Presumably, he (or his namesake) was elected as a governor in 1505–1508.³⁰ The later fate of the clerk's family remains unknown.

There are also references to Michael Gobel, a Lviv burgher who served as councilor in 1507, 1512, and 1519,³¹ who was apparently also related to the family of Georgy. In 1521, after his death, his widow Sophia divided the acquired property (a tenement house on the corner of Rynok Square, near the cathedral) between her children Franciszek and Valentin. The younger son, Valentin, to some extent continued his father's administrative career: from 1524 to 1538 he was elected as councilor in Lviv.³²

Instead, from the last third of the sixteenth century, we have only references to individual burghers with this surname (it is difficult to clarify the nature of their relationship). Thus, in 1571, Maciej Gibel and his wife Dorothea, Martin's brother, acknowledged their debt to their nephew Wojciech, who had renovated a house in the Galician suburbs for his share.³³ In 1582, a certain Paweł Giblowicz from Lviv married a girl named Barbara Penczura in the cathedral church.³⁴ So here we are dealing with another case when the family remains in the city but ceases to be part of its elite. The members of this family increasingly fade into the background, the descendants of once famous councilor don't even enter the ranks of alderman, selling the real estate purchased by their parents, they move to poorer and more neglected streets and suburbs.

A representative of the extinct elite of the second half of the 15th century can also be considered Augustyn Bruch (Bruges),³⁵ a Wrocław burgher who was a long-time Lviv alderman and councilor in 1471–1472. His wife was Sofia Augustinova, who remained a widow for quite a long time, mentioned as late as 1504.³⁶ However, nothing is known about the children of this couple. We assume that the line ended with him.

Moving on to the next period, we can speak of a "different time" of changes in the city council, as was the case in other cities in Poland.³⁷ For example, at the end of the fifteenth century, Kraków already had a well-established council of eight members, which, having defeated all civic rebellions, took control of the community. In Lviv, such a crisis occurred only in the 1520s. This long break between the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century is characterized by the development of the bureaucratic apparatus accompanying the city hall, the governing structure, and the increase in the number of councilors (in this period we already have 93 councilors), including those of local origin (Tyczka, Burza, Mużyło, etc.).³⁸

The structure of power in the sixteenth century, until 1519, consisted of six standing councilors and an unknown number of so-called “old councilors” (*rajcowie starzy*). After the 1519 introduction of the lifelong occupancy of magistracies by the councilors, the group of councilors counted twelve people until the end of the period discussed here, and consisted of two councils. Within a year, since this was the timespan for the term of office, the first council consisted of six men forming the “on-duty council,” and the second was the so-called “old council.” The Lviv councilors were a group of people who distinguished themselves from the other inhabitants by their similar activities, economic significance in the city, vast wealth, and social exclusiveness. Drawing on the analyses of Olga Hul, we have data on the lives and activities of 80 people, members of the city council, coming from 60 families. It is worth mentioning that 44 people from this group obtained the office of councilor without having any ancestors in this magistracy. In contrast, only the representatives of 5 families (from the 60 that were researched) had representatives in the city council for three generations, 12 families were councilors for two generations, while the remaining 43 families were represented in the council only for one generation.³⁹

There were situations, similarly to the fifteenth century, when a family began to appear in historical sources under a different surname, which was also noted by Hul. Thus, the ancient family of the Tempels transferred their estates through the last representative, Dorothy, to her relative, councilor Mikołaj Tyczka.⁴⁰ The members of the power elite usually had prestigious professions in the city, allowing them to amass huge fortunes throughout their lives. The Lviv power elite of the sixteenth century was interlinked by numerous kinship relations and affinities. Often enough, the appropriate marriage with the daughter of a councilor or a juror, or their widows, simplified access into the ranks of this social group, or enhanced the earlier achieved position. Even though most of the representatives of the power elite were from Lviv, 18 councilors came from a group of newcomers to this city. The members of the Lviv elites had numerous connections with the cities of the Polish Commonwealth and Central-Eastern Europe. They sought to obtain a higher education, and the majority attended courses at the University of Kraków. Thus, the interesting phenomenon of “intelligence of the ruling class” can be observed. Since Lviv had no university, many of its youth, members of the ruling elite, went abroad for their education, but returned to their hometown with a set of skills and the maturity needed for office in the urban government. The migration to Lviv of certain professionals, such as lawyers, notaries, writers, schoolteachers, can be traced, which undoubtedly had an impact on the formation of the intellectual elite of Lviv. They became part of the group ruling the city during the first decades of the sixteenth century.

Looking at what professions shaped the urban elite of Lviv, we see that it was represented by wealthy merchants, and rarely by rich craftsmen (goldsmiths, swordsmiths, or butchers). However, compared with other European cities, the lack of large capital and financial turnover on a large scale, perhaps for reasons of commercial risks, is noticeable in the eastern trade. A relatively secure capital investment, on the other hand, was the purchase of houses in the city or in the suburbs and landed estates. Having a title of nobility, however, was not within the aspirations of townspeople for a long time.

Conclusions

TRACING THE change of individual families in the elite of the city of Lviv during the long Middle Ages, based on the local historical sources, has enabled us to distinguish several temporal cycles and several common scenarios of accession into the echelons of power. The first route, albeit not sustainable for many families, as the examined cases reveal, was the presence for several centuries and an active participation in urban life. Among such families, we can mention the two or three generations: usually a rich merchant or banker who arrived in Lviv became the first to acquire high office, followed by his sons/son/son-in-law. Vivid examples of such families are the Gobels, the Cadens, the Lindners, and the Sholtys. The third scenario was the extinction of the family and the transfer of properties to side branches or to the city itself. Examples of this situation are the Eisenguttels or the Bruchs.

Various factors shaped the development of family stories. There were legal factors (i.e., inheritance of property), economic (such as the orientation and other types of trade, availability of capital), and organizational (the old council had a greater influence on the selection of new members). Therefore, it would be hazardous to assume that the change in the elite in Lviv took place in a single direction. It depended on the history of a particular family whether it continued to be at the top or disappeared from the city records. □

Notes

1. Józef Skoczek, "Studia nad patrycjatem lwowskim wieków średnich" (Study of the Lviv elite of the Middle Ages), *Pamiętnik Historyczno-Prawny* VII/5 (1929): 231–304, Józef Skoczek, "Ze studiów nad średniowiecznym Lwowem (From the studies on medieval Lviv)," *Pamiętnik Historyczno-Prawny* VI/3 (1928): 255–368.
2. Hugo Weczerka, "Herkunft und Volkszugehörigkeit der Lemberger Neubürger im 15. Jahrhundert," *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* IV/4 (1955): 506–530.
3. Aleksander Czołowski, "Pogląd na organizację i działalność dawnych władz miejskich do 1848 r. (A view of the organization and activities of the former city authorities until 1848)," in *Miasto Lwów w okresie samorządu. 1870–1895*, ed. E. Mochnacki (Lviv: Nakładem gminy krol. stoł. miasta Lwowa, 1896), 8–11.
4. Władysław Łoziński, *Patrycyat i mieszczaństwo lwowskie w XVI i XVII wieku* (The patricians and burghers of Lviv in the 16th and 17th centuries) (Lviv: Księgarnia H. Altenberga, 1902), 67–195.
5. See the list of items of the literature: Богдана Петришак, "Влада у Львові в другій половині XIV ст.: колективний портрет" (Power in Lviv in the second half of the 14th century: a group portrait), *Studia z dziejów średniowiecza* nr 20 (2016): 98.
6. Мирон Капраль, "Функціонування органів влади Львова у XIII–XVIII ст. (нарис історії інститутів магдебурзького права)" (Functioning of the authorities of Lviv in the 13th–18th centuries (an essay on the history of institutions of Magdeburg law), *Український історичний журнал* 5 (2006): 111–30; Ольга Гуль, *Львів у XVI столітті: місто конфліктів та порозуміння* (Lviv in the 16th century: the city of conflicts and agreements) (2018), 28–30.

7. See some of them: Jacek Hertl, ed., *Genealogia – problemy metodyczne w badaniach nad polskim społeczeństwem średniowiecznym na tle porównawczym* (Genealogy–methodological problems in the comparative study of Polish medieval society) (Toruń: Wyd. Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 1982); Andrzej Radziwiński and Jan Wroniszewski, eds., *Genealogia: rola związków rodzinnych i rodowych w życiu publicznym w Polsce średniowiecznej na tle porównawczym* (Genealogy: the role of family and lineage ties in public life in medieval Poland in a comparative context) (Toruń: Wyd. Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 1996); Andrzej Radziwiński and Jan Wroniszewski, eds., *Genealogia: władza i społeczeństwo w Polsce średniowiecznej* (Genealogy: power and society in medieval Poland) (Toruń: Wyd. Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 1999); Wojciech Fałkowski, ed., *Kolory i struktury średniowiecza* (Colors and structures of the Middle Ages) (Warsaw: DiG, 2004), 341–420.
8. For example, thoughts on this matter: Olga Kozubska-Andrusiv, “Urban elites of Lviv: emergence, development, and self-representation,” in *Social and political elites in Eastern and Central Europe (15th–18th centuries)*, ed. Cristian Luca, Laurențiu Rădvan and Alexandru Simon (London: UCL, 2015), 37–8.
9. Мирон Капраль і Богдана Петришак, eds., *Расцька книга міста Львова (1460–1506)* (Lviv city council book 1460–1506) (Lviv: Львівське відділення; Центральний державний історичний архів України, 2020).
10. Tsentral’nyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv Ukrainy, m. L’viv (Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv) (hereinafter TsDIAUL), coll. 52, descr. 2, file 8.
11. Myron Kapral and Bohdana Petryshak, “The Book of the Lviv City Council (1460–1506): Historical and Source Review,” *East European Historical Bulletin* nr 19 (2021): 20.
12. Aleksander Czołowski, ed., *Najstarsza księga miejska [Lwowa] (1382–1389)* (The oldest book of Lviv (1382–1389) (Lviv: Nakł. gminy krol. stoł. miasta Lwowa, 1892).
13. Aleksander Czołowski, ed., *Księga przychodów i rozchodów miasta [Lwowa] (1404–1414)* (The city book of incomes and expenses of Lviv (1404–1414) (Lviv: Nakł. gminy krol. stoł. miasta Lwowa 1896); Aleksander Czołowski, ed., *Księga przychodów i rozchodów miasta [Lwowa] (1414–1426)* (The city book of incomes and expenses of Lviv (1414–1426) (Lviv: Nakł. gminy krol. stoł. miasta Lwowa, 1905).
14. Aleksander Czołowski and Franciszek Jaworski, eds., *Księga ławnicza miejska [Lwowa] (1441–1448)* (The book of the city court of Lviv (1441–1448) (Lviv: Nakł. gminy krol. stoł. miasta Lwowa, 1921).
15. Петришак, “Влада у Львові,” 99.
16. Петришак, “Влада у Львові,” 100.
17. Skoczek, “Studia nad patrycjatem lwowskim,” 245; Капраль, “Функціонування органів влади,” 115.
18. Петришак, “Влада у Львові,” 109.
19. Czołowski, *Najstarsza księga miejska [Lwowa]*, 1–152; Myron Kapral, ed., *Urzednicy miasta Lwowa w XIII–XVIII wieku* (Lviv city officials in the 13–18th centuries) (Toruń: Wyd. A. Marszałek, 2008), 41, 43–7, 193–5, 245, 363.
20. Xawery Liske and Oktaw Pietruski, eds., *Akta Grodzkie i Ziemskie z czasów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* (Acts of the Castle and Land courts from the time of Polish Commonwealth), vol. 4 (Nakł. Towarzystwa Naukowego, 1873), 11–3; Skoczek, “Studia nad średniowiecznym Lwowem,” 290.
21. Czołowski, *Księga przychodów i rozchodów miasta (1404–1414)*, 59.

22. Czołowski, *Księga przychodów i rozchodów miasta (1404–1414)*, 145.
23. Skoczek, “Studia nad patrycjatem lwowskim,” 251.
24. Капраль і Петришак, *Расцька книга міста Львова*, 309.
25. Капраль і Петришак, *Расцька книга міста Львова*, 243.
26. Lucja Charewiczowa, *Mieszczka lwowska XVI w. Zofia Hanłowa* (Zofia Hanłowa, a 16th-century Lviv townswoman) (Lviv: Pierwsza Związkowa Drukarnia, 1935), 24.
27. You can read about this family more in: Богдана Петришак, “Родина Гобелів (Гебелів) в інтелектуальному середовищі Львова періоду пізнього середньовіччя” (The Gobel (Gebel) family in the intellectual atmospheres in Lviv at the period of the late Middle Ages), *Архіви України* no. 5–6 (2015): 76–85.
28. Петришак, “Родина Гобелів,” 78–9.
29. TsDIAUL, coll. 52, descr. 2, file 222, p. 337.
30. Kapral, *Urządnicy miasta Lwowa*, 86–7.
31. TsDIAUL, coll. 52, descr. 2, file 9, p. 260.
32. Kapral, *Urządnicy miasta Lwowa*, 208.
33. TsDIAUL, coll. 52, descr. 2, file 15, p. 747.
34. Богдана Петришак, ed., *Книга шлюбів латинської катедрі Львова 1554–1591 pp.* (Marriage book of the latin cathedral of Lviv 1554–1591) (2017), 129.
35. In some records he was written as “Augustinus de Bruch”: Капраль і Петришак, *Расцька книга міста Львова*, 50.
36. Капраль і Петришак, *Расцька книга міста Львова*, 662.
37. Гуль, *Львів у XVI столітті*, 90.
38. Гуль, *Львів у XVI столітті*, 83.
39. О. Hul, “Elita władzy miasta Lwowa w XVI wieku” (The ruling elite of the city of Lviv in the 16th century), *Res Historica* 35 (2013): 62–3.
40. Гуль, *Львів у XVI столітті*, 29–30.

Abstract

Genealogy of the Lviv Elite's Families in the Late Middle Ages: The Question of the Change of Urban Elites

Lviv has always belonged to the category of great medieval cities, so we can apply the same theories of exchange elite as in cities such as Kraków, Vilnius, Poznań, and Gdansk. However, compared to these centers, Lviv shows particular social traits. The period analyzed in this study can be divided into two time periods: the first covers the fourteenth century and the first half of the fifteenth century, when the mobility of the group of Lviv officials is very high, and the second spans from the last decades of the fifteenth century to the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the combination of economic and political factors led to the formation of a new model of elite group. The number of councilors expanded to twelve (rather than six) and membership became lifelong. Such re-organization made the council of Lviv a closed oligarchic institution. Tracing various cases of family development in Lviv, we can understand that there are several most common scenarios.

Keywords

Lviv, genealogy, elite, councilor, alderman, advocatus