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USING ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS CREATED IN THE CHANCELLERY OF MAGISTRATE IN DEFENSE STUDY OF LVIV IN XIV-XVIII CENTURIES

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Abstract

This article discusses a variety of documentary of material that remained in records management in the process of the Chancellery of the City activity. As well as record keeping activity of individuals with regard to the development of military affairs in Lviv. These archival materials are kept in Central State Historical Archive in Lviv. On the basis of archival documents were found complex documents created in Office of the Magistrate and the peculiarities and formulares of the documents of various kinds.

Key words: Magistrate Chancellery, revision, acts, lustration, archival documents.

Introduction

Historical research is not possible without a comprehensive study and analysis of documentary sources. Many aspects are still to be explored, which leads the modern researcher to set new scientific goals and objectives to address them, and to contribute to the development of historical documentation and archival science.

Topicality of research lies in the fact that the archived documents are an important element for the analysis and research to study and address specific issues of protection of Lviv in mid XIV - mid XVII.

The aim of the article is documentary analysis of documents created in the Chancellery of the Magistrate to investigate the features of formularies documents of different types and varieties.

The novelty of the study. Despite many scientific publications, however, raises the question of complex research of defense papers in the City Chancellery, which currently is not systematic and not fully understood. This also caused the relevance of the proposed article.

Results and Discussion

The history of the organization, of development and activity of the Chancellery of the City of Lviv with its staff throughout period of existence remains poorly understood by both Ukrainian and foreign scientists. Office of the princely state of Galicia -Volhynia was thoroughly studied by Oleg Kupchinsky [1]. The problems of the Lviv City Chancellery and its employees (clerks) engaged in a very limited number of researches. The first (and still indispensable in factual terms) work on the structure of Lviv, and its authority wrote historian Denis Zubritskiy ("Chronicle of Lviv"), but it laid the facts presented haphazardly and sporadically. The author also partially revealed the organization and division of Chancellery functions, clerks, etc [2].

Studies have intensified in the late XIX - early XX century due to Polish historian Julius Cornelius Huck, Alexandru Cholovska, Vladislav Lozyn'skyi that describe personalities of representatives of local authorities [3], a system of organization [4], the status of certain groups of urban society [5]. This series continue the study of Stephen Tomaszewski, Kutsheby Stanislaw, Jozef Skocheka, Jan Ptasnyka Alex Gilevich, Lucia Harevyrchovoyi, Romance Zubyk et al. Without going into the detailed characteristics of each position, we note that the functioning of the Chancellery for a long time remained an open question.

The largest and most complete array of sources on the history of military affairs in Lviv are documents of Lviv city council during the period of the second half of the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. Today, this group of sources is well preserved. It is located in the Central State Historical Archives in Lviv, where it creates a separate fund number 52 - "The Magistrate of the city of Lviv." This fund includes two descriptions and 2315 cases. These materials cover the period from the second half of the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries. Materials relating to military affairs in Lviv and the city's fortifications are included in the first description of the fund. According to its type and formulares they are a variety of documents relating to the history of the city. By its type the documents relating to military affairs in Lviv are decrees, ordinances, resolutions, lustration, revision, description, lawsuits and decisions, acts, and so on.

The beginning of the legal history of the City Council is considered to be the the provision in the city of Magdeburg law. This established position somewhat belies mention of the magistrate as the City Council from 1382. The origin of documentation that was created in Chancellery of the Lviv City Council is quite difficult to reproduce accurately. Since not all ancient written monuments of this type have reached us. This especially applies to documents from the second half of XIV century, not many of which remained. In the study of the origin of documentary material it is necessary to consider that it spread from Poland. Having absorbed the characteristic attributes of Western European records management at the same time they reflect some local traditions. As for the city council documents, the large part of this
material may be considered as adopting case management experience in Germany, where German settlers arrived, and brought to this city in fact (so-called Magdeburg) law [6].

Most documents concerning military affairs in Lviv in the second half of the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries are related to the activities of City Magistrate.

A well-known researcher of pre-war period of the city Alexander Cholovsky published the oldest saved City Book of Lviv [7]. The source covers the period of 1382-1389. This is invaluable material for the study of medieval history. However, informativeness of the book on issues of urban warfare in Lviv and its fortifications is very limited. The book captures primarily civil and economic relations of Lviv townspeople. In terms of documentation the book is an example of Lviv city office work of late XIV century. The source is quantitative evidence of the German community, as evidenced by the notes in German, but most of the documents were written in Latin.

Another valuable publication is A. Cholovsky book of income and expenditure of Lviv in 1404-1414 and 1414-1426. They are financial documents, their value is for statistical data that can be derived by studying the costs of the city. The source allows us to give an accurate estimate of the costs of the city for the construction, repair, maintenance of city walls in the first decades of the XV century.

In addition, the source allows us to set the source of funding for the maintenance and development of the city's fortifications [8]. In finance, the book provides detailed documentation of the cost of repair and maintenance of towers, walls, gates, moats, ramparts and the purchase of arms, and the cost of maintaining municipal guard. The books capture the moment when in Lviv during the 1408-1409 especially increased spending on building walls and deepening ditches. The acts are also fixing the moment of construction of one or another of the towers - like Kushnirskaya tower in 1404, a little later – Kravetska tower. Findings in acts also note information that the bridge at Halynska gate already in 1407 was of stone, while at the Krakivska gate it was still wooden [8]. Documentation is totally in Latin that is quite a common practice in the office at that time. Samples of documents we will analyze will be of those acts concerning military affairs in Lviv. Of course, the numbers are not large, they nevertheless directly relate to the subject of this study. For example, from the acts we learn of the decision in 1407 by raytse to attract artisans to manufactures Ballista (machines to shoot arrows) [8]. In the books of income and expenditure during that period the city every act begins with a certain, usually unconventional name that marked the essence of the document. In this case, the document appears under the name "Fideiussores et debitores ciuitatis" (urban guarantee mortgages). This is followed by a list of Ballista indicating when the city received them in its arms, and from whom (shoemakers, millers, etc.). Any more detailed introductory parts or datum that act like the others does not contain. This concise business language of the document as a whole is typical for office in the Polish Crown of XV century.

The form of acts of Lviv Magistrate has the traditional for European diplomacy three partial structure consisting of an introductory report, the context and the final protocol. The sequence of clauses and their meaning are as follows:

1) Introductory protocol: a) datum - indicating the time and place of the meeting; b) intitulatio - name of the authority or of group of individuals, government officials, who issue the document; 2) The main part: a) promulgatio - public statement; b) arenga - information on the grounds for issuing the document; c) narration - narrative of the events that preceded the final adoption of the resolution, that is, a statement of the course of solving this or that case by the Magistrate; d) corroboratio - specify the means of certification of the document. 3) The final part: a) apprecatio – conclusion.

Particularly informative type of sources from which we can research the city walls, providing arms and ammunition stockpiles is a revision, lustration and descriptions of the city. At the initiative of urban and of royal power were held revisions of lustration and of city fortifications and arsenals. Results of checks deposited in acts of revisions include the list of munitions and other documents about the availability, retention, and oversight of materials armament and military equipment for the City Arsenal 1496-1777. Today, these documents are available in three cases (№ 42-44) of the first description number 52 of the fund [9]. This is one of the most informative types of documents related to the development of military affairs in Lviv. With them it is possible to draw quantitative data on the composition of weapons designed to defend the city fortifications, its quality status, find information about the weapons of defenders of the city themselves. On the basis of numerical calculations based on these sources we may set the number of conscripts population of Lviv. The high potential source of this material serves as well for clarifying the proportion of firearms, small arms, edged weapons and artillery, providing the city with gunpowder during a certain period research. The material is a valuable example of military terminology of the time, which was not yet constant.

Self factual significance of these results are undoubted, however, on the other hand, a lesser value is taken separately and each case is a complete historical and linguistic, cultural and legal memo, indivisible structure of which determine: a) continuity, that is a logical sequence of records, b) synchrony reflected in the records of events, c) legal evidence records [6].

Let us analyze the features of these documents on example of revisions of city fortifications for 1640. The document begins with a date [10]. The introduction of Revision Act was written in Latin. It marked individual revisions (Zyhiiny Nicholas, Nicholas Ruzhava, John Skorych, Albert Zevkam) and the nature of their activities, written in Polish. Writing revision in Polish likely to because it was easier and more accurate to describe audited objects with inherent titles correspondences which were not easy to find in Polish. In the revision is a list of weapons. The material is a valuable example of military terminology of the time. Among others there are such samples of weapons as guns (dzila) (hakownicy), (kobyle), swords (szable), (miecze), ladynytys (ladownicy), powder (prochownicy), (szefeliny), gofon (horiw), mace (bulawy), puncheon (cekany) and others. Inspectors also noted the state of food security defense of city fortifications. Structural revision of document is divided into separate parts, each of which is a revision of some city department. Therefore, the document revision of 1640 is checking tailors shops, diggers, wheelmen, hoopers, butchers, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, furriers, tinsmiths, swordfighters, weavers, hatmakers, rymars, painters, ropemakers, potters, brewers. Revision of each of the guild is not great and makes up no more than two pages. In addition, inspectors of
document recorded the presence of a certain number of weapons compared to the previously known number. Obviously in the preparation of the audit, inspectors used the existing register of municipal arms. Thus, fixing the state armament of guild of wheelmen and hoopers, inspectors noted in the document the fact that armed with axes in the shop were two, but they are stolen, as well as stolen two hoes, puncheon, fragments of shells [10].

A separate group of documents relates to Lviv heavy artillery. The first cannon appeared in Lviv in the late fourteenth century, during the reign of Jagiello Volodyaslaw, but then they have not played a sufficient role in the defense of the city, and therefore the documents from that time concerning the Lviv artillery almost did not survive. The role of guns in the defense system of the city is enhanced only with the end of the XV century. At the turn of XV-XVI centuries in Lviv were located about 70 guns of different caliber [11]. This group of sources include documents of a later time, such as "City arsenal of guns Registers" 1752-1763 - an invaluable source for the study of city artillery in the middle of XVIII [12]. On the first page in the form of written-off estimate there are cost items associated with the manufacture of guns ordered by Lviv residents, as well as for each expense there are listed funds to pay. The roster initially indicated total cost of guns (2492.25 zloty), and then comes a list of additional work fulfilled by collodions, blacksmiths and wheelmen to further facilitate the use of guns and gunners to adapt them to the specific conditions of their stay. The estimate is certified by the signatures of three economists (L. Lucinschi, I. Shkrohovskoho, J. Yaskevich). The document is written in Polish and contains specific terminology to outline the details of the individual parts and guns.

Unpublished remain the documents of descriptive and statistical nature concerning not only the state of weapons and number of soldiers townspeople, but also position of military fortifications themselves, the history of which is also part of the subject of our study. Revisions of fortifications were carried out by special committee appointed by the City Magistrate. Particular attention was paid to city towers, each of which was assigned to some of the city guild. The results of these audits were deposited in the "Book of minutes of council of the audit guild towers" for 1643-1648s, the "Book of protocols of pharmacists urban arsenal of auditing arms depots and guild towers" (1665-1710), "Acts of revision of 21 towers in the city "((see Figure 1)) [13]. Statements describing the state of the towers, giving them the overall negative and unsatisfactory evaluation are as of the second half of XVII century.

Separate illustrations and revisions relate to the fortifications of Vysokyi and Nyszkyi castles. In particular, there remained a small piece of lustration of those fortifications as of 1574, which, despite being small by volume, provides an important source base for the study of this fragment of the fortifications of the city.[14] The defensive complex of the Vysokyi Castle existed separately from the fortifications of the city. The condition of ensuring arms of the fortress was described in unpublished inventory of Vysokyi Castle 1534, 1558 [15]. The analysis of these inventories allows us to set the dynamics of changes in the composition of the arsenal of the castle, and to follow the arms evolution of castle fortifications.

Information about Lviv strengthening and fortification is contained in the inventory description of the city of the second half of the eighteenth century. Among others have been preserved descriptions of 1774-1778, as well as a fragment of the inventory description of 1798 [16].

Another type of documents are registers of costs of construction and maintenance of fortifications. The collection of the Central State Archives in Lviv, in particular contains the registry of the cost of repairing Lviv Arsenal in 1632 [17]. Means of ensuring artillery in Lviv have increased significantly during the XVI century, so that the city has decided to build its own arsenal, which name was Tsekhauz or Armory. Arsenal was built in 1555 in the western city line between high and low walls between Turners’ and Shoemakers’ gates. After 1571 Arsenal had to be rebuild again because it had burned down.

Registers of repair costs of the fortifications and cleaning ditches in the period between 1697-1760 are fragmentarily found in materials on the use of Lviv magistrate means of so-called "Matchynskyi" fund [18]. On the basis

Figure 1. Example of a page from a book, "Acts of revision of 21 towers in the city"
of these documents we may conduct quantitative estimates of costs of the construction and repair of fortifications and eventually find out fraction of the costs and their significance in Lviv Magistrate budget.

The condition of the city walls can be learned using acts-evaluation of different towers, fragments of walls, buildings, adjacent to the city walls. An example of this paper is evaluation of the city towers and walls between the Krakow gate and the house of Shershenychev and descriptions made by brickwork workshop in 1778 [19].

There are many documents relating to payment of taxes for the maintenance of government troops. To collect taxes for the maintenance of the army special registers of townspeople were drawn. An example of such a document is a suburb Galician population register indicating the size of the fees for military equestrian detachment of lisovchys in 1619 [20].

Conclusion

The study of military affairs in Ukraine in the second half of the XIV-XVIII centuries is backed up by a powerful array of sources, primarily from an array in Lviv Magistrate, which is now only partially published and put into scientific circulation. Equally promising is the search work among complex Lviv city acts, which contain important documents relating to the war years in the Lviv region in the second half of XVII-XVIII centuries. An introduction to the study of these materials will give an evaluation of innovative approaches to address the objectives of the study.

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