

Lviv Old Cemetery

```
var Coordinates = [
  ["49.847018884318565", "24.015823516649164"], ["49.84710190363825", "24.01666036586181"], ["49.84696353802625", "24.017218265336908"], ["49.84692202826543", "24.017776164812005"], ["49.84688051846897", "24.01865592936889"], ["49.8461610096664", "24.018720302385248"], ["49.84599496765261", "24.018763217729486"], ["49.84551067518803", "24.01968589763061"], ["49.845134047962304", "24.018827590745843"], ["49.8448019563094", "24.016295585435785"], ["49.84524474467296", "24.016252670091546"], ["49.84563218116409", "24.016595992845453"], ["49.846268677229915", "24.01612392405883"], ["49.84660075880683", "24.01590934733764"]];
var MapZoom = 15;
var MapCenter = [
  ["49.846938891610066", "24.015866431993402"]];
var PolygonTitle = "";
// This example creates a simple polygon representing the Bermuda Triangle.
function initialize() {
  var mapOptions = {
    zoom: MapZoom,
    center: new google.maps.LatLng(MapCenter[0][0], MapCenter[0][1]),
    mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP
  };
  var PolygonToDraw;
  var map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById('map-canvas'), mapOptions);
  // Define the LatLng coordinates for the polygon's path.
  var CoordsToDraw = [];
  Coordinates.forEach(function(element, index) {
    CoordsToDraw.push(new google.maps.LatLng(element[0], element[1]));
  });
  // Construct the polygon.
  PolygonToDraw = new google.maps.Polygon({
    paths: CoordsToDraw,
    strokeColor: '#FF0000',
    strokeOpacity: 0.8,
    strokeWeight: 2,
    fillColor: '#FF0000',
    fillOpacity: 0.35
  });
  PolygonToDraw.setMap(map);
  var mapLabel = new MapLabel({
    text: PolygonTitle,
    position: new google.maps.LatLng(MapCenter[0][0], MapCenter[0][1]),
    map: map,
    fontSize: 20,
    align: 'left'
  });
  mapLabel.set('position', new google.maps.LatLng(MapCenter[0][0], MapCenter[0][1]));
  google.maps.event.addDomListener(window, 'load', initialize);
}
```

Community: Lviv

Additional information:

The Old Jewish Cemetery is one of the oldest historical sites in Lviv. Theories dated it to the early fourteenth or even the previous century when the city was founded. The earliest document mentioning the cemetery dates 1414 and refers to its boundary. It expanded in the seventeenth century and remained within those limits until its closure in 1855, when the city's historical necropolises were substituted with large communal cemeteries, including distinct confessional parcels. The Old Jewish Cemetery existed as a memorial site until the Nazi occupation of 1941. It was limited by Rappaporta, Szpitalna (today Bazarna), Majzelsa (Brovarna) and Kleparowska streets. In this area, the buildings of the Jewish hospital, almshouse, the burial society's stables, and the Moshav Zekenim Synagogue also stood. During the construction of the Maurycy Lazarus Israelite Hospital (1898–1903), the cemetery was fenced by a brick wall.

The cemetery housed graves of many prominent members of the Lviv community, buried mainly in its central area. These included [Nahman ben Isaac \(d. 1616\)](#), the patron of the Nachmanowicz (the Golden Rose, alias Turei Zahav) Synagogue, his wife [Roza bat Yakov \(1637\)](#) whose name epitomizes the same synagogue, the martyrs Adela of Drohobych (1710) and the brothers Hayim and Jehoshua ben Isaac Reizes (1728), the rabbis and scholars Levi ben Yakov Kikines (1503), [Joshua ben Alexander Ha-Cohen Falk](#) (1614), [Tzvi Hirsch ben Yaakov Ashkenazi \(Hakham Tzvi, 1718\)](#), [David ben Samuel Ha-Levi Segal \(Turei Zahav, 1667\)](#), Hayim Ha-Cohen Rappaport (1771), [Yakov Ornstein](#) (1839), [Abraham Kohn](#) (1848), and others.

Under the Nazi occupation, the cemetery was defiled and designated for constructing a traffic junction, facilitating a bypass of the city center. However, these plans remained uncompleted. The destroyed cemetery was converted into the so-called Krakivsky Market under Soviet rule in 1947. Many tombstones composed the retaining walls between the market's terraces. The Moshav Zekenim Synagogue and the stables were razed, whereas the edifices of the Jewish Hospital continuously serve the city.

Not a single tombstone of the cemetery has survived in its integrity. The visual and textual evidence is collected from the publications of Majer Bałaban, Solomon Buber, Jecheskiel Caro, and Gabriel Suchystaw. Most of the photographs were commissioned by the Commission for the Care of Jewish Monuments at the Jewish Community of Lviv from the photographer Marek (Mordechai) Münz in

1925. These photographs are preserved in the Lviv Museum of Ethnography, Arts and Crafts.

Bibliography:

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- Kravtsov, Sergey R. "The Israelite Hospital in Lemberg/Lwów/Lviv, 1898-1912: 'Jewish' Architecture by an 'International' Team." Jews and Slavs 25 (2016): 85-100.
- Suchystaw, Gabriel, Matzevet kodesh hu zikhron tzadikim: Sefer zikaron le-kol geonim ve-ha-kedoshim, 4 vols. Lviv: D. H. Schrenzel, 1860-1879.
- Plan for the Cemetery Reconstruction. Central Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, fond 720, op.1, od. zb. 625.

(Sergey Kravtsov, Center for Jewish Art, Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Maps:

[Old Jewish Cemetery in Lviv. Fragment of the town plan, 1802.](#)

[Old Jewish Cemetery in Lviv. Fragment of the town plan, 1844](#)

[Old Jewish Cemetery in Lviv. Fragment of the town plan, 1943](#)

[Plan for the Cemetery Reconstruction.](#) Central Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, fond 720, op., od. zb. 625.

Tombstones in the cemetery

By clicking on "Tombstone Date" you may change the chronological order of the tombstones. Gravestones without a date are placed at the end of the list

Image



Name

[Tombstone of Gitl](#)





[Tombstone Date](#) ▲

1546

[Tombstone of Yehoshua Falk](#)

March 29, 1614

Image	Name	Tombstone Date ▲
	Tombstone of Yehoshua Falk	March 29, 1614
	Tombstone of Nahman Son of Yitzhak	1616
	Tombstone of Rose Daughter of Yaakov	September 22, 1637
	Tombstone of Avraham Shretsel Rapaport	June 07, 1651
	Tombstone of David Son of Shmuel ha-Levi (Taz)	February 20, 1667

Image	Name	Tombstone Date ▲
	Tombstone of David Son of Shmuel ha-Levi (Taz)	February 20, 1667
	Tombstone of Yehuda Leib Son of Yaakov	September 27, 1696
	Tombstone of Zvi Hirsh Son of Yaakov (Hacham Zvi)	May 03, 1718
		

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