The archives were created in November of 1939, under the name Central Archives of Ancient Deeds in L'viv, of the archives that existed in L'viv up until the Second World War – Tsarsko-King rule of ancient Galician Hrodsky and Zemsky deeds as well as corroborative documents, later archives of Hrodsky and Zemsky deeds (1784-1919), Archives of Ancient Deeds of the city L'viv (1892-1939), Zemsky Archives (1919-1933), State Archives (1913-1939) and files from other departamental, corporative, and private collections.

The establishment was organized as an archival branch of UNKVS UkSSR of the L'viv oblast. On June 24, 1941, the archives were reorganized as a branch of the Central State Historical Archives of the UKSSR (a decree was passed on December 1, 1943); however, the resolution was not fulfilled because of the outbreak of the war.

During the German occupation of 1941-1944, the activity of the archives was renewed under the name Archives of the City of L'viv, organized by the Archival Management of the General Governor in Krakow. During 1944-1945, the archives existed as a department of ancient deeds of the L'viv oblast state archives; since 1946, it had acted again as a branch of TsDIA UkSSR.

As a result of dividing the documents between the TsDIA branch and the L'viv regional state archives, which happened between 1954-1950, excluding the documents from the era of feudalism, resources from Austrian and Polish institutes and organizations of Galicia—activity which occurred outside the borders of the L'viv Voivodeship were withdrawn from the former.
In 1958, the archives were reorganized into the TsDIA UkSSR in L’viv by the arrangement Archives Management under RM UkSSR. At the beginning of the 1960s, initiated by the academic I. Krypjaevych, the archives became the basis of research for specialized historical disciplines; in them were created cabinets of archival science – archeographics, archaeology, diplomacy, paleography, filigreeology, heraldry and sphragistics. The archives became a science-methodological center for all archives in the region.

According to the Ordinance of the Cabinet Ministry of Ukraine No. 415 from July 21 1992 and the decree No. 35 of the Head Archival Management under the Cabinet Ministry of Ukraine from July 31 1992 the name of the archives was changed to the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine, s. L’viv (TsDIAL of Ukraine).
The archives gather documents from various historical epochs: the Galicia-Volhynia state (XIII-XIV centuries), the Grand Duchy of Lithuanian and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (XIV-XVII centuries), the Austrian and Austro-Hungarian Monarchies (1772-1918), the West Ukrainian National Republic (1918-1919), the Ukrainian National Republic (1917-1921), in-

Amount Of Funds

763 funds, 1,113,305 files (13,382 л. м.) from years 1110-1137, the years 1233-1990.

Composition Of The Resources
terwar Poland (1919-1939), times of Soviet rule (1939-1941), and German occupation (1941-1944), the Soviet period (after 1944), and the period of Ukrainian Independence (after 1991).

The oldest documents of the archives date 1233 and were placed in the Collection of Parchment Documents (f. 131), in which 1,113 documents were collected. The unique document of the collection is record of the Union of Brest of 1596. In 1994, three birch bark documents were added [years 1110-1137], which were found during excavations in the medieval town of Zvenyhorod.

The oldest group of documents from the periods of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth constitute documents of the city self-government or-
gans - magistrate and civic governments - 67 resources. The oldest and largest resource is from the Lviv magistrate (f. 52). The resource includes the Rajetsko-Lavnycha book of 1382-1389 and the book of income and expenditure of the city from 1404-1414. Valuable historical sources are the chronicles of J. Alembeck, S. Kushevych, V. Zymorovych, J. T. Juzefovych, mercantile books, so-called “news” (newspapers) from the XVII-XVII centuries; The autographs of hetmans of Ukraine Bohdan and Yurij Khmelnytsky, I. Vyhovsky, P. Teteria, a Germanic emperor, a Turkish sultan, Polish and Swedish kings, and other foreign dignitaries are kept in the collection of letters (f.132).
Exceptionally valuable is the large assembly (over 6.5 thousand) of books chronicling acts of the hrodsky, zemsky, pidkomorsky, and starostynsky courts of Eastern Galicia during the XV-XVIII centuries. The oldest of them are the books of Sjanotsky Zemsky Court (from 1423).

The documents contain: charters, lustrations, and inventories of estates; protestations of orthodox and greek catholic metropolitans, archbishops, and fraternities; documents about the rise of the cossacks, insurgents of I. Mukha, S. Nalyvajka, Khmelnytsky uprising, the liberation movement of the opryshky, and the hadamaky rebellions; and documents about the szlachta confederacies, about wars, about trade, commerce, agriculture, and the everyday life of the population during the middle ages and the modern era.

The unique reserve of the Lvivske Uspenske (Stavropihijske) fraternity (f. 129) is the only, practically full collection of documents of Ukrainian social organizations of the XVI-XVIII centuries. The archives of the fraternity constitute detailed information about the history of the Orthodox church from 1378, about the introduction of unions and the Gregorian Calendar as well as its polemic struggle, about the relations between the Orthodox and the Arians and Lithuania and Poland Protestants in the battle against the encroachment of catholicism.

There are numerous old documents from church history in the resources of religious institutions of different confessions: consistories, ordinariates, chapters, monasteries, and spiritual educational institutions. Among the documents are pastor letters, sermons, and letters of sermons of Greek Catholic churches including those of A. Anhelovych, S. Lytvynovych, H. Jakhymovych, A. Sheptytsky, J. Slipyj.

Resources from Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Armenian, Jewish, and Evangelical religious institutions give a sufficient idea about the lives of national and religious minorities. The oldest documents of this collection (Roman Catholic chapter in L'viv f. 197) date from 1417.
The largest group of resources in the archives is comprised of collections of documents from the period of the Austrian and Austro-Hungarian empires (1772-1918). The most important of them is the resource of the Galician vicegerency (f. 146) which numbers over 200 thousand files from 1772-1921. Irreplaceable sources for the study of economic and historical geography, agriculture, the composition and situation of the population, and toponymy are the resources of the first territorial cadastres of Galicia – so called Josyfinsky (f. 19) and Frantsyskansky (f. 20) certificate from 1788 and 1820, valuable supplements are cadastres of maps and inventory documents from the population settlements of the Regional land-tax Commission, (f. 186). In the resources of the agriculture-economic and financial institutions, such as the State Account (f. 187), Regional Financial Direc-

The universal of get'man Ivan Mazepa about protection the village of Syihiv near L'viv from billeting, levy and losses of cossacks army. 1705.

The Oldest Documents Of This Collection

△ S. Hordynsky. The postcard. 1933.
The archives reading hall

(Roman Catholic Chapter In L'viv From 1417)
torate (f. 160), Financial Chamber (f. 161), Galician Financial Prosecuting Magistracy (f. 159), and others, were gathered inventories of cities, villages; and estates; salt wells; land property books about population settlements; distraints of churches, kostels, and monasteries as well as other historical information about them.

A massive amount of information about the social-political processes and national-liberation and revolutionary movements from the end of XVIII to the beginning of XX century is found in the documents of the resources judicial institutes: Szlachta Court in Lviv (f. 149), the High Regional court in Lviv (f. 150), Regional court in Lviv (f. 152), Appeal Court in Lviv (f. 156), State Prosecuting Magistracy in Lviv (f. 458), Prosecuting Magistracies Appeal Court in Lviv (f. 205), Lviv Division of General Prosecuting Magistracies of Poland in Lviv (f. 158). Revolutionary events in Galicia between the years 1848-1851 are revealed in the unique collections of documents from the Head Ruska Rada in Lviv (f. 180). Documents about the period of liberation struggles in Ukraine are collected in the collection of documents about the activities of the governments and armies of the UNR and ZUNR (f. 581), in the resources of legion USS (f. 353), in stanitsas of interned armies of UNR in Lantsut (f. 753) and Kalish (f. 673), and in personal resources of state, political, and army workers of Ukraine.

A large amount of information is documented in numerous resources of cultural-educational institutions, organizations, and associations of various historical periods: the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society (f. 309), the “Prosvita” society (f. 348), the “Native School” (f. 206), the “Galician-Ruthenian Matytsja” (f. 148), and the “Ukrainian Besida” (f. 514).

There are many resources in the archives about Ukrainian, Polish, Jewish, Armenian, and German associations and organizations—including women, student, and sportive-cultural associations—which attest to the long history of coexistence of various national cultures in Galicia.
**Scientific-reference apparatus**

Inventories 1397
Catalogues systematic
    topical
name geographical
Computer date-base
Funds of pages - 894 entries

**History of the Jewish people**

9700 files, 112000 names
Pelts Diana Ivanivna

Deputy Directors
Lisovs’ka Eugenia Ivanivna
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Registration and information office
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The working hours of the reading hall:
Tuesday-Friday: 9.00-20.00
Monday, Saturday 9.00-16.00