

*A*rchives of Ukraine

Guide book

Kyiv - 2012

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The guide book provides information about the structure and content of funds of central, local and branch state archives of Ukraine and information about the location of state archives, operation hours of reading rooms, web pages in the Internet and conditions for access to archival information.
Guide book is based on materials provided by archival institutions of Ukraine.

For archivists, scientists and wide range of readers

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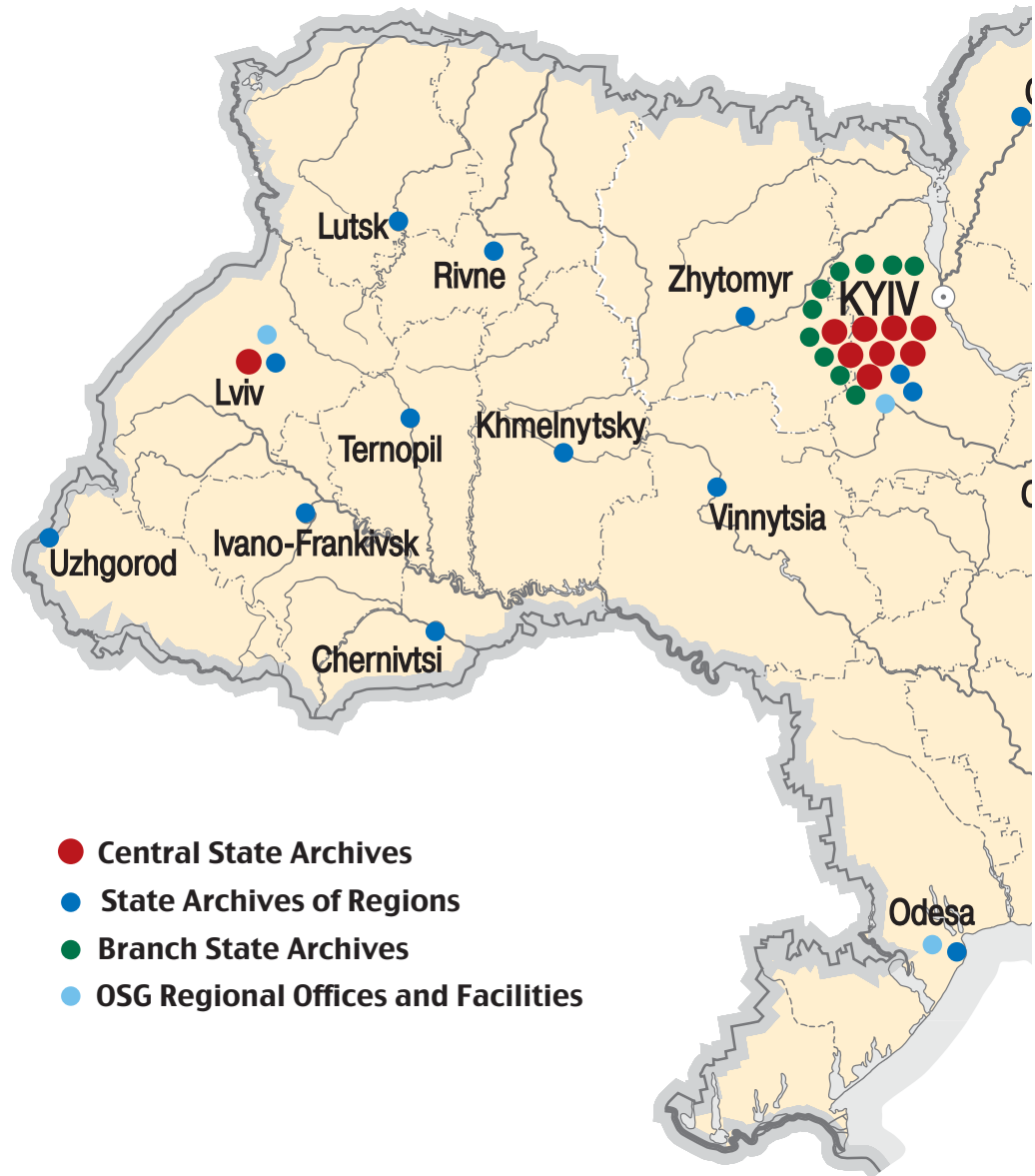
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The distribution of state archives in Ukraine & OSG Records Management



Introduction

Olga Hinzburh

The State Archival Service of Ukraine is the central body of executive power which realizes the government policy on archival affairs, records keeping and establishment and operation of the state system of security copies documents as well as

interdepartmental coordination on matters within its competence. The State Archival Service of Ukraine was established according to the Decree of the President of Ukraine No 1085/2010 of December, 9, 2010 and is a legal successor to the State Committee of Archives of Ukraine.



The Decree of the President of Ukraine from April, 6, 2011 No 407/2011 approved the Regulations about the State Archival Service of Ukraine.

Priorities of the State Archival Service activities are:

- to reform the archival system of Ukraine according to Ukrainian legislation on the National Archival Fund;

- to make proposals on improvement of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Archival Fund and Archival Institutions”, other legislative documents;

- to form the National Archival Fund, including acquisition by foreign Ukrainica documents (documents of Ukrainian cultural heritage to be preserved abroad, or documents

Extended meeting of the board of the State Archival Service of Ukraine in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. 2012



of foreign origin about history of Ukraine);

- to provide the proper conditions of the National Archival Fund documents preservation;

- to strengthen the state impact on a non-governmental sector of records management for the purpose of improvement of socially important archival documents preservation;

- to develop and realize programmes in the sphere of archival system informatization;

- to promote a wide usage of archival information for realization of scientific, social, cultural and other needs of citizens, the society and the State;

- to organize and coordinate scientific-research and methodological work in the sphere of archival affairs, records management, archeography, formation and a long-term preservation of security copies documentation, to popularize scientific-technical information, to provide implementation of science achievements and modern experience in these spheres;

- to realize international cooperation in the sphere of archival affairs and security copies documentation.

The network of state archives under the authority of the State Archival Service of Ukraine includes 696 institutions. Among them are 13 central state archival institutions of Ukraine and 10 institutions of the Security Copies Documentation. The central state archival institutions of Ukraine are as follows:

- the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine;

- the Central State Archives of Public Organizations of Ukraine;

- the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kyiv;

- the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv;

- the Central State CinePhotoPhono Archives of Ukraine named after G. Pshenychnyi;

- the Central State Scientific-Technical Archives of Ukraine;

- the Central State Archives-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine;

the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica;

the Central State Electronic Archives of Ukraine;

the Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Records Keeping;

the State Scientific Archival Library in Kyiv;

the State Center for the NAF Documents Preservation;

the Direction on the Central State Archives Complex Exploitation;

the State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;

24 state regional archives;

the State Archives in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol;

488 archival divisions of regional state administrations;

168 archival divisions of city councils.

The State Archival Service of Ukraine manages activities of archival institutions of other ministries and departments having the right to hold documents, that is the Branch Archives of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs etc.; the

archival institutions of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, museums and libraries which keep manuscript collections and documentary funds.

The archival system of Ukraine employs about 3 400 persons.

The State Archives of Ukraine preserves more than 52,9 million items of various documents of the NAF: managerial, personal, scientific, technical etc. on paper basis; cine-, photo-, phono-, video documents and others. The State Archives also supervises archival departments of the central and local governments, various institutions, and public organizations selecting the most valuable documents for permanent keeping.

The National Archival Fund of Ukraine has an immense cultural and information capacity; it is one of the most significant components of public information resources, the concentrated Memory of the State and the nation within eight centuries of written history (the most ancient documents in the State Archives of Ukraine are dated by the XII–XIII



Roundtable at the National Agency of Ukraine for the Civil Service on experience of implementing electronic records circulation system in governmental agencies. 2010

centuries); it is about 1000 km of archival shelves!

The archives of Ukraine receive more than 407 thousand applications from both Ukrainians and foreigners per year.

Every year the state archives are visited by approx. 27 500 researchers; 874 252 visitors of the official web-portal website are fixed annually.

Since 1956, the State Archival Service of Ukraine is a Category A member of the International Council on Archives, a non-government international professional organization which works under the aegis of the UNESCO.

The State Archival Service of Ukraine and state archives under its authority usually take an active part at the CITRAs and the ICA Congresses. In 1996–2000 Ukrainian representatives were the members of the ICA Executive Committee, the ICA/EUR and the ICA/CIT. In 2000–2004 they were elected to different ICA committees.

The State Archival Service of Ukraine is also a member of the Consultative Council of heads of state archival services of the CIS member

states and a few international archival programmes:

“Memory of the World” to be realized under the aegis of the UNESCO and being targeted to the preservation of the most prominent cultural heritage of the world;

“Reconstruction of the Memory of Poland” to be realized by the Council of Europe and the International Council on Archives for the purposes of reconstruction of Polish archival collections which were lost during the period of 1772–1918;

Common archival heritage of countries and peoples of the Central and Eastern Europe;

Reconstruction of the documentary heritage and book collections of the Radzivilles.

The State Archival Service of Ukraine signed international agreements on cooperation in the archival sphere with the archival services and national archives of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Armenia, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Georgia, the Republic of Estonia, the Islamic Republic of

Iran, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Poland, the Russian Federation, Romania, the Republic of Serbia,



Signing the Cooperation Agreement between the State Archival Service of Ukraine and the National Archives of the Republic of Cuba. 2012



Signing the Memorandum on Cooperation between the State Archival Service of Ukraine and the General Directorate of the State Archives of Bavaria (Germany). 2012

the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Cuba, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Montenegro.

The State Archival Service of Ukraine cooperates with foreign archival, scientific and museum institutions and international societies. It signed agreements on cooperation with the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Poland, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Saxon Memorial Foundation dedicated to the memory of the victims of political dictatorship (Germany), Yad Vashem – the Holocaust Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority (Israel). The State Archives of Ukraine also cooperated with the Genealogical Society of Utah, the USA, till January, 2012.

The Association of Ukrainian Archivists signed agreements on cooperation with the Association of Polish Archivists, the Society of Historians Archivists of Transnistria, and the Russian Society of Archivists. In 1998, professional holiday was

established by the Decree of the President of Ukraine – the Day of national archival workers which is observed each year on December, 24.

The State Archival Service operates the web-site containing information about resources maintained by the archives network of Ukraine and related news (<http://www.archives.gov.ua>).

Each entry for the archives described in this guide book includes four sections of information: information regarding administrative matters and basic information about the archives; a short history of the institution; the extent of the collection, and the contents of the funds. Photographs accompany each entry.

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275–26–66

Fax: +380 (44) 275–36–55

E-mail: mail@archives.gov.ua

Web: www.archives.gov.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 3, 40
(to stop “Andriy Holovko Str.”)

Working hours: M–Th 8.45am–
5.45pm, F 8.45am–4.30pm



*Archival depository of old deeds.
The Central State Historical
Archives of Ukraine in Lviv*

The Central State Archives

The Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs
and Records Keeping

The Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power
and Government of Ukraine

The Central State Archives of Public Organizations
of Ukraine

The Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kyiv

The Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv

The Central State CinePhotoPhono Archives of Ukraine
named after G. Pshenychnyi

The Central State Scientific-Technical Archives of Ukraine

The Central State Archives-Museum of Literature
and Arts of Ukraine

The Central State Electronic Archives of Ukraine

The Central State Archives of Foreign Ukrainica

The Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Records Keeping



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**Working
hours:** M–Th 9 am – 6 pm,
F 9 am – 4.45 pm

Director: Oleksandr Garanin,
PhD (History)

Historical Background

The Institute has begun its activity on the 1st of November, 1994 under the Order of the Head of the Main Archival Administration by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine from the 24th of December, 1993 No 3815-12 “On the Order of Bringing into Force the Law of Ukraine “On the National Archival Fund and Archival Institutions” and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 16th of May, 1994 No 311 “On Founding in Kyiv the Ukrainian State Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Records Management”. The priority task was the conduction of archival affairs and record keeping theoretical research. At the same time the agenda issues included the development of acts and other normative and legal documents, standards of preservation and description of the archival records, basic rules of state archives work, methodological manuals on preparation of branch lists of records with the terms of preservation, other guides on records keeping issues which predetermined foremost the applied character of the URIAARK activity and carrying out of its researches as a branch institution in accordance with the orders of higher level institutions. The Institute de-facto began its activity in January, 1995. Its first scientific researches

were: “Concept of Archival Affairs Computerization System” (1998), created by the collective of authors under

direction of L. Dubrovina, “Concept of Training and Postgraduate Education of the Archival Institution Staff” (1998), prepared by a temporary creative col-

lective in composition of I. Matiash, I. Kalakura, V. Lozitskyi, K. Seliverstova, “Concept of Defence of National Interests of Archival Affairs” (authors: L. Dragomirova, K. Novokhatskyi, 2002). Prior research directions

crystallized in the process of activity: historical and archival, biographic, terminological, chemical and biological, and informatizational.

Nowadays the Institute is a well-known scientific institution in Ukraine. Of 34 employees of the Institute 5 are Doctors of Sciences, 17 – Doctors of Philosophy and 5 of them have a scientific rank of Professor, 4 – Senior Research Workers, 4 – Associate Professors. Employees of the Institute are members of scientific and specialized councils of other scientific institutions, the Collegiums of the State Archival Service of Ukraine, international organizations of archivists and editorial boards of many academic annuals.

Scientific and applied elaborations of the Institute enjoy deserved authority among specialists and users.



According to the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No 265 from 2003 and to the Resolution of the Higher Attestation Committee of Ukraine No 3–1/5 from 2003 at the Institute is created the Specialized Scientific Council with the right of taking to

the consideration and carrying out the defence of theses to obtain the scientific degree of PhD in specializations: 07.00.06 – Historiography, Source Studies and Special

Historical Disciplines, 27.00.02 – Documents Studies, Archives Studies. Within 9 years of the Council activity took place 48 defenses of theses by the employees of the archival and research institutions, higher educational establishments of Ukraine.

Since 2003 there is available distant postgraduate course on specializations 07.00.06 – Historiography, Source Studies and Special Historical Disciplines and 07.00.01 – History of Ukraine, called to provide archival system with the highly qualified employees.

The URIAARK closely cooperates with related academic institutes, archival institutions, higher educational establishments (Mykhailo Grushevskyi Institute of Ukrainian Archeography

Studies on Archival Affairs and Records Keeping

Archival Science. Glossary of Terms

and Source Studies, Volodymyr Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine, Vasyľ Karazin National University of Kharkiv, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Taras Shevchenko State Pedagogical University of Chernigiv etc.) and 10 agreements on collaboration are signed (Historic faculty of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv; Institute of the Humanities of National Aviation University; National University of Kherson; Oleksandr Lazarevskyi History, Ethnology and Jurisprudence Institute of Taras Shevchenko National Pedagogical University of Chernigiv etc.)

The Institute constantly interacts with the All-Russian Archival Science and Records Management Research Institute, the Belarusian Research Institute of Records Management and Archival Studies, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies of University of Alberta. The result of collaboration was edition of range of textbooks and manuals on archival studies, the terminology dictionary, "Ukrainian Archival Encyclopaedia", reference book "Archival Ucrainica of Canada" etc.

Special attention of the Institute is paid to the publishing: "Studies on Archival Affairs and Records Keeping" – scientific annual of the URIAARK, has been published since 1996 (19 volumes are published), "Pam'yatky" (commemorative booklet) – archeographic annual (11 volumes are published), "History of Archival Affairs: Memoirs, Researches, Sources" (9 volumes are published), "Archival and Bibliographic Sources of the Ukrainian Historical Idea" (14 volumes are published) – serial additions, has been published since 1998, "Archival Studies. Archeography. Source studies" – interdepartmental scientific collection, has been published since 1999.

The Institute has revived the tradition of systematic conducting of international and All-Ukrainian conferences, scientific readings, which solve the vital problems of archival affairs: scientific conference "Ukrainian Archival Studies: History, Modern Condition and Prospects", conducted in 1996, "Archival and Library Affairs in Ukraine of 1917–1921" – in 1997; "National Archival Inheritance: Problems of Preservation", "Archives and Person" – in 1999; "Archives – Component of Society-Information Resources" – in 2001; "Archives and Region Studies: Ways of Integration" – in 2003; "Modern State and Prospects of Development of Records Keeping" – in 2004; scientific reading devoted to V. Modzalevskyi's 125th anniversary – in 2007; scientific reading de-

During the meeting of the Specialized Scientific Council of the URIAARK on defence of PhD theses. 2012



voted to B. Ivanenko's 75th anniversary and number of branch seminars – in 2008; international scientific conference “Archival Management as a Science” – in 2009. The Institute arranged the round table dedicated to the problem of registry of terms of “Ukrainian-English Archival Terminology Dictionary” along with the discussion of the “Concept of Ukrainian-English Archival Terminology Dictionary”, held in 2011.

During the work of the Institute our scientists have accomplished about 200 scientific and teaching materials including manuals, reference books, industry and government standards, rules, orders, regulations, guidelines, policy briefs etc. In particular, manual “Archival Management” (2002) depicts the problems of archival keeping as a scientific system and study discipline, viewing the issues of archival affairs history, legislation bases and structure of the National Archival Fund of Ukraine, principles of archival affairs organization and activity of state archival establishments; educational accessory “Outlines of the History of Archival Affairs in Ukraine” (2002) – the first complex scientific research of Ukrainian archival keeping development till nowadays, which views the history of creation and functioning of archives (including church, monastery, military, party archives), formation and migration of private collections, peculiarities of the archival development, organization of archival education, growth of the archival keeping etc.; “Archival



Management Reader” (2003) comprises legislation acts, methodical guidelines on activity of archival establishments, scientific articles on key problems of archival keeping; “Ukrainian Archival Encyclopaedia” (2008) – the first in Ukraine encyclopaedic edition, which generalizes achievements of native archival keeping in its interconnection with other branches of historic science and adjoining disciplines, representing historic experience of Ukrainian archival establishments, personal acquirements of outstanding archivists, providing database about foreign archival establishments.

Since 2006 the Institute works on interarchival reference book “Composite Catalogue of Parish Registers Kept in the State Archives of Ukraine”. This multivolume edition comprises database about collections of parish registers in state archives of Ukraine. The book contains information about parish registers of various churches: Greek (Orthodox), Rom-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Protestant and Judaic. It also includes the records in parish registers about birth, marriage, divorce, death. 10 volumes in 14 books are planed to be published.

During the Tripartite Meeting. Velykyi Novgorod, Russia. October, 2011

The Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine



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Working hours: M–Th 9 am – 6 pm,
F 9 am – 5 pm

Director: Nataliya Makovska,
PhD (History)

Historical Background

The history of the Archives dates back to 1921, the year in which the Central Archives of Revolution was founded, when documents concerning the history of the revolutionary movement and the documents of the central institutions of 1917 were gathered. The Archives funds also included files of the Central Employment Archives, established in 1926, and the All-Ukrainian Central State Archives (1930). In spring, 1941 the decision was made to establish the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Development of the Ukrainian SSR in Kyiv, the fulfillment of which was hindered by the War. In July, 1941, three central archives that were supposed to be united into the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Development of the Ukrainian SSR were evacuated to Ural, to the town of Zlatoust, where they operated until November, 1943. In December, 1943 the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Development of the Ukrainian SSR began operating in Kyiv with a branch in the city of Kharkiv. In September, 1945 the Central State Archives of October Revolution and Socialist Development of the Ukrainian SSR was transferred to Kharkiv.

In December, 1969 the Central State Archives of the October Revo-

lution and Socialist Development of the Ukrainian SSR was transferred back to Kyiv. By the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian SSR July, 17, 1978 the Archives was awarded with Honorable Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian SSR.

In June 6, 1980 the Archives received the new name: the Central State Archives of the October Revolution, High State Authorities and Government Bodies of the Ukrainian SSR.

In July, 1992, the name of the Archives was changed to the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine (CSASBPG of Ukraine)

Total Volume of Funds

3 355 funds, 2 106 578 units collected from 1917 to 2011 (31 396,55 l. m); 20 364 units documentation collected.

Description of Archival Holdings

The funds of the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine contain documents of various governmental structures that operated within Ukraine during the tumultuous XX century: the Ukrainian Central Council of the People's Republic of Ukraine (March, 1917 – April, 1918); the Ukrainian State of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi (April–November, 1918); the Directory of the People's Republic of Ukraine (November, 1918 – February, 1919), the USRR–USSR (1917–1991). The Archives preserves unique documents from the period of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1920, among which are

the following: the Universal Decrees of Ukrainian Central Council, drafts of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Ukraine (December, 1917), the Constitution of the Ukrainian State (1918), the Act of Union of the People's Republic of the West Ukraine (ZUNR) and the People's Republic of Ukraine January 22, 1919, crucial legislative documents of the period of national fight for liberation of the Ukrainian nation between 1917 and 1920, documents of the People's Republic of West Ukraine, and of the Carpathian Ukraine.

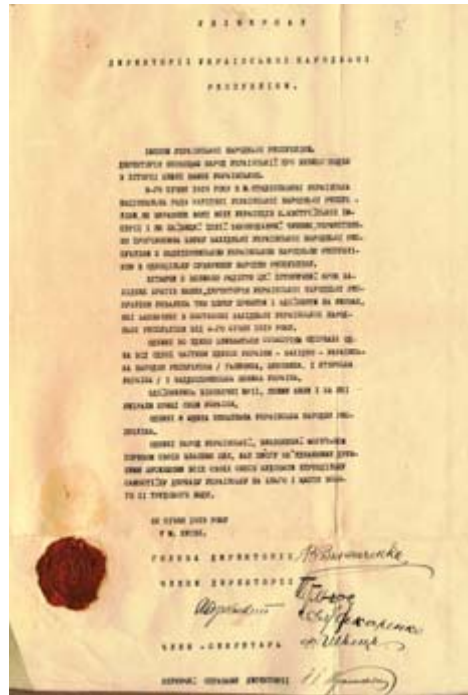
The Soviet period of the modern Ukrainian history is represented by documents of the supreme authorities and governmental bodies of the USRR–USSR (1917–1991), national-level institutions, companies, and organizations, trade unions, public associations, religious denominations, which reflect the national, political, socio-economic, and cultural life of Ukrainian society, as well as international relations with Ukraine.

Among other documents of the Soviet period of the Ukrainian history are those which capture the process



The register of archival files and publications of the Central State Archives of the Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine

The Universal of the Directory of the Ukrainian on the National Republic union with the Western-Ukrainian National Republic. January, 22, 1919



of the preparation of the Constitutions of the URSR and USSR and their amendments and additions. Through these archival documents, one can track the complex events of the transition from the Soviet Republic to the independent state. Here are preserved the Acts of Proclamation of State Independence of Ukraine,

Diplomatic passport of Julian Bachinskyi, counsellor of Extraordinary mission of the Ukrainian National Republic in the USA. January, 31, 1919



documents and materials pertinent to the preparation of the Main Law of Ukraine as well as the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine during the fifth session of the Verkhovna Rada on June 28, 1996.

The “Prague archives”, a treasure trove of national spiritual values, are a unique set of documents containing the achievements of scientific and cultural work of the Ukrainian emigrants within the period between the two world wars. The largest part of these émigré materials was transferred from the Prague archives. This set of documents reflects the activities of state bodies of the People’s Republic of Ukraine and military organizations. They contain information regarding prisoners of war and internment camps, the activities of organizations assisting emigrants, and student organizations. They also describe publishing activities, the work of educational institutions, research institutes, archives, museums, libraries, and the activities of community organizations.

In March, 1996, the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine was replenished with the documents of the government of the People’s Republic of Ukraine in exile within the period from 1946 till 1992, which were transferred from Canada. In July, 1999, the Archives accepted the documents of the Mission of the People’s Republic of Ukraine in Switzerland, dated 1919 through 1924.

Also unique among of collections of the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of

РУССКОЙ УКРАЇНСЬКА

Коллекция документов Оперативного штаба рейхсляйтера Розенберга

Рейхскомиссариат Украины, Ровно

Номер фонда: 3006

Аннотация: Директивы и распоряжения рейхсминистра оккупированных восточных областей, Рейхскомиссариата Украины о взятии под контроль украинских архивов, музеев и библиотек и их принципах работы, охране архивных документов и музейных ценностей. Документы о составе и содержании документальных материалов государственных архивов Украины, состоянии музеев и библиотек, о вывозе культурных ценностей в Германию. Отчеты об обследовании архивов, музеев и библиотек Украины, Белоруссии, Польши и России

Историческая справка: Рейхскомиссариат Украина (Reichskommissariat Ukraine), 1941–1944, немецкая административно-территориальная единица в составе Третьего рейха на территории Украины с центром в Ровно. Рейхскомиссариат включал в себя оккупированную территорию тогдашней УССР за исключением Галичины и Транснистрии, а с лета 1942 года – часть центральной и южной России (Курск, Орел, Тамбов, Воронеж, Саратов, Сталинград)

Номер описи	Название	Аннотация	Начальный год документов	Конечный год документов
5	Опись № 5			

© Центральный державний архів вищих органів влади та управління України
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 © ЗАТ «Аль-Софт» інформаційні та комунікаційні технології

Web-page of the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine. March, 2012

Ukraine (CSASBPG of Ukraine) are documents of World War II period, including the funds of organizations, institutions, enterprises and formations which were part of the occupational regime or operated under the control of the occupation authorities. Among these are the funds of the headquarters of the Imperial leader (reichsleiter) Rosenberg concerning the occupation of eastern and western regions, the Reich Commissariat of Ukraine, the General Commissariat of Ukrainian post-offices, and others. The Archives contains extensive documentation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and of the Ukrainian Rebelion Army. The collections of the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine (CSASBPG of Ukraine) pertaining to World War II period preserve the testimonies of Soviet partisans and underground movements, the exiling of Ukrainians to perform forced

labor in Germany, memorabilia, etc. The achievements of many individuals are also maintained within the archival documents of the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine, including those of M. Grushevskiy, V. Vynnychenko, P. Skoropadskiy, S. Petliura, H. Petrovskiy, M. Khrushchov, V. Shcherbytskyi, D. Antonovych, D. Doroshenko, S. Rusova, O. Teliga, M. Butovych, I. Ohienko, Yu. Kosach, M. Sadvovskiy, P. Tychyna, O. Dovzhenko, O. Korniiichuk, O. Bohomollets, M. Strezesko and many other “notables” of the modern era of Ukrainian history.

The Archives is annually replenished by new additions which document the post-1991 activities of the Presidents of Ukraine L. Kravchuk and L. Kuchma, the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and the ministries and the departments of the period.

ism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee or the Communist Party of Soviet Union). In 1991 it was reorganized in the Archives of the Communist Party of Ukraine and it was a department of the Political Research Institute of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

The Archives got its modern status after passing documents of the Communist Party under the obedience of the Central Archives Board attached to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine according to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Ukraine from the 27th of August, 1991.

Total Volume of Funds

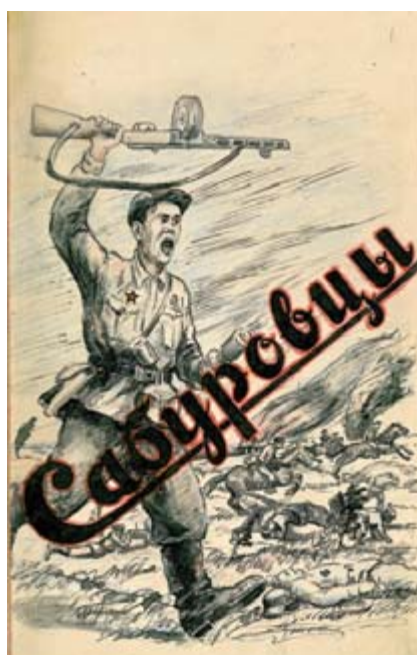
The Archives preserves 204 funds, 283 561 units from 1918 to 2006 (some documents are from 1870 to 1917).

Description of Archival Holdings

Documentary of the Archives contain the information of all aspects of the contemporary history of Ukraine: most documents are concentrated in funds of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Central Committee of the Leninist Youth Communist League of Ukraine, political parties, “partisan complex” – the Ukrainian staff of the partisans movement and partisans formations, detachments, brigades, regiments (1941–1945); collections of the commissions from the history of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, “Ukrainian museum in Prague”, “Collections of the non-judicial cases of rehabilitated”; documents of personal origin (F. Sergeev (Artem), G. Petrovskiy, S. Kovpak, D. Korotchenko, O. Fedorov).



Pages from the criminal case of O. Grushevskiy. 1938



Documents from the funds of partisan connections during the Great Patriotic War. 1941–1944



Museum of liberation struggle of Ukrainian people in Prague

Documents of the Communist Party of Ukraine are in 24 funds. The largest of them is the fund of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (counts 77 descriptions), where there are many shorthand records of the congresses, conferences and plenums, documents of the Political Bureau, organization bureau, secretariat after 1918–1991, departments of the Central Committee, informative materials of regional committees of the Party, the commission of the Party's control attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. They give all the information on the formation of party-state's system of that time, characterize political, economical, cultural life of the Republic.



Opening of a joint documentary exhibition dedicated to the 25th anniversary of Chernobyl disaster. April 26, 2011

Among them – the documents of the General Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (secret part), meetings of the Political Bureau, the Organization Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee and materials from them. Documents of other fund formers are connected with the fund of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine – research establishments and educational establishments, the Party's

publishing houses, that were under the Communist Party of Ukraine.

Documents of funds of the first fourth of the XX century, the period of the Ukrainian Revolution (1917–1920), and the Civil War (1918–1920) give the complete picture of many Ukrainian political parties: the Socialists-Revolutionaries (borot'bysty), the Social-Democrats (nezalezhnyky), the Social-Federalists, the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Communist Party of East Galicia.

The Archives preserves almost full fund of Jewish political parties and organizations: Bund, Komfarband, Poalei-Tsion, local committees of these parties, youth organizations.

The documents of the anarchists' movement under the head of Makhno (diaries of his wife, appeals, orders and other documents) are also preserved in the Archives. In the documents about the development of the national culture in 1920s there can be found many records about the activities of national-communists O. Shyumskyi, M. Skrupnyk, M. Khvulovyi, G. Lapchynskyi; famous scientists: M. Grusheskyi, S. Efremov, A. Krymskyi.

The documents of the Archives give possibility to explore the period of the repressive policy of Stalinism in Ukraine (collectivization of agriculture and destruction of peasants-owners, starvation, pursuits of intelligentsia, clergy and other).

There are many documents about the events of World War II on the territory of Ukraine. They consist of the activity of the Party leaders of Ukraine; of the occupation regime of Nazi invaders; the Party and Komsomol un-

derground; the partisans movement, in particular, formations by S. Kovpac, O. Fedorov, M. Naumov, O. Saburov on the territories of Czechoslovakia and Poland; the activity of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Rebellion Army (OUN-URA)

Many documents of post-war period contain the information about the starvation in 1946–1947, activity of the OUN-URA, reflect the development ideological processes in the society, fighting against the various displays of dissidence, show the position the leaders of Ukraine, their relationships with the center of the USSR and others. Prehistory, chronicle of the accident and the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are fixed in documents.

The documents of Prague Museum of Liberation Fight of the Ukrainian people are preserved in the Archives. They are valuable documents testifying the activity of public associations and organizations of Ukrainians on the territory of foreign countries in 1920–1940. The fund of the Museum consists of the documents of the Ukrainian academic society, the Central emigrant union of the Ukrainian students, the Ukrainian historical-philological society, the Brotherhood of former UPR fighters, the Union of Ukrainian plastuns (analogue of scouts organization), the Union of Ukrainian doctors etc. Correspondence of many Ukrainian prominent public figures is also represented – V. Vynnychenko, E. Petrushevych, S. Smal-Stotskyi, O. Kandyba, V. Petriv, A. Livytskyi, M. Antonovych, S. Petlyura etc.



Documents from the funds of partisan connections during the Great Patriotic War. 1941–1944



Documents of political parties and public associations of Ukraine. End of the XX – beginning of the XXI century

New documentary file is being formed within the Archives, i. e. funds of contemporary political parties. Documents of public association Narodnyi Rukh of Ukraine, Ukrainian Republican Party (URP), Democratic Party of Ukraine (DemPU), Social Party of Ukraine, Ukrainian People's Party "Sobor" have been taken for preservation. The Activities aims at preparation and transfer of the funds of other political parties to CSAPO of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

1 619 funds, 1 301 399 files for the time period from XIII century until 1917 (38 000 linear meters).

Description of Archival

Holdings

The funds of the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kyiv contain documents of different periods of Ukrainian history: when Ukraine was a part of Lithuania and Poland (from the XIII until XVIII century), a part of the Russian Empire (from the beginning of XVII century until 1917). The most important part of collection belongs to the Getman period (from the second half of XVII until XVIII century).

The oldest documentary materials in our Archives are the manuscript of Gospel in Greek dated back to the XIII century, and parchment charter dated back to 1 369 written by Russian warden Otto from Pilche.

The earliest documents gathered in the Collection of Kyiv Archeographical Commission and they comprise miscellaneous charters dated to the XIV and XV centuries. There are privileges of Lithuanian princes and Polish kings; universal decrees of Ukrainian hetmans; Russian tsars deeds etc. These documents were written in 17 languages. The Collection also preserves 765 original seals (having different degree of retention), and more then 30 crests.

The archival collections of old-printings and manuscripts contain unique European and native edi-



Law books dating from the XV–XVIII centuries of the courts and estate institutions of Right-Bank Ukraine

tions. Among others there are Li-onskaya Inkanabula (1454); Basel's, Leipzig's, Stuttgart's Paleotypes (beg. XIV century); Ostrozhska Bible (Ivan Fedorov's first publishing house (1581); Lithuanian Regulation Statut's first edition (1588); "Grammar" by Meletyi Smotrycky (1648); "Kyiv-Pecherskyi Pateryk" (XVI cent); "Pawma Berinda's dictionary" (beg. XVII century); "Grygorii Grabyanka's Chronicle" (lists from 1773); "Serpent Israel's" (by Grygorii Skovoroda).

Archival funds consist of valuable cartographical and land-surveying (geodesic) documents from the XVII till the XX century. Among others one can pinpoint the most ancient commemoration of Ukrainian cartography – Borispil volost border map (30s of the XVII century); Kyiv map (1695) composed by M. Ushakov; documents of Kyiv engineering crew etc.



Charter dates from 1369 written by Russian warden Otto from Pilche

*Gospel.
XIII century*



Among the unique archival sources we preserve Naprestolnyi Gospel, Lviv edition (1636); Magdeburg privileges of Kyiv (copies 1544–1659); Geographical and topographical describing of Kyiv namisnytsvo (1781; 1785; 1787); colored crests portrayal of Kyiv, Chernigiv and Novgorod-Siversk namisnytsvo.

The most valuable in the CSHAUK documentary collection are the early court records from XVI – XVIII centuries of the courts and estate institutions of the Right-Bank Ukraine – city, district and confederate courts, magistrates and city governments. These files are diverse in content and counting about 1 million documents from the beginning of the XVI century till the 60s of XVIII century. The acts were written in Old-Ukrainian, Polish, and Latin. They concern sales, leases, tenancy, transfer or division of property, contracts about mortgage and family, the life of citizens, notes on the laws of Kyiv and Volyn regions, information on taxes paid and lists of people and their duties in the

specific region, description of castles, towns and fortifying. This collection is a priceless resource for studying the history of Ukraine, also because of information about Bohdan Khmelnytskyi the Liberation War, Haidamack tendencies, Cossacks and rural uprisings.

The unique source for studying Ukrainian history is the fund of Kosh of New Zaporizka Sich the documents of which highlight the last period of Cossacks existence.

Information of managerial-territorial system and economical development of Left-Bank and Slobidska Ukraine from the XVII–XVIII centuries could be found in the documents of the General Military Office, the Malorosiyskyi First and Second Boards, the General Description of Left-Bank Ukraine, the Military Treasures Office, the General Military Court, regiment courts and offices.

Military history of Ukraine is represented by the documents of the General Military Artillery's Chancellery; the Regiment and Gubernskyi chancelleries. Here are preserved the information about military state, guarding of board, construction of protective erections in Ukraine for the period from the XVII till XVIII century.

Records of namicnyctvo's directions of Bratclav, Voznesensk, Kyiv, Katerynoslav, Novgorod-Siversk, Podil, Kharkiv, Chernigiv region



*Map of
Ukraine
Terra
Cossacorum,
from Atlas of
Europe. 1744*

cover the history of Ukraine in the second half of the XVIII century.

Information about church-cloister landownership; spiritual education; land disputes; church and cloisters construction; monastic and church property descriptions are preserved in the funds of Kyiv and Pereyaslav-Borispil consistories, Kyivo-Pechersk Lavra, Kyiv St. Sophia cathedral and many other monasteries and cloisters.

These funds also preserve the documents of enormous interest for genealogical researches: metrical books of various confessions, and churches registers for towns and villages of Kyiv guberniya.

Unique amount for studying economical, political, social, educational, cultural and religious relationships of Ukraine and neighboring countries for the period

from the XIV to the XX centuries are personal and family funds of magnates and nobilities from Right-Bank Ukraine, such as: Branickyi, Ganskyi, Zamoiskyi, Kortnyak, Lyubomirskyi, Potockyi, Radzyvil, Sapeg, Tarnavskyi, and great Ukrainian landowners Galagan, Skaropadskyi, Sulym, Tereschenko, Khanenko etc.

The main informative resource of the CSHAUK was formed by the documents of the Russian Empire local organizations and institutions from the XIX till the beginning of the XX century. Records of Kyiv, Podil, Volyn Governor-General Office, state ownership chambers, lustration commissions preserve documents about trade and industry development, public-social tendencies, preparation and adoption the Reform of 1861 in Ukraine,

Publications of the documents of the Kosh of New Zaporizhzhya Sich



Gospel – present of Petro Mogyla to Spas-na-Berestove Church



Jubilee publication on history of the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kyiv



neutralization of Polish uprisings in 1830–1831, 1863–1864, and others.

Records of police and gendarmerie institutions, security boards, and court and prosecutor section highlight the history of political parties and organizations, revolutionary uprisings.

Kyiv Censor Committee, Kyiv Detached Censorship Office, Kyiv Provisional Committee in print affairs are indicating ban in usage and dissemination of Ukrainian language in published works of T. Schevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, I. Franko, M. Gogol etc.

The records of Kyiv and Kharkiv educational regional administrations, Kyiv theological seminary, Kyiv lyceum, Kremenetsk lyceum describe the educational and cultural development problems.

The funds of scientific, cultural-educational societies and organizations preserve valuable information for studying history of science and culture in Ukraine.

The Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv



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Reading room hours of operation:
Tu–F 9am – 8pm,
M–Sa 9am – 4pm

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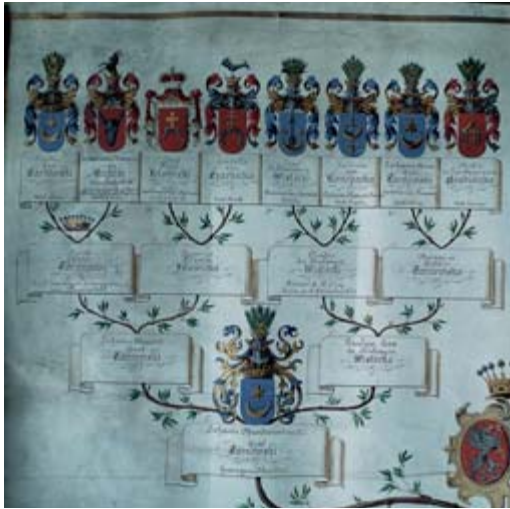
Historical Background

The Archives was created in November, 1939 and was known as the Central Archives of Old Deeds in Lviv. They consolidated three major archives that had existed in Lviv up until World War II, – the Archives of Old Deeds of the City of Lviv, the Zemsstvo Archives (Land Archives), and the State Archives, as well as a number of well-known corporate and private collections.

At first, the Central Archives of Old Deeds was considered an archival branch of the UNKVS UkSSR of Lviv Region. On June, 24, 1941 the Archives was reorganized into the branch of the Central State Historical Archives of the UkSSR (the Decree to this effect was passed on December, 1, 1943); however, this resolution was not carried out due to the outbreak of the War. During the German occupation of 1941–1944, the activity of the Archives was renewed under the name the Archives of the City of Lviv, reporting to the Archival Administration of the General-Governor in Krakiv. From 1944 to 1945, the Archives existed as the Department of Old Deeds under the Lviv Regional State Archives; after 1946, it was again a branch of the Central State Historical Archives UkSSR in Lviv.

As a result of the division of documents between the CSHA branch and the Lviv Regional State Archives

Genealogical table of the Tarnovsky family. Fragment. XVII century



in 1947–1950, collections relating to Austrian and Polish institutions and organizations in Galicia and activities which occurred outside the borders of the Lviv Voevodstvo (excluding documents from the era of feudalism) were absorbed into the CSHA.

In 1958 the Archives was reorganized into the CSHA UkSSR in Lviv reporting to the Main Archival Administration of the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR. At the beginning of the 1960s, initiated by academician I. Krypyakevych, the Archives became the basis of research for specialized historical disciplines; in them there were created departments of archival study – archeography, archaeology, diplomacy, paleography, filigreeology, heraldry and sphragistics. The Archives became research and

methodology center for all archives in the Region.

By the Ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 415, July, 21, 1992, and the Decree No 35 of the Main Archival Administration of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine July, 31, 1992, the name of the Archives was changed to the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv (CSHA of Ukraine in Lviv).

Total Volume of Funds

764 funds, 1 114 997 files (13 382 l. m.) from (1110–1137, 1233–1990).

Description of Archival

Holdings

The Archives preserves documents from various historical epochs: the Halych-Volynian State (Galician-Volynian State) (XIII–XIV centuries), the Grand Duchy of the Lithuanian and Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (XIV–XVIII centuries), the Austrian and Austro-Hungarian Monarchies (1772–1918), the West-Ukrainian People's Republic (1918–1919), the Ukrainian People's Republic (1917–1921), the interwar Polish period (1919–1939), the wartime periods of the Soviet rule (1939–1941) and the German occupation (1941–1944), the Soviet period after 1944, and the period of Ukrainian Independence after 1991.

The birch bark document XII century



The oldest documents of the Archives date back to 1233 and are located in the collection of parchment documents (fund 131), which contains 1 113 documents. Unique within this collection is the Union of Brest document of 1596. In 1994, three documents written on birch bark in 1110–1137, found during excavations in the medieval town of Zvenygorod, were added to this collection.

The oldest group of documents from the periods of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth consists of documents of the local self-government bodies – magistrate and civic governments – 67 funds. The oldest and largest fund is from the Lviv Magistrate (fund 52). It includes the Raietsko-Lavnycha (Council-Bench) book (1382–1389) and the book of income and expenditures of the City (1404–1414). Valuable historical sources are the chronicles of J. Alembeck, S. Kuschevych, V. Zymorovych, Ia. T. Iuzefovych, mercantile books and “news” (newspapers) from the XVII–XVIII centuries. The collection of letters (fund 132) contains the autographs of Hetmans of Ukraine Bohdan and Yuri Khmelnytskyi, I. Vyhovskyi, P. Teteria, Germanic Emperor, Turkish Sultan, Polish and Swedish kings, and other foreign dignitaries.

Exceptionally valuable is the large collection of books (over 6,5 thousand) chronicling the Acts (Records) of the hrodski (castle), zemstvo (land), pidkomorski (chamberlain), and starostynski (mayor) courts of East Galicia during the XV–XVIII centuries. The oldest of them are the books of



The confirmative parchment of Lviv archbishop Ivan Tarnavskyi about Lviv citizens' donative documents for the benefit of cemetery chapel near Lviv Cathedral. 1669



The charter of the Emperor Joseph II on founding Lviv University



The szlachta parchment of Lviv lands, Zhydachiv povit, about confederation of their rights and privileges defence. 1464



the Sanok Zemstvo Court (Sanok's Land Court) (1423). They contain: charters, revisions, and inventories of estates; protestations of the Orthodox and Greek-Catholic metropolitans, archbishops, and fraternities (brotherhood); documents about the rise of Cossacks, insurgents of I. Mukha, S. Nalyvaiko, Khmelnytskyi Uprising, the liberation movement of the Opryshky, and the Haidamaky Rebellions; and documents about the szlachta (heraldic nobility) confederacies, about wars, trade, commerce, agriculture, and everyday life of the population during the Middle Ages and the Modern Era.

The unique fund of the Lvivske Uspenske (Stavropihijske) Fraternity (Lviv Stauropegial Brotherhood) (fund 129) is the only virtually com-

plete collection of documents of Ukrainian social organizations of the XVI–XVIII centuries. The Archives of the Fraternity (Brotherhood) 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 Orthodoxies and the Arians and the Lithuania and Poland Protestants in the battle against the encroachment of Catholicism.

There are numerous old documents from church history in the funds of institutions of different religious confessions: consistories, ordinarates, chapters, monasteries, and spiritual educational institutions. Among the pastoral letters and sermons are letters written by leaders of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic church, including those of A. Anhelovych, S. Lytvynovych, H. Iakhymovych, A. Sheptytskyi and J. Slipyi.

The funds of the Roman-Catholic, Orthodox, Armenian, Jewish, and Evangelical religious institutions offer an abundance of information about the lives of national and religious minorities. The oldest documents of this collection (Roman-Catholic Chapter in Lviv, fund 197) date back to 1417.

The largest group of funds 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 fund of the Galician vicegerency (Viceroy's) (fund 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 cadastral maps of Galicia – so called Iosyfinsky (fund 19) and Frantsyskansky (fund 20) Certificates from 1788 and 1820. Valuable supplements to these are cadastral maps and property inventory documents from the population settlements of the regional land tax commission (fund 186). In the funds of the agriculture-economic and financial institutions, such as the State Account (fund 187), the Regional Financial Directorate (fund 160), the Financial Chamber (fund 161), the Galician Financial Prosecuting Magistracy (fund 159), the Kraiova Tabulia (fund 166) and others are inventories of cities, villages, and estates, salterns, land property books about settlements, property inventories of churches, 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: the Szlachta (Nobility) Court in Lviv (fund 149), the High Regional Court in Lviv (fund 150), the Regional Court in Lviv (fund 152), the Appeal Court in

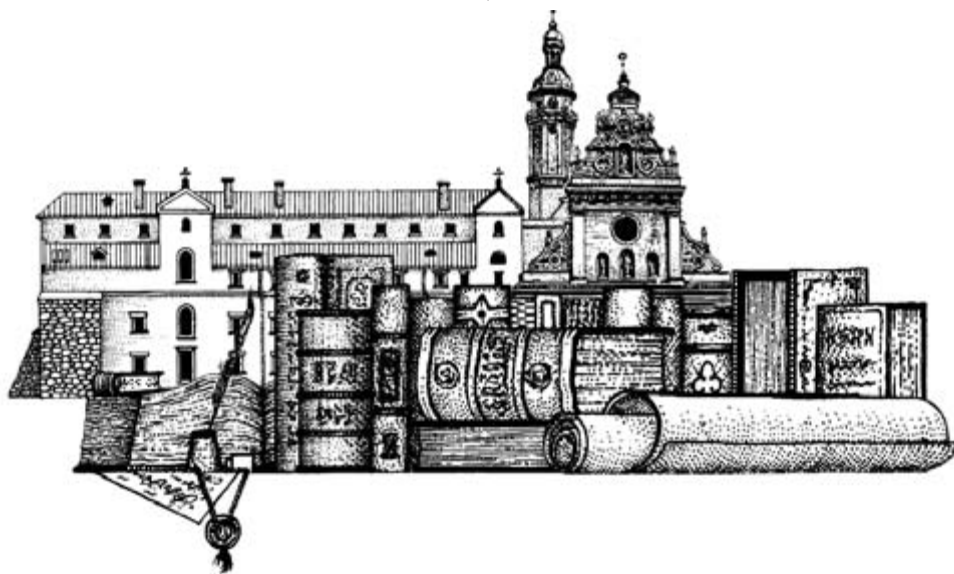


Lviv (fund 156), the State Prosecuting Magistracy in Lviv (fund 458), the Prosecuting Magistracies Appeal Court in Lviv (fund 205), the Lviv Division of General Prosecuting Magistracies of Poland in Lviv (fund 158). Revolutionary events in Galicia between the years 1848–1851 are revealed in the unique collections of documents from the Main Ruska Rada (Supreme Ruthenian Council) in Lviv (fund 180). Documents about the period of liberation struggles in Ukraine are found in the collection of documents concerning the activities of the governments and armies of the UPR and the WUPR (fund 581), in the fund of the Ukrainian Sich Rebel Legion (fund 353), in the stanitsas of interned armies of the UPR in Lancut (fund 753) and Kalush (fund 673), and in personal funds of state, political, and army workers of Ukraine.

A large amount of information is documented in numerous funds of cultural-educational institutions, organizations, and associations of various historical periods: the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society (fund 309), the “Prosvita” society (fund 348), “Ridna Shkola” (fund 206), “Galician-Ruthenian Matytsia” (fund 148),

and “Ukrainska Besida” (fund 514). There are many funds in the Archives about Ukrainian, Polish, Jewish, Armenian, and German associations and organizations – including women, student, and cultural-recreational associations – which attest to the long history of coexistence among various national cultures in Galicia.

Archival premises in Bernardyn Monastery



The Central State CinePhotoPhono Archives of Ukraine named after G. Pshenychnyi



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Historical Background

For the first time the issue of cine-photo documents preservation was raised in Ukraine early in the 1930s. Inclusion of Ukrainian cine and photo documents of history-making value into the National Archival Fund as well as creation of the All-Ukrainian Central Photo Archives in Kyiv was provided by the Regulations “On the Unified State Archival Fund of the Ukrainian SSR” (1930) and the Regulations “On Central Department for Archives, Local Archival Bodies and Institutions under the Department for Archives and Local Bodies” (1932).

Within the pre-war period the Archives was located on the territory of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (Museum area, Building 26) occupying some rooms, photo documents depository and a photo laboratory.

Originally the Archives was formed through acquisition of photo documents. The first cine documents were registered in 1940. By January, 1, 1941 105 330 photo negatives, 9 655 photo positives and 50 430 m of film were reported to be put under archival control.

When the War between the Nazi Germany and the USSR broke out archival records were not evacuated. The majority of photo documents were transferred to the Propaganda Department (Prorizna Str., 17) under the Headquarters of

*Phono-
documents
of the Archives.
2012*



A. Rozenberg by the Main Working Group in Ukraine; some photo documents (241 units) were passed over to the Museum-Archives of Transition Period at the Kyiv City Administration. Later a certain amount of photo documents remaining at the Archives repository was wrecked as a consequence of the explosions at Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra. In September – October, 1943, archival documents were removed out of Ukraine.

After liberation of Kyiv, according to the Order of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR from December, 1, 1943 No 021, the Central State Archives of PhotoPhonoCine Documents of Ukrainian SSR was reorganized. G. Pshenychnyi was appointed the Director; he headed the Archives for 35 years. In 1953–1992 it became the Central State Archives of CinePhotoPhono Documents of the Ukrainian SSR. Since July, 1992 it is the Central State CinePhotoPhono Archives of Ukraine (the CSCPPA of Ukraine). In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from December 28, 1998 No 2088 the CSCPPA of Ukraine

was named after G. Pshenychnyi.

At all the CSCPPA development stages formation of archival documents base was one of the priorities.

In 1943 the Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR passed the CSCPPA photo documents of Anti-religious Museum as well as of the Kyiv Opera and Ballet Theatre Archives. In 1946–1947 50 000 photo documents were returned to the CSCPPA from Dresden (Germany) and 17 190 photo documents from Vienna (Austria). In 1997 the Federal Archives of Germany (Koblenz) passed the CSCPPA 3 278 copies of photo positives removed from Ukraine.



*Shelving with
cine documents
in one of the
boxes of cine
repository of the
Archives. 2012*

During the post-war period regional cine distribution departments passed the CSCPPA German and Rumanian propagandistic documentaries and newsreels; in 1948 the CSCPPA received 126 working copies of “Radianska Ukraina” newsreel and 1938–1941 Ukrki-nochronica documentaries from the USSR Central State Archives of CinePhotoPhono Documents (CSACPPD). In 1956 the CSACPPD of the USSR passed to the CSCPPA of Ukraine a number of the All-Ukrainian Photo Cine Department and Soyuzkinochronica 1923–1936 newsreels and films. The above documents were the core of the source base for the pre-war archives which in the course of time were supplemented with the copies of Ukrainian episodes of Soyuzkinochronica newsreels.

The gradual accumulation of cine documents required their storage and preservation issues to be solved. In view of it a new three-storey building was put into operation in Solo-



mianska Str., 24, on January, 1, 1975. New archives premises (about 3265 sq. m) cover the depositories of cine, photo and phono documents.

Total Volume of Funds

The CSCPPA funds contain about 470 000 units of cine, photo and phono documents displaying the national and world historic events from the mid – XX century up to date.

Description of Archival Holdings

More than 12 500 units of cine documents (1896–1999), among them: silent and sound documentaries, newsreels, cine and TV episodes. The earliest cine documents are presented

by fragmentary episodes on crowning of Nicolas II (1896), “The 200th Anniversary of Poltava Battle” (1900), “Flights of Aviator Utochkin in Kishinev” (1911), “Funeral of A. Tereshchenko” (1912).

Scientific Worker of the Department of Documents Information Use L. Petrenko (the third) demonstrates cine document on film editing table. 2012

Head of the Information Technologies Department L. Golenko (from the left) consulting Leading Scientific Worker of the Department of Documents Information Use T. Rzhondkovska concerning computer program for catalogs design. 2012



Building of the Central State CinePhotoPhono Archives of Ukraine named after G. Pshenychnyi. 2012



the memory of Stalin repressions victims, tragic fate of Ukrainian intelligentsia, 1986 Chernobyl disaster etc. The cine documents of independent Ukraine reflect the latest history of the State.

The CSCPPA funds also contain about 400 000 units of photo documents (1853–2004). The

Invaluable cine chronicles of Ukrainian life of 1920s – 1930s are the All-Ukrainian Photo Cine Department and Ukrkinochronica newsreels, documentaries of Kyiv Feature Films Studio, some Romanian and Czech films and episodes on the Transcarpathian Ukraine as a part of pre-war Czechoslovakia. World War II cine chronicles are presented, first and foremost, by the so-called “chronicles materials”, that is, shooting of Ukrainian cameramen; “Radian-ska Ukraina” newsreels (1943 – May, 1945); a number of films and the so-called “war trophies” newsreels.

earliest of them are: the copies of T. Shevchenko’s photo portraits, the events of Sevastopol defence during 1853–1856 the Crimean War, the photo album of Kyiv pictures (the second half of XIX century), the 1896 original glass negative with the image of a blast furnace construction at “Union” metallurgical plant in Makiyivka.

The dominant subject of the first postwar decade was reconstruction and further development of the national economy, science and culture.

The cine documents, such as numerous episodes and films, highlighted all stages of the Soviet society development, such as destalinization period, the so-called “thaw”, the mid – 1980s “glasnost and perestroika” period, “blank spots” of the Soviet history. A number of Ukrainian documentaries are devoted to



Leading Restorer of film materials of the sector of storing and stock-taking of video documents V. Kubrak during digitization of cine documents. 2012

The photo documents reflect the 1917–1921 liberation movement in Ukraine, setting the Soviet power, creation of the USSR, activities of public authorities, development of Ukrainian science and culture. More than 6 000 of photo documents highlight the events of World War II. Most of the photo documents depict Ukrainian history during the previous 50 years. Contemporary Ukraine is presented by the photo documents on the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine, the first Presidential elections, inauguration of L. Kravchuk, the first President of Ukraine, as well as political, public and economic life of the independent country.

About 59 000 units of phono documents (1900–2003) are preserved at the CSCPPA of Ukraine. Small but unique collection of records produced by “Zonophone Record” (“Grammophone Joint- Stock Company, Riga”), “Stella Record”, “Beka Record” and “Favourite Record” companies (Germany) in 1900–1914 is of immeasurable value.



During the 1970s – 1980s the CSCPPA records fund was filled up with new entries on a regular basis, mostly with “Melodiya” records. Of special value are the recordings of Ukrainian opera coryphees I. Patorzhynskiyi, V. Lytvynenko-Volgemut, I. Kozlovskiyi, Z. Haidai, M. Hryshko and others. The majority of phono documents are magnetic recordings of documentary character.

Since 1998 the CSCPPA of Ukraine has been acquiring video documents; their number amounting to 800 units (1994–2005). The very first entries

were as follows: “Visti Tyzhnia”, “Vikna”, “Pisliamova” TV-programmes. Like any other non-traditional data media, the video documents reflect many-sided social, economic and cultural life of Ukraine.

Leading Scientific Worker of the Department of Documents Safety Securing and Stocktaking V. Stadnyk during digitization of photo documents. 2012

Director of the Archives N. Topishko (from the left) and Director of the State Film Fund of Azerbaijan signing the Agreement on Cooperation in the Sphere of Cine Archival Affairs. 2010



The Central State Scientific-Technical Archives of Ukraine



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(to stations
“Radyanska”,
“Istorychnyi musei”)

Reading room M–Th 8am – 5pm;
F 8am – 3.45pm;
hours of operation:

Director: Evgen Semenov

Historical Background

Interest in centralized preserving of historically significant scientific and technical publications (STP) goes back to the 1960s. Decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, from May, 21, 1964 No 431 “On centralized preserving of scientific-technical publications and organizing of their wide use” became a stimulus to solve this problem. The decision has charged the ministers and government departments to launch activities in delivering the scientific and technical publications developed by scientific-research, design and engineering organizations for state preserving.

The Central State Archives of Scientific-Technical Publications which shows historical stages in development of science, engineering and technology in Ukraine have been established in conformity with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, from December, 25, 1969 No 688. According to the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, from July, 21, 1992 No 415 and by the Order No 35 of the Main Archival Administration of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, from July, 31, 1992 the Archives name was changed

for the Central State Scientific-Technical Archives of Ukraine (the CSSTA of Ukraine).

Total Volume of Funds

245 funds, 572 225 units preserved.,

1 002 sets of scientific-technical publications (2 432 linear meters) from the years 1889–2010.

Description of Archival

Holdings

Scientific-technical publications that provide a retrospective review in history of development of science, engineering and technology in Ukraine give the contemporary researcher-expert a chance for fair historical assessment of standard level in technical development of industry in Ukraine. Most designs and engineering development preserved in the Archives have been awarded state and international prizes, diplomas and medals.

Capital construction projects of energy-power complex and heavy industry enterprises take a significant place among branches of industry which documents are preserved in the Archives.

Design documents of Dnipro hydroelectric power plant construction, though not numerous, have attracted considerable interest. Subsequent development of water resources in Ukraine is represented by projects of Kakhovka, Kremenchug, Kaniv and other hydroelectric power plants.

The Archives preserves the documents of the following vast

plants of heat power industry: Zaporizhzhya, Kurachiv, Myroniv, Predniprovia, Slovyansk state district thermoelectric plants. Nuclear power industry is represented in the Archives funds by the part of the projects of Kursk, Novovoronzh and Southern Ukraine nuclear power plants.

Issues of water resources usage in Ukraine and environment protection are covered by the Archives documents. Among the most interesting documents are as follows: projects of Institute “Ukrdiproprojekt” named after S. Dyuk such as “Problem of the great Dnipro” (1934–1971), water supply and sewerage systems in Donbas and Kharkiv rivers regulation etc.



Fund repository of the CSSTA of Ukraine

The archives of scientific-technical publications (STP) rather fully cover a matter of coal industry recovery.

The project in recovery of the coal-mine named after Gorkyi in Donbas in post-war years which is one of the oldest in Ukraine (1896) as well as the project of the biggest mine “Velykomostivska” in western coal basin may serve as an example. Among coal cutter-loaders we may draw attention to the coal-miner “Donbas” which was the most perfect among all world known coal cutter-loaders of this type at that time.

Mining equipment documents in the Soviet period hold the great interest: the first soviet dewatering pumps (1933–1941) which were as good as the best samples of these items abroad; the first home-produced centrifugal mine fans (1929–1937) which manufacture gave a chance to give up import. A project of man-riding cage exhibited in the Brussels World Fair (1958)

has an interesting technical conception; an integrated design in dust removal de-aeration of coal mines has got three prizes at the All-Union competitions.

Design documentation of the main types of steam locomotives and diesel locomotives has been submitted to the CSSTA of Ukraine by Luhansk’s diesel locomotives manufacturing factory which can form a true historical notion of steam and diesel locomotive manufacturing industry in Ukraine.

The following design publications demonstrate development of automobile transport in Ukraine. Lviv’s (LAZ-695), (LAZ-697), Kremenchug’s (KRAZ-257), (KRAZ-214), Zaporizhzhya’s “Kommunar” (ZAZ-956) automobile factories.

Important traffic routes cross Ukraine. Some design requirements and specifications are preserved in the Archives (Kharkiv-Kyiv, Kharkiv-Rostov, 1944–1945). Among the documents, in addition to the road

layouts, there are geodetic exploration and maps of deposits of local construction materials.

Among the documents showing development of water transport we must draw attention to the design of Odesa sea

Building facade of the CSSTA of Ukraine



port buildings, Mariupol ship-repairing and ship-building factories, Mariupol seaport, Odesa sea port, Kerch ferry and river passenger terminal in Kyiv.

Collection of design sets of motor-vessels, barges (1936–1954) is recognized by the experts as worthy of attention.

The start of development of a new branch of economy of Ukraine – pipeline transport – is connected with the construction of Dashava-Kyiv cross-country gas pipeline (1945). Since that time, Ukrainian experts have developed a lot of gas pipeline designs: Center Asia-Center; Urengoi- Pomary-Uzhgorod, Orenburg-West border and etc. These documents are important both from the view-point of engineering history and practical implementation.

Designs of petroleum and petroleum product pipelines and oil handling terminals developed by the State Petroleum Pipeline Design Institute have been also given for state preservation among which is the design of “Druzhba” petroleum pipeline crossing the whole territory of Western Ukraine. Ferrous metallurgical works and basic (heavy) engineering plants lie at the basis of Ukraine economy. The Archives preserves 23 designs of metallurgical works, among them the giant factories of the national metallurgy industry like “Zaporizhstal”, “Kryvorizhstal” and “Azovstal”.



Powder metallurgy is represented by the design documents of the first specialized powder metallurgical work in Brovary, Ukraine. The Archives has documents of the first non-ferrous metallurgical plant – Zaporizhzhya integrated titanium – magnesium works (1933).

One of the most important industry in Ukraine – tractor industry – is fully represented by the Archives documents which in addition to production of machinery is specialized in the manufacture of the components: unified diesel engines (for tractors and self-propelled grain harvester (combine)); products of Ukraine assembly factories (units, parts of hydraulic system for tractors and combines) and the like. Since Kharkiv tractor plant came into service, the evolution of tractor engineering industry practically got under way.



Equipment
for secure
copy
making

with neighboring villages, restoration design of Archangel Michel Cathedral.

The fund of private origin which belonged to O. Beketov, academician of St. Peterburg Academy of Arts, Ukrainian Soviet architect, Professor, member of the USSR Academy of Architecture occupies a prominent place in the Archives. Other funds of private origin attract considerable interest: O. Zavarov, state prize-winner of Ukraine, People's Architect; B. Ostacshenko- Kudryavtzev, Doctor of Science (Physics and Mathematics), astrometrist and cartographer; Y. Krantzfeld, designer, inventor and production-rationalizer in the field of power-plant construction; I. Tryshevskiy, scientist in the field of rolling production; Y. Prokudin, one of the distinguished Ukrainian botanist, professor of Kharkiv State University and others.

Geography of industrial, engineering and architectural projects saved in the CSSTA of Ukraine is not limited to Ukraine, including 26 countries: Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Egypt, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Hungary, Uzbekistan etc.

The Archives documentary information is widely used to defend human rights, public social needs and requirements as well as to realize reconstruction, repair, restoration and renovation works etc.



Presentation of documentary and art exhibition "Khreschatyk – from the Reconstruction Project to the Present". Kharkiv. August, 2011

The documents are used by the Archives in media (articles, radio and television), in thematic exhibitions, during lectures for schoolchildren and students, guide tours, on academic conferences and other arrangements.



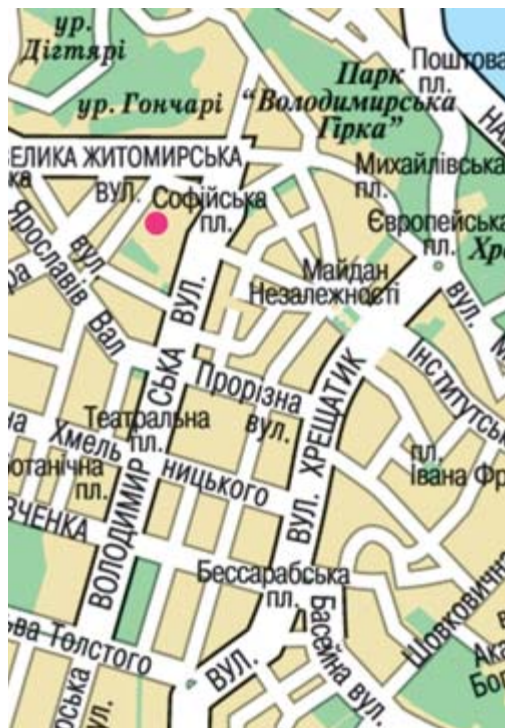
Workshop of professional development for specialists of state archives of the regions of Ukraine. September, 2011

The CSSTA of Ukraine attached to international relations: participates in international conferences and round tables, has Agreements on Cooperation with the Belarusian State Archives of Scientific and Technical Documentation (the Republic of Belarus) and the Russian State Archives of Scientific and Technical Documentation (the Russian Federation).



Equipment for secure copy making

The Central State Archives-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine



Address: 22-a, Volodymyrska Str.,
Kyiv, 01034
Tel.: +380 (44) 278-44-81
E-mail: archiv-muzey@ukr.net
Web: csam.archives.gov.ua

Transport: metro
(to station "Golden Gate");
trolleybus No16, 18
(to stop "Sofia Square")

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M-F 10am – 5pm

Director: Olena Kulchyi

Historical Background

The Central State Archives-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine (hereinafter – the CSAMLA of the Ukrainian SSR) was founded on May, 4, 1966 by the Decree No 357 adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR on proposal by the Archival Division under the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and creative unions of the republic. The Archives was opened on August, 1, 1967.

The CSAMLA of Ukraine is located on the premises of former Sofia seminary – a historical and cultural monument dating back to the second half of XVIII century (1763–1767) on the territory of the National Conservancy Sofia Kyivska.

In village Pluty located in Obukhiv District of Kyiv Region, a structural unit of the CSAMLA of Ukraine – Literary and Artistic Pluty – is functioning. Archival documents, memorial objects, and the library of playwright O. Korniychuk and his wife – writer V. Vasylevska, are preserved and exhibited here.

The current name – the Central State Archives-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine (the CSAMLA of Ukraine) was assigned to the Archives by the Decree No 415 of the Cabinet of Ministers of



Anatol Petrytskyi,
Costume design
for "Tsar Igor" for
the production
of Aleksander
Borodin's opera

Ukraine July, 21, 1992 and the Decree No 35 of the Main Archival Administration under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from July, 31, 1992.

Total Volume of Funds

1394 funds, 301943 stock units collected over period XVIII century – 2007. 18 875 stock units of photo documents collected between 1902 and 2007. 20 023 stock units of museum objects.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives-Museum contains funds of government institutions, creative unions and public organizations, including funds of institutions and companies that were in operation in the XIX and in the beginning of the XX centuries. Documents containing information on the State and development of the Ukrainian culture in 1920s and end of 1930s are preserved here.

Most of the funds of government institutions, creative unions and public organizations belonging to

the post-war period are the documents of the Committee of Taras Shevchenko National Awards of Ukraine; of the creative unions of architects, journalists, cinema makers, composers, writers, artists, actors etc. of Ukraine; of theaters, film studios, publishing houses etc.

The Archives-Museum preserves 17 collections: materials of the Ukrainian necropolis; folk songs dating back to years 1897–1919 collected by G. Yachnitskyi; documents of prominent Ukrainian theater and cinema actors; musical arts; fine arts objects from Ukrainian art exhibitions. Collection of book-plates collected by Oleksiyiv – 5146 stock units collected over period 1868–1985, works by approximately 500 artists. Unique collection of book graphics, which, among other, contains covers of the first Ukrainian literary and arts magazines, almanacs, and collections. Collection of documents of people of literature and art created in 1992 consists of the documents provided by archives of such institutions and agencies as



Anatol Petrytskyi,
Costume design
for the ballet
production, directed
by Mikhail Mordkin

*Memorial room
of the Ukrainian
composer Platon
Maiboroda*



*Memorial room
of the Ukrainian
writer and film
director Olexandr
Dovzhenko*



*Memorial room
of the Ukrainian
writer Yurii
Smolych*



*Former St. Sofia's
religious school*



the Prosecutor's Office, courts, and bodies of the KGB of USSR, mainly in copies. Until 2001, the Archives-Museum preserves a collection entitled "Materials of the West-European People of Literature and Arts of XVI–XIX centuries" (fund 441, 5 154 stock units). In 2001 according to the Decree No 1202 from September, 18 2001 of the Cabinet of Ministers "On withdrawal of documents from the National Archival Funds and transfer thereof to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany", 5 119 units from this collection were returned to the State Library in Berlin.

The CSAMLA of Ukraine is the biggest treasury in Ukraine containing literary and arts funds of personal origin. These are funds of writers, literary critics, translators, journalists, fine art experts, theater historians, opera singers and crooners, theater and cinema actors, circus actors, stage directors, artists, architects, sculptors, composers, musicians-performers, folklorists and other people of literature and arts.

The Archives-Museum is particularly proud of the autographs to Taras Shevchenko's poems "Thought" ("Duma"), "Dream" ("Son") and some other. The time period before the Revolution is represented by the documents of family archives of architects V. and O. Berretti; artists I. Yizhakevych, F. Krasytskyi, G. Diadchenko; composers K. Stetsenko, M. Tutkovskyi; the high priests of the Ukrainian theater M. Zankovetska, M. Kropyvnytskyi, S. Tobilevych and others.

Among the archival collections of later periods, the fund of a poet and academician P. Tychyna, is the most complete one both by scope and content. The documents of writers M. Bazhan, M. Rylskyi, V. Sosiura, P. Voronko, I. Senchenko are also of great interest.

The CSAMLA of Ukraine also preserves documents of personal funds of Ukrainian writers that were persecuted for political reasons: V. Bobrynskyi, M. Drai-Khmara, M. Zerov, G. Kosynka, Ye. Pluzhnyk and others.

The Archives-Museum has about thirty personal funds of cultural workers that went through the hell of Stalin's GULAGs: B. Antonenko-Davydovych, Ostap Vyshnia, V. Hzhyskyi, G. Kochur etc.

A significant group of funds are personal funds of the masters of sixties – V. Stus, I. Svitlychnyi, Ye. Sverstiuk, O. Zalyvakha, A. Horska and other.

Since the beginning of 1990s, the Archives-Museum has been actively collecting documents of the



Ivan Nechui-Levytsky. "Khmary" ("The Clouds"). 1919

people of literature and arts belonging to the Ukrainian Diaspora in Australia, Brazil, Canada, the USA, Germany and other countries of the world: I. Bagrianyi, V. Vovk, M. Hai, O. Hai-Holovko, I. Koshelivets, L. Morozova, D. Nytchenko, B. Podolianko, R. Rakhmanny, Yar Slavutych, G. Cherin etc.

The CSAMLA of Ukraine is different from other archives by its structure; it combines the functions of an archives and a museum, which promotes efficient use of the NAF of Ukraine.

Among the components of the exposition are memorial study rooms of the Ukrainian cultural workers of the XX century: poet A. Malyshko and composer P. Maiboroda; writers A. Holovko, I. Mykytenko, P. Panch, L. Pervomaisky, N. Rybak, Yu. Smolych, M. Stelmakh, Yu. Yanovsky; film director and writer O. Dovzhenko; artist M. Glushchenko. These are primarily room interiors that reflect the

Oleksandr Bohomazov.
"Molytva proty neba" ("Praying to the sky")



life and work of these people of arts. In the studies are displayed furniture, writing utensils, household objects, graphic arts pieces dating back to the end of XIX–XX centuries, as well as unique printed materials.

The CSAMLA of Ukraine has expositions devoted to the West-European music geniuses of XVI–XIX centuries – I. S. Bach and its sons, J. B. Lulli, G. F. Telemann, W. A. Mozart, L. V. Beethoven; to the writers of "Prague School" – Oleksandr Oles, Oleg Olzhych, Olena Teliha, Ye. Malaniuk, L. Mosendz; singer I. Kozlovskyi; writers – laureates of Shevchenko prize – O. Gonchar, P. Zahrebelnyi; film director and actor, founder of the Ukrainian theater of the XX century L. Kurbas; historian, publicist, public figure

V. Lypynskyi; artist L. Morozova; writer I. Vilde, and architecture-historian M. Tsapenko.

Over recent years, solid international expositions have been created on the bases of the Archives-Museum. They are devoted to the key events in lives of Ukrainian people, our State, and among their topics are as follows: the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian work emigration to Canada, Ukrainians in Russia, "Nashoho Tsvitu Po Vsiomu Svity" (Our blossom – all around the world), Ukrainian-German historical connections, the 50th anniversary of accession of the Crimea to the Ukrainian SSR, "Shchedryi Vechir – Dobryi Vechir", "Tuzla" – Ukrainian Land etc.

In order to ensure efficient search for archival documents, printed materials, and museum objects, scientific and reference aids have been established in the Archives-Museum, a system of catalogues is functioning, and information and search system, two databases of which (archives funds and institutions) contain information on the availability of documents for their further use in publications, radio- and TV-programmes and demonstration in exhibitions, has been automated.

There is a reading-room in the CSAMLA of Ukraine, which may be used by persons interested in archives documents.



Kostiantyn Piskorskyi.
"Ukraine"

The Central State Electronic Archives of Ukraine



Address: 24, Solomianska Str.,
Kyiv, 03110
Tel.: +380 (44) 273-32-98
Fax.: +380 (44) 273-32-97
E-mail: mail@tsdea.archives.gov.ua
Web: tsdea.archives.gov.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 3, 40
(to stop "Andrii Golovko Str.")

Reading room hours of operation: M – Th 8.15am – 5.00pm,
F 8.15am – 4pm

Director: Olena Us

Historical Background

Implementation of electronic records flow requires creation of the optimal conditions for the government storage of electronic records and information resources.

In connection with the above, the need in establishing the Central State Electronic Archives of Ukraine the (CSEAU) arose, which was founded on May, 12, 2007 as a single storage point of the electronic records of the National Archival Fund in Ukraine.

Centralized government storage of electronic records envisages a transfer of electronic records from institutions and agencies to state archives, their preservation, and subsequent transfer for permanent storage to the Central State Electronic Archives of Ukraine.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Central State Electronic Archives of Ukraine stores electronic records and information resources of the National Archival Fund, preserves records thereof, ensure their integrity, and creates conditions for their use.

The Archives preserves:

- electronic records of institutions and agencies transferred by state archives;

Archivists of the CSEAU at work: busy with maintenance operations



– electronic records and information resources of natural persons transferred either by state archives or their owners;

– electronic records of legal entities and natural persons received from abroad;

– filing records and archives information books (descriptions, catalogues, field guides etc).

The Archives regards formation and elaboration of the legal and normative framework on the issues of electronic records flow and electronic records and informa-

tion resources storage as its priority. Among its key achievements, the Concept of electronic records life-cycle planning that sets forth the life-cycle of an electronic record from the moment of its generation to permanent archival storage should be mentioned.

The Archives specialists are working to address complex issues associated with elaboration of the technologies for electronic records permanent storage and creation of the model of electronic records as a data object.

The Archives is presently interested in accumulating information resources, in particular, websites and databases, as well as records of prominent people. The Central

State Electronic Archives of Ukraine currently stores the collection of such web-sites, as “Presidential Election 2010”, “Local Elections in Ukraine 2010”, “2003–2010 web-archive of “Ukrinform” – Ukrainian National Information Agency”, “Chornobyl Disaster – 25 Years Later” etc.



Workshop staff of the Central State Electronic Archives of Ukraine

The Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica



Address: 3, Solomianska Str.,
Kyiv, 03110
Tel.: +380 (44) 520-05-17
Fax.: +380 (44) 520-05-17
E-mail: mail@tsdazu.gov.ua
Web: tsdazu.gov.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 3, 40
(to stop "Solomianska Str.")

Reading room M-Th 9am – 5pm,
F 9am – 4.30pm

hours of operation:

Director: Vladyslav Berkovskyi,
PhD (History)

Historical Background

The question about organization of preservation of documents, which are historical and cultural heritage of foreign Ukrainians, arose after declaration of Independence of Ukraine, when owing to deideologization of social and political life, open foreign policy of the State appeared more options for direct contacts with representatives of Diaspora. The Decree of the President of Ukraine from October, 13, 2006 No 875/2006 "On national concept of cooperation with foreign Ukrainians" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from July, 26, 2006 No 1034 "On ratification of the state programme for cooperation with foreign Ukrainians for the period up to 2012" was the background for solution of the problem.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from May, 12, 2007 No 279-r. "On Creation of the Central State Electronic Archives of Ukraine and the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica" the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica (CSAFU) was created. Nowadays this is one of the main archival repositories of the State that contains documents about different aspects of life and activity of foreign Ukrainians, enables modern investigator and average

citizen to get information and to learn more about the achievements of Ukrainian Diaspora, which is one of the most numerous national Diasporas in different countries of the world. A considerable part of archival documents is almost unknown among domestic scientific circles.

The CSAFU is not only a specific central state archival institution, but also a leading scientific centre, which carries out work aimed at creation of a register “Foreign institutions, which contain foreign Ucrainica”, publishes “The Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica Herald” dedicated to the history of Ukrainian Diaspora and problems of archival Ucrainica. The photo-documentary perma-

nent exhibitions and exhibitions on-line are carried out on the basis of the Archives.

The Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica actively collaborates with state, scientific and public organizations. Partners of the Archives are the Directorate General for Matters of Ukrainians Living Abroad and Cultural-Humanitarian Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the Oleh Olzhych Foundation (Ukraine), the Shevchenko Library and Archives of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain, the Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland (the USA), the Society for Culture and Enlightenment “Ukrainian Family” (the Russian Federation) etc.

Total Volume of Funds

33 funds, 2 464 storage units for the time period from 1554 up to 2010;

4 librarian funds for the time period from 1870 up to 2011 (5 604 storage units of the book fund, 29 942 storage units of magazines and newspapers);

205 storage units of museum objects.

Description of Archival Holdings

Documents of the Archives reflect history of economic, political and cultural development of foreign Ukrainians; give us an opportunity to study the phenomenon

One of the CSAFU repositories. 2012



of Ukrainian Diaspora as a unique peculiarity of culture and history of Ukraine.

Documents of so-called Preshov collection (18 funds) occupy a significant place among the Archives funds. Documents of the collection ascertain life and activity of such representatives of Ukrainian emigration in Czechoslovakia as: linguist Agenor Artymovych, scientist Ivan Gorbachevskiy, poet and writer Vasyl Grendzhadonskyi, bibliographer Petro Zlenko, stage director Mykola Milenko etc.

Collections of documents of such Ukrainian emigrant organizations as Ukrainian High Pedagogical Institute M. Dragomanov in Prague, Ukrainian Free University, Ukrainian Economic Academy, Ukrainian People's Theatre, Ukrainian Reformatted Real Gymnasium in the CSR and others deserve attention. It also should be mentioned that the Archives collection contains valuable cartographic and deltiology documents of the XIX–XX centuries, registers of births of Greek-Catholic parishes of Preshov Region from 1779 to 1885.

Collection of old-printings, rare books and manuscripts of the XVI – beginning of XX centuries, gathered by Ukrainian Diaspora in Slovakia, is the most precious pearl of the Archives. The collection in-



Old printings, rare books and manuscripts of the XVI – beginning of the XX centuries gathered by representatives of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Slovakia

cludes such significant editions as: theological work of Johann Eck “Homiliarum doctissimi viri D. Iohannis Eckii...” (1554), treatise of Rodolphus Agricola “Phrisii de inventione dialectica libri omnes” (1570), Octoechos (liturgy) and Triod Tsvitna (Flowery Triodion) (1640–1667, Mykhailo Slyozka printing house) and others. Documents which reflect activity of Ukrainian deputies at the parliament of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (interpellations and journals) are of particular interest for researchers.

Archival documents of the Ukrainian Orthodox Brotherhood of Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivskiy in exile (USA) are highly informational. This fund contains documents of personal origin of such

*Ukrainian
emigration
periodicals of the
interwar period*



emigrant religious figures as protodeacon Vasyl Potiyenko, Bishop Stepan Bilyak and also documents of the Ukrainian Orthodox Brotherhood of Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivskiy in exile.

The CSAFU is actively replenished with documents of literature and art workers of Ukrainian Diaspora from different countries of the world: Hanna Cherin (USA), Natalia Zamoulko-Dubouchet (France), Oleksandra Shchur (Hungary), Oleksandr Deko (Israel), Ihor Bir and Mariya Voloshyna (Russia), and also documents of scientists, social and political figures: Polykarp Herasymenko (USA), Oleg Lashchenko (USA), Natalia Pazunyak (USA), Ilko Borshchak (France), Arcadii Zhukovskiy (France), Sophia and Andrii Melnyk (Luxemburg), the wife of Yevhen Konovalts – Olha (Germany) etc.

The Archives possesses funds of modern Ukrainian organizations created with the assistance of foreign Ukrainians: the League of Ukrainian Patrons, the Ukrainian division of the International Cultural and Educational Association.

A significant amount of documents refers to such leading organizations in exile as the State Centre of the Ukrainian People's Republic in exile, the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Provid (leadership council) of Ukrainian Nationalists, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian National Union in Canada, the Central Representation of the Ukrainian emigration in Germany, the Central Union of Ukrainian Students etc.

The Archives distinguishing feature is that it has both librarian

and museum funds. The museum fund contains personal things of religious figures, decorations, originals of signets and stamps of different emigrant institutions including the League of Nations in East Europe, the Ukrainian Academic Committee in Prague, the Ukrainian Drama School in Prague etc.

The uniqueness of printing clichés consists in the fact that most of them were used as illustrations for the book “Ukrainian emigration. Cultural work of Ukrainian emigration 1919–1939” by Symon Narizhnyi.

Archival librarian fund contains valuable editions which were published abroad in such publishing houses as “Hoverla” (New York), “Molode Zhytya” (Augsburg), “Ukrainske Slovo” (Regensburg), the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada etc. The Archives library has fiction with autographs of such authors as: Rostyslav Bratunya, Oles Gonchar, Ivan Drach, Pavlo Zagrebelnyi etc.

The CSAFU preserves printed editions from personal libraries of famous representatives of Ukrainian Diaspora: historian, public and political figure Arcadii Zhukovskyyi, writer and editor Lesya Khraplyva-Shchur. An enormous amount of information

about life and activity of foreign Ukrainians is contained in periodical and non-periodical editions which were published in Ukraine and behind its boundaries: Austria, Canada, Germany, Poland, the USA, France and Czechoslovakia, in particular magazines “Vyzvolnyi Shlyakh”, “Rozbudova derzhavy”, “Samostiina Ukraina”, newspapers “Holos Taboru”, “Krakivski Visti”, “Ukrayiiiskyi Sokil” and many others.

The Archives is being constantly replenished with new incomings which enrich the National Archival Fund and give us a complete notion of Ukrainians’ contribution to international historical and cultural process.



Ukrainian military decorations, signets and stamps of emigrant institutions which the CSAFU stores

НОВЫЙ
СИНОПСИСЪ
ИЛИ
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНІЕ
ПРОЕЗЖОЖДЕНІИ
АВЕРОССІЙСКАГО НАРОДА.

ДѢЙСТВОВАНІИ ВЪСРОССІЙСКИХЪ ГОСУДАРСТВЪ
ВЪ НОВЫХЪ ГОРОДАХЪ, КАКЪ ВЪ ВЛАДИМИРѢ, И
МОСКВѢ,
ДРОБНЫМЪ ПОВѢЩЕВАНІЕМЪ, ПОРАЖЕ-
НІИ ТУРАКСКИХЪ ВОЙСКЪ ПОД
МАМАЕМЪ, ОУМЪ АНДРЕИ ИОАННОВИЧА
КНЯЗЯ МОСКОВСКАГО, И О ПОСЛАД-
КѢ ПО НЕМЪ ВЕЛИКИХЪ КНЯЗЕЙ
ДО ИСТУПЛЕНІИ НА ПРЕСЛАВЪ ГО-
СПОДИНА ПЕТРА ВЕЛИКАГО, ИЗЪ
ПОИСТОВИШАСЯ СЕБѢ СОБРАННОЕ И
ДОПОЛНЕННОЕ
КОМЪ ПЕТРОМЪ ЗАХАРЬИНЫМЪ.

НИКОЛАЕВЪ,
ОДЕССКОЙ АДМИРАЛТЕЙСКОЙ ТИПОГРАФІИ
1798 ГОДА.

ТАВРИДА,
ИЛИ
МОЙ ЛѢТНІЙ ДЕНЬ
ВЪ ТАВРИЧЕСКОМЪ ХЕРСОНИСѢ.

Сочиненно
Капитаномъ
Бобровымъ

НИКОЛАЕВЪ,
ОДЕССКОЙ АДМИРАЛТЕЙСКОЙ ТИПОГРА-
ФІИ
1798 ГОДА.

Old printed books in library
of the Mykolayiv region State
Archive

The State Archives of Region

The State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
The State Archives of Vinnytsia Region
The State Archives of Volyn Region
The State Archives of Dnipropetrovsk Region
The State Archives of Donetsk Region
The State Archives of Zhytomyr Region
The State Archives of Transcarpathian Region
The State Archives of Zaporizhzhya Region
The State Archives of Ivano-Frankivsk Region
The State Archives of Kyiv Region
The State Archives of Kirovograd Region
The State Archives of Lugansk Region
The State Archives of Lviv Region
The State Archives of Mykolaiv Region
The State Archives of Odesa Region
The State Archives of Poltava Region
The State Archives of Rivne Region
The State Archives of Sumy Region
The State Archives of Ternopil Region
The State Archives of Kharkiv Region
The State Archives of Kherson Region
The State Archives of Khmelnytskyi Region
The State Archives of Cherkasy Region
The State Archives of Chernivtsi Region
The State Archives of Chernigiv Region
The State Archives in the City of Kyiv
The State Archives in the City of Sevastopol

The State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea



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1a, Pavlenko Str.,
Simferopol, 95050 (building 2)
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Fax: +380 (652) 22-82-61
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Web: daark.org.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 5/7, 6, 13, 14
(to stop "Moskovska ploshcha"),
trolleybus No 5/7, 6
(to stop "Medinstytut")

Reading room hours of operation:
M–Th 9.30am – 4pm
F 9.30am – 1pm

Director: Oleh Lobov

Historical Background

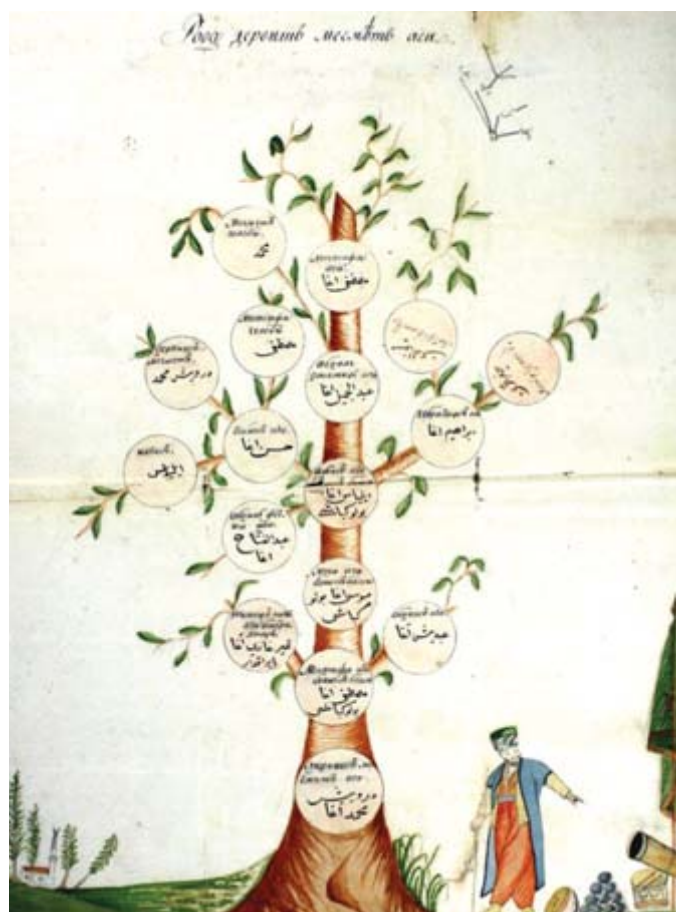
The importance of archival institutions is clearly growing. Public attention to the archival documents based on many changes in state and society in recent years that have provided an opportunity to look back the past and give an objective assessment of facts and events that are reflected in the annals of the archives. The State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea counts its history by the decision of the Commissioner of Education of the Crimean Soviet Socialist Republic on May, 22, 1919 on the organization of the Crimean Central Archives (Krimtsentrarhiv). On June, 27, 1919 to November 1920 the Archives has been teaching and supporting the establishment of Tavryda University. The Archives includes documentaries archives of Tavryda provincial offices, created on February, 28, 1791, collected documentary materials of former provincial agencies. In November, 1920 according to the decision of the Department of Education of the Crimean Revolutionary Committee Krimtsentrarhiv was restored. Since June, 1921 Krimtsentrarhiv became subordinate to the Crimean Regional Archival Department under the

People's Commissariat of Education of the Crimean Autonomous Republic. On March, 18, 1922 the archival department and the archives were directly subordinate to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, from January, 10, 1926 – the Central Executive Committee of the Crimean Autonomous Republic. On April, 21, 1926 the Central Executive Committee of the Crimean Autonomous Republic approved the "Regulations on the Crimean Central Archival Administration", by which the Crimean Archives has been divided into the Historical Archives and the Archives of the October Revolution.

On February, 4, 1939 Archive was subordinated to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Crimean Autonomous Republic. According to the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR from March, 29, 1941 and Circular of the Main Archival Department of the USSR People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs on April, 7, 1941 the Historical Archives and the Archives of the October Revolution were united in a single Central State Archives

of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, which became the subject of the National State Archives of the People's Commissariat of Internal Ministers of the Crimean Autonomous Republic.

According to the directive of the USSR People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs on June, 30, 1941 the secret documents of the Archives, the current office of the Supreme Council and the Council of People's Commissars of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, as well as the Archives of the Crimean Regional Committee of the CPSU (B) during the war were evacuated to Tyumen, Omsk Region, and were returned in 1945. The bulk of the archival documents remained in the occu-



Genealogical tree of Lieutenant Mustafa Aga Machinskyi

*Documents
from the funds
of the State
Archives in the
Autonomous
Republic of
Crimea*



pied territories. During the Nazi occupation of 1941–1944 years in Simferopol there were the Central and the Historical Archives subordinated to the cultural department of city department.

The Central State Archives of the Crimean Autonomous Republic of the Republican State Archives of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Crimean Autonomous Republic resumed its activities in the territory of the Crimea in April, 1944 after the liberation from Nazi occupation

In June, 1945 because of the liquidation of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and formation of the Crimean region, the Central Archives was renamed into the State Archives of the Crimean Region of the Office of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the RSFSR on the Crimean Region.

In February, 1954 the Crimean Region became a part of the UkSSR. The Archives was renamed into the State Archives

of the Crimean Region of the Archival Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Crimean Region. According to the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on October, 4, 1958 "The system of state archives of the Soviet Union", the State

Archives of the Crimean Region was renamed into the Crimean Regional State Archives.

On July, 2, 1960 the Archives were subordinated to the Executive Committee of the Crimean Regional Council of People's Deputies.

According to the Order of the State Archival Department at the Council of Ministers on August, 7, 1980 No 67 and the Order of the Archival Division of the Executive Committee of the Crimean Regional Council of People's Deputies on August, 15, 1980 No 42 the Crimean Regional State Archives was renamed into the State Archives of the Crimean Region.

In connection with the reorganization of the executive power in 1988 and the elimination of archival departments of regional executive committees, the Archival management business in the area has moved to the State Archives. Since November, 22, 1988 the Archives directly subordinated to the Executive Committee

of the Crimean Regional Council of People's Deputies, and was renamed into the State Archives of the Crimean Region at the Executive Committee of the Crimean Regional Council of People's Deputies.

With the restoration in February, 1991 the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on March, 22, 1991 the Archives was renamed to the Central State Archives (Central State Archives of the Crimea), the Council of Ministers of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, and on August, 20, 1991 – the Council of Ministers of the ARC. Based on the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on October, 1, 1991 “On the transfer of the Archives of the Crimean Republic Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the Central Archives of the Council of Ministers of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic” archival collections, building, production equipment and the staff of the Archives of the Crimean Revolutionary Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine were transferred to CDA Crimea.

According to the order of the Main Archival Administration of Ukraine as of January, 6, 1995 No 3 “On the renaming of the



Central Archives of the Republic of the Crimea”, from January, 6, 1995 the Archives was renamed into the State Archives under the Government of the Crimea, from April, 9, 1996 – the State Archives under the Government of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, from October, 13, 1997 – the State Archives of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On National Archival Fund and Archival Institutions” of December, 13, 2001 No 2888–III and the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea on May, 22, 2002 No 150 “On measures to implement the resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Autonomous Republic of the Crimea” The Council of Ministers of the ARC approved the Regulations of the State Archives in the Autono-

Exhibition of documents



Work in the reading-room

mous Republic of the Crimea. This archive is the name so far.

Total Volume of Funds

By the time of 2012, there were 6 996 funds, 1 426 260 units of storing paper documents, 4 573 units of account of film documents, 37 774 units of account of documentary photographs, 169 units of account of video documents, 597 units of account of audio documents at the State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives also consist of documentary materials from the time of joining the Crimea to Russia (1783) till the present time. The earliest document are dating the XVI century, and preserved in the funds of the Commission, established to parse disputes over lands and to determine the duties of the Tawryda province of noble

deputies meeting at the Crimean peninsula. They represent the labels of the Crimean Khans and Turkish Sultans Fermanaghes, confirming the property and estate rights of Crimean-Tatar aristocracy.

In a personal fund of the Popovs there are documents for the earlier period (1653–1920) – decrees, orders of Catherine II, the correspondence

about diplomatic relations with the Crimea and Turkey, reports about the battles (1771–1773).

There are 170 labels and 64 Fermanaghes of the Crimean Khans in the State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea. The earliest of them are: Sahib Giray's labels (1547–1549), Muhamet Giray's labels (1578) and also Sultan Murad's III (1582) and Mehmed's IV (1671) Fermanagh.

Period up to 1917 presented by funds of Tawryda regional and provincial government, the Office of the Governor of Tawryda, Theodosia and Kerch-Yenikalskyi mayors, town councils, managements, district and village administrations, police and judicial authorities, prosecutors and notaries; of birth and county offices, military and administrative and military institutions, tax, credit and customs agen-

cies, institutions of the Ministry of the State, agriculture and forestry, transport and communications, building organizations and industrial enterprises, educational authorities, scientific and cultural institutions and organizations, institutions of spiritual authority. They reflect the political, economic and



cultural life of Tawryda Region and province, the stages of development of cities and villages, the administrative and territorial changes in the composition and movement of population, the establishment of foreign colonies in the Crimea by immigrants from other countries and the consolidation of the two plots of land, distribution of land to Russian nobility, development and construction of the Southern coast, the construction of factories, the development of cat fisheries, and fisheries, horticulture, viticulture and winemaking, the events of the Crimean War (1853–1856), carrying the bourgeois reforms, opening schools, gymnasiums professional schools, medical institutions, activities in the field of historical and cultural heritage. The period of the October Revolution and the Civil War (1917–1920) was reflected in the collec-

tions of institutions of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tawryda, the first and the second Crimean regional government, the Crimean Soviet Socialist Republic in Chief of the Armed Forces in the South of Russia. The bulk of the archival documents are the funds of the period of 1921–2007. Creation and the ruling of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1921–1941, reconstruction and development of the national economy, cultural and nation-building are covered in documents of the Crimean, county, city, district revolutionary committees of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, the Supreme Council of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, People's Commissars, county, city, district and village executive committees, Soviets of

Documents from the funds of the State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Deputies, consignment organizations. They have a free performance and the five-year plans for the development of the national economy and culture of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, reviews by industry and construction, information on the study of the productive forces of the peninsula and the development of mineral resources, land use and building collective farms, conversion of All-Union health resort in the Crimea, information on the deployment of the school chain, the cultural and educational establishments, the cases of deprivation of voting rights and dispossession. The events of the Great Patriotic War (1941–1945) were recorded in

the funds of the Crimean Republican Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Sevastopol City Committee of Defence, the Crimean Staff of the Partisan Movement, the Crimean Commission on the history of the Great Patriotic War, the Crimean republican emergency commission on investigation of the atrocities the Nazis, Kerch and Theodosia Town Councils, rural communities and the public estates. The deportation from the Crimea in 1944 of the Crimean-Tatars, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, represented by acts with the admission of the property by the special settlers and generalizing the data on his account.

A special set of documents are personal and family archives: autographs and photographs of the members of Romanov's royal family from Livadia archives, Karamzin-Mitser'sky's correspondence (including the autograph of a prominent Russian historian and writer N. Karamzin), official and personal documents of Vorontsov-Dashkov, Kleinmichel. The Popov's fund

The State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea



contains letters and dispatches of duke G. Potemkin about the settlement of the Crimea, Sevastopol building, information about the status of Tawryda, autographs of senator and poet Derzhavin, inventor Kulibin, naval commander Ushakov.

Personal archives of Professor A. Golubev and his wife, the first Russian woman – doctor of medicine N. Suslova, first director of the Nikita Botanical Garden K. Steven, physician F. Milgauzen, historian I. Linnichenko are interesting for researches. Among the personal funds of the origin of the Soviet period, the documents of doctor of geological sciences L. Kozin, philologist and orientalist V. Filippenko, local historian, a member of the Union of Artists of the USSR A. Polkanov, archaeologist N. Ernst deserve the attention.

Scientific and technical documentation is concentrated in the funds of Tawryda provincial drafting room, Building commission for the construction of urban theatre and apartment building of the Tawryda province of noble deputies meeting, the Theodosia's city port management, heads of sections of the Crimean distance highway, Livadia-Massandra specific control in the Crimea, the Committee on the planning of resorts in the Crimea, the Crimean branch of the design of housing and civil engineering “Krymgrazhdanproekt” Ukrainian state Institute

from orchards and vineyards “Ukrqiprosad”, the main research and design institute “Krymniiproekt”. They represent projects of land building and land use, building cities of the Southern coast of the Crimea, plans and drawings of individual objects.

In recent years the substantial increasing of the State Archives in the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea was replenished with 45,473 filtrated cases of the former “osterbaytery” – citizens, stolen in 1942–1944 from the Crimea to work in Germany, and 11,522 cases of citizens who had been repressed in the 1920s–1950s and rehabilitated in the prescribed manner, transferred from the General Directorate of Security Service of Ukraine in the Crimea.

In the Archives there are concentrated film-photo-audio-video materials, which reflect the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the Crimea in the newsreels and popular scientific television magazine, TV programs, sound recordings of the State Television and Radio Company of the Crimea, in the photo documents, received mainly from the editors of the Crimean newspapers, sent from agencies, enterprises sated up by an archive specialists. The Archives preserves the records of all-union song contests and festivals, parades amateur, music performed by soloists of the Crimean State Philharmonic.

The State Archives of Vinnytsia Region



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Web: davio.com.ua

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**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–F 9am – 5pm

Director: Yurii Legun
DSc (History)

Historical Background

In 1920 the Archival Section for Protection of Antiques, Nature and Arts Heritage was established in Vinnytsia as part of the Podillia Provincial Public Education Office. The same year the Podillia Regional Archives consisting of archival, library and bibliographic departments was established under it.

In September, 1920 the Podillia Provincial Archival Department was established under the Provincial Public Education Office, and the Podillia Regional Archives was disbanded.

In February, 1921 the Provincial Committee for the Protection of Antiquities, Nature and Art Heritage (Hubkopys) was organized under the Provincial Public Education Office; an archival section became a part of it. The Podillia Provincial Archival Department was dissolved.

In the spring, 1922 the Podillia Provincial Historical Archives for pre-revolutionary archival documents keeping was established in Vinnytsia. It contained materials of the Podillia and Kamianets-Podilsky archival departments. This was the beginning of the State Archives of Vinnytsia Region.

On July, 24, 1925 due to the liquidation of the guberniya of



Main building of the State Archives of Vinnytsia Region before renovation. 2010

Podillia the Provincial Archival Department ceased to exist, and its functions were transferred to the Provisional Archival Commission, which in turn transferred its documents to three district archival departments established at Vinnytsia, Mohyliv-Podilsky and Tulchyn. The Historical Archives was fully integrated into the Vinnytsia District Archival Department.

In 1930, the Vinnytsia District Archival Department was reorganized into the Vinnytsia Local Archival Department, and at the end of 1931 the Vinnytsia Local Archival Department was reorganized into the Vinnytsia State Historical Archives.

As soon as Vinnytsia Region was founded in February, 1932, the Archives was renamed to the Vinnytsia Regional Historical Archives responsible to the newly-established the Vinnytsia Regional Archival Department.

With the Nazi invasion, the Regional Archival Department

evacuated its secret funds. The rest of the archival funds were left on the occupied territory. The work of the Regional Historical Archives resumed under Ger-

man occupation on November, 1, 1941.

In 1944, the Archives resumed its activity and was renamed to the State Archives of Vinnytsia Region.

Since 1980 the Archives has been called the State Archives of Vinnytsia Region. In December, 1988 the Archival Department of the Regional Executive Committee was disbanded, and the Regional Archives became responsible for the administration of the Archives in the Region.

In 1991, in accordance to the Decree of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers dated August, 27, the former party archives of the Region were added to the State Archives of Vinnytsia Region.

Total Volume of Funds

5 617 funds (1 468 069 units of preservation (22 895 linear meters) for the years 1612–2011;

3 730 preservation units: scientific and technical documents for the years 1825–2002;

Assembly books of zemstvo courts of East Podillia. End of the XVIII – beginning of the XIX centuries



22 preservation units: documentary films for the years 1965–1994;

35 704 preservation units: documentary photographs for the years 1890–2010;

213 preservation units: audio-documents for the years 1961–1994.

Description of Archival Holdings

In the repositories of the Archives there are stocks of establishments, which have operated in the territory of Bratslavshchyna (East Podillia) since the eighties of the XVIII century. Documents representing the era of Rzeczpospolita are contained in the funds of the Commission on collection of the tenth grosz donation for troop maintenance in Bratslav district, in the funds of the Bratslav Magistrate and Director of Schools in Podillia Guberniya. A great deal of documents from that period appear in original form or as certified copies in the funds of the pidkomor-

sky (boundary) courts, boundary courts of appeal and zemstvo courts. The funds of the Litynsky Boundary Court of Appeal contain scripts from as far back as 1612 relating to the establishment of boundaries for villages of Diakivtsi, Zynovyntsi,

Kozhukhovo and others as well as certified copies and abstracts of the documents, dating as far back as 1442. These include certificates, purchase deeds, boundary-decrees, and bequests of Uniate and Moldovan church Metropolitans to priests for parishes.

The activity of educational institutions is widely reflected in funds of Director of Podillia province schools, including documents of Polish schools (1770s), Podillia gymnasium (1832–1846), Bar School at Uniate Church Monastery (1820s) and Haisyn-Bratslav district schools (1819–1821).

Among the funds of private origin from the pre-Soviet period are those of the magnate families: the Pototskys, the Hrokholskys, the Strohanovs, the Shcherbatovs. They mainly contain private letters, photos, partially – documents of legal and economic origin.

The Archives also contains birth registers from parishes of various denominations: Catholic (from 1773), Orthodox (from 1792), Judaic (from 1834), and Lutheran (from 1909).

The era of the Ukrainian National Rada and the Hetmanate is represented in the funds of the Podillian Provincial Commisar of the Provisional Government, the Podillian Provincial Starosta (headman), the Podillia Provincial Commissar, the volost (district) people's councils, the Board of the Podillian Railway – establishments and organizations which had existed since pre-revolutionary times. These funds contain information about the organizing of local representation within the Tsentralna Rada, the Hetmanate and the Direktorია.

In the funds of the Vinnytsia City Council there is information on the presence of the Direktorია and the Government of the Ukrainian People's Republic in Vinnytsia during February 1919, as well as the Chief Ataman of the Army of the Ukrainian People's Republic, S. Petliura, in April-May, 1920.

During World War II, Vinnytsia Region was a part of German and Rumanian occupied zones. Therefore, the Archives contains the funds of occupation provincial government organs, educational, judicial, and economic establishments. They also contain information about the struggle of the Ukrainian Rebellion Army (UPA) brigades, the activities of commu-

nist and nationalist underground organizations, about the economy and army provision, the accommodation of occupational troops, about prisoner-of-war camps, ghettos with lists of prisoners, and other material.

From 1993 to 1999, documents of investigations of rehabilitated citizens – victims of political repressions, filtration cases of former ostarbeiters and prisoners of the War – were transferred to the office of the Archives by the Regional Security Service of Ukraine. They cover the period from 1918 to the early 1980s.

Documents of the funds of the Communist Party and Komso-mol cover the period from 1919 (partially from 1917) to 1990. Particularly interesting are the



Illustration of Prus emblem in a dossier about the nobility origin of the Fastikovyi family. Beginning of the XIX century

funds of provinc, volost, district and region organizations of the Communist Party of Ukraine, containing the minutes of bureau meetings, plenary sessions, conferences; information of state tax inspectorate offices and police; and political and economic reviews of Podillia during the formative years of the Soviet period and its so-called Soviet modernization.

Funds and collections of private origin are also of great importance. Of special note is the fund of State Artist of the UkSSR, composer H. Davydovskyi (1866–1952), where the manuscripts of his compositions are preserved. Interesting materials relating to the history of the City of Vinnytsia at the beginning of the

XX century were collected by H. Bryling (1897–1980), former Director of the Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy. As well, a large deposit ethnographic material is located in the in funds of N. Prysiazhniuk and M. Rudenko.

A large body of information is contained within documentary photographs, which reflect events in public and political life, development of national economy, education, public health, and daily lifestyle of the population. One particular collection contains photos of settlements between the end of the XIX century to the end of the XX century. One can trace the development of town-planning in Vinnytsia Region by examining these photos.

*Building of the
State Archives of
Vinnytsia Region.
2010*



The State Archives of Volyn Region



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25-79-82, 25-75-33, 25-71-45
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Web: volyn.archives.gov.ua

Transport: The archives is situated
not far from railway
and bus stations

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–F 8am–5.15pm

Director: Volodymyr Hyka

Historical Background

The Archives was founded in December, 1939 under the name of the Volyn Regional Historical Archives in subordination of the Volyn Regional Archival Department of the Ukrainian People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. In 1941 it was given a new name – the State Archives of Volyn Region. During the years of Nazi occupation from June, 1941 it stops its work and resumes operation after liberation of the region in March, 1944. During this period archived funds diminished for 1163947 units. In post-war years the archival employees had conducted a great deal of work concerning systematization, scientific and technical documents processing, improvement of their storage conditions, information system creation. In 1958 the Archives gets the name of the Volyn Regional State Archives and (since 1960) submits to the Executive Committee of the Volyn Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies; from 1980 – the Volyn Region State Archives. From October, 5, 1988 because of the liquidation of archives department of the Volyn Regional Executive Committee, it carries out management of archives affairs in the Region and is a scientific and methodical centre. From 1997

Letter of Pope
Pie XI to canonic
capitula at the
cathedral in
Polotsk to the
titular bishop
Zenopolithanci
Stefan
Valchicevich
in the case
of Bishopal
operation out of
Rome. Rome.
July, 20, 1928



it is a structural subdivision of the Regional State Administration.

Total Volume of Funds

4 778 funds, 1 149 003 units (17 910 literature materials) from the XVI century till 2009;

690 units of scientific and technical documents for the period of 1945–1984;

3 units of film documents for the period of 1981–1982;

31 681 units of documentary photographs for the period of 1917–2010;

373 units of phono-documents for the period of 1945–2005;

8 units of video-documents for 1992, 1994, 1998, 2004, 2010.

Description of Archival

Holdings

In the Archives the separate documents of the XVI century are preserved: royal donatives' charters

and privileges, church metrical and marriage books and some documents from collection gathered by the Volyn Union of Sciences Friends.

The funds of the Russian Empire period (1796–1919) comprise documents of local state government bodies, city and district self-government (city councils and justices, land tenure commissions, area, district justices), judicial and police bodies (Lutsk area court, area courts).

The state of education is partly described in documents of Lutsk men's and women's high schools, Lutsk pro-gymnasium. History of religion and church establishments is characterized by the funds of Lutsk Uniate General Theological Consistory, Volodymyr-Volynskiy, Kovel, Lutsk ecclesiastic rules and dean's offices.

For the period of Volyn occupation by Poland (1921–1939) in the Archives the funds of Volyn province are preserved: local state administration bodies, the Civil Government of Volyn earths and Podilsk front, area village councils, Lutsk city government.

Development of industry, agriculture and forestry is described in the documents of Volyn regional land tenure and land ten-

ures funds, Directorate of the state forests of Lutsk City.

The financial state of Volyn Region is characterized by the documents of area treasuries, Volyn financial chamber, department of Polish state participating bank in Lutsk.

Activity of police bodies, court and offices of public prosecutor are represented in the documents of Volyn command of state police funds as well as Lutsk regional court, and Office of Public Prosecutor, prisons of Kovel and Lutsk.

Functioning of educational, cultural and training establishments and bodies is highlighted by the documents of curatorium of Volyn school district in Rivne, Kovel, Lutsk school inspectorates, Lutsk high schools among them – Lutsk Ukrainian high school named after Lesya Ukrainka. Documents (including declassified ones) of Volyn society of theatrical culture distribution funds, department of “Prosvita” society, Volyn Ukrainian association, Ukrainian parliamentary representation in Volyn Region, Lutsk Union of Orthodox faith adherents named after Petro Mohyla, represented struggle of Volyn people for their social



From the left to the right: director of the State Archives of Volyn Region Volodymyr Hyka, General consul of the Republic of Poland in Lutsk Wojtchek Ghalonzca, representative of Museum of Books and Printing in Ostrog Svitlana Pozihovska in the presentation of the catalogue “The old print of Rzeczpospolita of the XVII – XVIII centuries in Volyn library” in the reading-room of the State Archives of Volyn Region. December, 2006

and national liberation, for the maintenance of Ukrainian language, culture, faith, traditions etc. Unique are the data about cult buildings.

In the Archives there are partly preserved documents of inter-war period funds: district, regional commissariats, military and revolutionary commissars, district militia, Temporal Government of Lutsk in 1939.

Informative base of the Nazi occupation period of Volyn Region (1941–1944) is insignificant. Among the funds of this period there is declassified fund of the Volyn Ukrainian Nationalists Organization, the documents of which represent activity of the Ukrainian Nationalists Organization – the Ukrainian Rebellion Army in Volyn Region.

The most complete in the Archives are the documents of Soviet institutions, organizations, industrial enterprises, and financial bodies, educational establishments that resumed operation or were created in the post-war period.

Important documents, including those declassified, are in the funds of leading bodies in religious affairs. They contain information about temples, priests, important events in history of the Region.

The Archives preserves funds of personal origin, formed on the basis of documents concerning life, activity, works of the prominent people of Volyn Region – scientists, teachers, writers, journalists, artists, industrial and

The State Archives of Volyn Region. Building 2. Lutsk. 2007



agriculture workers. Here there are the evidences of holodomor in Ukraine (1932–1933), prisoners of the Stalin camps narratives, information about priests pursuing for their aspiring to claim the Ukrainian church, recollections of Volodymyr-Volynskyi district habitants about Ukrainian and Polish relations in 1939–1952.

Funds of the former Communist Party of Ukraine, the Volyn Regional Committee of Young Communist League of Ukraine (1939–1991) (city committees and district committees of the Party and Komsomol (1944–1991), as well as so-called filter affairs from the funds of the Security Management Department of Ukraine in Volyn Region concerning the citizens, taken out for the forced works in Hitler coalition countries (1942–1944), criminal cases of out-of-court bodies, rehabilitated citizens (1939–1992) have been transferred to the regional archives in 1991.

In the last years Archives was enlarged by the documents of first public, political formations of Volyn Region of the newest period of the state system of Ukraine formation, among them, society “Lev” (Lion), Volyn regional organization of “Narodnyi Rukh” of Ukraine for alteration, Volyn organization of the Ukrainian Democratic Party and others.

For implementation of social and legal certificates, the most of-

ten the funds of executive power bodies (area, city, district settlement and village councils) industrial enterprises, collective farms, justice administrations, regional executive committee, district committees and municipal committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Komsomol and trade unions are used.

Cine-documents of the Archives comprise the films about opening of the Memorial complex in the burned by the Nazi village of Korteshy, Ratno district, historical events in Volyn Region, as well as items about Ukrainian and Polish conflict in the late 40s of the XX century, celebration of 1000th anniversary of Volodymyr-Volynskyi and others. The Archives possesses rich collection of documentary photographs representing public and political, economic, cultural life of the region in different periods of history, among them the portraits of famous people, pictures of architectural, cult buildings, including the lost ones, obelisks, landscapes of the region cities and villages.

Phono-documents preserve the records of voices of peoples' deputies of Ukraine, Heroes of Socialist Labour, participants of the Great Patriotic War, members of the Communist Party of West Ukraine, the Communist League of Young People of West Ukraine, the Ukrainian Rebellion Army, soldiers-internationalists, witnesses of holodomor, prominent writers, and others.

The State Archives of Dnipropetrovsk Region



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to the Building 2:
tram No 1 (to stop
"Opera and Ballet Theatre")

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–Th 10am – 17pm

Director: Nina Kyrstruska

Historical Background

In the year 1920, the Katerynoslav Province Archives Committee affiliated with province department of public education was founded. At the beginning of 1922 it was terminated in connection with the Province Archives Board Foundation; in affiliation with the Province Archives Board on February, 1, 1922, the Katerynoslav Province Archives (known as the Katerynoslav Province Historic Archives since 1923) was established. On June, 10, 1925 the Province Archives Board ceased to exist; the functions were delegated to the Katerynoslav (Dnipropetrovsk since 1926) Region Archives Board. As the after-effect of district extension in 1926, the Dnipropetrovsk and Pavlograd Archives Boards merged into the Dnipropetrovsk Region Historic Archives.

On October, 1, 1931 the Dnipropetrovsk Local Archives Board was initiated in affiliation with and under supervision of the city council. After Dnipropetrovsk Region has been formed in 1932, the Archives named the State Archives of Dnipropetrovsk Region and came under supervision of the Dnipropetrovsk Region Archives Board. Within the time period of 1938–1959, the Dni-

propetrovsk Region Historic Archives was subordinated to the Archives Department of NKVD in Dnipropetrovsk Region. With the outbreak of World War II certain amount of documents and reference aids of the Archives were evacuated, out of those left behind on the occupied territory over 770 000 units for 1736–1941 period vanished. In 1943 after the liberation of Dnipropetrovsk land the Archives recommenced its work. In 1958 the Archives was renamed into the Dnipropetrovsk Region State Archives, and in 1980 into the State Archives of Dnipropetrovsk Region, and since 1992 it has been subordinated to the Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration.

Описание	Число	Значение
Хлопчатобумажные ткани	2216	2. 470 4
Лен	1970	2. 417 5
Кружева	126	2. 101
Шелк	2400	2. 427 4
Шерсть	225	2. 101
Итого	5870	
Хлопчатобумажные ткани	1985	2. 470 4
Лен	817	2. 417 5
Кружева	133	2. 101
Шелк	2272	2. 427 4
Шерсть	327	2. 101

The list of samples of textiles of Katerynoslav Fiscal Cloth Manufacture. 1792–1797

Total Volume of Funds

4 706 funds, 1 348 654 units for the last quarter of the XVIII century – 2011;

12 592 unites of scientific and technical records for 1932–1987;

57 unites of video documents for 1961–2009;

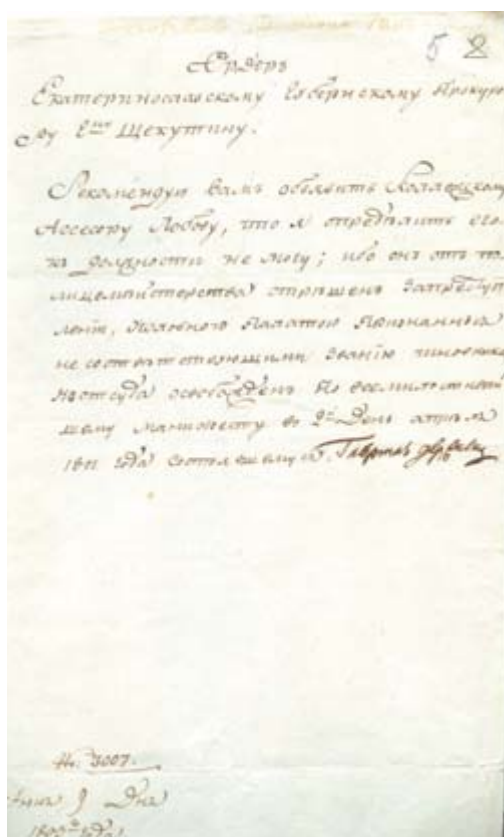
52 903 unites of photo documents for 1890–2008;

492 unites of audio documents for 1961–2009.

Description of Archival Holdings

The oldest manuscripts dating back to the XVIII century are preserved in the funds of the Katerynoslav Boundary Office, Fiscal Chamber and in the Chambers of Civil and Criminal Courts, Province Public Prosecutor, “Verkhnya Rozprava” of Katerynoslav Regency, “Verkhnii” and “Nizhnii” Zemstvo

Warrant of the Minister of Justice H. Derzhavin with his own signature. 1803



Plan of boundary survey by general-field marshal

K. Rozumovskyi in Katerynopol in Kostiantynivskyi District of Katerynoslav Region. 1788.

Boundary survey was carried out while distributing lands of Zaporizka Sich, terminated in 1775



Courts, Guardianship Office for Foreign Settlers in South Russia, Katerynoslav Fiscal Cloth Manufacture etc.

Records concerning religious institutions' activity and land-ownership, spiritual education, construction of churches and descriptions of church property are preserved in the funds of Katerynoslav Spiritual Consistory. The Katerynoslav Spiritual Administration, Katerynoslav Preobrazhenskyi Cathedral. The church metrical books collection of Katerynoslav province with the records of XVIII – XX centuries deserves special notice.

Records of local state governmental and administrative bodies comprise a significant part of XIX – early XX centuries funds.

The funds of the Soviet times contain documents of state governmental bodies.

The funds of establishments, organizations, enterprises of World War II period make up a separate set.

The Archives holds collections of records concerning economic, cultural, social and political life of Dnipropetrovsk Region (1923–1998), memories of the local residents regarding Famine of 1932–1933 in Ukraine, documents concerning wealthy peasants and their families facing deportations from Dnipropetrovsk Region, records about veterans of the Great Patriotic War and memories of those involved into Afghanistan War (1979–1989) etc. There are funds of personal origin with the documents belonging to the participants of revolutionary events in Katerynoslav province in 1905–1907 and 1917.

As far as scientific and technical documentation is concerned, the Archives preserves scientific research papers.

There are documents from the funds of province, district, region, municipal committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine and Komsomol, primary parties organizations along with Komsomol organizations which reveal the truth about altering numbers of party members, “purges”, repressions among communists in 30-40s of the XX century, about dissident partisan movement during the Great Patriotic War,

they draw the picture of young people involved into Komsomol construction work and exploration of virgin lands, tell about industry and transport functioning, collective farms and state farms in the Region.

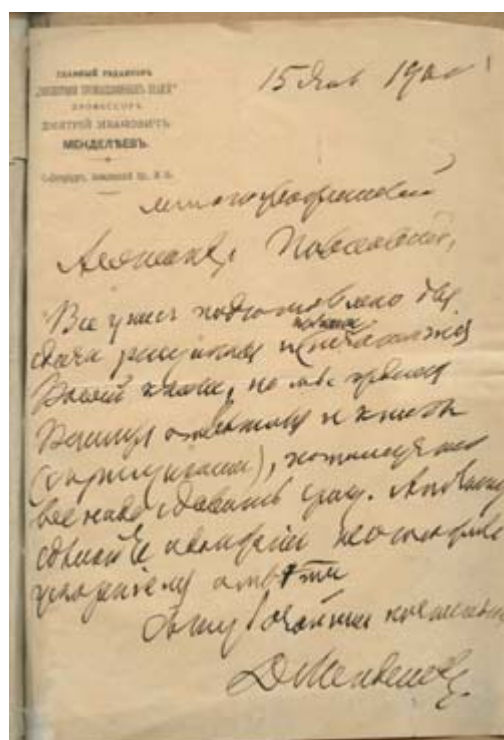
The following archival units were declassified and became available: photographs of members of the Social-Democratic and other parties, participants of anti-governmental riots and revolts, funds of separate establishments, organizations and enterprises operating on this territory in 1917–1941 (emergency commissions, military enlistment offices, departments of working-peasant militia and others) and during temporary Nazi occupation (editorials of district newspapers, the Dnipropetrovsk City Board, Ukrainian University, rural societies of consumers, public ownerships, district and rural boards, land societies), official newspapers distributed over the occupied territory (1941–1943), documents of the Committee on the damage accounts, inflicted by Nazi invaders together with their accomplices, documents of the repatriated citizens, correspondence and letters of the citizens held in Nazi captivity, funds of the authorized councils in religious cults affairs and Russian orthodox church (1944–1965) etc.

The Security Department Board of Ukraine in Dnipropetrovsk Region contributed to the filtered

cases on repatriated citizens as well as criminal cases of extrajudicial bodies on the former political prisoners, the Department of Internal Affairs in Dnipropetrovsk Region contributed judges of conviction in criminal cases of dispossession and registration cards on the deported wealthy peasants and their families.

The major part of citizens references to the Archives (over 98 %) concerns social and legal matters.

The bulk of inquiries (about 30 %) are meant to confirm dates of birth, marriage, divorce, death, nationality and religion. To answer the inquiries regarding former political prisoners, the Archives uses the registered criminal cases, preserved in the funds of the Security Department Board of Ukraine in Dnipropetrovsk Region, as well as funds of the Dnipropetrovsk Region Office of



The letter of the prominent chemist, editor-in-chief of the Industrial Knowledge Library D. Mendeleev with his own signature. January, 15, 1900



In the news agency "Bridge-Dnepr" (Dnipropetrovsk) held presentation of the collection of documents "The occupation regime in Dnipropetrovsk Region in chronological certificates of local authorities" with the participation of one of the authors, drafters of the publication, director of the State Archives of Dnipropetrovsk Region Nina Kystruska. May, 2010

Public Prosecutor, committees of controls for labourer and peasant inspections in the Region, regional, municipal and district levels, the Dnipropetrovsk Region Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, archive collection "Documentary materials on deported persons from Dnipropetrovsk Region, their families and special migrants".

The pre-revolution period comes to life in photo documents – reproductions of pictures originating from literature and exhibits of Dnipropetrovsk National Museum of History named after D. Yavornitskyi.

Video archives mirrors social and political life, overall growth

in industry, agriculture, building, education and culture in Dnipropetrovsk Region.

Among audio documents there are recordings of veterans memories, meetings with Heroes of the Soviet Union, reports about celebrations of the 200th years anniversary of the cities of Kryvyi Rig (1975) and Dnipropetrovsk (1976), dedicated to Dnipropetrovsk liquidators of Chernobyl disaster (1986), artistic records of folk artists performances, soloists of the Dnipropetrovsk Opera and Ballet Theatre, concerts of Symphonic orchestra of Region Philharmonic Society (1972), scenes featuring dramatic performances (1975–1989) etc.

The State Archives of Donetsk Region



Address: 12, Prospekt Lahutenka,
Donetsk, 83086
Tel/fax: +380 (62) 305-22-97
E-mail: donarc@ukrpost.ua
Web: dn.archives.gov.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 2
(to stop “Central Univermag”),
tram No 1
(to stop “Prospect Pratsi”)

Reading room M–Th 8 am–5 pm;
F 8am – 3.45pm
hours of operation:

Director: Nadiya Butsenko

Historical Background

The Donetsk Provincial Archival Department of the Donetsk Provincial Executive Committee Presidium was established according to the Decree of the People’s Commissariat Council of Ukraine of January, 3, 1922. The Donetsk Provincial Historical Archives was decided to be created in 1924.

The Donetsk Province as well as the archival institutions of the province was liquidated, and functions of the archives were passed to the Artemivsk, Stalin and Mariupol comprovincial archival departments in 1925.

The Regional Industry Historical Archives of Donbas was established in July, 1929. In September, 1930 the Artemivsk, Stalin and Mariupol Comprovincial Archival Departments were liquidated and instead of them the Local Archives Departments were created on October, 1, 1930. The Stalin Local Archives Division and the Regional Industry Historical Archives of Donbas were reorganised into the Stalin State Historical Archives in March 1932. The Artemivsk and Mariupol Local Archives Departments were reorganised into the State Historical Archives.

Donetsk Region was established in June 1932. The Historical Archives of Donetsk Region was created on the bases of the Stalin

Parish Chronicle of Bogoroditska Church in Dmytrievka village. Taganrog district. Don's Army Region. 1919



State Historical Archives on September, 29, 1932. The Donetsk Region was divided into Stalin and Lugansk Regions on June, 3, 1938. The Historical Archives

of Donetsk Region was renamed into the Historical Archives of Stalin Region.

Archival institutions came under the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in November, 1938. The Historical Archives of Stalin Region was renamed into the Archives of Stalin Region in the City of Stalino, the Artemivsk State Historical Archives – into the Archives of Stalin Region in the City of Artemivsk, and the Mariupol State Historical Archives – into the Archives of Stalin Region in the City of Mariupol according to the Decree of the Main Archival Administration under the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the UkSSR of November, 25, 1938.

Part of the archival funds was evacuated during World War II. Funds returned after evacuation from the Artemivsk and Mariupol Region Archives were transferred on preservation to the Archives of Stalin Region in the City of Stalino. The Artemivsk and Mariupol Archives were liquidated.

The Archives was renamed into the State Archives of Stalin Region in 1958. The Region archival institutions came under the Province Council of Workers Deputies Executive Committee in June, 1960.

The City of Stalino was renamed into Donetsk City in November, 1961. Thereby the State Archives of Stalin Region became the State Archives of Donetsk Region in 1980 and have the same name in our days.

The Case on celebration in April, 23, 1891, the Day Millennium since the phenomenon of Miraculous Icon of St. George the Great Martyr and Victorious





Head of the department of documents storage, stock-taking and defence apparatus Olena Shevchenko in the archives depository

Server for storing of fund use created by way of scanning

Total Volume of Funds

11 052 funds, 1 919 982 collection items, 1784–2011;

20 750 collection items of scientific and technical documentation, 1935–1987;

107 collection items of film documents, 1962–1982;

14 378 collection items of photo documents, 1799, 1830, 1836, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1902, 1905–2002;

979 collection items of phonodocuments, 1959–1977;

114 collection items of video documents, 1991–2007.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives preserves documents of the end of the XVIII – beginning of XX centuries, which represent political, social and economic situation of the modern territory of Donetsk Region: Bakhmutskiy and Mariupol districts of Katerinoslavsk province, Slavonic district of the Kharkiv province, South-East part of Taganrog (Miuskiy) district of the Don's Army Region. The earliest archival documents are preserved in the funds of Nobiliary custody (1784), Slavonic gorodnichyi (sheriff), leader of the Slavonic district nobility, the 3rd charity region of Bakhmutskiy district churches.

There is the information on

Leading Engineer Liliya Tazetdinova working on creating of fund use for archival documents by way of scanning



The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR from 09.07.1954, No 953, "On Introduction of Coeducation in Schools of the Ukrainian SSR"



The Certificate about graduation of the 1st class of Yuzivka 2-Class Brotherhood Parish School. 1916



national composition and population migration, activity of country courts, industry and agriculture development, level of education and health protection in the funds of city and country self-government (1868–1919).

The Novorosiiskyi society of coal, steel and rail production fund, and also funds of other joint-stock en-

terprises, coal mines (1898–1919) contain data on development of coal, metallurgical, chemical, salt industry, and penetration of foreign capital to Russia. Building of Mariupol port is represented in the fund of the Department of Mariupol port works (1905–1919).

The educational process issues and folk education level at the end

of the XIX – beginning of XX century are represented in the funds of educational institutions. The state of the Orthodox churches, church schools and other issues of religious cults establishments activity is characterised by documents of the

Building of the State Archives of Donetsk Region

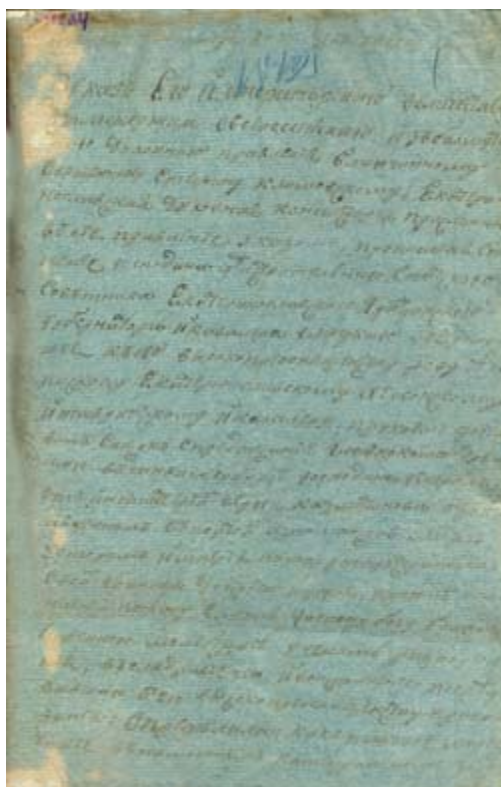


3rd charity region of Bakhmutskiy district churches fund.

So-called Revizki fairy-tales of Mariupol citizens and Mariupol district settlements are preserved in the fund of the Mariupol District Treasury (1811–1858). There also preserved metrical church books, confessions information, chronicle of Bogoroditska church (1897–1926) of Dmytrivka village of Taganrog district of the Don's Army Region.

The period of preparation and conducting of the October Revolution is represented in the funds of the executive committees of councils of workers, peasants and soldiers deputies, military and revolutionary committees.

Organisation and activity issues of workers' and peasants' militia and criminal search on the territory of Donetsk Province are rep-



The Order of the Bakhmut Spiritual Board on keeping of metric books. 1812

resented in the funds of province, country, district militia offices.

The executive committees' documents of local councils show the process of social, economic and cultural development of the Region. Organisation of the land usage, creation of communes and agricultural artels, collectivisation of agriculture, work of machine and tractor stations and technical repair stations, state farms and collective farms, their technical equipment, liquidation of the "kulaks" is represented in the funds of councils, committees of poor peasants, establishments of agriculture.

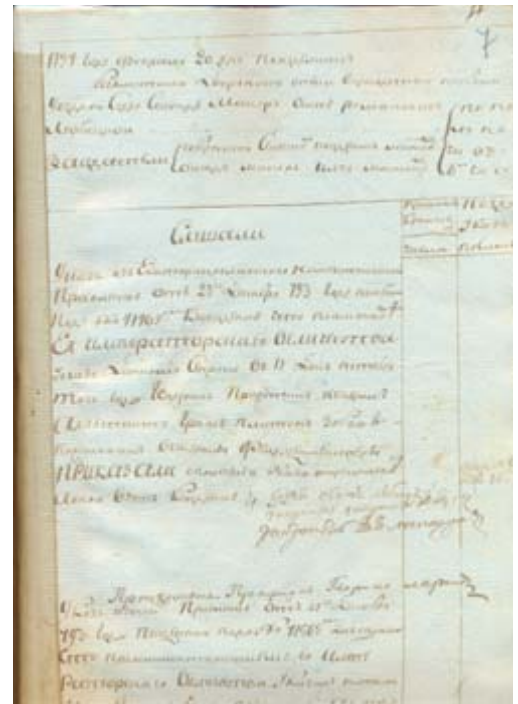
There are documents on political prisoners' rehabilitation, the Ukrainization, making bread provisions, party "cleanings", reconstruction and building of enterprises in the funds of party and Komsomol organisations.

Building of the State Archives of Donetsk Region. 2012

The guild list of merchants and their families on Bakhmut town. 1910

№ п/п	Имя и фамилия купца	Фамилия, имя и отчество главы купеческого хозяйства и членов семейства	Дни рождения и смерти в 1910 г.	Возраст в 1910 г.	Вид занятия купца	Вид занятия в семействе	Итого
КРЕСТЬЯНЕ:							
1.	Т. Шенков	Иван Иванович Шенков	1878 года	32	Крестьянин	Крестьянин	32
		жена его Анна Дмитриевна	1846	43			43
		дети: Николай Дмитриевич		11			11
		Михаил Дмитриевич		7			7
		дочь: Мария Дмитриевна		10			10
		жена его Мария Ивановна		56			56
ВОЙСКИ:							
2.	Т. Шенков	Иван Иванович Шенков	1880 года	30	Воин	Воин	30
		жена его Мария Ивановна	1889	21			21
ДРУГИЕ:							
3.	Т. Шенков	Иван Иванович Шенков	1887 года	23	Другое	Другое	23
		жена его Анна Григорьевна	1869	41			41
		дети: Николай Григорьевич		12			12
		Михаил Григорьевич		7			7

Journal of Noble Families' Tutelage in Bakhmut town. 1794



The period of the Nazi occupation of Donetsk Region is presented by the documents of district and rural courts, agricultural societies and labour exchanges.

The documents of institutions of culture, folk education, science, health protection, physical culture and sport can tell us about the cultural and educational work, guard of monuments of history and culture, illiteracy liquidation, fight against homelessness. Activity of religious region institutions is represented in the funds of the Authorised by the Council of religious affairs.

Events of striking movement in Donbas in the 90s of the XX century are preserved in the fund of the Donetsk city miner striking committee.

Public and Political movement in Donetsk Region in the 90s of the XX century is represented in the documents of political parties, public organisations and movements

of Donetsk Region (1989–2001). There are preserved 34 personal funds, 19 collections of documents on Donetsk Region history in the Archives.

There are more than 14 thousands volumes of historical, regional and reference literature, 8202 copies of magazines, 4 531 filings of newspapers in the library of the Archives. "Statute-books of the Russian Empire" (1842–1916), complete collection of legitimating of ruling the Senate from the second half of the XVII century are preserved in the library fund.

There are also preserved cine- and video documents about building of new factories and mines, activity of writers, scientists, artists, great occasions in the regional life; phono-records of artists and pieces of music; photographs of houses, architectural monuments of regional pre-revolution and modern period towns, portraits of notables.

The State Archives of Zhytomyr Region



Address: 2/20, Ohrimova Hora Str.,
Zhytomyr, 10003 (building 1)
3, Zamkova Str.,
Zhytomyr, 10003 (building 2)
Tel./fax: +380 (412) 42-60-61,
22-54-45
E-mail: arhiv_zt@ukrpost.ua
Web: archive.zt.ua

Transport: to the building 1 trolleybus
No 2, 3 (to stop "Olzych Str."),
to the building 2 trolleybus No 2
(to stop "Ploscha Peremohy")

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–F 9.30am–5.00pm

Director: Stanyslav Sinitskyi

Historical Background

The Volyn Province Archival Commission under Public Education Department subordination was organized in 1920.

In 1922 the Archival Commission was liquidated and instead of it the Volyn Archival Province Department under the Province Executive Committee subordination was organized.

In 1925 due to three-stage management the Volyn Archival Province Department was reorganized into the District Archival Department and in 1932 – into the Zhytomyr State Historical Archives.

After Zhytomyr Region has been formed, the Archives received status as regional archives in 1938 (with subordination to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs) and in 1941 it was renamed into the State Archives of Zhytomyr Region.

In 1958–1980 the Archives was officially named as the Zhytomyr Regional State Archives and it was subordinated to the Executive Committee of Regional Council (since 1960). Since 1980 it is named as the Zhytomyr Regional State Archives.

Total Volume of Funds

8 389 funds, 1 432 666 units of issue (1795–2011);

65 cine documents (1943–2005);

The State Archives of Zhytomyr Region (Okhrimova Hora Str.)



19 110 photo documents (1906–2011);

379 audio documents (1960–2011);

43 video documents (2001–2011).

Description of Archival Holdings

Documents (1795–2007) are preserved in the Archives.

In some special collections there are copies of more than 600 units dated back to the end of the XVI to the beginning of the XVIII centuries.

They include the noble privilege (1603) given to Ovruch grandees the Nevmerzhytskyis by the Lithuanian Grand Duke Sigizmund, the files about the nobility of the Vygovskyi and the Teteray families, then files with autographs of the Polish kings starting from Sigizmund I up to Stanislav-August, the patents given and signed by the famous figure of the Polish national liberation struggle Tadeush Kostiuszko dated back to 1794, the deeds and inventories of estates of the XVIII century etc.

The pre-Soviet archival funds contain the documents of administrative government bodies and state establishments of Volyn province from the end of the XVIII century to the beginning of the

XX century, judicial bodies, establishments of the Ministry of State Property and those of land-tenure regulations system.

The materials of Volyn financial and taxes establishments are preserved in the special collection of the revenue department, tax inspectors, regional and provincial treasures, excise department, Zhytomyr departments of the State Bank and those of commercial banks, Volyn department of rural land bank.

The records concerning the history of the public education development are in the following special collections: Superintendent of Volyn province public schools, grammar schools, colleges, teachers seminaries, Jewish college and Jewish teachers institute, province Jewish school commission, commercial and land-surveyors college, the school of doctor assistants, municipal and high primary colleges, Volyn eparchial council etc. Documents of the pre-Soviet social institutions and organizations are preserved in the funds of



Charter (1603) and Polish gentry muniment (1650) given by Polish Kings Sigizmund and Yan Kazymir to the Nevmerzhytskys family, Ovruch boyars

the Volyn local Russian Red Cross Society, the Zhytomyr All-Russia Committee of towns and zemstvs, Volyn hop society and insurance.

The history of the clerical confessions in Volyn is reflected in the special collections of Volyn Orthodox, Lutsk-Zhytomyr Catholic and Bilorus-Lithuanian Union "Uniya" consistories, chancery of eparchial bishop and catholic cathedral capitul, separate churches, cathedrals, monasteries, Jewish religious societies. The special collection of the General monasteries and cathedrals visiting of Lutsk-Zhytomyr eparchies contains visit descriptions of the Catholic bodies from the end of the XVIII century to the beginning of the XIX century. More than 400 of the personal documentation of the Right-bank Ukraine Uniat Clergy (1748–1795) has been revealed.

The period of the Ukrainian national liberation struggle of 1917–1920 is reflected in the special collection of Volyn province commissar, Zhytomyr municipal executive committee council

of social organizations, Volyn province land committee, district commission for elections to constituent assembly, province principal, state security guards, Zhytomyr district temporary land liquidation commission.

The documents of the Soviet period are represented by the special collections of local government bodies, prosecuting, judicial and military establishments.

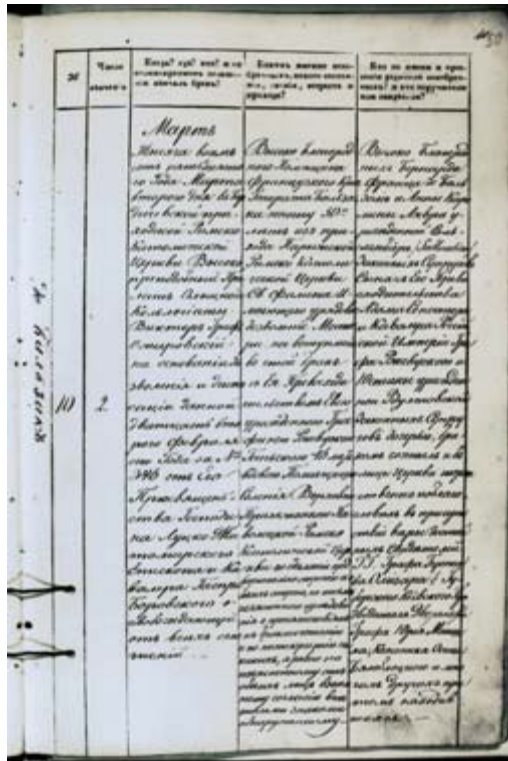
Besides, the special collections of establishments and enterprises of industry, agriculture and forestry are also preserved.

The development of public education and culture is reflected in the special collections of Volyn province, district, municipal, region departments and inspectorates of public education, secondary and high institutions, professional training establishments, archives, museums, Philharmonic Societies, theatres.

The materials concerning history of medicine and health protection, social security of inhabitants are contained in the special collections of province and district inspectorates, regional department of health protection, hospitals, military hospitals and other medical establishments.

The documents of Nazi occupation period of Ukraine (1941–1945) have been declassified: Zhytomyr General Commissariat, hybescommissariats, municipal district and rural bodies, Zhytomyr criminal investigation department and police of order,

Record of
Honore de Balzac
marriage



Central bureau of “folksdeutch” registration. The materials of the census conducted by the Nazi occupation boards in September, 1941 are preserved in Zhytomyr regional fund.

Family register
of the baron
de Chadoirs,
Volyn scholars
and public
figures



As to the special collection of the personal origin, the most interesting are documents about famous public figures and Maecenans – baron de-Shoduar’s family, governor O. Kutaysov, historian, regional ethnographer, archivist P. Abramovych, Ukrainian well-known botanist and traveller, president of All-Ukrainian Academy of Science V. Lypskyi (personal documents).

The special collection of the executive committees of regional, municipal, district, settlement and village soviets of People’s Deputies, collective and state farms, agricultural cooperatives, Zhytomyr regional commission for calculation of losses caused by fascist occupants during the period of the Great Patriotic War 1941–1945, repatriation department of the regional executive committee, the Department of Security Service of Ukraine in Zhytomyr Region (archival units of issue of the citizens subjected to the repressions, filtration records for the citizens forcedly taken to Germany for labour during the Great Patriotic War), regional, municipal and district committees of CPU, especially in which documents about starvation in Ukraine in 1932–1933 are represented and used for reference to defend rights and satisfy social requirements of citizens, including the documents of Komsomol authorities, regional, municipal, district establishments, organizations, enterprises of industry and agriculture.



Culture and Science Information Centre of the Hungarian Republic. Director of the State Archives of Zhytomyr Region Stanyslav Sinitskyi is among participants of the roundtable during the unveiling of the exhibition “Moscow stories. Architector A. S. Kaminskyi” dedicated to his 180th birth anniversary where were exhibited digital copies of documents concerning the gifted architect’s family (1623–1845) preserved in the funds of the State Archives of Zhytomyr Region. Moscow. December 9, 2010

The most interest is shown for the parts: “Building, architecture”, “Towns and populated areas”, which contain reproductions and original photos of the towns such as Zhytomyr, Berdychiv, Novograd-Volynskyi, separate buildings and architecture monuments, series of drawings by the painter Sestro de-Lautoriken on which Zhytomyr of 1880s is portrayed. As to the photo documents of the Soviet period the unique photos of Zhytomyr and other regional towns of 1920–1930s and post-war rebuilding of 1950–1960s are preserved in the Archives.

Recollections about famous scientist and designer S. Korolyov by his mother M. Balanina-Korolyova and by the space pilot O. Leonov when the monument to Korolyov was being unveiled (1972), records of “Korolyov readings” in

Zhytomyr State Space Museum (1977), the greeting to Zhytomyr residents on the occasion of Cosmonautics Day from the “Soyuz II T” spaceship crew (1984) are unique.

The collection of film and video documents is presented by amateur films dedicated to anniversaries, ecologic problems, events of culture and art life of the Region. Among them are films: “Prometheus’s daughter”, on the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka (1971), “Unveiling the monument to S. Korolyov in Zhytomyr” (1972), “Celebration of the 1100th anniversary of Zhytomyr” (1994), “Festive handing of Tora to Zhytomyr Jewish religious society” (2004), “Celebration of the 14th anniversary of Ukraine’s Independence in Zhytomyr” (2005).

The State Archives of Transcarpathian Region



Address: 14a, Mynaiska Str.,
Uzhhorod, 88018 (building 1)
4, Heroiv Square,
Beregove, 90200 (building 2)
Tel. (03122) 2-35-49,
Fax. (03122) 2-58-39 (building 1)
Tel: (0241) 2-32-10 (building 2)
E-mail: mail@dazo.gov.ua
(building 1)
E-mail: mail_berag@dazo.gov.ua
(building 2)
Web: dazo.gov.ua

Transport: Archives are situated
not far from the railway
and bus stations.

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–Th 9am–6pm

Director: Mykhailo Misiuk

Historical Background

During 1919–1939 the Local Archives of Podkarpatska Russ have been worked in Transcarpathia. On November, 6, 1945 the People's Council of Transcarpathian Ukraine adopted the Resolution of formation of the Central State Historical Archives of Transcarpathian Ukraine and compilation of the Archives. It was created on the basis of former Committee Archives and documents, which were accumulated in different institutions of Transcarpathia. After the formation of Transcarpathian Region as the part of Ukraine in 1946, the Archives got the name the Regional State Archives of Transcarpathia. From 1945 till 1954 the Archives were located in Uzhgorod and in 1953 were moved to the Town of Beregovo, where the documents for the period from XIV century till 1945 are focused. From 1989 it has got the name the State Archives of Transcarpathian Region. In 1991 the documents and premises of the Party Archives of the Transcarpathian Regional Committee Communist Party of Ukraine were given to the Archives.

Total Volume of Funds

5 054 funds, 1 370 529 units of collection (16 027 linear meters) for the period of 1391–2006;

1 624 units collection of science-technical documents for the period of 1948–1987;

1 140 units collection of photo documents for the period of 1918–1998.

Description of Archival Holdings

The documents till 1946, which are kept in the Town of Beregovo, reflect the historical past of the Region at the times of its being a part of other states. The first original document is dated back to XIV century. Diplomas of European monarchs from the XV–XVI centuries have been preserved.

In the funds of the Hungarian and Austro-Hungarian period of dominion there are documentary collections of over districts and under-districts (nadzhupany and pidzhupany) of Berezhaska, Uhochanska and Uzhska districts (zhup), courts of districts (zhups) and noblemen’s court, landowners (latyfundii) of the Shonborn dynasty and so on. In the funds of over-districts and under-districts such groups of documents are being kept: the king’s deeds to the rights noblemen, originals and copies the records of sittings from the national meetings in the Town of Pozhonj (now Bratislava) and three committees, texts of laws, ratified by these meetings, decisions of the King’s councils in disputable questions, accounts about the collection of king’s taxes and so-called “de-syatyna”, documents about the uprising under the leadership of Imre Tekeli (1678–1688), agreements about the armistice with the Austrian government (1679). A considerable amount of documents characterises the Liberation War against



Unveiling of the joint exhibition of the State Archives of Transcarpathian Region and Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute at Ferenc Rakotsi II “Arms and seals of towns and villages of Transcarpathia”

the Habsburgs under the leadership of Ferents Rakotsi II (1703–1711).

The documents of Urbarial Court’s fund reflected the complex process of Urbarial reform in period of ruling the Austrian empire’s empress Maria Tereziya (1740–1780) and



Building of the State Archives of Transcarpathian Region

Unveiling of the joint exhibition of archival documents dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the revival of Orthodoxy in Transcarpathia and the 100th anniversary of Archimandrite Basil (Pronin)



liquidation of serfs' dependence by the emperor Frantz Josyph II (1780–1790).

In funds of board Mukachiv Greek-Catholic Eparchy (diocese) and Mukachiv Friary Fathers Basyl-ian, there is an information about monasteries' possessions, about presentation of villages to monastery, about activity of other monasteries, about opening the schools, instructions concerning limitation of usage the Slavonic language in church schools and business matters of diocese, an attempt to replace the Slavonic alphabet with Latin one, visitation of schools.

Quite a number of instructive documents have been preserved as to introduction of the union, the chasing and banning of orthodoxy, separate evidences about the activity of Roman-Catholic, Protestant, Judaic confessions and some sectarian associations.

In the above mentioned funds, documents that concern the activity of people's awakeners (callers) and outstanding writers of the XIX century: O. Dukhnovych,

M. Luchkai, I. Silvai, A. Kralytsky, V. Dovhovych, S. Pavlovych, O. Mytrak are kept. Data about the outstanding figures of Russia and Ukraine-natives of Transcarpathia: Ju. Venelin-Hutsu, A. Deshko, I. Zeikan and others are being preserved.

The most ancient documents of the fund "The archive of five crown towns" witness that cities and towns led the persistent struggle for preservation of their medieval rights.

In the funds of the Archives there are many documents that contain information about the events of World War I, the stay of the Russian Army on the territory of our land etc.

In the documents of the Local (Zemskyi) government funds, of synopses of agricultural and school inspectors, public prosecutor's offices, regional courts during the period of stay in the part of the Czechoslovak Republic (1919–1939), the social-political, economical and cultural life in Transcarpathia has been elucidated.

There are documents there about the formation and activity of political parties, cultural associations and unions. A number of documentary collections contain information about the ownership of lands and woods, lands reclamation. Projects, plans and estimates on the erection of electric



Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I give the right to the bishop of Mukachevo Greek-Catholic diocese V. Popovych to wear titular church sign in 1862 and give him permission for canon law the diocese. November, 16, 1867

power stations, bridges and roads, schools, state and cultural institutions, statistical data on schools, clubs, reading rooms, theatres, and organization of tourism and development of commerce have been preserved.

A great number of documents reflect the struggle of Transcarpathians for the reunion with Ukraine and clarify the conditions that prevented to its realization.

In the documents of the Carpathian-Ukraine period (November, 1938 – March, 1939) there is the information about the first steps of the Government in organization of industrial and communication works, about the elections to the Senate (Seim) of the Carpathian

Ukraine, about the activity of the President A. Voloshyn and others.

The documents of the funds of Horthy Regime bodies (regent commissariat), district institutions, local committees (zhupni) reveal policy of the Hungarian Government in Transcarpathia in the years of our land's occupation (1939–1944), the persecution of peaceful inhabitants for political convictions, unmotivated repressions, exporting the population to concentration camps of Germany and to so-called working camps of Hungary. Few documents elucidate the activity of partisan detachments under the command of O. Tkanko, I. Pryshchepa, D. Usta, V. Rusyn and others.

The events of first post-war years have been registered in documents of the funds of the Transcarpathian People's Council, its representatives, regional, local and village people's committees. Mandates and certificates to delegates of the I Congress of People's



Committees of Transcarpathian Ukraine that was held in Mukachevo on November, 26, 1944 and adopted the Manifesto about reunion of Transcarpathian Ukraine with the Soviet Ukraine were preserved. Among the documents one can find those containing information about the activity of the Czechoslovak Administration in 1944 on the territory of region.

The most considerable for their amount and important for their plot, the funds of the Soviet and party institutions, organizations and enterprises for 1946–1991 are preserved in Uzhgorod: funds of Transcarpathian regional executive committee, its departments, Regional Committee the Communist Party of Ukraine, local committees and district committees the Communist Party of Ukraine, local executive committees, district executive committees, regional creative union, institutions of planning, statistics, professional unions, financial body, industrial enterprises, executive institutions of agriculture,

collective and state farms, primary party organizations, where the documents about development of industry, agriculture, education, science, culture, health protection etc.

The funds of personal origin attract our attention: nobleman's family of Prybeks (1346–1900), baron's family of Perenyi (1400–1944), count's family of Shenborns (1721–1944), nobleman's family of Ruzhaks (1646–1848). Here you can also find the personal funds of recent times – A. Kruglyakov, the participant of Transcarpathia's liberation in 1944; M. Lyalko – the officer of Czechoslovak corps of L. Svoboda in the years of the World War II; the former leader of Home Forces Board of our region D. Popovych; the well-known political and public figure of Transcarpathia – V. Rusyn; the leader of partisan formation, state political figure the post-war Transcarpathia and Ukraine in whole, I. Sarvady; the participant the historic events of 1938–1939, professor, doctor of Historic Sciences M. Troyan.

The State Archives of Zaporizhzhya Region



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Zaporizhzhya, 69095
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162 b, Lenin Ave.,
Zaporizhzhya, 69107
(building 2)
Tel.: +380(612) 62-11-21,
62-14-21
Fax: +380(612) 62-24-31
E-mail: dazo@zp.ukrtel.net
Web: archivzp.gov.ua

Transport: Archives is situated
not far from railway
and bus stations

Reading room M–Th 8am – 5pm,
Fr 8am – 3.45pm
hours of operation:

Director: Olexandr Tedyeyev

Historical Background

Zaporizhzhya – a regional centre (till 1921 named Oleksandriv'sk) was founded in 1770 on the ground of one of the fortresses of the Dnipro fortification line.

In 1806 Oleksandriv'sk became a povit centre. In the XIX – early XX centuries the territory of the contemporary Zaporizhzhya Region consisted of Oleksandriv'sk povit Katerynoslav Guberniya, Melitopol and Berdiansk povits of Tavryda Guberniya.

The development of archival activity in Zaporizhzhya is associated with the name of Yakiv Novytskyi – a famous researcher of local lore, ethnographer and historian. He was an active member of Katerynoslav Guberniya scientific archival commission (1903–1916). In 1921 he became a head of the museum section of the Zaporizhzhya Guberniya department of public education with a depository of archival documents. In 1922 he became head of the guberniya archival department.

The major stages of archival activity development:

- August – December, 1922 – the Zaporizhzhya Guberniya Archival Department;
- August, 1925 – September, 1930 – the Zaporizhzhya and

Documents of commercial and industrial enterprises of Oleksandriv'sk. The early XX century



Melitopol Okrug Archival Departments with archival repositories;

- September, 1930 – February, 1932 – Zaporizhzhya and Melitopol local archival departments;
- February, 1932 – January, 1939 – the Zaporizhzhya and Melitopol State Historical Archives subordinated to the Dnipropetrovsk Regional Archival Department.

After establishment of Zaporizhzhya Region on the of January, 10, 1939, the Zaporizhzhya State Historical Archives was reorganized into the Zaporizhzhya Regional State Archives, but Melitopol became a branch subordinated to Zaporizhzhya Regional Archival Department of the Regional Executive Committee. In April, 1939, the Regional Archival Department was reorganized into the Archival Department of UNKVS (the Department

of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs) of UkSSR (the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) in Zaporizhzhya Region. In accordance with the "Regulations on the State Archival Fund" of the Soviet Union of March, 29, 1941 the Archives was given the new name – the State Archives of Zaporizhzhya Region.

During the Great Patriotic War (1941–1944) the State Archive of Zaporizhzhya Region and its Melitopol branch temporarily stopped their activity because of the occupation by fascist Germany. Following liberation of the Region the Archives renewed its activity on collection and preservation of documents about the regional history.

During the post-war period the Archives underwent the following changes:

- July, 1960 – was transferred from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the UkRSR to the Archival department of the Executive Committee of the Zaporizhzhya Regional Council;



- November, 1988 – the Archival Department of the Executive Committee of the Zaporizhzhya Regional Government was liq-

Construction of the Dnipro hydroelectric station named after V. Lenin (1927–1932)

uidated and its functions were delegated to the State Regional Archives;

– September, 1991 – funds of the former Party Archives of the Zaporizhzhya Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine were transferred to the State Regional Archives.

At present the State Regional Archives is a structural department of the Zaporizhzhya Regional State Administration. It is controlled by the Head of the Zaporizhzhya Regional State Administration and the State Archival Committee of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

7 812 archival funds, 2 009 748 units of documentation stored (36 447 p.m.) for the years 1774–2011;

4 582 units of scientific and technical documentation stored for 1934–1980;



Building of the State Archives of Zaporizhzhya Region

495 units of video documentation stored for 1960–1985;

50 419 units of photo documentation stored for 1917–2011;

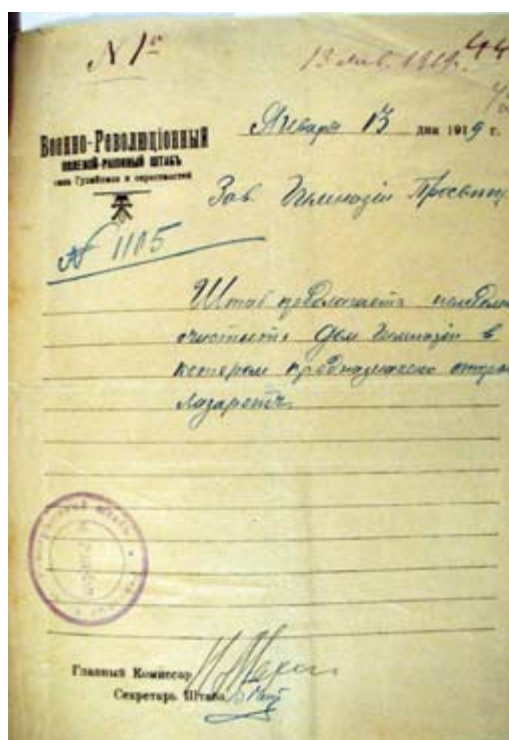
630 units of phonic documentation stored for 1960–1990.

Description of Archival Holdings

The development of the Archival activity in Zaporizhzhya Region in the end of XVIII – early XX centuries was associated with the transformation of the archival system of the Russian Empire, which at that time included the territory of contemporary Ukraine.

As the result of activity of various departments and institutions numerous documents were created which were deposited in department’s archives.

The documents of Oleksandrivsk local self-government, financial, court and other secular institutions as well as archival materials of spiritual departments form the basis of the archival collection of the Tsarist Russia period. They include data about the settlement of contemporary Zaporizhzhya Region territory by Ukrainian



Order on the opening of the infirmary in the building of the gymnasium. 1919

Cossacks, serfs and state peasants from other areas of Ukraine and Russia as well as settlement of Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Greeks etc. in the Zaporizhzhya steppes.

Among the oldest documents of the Archive are books of birth records of spiritual departments, the first of which is of Oleksandriv'sk fortress church (later – the Cathedral of Intercession) during the period of 1774–1788. Of considerable interest for researchers are documents of Orthodox, Lutheran and Catholic churches, Protestant meeting houses, synagogues, mosque as well as data of censuses (1811–1858) which include information about the ethnic composition and migration of the multinational population of contemporary Zaporizhzhya Region.

For example, the census of the inhabitants residing in Mariupol Greek okrug settlements is one of the major sources for the study of Greek colonization history of the South Ukraine in the XIX century.

The most valuable documents of the pre-revolutionary collections are of Oleksandriv'sk Town Council. They illuminate establishment and development of industry, trade, education, medicine, composition and migration of inhabitants, development and condition of the municipal economy (architectural designs of private and public buildings, water supply system, materials about introduction of electric lighting, telephone communication, automobile traffic etc.)

The collections of departments of supervision over factories and plants reflect the state of industry in Zaporizhzhya Region as well as legal and economic condition of workers. Among them we should mention collections of such famous Oleksandriv'sk plants as “Lepp and Valmann”, “Kopp”, “Kopp and Gelker” and “Bormann and

N. Makhno – the rebel leader of the peasant movement in the South of Ukraine in the 1920s



Schvede”. On their basis “Kommunar” agricultural machine plant was founded in the 1920s. The first Soviet grain combine was created there.

In the collection of Oleksandrivs’k zemstvo council one can find interesting documents about famous people of the Russian Empire such as M. Korf – prominent Russian teacher.

Among historical documents of the Archive there are entries of birth of prominent historical personalities, such as N. Makh-

no – a leader of the rebel peasant movement in South Ukraine in the 1920s; D. Dontsov (1883–1973) – an ideologist of Ukrainian nationalism and writer; P. Osypenko (1905–1939) – a prominent soviet pilot and Hero of the Soviet Union.

The documents about causes, course and consequences of the Famine in 1921–1923, 1932–1933, 1946–1947 in Ukraine are mainly concentrated in collections of the Communist Party and the soviet bodies.

The archival materials of the Administration of the Dnipro State Construction Company (Dniprobud) (1927–1934) present in detail the construction and commissioning of the larg-



Map of
Oleksandrivs'kyi
castle

est in Europe – V. Lenin Dnipro hydro-electric station – and formation on its basis of the Dnipro complex of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical and engineering plants. Documents about the Dniprobud help to reconstruct the history of the transformation of the once provincial city into “the Large Zaporizhzhya” socialist centre (designs, maps of the city development, shorthand reports of technical and production meetings etc.). The Archives preserves collections of documents of industrial enterprises which created the basis of Zaporizhzhya industrial complex: Zaporizhstal, Dniprospetstal, Dnipro Aluminium and Coke Plants etc.

The events of the Nazi occupation in Zaporizhzhya Region, 1941–1944, are reflected in the documents of city, district and village administrations, Zaporizhzhya City Commissariat, agricultural communities and newspapers which were published by the occupation authorities. The activity of the resistance movement in the region territory is mainly reflected in materials of the party organs.

Among the recent archival arrivals of special significance are the documents from the collection “The Department of the Security Service of Zaporizhzhya Region” (1919–1951) which include archival-investigatory files of people repressed by extrajudicial organs, filtration files of people repatriated from Germany after the end of World War II and German cards for Soviet war prisoners.

The Archives is rich in documents about national economic development in Zaporizhzhya

Region in post-war period: the construction of the Kakhovka storage lake, Dniiproges II, unique energy complex of Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant and Zaporizhzhya State Regional Heat Power Plant which are among the largest in Europe; operation of “Motor-Sich” Public Joint-Stock Company, which is famous around the world for its air engines, “ZAZ” Joint-Stock Company (former “Kommunar” factory) – a leader of Ukrainian automobile industry, at which the first soviet “Zaporozhets” mini car was manufactured.

The Archives has 60 collections of personal origin. Among them are documents of Y. Novytskyi – ethnographer, historian, archaeologist, corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; V. Fomenko – a researcher of local lore, author of essays, reviews and articles on history of South Ukraine; M. Kytsenko – journalist, party and state figure, one of the organizers of the

State Historical and Cultural Cossack Reserve on Khor-tytsia island; T. Neshcheret – an honoured actress of Ukraine, member of the Writers Union and the Union of the Theatre Workers of Ukraine etc.

*Publications
of the State
Archives of
Zaporizhzhya
Region*





19 city-regional archives (since 1992 – the archival branch of the regional state administrations and city councils).

Total Volume of Funds

3 579 funds, 742 466 preservation units from the years 1752 to 2011;

44 preservation units of the scientifically-technical documentation from the years 1960 to 1976;

34 915 preservation units of the photo documents from the years 1945 to 1990;

83 preservation units of phono-documents from 1947 and 1960 to 1990.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives preserves documents about the history of the West Ukrainian People’s Republic (ZUNR, 1918–1919) and about West Ukrainian territories in the Polish Rzech Pospol-

ita (1752–1772), in the Austrian Empire (after 1867 – the Austro-Hungarian Empire) from 1772 to 1918), in Poland (1919–1939), from periods of its temporary occupation by Russia in World War I and by Germany in World War II, also as a part of the Stanislaviv (Ivano-Frankivsk) Region after the reunification of West Ukraine with the UkSSR (1939–1991), as well as a part of independent Ukraine (1991–2012). Among the Archives’ sources are many documents on the history of not only the Ukrainian nation, but also the representatives of other nationalities that have been living in the lands of West Ukraine.

Documents on the history of the West Ukrainian People’s Republic (ZUNR) are collected in separate funds for that period – those of the Chief Command of the Ukrainian Army of Galychyna, in the collection of documents on the history of the education, and also in other funds and in the library of the Archives. As well, the Archives contains the fund of the Administration of the Commander in Chief of the Ukrainian People’s Repub-

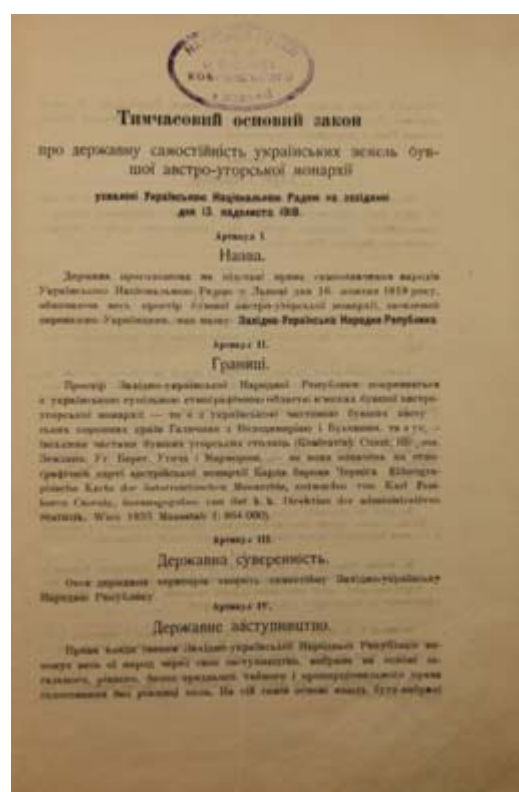


Reading-hall of the State Archives of Ivano-Frankivsk Region

lic (UNR) Army. Sources in the so-called social block, including the funds of courts, prosecution, police, 25 funds of Ukrainian, 44 Polish and 1 Jewish social organizations shed light upon the social and political state of the Region. Among the documents of this block there are an extensive number of sources about the history of the Ukrainian national liberation movement.

Pre-1939 governing bodies and authorities are represented by the funds of the supreme authorities in the Polish Voievodstvo – the Stanislaviv Voievodstvo Administration (1921–1939), povit administrations operating in the Austrian and Polish periods (1893–1939) and governing bodies of the temporary Russian occupation during World War I.

The police funds include the block of police organizations of World War I and Polish periods, among them the Stanislaviv Voievodstvo Police Administration, 13 district police administrations, Stanislaviv city police station and police offices. Judicial matters are represented in the funds of the Shliakhta (noblemen) Court in Stanislaviv (1792–1856), 2 magistrate courts (1790–1867), 9 Dominican courts (1830–1855), the Stanislaviv and Kolomyia district courts (1879–1939), 18 local courts (1877–1939) and 25 city courts (1928–1939), the Stanislaviv city public prosecuting attorney office of the Austrian pe-



riod (1863–1918), 3 prosecution offices of the district courts in the Polish period, 32 funds of the defending attorneys (1907–1939) and 18 funds of public notaries (1873–1939). Among this block

Posters of the period of the West Ukrainian People's Republic

Posters of the period of the West Ukrainian People's Republic



of funds, beside materials dealing with criminal matters, there are legal documents about the resolving of problems concerning property and family relations, ge-

nealogic documents etc. The funds of self-governing bodies include documents of the Temporary department of self-government in Lviv (1920–1927), povit departments (1884–1913, 1919–1939) and various city and village communities, magistrates, and gmina administrations.

Information on the state of industry, agriculture, trade, banking, agrarian relations, and processes of land division agreements, decisions on land ownership, on strike movements, unemployment, and population migration is found in the documents of 67 institutions representing almost every aspect of economy.

Sources on the history of education are contained either in the funds of educational administrations – the Stanisławiv and Kolomyia school inspectorates (1908–1939), 4 district school councils (1881–1933), and the state examination commission for approval of primary schoolteachers, or in the funds of educational institutions – 9 teachers seminaries (1873–1938), 26 gymnasiums of 1785–1939, 2 lyceums (1913, 1939), and 53 public schools (1861–1939).

The funds of religious institutions are among the most ancient sources in the Archives. Among them there is a collection of church birth registers from (eastern rite) churches, Roman-Catholic churches and synagogues of the Stanisławiv Voievodstvo (1752–1938), documents of the Kolomyia Roman Catholic Deanery (1769–

West Ukrainian People's Republic. 1918–1923. Documents and materials. Volumes 1-5. Ivano-Frankivsk. 2001–2011



that operated during that period, and includes collections of documents issued during World War II, and those of the review processes of citizens that returned from compulsory work in Germany, and criminal proceedings of rehabilitated persons.

The funds of the Soviet period include the documents of local authorities, justice, court and prosecution institutions, election commissions for the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of the USSR and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, local councils of people's deputies; also, of organizations, economic enterprises (industry, agriculture, finance, trade, consumers cooperation, municipal economy, transport, communication, and institutions of statistical and state review), cultural and educational establishments, health care institutions and hospitals, social security establishments and social organizations. The most impor-

1938) and the Stanislaviv Greek Catholic Consistory (1788–1944). As well, the archive also has separate funds from Stanislaviv, Kolomyia, Zabolotiv, Kniahynyn, Otnia, and Tlumach Jewish religious communities.

In 2005, the “Collection of informational; materials for the population” was created. It includes 495 posters, announcements, wall gazettes and other propagandistic material from 1875–1944.

A group of funds from the period of the Nazi occupation of Stanislaviv Region (1941–1944) sheds light on the enterprises, establishments and organizations



The Decree of the Ukrainian National Council from January, 3, 1919 on the union of the West Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian People's Republic

*Fund depositary of
the State Archives
of Ivano-Frankivsk
Region*



tant among them are the funds of executive committees of the region, city, village and hamlet councils of people's deputies.

Information about the religious situation in the Region is found in documents of the representatives of the Council of religious cult affairs and the Council of the Orthodox Church affairs to the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR in Ivano-Frankivsk Region.

Funds of community organizations (1939–1991) were transferred to the Archives in 1991 from the Archives of Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Most of these are documents of region, district and city committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and communist youth organizations (Kom-

somol). The fund of the region committee of the CPU is a major resource for researching the history of the Region during the Soviet period, because its documents provide the most complete impression of the party's policy toward West Ukrainian lands: the struggle against the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and Ukrainian Rebellion Army (URA), mass deportations of the population, confiscation of village property, compulsory collectivization, compulsory grain gathering campaigns, mass socio-political processes of 1989 through the 1990s etc.

The Archives preserves also the personal funds of S. Paslavskiy, V. Hrabovetskiy, Y. Melnychuk, V. Moroziuk, P. Trybun, O. Svetlanov, K. Kogutiak, of the first archivists, and others.

The State Archives of Kyiv Region



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E-mail: dako@archives.kiev.ua
Web: archives.kiev.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 19, 23,
(to stop “Motar-Works”)
metro (to station “Lukyanivska”)

Reading room M–Th 9 am–5 pm,
F. 9 am – 4 pm
hours of operation:

Director: Sofiya Kameneva

Historical Background

The State Archives of Kyiv Region was founded on 29th of May in 1922 as the Kyiv Central Historical Archives.

Exactly this date on May, 29 in 1922 to the last time and was considered a day birth of the Record Office of Kyiv Region. However according to the recently educed documents the Archives existed from 1782.

In 1932, since Kyiv Region was formed, the Kyiv Central Historical Archives was transformed to the Kyiv Region Historical Archives (the funds of the Kyiv Central Historical Archives and the Kyiv Regional Archival Administration were joined).

The Kyiv Regional Historical Archives was submitted to the Archival Administration of the Executive Committee of Kyiv Region. In 1939 the Kyiv Regional Historical Archives was submitted by the Archival Department of NKVD of the UkSSR (the People Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR).

During of World War II on July, 1941 300 most important funds (43405 files) were evacuated. But the rest leaving one in Kyiv were included in the Kyiv Regional Historical Archive (period of Nazi occupation of Kyiv). The most part of these documents were taken out to Germany.

*Building of the Archives.
38, Melnikova Str.*



The Kyiv Regional Historical Archives was renewed on November, 8, 1943.

On March, 1944 the part of funds of the Kyiv Regional Historical Archives (documents of the establishments, which activities were outside of Kyiv Region) were given to the Central State Historical Archives of the UkSSR (it was founded on January, 1944).

In 1958 the Archives was renamed to the Kyiv Regional State Archives. In 1960 it was submitted to the Main Archival Administration of the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR. Since 1980 the Archives has been the State Archives of Kyiv Region.

According to the Regulations on the State Archives of Kyiv Region, which was approved by the direction of the Head of the Kyiv Regional Government Administration No 508 on September, 19, 2000, the Archives is the structur-

al subdivision of the Kyiv Regional Government Administration and submits to the Head of the Regional Government Administration and the Main Archival Administration of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

7 046 funds, 22 701 lists, 2 422 721 collection items (1682–2010);

20 976 collection items of photo documents (1916–2010).

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives' documents of the period from 1682 to 2010 reflect the political, economical and cultural life of Kyiv City and Kyiv Region.

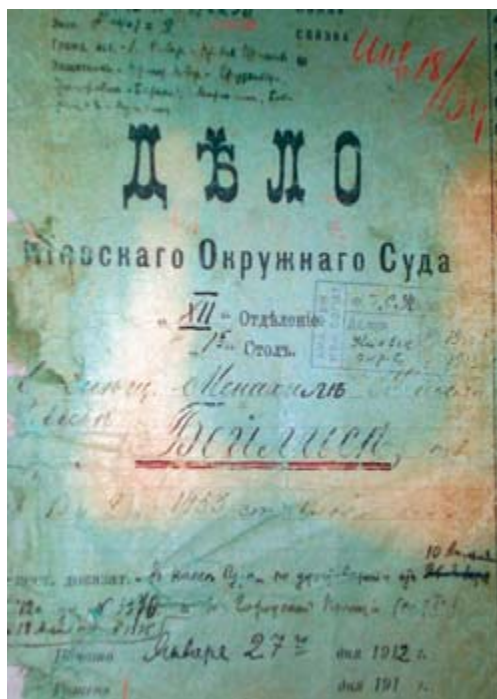
The Archives' funds have the Senate's orders, instructions on the administrative-territorial change, social structure of population, putting into effect the reforms in the XIX century. The most ancient document is the Order of the Hetman Ivan Sam-



*Building of the Archives.
40, Melnikova Str.*

oylovych issuing him in Baturin on May, 21, 1682 to the colonel Pavlovskiy about taking the oath of his regiment to the Tsar Petro Oleksievych (saved in the file about nobility Pavlovskie).

Funds of the Office of Kyiv Governor, the Guberniya Administration, the Guberniya Statistical Committee, the Guberniya Land Administration, the Kyiv control chamber, guberniya building and highways commissions consists of such documents, which say about the development of industry opening factories and fabrics, for example, South Russian machine building (1862), Gretera and Krivaneka (1880), iron and mien foundry “Motor” (1904), Demiyvskiy brickworks (1908), about the forming the Association of the shipping on the Dnepr river (1838), building plan of the navigation landing stage in the Kyiv (1842), building of the monument



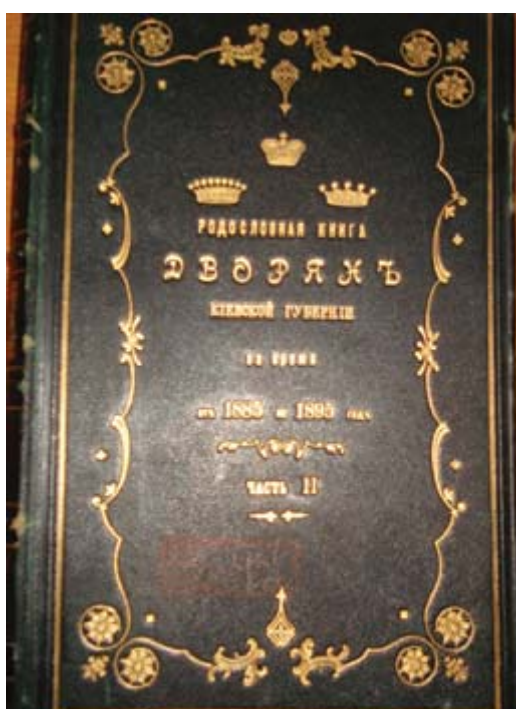
File about Beylis. 1912

of Bogdan Khmel'niskiy in Kyiv (80s XIX century). The funds of Kyiv Guberniya Statistical Committee and management of people's schools of Kyiv Guberniya have the documents about activities of educational institutions, for example, the Order (copy) of Alexander I about Kyiv gymnasiums and schools in the povits of the Kyiv Guberniya (new educational system from of 1812).

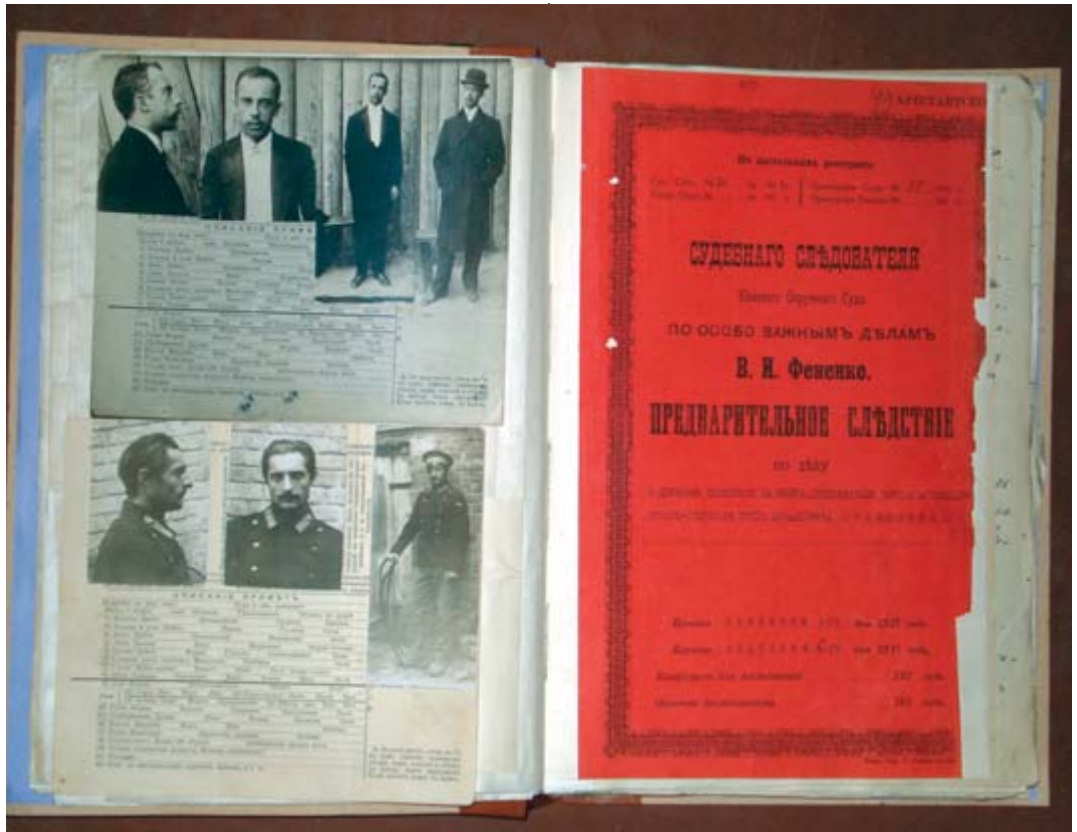
The funds of the Procurator of Kyiv Guberniya, Kyiv district court, prison inspection etc. have many documents about peasants struggle against serfdom, preparation and conduction of the reform in 1861, Stolypin's agrarian reform (1907–1910), files about Stolypin's murder, about demonstration in the memory days of T. Shevchenko and L. Tolstoi (1913–1914) etc.

The funds “Maps and drawings collection” (1782–1919) contain

Genealogical book of noblemen of Kyiv guberniya. 1885–1895



File on murder of Stolypin. 1911



maps and plans of the communications, povits, some towns, villages of Kyiv, Podilsk, Poltava guberniyas.

Among the personal funds there are documents of M. Berlinskyi, V. Demchenko, P. Zgandr, land-

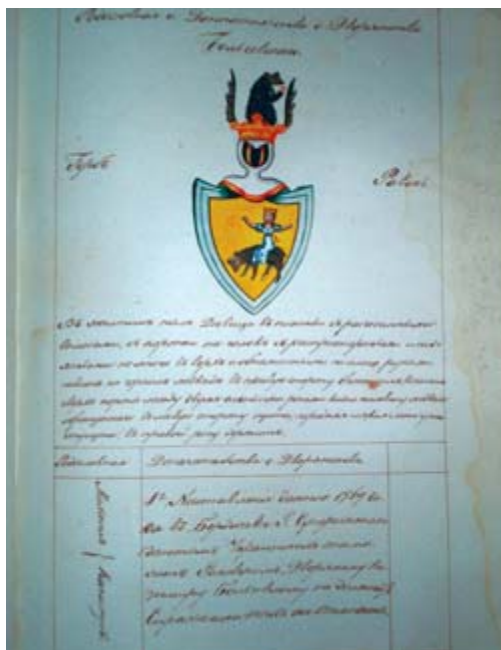
owners the Kamenskyis, P. Pocoluev, V. Synaiyskyi and collection of personal cards of officials.

Near 20 funds reflected different steps of the struggle for the Ukrainian independent state (1917–1920).

The funds of the Soviet period save the documents of local administrations of the Soviet regime. There are files about the nationalization of factories (1921–1922), industrial building works (1927), collectivization and collective farms in Kyiv Region (1930), foundation of different museums and institutions (1925–1930) etc.

About 400 funds tell about the period of the Nazi occupation in Kyiv City and Kyiv Region in World War II. There are “Kyiv General-commissariat”, “Kyiv Shtadtcommissariat”, “Museum-Archives” of

Noblemen
Balichevsky's coat
of arms Ravich



the transitional period of Kyiv City administrations.

Some funds characterize the post-war period. There one can find the data on economical condition of Kyiv Region after its liberation from Nazis, on restoration and development of industry, transport, agriculture, establishments of culture, education and health services.

The Archives contains personal funds, which were dated after 1917. There are documents of D. Beling, S. Veselovskyi, M. Grinchenko, G. Gubarev, V. Dreling, L. Krizanivskyi, A. Krymskyi, M. Kuznetsov, Y. Lopushinskaya, A. Nikovskyi.

The funds of Kyiv City and Kyiv Regional Committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Lenin's Communist Youth League of Ukraine are saved in the Archives.

Many funds of industrial works, local administrations, judicial and notarial establishments, files of repatriates from Germany collection are used for the Archives information work.

Among of the photo-documents, which are saved in the Archives, there are photos of Ukrainian writer O. Korniychuk, people's painter G. Veres, commander of partisan formation S. Kovpak, member of the crew of cruiser "Varyag" M. Volodimarenko, participants of Ten-Day festival of Russian Literature and Art (Y. Dolmatovskiy, K. Simonov, M. Lukonin, S. Vasiliev, M. Aliger) etc.

Many of formerly restricted files have been declassified in recent years, but some records are still of limited access. Some funds are unavailable, because of need for restoration.



Plan of Kyiv City. Publishing House "Mercury". 1914

*Commodity sign
of joint stock
company of
R. and T. Elvorti
in Elisavetgrad.
1911*



251 collection items of film documents (1941–1990);

23 465 collection items of photo documents (1906–1930, 1941–2010);

288 collection items of sound recordings (1962–2011);

36 collection items of video documents (2002–2010).

Description of Archival Holdings

Documents of the Archives from the end of the XVIII to the beginning of the XX centuries illustrate the economic, political and cultural development of the Yelysavetgrad, OleksAndryia and Bobrynets povits of the Guberniya of Kherson, the history of Yelysavetgrad, the settlement and development of the lands surrounding the fortress of Saint Yelyzaveta, the formation of military settlements, and the development of crafts and trade provide information about community life and the life style of the population in the territory.

The funds of this period contain the documents of local self-governing bodies, courts and police, land survey and boundary estab-

lishments, and educational and religious institutions, which provide information about national and class structure of the population of the territory, the organization and activities of municipal and zemstvo self-governing bodies, taxes, compulsory military service and other responsibilities, the state and development of industry, commerce, construction, public education, culture, as well as information about the activities of religious denominations and institutions, about the construction, design and property of temples, and the births registers of Orthodox, Roman-Catholic, Judaic and Protestant religions.

The funds of private collections from 1809 to 1917 preserve the documents of landowners M. Budzynkevych, O. Lutkovskiy, Z. Savutin, O. Dmytriev, princess H. Urusova, of the notary of the Yelysavetgrad Prince O. Yeristov, of merchants M. Soloviov and L. Umanskiy, and ethnographer P. Riabkov.

Post-1917 documents make up a major part of the archival col-

Policy of
Elisavetgrad fund of
property protection
from fire. 1882



The Archives also maintains funds of military establishments: the Committee of Defence of Yelysavetgrad, the Yelysavetgrad and OleksAndryia povit and okrug military commissions, the Yelysavetgrad commission of captives and refugees, the Department of the military commissioner for the railway district of Znamianka station, the Novoukrainskyi military censor, and volost, district, and city military commissions.

Information about land tenure, the creation of communes, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural

lection, and are contained in the funds of administrative authorities and state self-governing bodies, industrial enterprises, agricultural establishments and organizations, construction, transport, communication, science, education and culture, trade union and public organizations, and in personal funds and documents.

Funds of executive committees of councils of workers, peasants and soldiers deputies, military revolutionary committees contain rich historical material for the period of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1920.

collectivization, the liquidation of peasants-owners, about the activity and technical outfitting of machine and tractor stations, collective farms, and state farms is contained in the funds of councils, committees of poor peasants, and agricultural establishments.

The funds of trade union establishments of Kirovograd Region contain many facts about the history of trade union movements.

The funds of establishments that operated during the period of temporary Nazi occupation (1941–1944) form a separate group. These are the funds of the

Office of Command for keeping order in Ukraine, the Kirovograd and Oleksandryia gebiet commissariats, district and city boards and their departments, village boards, police establishments, court, statistics, industrial enterprises, land departments and boards, bureaus of agricultural production, directorate of state property, state farms, and community property. They reflect “new order” of the occupational regime and the living conditions of the population in the occupied territory, and contain information about persons who transported for forced labour to Germany.

The funds of the Communist Party and Komsomol organizations (regional committees of party and Komsomol, city committees, district committees of the Party and Komsomol, separate primary party and Komsomol organizations, establishments and enterprises) for 1920–1941 and 1944–1991 contain information about the Communist party and Komsomol activities, and the social, political, economic and cultural development of the territory. This group of documents also reveals the history of the underground movement

in the occupied territory during the period of World War II.

The fund of the Department of the Committee for State Security in Ukraine for Kirovograd Region keeps archival evidences of the cases of victims of the political repressions of 1920–1950s and review cases of people who were forcibly transported to Germany during World War II.

Documents in the personal funds are valuable additions to the sources for studying the history of the 1920s to the 1990s. These are the funds of scholars and cultural activists A. Zhuravskiy, I. Tamm, H. Nosov, H. Polianovskiy, N. Ihnatieva, A. Kosia-



Patent on the privilege given out to joint stock company of R. and T. Elvorti in Elisavetgrad. 1913

chenko, H. Semenov, I. Terentiev, of writers O. Motorny, M. Smolenchuk, O. Zhurlyva, pedagogues V. Sukhomlynskyi, I. Tkachenko, participants of the Great Patriotic War H. Balytskyi, A. Burkovskiy, Y. Hlibko, O. Shapovalov, Y. Tadeush, public figures: T. Hulianytsky, O. Hitalov, M. Fortus, students of local lore: I. Boyko, A. Dobrov, A. Kokhan, V. Kramarenko, I. Protsenko, and others.

The State Archives of the Region has custody of records of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, of fighter-internationalists, of participants of battles in Afghanistan, and letters from Ukrainian citizens enslaved by the Nazis.

Film-, photo- and phono-documents make up a special group of archival sources. Cinema documents illustrate events of public

political life in the Region and its inhabitants from the 1960s.

Among the photo documents are photos of the cities and towns of Kirovograd Region, participants of the revolutionary movement and the Great Patriotic War, partisans, members of underground organizations, Heroes of the Soviet Union and of Socialist Labour, pace-makers of production, public figures, scientists, culture and arts workers.

Phono-documents include recordings of speeches, discussions, interviews of public figures and famous people of Kirovograd Region, and phonograms of musical and artistic performances by performing groups of the Region.

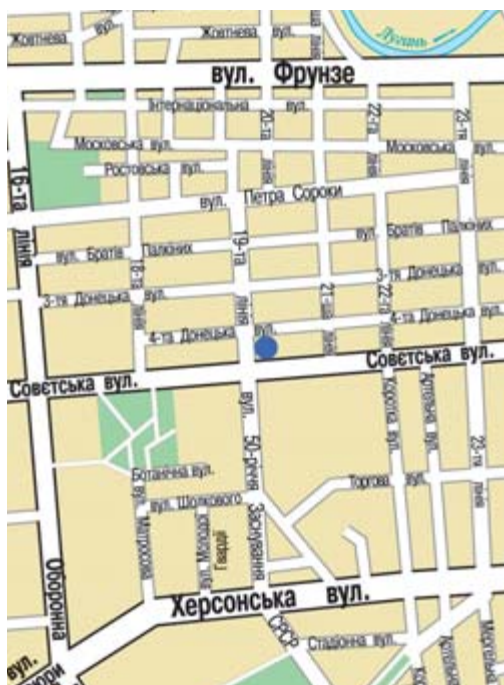
Today, investigative research aimed at protecting the rights and satisfying the social needs of citizens most often leads to the ex-

amination of documents in the funds of religious institutions, government bodies (region, district, city executive committees, village councils of peoples deputies), the establishments and enterprises of industry, agriculture, municipal economy (plants, factories, collective farms, state farms, etc.), as well as the examination of archival materials and filtration cases for the 1920–1950s period for people forcibly transported to Germany (Fund of the Department of the Committee of State Security of Ukraine for Kirovograd Region).

Merchant certificate of the second guild. 1916



The State Archives of Lugansk Region



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Lugansk, 91053
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Tel: +380 (642) 58-13-79
E-mail: arhiv@mail.dsip.net
Web: arhiv.lg.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 51, 54
(to stop "26 School"),
52 (to stop "Donbass")

Reading room hours of operation: Tue–Th 10am–4pm, (building 1)
M 10am–4pm, F 10am–3.45pm
(building 2)

Director: Kateryna Bezhyńska

Historical Background

The Lugansk Regional Archival Board (1925–1930);

the Lugansk Municipal Archival Board (1930–1932);

the Lugansk State Historical Archives (1932–1935);

the Voroshilovgrad Regional Historical Archives (1935–1938);

the Voroshilovgrad Regional State Archives (1938–1941);

the Voroshilovgrad State Archives (1941–1958);

the Lugansk Regional State Archives (1958–1970);

the Voroshilovgrad Regional State Archives (1970–1980);

the State Archives of Voroshilovgrad Region (1980–1990);

the State Archives of Lugansk Region (since 1990).

the Lugansk Regional Archival Board was founded on September, 1, 1925. On October, 10, 1930 it was re-established into the Lugansk Municipal Archival Board. Since March, 3, 1932 it was registered as the Lugansk State Historical Archives.

Lugansk was renamed in Voroshilovgrad on November, 5, 1935. Accordingly all-state bodies and departments underwent renaming too. In spring, 1938 the Voroshilovgrad State History Archives was turned into the Voroshilovgrad Regional Historical Archive. Since December, 3, 1938 all state archival boards were intro-

Lugansk women
gymnasium.
Slavyanoserbsk
district,
Ekaterinoslav
Province. Record
in the metric book



duced into the National Committee of Internal Affairs (NCIA).

The Voroshilovgrad Regional Historical Archives was renamed into the Voroshilovgrad Regional State Archives in 1941.

In the period of the Nazi occupation (1942) all archival documents were evacuated. The Voroshilovgrad State Archives resumed its activity in 1943 after the liberation of the City.

After the next renaming of Voroshilovgrad into Lugansk on March, 5, 1958 the Archives was registered as the Lugansk Regional State Archives. It was subordinated to the Lugansk Regional Executive Committee. Since May, 4, 1990 it has been officially registered as the State Archives of Lugansk Region.

Total Volume of Funds

4 953 funds, 1 472 095 collection items (1763–2007);

7 681 collection items of scientific and technical documentation (1763–1916, 1943–1992);

472 collection items of film documents (1977–1990);

19 346 collection items of photo documents (1951–1992);

215 collection items of sound recordings (1963–1988);

1 collection item of video documents (1994–1999).

Description of Archival Holdings

In the Archives one can find the documents preserved since the XVIII century till the present time. They contain evidences about economic, social and cultural life of the region.

The earliest documents are in the funds of Lugansk foundry plant, Lugansk and Slavyanoserbsk land departments, boards of share-holding companies, plants, mining diggings and many other businesses and enterprises that used to work on the region territory. In the repository



The plan of the
11 th part
of Novo-
Pavlovka village,
Slavyanoserbsk
district



Plan of Taganrog district for the Army of Don. Summer residences of settlement of Tatyjanovskiy

of Lugansk foundry plant one can find the registers about the foundation of Lugansk plant village which was the beginning of Lugansk town construction. The repository contains different revision inventories, houses projects for the plant workers and the foremen, the Order of the Senate on the resettlement of the villagers from Novo Russian province and their registration at the plant, some documents about shell production for the Black Sea fleet and the foundry of the monument to honour the victory in the Patriotic War of 1812 to be erected in Polotsk Town etc.

The repositories of Lugansk steam locomotive plant of Hartman, Lugansk bullet plant, Villhivskiy iron foundry plant, Donetsk plant of Russia chemical production stock company “Rosiyksfarba” contain the evidences about Hartman plant foundation (1896), listings of its equipment,

diagrams and types of the locomotive production, informative letters about the plant operation, lists about the revolutionary disturbances of 1905, workers strikes in 1912 and 1916.

The repositories of Cadyivka stone and coal diggings, Holubiv ore pits, Beresto-Bohoukhov mining production companies preserve the documents about their technical equipment and information about the coalminers.

The collection of maps includes the information about the settlements of Starobelsk, Bakhmetovka and Slovjanoserbsk settlements of 1813–1915.

The funds of Lugansk and the Region contain hand-written documents (registration books of births, marriages and deaths) of 1787–1927.

The repositories of the Russia Imperial period were stocked by the local government bodies, military administration boards, industrial plants, educational establishments,



Chinese passports

Main building of the State Archives of Lugansk Region



postal and telegraph services, state and commercial banks.

The documents of the latest period include the listings of various events in the years of the Revolution in Ukraine of 1917–1920, the losses caused by intervention, requisition of landowners estates, repressions against the land owners, setting up of agricultural artels. The repositories of the awards, the changes on the administration and territory level, the periods of organization, reorganization and elimination of different enterprises, companies and establishments in the region. The funds of district, village and settlement executive bodies include the evidences about surplus appropriation system and famine of 1930s.

The repository of the Regional People's Deputies Executive Committee contains various documents

about labour achievements of the region in the development of its economy, elections to the higher political and local government bodies, and ceremonies of the awards presentations.

The funds of planning and statistical bodies keep the documents about the period of collectivization, the reports of Shterovskaya power station construction as well as the general electrification of Lugansk Region, the reports about the industry and agriculture developments and achievements.

The depository of the regional committee on the matters of identification and investigation into the crimes of the Nazi occupants holds the evidences about the losses caused to the citizens, villagers, social and public establishments, state industries in the years of World War II.



Depositories of the State Archives of Lugansk Region



gional Communist party committees and Komso-
mol organization. They depict complicated pro-
cesses of the Communist party system develop-
ment, methods to resist the public opposition in
villages, of famine and repressions in the 1930s,
activity of the local Com-
munist party and Kom-
somol underground and

Numerous groups of repositories are represented by the funds of enterprises and plants of the leading industrial fields. The condition of coal industry is featured by the documents of mining administrations on coal mining, selling and concentration of coal, listings about coal deposits, coal mining constructions, mechanization of industrial processes, and promotion of production experience.

The funds of health care bodies feature the situation in the sanitary area and measures against infectious diseases.

The documents about the struggle against illiteracy, opening of the new schools, activities of various youth organizations can be found in the depository of the public education bodies. They also provide the information about the activities of local culture departments.

The Archives holds the documents of various public bodies, re-

partisan movements in the years of World War II.

Video-and-still documents preserve the bright pages of Lugansk Region; holidays, anniversaries, city parades and demonstrations, elections, sport events, city contests, monument erections, new schools opening, reports and articles from the plants about the labour achievements and leaders, honouring and awarding the war and labour attendance of museums, theatres, libraries, interviews with famous people. Photo documents of Lugansk in different history periods arise the special interest.



*Work in the
reading-room of
the State Archives
of Lugansk Region*

The State Archives of Lviv Region



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235-55-49, 235-47-22,
235-53-50
Tel./fax: +380 (32) 272-78-70
E-mail: dato@mail.lviv.ua
Web: archive.lviv.ua

Transport: tram No 1, 9
(to stop "Rus'ka Str.")

Reading room hours of operation: M – F 9 am – 6 pm

Director: Petro Kravchuk

Historical Background

The State Archives of Lviv Region were established in December, 1939 on the basis of former the Polish State Archives in Lviv where a small number of records of local the Austrian-Hungarian and Polish administrative bodies were preserved and till 1941 was called the Lviv State Regional Historical Archives of the Lviv Regional Department of People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. Subsequently its name and subordination were changed several times: the Lviv Regional State Archives of the Lviv Regional Department of People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (from 1946 – the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR (1944–1956), the State Archives of Lviv Region of the Archives Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR (1956–1959), the Lviv Regional State Archives of the Archival Department of the Lviv Regional Executive Committee (1960–1982), the State Archives of Lviv Region of the Archival Department of the Lviv Regional Executive Committee (1982–1988), the State Archives of Lviv Region of the Archival Department of the Lviv Regional Council (1988–1996), and from 1996 – the Lviv Regional State Archives of the Lviv Regional State Administration.

A branch of the Lviv State Regional Archives in Sambir was es-

established in 1959 on the basis of liquidated the Drohobych Regional State Archives, which was located in Sambir. This branch functioned till 1977, and after its liquidation all archival records were transferred and stored in the repositories of the Lviv Regional State Archives. In



Photo of building of the University from Lviv National University Funds (1870–1919)

1991 all archival records of the Lviv Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine together with the building of the former Regional Party Archives were turned over to the Lviv Regional State Archives.

A greater part of records of the Lviv Regional State Archives are kept on the premises of former Dominican Monastery – the monument of architecture of the XVII – XVIII centuries.

Total Volume of Funds

5 124 funds, 2 440 130 record units (34279 l. m.) for 1772–2011;

7 922 record units of scientific-technical documentation for 1964–1985;

6 708 units of film documents for 1959–1986;

41 809 photographic documents for 1946–1993;

697 units of audio documents for 1960–1995.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives' documents reflect history of economic, political and cultural

development of Lviv and former Drohobych Regions.

The Archives preserves documents of state and public-political organizations, establishments, enterprises and unions that functioned in Lviv Region in the periods of Austrian-Hungarian monarchy (1772–1918), the Polish Republic in the period between World War I and World War II (1918–1939), the Ukrainian SSR (1939–1941, 1944–1991), the Nazi occupation of 1941–1944 in World War II. In recent years the Archives is supplied with documents of organizations, establishments and enterprises of independent Ukraine.



Lviv City Hall (1784–1828) from Funds of Lviv magistracy of Austrian period

*Paintings
of V. Ivasyuk*



bodies, courts, prosecutor's office, and police. Of special value are the funds of Lviv magistrate, higher education establishments.

Among the unique archival sources preserved in the State Archives are copies of the decrees of the Austrian emperors; rules and decisions of the court of appeals of Galicia and Lodomeria (present day Volyn) (1787); copies of the decrees of the Austrian Emperor, orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, instructions of the governorate of Galician province, other documents on the abolishment of serfdom in Galicia and Lodomeria, abrogation of feudal duties and reimbursement to the landowners of losses connected therewith (1848–1851); documents on organization in Lviv of the National Guard (1848); on introduction and subsequent cancellation of martial law in Galicia in connection with the Polish uprising (1863–1864); documents connected with privileges of the City of Lviv in various years;

Funds of institutions of the Austrian-Hungarian period contain data on the work of local self-government

magistrate's land ownership registration records (1788–1799); register of privileges granted by the Polish kings to the Sambir Town (1629–1669); decisions of the courts on administrative-economic matters; minutes of the meetings and correspondence of the Lviv magistrate (1787–1798), the Lviv City Council (1849–1862); real estate sale and lease contracts; household records of Lviv City properties (1854); testamentary documents pertaining to immovable property (1849–1918).

Of special value are the funds of provincial and county authorities, district courts and prosecutors' offices, police authorities of pre-war Poland.

Extensive data are contained in documents of the funds of the Central Command of Gendarmerie in Lviv, Lviv District Command of Gendarmerie, Lviv District Court, Society for the study of history of defence of Lviv and the South-East provinces in 1918–1920 (copies of the decrees of the Galician Revolutionary Committee, protocols of the revolutionary committees, leaflets, appeals of political departments of the Red Army, declarations of S. Petlyura. The de-

*Photo of State
Archives of Lviv
Region,
13, Pidvalna Str.*



crees of the West Ukrainian People's Republic, documents and reports on combat actions of the Polish and Ukrainian armies, plans, maps of military operations, diaries, manuscripts of combat veterans, photographs, personal files, list of the participants of the Polish-Ukrainian War). Of unique character is the fund of the Rudky County Commissariat of the Ukrainian People's Republic (1918–1919).



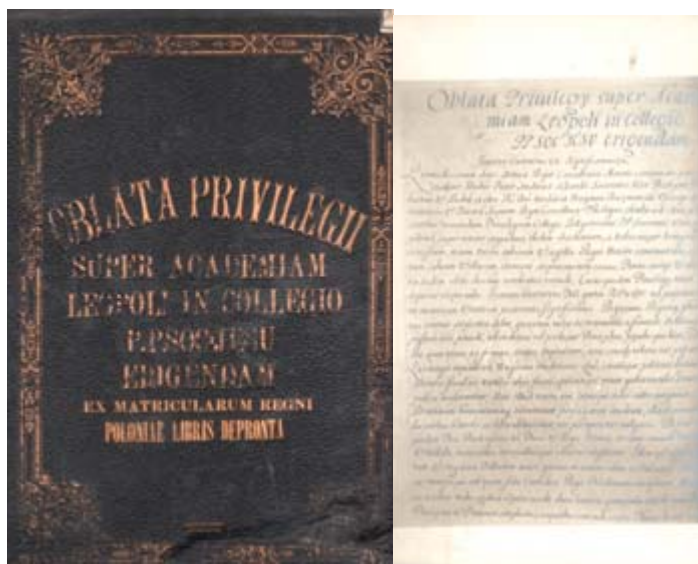
Photo of the depositories of the State Archives of Lviv Region

A separate group of valuable documents consists of confiscated periodical and other publications of 1918–1939, documents of mass media and law enforcement bodies of Poland connected with the Famine in the Ukrainian SSR in 1932–1933, documents reflecting the process of formation and activities of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists – the Ukrainian Rebellion Army (OUN–URA) on the territory of Lviv and Drohobych regions.

Funds of the establishments and organizations of the period of the Nazi occupation have been preserved partially: among other documents they contain the funds of the Galicia District governorate, Lviv and Drohobych district authorities, Lviv City Authority, the Ukrainian Police Command

in Lviv, Labour exchange, Bureau for recruitment of population for work in Germany etc.

Funds of the Soviet period contain documents of the state power bodies and their structural units, regional courts and prosecutors' offices, enterprises, organizations, establishments, educational and research-and-development establishments, artistic unions, documents of the Lviv Regional Department of the Security Service of Ukraine (clearance files of citizens of Lviv and Drohobych Regions deported for compulsory labour to Germany in 1941–1944,



Settlement of privilege on establishing Collegiums in Lviv. 1661. From University Funds

*Photos of courtyard
of the State
Archives
of Lviv Region*



classified archive criminal proceedings files of citizens subjected to repressions), documents on reciprocal evacuation of the Ukrainian and Polish population under the Agreement between the Government of the Ukrainian SSR and the Polish Committee for National Liberation from September, 9, 1944 and resettlement of citizens under other international agreements (1944–1948, 1951 etc.). The Archives preserves documents of the regional Communist party committees and the party organizations of Lviv and Drohobych Regions, the Young Communist League organizations and trade unions for 1939–1941, 1944–1991.

Funds of the period of independent Ukraine contain, predominantly, documents of liquidated enterprises,



*One of the
buildings of the
State Archives of
Lviv Region.
4, Buyko Str.*

establishments and organizations of various forms of ownership.

Among the personal funds preserved in the Archives are the funds of bibliographer I. Kalynovych,

writer V. Gzhytskyi, composer A. Kos-Anatolskyi, electrical engineering scientist H. Sokolnytskyi, linguist M. Rudnytskyi, professors of Lviv University L. Finkel, V. Brukhnalskyi, composer V. Ivasyuk, writer M. Dalekyi, historian M. Korduba, Polish politician, writer and publicist Karol Foster, senior research fellow of the Institute of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR A. Hensyorskyi, composer Ya. Yaroslavenko-Vintskovskiy, writer V. Belyayev, writer V. Lozovyi, Ukrainian public and political figure D. Stachura, librarian of Jan Kazimier's University library in Lviv, Polish writer Justyn Goszowskyi, some documents and autographs of F. List, M. Hrushevskiy, I. Trush, G. Sienkiewicz, J. Paderewskiy, W. Grimm, Ye. Chykalenko, V. Leontovych, F. Kolessa, O. Makovey, M. Sklodowska-Curie, Les Martovych, S. Bandera, R. Shukhevych, other outstanding public and political figures, coryphaei of science, culture, art. Of special significance are documents pertaining to life and work of I. Franko – they include reports of the police surveillance of I. Franko and his wife, the writer's work in Latin he wrote as a student "About Lukian and his time" (1877).

The State Archives of Mykolaiv Region



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E-mail: mail@mk.archives.gov.ua
Web: archiv.mk.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 2
(to stop "Vasliiev Str.")
tram No 1, 7
(to stop "Vasliiev Str.")

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M – Th 8am – 5pm

Director: Larysa Levchenko
PhD (History)

Historical Background

The history of the State Archives in Mykolaiv Region is closely connected with the history of Mykolaiv, which was the centre of shipbuilding in the south of the Russian Empire, the main port of the Black Sea fleet. The history of the Archives is connected with the development of this land and dates back to the end of the XVIII century. First archives in Mykolaiv were set up in 1796 and were attached to the Black Sea Department Office. The Archives were subordinated to the Naval Department and the records of the Black Sea Fleet Administration shipbuilding yards, stevedore offices of Mykolaiv, Kherson, Sevastopol and Taganrog were kept there. On May, 3, 1844 the city archives of the town self-government institutions and military units were set up by the Order of M. Lazarev, the Black Sea Fleet Chief Commander Admiral, when in January, 1920 the Soviet power was established all the archives were nationalized and in 1921 the State Archives of Mykolaiv Region were created. They have existed till this time and got the present name in 1940. From 1935 to 1992 there were the Communist Party Archives in Mykolaiv but when the USSR Communist Party had cancelled the records that were preserved in the Party archives, the building and other property were given to the State Archives. In 1934 the biggest part of the records on

Work with archival documents.
1930s



Total Volume of Funds

By January, 1, 2012 the archives has preserved records of 6 017 funds;

1 122 722 paper files;

3 760 files of scientific and technical records;

33 588 film units

the history of the Black Sea Fleet was taken out to St. Petersburg. During the World War II the Nazi took to Germany almost 6 000 files on the history of German colonies. In 1992–1993 the Security Service of Ukraine passed to Archives 27 472 personal records of the “filtered” citizens who had been sent to forced labour in Germany during World War II. In 1998 the Archives started to accept criminal dossiers of the cases which had not been brought into court from the former Committee for State Security (KGB).

(photo, phono, cinema and video).

Description of Archival Holdings

The oldest records date back to 1787–1789. They are unique “Records of Mykolaiv construction” (1787–1798) about foundation of Mykolaiv as a centre of shipbuilding in the south of Ukraine.

The fund “Administration of admiral settlements in the Black Sea Region” (1800–1862) comprises valuable evidences about construction of shipyards at the mouth of the Pivdennyi Bug and the Ingul as well as Mykolaiv City, the fortress Sevastopol, ship of the Black Sea Fleet and admiral settlements.

The funds “The Mykolaiv Military Governor Chancery” (1805–1900) and “The Mykolaiv Mayor Chancery” (1900–1919) are the main sources of information about the history of Mykolaiv. The records characterize the development of Mykolaiv in the XIX – beg. of the XX centuries population, national structure, investment of foreign capital into the city industry, the establishing Jewish, German and Bulgarian colonies on the territory of the Region. There



Modern storage of the State Archives of Mykolaiv Region

is interesting information about construction of the sea-port, shipbuilding plants “Naval” and “Chornomorskyi”, the agricultural machinery plant by brothers Donski in the funds.



Archival worker Olexandr Seredinskyi holds seminar on using documents. The State Archives of Mykolaiv Region. 2009

The funds “The Mykolaiv Military Governor Chancery” comprise the records about the Crimean War (1853–1856), participation of Mykolaiv citizens in it, heroic siege of Sevastopol, outstanding naval commanders: I. de Traverse, O. Greyg, M. Butakov, B. Glazenap, N. Arkas and others.

The records from the Archives of the shipbuilding plant “Naval” (1895–1919) which was founded in 1895 by the Belgian joint-stock company of shipbuilding, machinery and foundry plants and from the archives of “Russud” (1911–1919), founded in 1919 by the Russian shipbuilding joint-stock company on the basis of the admiralty (1788)

show the construction of the warships of the Black Sea Fleet, the legendary battleship “Potyomkin” in particular development of merchant shipbuilding, the shipyards equipment, participation

in international and national exhibitions.

The archival fund “Mykolaiv merchant port” (1866–1918) gives us notion of the construction and public service organisation in the port, making the port ready to accept foreign ships, the building of the elevator, development of the sea and river commerce, inland and foreign trade. Information on foreign relations can be found in the funds of Mykolaiv (1800–1862) and Ochakiv (1828–1917) custom posts, Ochakiv (1792–1806) and Mykolaiv (1850–1919) custom houses.

They also contain interesting records about the embargo on grain ex-



Archival worker Julia Bugaevska guides the exhibition devoted to the heroes of the Region, who fought against the Nazi occupation. 2012

*Metric books
cover page. 1911*



port from the ports of Ekaterinoslav vicegerency (1794), about sequestration of English ships that were in Russian ports, the embargo on the English goods (1800) the rules of foreign trade, about the deportation of French people who supported the Revolution in France, the embargo on the French goods (1793) and arrest of the ships belonging to the countries at war with Russia (1914).

The records of the Mykolaiv Statistics Committee (1862–1917) contain valuable information about the population, archaeological excavations, old settlements and burial mounds on the territory of Mykolaiv Region, statistics of factories and plants, register of farms in Kherson district.

A lot of interesting information contain the records of Mykolaiv Admiral Cathedral (1796–1919), Ochakiv Military Cathedral (1806–1908), church archives in Odessa, Kherson, Elisavetgrad, districts of Kherson prov-

ince and other religious institutions. The records of the Soviet period after 1917 account for the major part of the Archives (70 p.c.), they are preserved in the funds of the local governmental bodies, committees of poor farmers, industry enterprises, agriculture, commerce transport, communication, construction, finance, corporal organizations, medical institutions, trade unions, party and Komsomol organizations.

The records characterize complicated political, social and economic events of Mykolaiv since 1917. The records of numerous executive and revolutionary committees show the establishment of revolutionary regime in Mykolaiv Region and restoration of economy destroyed during the Civil War. They characterize the economy and political situation in towns and villages of Mykolaiv Region.

The information about famine in 1921 and assistance given to the starving people is presented in the funds of



*Blazon of the
Golenischev-
Kutuzov Russian
princely family.
Middle of the
XIX century*

the region and district boards of assistance to the starving, region and district party organizations, in the funds of the representative of the international commission created by F. Nanses to fight with the Famine and the Mikolaiv District Committee of the American Administration of giving assistance to the starving population.



The period of the German and Romanian occupation of Mykolaiv region in 1941–1944 is dealt with – in the Archives of the occupation administration – general commissar of Mykolaiv, town council, small rural district councils, district prefectures, region praetors, village primaries. The records of these funds describe the establishment of severe terroristic regime with the purpose to ransack and destroy the oblast, mass killing of the population. The lists of ghetto prisoners in Akmechetka, Bogdanivka, Vradiivka, Domanivka, Kryve Ozero, Mostove, Slivino, Tryduby and Pervomaisk have been partly preserved.

The collection of records of Mykolaiv Region in the Great Patriotic War contains information about people's struggle against occupation. The history of underground and partizan movement is presented in the reports, certificates of the party and soviet organizations, reports of the underground leaders on the activity of un-

derground organizations “Mykolaiv centre” and “Partizanskaya Iskra”, partizan detachments, reconnaissance and sabotage groups. The archives preserve the records of the Mykolaiv Regional Commission assisting to the State Extraordinary Committee for investigation of the crimes of the Nazi occupants. The records contain statements and statistics of the crimes and the damage done by the Nazi during World War II in Mykolaiv Region.

The records of the post-war period funds contain information about heroic work of people in the restoration of the economy destroyed by the war and social economic development of the oblast. The records of gigantic shipbuilding plants “Chernomorskiy”, “61 Communars”, “Okean” present the history of shipbuilding. The Archives contains information about construction of whale ships, refrigerator ships, super trawlers and fish canneries ships, scientific research ships,

Map of Mykolaiv with designation of guerrilla organizations, groups and units which acted under the Nazi occupation (1941–1944)



tains city and town maps of Mykolaiv, Voznesensk, Ochakiv, Vinsunsk, Bereznegovate, longitudinal schemes of streets and squares in Mykolaiv, working draughts of buildings, schemes of their construction and many other papers.

aircraft carriers: e.g. whale ships flotilla “Sovetskaya Rossia” and “Sovetskaya Ukraina”, the research ship “Academic Sergei Korolev” and others.

The records of the KGB Administration in Mykolaiv Region comprise files of “filtered” and criminal cases. They contain information about mass deportation of people to Germany, mass repressions of Stalin regime.

The State Archives has a rich collection of church registers of births, marriages and deaths from 1804 to 1919 and books of registrations up to 1925.

The base of records about social-economic and cultural life of Ukraine is compiled by the records from the archives of party and Komsomol organizations.

12 collections of records are preserved in the state archives. The oldest collection is “Collection of maps and draughts” (1800–1935). It con-

The collection of reminiscences of the Soviet citizens who were deported to Germany in 1942–1944 is of great interest.

The Archives preserves 50 private funds. The most interesting are the archives of a Ukrainian historian and composer N. Arkas, the founder of “Prosvita” society in Mykolaiv, of S. Gaiduchenko – the chairman of the town museum commission, A. Golenichshev-Kutuzov – a member of the Russian geographic society, V. Rumin – an engineer and technologist, propagandist of K. Tsiolkovsky’s ideas in the field of space exploration.

The scientific reference library of the Archives contains books on law, reference books and local lore literature, official issues of local institutions, newspapers, collections of leaflets, posters, encyclopaedias, dictionaries etc.

The State Archives of Odesa Region



Address: Administrative (1st) building:
18, Zhukovskogo Str.,
Odesa, 65026
Tel.: +380 (48) 722-19-87,
725-09-10, 725-12-19
Tel./fax: +380 (48) 722-80-25
E-mail: daoo@ukr.net
2nd building: 29, Pirogovska Str.,
Odesa, 56023
Tel.: +380 (48) 718-92-01, 718-95-80,
718-95-79
E-mail: pirogov-29@te.net.ua
Web: derjarhiv.odessa.gov.ua

Transport: To Administrative (1st) building
(18, Zhukovskogo Str.):
trolleybus No 1; fixed-minibus
No 117; minibus No 124
(to stop "Zhukovskogo Str.")
To the 2nd building
(29, Pirogovskaya Str.):
minibus No 117, 129,
trolleybus No 8 (to stop
"Railway Station")

Reading room hours of operation: M – Th 10 am – 5 pm,
F 10 am – 3.45 pm

Director: Ivan Nitochko

Historical Background

The State Archives of Odesa Region was founded in 1920 as the Odesa Historical Archives. The main funds of the pre-revolutionary period accepted were from the Novorossia and Besarabia Governor-General Administration, the Guardianship Committee for Foreign Settlers in the South Russia, the Odesa Office for Foreign Settlers in the South Russia, Novorosiiskyi University, various institutions acting in Odesa such as: the City Chief, the City Council, Police Office, the Commercial Court, banks, port offices, customs, and other colleges and schools, cultural societies, churches and others.

With the beginning of World War II and the German-Romanian occupation of Odesa in 1941, a major portion of the pre-revolutionary records were evacuated to Stalingrad. In 1942, when battles reached the City, archives were evacuated to the City of Uralsk, West Kazakhstan Region.

Lots of documentation of the Soviet period was left in Odesa. Still, replacements and evacuations led to irrecoverable waste: more than 1 million archival files in Odesa Region (50 percent) were lost or destroyed during the War.

In April, 1944, the Odesa Archives renewed its work. After the War, new archival documents on the history of Odesa Region were accepted.

The State Archives of Odesa Region, Administrative (1st) building. Building of the former Brodska synagogue; from 1944 – premises of the Archives



The earliest and most valuable documents are concentrated in the funds of the General-Governor Administration for Novorosia and Besarabia, the Odesa City Chief Office, Odesa Police Office, the Balta Povit Court,

Starting from 1980 it is named as the State Archives of Odesa Region.

Total Volume of Funds

13 093 funds, including 94 funds of the period of independence of Ukraine (since 1991) 2 061 179 files for 1572–2011, including:

2 038 967 papered files (1752–2011);

12 307 units of scientific-technical documentation (XVIII–XXI century);

3 173 units of documentaries (1961–2007);

22 790 units of photo (1951–2011);

898 units of phono-documents (1967–2007);

527 units of video films (2000–2011).

Description of Archival Holdings

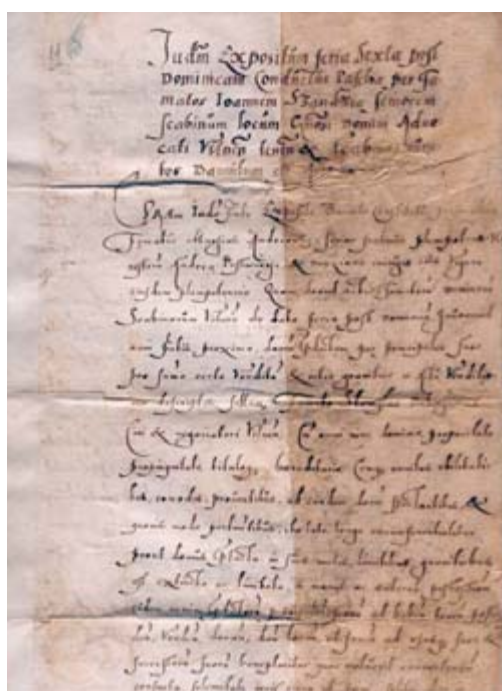
The earliest documents of the State Archives of Odesa Region are the unique orders of Polish origin for XVI–XVII century, collected by Professor of Novorosiisk University I. Linnichenko. The first of them written in Latin and stamped with red sealing-wax dated from the year 1572.

the Odesa Povit Zemskyi Office, Odesa Customs and others.

The most important and diverse are funds of the Odesa City Council and the Odesa City Administration. The main documents are: including of the individuals to the merchants and petty bourgeois, accept of the Russian citizenship; delivery of passports, certificates, resident permits; giving lots for building of houses; annual lists of merchants with indication of their capitals; information about recovery of taxes; establishment and activity of trade firms; participation in benevolent actions; information about state of hospitals, cemeteries, orphanages, religious institutions, also on recruits, well-known persons etc. A separate family register of Odesa honorary citizen for 1854–1897 includes 304 families of famous Odesans. Besides the general record management, special documentation is also concentrated in the Jewish desk.

Fund of the Odesa City Chief Office contains materials about Odesa community among the documentation of a few desks. Regulatory and economic desks include permits

The earliest documents of the State Archives of Odesa Region: Polish diploma from the fund of Professor I. Linnichenko. 1572



The earliest dated documents of State Archives of Odesa Region: Polish diploma from the professor I. Linnichenko fund. 1572

delivered to individuals for opening businesses, information about state of manufactures, factories and trade firms, application of businessmen on various questions. Court desk consists of the documents on bankrupts, claims against their estates and protection of merchants' heritage. Passport desk contains files with documents of 1808–1898 to entry Russia from abroad and departure from Russia abroad delivered to individuals: passports, certificates from foreign consulates, debenture with warrants, applications for resident permits. Materials of the desk of societies reflect the process of foundation various national, professional, benevolent and political societies in the end of XIX – beginning XX century. The 1st All-Russian Census, 1897 is of great historical consequence and lists full information on each family, a total of 3 000 files. It is a unique information about Odesa society in the end of the XIX century.

Economical life of Odesa and former Kherson Guberniya is reflected by the documents of financial institutions such as: Odesa Povit Treasure, Excise Office in Kherson Guberniya, Zemskyi Bank of Kherson Guberniya, Besarabsko-Tavrisheskyi Land Bank, tax inspectors in Odesa, private banks of Samuil Barbash, Ashkenazi and others. These funds include financial documentation, business correspondence, revision registers of population, merchant certificates, information about his properties, warrants, notary acts, information about export-import operations through Odesa port, descriptions of enterprises, works and factories, contracts of sale, gifts, and bartering etc.

Materials of volost and village offices were arrived at the Odesa Archives in the 1930s. Typical documents of village office records (including 19 of the German ones) are orders and directions of higher authorities; economic, financial, and social states

Banner of Danube
Cossack regiment.
Water color. 1814



of the villages; interactions with peasants; grants and loans; inspections; business matters; health issues; taxes; use of orphan capital; compensation for losses; agricultural practices; court cases; church activities; education; departure of peasants to Siberia in 1898–1905; charitable activities; police records and others.

Religious institutions of various confessions are represented by some funds that contain more than 6 000 church metrical books (birth, marriage, divorce and death entries) of the Orthodox, Evangelical-Lutheran, Rome-Catholic, Armenian, Jewish, Moslem and other religions. They also contain an official correspondence, materials about activities of pastors, genealogical information, evidence of disease, use of religious materials in educational institutions, records of donations, annual debit and credit lists of church communities, savings banks maintained for orphans and widows, charitable activities,

operations of orphanages, records of properties owned by members, celebrations, cultural events, practices of tradition, and much more.

Funds of the Soviet period started with the beginning of the Soviet power in 1917. Between 1919 and 1923 the higher organs of power and management in the territory of Kher-son Guberniya became revolutionary committees (revkoms) and executive committees of the Soviet workers, peasants, and soldiers (ispolkoms) – gubernial, povit, volost and rural ones. Their documentation shows the stabilization of economic and social conditions for all of people in Kher-son (Odesa) Guberniya during the revolution and the Civil War (1917–1920), numerous administrative-territorial changes whereupon old administrative units were destroyed. In 1919 Odesa Guberniya consisted of six povits: Odesa, Tiraspol, Voznesensk, Ananyev, Balta, and Pervomaisk. Odesa Povit was divided into 43 volosts, in 1920 they were integrated into only 20. The population numbers of volosts were very different and varied between 5 000 and 30 000.

That ineffective system was changed again between 1923 and 1925 when the old pre-revolutionary territorial division was changed finally into the three-level system of management: rayon (district), okrug (conglomerate of districts), and center (guberniya or region). In Odesa Guberniya, six okrugs were created: Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Balta, Elisavetgrad, and Pervomaisk; each divided into rayons. Odesa okrug, for example, had 18 rayons. Former vo-

lost were absorbed into rayons. Between 1923 and 1932 the higher organs of power and management were executive committees of the Soviet workers and peasants (ispolkoms) – the gubernial, okrug, rayon and village ones.

Funds of administrative organs reflect a policy to abolish private ownership started with campaigns against prosperous farmers (kulaks) in 1921 and led to the full reallocation of land and taking of other possessions, kulaks being exiled to Siberia, starvation, closing of churches and imprisoning priests, and punishment of those who expressed discontent against the Soviet power. Such processes are reflected in the documentation of state organs, through numerous complaints from peasants to prosecutor and militia offices, in decisions at peasant meetings, and in materials on collectivization and foundation of kolgosps (collective farms). Numerous documents of the 30s reflect consequences of collectivization and communist ruling such as the Famines in 1922–1923 and 1932–1933.

More detailed information about economic and social state of population in 1920–1930s is in the separate funds of national organizations, societies, educational institutions and political formations, including the Jewish ones. The Archives preserves some funds of international organization for supporting starving population in Odesa Region in 1922–1925 such as: the American Relief Administration (ARA), “Joint”, Nansen’s Mission and others.

Funds of educational soviet system include materials of Odesa Institute of People Education, Odesa University, Odesa German Pedagogical Institute, Polytechnic Institute, Stalin Jewish Agricultural Institute in Odesa, Jewish Agricultural Institute in Novo-Poltavka, Odesa Jewish Pedagogical College, Odesa Jewish College of Precision Mechanics (Trust of “Ukrainian Film”), schools, courses for workers and others contained management recording, lists of teachers and students, progress-sheets, results of examinations, diploma works, personal files.

A documental complex specifically for the period of temporal Romanian-German occupation of Odesa and Odesa Region (1941–1944) contains about 900 funds of government organs formed in the Governorship of Transnistria, the territory occupied between the Dnister and the South Bug Rivers under the jurisdiction of the Royal Romania – direc-



Cavalryman of Chornomorsk Cossack formation. Water color. 1814

German settlement
of Grunau in
Mariupol district.
Lithography. XIX
century



tions, primaries, prefectures, praetors, courts, police offices, siguranza (secret police), plants, agricultural communities, educational and cultural institutions.

Detailed statistic information about victims and damages in Odesa Region are in documentation of special regional and district commissions extraordinary for determination of damage from the Romanian-German occupation, formed just after liberation.

Funds of the Black Sea Shipping Company, Odesa Commercial Fleet, and Odesa-Kishinev Railroad contain documents about development of transport system in the Region and activity of its branches.

The State Archives of Odesa Region accepted also funds of institutions of higher education, colleges, schools,

theatres, museums, societies, scientific institutions, public health services, statistic offices. The most valuable are Odesa State University by I. Mechnikov,

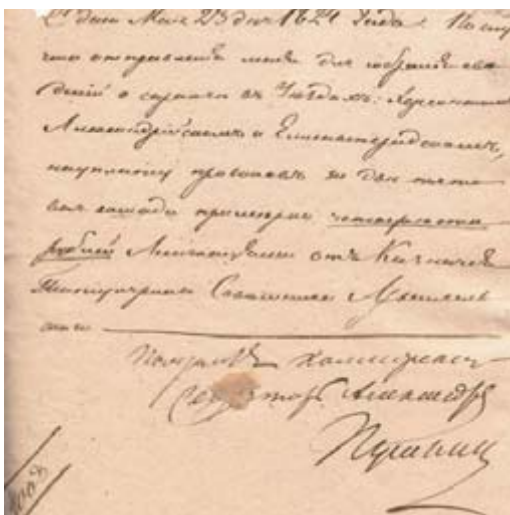
South-Ukrainian Pedagogical University by K. Ushynskyi, Museum of Local History, Art Museum, Odesa Research Institute of Ophthalmology by V. Filatov etc.

The most popular documentation of the Soviet period is birth, marriage, divorce and death records for Odesa Region localities (1920–1935) that is very important for confirmation of biographical facts and genealogical research.

The Odesa Archives preserve 151 private funds of famous people – scientists, politics, writers, actors, military and civil officials, doctors (A. Skalkovskyi, G. Marazli, Rodokanaki-Yur'evychi, Inglezi, Strudza etc). They contain materials about public and private life of the person (family), mainly family correspondence, photo, manuscripts, collections of cards, invitations, greetings, newspapers, posters etc. Some of them are referred to the history of the bright representatives of cosmopolitan Odesa society. The most special is the fund of Odesa photographer Leonid Sidorskyi with more than 22 000 photos in it.

The State Archives of Odesa Region preserve documentaries, photo, audio and video documents, which reflect social, political and cultural life of Odesa City and Odesa Region.

Autograph of
O. S. Pushkin.
1824



The State Archives of Poltava Region



Address: 18/24, Pushkin Street,
Poltava, 36011 (building 1)
1A, Zygina Street,
Poltava, 36000 (building 2)
Tel.: (0532) 7-23-31,
2-94-95, 7-34-39, 2-29-88.
E-mail: archives@admpl.gov.ua
Web: poltava.archives.gov.ua

Transport: Building 1 – trolleybus No 1, 2, 4, 6
(to stop “Tsentr”)
Building 2 – trolleybus No 1, 4
(to stop “Sinna”)

Reading room hours of operation: M– F 8am – 5pm

Director: Hanna Bilous

Historical Background

The Central Historical Archives of Poltava Region were founded on January, 20, 1918 according to the Resolution of the Poltava Province Council. The Archives’ personnel were confirmed on August, 9, 1918. On November, 7, 1920 the Archives formed a part of Central Proletarian Museum of Poltava Region and was subordinated to the Province Executive Committee. On August, 4, 1922 the institution was subordinated to the Poltava Province Archival Administration and was renamed into the Poltava Province Historical Archives.

Since October, 3, 1925 the name of the institution was the Poltava Historical Archives by the Poltava District Archival Administration, since June, 1926 – the Poltava District Historical Archives.

On March, 1, 1932 on the basis of the Poltava Archival Administration and the Poltava District Historical Archives the State Archives of Poltava was formed. The institution was subordinated to the Kharkiv Regional Archival Administration.

Since July, 25, 1937 the Archives was renamed into the Poltava Regional Historical Archives by the Poltava Regional Archival Administration, since March 1939 the Archives was subordinated to the Archival Department of the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs of Poltava Region in Ukraine.



According to the Resolution of the Soviet Government the Poltava Regional Historical Archives was renamed into the State Archives of Poltava Region on March, 29, 1941.

During the Nazi occupation 2 689 funds (1 572 795 cases), the great part of non-listed documents and 40 thousands books of scientific-informational archival system were lost.

Since 1946 the State Archives of Poltava Region was subordinated to the Archival Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Administration in Poltava Region.

On October, 4, 1958 in accordance with the Resolution No 418 of the Ukrainian Soviet Council of Ministers the Archives was renamed into the Poltava Regional State Archives. Since April, 11, 1960 the Archives was subordinated to the Archival Department of Poltava Region Executive Committee. On August, 1980 according to the Resolution of the Soviet Council of Ministers No 274 from 04.04.1980 and the Central Archival Board Decree No 67 from 07.08.1980 the name was changed into the State Archives of Poltava Region.

On November, 1, 1988 after the liquidation of the Poltava Region Executive Committee Archival De-

partment its functions, personnel and salary-funds were transferred to the State Archives of Poltava Region, which formed a part of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee in Poltava Region.

In September, 1991 according to the Resolution of the Poltava Region Executive Committee No 213 from 10.09.1991 the Party archival documents of the Poltava Regional Committee of the Communist Party in Ukraine, the building and the personnel was transferred to the State Archives of Poltava Region.

On May, 13, 1992 the State Archives of Poltava Region formed a part of the Poltava State Administration, on August, 8, the 1994 State Archives has been joined to the Poltava Regional Soviet of People's Deputies, on December, 6, 1995 – to the Poltava Regional State Administration according to the principle of double subordination.

Since November, 28, 1996 the State Archives of Poltava Region appear as local government body and are subordinated to the Regional State Administration and the State Archives Committee of Ukraine.

Nowadays the legislatively assigned system of regional archival institutions contains: the State Archives of Poltava Region, 25 archival departments of the Regional State Administration, 5 archival departments of the City Council and more than 2 000 subdivisions of enterprises, institutions and organizations. 30 labour archives, preserving 165 thousands cases, function to secure the protection of socio-legal interests of the citizens.

Total Volume of Funds

The State Archives is the biggest treasure-house for the documents in the history of Poltava. The total area of the archives storehouses are 19 417 square meters, the length of the rack shelves is 120 822 meters.

According to the information dated from January, 1, 2012 the State Archives of Poltava Region contained 6 900 funds, 1 307 414 cases, the oldest documents dating from 1693.

Description of Archival Holdings

According to the Regulations on the State Archives of Poltava Region, approved by the Head of the Poltava Regional State Administration number 438 from November, 20, 2007, the Archives is a subdivision of the Poltava Regional State Administration, accountable and controlled by the Head of the Regional State Administration and the State Archival Services of Ukraine.

The Archives consists of the following departments:

- Department of Archives Coordination in the region, organizational and analytical activities and human resources;
- Department of documents storage and inventory;
- Department of National Archival Fund (NAF) formation and records keeping;
- Department of information and documents use;



Letter of commendation of the Expert Committee of All-Russian industrial exhibition to the group of participants for the collection of carpets and plakhts (plakhta is a part of national female costume). 1902

- Documents preservation laboratory;
- Department of accounting and economic support.

Our work is ingeniously influenced by the socio-political processes, impetuous development of scientific thought. The preservation of documents is becoming more secure, sources of constitution are changing, registration system is improving, and archival sources are used wider and more diverse.

The Archives' workers give organizing-methodical help, hold coordination of activity of 228 archival subdivisions of the state power bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations of all kinds of property concerning archive work and office work, provide adherence to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Archival Fund and Archival Institutions".

The funds of pre-revolutionary period have been preserved in an insignificant amount and form only 2 % of average funds quantity. The most ancient documents are concentrated in the fund of K. Skarzhynska, the Poltava Civil Governor Office, the Poltava Province Government, the Poltava



Province Prison Inspection, the Poltava and Lubny circuit courts etc.

The cult institutions are represented by the documents of the Poltava Ecclesiastical Consistory, the Pyriatyn Ecclesiastical Board Funds and the Poltava eparchy of the Orthodox churches united fund.

Funds of financial bodies and banks are represented in an insignificant amount. That is the Poltava Public House, the Lohvytsia Local Treasury, the Poltava department of the 1st District State Bank, the Poltava Land Bank, the Tax Inspector of the 1st Poltava Province etc.

The events of the Ukrainian Revolution in 1917–1920 are partly reflected in the documents of the Poltava Workers' and Village Soviet of People's Deputies Fund. Documents of Poltava and Kremenchuk Province revolutionary tribunals and committees reflect the anti-bolshevik movement in Poltava Region (1920–1921), the forced confiscation of grains by the Bolshevik Government.

Among the funds of Poltava and Kremenchuk Province revolutionary committees, Kremenchuk, Poltava and Lubny governmental committees and commissions, committees of poor peasants facts about the organization and work of local governmental

bodies, the nationalization process of industry enterprises and landowners' estates, the forced collectivization are concentrated.

Since the period of the Nazi occupation (1941–1943) the documents of gebiets kommissariats, town, regional and village circuits, public houses, state power bodies, some industrial and agricultural enterprises are kept. The archival documents concerning damages during the Nazi occupation are concentrated in the funds of enterprises, institutions, organizations and in the fund of the Poltava regional assistance to the Special Commission for determination of losses.

The data about the state of the Poltava Region economy development during the post-war period are preserved in documents of the Poltava Regional Executive Committee, its departments, administrations, the Regional plan, the Regional Statute Administration and the Poltava Soviet of Economy Funds.

Process of restoration and state of agriculture are reflected in the Regional Kolgosp Administration, the regional administration of agriculture, machine and tractor station, repair and tractor station, Radgosp, Kolgosp and the Agricultural Technique Association documents.

There are also documents of the transport, trade, delivery, purveying and cooperative organizations funds, funds of the municipal economy and consumer services organizations in the archives.

The documents with information about medical and sanitary services, epidemic-fighting, maternity and

child protection etc. are concentrated in the funds of health protection, social security and trade union organizations bodies.

The documents of national and professional educational establishments, cultural and educational institutions reveal the cultural life of the Region, the realization of reforms in the sphere of education, the development of amateur talent activities.

The documents of the Party and Komsomol bodies, the editorial board of the newspaper “Komsomolets Poltavshchyny”, the political departments of the regional military registration and enlistment office and other institutions, the documents of the Party boards and commissions, the collection of documents with information about Partisan movement and underground activities during the War are kept in the funds of the former Regional Committee of the Communist Party Archives.

The Archives partly includes birth-certificates, Poltava eparchy churches confession lists, civil states register books of Poltava Region in the XX century.

The documents of special funds present important information. The most significant documents have been presented by the great collector K. Skarzhynska, surgeon M. Sklifosovskiy, director of Poltava Gravitational Observatory Z. Aksentieva, selectionist S. Nana, musical expert S. Shevchenko, local lore expert S. Paschenko.

Film-photo-phono-documents illustrate social, political, economic and cultural life of Poltava Region. Thus,



Copy of the patent of nobility issued by the Roman King Ferdinand to Stefan Raiser in 1557

photos of Poltava in the end of the XIX – the beginning of the XX century made by the famous photographer Khmelevskiy have been preserved.

There are records of the O. Kovin'ka reminiscences about the poet V. Sosyura, the reporting from the Sorochynskiy Yarmarok 25th anniversary celebrations, the ceremonial meeting devoted to the 1100th anniversary of Poltava etc.

Documentary films of the film studio by Poltava Turbo-Mechanical Plant Palace of Culture and Kyiv Film Studio of News and Documentary Films have been preserved.

Scientific-enquiry library has 18 450 books and brochures dating 1846–2011.

Literature on Poltava land history, reports of Poltava governors, surveys of the agriculture, memorandum books, reports of provincial ruling bodies, the works of the Poltava scientific archival committee, materials of census of households in provinces. There are publications kept on archive and library works, world-wide history, sociology, philosophy, law etc. periodicals presented by the central and local newspapers. Informational systems of the library are indexes and thematic catalogues.

The State Archives of Rivne Region



Address: 26-a, Stepan Bandera Str.,
Rivne, 33014 (building 1)
8, Kavkazka Str.
Rivne, 33013 (building 2)
Tel.: +380 (362) 23-42-61,
22-34-15, 23-41-74,
Fax: +380 (362) 26-69-76,
23-42-54.
E-mail: daro@icc.rv.ua
Web: archiv.rv.ua

Transport: Building 1 – trolleybus No 3
(to stop “Cooperative College”),
minibus No 33, 46 (to stop
“Humanitarian University”).
Building 2 – near railway station

Reading room hours of operation: M – Th 9am – 6.15pm,
F 9am – 5pm

Director: Mykola Grygoruk

Historical Background

The Historical Archives of Rivne Region began its activity in March, 1940 after the formation of Rivne Region, comprised of the former territories of Dubno, Zdolbuniv, Kostopil, Rivne and Sarny districts. Since 1941 it was known as the State Archives of Rivne Region, then in 1958 renamed to the Rivne Region State Archives. Since 1980 it was known as the State Archives of Rivne Region again.

Total Volume of Funds

4 102 funds, 1 084 127 collection items (1774–2010);

4 457 collection items of scientific and technical documentation (1949–1999);

7 collection items of film documents (1944–1978);

14 357 collection items of photo documents (1917–2007);

141 collection items of sound recordings (1967–2011);

5 collection items of video documents (2006–2008).

Description of Archival Holdings

The most ancient documents are the purchase deeds of XVI century on parchment that are kept in the Dubno district court fund, and two hand-written books – “Sluzhebnyk” and “Psaltyr” of the same period.

The main part of the archival documents is comprised of documents pertaining to the period when the Region was a part of the Russian Empire (1796–1917). First of all,

these are the documents of local self-governments: the City Council of Dubno, town councils and boards, documents of povit courts and courts of the peace, police headquarters, land surveying commissions, educational establishments, where is the information about social and economic situation of the regional population, development of handicraft and trade.



Building of the State Archives of Rivne Region. 8, Kavkazka Str.

Documents in these funds include acts releasing peasants from serfdom, other pertaining to their refusal to accept the prescribed document, or to pay redeemed payment, of their participation of political movements, particularly in the Polish rebellion in 1863; there are also inspection registers of settlements of Rivne and Korets districts. The fund of the Rivne district court contains the Official certificate of 1841 by Ignatii Homych Tsiolkovskiy, the grandfather of Russian science in the sphere of aerodynamics and rocket technique K. Tsiolkovskiy. The collection of religious establishments' document issued by the Vice-Governor of Kyiv in 1846, permitting the marriage of Halaktion Korolenko and Ewelina Skurevych – the parents of Russian writer V. Korolenko. Rivne gymnasium funds contain information about Kostomarov's and Kulish's teaching at the gymnasium, and about Korolenko's studies in Rivne real gymnasium.

The history of the religious and church establishments is represented within the funds of Volyn theological

consistory, religious offices, dean offices, and the Orthodox and Roman-Catholic churches.

The private funds of F. Shteingel, the founder of the first regional museum in Rivne Region in Horodok Village contains documents collected for the museum.

The funds of establishments, enterprises and organizations of the Polish State period (1921–1939) include documents of district headquarters and departments, town and gmina governments, police establishments, the Rivne District Court and prosecutor's office, land and financial establishments. The condition of social and political life of Rivne Region is completely represented in these documents. Fund documents of district village headquarters and their departments contain statistical information about the work of industrial enterprises, about the amount of population, schools, libraries; lists of landowners, registry book organizations, economic characteristics of districts, road maps and others.

Some documents reflect the activity of social, political and public orga-

*Heraldic patent
of the Lipskyi
family. 1833*



nizations, such as “Prosvita”, “Soyuz Ukrainok”, “Soyuz Striltsiv Volynskogo Ukrainkogo Obyednannia” the club “Ridna Hata”, Polish and Jewish organizations and others.

Interesting documents are found in the collections of Rivne branch of emigration syndicate (1929–1939), in the Local Committee of Polish Biographical Dictionary and in the Volyn District Government Union of Polish Teachers.

The only personal fund of Polish period is the fund of Jacob Hoffman, historian, regional ethnographer, deputy of the Polish Seim, head of the Volyn District Government Union of Polish Teachers, author of “Guide book around Volyn”, and editor of the almanac “Volyn Rechnyk”. In this fund you can familiarize yourself with Hoffman’s biography, diaries, ethnographic records of his speeches in the Seim. Also of the great interest are programs for the studying of Polish history and polish language, manuscripts of articles about the history of political parties, reports about excavations in Volyn Region.

The documents of the Soviet establishments and organizations of the period of 1919–1920; 1939–1941 are represented by the funds of the Dubno District Executive Committee, district, town and volost revolutionary committees, the funds of the Provisional Government in Rivne and executive committees of local councils.

Information contained in documents of World War II period and occupation of Rivne Region by the Nazis (1941–1944) is used very actively in the Archives.

First of all, these are documents of the Rivne District Government, district commissariats, the Rivne Burgomaster, some municipal and district governments, state employment agencies, social and political and public organizations (the District Association “Prosvita”; Ukrainian Publishing House of the Newspaper “Volyn”, “Rivne Church Government” and others).

They tell us about the activity of occupied administration establishments, about their functions, about the organization of ghetto, the existence of concentration camps; they contain information about trade and industrial institutions, companies, schools, about the population and its distribution according to the age and sex, lists of inhabitants, lists of workers of different institutions; information about citizens exporting forced labour to Germany. The investigation files of the Security Service of Ukraine in Rivne Region, collection of letters from citizens exported to Germany for forced la-

bour also tell us about the events of this period.

Among the unique documents of this period there is the “Collection of Documents of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists – the Ukrainian Rebellion Army (OUN-URA)”; this collection contained editions of resolutions, conferences and conventions of “Great Assembly” of the OUN, originals of orders, reports, reviews of various commanders of subsections of the URA “Polissya Sich” under the command of Taras Bulba-Borovets, of the group “North” under the command of Klym Savura, as well as diaries of participants of those events.

The documents of the funds of underground district committee of the Communist Party tell about partisan and underground movement in Rivne Region during World War II.

All the documents of the occupation period are declassified.

The post-war period (1944–2010) is most extensively represented in the archive. These are the documents of the executive committee of Rivne Region councils of deputies, their departments and government; of regional executive committees of village councils, large industrial enterprises, collective farms, educational establishments and public organizations. The funds of industrial enterprises in Rivne Region, health protection institutions, education, science, culture and others are included among these documents.

The Archives also contains private funds of the participants of revolution events, Rivne Region partici-



Letter of the Volyn military governor to the Dubno provisional police court about Felix Bankovskyi, Yaroslavychi village landlord, who was accused of wearing the Polish national costume. 1864

pants of partisan movement of famous writers, journalists and others.

Documentary photographs in the Archives reflect the main period of the history of Rivne Region. The largest is the collection of documentary photographs where the famous persons of the Region are depicted; among them are outstanding workers of agriculture, social and cultural sphere, builders, delegates of convention, veterans of work and war. There are many photos of partisan and underground struggles in Rivne Region during World War II (mainly reproductions and photo-prints).

Among the phono-documents are the recorded memories of partisans-scouts and underground workers, releases from the information bureau about Rivne Region, reports from the “places of grand events”, information about amateur artists and performers and others.

The State Archives of Sumy Region



Address: 49, Sadova Str.,
Sumy, 40009
Fax: +380 (542) 22-07-90
Tel.: +380 (542) 27-60-58,
22-53-52
E-mail: archives-sumy@ukr.net
Web: daso.sumy.ua

Transport: Trolleybus No 1, 5
(to stop "13 School")
Minibus No 1, 10, 13, 15, 19, 55

Reading room hours of operation: M - Th 9am - 4pm,

Director: Volodymyr Artukh

Historical Background

The Sumy District Archival Administration was founded in November, 1925 (the Sumy Local Archival Administration since the end of 1930). The Sumy State Historical Archives with subordination to the Kharkiv Regional Archival Administration was founded in March, 1932.

The Sumy Regional State Historical Archives became subordinated to the Regional Archival Administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in January, 1939. The Sumy Regional Historical Archives was renamed to the State Archives of Sumy Region in 1941.

The State Archives of Sumy Region was renamed to the Sumy Regional State Archives by the Decree of the Cabinet Council of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialistic Republic No 418 in October, 4, 1958. The new building of the regional Archives with shelving capacity of 1 200 000 files was brought into the exploitation in December, 1969 that gave an opportunity to liquidate its branches during 1971-1972.

The Sumy Regional State Archives was renamed to the State Archives of Sumy Region in August, 7, 1980.

Total Volume of Funds

Fund No 8 378, 1 297 002 files for the period of 1710-2011;

520 files of scientific and technical literature for the period of 1965-1985;

939 files of cinematographic films for the period of 1974–1993;

26 544 files of photographic records for the period of 1902–2010;

2 025 files of sound recordings for the period of 1960–2010;

758 files of videotapes for the period of 1983–2010.

Description of Archival Holdings

The chronological bounds of the archival documents are 1710–2012. The Archives contains the copies of the description of the new Kam'iane Town (1650), the information about Lebedin Town boundaries (1659), the copies of the charters given by the Tsar to the boyars children of Oleshnyanskyi povit which were emitted in the last quarter of the XVIII century etc. Therewith, the copies of universals of Hetmans I. Mazepa and I. Skoropadskyi (1702–1720) on farmsteads are of the great interest.

The period till 1917 is represented by the funds of the local bodies of state administration, institutions of district and zemstvo government, police and court bodies, industrial enterprises and landowners estates, tax, finance and credit institutions, educational institutions, institutions and organizations of religion, personal landowners funds.

The personal collections constitute a small group. These are the personal funds of local landowners the Polubotkos, Kapnists, Romanovs, Buharins, Hamaliyas, Ivanenkos, Kulagins, Kovalevskos, Krasovskiyis, of military figures (natives of Sumy) such as army commander I. Fed'ko and P. Rybalko (copies of documents).



There is a small collection of documents belonging to the period of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921. Among them one can find such documents as the Acts of the Central Rada and different leaflets and programs of parties that took part in the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

The basic part of documents in the Archives is concentrated in funds of 1919–2000. The documents of the first soviet organizations and Sumy organizations (revolutionary committees, executive committees, the Committee of unhealthy country folk, military committees, enterprises and organizations of that period) throw light upon the social reforms both in towns and villages as well as upon people's opinions concerning the establishment of the Soviet power. Moreover, these documents lay bare the truth of the tragedy of slaughter of the prosperous

*Not to be forgotten:
Annotated guide/
Compiled by
Oksana Kovalenko.
Sumy, 2007*

Application written by writer Olena Pchilka (Lesya Ukrayinka's mother) to the Romny Executive Committee in order to return her house that had been nationalized



In the documents of the Organizing Committee of Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR and the Sumy Regional Deputies Rada the process of Sumy Region formation in 1939 is revealed. From numerous records and verbatim reports of sessions and meetings of the Regional Rada Executive Committee (January, 1940 – June, 1941) and also from the documents of the Executive Committee branch departments and offices one can get to know about the regional economical achievements that were made before the Nazi occupation.

The information on the tragic events of the occupation period (1941–1943) is contained in the funds of the regional and city police offices, boards,

country folk land-owners by the Famine and collectivization of 1932–1933.

In the documents of the Organizing Committee of Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR and the Sumy Regional Deputies Rada the process of Sumy Region formation in 1939 is revealed. From numerous records and verbatim reports of sessions and meetings of the Regional Rada Executive Committee (January, 1940 – June, 1941) and also from the documents of the Executive Committee branch departments and offices one can get to know about the regional economical achievements that were made before the Nazi occupation. The information on the tragic events of the occupation period (1941–1943) is contained in the funds of the regional and city police offices, boards, magazines, enterprises, organizations and public properties. In these documents we can find de-

crees, orders, declarations, protocols of searches and interrogations, lists of prisoners of war, of partisans and of those people who were exported to Germany by force.

The substantial part of documents of the former Party archives can be found in the funds of district, region, city and town party committees, primary offices of different establishments, institutions and organizations, including Komsomol organizations of all levels. They highlight the information about the establishment of the Soviet power, the difficulties of the new reforms, the repressive activities (1930–1950) and the rehabilitation of those having been repressed, the underground and partisan movements in Sumy Region during the occupation period, the reconstruction processes in economy that had been destroyed by the Nazi occupants.

The funds of the National Security Organization of Ukraine contain information about the former guest workers and prisoners of the War. The extrajudicial criminal cases of those having been repressed in the 1920–1950s are now dropped.

The documents of the following creative and public organizations are also stored in the Archives: the Sumy Regional Organization of Writers Union of Ukraine (1985–2005), the Sumy Regional Journalistic Organization (1976–2000), the Sumy Regional Organization of Artists Union of Ukraine (1970–2000), political parties (1991–2005).

The Archives is completed with the documents of political parties and public organizations of Sumy Region.



The charter of Slobidsko–Ukrainian Eparchy about the consecration of the Voskresenska Church. Sumy

Watching cinematographic films, one can get to know about the economy development, new buildings in the Region, activity of such enterprises as Sumyhimprom Inc., JSC Sumy Frunze NPO, Humotechnika Inc.; about visits of the foreign delegations to Sumy Region (1974–1989); about the culture, education, science and art development, planning and organization of public services in cities and towns of the Region; about Sumy freemen such as M. Lushpa, V. Holubnychy; about the monuments erection.

The photographic records of Sumy (the 1st half of XX century), group and individual photos of the participants of mass country folk movements in Sumy District (1902), of the Revolution of 1905–1907 are shelved in archives. There are many photographic records that belong to the period of World War II: the photos of the leaders and participants of the underground organizations and partisan formations of Sumy, the photos of the Soviet Union heroes such as I. Kozhedub, S. Suprun, S. Kovpak, S. Rudnev, P. Rubalko, and some captured photos of German, Hungarian and Italian soldiers.

The following sound recordings are shelved in archives: of speeches-remembrances of participants of the Revolution of 1917–1921, of the Civil War and World War II – of I. Kozhedub, thrice a hero of the Soviet Union, of S. Kovpak, twice a hero of the Soviet Union and others.

The videotapes contain the fragments of historical events of the old cities: Hlukhiv, Romny, Putyvl; news-



K. Rozumovskiy's petition about the gift certificate testifying



Application of P. Grabovskiy to the superintendent police official of Okhtyrka povit

reel documentary fragments, that comprise the whole period of forming and development of Sumy Region, video fragments about holding the memory of veterans, freemen, writers, artists, regional ethnographers, materials about the students protest movements against the unification of three universities of Sumy, about the President's elections of 2004, 2010, events of the Orange Revolution, and also about the elections of 2006, 2007.

The State Archives of Ternopil Region



Address: 14, Sahaidachnyi str.,
Ternopil, 46001
Tel./Fax: +380 (352) 52-26-18,
Tel.: +380 (352) 52-44-95,
52-39-70
E-mail: dato@ukrpost.ua
Web: dato.te.ua

Transport: Trolleybus No 1,2,5, 9, 10
(to stop "Center")

Reading room hours of operation: M – Th 8.30am – 4.45pm,

Director: Yurii Gumen
PhD (History)

Historical Background

The Ternopil Regional State Archives started to work on November, 1, 1939, the day, when the Law about inclusion of the West Ukraine to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has been adopted. The buildings of Dominican monastery were used to serve as archives. The Ternopil Regional State Archives was renamed into the Ternopil Region Historical Archives after the formation of Ternopil Region on December, 4, 1939 as a part of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1941 it was renamed into the State Archives of Ternopil Region.

During World War II the most valuable documents of the State Archives of Ternopil Region were evacuated. However, the considerable part of them was left in Ternopil that caused incorrigible losses.

At the beginning of July, 1941 Ternopil City and the Region became temporarily the part of Galychyna district. During their retreat the German troops converted the building of the Archives into fortifications. It has been found out that on January, 1, 1941 there were 123 funds (924 166 items) and only 72 funds (533 813 items) of them were saved.

Activity of the State Archival Department of Ternopil Region was renewed after liberation of Ternopil by the Soviet troops in April, 1944. Organization of archival service was finished in 1947. Since 1958 the official name of this institution was been

the Ternopil Regional State Archives. Since 1980 the official name has been the State Archives of Ternopil Region.

Total Volume of Funds

3 668 funds 721 587 items of 1557–2010;

1 794 items of scientific and technical documentation of 1945–1996;

17 items of cinema documents of 1944–1961;

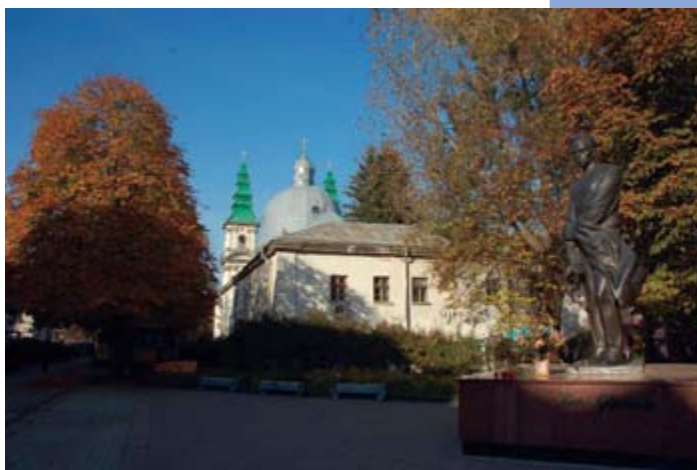
28 868 items of documentary photographs of 1905–2005;

2 138 items of photo documents of 1959–1997;

411 items of video documents of 1993–2011.

Description of Archival Holdings

Archival Funds of the period till September, 1939 consisted of documents of Spiritual Cathedral of Holy Dormition Pochayiv Lavra (1557–1939), copies of Russian, Australian and Prussian official acts about the First Partition of Poland, copies of Catherine II edicts of adjoining the regions to the Russian Empire in the result of the Second and the Third Partitions of Poland (1793–1795), the Manifesto of the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa about inclusion of the



Quarters of the State Archives of Ternopil Region

part of Poland Kingdom to Austria, copies of brevets of the King of Poland August III, decrees and edicts of Volyn spiritual consistory, copy of documents of Suvorov about victory over the French army (1799), orders of Warsaw-Kholmek, Volyn spiritual consistories (1834), permission for T. Shevchenko to draw the views of Lavra and its surroundings. (1846), documents about gathering costs for building the monuments of Khmelnycki and Kutuzov, protocols of Spiritual Cathedral meetings (1840–1925), documents about book-printing, statistical data about Lavra, its manors, enterprises and landed possessions, registers of serfs (1833).

Prescripts about organizing the archive management in Kremenets in April, 1920, about renaming the Volyn Eparchial Synod to the Volyn Spiritual Consistory, and also about legal status of Orthodox Church of Poland, lists of clergy are kept in the fund of the Volyn Orthodox Spiritual Consistory (1918–1919).

Library Repository of the Archives





Incunabula from the Archival Funds of the XVI–XVIII cent.

The fund of the Ternopil Municipal City Council (1784–1918) contains protocols about meetings of city council members, information about the amount of hospitals, shops in Ternopil City, documents about history of Ternopil City, census and economic status of its population (1851–1917) and other documents.

Plans and cadastral maps of the regional villages and cities have been kept in the fund of the Ternopil Regional Financial Directorate of the Galychyna vicegerency (1826–1910).

Funds of Kremenets Roman-Catholic dean's office of the Volyn province, the Orthodox parochial departments of the Kremenets district of Volyn province, Roman-Catholic and Greek-Catholic parochial departments of Berezany, Chortkiv, Ternopil districts and Galychyna vicegerency are kept in the Archives.

Documents about the economic status, social and political life of Ternopil Region have been kept in the fund of the Ternopil Regional Department (1920–1939). Protocols of conventions of territorial communities, heads of the village councils and village communes (gmina) depart-

ments, economic and geographical descriptions, lists of industrial, handicraft, trade establishments and other like that were kept in the funds of district communities (1919–1939). Cultural life of that time is represented in the documents of Kremenets, Terebovlia and Ternopil regional centers of “Prosvita” (“Enlightenment”) society.

The Fund of the Ternopil Regional Executive Committee (1939–1941, 1944–1978), the fund of the Department of Statistics in Ternopil Region (1945–1975), the Department of Health Care (1944–1960), the Department of Culture (1953–1981), in which are kept documents about activity and enterprises' amount of different branches of economics, about the state of health care and culture protection, work of organizations, trade enterprises and servicing, capital and communal residential construction and etc. deserve attention among the funds of the Soviet period.

In the fund of the Department of Security Service of Ukraine in Ternopil Region (1941–1953) there are the documentations about repatriated citizens, captured cases connected with army servicemen, which were in the Nazi captivity. There are also criminal extra-judicial cases of citizens subjected to repression in 1939–1941, 1944–1950 years and presently rehabilitated.

In the complex of documents of the former Archives of the Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine there are funds of regional and city committees, regional committees of the Communist Party

and the Lenin's Communist Youth Union of Ukraine, initial party and Komsomol organizations, political departments, regional military commissariat, Machine Tractor Stations (MTS), railways, political sector, regional management of agriculture and so on.

The Archives keeps the most part of funds about the personal ancestry of prominent figures of literature and art, scientists, publicists – natives of the region.

In 1991–2009 the huge work has been done on declassification of documents. 183 funds (37 471 depository item) have been declassified.

The fund documents of separate institutions were devolved for the general storage and became available for users (documents till 1939), of the occupation period (1941–1944). Fund documents of the Ternopil Regional Executive Committee after September, 1939, district executive committees, authorized for religious cults of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in Ternopil Region, authorized for the Orthodox church, of the regional health department have been declassified.

Photo-video documents (1961–2009) kept in the State Archives of the Region reflect the first steps of consolidation of Ukrainian statehood in Ternopil Region, cultural and political life, social and legal problems, celebration of anniversaries and events of our Region.

The history, socio-economic and socio-political life of the Region is reflected in the photo documents (1905–2005). These are pho-



Archival repository

tographic negatives of historical events 1905–1939 of activity of the Galician Revolutionary Committee (1920), perpetuation and honouring the memory of freedom fighters of Ukraine, courage and heroism of soldiers of the Soviet Army, members of liberation struggle of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists – the Ukrainian Rebellion Army (OUN-URA) (1941–1952), about atrocities and losses, which were committed by occupants for the national economy region, the main events of the period of redevelopment of the national economy, development of industry, agriculture, culture, education and public health, about international relations with Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Canada, celebration of anniversaries and notable events, elections in local councils, international and national sports competitions architectural monuments of Ternopil Region, views of cities and villages, streets, landscapes of the Region.

Photo-documents of the Archives clarify of solemn events of the life of Ternopil City and records memories of participants in World War II.

The State Archives of Kharkiv Region



Address: 41, Myronosytska Str.,
Kharkiv, 61002 (building 1)
7, Moskovska Avenue,
Kharkiv, 61001 (building 2)
Tel.: +380 (057) 700-53-41
Tel./fax: +380 (057) 715-73-80
E-mail: daho_archiv@ukr.net
Web: archives.kharkov.ua

Transport: metro (to station
“Universytet” (building 1)
and to station “Radyanska”
(building 2)
tram No 5, 6
(to stop “Korolenko Str.”)

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–F 8.30 am – 5pm

Director: Lyudmyla Momot

Historical Background

The history of the State Archives of Kharkiv Region began from 1880, the date of foundation of the Kharkiv Historical Archives by the members of the Historical and Philological Association of Kharkiv University. In 1920 it was changed into the Central Historical Archives attached to Kharkiv province national educational committee; for the first time the Archives has legalized its legal status and it has obtained monetary funds and staff.

In November, 1926 was created the Kharkiv Territorial Historical Archives on the basis of funds of the Central Historical Archives, and in 1932 was renamed into the Kharkiv Regional Historical Archives, and in 1941 it obtained the name of the State Archives of Kharkiv Region.

In 1958 the State Archives of Kharkiv Region was renamed into the Kharkiv Regional State Archives, and since the 7th of August 1980 it bears the name of the State Archives of Kharkiv Region.

With the liquidation of archival departments in 1988, the State Archives of Kharkiv Region submits to the Executive Committee of the Kharkiv Regional Council of People’s Deputies of workers and becomes the authority of the Archives science on the territory of the Region.

Today it is a structural sub-unit of the Kharkiv State Regional Admin-

istration, and it is the unit that is accountable to and is controlled by the head of the State Regional Administration and the State Archival Service of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

The Archives includes:

4 708 funds, 2 340 727 units of issue (1739–2012);

12 754 units of issue scientific-technical documentation (1780–1972);

6 327 documents of personal origin (1816–2011);

1 372 units of issue phono-documents (1959–2011);

35 722 units of issue photo documents (1945–2011);

912 units of issue cinema documents (1966–2011);

23 units of issue video documents (1991, 1995, 2003–2006).

Description of Archival Holdings

Documents on the history of the Region by 1917 were collected in the funds of Chancery of Kharkiv Governor, the Province Administrative Board, the Kharkiv Municipal Council, province, district and zemstvo boards etc. These are the data about the population, industry, agriculture, education systems of the Region etc.

The documents about the Patriotic War of 1812 and the Crimean War 1853-1856, creation and activity of military settlements in the Province in 1817, about improvement of Kharkiv and district places, development of culture and science, opening of Kharkiv University (1805) and its



Building of the State Archives of Kharkiv Region. Moskovska Avenue, 7

founder V. Karazin, opening of veterinary college (1850) (since 1873 it has become the institute), technological institute (1885), feminine medical institute (1910), the first gymnasium (1805) and other educational establishments, about first flights of S. Grisodubov, I. Zaikin, S. Utochkin in Kharkiv are kept in the fund of the Chancellery of Kharkiv Governor.

The Chancery of the Province Prosecutor, police, senior manufactory inspector, documents on factory and mining matters reflect public-polit-



Conducting workshops for trainees with training in the restoration laboratory

ical and revolutionary movement in the provinces, relationships between landlords and villagers, and their land litigation. The funds contain the information about village reform of 1861, Stolypin's land reform of 1906 and villagers' attitude to the reforms. The documents, which provide the information about revolutionary actions in 1905–1907, the development of strike movement in 1902–1916, the activity of the Kharkiv Organization of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, are preserved.

Archival documents reflect the condition of industry and agriculture of the Province, legal and economic condition of the workers etc.

The documents about census of population of the City of Kharkiv and the Province of 1782–1856, lists of inhabitants of separate centers of population, other documents about quantity and content of population

have been preserved in the fund of the Public Chamber.

Economic condition of the City of Kharkiv and the province are reflected in the funds of the Public Chamber, especially in the zemstvo conscription offices, excises, chancery of tax inspectors and others, where there are information about revenue and taxes of organizations of different departments and enterprises, about quantity and property condition of different sections of population, land ownership, crops and crop capacity, matters about acquisition of land lots for building of distillery, sugar factories, tobacco processing plants, information about their work, about activities of the banks etc.

The state of culture and health protection in the Province is reflected in the funds of cultural-educational establishments, educational institutions, medical, public and charity organizations, supervisory bodies, which execute control over them.

The fund of the Kharkiv Ecclesiastical Consistory gives information about the condition of eparchy, separate charitable organizations and churches, gives data about construction of church buildings in Kharkiv and in other cities and villages of Kharkiv Region, about condition of cloisters, about creation and activity of Kharkiv collective organization (1800–1841), church-parochial schools.

The period of history of the XX century is reflected in the documents of the epoch of the Ukrainian Revolution (1917–1921), the Great Patriotic War (1941–1945), docu-

Building of the State Archives of Kharkiv Region. Myronosyts'ka Str., 41



ments, that characterize the development of leading sectors of economy; that reveal the condition of agriculture (the nationalization of the land, coercive collectivization, consolidation of collective farms, development of cattle breeding, horticulture etc.)

The moments of the Great Patriotic War have wide representation in the documents of the archive. The documents describe the participation of citizens of Kharkiv in the War, their help to the front, the holding of evacuation and mobilization of population to the army, formation of the Party and Komsomol underground.

The period of German occupation of the territory of Kharkiv Region (1941–1943) is represented by hinds of administrative organizations: military-economic command Wik-Do, oblast and region land councils, region and village councils, labour exchange, where documents about arrangement of local control, collection of taxes from the population by occupation power, have been preserved. The documents about



During a reading conference

organization and activity of industrial and trade enterprises, theatres, educational establishments are concentrated in the fund of the Kharkiv Municipal Council. There are the data about lists of census of population, prisoners of the War.

The fund of labour exchange in Kharkiv and Kharkiv Region has the information about organization of enumeration of specialists and population on the whole for coercive move to Germany.

The considerable part of the documents of the Archives constitutes the documents of the former Party Archives of the Kharkiv Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (1919–1991).

The Archives keeps criminal cases on repressed citizens of Kharkiv Region, which were given by the Administration of the Security Service of Ukraine in the 1990s. Also there are filtration cases of citizens of the Region, which stayed in Germany during 1941–1945.



Conducting workshops for students of Kharkiv universities

*The process of
creating digital
copies
of documents*



The funds of special origin are represented in the archive by documents of Ukrainian poetess and pedagogue H. Alchevska (1895-1911); of literary man K. Bich-Lubenskyi, the Kharkiv Governor M. Gribovskiy (1816-1828); of historian, professor of Kharkiv University M. Klochkov (1899-1919), of historian, Doctor of Science, Professor of Kharkiv University O. Roslavslyi-Petrovskiy (1834-1870), of the Hero of the Soviet Union, academician of Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Professor, Doctor of Sciences, honoured worker of sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hero of Socialist labour M. Barabashov; of academician of Academy of Science of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, honoured worker of science of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ukrainian and Soviet physiologist V. Danilevskiy and others.

Cine and photo documents of the Archives reflect public-political, economic and cultural life of Kharkiv Region. The Archives keeps the following: photos of buildings of railway station, squares, streets,

cathedrals, educational establishments, exchange, municipal hotels, and hospitals of pre-Soviet period; the photos of participants of the revolution of 1905 and 1917, the participants of the march of 1900, 1905, 1917, memorable places in Kharkiv City and Kharkiv Region, which are connected with revolutionary events.

The main part of cinema and photo documents consists of photos about: public-politic life, development of the industry, agriculture in Kharkiv Region, railway, car, air, municipal transport, opening of the second Saltov line and putting into operation of new stations of the underground; about condition, development and organization of postal telegraph, telephone, radio and TV connection; organization and condition and development of culture and education: opening of new general secondary schools, activity of boarding schools, evening schools and schools of working youth; activity of institutes of higher education; individual and group photos of teachers and students of institutes of higher education; development of science and technique; conferences of biologists, sociologists, philologists, astrophysicists of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, symposia of the heads of the institutes, All-Union seminars of economists etc.

The library of the archive enumerates 37 910 books and brochures, 8 900 magazines, 4 932 filings of newspapers, 4 546 special editions (posters, placards, leaflets etc.)

The State Archives of Kherson Region



Address: 3, Radianska Str.,
Kherson, 73003
Tel./fax: +380 (552) 22-58-95,
22-57-33, 22-43-74, 26-69-66
E-mail: mail@kherson.archives.gov.ua
Web: kherson.archives.gov.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 1, 4, 9, 11,
minibus No 6, 9, 34, 35
(to stop "9 Sichnya Str."),
minibus No 48
(to stop "Dekabrystiv Str.")

Reading room hours of operation: M – F 8am – 5pm

Director: Viktor Borovyk

Historical Background

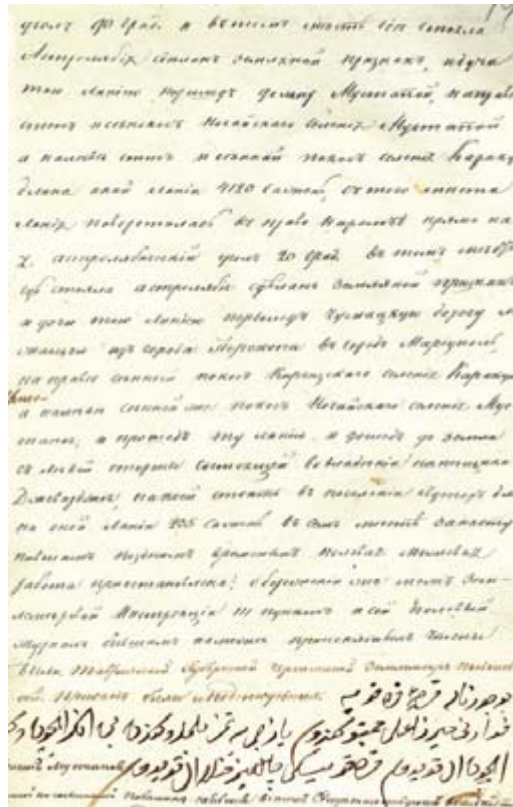
The history of the State Archives of Kherson Region dates back to April, 2, 1921, when the Kherson District Special Archival Commission was founded that was under subordination of the Mykolaiv Government Archival Commission, since 1922 – under the Odessa Government Archival Administration. In November, 1925 was founded the Kherson District Archival Administration which was reorganized in the Municipal Archival Administration in October, 1, 1930. On February, 26, 1932 the Archival Administration was reorganized into the Kherson State Historical Archives, which since March, 5, 1938 was subordinated to the Mykolaiv Regional Archival Administration attached to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

Upon foundation of Kherson Region in March, 1944, Kherson branch of the Mykolaiv Regional State Archives was reorganized in the State Archives of Kherson Region and on October, 4, 1958 it was renamed to the Kherson Region State Archives. According to the Order of the Central Archival Administration attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR from August, 7, 1980 No 67 the Kherson Regional State Archives was renamed to the State Archives of Kherson Region.

Total Volume of Funds

3 306 funds, 802475 collection items (1721–2011);

Information about the division of land in Nogais settlements, Karakui and Mustapoi in Dniprovskiy povit of Tauridy gubernia. 1832



87 collection items of scientific and technical documentation (1969–1992);

831 collection items of film documents (1960–1992);

30 311 collection items of photo documents (1905–2010);

482 collection items of sound recordings (1966–2008);

134 collection items of the video documents (1989–2008).

Description of Archival Holdings

The oldest documents are preserved in the fund of Voskresenska Church of Beryslav Town in manuscript books which contain copies of orders of the Tsar, the Holy Synod, and the archbishop of Kyiv, Galych and Malorussia 1721 to 1734. In the funds of the secretariat of the governor of Kherson there are lectures, reports, correspondence of governors with provision department, Kherson and Odessa landowners, merchants,

and with skippers about the preparation and transportation of bread and forage during the war of the year 1812.

In the fund of the Kherson Government Administration there are orders, reports and correspondence about organization of commission for claims adjustment of the Georgian settlers to the local authorities (1808–1810), and about land regulation for Jewish settlers (1850–1851).

The fund of the Kherson (Novorussian) Government drawing office is of great scholarly interest for the study of the history of colonization of South Ukraine. The fund also contains copies of orders of the emperors, the Senate, and the Novorussian Government Secretariat; warrants for the granting and division of land to the dignitaries Bezborodko, Kochubei, Trubetsky, Bagration, and Hannibal, and to landowners, foreign colonists, and former Zaporizhzhian Cossacks (1756–1886); documents concerning the lands of the Crimean peninsula (1798–1804), the foundation of the Cities of Gryhoropillia (1792), Balta (1797–1798), Yelisavethrad (1752), fund the settlements of Kherson Guberniya (1777–1860), the first book about boundaries of Kherson (1782) which is unique drawing (1796), information about the construction of the monument to the English philanthropist John Howard in Kherson (1822–1828); autographs of the Governor-General of Novorussian duke de Richelieu (1815).

Correspondence between the Ukrainian historian D. Yavornytskyi and social worker O. Rusov (1886) is

preserved in the fund of the Kherson Government District Council.

Financial institutions are presented in the fund of the Kherson Government Chamber, where decrees, resolutions, orders concerning the conduction of the population census, the revision of state property; of the Kherson Guberniya, and auditorial registers of the state, monastic, peasants, serfs, craftsmen, merchants, colonists, and townsfolk are preserved. The greater portion of the documents of the Regional State Archives is comprised of documents of the modern era (1917–2004). Of special note among the documents of the Ukrainian Revolutionary period (1917–1921) is the fund of the Kherson Guberniya Executive Committee of working class, village and soldier deputies, which contains information about the support of the autonomous Ukraine and the recognition of the Kherson Guberniya as an integral part of the Ukrainian People's Republic.

The funds of district, volost, city, land, village revolution committees, of executive committees attached to the working class, of village and the Red Army soldiers' deputies committees and their subdivisions reflect the process of formation of the Soviet Government in Kherson Region. The resolutions, commands, protocols of special authorities throw light upon the struggle against the Austrian-German occupants, the armies of Denikin and Wrangel, the actions of insurgent armies of Makhno, Tiutiunnyk, and Angel, the organization of agricultural communes and artels



Part of the plan of Stepanivka farm on Kherson land with the grave of British philanthropist and humanist John Howard. 1866

and the transfer of confiscated lands and property to them, the struggles against peasant movements, and the confiscation of church valuables. In the fund of Dniprovskiy Povit Revolutionary Committee are documents signed by M. Kulish, the Ukrainian writer who was the head of the Oleshky Town Council (1918).

The funds of the committees of poor peasants reveal the carrying out of compulsory collectivization and its consequences, and the liquidation of private village properties.

Information about famines in Kherson Region in 1921–1923, 1932–1933, 1946–1947 is contained in the documents of the funds of Soviet and party institutions, all levels of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and committees and commissions for aiding the starving.

In the funds of region executive committee and city executive com-



The State Archives of Kherson Region

mittees are documents that reflect administrative and territorial changes in Kherson Region, the restoration of the national economy after the War, construction of Kakhovka Hydroelec-

tric Power Station (1951–1955), and Kherson Cotton Plant, the largest in Europe (1952–1962), ship production at Kherson Shipbuilding Plant, activities of Azov-Syvasky nature reserve; construction of Verkhniioinhulets and Krasnoznamiansk irrigation systems.

Among the declassified funds of the Nazis occupation which are of special note is the fund of the Kherson district commissariat, which contains documents about the fight against the partisan movement, of the resettlement of the “Volksdeutsche”, questionnaires, and lists of citizens forcibly sent to Germany.

Unique collection of maps and plans contains almost 2 500 collections of items, among them maps of such cities as Bobrynets, Yelisavethrad, Nikopol, Odessa, OleksAndryia, Kherson.

A special group of documents is preserved in the collection of private funds covering the period 1884 to 2005, among which are documents of scientists, local historians and writers as well as the family funds of

the founders of the nature reserve Askania-Nova.

The photo documents collections consist of reproductions showing general view of the City of Kherson, the launching of the first torpedo-boat destroyer, the emblem of Oleshkyi (1844, 1893), of a group of Spanish children at the home for children in Kherson (1935), of the construction of Kherson Cotton Plant, Oil-Processing Plant, and Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station; the flora and fauna of the nature reserve “Askania-Nova”; the drama dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Kherson (1978), the opening of the International Festival “Tavriyski Igry” in Kakhovka (1997–1999), the meeting of the writer O. Honchar with the citizens of Kherson, and of the international literature and arts festival dedicated to T. Shevchenko entitled “In the new, free family”.

The archival sound recordings and video documents preserve the records of meetings and gatherings dedicated to the 50th anniversary of liberation of Kherson from the Nazi occupants (1994), the anniversary of Independence Day in Ukraine (1992), the 500th anniversary of the Ukrainian Cossacks in Kherson Region (1992), the 50th anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean-Tatars (1994); recordings of the reminiscences of citizens of Kherson about the Holodomor of 1932–1933, life during the Nazi occupation and compulsory resettlement of people for work in Germany, the Rakhrmaninov All-Ukrainian show-competition of young pianists etc.

The State Archives of Khmelnytskyi Region



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Khmelnytskyi, 29000 (building 1)
4, Theatrical Str.,
Khmelnytskyi, 29000 (building 2)
Tel./fax: +380 (382) 76-47-39
Tel: +380 (382) 79-75-59
E-mail: inf_dahmo@dahmo.gov.ua
Web: dahmo.gov.ua

Transport: trolleybus No 4,10
(to stop “Regional Library”),
trolleybus No 7, 7a, 14
(to stop “Philharmonic Society”)

Reading room hours of operation: M–Th 9 am – 5 pm

Director: Volodymyr Baidych
PhD (History)

Historical Background

The formation of the Archives in Podillya began in April, 1922 with the creation of the Kamyanets-Podilskyi District Archival Administration. Since 1925 it was called the Kamyanets District Archival Administration, in 1930 after the liquidation of districts it was called the Kamyanets-Podilskyi Local Archival Administration. In 1932 at the Vinnytsya Regional Executive Committee the Regional Archival Administration was founded and the Vinnytsya Regional Historical Archives, the Kamyanets-Podilskyi, Proskuriv, Berdychiv, Uman Historical Archives were subordinated to it.

In September, 1937 was founded Kamyanets-Podilskyi Region and the Archives was renamed into the State Historical Archives of Kamyanets-Podilskyi Region. In 1938 it was subordinated to the Archival Administration of the National Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

During World War II the Archives was evacuated, but only the documents of the Communist Party and the soviet authorities. During the transportation all the funds of the Proskuriv Historical Archives were destroyed.

In 1947 the Regional Archives was transferred in submission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in Kamyanets-Podilskyi Region. In 1954

Plan of
Proskuriv. 1800

with the renaming of the Region into Khmelnytskyi, accordingly the Archives was renamed into the Khmelnytskyi Regional State Archives in Kamyanets-Podilskyi Town and since 1980 it has been the State Archives of Khmelnytskyi Region. In 1990 the Archives was transferred from Kamyanets-Podilskyi to Khmelnytskyi into a new specialized typical building.

On April, 9, 2003 the work of the Kamyanets-Podilskyi Municipal Archives was stopped and on April, 10, 2003 the fire broke out in the premises of the archives, having destroyed and damaged 101 225 files of five the most valuable funds of the history of Kamyanets-Podilskyi Province since the end of the XVIII – the beginning of the XX century. In accordance with the order of the State Committee of

Archives of Ukraine on April, 14, 2003 all the documents of the National Archival Fund, of liquidated the Kamyanets-Podilskyi Municipal Archives was transported to the Khmelnytskyi Region State Archives.

Total Volume of Funds

8 105 funds, 1 949 300 preserved units (22 961 of linear meters) over the years of 1598–2005;

258 units of preserved scientific and technical documentation over the years of 1967–1990;

8 units of preserved film documents over the years of 1944–1993;

43 595 units of preserved photo documents over the years of 1917–2010;

435 units of preserved phono-documents over the years of 1957–2010;

427 units of preserved video-documents over the years of 1990–2008;

75 funds of personal origin.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives preserves the funds of the local state authorities and the government of the pre-Soviet period, which contain the decrees of the Senate, the circulars of the ministries, the circulars of Kyiv, Podillya, Volyn governor generals; the information about the quantity and the state of the industrial enterprises of the province, agricultural land tenure, the state of the construction, the development of the medicine, education, library science; the information about political exiles; the documents and letters about the construction of bridges, dams, roads, mills, prisons, churches; the lists of bourgeois Jews who were subject to military duty.

The institutions of the class, county and town self-government include: the decrees of the emperor and the Senate, the circulars of the ministries, the circulars of Kyiv, Podillya, Volyn governor generals; the decrees of the Podillya Province Government about the holding elections to the authorities of the town self-government (1872–1875); the files about the preparation of the holding noble elections; the lists of the merchants of the province according to guilds (1832); the resolutions and plans of the construction of the railway Proskuriv – Kamyanets-Podilskyi (1883–1908); the files about the opening of Vinnytsya land surveyors' college, the construction



Diploma of the Podilsk Provincial Deputy Commission about the nobility. 1801

of the railway station in Kamyanets-Podilskyi (1912), the reorganization of Proskuriv real college into Olexivska real gymnasium (1912); the main books of Kamyanets-Podilskyi Town administration, the originals of the letters of Olexandr I, M. Kutuzov P. Bagration.

In the funds of court authorities, procurator's office, police such documents are kept: the decrees of the Senate, the circulars of the ministry of justice and of Podillya chamber of criminal and civic court; the files about the land arguments, etc. In the funds of educational and health care institutions such documents are kept: the circulars of the ministry of public education, the decrees of M. Pyrogov, the trustee of Kyiv educational district (1859–1861), the correspondence about the opening of women's boarding schools, handicraft colleges and public schools (1830–1919).

The funds of religious institutions include: the decrees of the Senate and the Synod; the registers of the sessions of the diocese administration; the information about the state of

The document about the confirmation of the nobility title issued by the Polish King Stanislav. 1802



the diocese, churches, church lands, the quantity of religious workers and parishioners in the districts of the diocese; the documents of the churches: metrical books, confessional notes, marriage descriptions etc. (1799–1916); the registers of the sessions of Podillya clerical Roman-Catholic diocese administration, metrical books of Roman-Catholic churches (1798–1920).

The documents of the funds of the local state authorities and the government of the soviet period reflect

the formation of the soviet power on the territory of the region, the political state of the districts (1923–1925), the Ukrainization of the soviet apparatus (1926–1927), the state of sugar industry (1928), the records and resolutions of the sessions and meetings of the Regional Executive Committee of the Council

of People's Deputies, the working prospects of the regional executive committee (1945–1994), the documents about the migration of the citizens of the region to the other regions of the UkSSR (1944, 1949–1957), the elections of the deputies of all levels.

In the funds of court and national security authorities such documents; are kept: the orders of the regional court department, the documents of Kamyanets-Podilskyi and Shepetivka district courts; the criminal and civic cases, the reports on the activity of the court department and the board of lawyers; non-judicial cases of the rehabilitated citizens (1925–1975, 1998).

The funds of the government of national economy contain the documents about the development of the local industry; the condition of the housing fund of the towns of the region; the tests of the economic activity of the plants. The funds of the organizations of agricultural, wood and water economy elucidate the state of collectivization in the village.

In the funds of the institutions of health care, physical culture and sport the documents about the state and development of the medical affair in the



The State Archives of Khmelnytskyi Region. Building 1

region are preserved. The funds of the institutions of education, culture and art contain the documents about the state and development of these branches, about the work of professional and technical schools, institutes.



*Reading-room
of the State
Archives of
Khmelnytskyi
Region. 2012*

The fund of the Khmelnytskyi Regional Committee of the CPU include the documents about the industrial, agricultural and transport construction in the region, the mobilization of labour force for the building in the Urals, for the building of Donetsk mines, the selection and migration of specialists and collective farmers to the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (1944), the repatriation of Polish, German and Czech national minorities (1938).

57 funds of personal origin of famous people and descendants from Khmelnytskyi Region are kept in the archives. In 1993 the funds of the institutions and organizations of the Soviet epoch before 1941 and the period of the Nazi occupation, the funds of the institutions up to 1965 were declassified.

The scientific and technical documentation consists of the schemes of land arrangement of collective farms, the drafts of some products of Polonne porcelain plant, the schemes of construction of the building of the State Archives of the region etc.

In the archives 8 film documents are preserved. Among them there are

mute documentaries “Tracking the Retreating Enemy” which reproduce the retreat of the Nazi army to the south of Proskuriv, there are also a sound documentary “To the Memory of the Hero” (1958) and a sound coloured documentary “Proskuriv-Khmelnytskyi”.

The photo-documents reproduce the public-political and social-economical life of the region, the war actions (1941–1944), the underground and partisan movement. A part of the photos shows the main points of the reconstruction of the national economy of Khmelnytskyi Region.

The phono-documents have preserved a live voice of I. Shestyd-esyatyi who was a participant of the revolt on the battleship “Potyomkin”; the voices of comrades-in-arms of M. Ostrovskyi; the memories of the eyewitnesses of starvation in 1933; the voices of witnesses of repressions in 1937–1938; the events of World War II.

The video films tell about the activities from the life of the Archives and about the presentations of the funds of personal origin.

The State Archives of Cherkasy Region



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Transport: bus No 9, trolleybus No 8
(to stop "Pasterivska Str.")

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–F 9am–6pm

Director: Tetiana Klymenko
PhD (History)

Historical Background

The first government archival institution, the Central National Archives, was founded in Cherkasy in April, 1919. The Cherkasy District Archives was founded in 1925.

With the abolition of districts in September, 1930, the Cherkasy District Archives was re-organized into the Cherkasy District Archival Administration in October, 1930. In 1932, it was reorganized into the Cherkasy State Historical Archives, which became a branch of the Kyiv Region State Archives in 1941. It incurred great losses during the Nazi occupation of Cherkasy. Of 289 000 documents filed in the Archives by January, 1, 1941, 277 000 were lost.

With the establishment of Cherkasy Region on January, 7, 1954, the State Archives of Cherkasy Region was created on the bases of the previous branch. The Archives began operating on May, 18, 1954. As well the Archival Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs the Administration of Cherkasy Region was organized in May, 1954, and the Communist Party Archives of the Cherkasy Region Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine was founded in August, 1954. In accordance with the State Archival Funds Regulations of the Soviet Union of October, 13, 1958, the Archives was renamed to the Cherkasy Regional State Archives, and was known by that name from 1958 to 1980. By the Order No 67 of

August, 7, 1980 of the Chief Archival Administration attached to the Council of Ministers, the Archives was named the State Archives of Cherkasy Region.

Total Volume of Funds

7 665 funds, 1 121 526 (17 273 metres) from the period 1709 to 2011;

5 793 items of scientific and technical documents from the period 1943 to 1985;

103 items of film documents of the period from the period 1927 to 1989;

15 325 items of photo documents from the period 1913 to 2009;

324 items of phono-documents from the period 1964 to 2010;

42 items of video documents from the period 1994 to 2010.

Description of Archival Holdings

Documents of the pre-1917 period can be found in the of local adminis-



Pieces of artistic paintings of the register of births of Illinska Church. Korsun town



Pieces of artistic paintings of the register of births of Illinska Church. Korsun town

trative and judicial institutions, police and public prosecutor bodies, justice of the peace intermediaries, notaries, institutions of district and zemstvo governments, local self-governing bodies, educational establishments, and electoral commissions for the elections to the Verkhovna Rada. The state of economy is reflected in the documents of such funds as the district Treasury, surveyors, joint stock companies, factory administrations, forestry, and economic institutions. The Archives also keeps documents (records) of ecclesiastical boards, charities, monasteries, churches.

The Archives documents for this period also contain some information about the size of population, property status, structure and occupations; the system of taxation, peasant obligations; landowners' estate; the size of

arable land among landowners' and peasants; crop harvests; the state of stock-breeding; the growth of cities; municipal economy; road networks; commerce, lists of plants, factories, and artisan establishments, as well as their owners, number of workers, and amount of production; and a myriad of statistics, including the All-Russian census. The documents reflect the state of education, health care, the way in which epidemics were treated, social processes, actions against the existing political system, and national-political events in Cherkasy Region at the beginning of the XX century.

While the documents of pre-World War I period have been partly preserved, the overwhelming majority of the Archives documents are funds of the period after 1917.

A considerable part of the Soviet period documents are contained in the funds of government institutions and administrations; regional executive committees, districts, povi, municipalities, volosts, village councils; branch administrations and departments of government bodies; Revolutionary committees and committees of poor peasants; and elec-

toral boards. An extensive number of documents is also contained in the funds of judicial bodies, courts, public prosecutor departments, and state inspection bodies.

A great number of documents in the archives deal come from planning and statistics bodies and financial institutions; district councils of national economy, the Cherkasy Council of National Economy and its boards, plants, factories, industrial associations, the Vatutino mine administration, enterprises and organizations of transport and communication, construction and architecture, and municipal economy. The state of the agrarian sector of the economy is represented in the funds of administration bodies, enterprises and organizations of agriculture, water industry, and forestry. The socio-cultural development of Cherkasy Region is highlighted in the funds of health care administrations and institutions, social security, education and science, culture and arts, and mass media. There are a large number of funds from cooperative organizations and trade unions.

A prolific number of important documents are found in the funds of the public associations and organizations that comprised the Cherkasy Regional Committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine and Young Communist League, the district city committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine and Lenin Young Communist League of Ukraine, 1 700 primary



Building of the State Archives of Cherkasy Region

party organizations, and region structural formations of public associations, artistic, scientific unions, societies make up an important large and in size complex of documents. The documents of the Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine contain information about partisan under ground movements in the Cherkasy Region from 1941 to 1944. As well, the Archives preserves documents resulting from KGB activity in Cherkasy Region, criminal cases of non-judicial agencies concerning rehabilitated persons, and cases concerning citizens who had been deported for forced labour to Nazi Germany.

Parish registers of different religious denominations and registry office documents prior to 1924 are kept in a number of funds. Documents of the Nazi occupation period, i.e. records of district village councils, district police departments, village elder councils, community properties, forestry, newspapers editorial boards, form a separate part of the funds. There are also private funds of prominent people of Cherkasy Region, as well as collections of documents about the Great Famine of 1932–1933, repressions of the 1930s to early 1950s period, and others.

The Archives post-1917 documents generally and in a well-rounded fashion depict the modern history of the Cherkasy Region, the state of its economy, social and cultural sphere, the ecology of the Region, and social and political process in the region. Among the most valuable documents there are birth records



of the great Ukrainian writer I. Nechui-Levytskyi; of the eminent family of scholars and manufacturers, the Symyrenkos; of Ensign-general of the Ukrainian National Republican Army, Grygir Tiutiunnyk; and well-known community activist S. Yefremov. There are also autographs of the hero of the Patriotic War of 1812, M. Rayevskyi; of writer Ivan Le; academicians A. Krymskyi, D. Yavornytskyi, and V. Hrush (M. Hrushevsky's great-grandfather). Here one can also find records of T. Shevchenko's relatives in the "Inventory of landlord Engelhard's estate" of 1796; the charter granted by king Stanislav-August to the free Town of Cherkasy; the charter of awarding the great public figure of Kamianska Council of the Northern association V. Davidov a golden sash for courage displayed in the Patriotic War of 1812; and the master plan of Cherkasy from 1815.



Austrian Ceasar Franz Josef's welcome patent on the occasion of opening of Chernivtsi University. September, 30, 1875

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives contains the documents of establishments, organizations and enterprises, which existed on the territory of the North Bukovyna and the former Khotyn district of Bessarabian Region of Russia from 1775 till the period of the reunion with the Ukrainian SSR, and those of Chernivtsi Region of Ukraine (1940–1941, 1944–2011).

The oldest documents of the Archives are the collections, which have been compiled by the Bukovinean State Archival Commission and Franz Vikenhauser, researcher of the history of Bukovyna and they date back to the XV–XVIII century, when Bukovyna was a part of the Moldavian Principality. These documents are the patents of the Moldavian voevodes and landowners about the proprietary rights of monasteries and private individuals to use land, premises and pastures, documents on buying-selling procedures of immovables, determination of collective

landowning boundaries, marking off the estates between the inheritors; bills, agreements, certificates reflecting political and economical life, the activity of the Orthodox Church in Bukovyna, foundation of monasteries; reports on quarrel investigations between landowners, the nobility patents, testaments, historical, economic and geographical characteristics of villages and towns of Bukovyna; information about relations of our land with the other countries, building of towns, fortresses, work of handicraft shops.

On the other hand, these documents are manuscripts and copies in the Old Moldavian and Old Slavonic languages with translation into German and Rumanian. Among the oldest documents of the Archives are: the patent copy of the Moldavian landlord (1418), concerning the property acknowledgement and boundary determination of the estates Oprysheny and Pryvoloky (German translation from Old Moldavian); a parchment

Archival repository with documents of the Soviet period



purchase deed privilege of the Moldavian Prince Petro to Ion Lupu on the village of Cherkanul (1546) written in the Cyrillic alphabet.

The basic stages of economic and social life development in Bukovyna till the reunion with Ukraine are represented in the documents of XVIII century. They reflect two historical periods of the Region: being a part of Austria (since 1774), Austria-Hungary (1867–1918) and joining royal Rumania (1918–1940).

The Austrian period funds of establishments, such as the Military Administration of Bukovyna (1775–1786), the Halych Government Authorising Bukovyna (1775–1861), the Bukovinean Regional Administration (1786–1853) elucidate public relations in the region, the order of governing Bukovyna (1778–1820), municipal (1826) and rural (1822–1847) communities, the questions of including Bukovyna to Galychyna and its governing (1786), the description of Bukovyna state borders, administrative – territorial organization.

A lot of papers are those of the funds of the Bukovinean Regional Administration, the Executive Committee of the Bukovinean Parliament, metropolis of Bukovyna, the Chernivtsi City Magistracy, regional court and district administrations, educational, health protection institutions, students communities.

The Rumanian period funds are rich in papers of the Minister-delegate of presidium bureau, the Ministry of Internal Affairs Secretariate, the State Minister authorizing Bukovyna, the Second Ministerial Directorate of Bukovyna, district prefectures, materials on Romanization of the region.

The documents of the judicial and investigating agencies of the secretariat of the Department of Justice (1918–1940), administrative courts of Bukovyna, land tribunals, the quaestor of Chernivtsi circuit police inspectorate, village courts spotlight



Buildings of the State Archives of Chernivtsi Region

the totalitarian regime, Khotyn rebellion (1919), socially-democratic, communist, Ukrainian national-liberation movement, and also anti-fascist struggle of the population during World War II.

Among the rest there are funds of the Russian Empire establishments, existed on the territory of Khotyn district of Besarabian Region (1812–1917) and Chernivtsi Region of World War I period (1914–1917).

The Archives includes the records about the temporary establishment of the Rumanian-German occupation (1941–1944).

Documents of the Soviet period (1940–1941, 1941–1944) are represented in the funds of the soviets, executive committees and their administrations and departments, court units and prosecutor's offices, economic establishments.

Of particular importance are documents concerning nationalization of land, banks, industrial enterprises, trading establishments; collectivization of agriculture, creation of new enterprises, development of science, education and culture.

Funds of Chernivtsi Region, district and city committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine, trade unions during 1940–1941, 1944–1992 reveal history of Chernivtsi Region as a part of the Ukrainian SSR.

A separate group of funds of the province government of Bukovyna documents, regional commission on the assistance of German fascists crimes investigation on the territory of Chernivtsi Region, units of Rumanian police and gendarmerie,



recollections of the former ghetto and concentration camps prisoners. To this group belong over 10 thousand filtering cases received from the National Security Administration of Ukraine in Chernivtsi Region and citizens, who were sent by force to work in Germany and Rumania or once being in concentration camps.

The funds of Austrian historian Franc Adolf Vikengauzer (1809–1891); Austrian historian and professor of Chernivtsi University Ferdinard Cuglayer von Blyamental (1829–1906); Rumanian historian and public figure I. Nistor; Bukovenean poets – P. Ambrosij, I. Kutenya; the teacher and journalist Ilarij Karbuluckyj; the doctor and sculptor O. Schevchukevuch; the national artists of Ukraine – V. Sokurka, P. Mikhnevych, H. Yanushevuch; the national deputy from Bukovina, professor of Chernivtsi State University, the former ambassador from Ukraine in Rumania L. Sandylyaka; the prominent Ukrainian archeologist – B. Tymoschyk and the funds of the other notable people are singled out among the personal stock.

Erzherzog Eugene's patent on construction of the monument commemorating the 200th anniversary of the 41st Austrian regiment with headquarters in Chernivtsi. April, 26, 1901

1941 – into the State Archives of Chernigiv Region. The State Historical Archives in the cities of Nizhyn and Pryluky are reorganized since 1941 in branches of regional archives.

With the beginning of the Nazi occupation part of archival materials of the State Archives of Chernigiv Region was evacuated to Ulyanovsk. On November, 1, 1943, the Archives restored its activity.

In 1958 the State Archives of Chernigiv Region were re-named to the Chernigiv Regional State Archives.

In 1980 the Archives was re-named to the State Archives of Chernigiv Region. Since 1984 branches to the Archives have been reorganized into departments of the State Archives of

Chernigiv Region in the cities of Nizhyn and Pryluky. In 1989 departments of the Archives in the cities of Nizhyn and Pryluky were reorganized into branches.

In 1997 branches of the State Archives of Chernigiv Region in the cities of Nizhyn and Pryluky were reorganized into departments. In 2004 archival documents from the Pryluky Department of the State Archives of Chernigiv Region were moved to Chernigiv.

Total Volume of Funds

102 216 funds, 183 195 units of storage (20 136,72 linear meters) from XVII century to 2011;

59 units of storage of the scientific and technical documentation for 1811–1916, 1964–1969, 1971–1985;

5 units of storage of film-documents for 1957, 1958, 1973;

Facade of Building 1 of the State Archives of Chernigiv Region



The genealogic
tree of
Laskovs'kyi-
Tendetnykiv



32 518 units of calculation of documentary photographs for 1906, 1910–1937, 1941–1945, 1949–2006, 2007–2011;

142 units of phono-documents storage of 1960–2006.

Description of Archival Holdings

In the State Archives of Chernigiv Region are concentrated documents from the end of the XVII century item till now.

The most ancient documents (XVII – XVIII centuries) are kept in the fund of the Chernigiv Province Nobile Deputy Assembly. Among them are legal codes of Hetmans D. Mnogogrishnyi, I. Samoilovych, I. Skoropad-

skyi, J. Somka, K. Rozumovskiy, documents with the stamps of the Chernigiv Regimental Office, the Regiment of Malorossia Troops and others.

Unique documents which have an exclusive cultural value are kept in the fund of Nizhyn Greek Magistrate (1710–1872). In the fund of the Chancery of the Chernigiv Civil Governor are kept G. Ku-

tuzov's, T. Shevchenko's letters. Imperial letters, the legal codes of the Hetman K. Rozumovskiy about granting military grades are collected in the Chernigiv Provincial Scientific Archival Commission.

The complex of documents of the pre-Soviet period is concentrated in funds: bodies of the governmental and public administration, the commissions on affairs of elections to the Verkhovna Rada, the Constituent Assembly; local state power bodies, zemstvo and class self-management; court, the Office of Public Prosecutor and investigatory establishments; military-administrative establishments; proviant

and food establishments; charitable establishments and societies, public organizations, trade unions; financial, tax establishments, banks; establishments of the account and statistics; bodies of town-planning, capital construction and means of communication, connection; the industrial and agricultural enterprises and associations; controls the state property, land management and a forestry; national education, press, institutions of public health services, religious establishments and societies; in personal funds and collections.

Very informative are the funds of bodies of national education and educational institutions. The history of religion and church establishments is revealed by funds of spiritual consistories, the Pryluky Spiritual Board and other.

Among the documents of the period of the Ukrainian Revo-

lution (1917–1921) the funds of the Chernigiv Province Commissar of the Central Rada and the Province Senior Man of the Ukrainian State are of worthy. The basic part of documents is concentrated in the funds of the Soviet period: local bodies of government and public administration, justice, court and the Office of Public Prosecutor, police and state security; military-administrative bodies; mass media; controls a national economy, sciences, educations and cultures, public organizations; institutions of public health services, physical training and sports, the religious organizations; in personal funds and collections.

The complex of documents about the Nazi occupation period is informatively saturated and is significant on its volume. Orders, announcements of German occupational authority, lists



Books from the collection of ancient editions

of inhabitants of regional settlements, taken to Germany have been preserved.

The Archives keeps the funds of the Chernigiv Regional Commission on the History of World War II, the Regional Commission on investigation of the crimes accomplished by Nazi invaders, filtration affairs on the persons who have been compulsorily taken out to Germany (1941–1943).

Economic characteristics of the Region are kept in the funds of the post-war period after clearing of the Nazi occupation, data on restoration. The Archives preserves the funds of the Party and Komsomol bodies the documents of which contain the information on political and economic situation in the Region, underground-guerrilla movement in Chernigiv Region (1941–1943).

Rich on sense are personal funds and archival collections. The funds formers are – scientists, writers, actors, anticipants of wars, artists, regional specialists, other persons, whose life and activity is connected with Chernigiv Region.

The complex of documents which has come to archival collections is sated and interesting. The most ancient monuments are kept in the Collection of handwritten books, ancient printed books (1630–1911). Among them are religious books: the Apostle (1630), the Bible, the Gospel, the Psalter, manuscripts in Latin. Interest-

ing documents contain collections: “The Chernigiv Provincial Scientific Archival Commission” (1660–1905): the unique letter on Ekaterina II parchment from December, 31, 1771 is worthy; “Plotting and plans” (1811–1916); “Chernigiv Region in documents, photos, drawings” (1917–1979) etc.

The collection of documents on soldiers-Afghans includes the documentary art story about V. Shevchuk written by his father, an album with photos of soldiers-Afghans which were lost during operations.

In the Archives documents on film carriers – cine, photo, phono-documents are kept. Among film documents are films about demonstrations of workers in Chernigiv, documentary film about innovator of Chernigiv Region.

Documentary photographs recreate events in Chernigiv Region during World War II, in particular, guerrilla movement, activity of the underground organizations, the damage caused by Nazi invaders to a national economy and the population of the Region.

A large number of photos show the preservation and commemoration of heroism of the Soviet soldiers. Documentary photographs have fixed monuments of a history and architecture of Chernigiv.

Phonodocuments have displayed a political and cultural life of the area.

The State Archives in the City of Kyiv



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+380 (44) 440-63-52
E-mail: arhiv@arhiv.kyiv-city.gov.ua
Web: kiev-arhiv.gov.ua

Transport: metro (to station
“Dorogozhychi”),
trolleybus No 16, 19, 22, 23, 27
(to stop “Vylitsya Schyseva”)

Reading room M–W 10 am – 6 pm
F 10 am – 4 pm
hours of operation:

Director: Vira Kupchenko
PhD (History)

Historical Background

The Kyiv State Archives was created in 1932 as the Kyiv Municipal Archives. In 1958 it was renamed into the Kyiv Municipal State Archives completed with the changing staff of archival materials. In 1962 the status of the State Archives in the City of Kyiv was increased to the archives with the stable staff of records. Since 1980 the Archives has been working under the title of the Kyiv State Archives.

According to the decision of the Kyiv Municipal Council on Deputies No 584/744 from 10.07.2003 the Archives is a structural subdivision of the Kyiv Municipal State Administration, which is under responsibility and control of the Kyiv Municipal Council and the State Archival Service of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

1 665 funds, 974100 preservation units of 1645–2012;

3 242 preservation units of the scientific-technical documentation of 1919–1983;

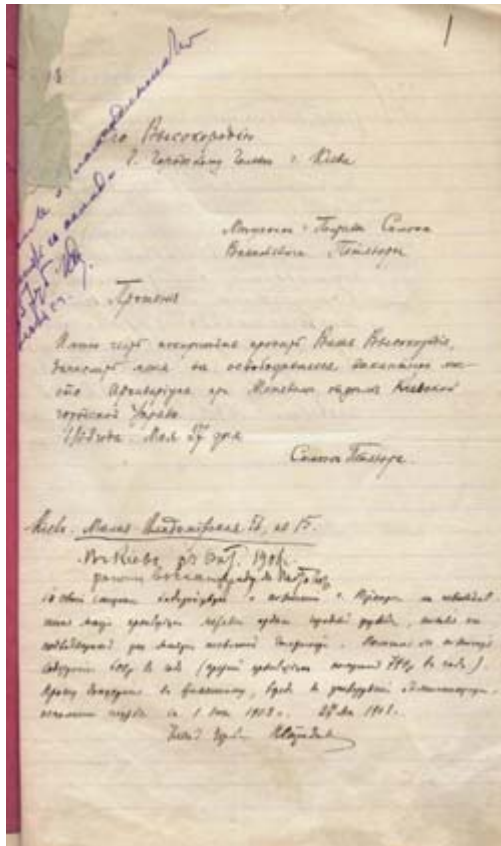
1 756 preservation units of photo documents of 1834–1919;

40 preservation units of phono documents of 1954–1988.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives store documents from the XVII to XXI centuries. Funds of the pre-revolutionary period include documents of municipal self-government bodies and city authorities, such as the Magistrate,

Application of Symon Petlura for a position of archivist in a department on borders at the Kyiv Municipal Administration. May, 27, 1908



the Municipal Rada, the municipal offices, and in particular: copies of grant charters of the Polish kings, Russian emperors and Zaporizhzhyan hetmans which testifies to assign-



Mykhailo Bulgakov, a student of a medical faculty of St. Volodymyr University of Kyiv. 1916

ment and acknowledgment of the rights and privileges to the city and its inhabitants (1645–1764); Senate's Decrees, circulars of the Kyivskiy, Podilskiy and Volynskiy Governor-Generals and of the Kyiv Civil Governor; the magistrate's decisions and reports of sessions, magazines of the municipal Rada and offices, magistrate and Rada voters files, lists of voters according to their property and social status requirements, data about the assignment of the merchant and bourgeois status, results of the auditor's registries, lists of the citizens.

A lot of documents display history of the city development. There are many circulars, decisions, letters on opening and activity of the hotels, brickworks, sugary plants, breweries, cigarette and match factories, mills, a retail network of shops, about laying roads, construction and operation of the city tram and a cable car, the organization of bus movement. Others reflect the history of the city streets illumination by gas and electric lanterns, fortification of slopes of the Dnipro river, the restoration of the Golden Gates, the erection of a monument to Bogdan Khmelnytskyi, gathering of donations on constructions of monuments to Taras Shevchenko (1907–1914) and Mykola Gogol (1908–1914). In the State Archives in the City of Kyiv repositories one can find records about granting of the ground area for construction of public buildings, such as a military hospital (1807), Gostynnyi Dvir (1809–1811), the Kyevo-Baltska railway (1869), the Kyiv Polytechnic

Institute (1897), the municipal theatre, the St. Volodymyr University of Kyiv (1834) etc.

Among the valuable archival documents there are layouts of the City of Kyiv and its districts during different periods. The oldest layout is dated back to 1799.

The number of documents provide information about Kyiv educational establishments, such as St. Volodymyr University of Kyiv, conservatoire, Officer Training Corps, Higher Women's Courses and a lot of various institutes (polytechnic, commercial, teaching, judicial, for noble girls ones), technical colleges, seminaries, private and state gymnasia.

Documents of the Kyivo-Podyl'skyi and the Kyivo-Pecherskyi clerical offices, the Kyivo-Vasylkovskyi Roman-Catholic Dean's office, the Military-Mykolaivskyi, Petropavlivskyi and Volodymyrskyi cathedrals, and of the eight churches are of great value for the genealogical and biographical researches.

Researchers are greatly interested in archival information which is contained in the Orthodox, Roman-Catholics and Old Believers (or Starover) metric books of XIX – the beginning of XX century and vital records of civil registration offices about birth, marriage, death in 1919–1934 in Kyiv.

The archival materials of the period from 1917 are represented by the documents of the funds of institutions, organizations, enterprises, educational establishments of the period after 1917. They are as follows:



Decision of the Executive Committee of Kyiv Municipal Council of Workers' Deputies. May 27, 1969

№	Ім'я	Дата народження	Дата смерті	Місце народження	Місце смерті	Примітки
1	Іван Данилович	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Birth metric book of the Roman-Catholics in Kyiv. 1857

– of the government bodies and local authorities (the Kyiv Municipal Council, the Kyiv Municipal State Administration and state administrations in the districts of the City of Kyiv);

– of municipal departments (of statistics, the major construction work, the local industry, the city development, culture, building industry and architecture, trade);



Building of the State Archives in the City of Kyiv

- of divisions of the city and municipal districts (financial, of health care, education, trade etc.);

- of joint-stock companies (the “Ukr cable” plant, “Kyivguma”, “The Kyiv Plant of the “RIAP”, “The Reductor Factory”, the factory of electrical devices, the “Bolshevik”, the “KINAP”, “The Ukrainian Jewellers”, “The Kyiv Motorcycle Factory”, the “Budshlyahmash”, the “Darna”, “The Confectionery Factory named after K. Marx”, “The Kyiv Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Factory” etc.);

- of production associations (“Kvazar”, “Electronmash”, “VEDA”, “Kyivprylad”, named after S. Korolyov etc.);

- of state enterprises (the plant “Arsenal” etc.);

- of educational establishments, such as the national and state universities (of culture and art, “The Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”, of building and architecture, agricultural, pedagogical, medical, linguistic, of civil aviation, economical and others), technical schools (shipbuilding, energetic, of radio electronics, topographic, industrial and others), colleges (named

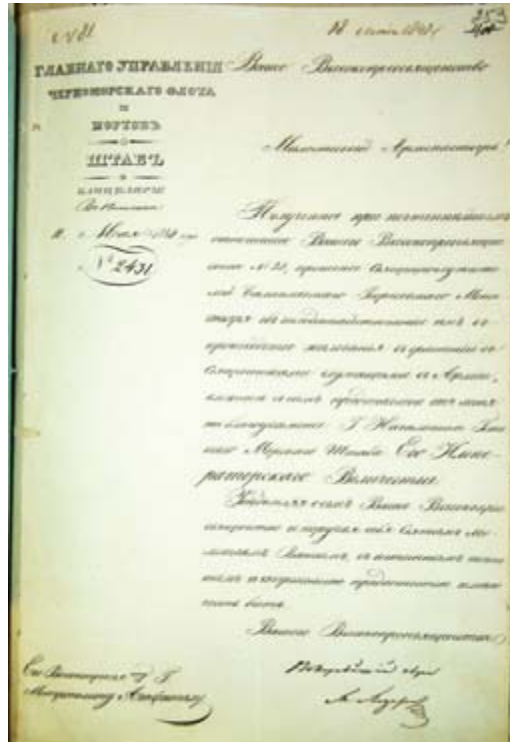
after R. Glier, choreographic, river industry, medical, pedagogical etc.);

- of the institutions of health care, physical training and sports, social security, the judiciary, public organizations (the society “Knowledge”, the municipal council of trade unions, the Committee of the Red Cross Society) etc.

Funds of personal origin contain interesting collections of documents. Among them there are documents of famous Ukrainian scientists, rectors of the Kyiv universities, public figures O. Antonov, M. Bilyi, V. Bobrov, U. Vetrov, G. Dobrov, V. Zamlinskyi, O. Plygunov, V. Strelskyi and others.

For the reference research with the purpose of protection of the human rights and satisfaction of citizens’ inquiries there are funds of municipal councils of the people’s deputies, councils of the municipal districts and of other executive bodies of power. It is the basis for official replies to a question about research on assignment of the ground areas to citizens, granting of habitation, building of private and public constructions, about awarding by medals “For valorous work during the Great Patriotic War”, “For defence of Kiev”. Funds of the higher and secondary educational establishments enable to find out years of citizens study in them. Archivists give out information about the working life of citizens on the basis of archival funds of plants, factories, construction companies etc. Funds of notarial offices contain copies of the contracts of buying and selling, granting of habitations and certificates of the rights of the property.

Letter of the Chief Commander of the Black Sea Fleet and the Black Sea ports M. Lazarev (with his personal signature). May, 11, 1848



of the Sevastopol City State Administration; it is responsible to the Sevastopol City State Administration and the State Archival Service of Ukraine. The Sevastopol City State Archives was awarded an honorary diploma of the Sevastopol City Council and the Sevastopol City State Administration and “Commemorative Token of Merit” (2001, 2011), honorary diploma of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2006).

Total Volume of Funds

471 funds, 233 978 units, 1794–2011;

17 145 units of photo documents, 1854–2011;

1 423 units of phono documents, 1964–2011;

1 968 units of video documents, 1996–2011;

2 units of film documents, 1967, 1983;

of air and artillery bombardments of the City in 1942, the documents bearing dates of 1920–1938 of 320 funds (95 357 units) were destroyed. 10 funds (5 000 units) were evacuated. After re-evacuation these funds were taken on storage from the Central Archives of the Crimean ASSR. The Sevastopol Archives resumed its work on April, 3, 1945.

By the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Ukraine from October, 4, 1958, the Sevastopol City Archives was referred to the category of fixed composition and worked as the department of the Sevastopol City Executive Committee. On May, 11, 1962 the Sevastopol City Archives became an independent establishment. Since 1980 the name of the establishment is the Sevastopol City State Archives. The Sevastopol State Archives is a structural subdivision

Military paper prepared by the team of the Black Sea boat. May, 1, 1942



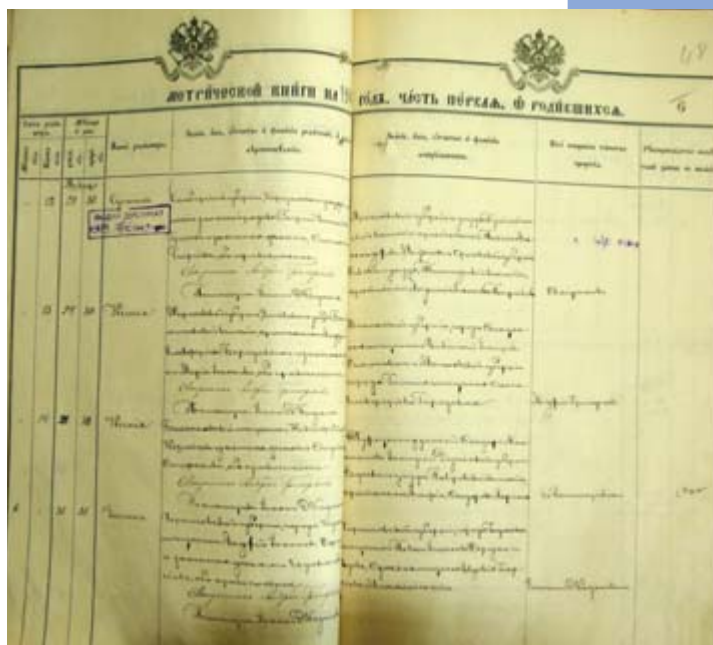
10 376 units of scientific and technical documents, 1944–1995;

1 355 units of micro-photo-copy collections of the documents about the history of Sevastopol from the funds of other archives, 1783–1960.

Description of Archival

Holdings

The greatest part of archival documents about the development of Sevastopol up to 1917 was lost during the period of 1941–1942. Today the data concerning Sevastopol before the revolution is concentrated in 32 partially preserved funds. There is information about the condition of municipal agriculture, industry, trade, medicine, education, population in the documents of local government and administrative authorities – office of the chief of the city administration, municipal magistrate, municipal council, court, and the chief of police office. The valuable ones are the plans of Sevastopol of 1886, 1887, 1891, 1909. The funds have preserved the documents about the trial of the sailors – the participants of the Black Sea Fleet uprising of 1912, about the presence of allied troops in Sevastopol during the period of intervention. Archive funds have the documents about the economical development of the city before the revolution: about the activity of the port, customs, the construction of the railroad and tram. Activity of religious cult establishments is presented by the funds of Sevastopol deanery, orthodox churches and monasteries. The earliest documents saved in archive were kept in



the fund of Balaklava Georgievskiyi frater. The most valuable are the files with the letters of Admirals F. Bellingshausen, M. Lazarev, P. Nakhimov, V. Kornilov, V. Istomin. Informative in its content is the fund of Chersoneses frater which include the plans of church lands, documents of construction of St. Volodymyr's cathedral, the history of Chersoneses bell and data about archaeological excavations. Church funds of Sevastopol deanery contain parish registers.

The period of establishing the Soviet power in Sevastopol is presented by the documents of the city, district, and village revolutionary committees' funds: protocols of panel sessions, orders, instructions of the departments of provisions, finances, education, health-care, transport. There is data about the agricultural taxing in kind, struggle with the Famine, demolition of monasteries and churches. The funds of workers and peasant's police, declassified fund of investi-

Fragment from the church book of All Saints cemeterial church with the record of birth of K. Borodavkina (Pertusenko). 1900



Destroyed building of the Panorama "The Defence of Sevastopol 1854-1855". 1949

gating committee of the Sevastopol Council of military and workers deputies contain the documents about the arrests, charges, searches conducted in the city in 1920s.

The development of agriculture, political, cultural and social processes, which took place in Sevastopol before 1941, found their reflection in the documents of the funds of the city, district, and village councils: reports, plans, enterprises inspection reports, educational departments, healthcare, reports about the development of Sevastopol Region. The activities of pre-war Sevastopol enterprises are presented by the funds of Sevastopol commercial seaport, Sevastopol marine plant named after S. Ordzhonikidze.

The events of the Great Patriotic War in Sevastopol are reflected in the address lists of the citizens of the city in the period of the Nazi occupation, documents of the committees investigating Nazi occupant's atrocities.

The post-war period of Sevastopol history is presented in the

archive to the fullest extent. The Archives keeps the funds of state authorities and local self-government, city, district and village councils, city and district state administrations), municipal governments (finances, healthcare, culture, statistics, communal service, capital development, trade, architecture and urban development, industry, labour and social protection). The funds of educational departments are presented by the documents of the universities, institutes, colleges and technical colleges. Archival funds keep the documents of healthcare departments, scientific establishments, cultural and educational organizations, industrial enterprises, enterprises of transport and communications, agricultural and forest sectors, project and building organizations, public utilities, public service establishments, trade enterprises and foodservice industry. The Archives also preserves the documents of city prosecutor's office and district courts.

The Archives stores the funds of social organizations: the City mutual aid society, the Society of environment protection, protection of historical and cultural monuments, the Society of inventors and efficiency experts, the Society for Ukrainian Defence Support, the Sevastopol organization of "Duty" search associations, documents of trade unions. Personal funds, which are presented by the documents of the famous people of the City, are also the sources of study

of the City history: public men T. Alyoshina, P. Rogachyov, historians S. Strezheletzkyi, E. Venikeev, V. Krestyannikov, I. Antonova, writers E. Korovin, M. Lezinskyi, artist G. Brusentzov. Informative are the collections of memoirs of the participants of revolutionary events in Sevastopol, veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic War.

The Archives stores 12 collections of micro-reproduction of documents from archival funds of Russia, Ukraine devoted to the history of Sevastopol of 1783–1960, which are the additional source of information about the history of the City.

Collections of audio visual documents of the Archives reflect different aspects of the history of Sevastopol. The largest is the fund of photo documents. Pre-revolution period is presented by the reproductions of the works about the Crimean War of 1854–1855 by the English photographers R. Fanton and D. Robertson, photos of the buildings and panoramic views of the City.

The considerable part of the photographs reflects the period of the defence of Sevastopol in 1941–1942 and its liberation in 1944: military operations, the ships of the Black Sea fleet, the sights of the

destroyed city. The special place in the photo fund is occupied by the photos connected with the history of the Black Sea fleet: the portraits of the commanders, photos of the ships, military parades. The history of post-war development of Sevastopol is reflected by the pictures of press photographers A. Bazhenov, M. Pokatilo, S. Muravyov.

Phono documents are represented by the records of the veterans who took part in the defence of Sevastopol in 1941–1942 and post-war reconstruction of the city, and it is systematically fulfilled by the records of informational programs.

Funds of video documents reflect the most significant events of political, social and economic, cultural life of the city in the period of independence of Ukraine. Records of the City Council's sessions, cultural and informative programs, news items of the city television and radio broadcasting companies are also kept in store in the Archives.



*The Panorama
"The Defence
of Sevastopol
1854–1855".
1973*

Reading-room of the library
of the Branch State Archives
of the Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Ukraine



Branch State Archives

The Branch State Archives
of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

The Branch State Archives
of the Security Service of Ukraine

The Branch State Archives
of the Ministry of Internal
Affairs of Ukraine

The Branch State Archives
of the State Penitentiary
Service of Ukraine

The Branch State Archives
of the Department of the State
Guard of Ukraine

The Branch State Archives
of the Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Ukraine

The Cartographic and Geodetic
State Fund of Ukraine

The Branch State Archives of Hydrometeorological
Service of the Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine

The State Geological Information
Fund of Ukraine (Geoinform of Ukraine)

The Branch State Archives of the State Service
of Special Communications and Information
Protection of Ukraine

The Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine



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Tel./fax: +380(44) 280-28-72
E-mail: gdamou@gmail.com

Transport: metro (to station "Arsenalna")

Reading room hours of operation: M–F 9 am – 6 pm

Director: Vasyl Turchyk

Historical Background

The Staff Archives of the Kyiv military district (1945–1992) was established on August, 1, 1945. The Central Archives of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (1992–1997) was created on the basis of the Kyiv Military District Archives and disbanded 300th separate military cargo Convoy Company. On August, 20, 1997 the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine was renamed into the State Branch Archives of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. The Archives is subordinate to the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

4 770 funds, 438347 units stored during 1807–2011;

3 268 units stored, video material;

About one third of all documents are classified.

Description of Archival

Holdings

The Archives stores documents of the following objects: Kyiv military district staff directorates, Armies staffs, military units and military installations of the district, units of central (Moscow) subordination, deployed on the district territory (1946–1992), Commander-in-Chief of the territorial troops (1807–1808), battalions, directorates, courts, rear



Merit certificate of the Presidency of the Verkhovna Rada of the USSR

Report of General-Colonel A. Lopata regarding sending Ukrainian military vessel "Getman Sagaydachnyi" to Mediterranean ports. 1994

evacuation posts of South-Western front (1914–1918), military commissariats (draft offices), Kyiv province directorates of military products supply (1918–1922), military hospitals (1843–2000).

Till 1990 documents of long term (more than 25 years) and permanent storage were being transferred to the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defence of the USSR (Podolsk, Moscow region), Military Medical Museum of the Ministry of Defence of the USSR in Saint Petersburg and the Rocket Troops Archives in Moscow.

Archival holdings possess documents of military units and installations (only those located on the territory of Ukraine), participating in events in Hungary (1956), Czechoslovakia (1968), separate military units, participating in international peacekeeping operations on the territories of other states – Angola, Af-

ghanistan, Vietnam, Iraq, Egypt, Korea, Sierra-Leon, Yugoslavia, Kosovo and others (1953–2010). Also there is correspondence of the central apparatus of the MOD of Ukraine and GS of the AF of Ukraine with state power bodies regarding the AF of Ukraine activity (1992–2008).

The Archives stores documents of military units and installations that participated in Chernobyl Nuclear Power-Station accident consequences relief operations (1986–1990). As a rule, holdings consist of personnel documents: military units and installations commanders orders, alphabet registers of military and civil per-



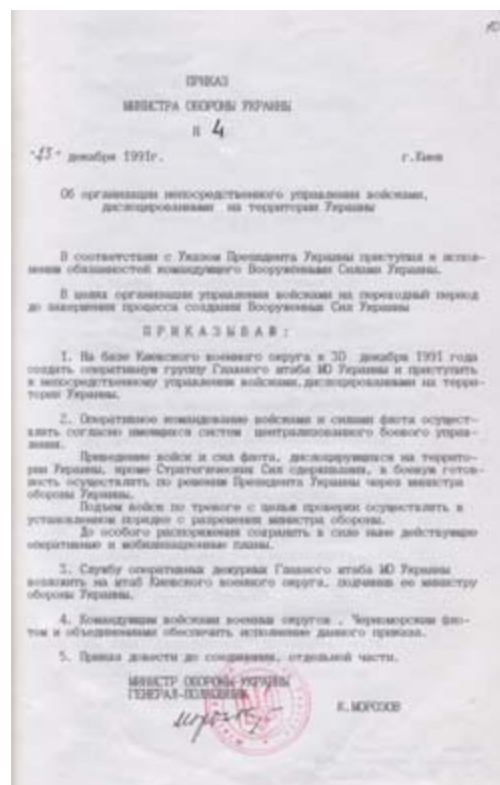
In one of archival storages

Book of Honor of military units of the AF of Ukraine. 1990s



sonnel of the AF, personal files of military personnel, personal files of candidates and members of the Communist Party of the UkSSR, document of military-medical institutions, in particular: medical histories, acts, protocols of military medical commissions; document

Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine "On the organization of direct control of the army which is stationed on the territory of Ukraine". 1991



of military-educational establishments – diploma copies, credit registers, student cards, state examination commissions documents, education plans, programmes, reports; historical references (forms), liquidation acts of disbanded military units and installations, financial documents; protocols of the Party and Komsomol meetings and conferences, political departments work plans; documents on innovative and inventive proposals; reports on military discipline and combat readiness of military units and installations etc. The collection of orders and regulations of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine, the Chief of the General Staff of the AF of the USSR and Ukraine and their deputies is being constantly renewed.

Except the hard copies of the documents, the Archives stores copies of military-educational movies (1959–1997) and photo albums, reflecting history of military educational establishments graduates, pictures of commanders and junior enlisted (pictures of XIX – XX centuries).

Since 1998, according to the plan, the Archives is collecting a full set of documents from directorates of the MOD of Ukraine, GS of the AF of Ukraine and also documents of military units and installations that are being disbanded.

To provide reference information, aiming to protect the rights and to satisfy social needs of the citizens, 85% of documents stored are being used.

The Branch State Archives of the Security Service of Ukraine



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Kyiv, 01034
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16, Malopidvalna Str.,
Kyiv, 01034
E-mail: archivsbu@ssu.gov.ua

Transport: metro (to station
“Zoloti Vorota”)

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–F 9.30 am – 5 pm

Director: Svitlana Liaskovska

Historical Background

The Branch State Archives of Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) was established according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 206 of April, 1, 1994 to collect, identify, store and ensure practical use of records of significant operative, scientific, historical and cultural value. In accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine No 649 of June, 6, 2011 the Branch State Archives was defined as the SSU institution.

The SSU Archives system comprises the SSU Branch State Archives itself and the Archives of the SSU regional offices. Over 1.5 million files, predominantly being part of the National Archival Fund of Ukraine, are preserved there.

Description of Archival

Holdings

There are 87 funds in the SSU Branch State Archives that comprise nearly 225 thousand items. The most ancient ones are dated back to 1918, the year of the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission establishment. However, there are several documents related to pre-revolutionary epoch – photographs, letters, notebooks etc.

Documents of significant value:
– legal acts and administrative documents issued by the USSR



Rare archival holdings

and the Ukrainian SSR central and republican state security agencies as well as by the Security Service of Ukraine;

- documents prepared by VUChK-GPU-NKVD-MGB-KGB command authorities (statements to authorities, reviews, special communications);

- criminal cases against totalitarianism victims – prominent people that propagated the development of Ukrainian statehood, science, education, culture, art and church representatives of soviet party and state leadership, as well as persons who committed state crimes and in accordance with the acting law of Ukraine are not liable to rehabilitation;

- documents relating to the activity of certain Ukrainian political parties and movements of the revolutionary and national liberation struggle age;

- documents on social and economic,

- civil and political, cultural, religious, etc. processes in the society;
- data concerning foreign intelligence activity on the territory of Ukraine;

- collections of documents of World War II era, in particular those reflecting counter-intelligence, intelligence and subversive activities of the Soviet state security agencies, partisan units, underground groups as well as German occupation regime on the territory of Ukraine, organizational structure and activity of German special agencies and those of its allies;

- personal files of the Soviet state security agencies and the SSU former employees;

- archival documents created in the course of operative activity of the SSU divisions, bodies and establishments.

Archives activities

The documents created during the activities of the SSU Central Department units, regional bodies, institutions and military units are systematically added to the Branch State Archives holdings.

The Archives is situated in a specially designed building with



Rare archival holdings

high-tech equipment for proper storage of archival materials. The documents are stored in repositories equipped with metal filing cabinets.

Copies of the most valuable documents are made and the list of the documents to which users can have access is drawn up. The documents are restored and their electronic copies are made.

In 2011 the review of the USSR archival documents security classifications was completed.

Archival documents are the important source for the exploration of many historical issues of the XX century. That is why archival materials are used not only during the SSU activities including training of scientific, teaching and operative staff, development of scientific research within the scope of the SSU tasks, but also for fulfilment of the requests of the state authorities, scientific institutions, educational establishments, mass media, citizens of Ukraine and foreign states in order to implement long-term state programs and scientific publishing projects.

The range of declassified documentaries about repressed participants of the liberation movement and Ukrainian intellectuals was shot on the basis of the Branch State Archives materials. During the last five years the Branch State Archives holdings have been used to arrange huge exhibitions.

Within the framework of the “Rehabilitated by History” Program the Branch State Archives personnel as-



Building of the Branch State Archives of the Security Service of Ukraine

sisted in making 100 publications. In cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 75 collections of documents and scientific researches were published. Recently the following publications were made – collections of documents “Large-Scale Terror in Ukraine. 1937–1938 “Anti-Kulak Campaign”, “Large-Scale Terror in Ukraine. 1937–1938 Polish Operation” – the 8th volume of “Poland and Ukraine in the 30s – 40s of the XX century”. Unknown Documents from the Special Services Archives, “Carpatho-Ukraine: Chronology of the Events, Documents and Facts, Personalities”, “Carpathian Sich: Military Units of Carpatho-Ukraine”, publication “Information about 1932–1933 Famine in Ukraine in the SSU Branch State Archives Holdings: Annotated Digest”, 14th and 15th volumes of the new series “The Ukrainian Rebellion Army Chronicle”, biographical handbook “Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church Personalities that were Subject to Repression. 1921–1939”, annotated reference “National Liberation Insurgent

In the reading-hall of the Branch State Archives of the Security Service of Ukraine



quences” (“Truth Down the Years” series), modern reprint of “Record Book of People, who had been on the Special Prosecutor General’s

Movement in Ukraine at the End of 1920–1921”. The “Petliura’s Atamans” case, monograph “Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic State Political Directorate Units Activity (1927–1929) According to Departmental Statistics Documents and Materials” and “1937–1938 Political Persecution in Donetsk Region: Reasons, Course of Events, Conse-

eral’s Office Register, in Particular, of Former White Officers” (volume 1), collection of documents “Patriarch Joseph the Blind in the Soviet State Security Agencies Documents Dated 1939–1987”, etc.

Wide variety of research topics is broadly introduced on the pages of “From Archives of the Ukrainian CheKa – Prosecutor General’s Office – NKVD – KGB” that is the only scientific documentary journal in the post-Soviet region. Cofounders of this edition are the Institute of Ukrainian History under the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the State Archival Service of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Association of Country Studies and the Security Service of Ukraine. 25 issues of the journal were published during its lifetime. Special issues of the journal contain materials of large-scale criminal cases, in particular, the cases of “All-Union Military Officers Organization” (the “Spring” case, 1930–1931), “Jewish Antifascist Committee” (1948–1949) etc. The separate special issue was de-

Photo of a declassified document



voted to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic state security agencies activities during World War II (1941–1945). Publication of the unique documents concerning the soviet state security agencies employees' participation in mitigation of consequences of the disaster at Chornobyl Nuclear Power-Station has drawn a wide international response.



Photo from the exhibition

The SSU Branch State Archives participates in implementation of agreements on cooperation made between the SSU and “Saxon Memorials in Memory of Political Terror Victims” Public Association (Germany), Yad Vashem Catastrophe Victims and Heroism Memorial Complex (Israel), the American Holocaust Memorial (USA), German Red Cross Tracking Service. A very important and serious task is the preparation together with the Central Archives and the Ministry of the Interior and the Administration of the Republic of Poland of the multivolume documentary edition “Poland

and Ukraine in the 30s – 40s of the XX century. Unknown Documents from the Security Service Archives”. Eight volumes have been already published and received appreciation from presidents and public of both countries.

In possession of the Branch State Archives system there are reading halls, which are visited by domestic and foreign scientists, country studies specialists, applicants and post-graduate students, teachers, students and pupils.

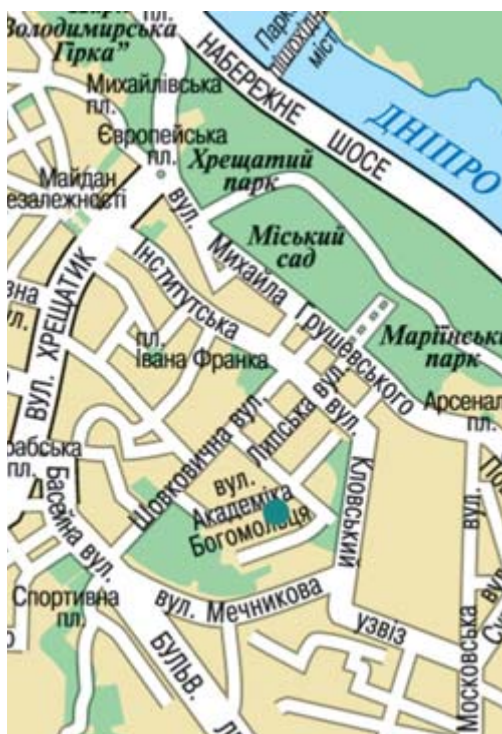
In addition to the reading halls the SSU administrative facilities contain information refer-

ence rooms, the documentary database of which consists of electronic copies of the Branch State Archives documents. Such halls can be found not only in Kyiv, but in all regions of Ukraine.



Filing cabinets of the Archives

The Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Of Ukraine



Address: 10, Bohomolets Str.
Kyiv, 01024
Tel.: +380 (44) 256-11-23,
256-76-22
E-mail: dcyuoi@mvs.gov.ua

Transport: metro (to station
“Khreschatyk”),
Bus No 24, 62
(to stop “Budynok Ofitseriv”)

Reading room hours of operation: M–Th 9 am – 6 pm

Director: Nataliya Tatus

Historical Background

The Archives of the Department of the Workers’ and Peasants’ Militia of the People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVS) of the Ukrainian SSR (1934–1935).

The Archives of the First Special Division of the NKVS, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) of Ukraine (1935–1971).

The Archives of the Republican Informational Centre at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (1974–1986).

Group of the special funds of the General Informational Bureau at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the UkSSR (1986–1992).

Group of the special funds of the Informational Bureau at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the UkSSR (1986–1994).

The Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (from 1995 to the present).

Archival documents of the Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine are kept in the archives of the central office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, in 26 branch offices of the main departments, in regional departments of the Ministry of Inter-

nal Affairs of Ukraine and in the Central Archives of the Inner Troops. There are persistence storage documents in the educational establishments and in the scientific and research establishments of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

In general 1 638 funds are maintained, 82 of them in the main departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, 1 440 in the Region Departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, and 116 funds in the Central Archives of the Main Department of Inner Troops.

2 449 307 units are preserved in the Archives, 47 523 of them are in the Main Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, 2 362 160 of them are in the departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in regions, 39 624 of them are in the Central Archives of the Main Department of the Inner Troops for the period 1918–2012.

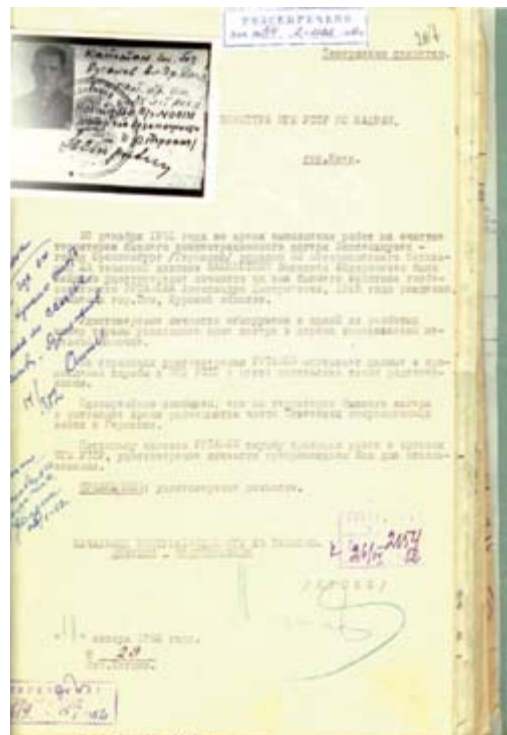
Description of Archival Holdings

In 1938, in accordance with a decision of the NKVS, the Prosecutor's Office, the People's Commissariat of Justice of the UkSSR, the case documents for persons convicted of counterrevolutionary crimes were transferred from the courts to the authorities of the state security of the NKVS. In 1954–1956, a portion of these cases were passed on to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukraini-



Declassified case from the funds of the Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. 1952–1982

an Soviet Socialist Republic. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic sent these cases to the archives of the Region Departments of the MIA, according to where the persons were convicted.



Declassified case from the funds of the Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. 1952



Archival storage of the Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

In 1943, due to the separation of the operative-chekist units from the NKVS and their transfer to the newly-created NKDB (the People's Committee of State Security), archival documents were redistributed according to the functions of each group.

In 1949, in accordance with the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR, the Border Troops and Police became the responsibility of the MIA, along with their archives.

In 1949, the documents of the fund of "Administration of Prisoners of War and Internees", which concerned the activities of political units of prisoner of war camps in the territory of Ukraine, were passed to the "Special Information Bureau" in the City of Krasnogorsk.

In 1954, with the intent of simplifying the process of discharging special exiles, the archival case files on persons sent into exile to special settlements were passed to

the ministries of internal affairs of the republics and departments of the MIA. But after two years, this process of transferring was discontinued, and part of the archival case files remained in the archives of the ministries of internal affairs of the former republics of the USSR, in the region departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. In accordance with the Decree of the Main Archival Department at the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the UkSSR of 1964, archival case files that were created by the Department of Prisoners of War and Internees, cards of foreign prisoners of the War who stayed in camps-working battalions in the territories of Ukraine, were transferred to the "Special Archives" of the Main Archival Administration of the Counsel of Ministers of the UkSSR.

In 1968, the criminal cases of persons convicted for war crimes by military tribunals of units of the Soviet Army within the territory of Ukraine during 1941–1945 were selected and transferred to the archives of the Ministry of Defence of the UkSSR. In November, 1991 in accordance with a cipher-telegram from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the UkSSR to the Administration of the Inner Troops and Convoy Security in Ukraine and Moldova, archives documenting the activities of these troops from 1943 to 1980

were transferred to Moscow.

The Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine keeps the normative documents of the NKVS, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the UkSSR and NKVS, the Ministry of Internal



Archival storage of the Branch State Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic since 1936, high governmental bodies and administration of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the issues of activities of the bodies of internal affairs since 1938, files of the departments of the Ministry since 1944, statistical reports from 1942 onward with information about crimes and the persons who committed them, criminal cases on persons convicted by extrajudicial and judicial bodies during 1919–1945, as well as documents about the participation of employees of the Central Office of the Ministry in maintaining public order during criminal cases on persons suspected of committing crimes from 1982–1998 as well as personnel documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dating back to 1944.

Decrees of the regional departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dating back to 1944, personal files of forced la-

bour workers dating back to 1942, personal files of special exiles, criminal cases of extrajudicial and judicial bodies for 1920–1953, and department files dating back to 1950 are kept in the archival subdivisions of the Main Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and in the regional departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Documents of military units, convoy troops and national guards dating back to 1989 are kept in the Central Archives of the Inner Troops.

In 1990 in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On State Secrets”, work on declassifying archival documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine was started for the first time. Since then, the departmental files of the Ministry have been reviewed and partly declassified. Declassification of the normative acts of NKVS and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the UkSSR is now being completed.

The Branch State Archives of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine



Address: 81, Meľnykov Str.,
Kyiv, 04050
Tel.: +380 (044) 481-05-58
Tel./fax: +380 (044) 481-05-46
E-mail: arhiv@kvs.gov.ua

Transport: metro (to station
“Luk’yanivs’ka”),
trolleybus No 16, 19
(to stop “Pugachov Str.”)

Reading room hours of operation: M–Th 9 am – 6 pm
F 9am – 5.45pm

Director: Viktoria Rudenko

Historical Background

The Branch State Archives of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine (further referred to as the Archives) was founded under the Order “On the National Archival Fund and Archival Institutions” and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from September, 6, 2000, No 1393 “On Founding of the Branch State Archives of the State Guard of Ukraine” (with changes).

The Archives is a state archival institution, a constituent part of the apparatus of the State Guard of Ukraine on legal bases of a sector within the department of organizational, analytical, documentary and legal support.

The Archives shall be liquidated by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Legal Basis

The Archives is guided by:

the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine;

the decrees of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

the regulations of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine;

other regulations;

the orders of the State Guard of Ukraine;

the Regulation on the Branch State Archives of the State Guard of Ukraine, which was approved by the Order of the Ministry of Justice

of Ukraine from April, 20, 2012, No 626/5;

the Order of the State Department of Ukraine for Execution of Punishments from February, 4, 2004, No 21 “On Approving the List of Documents Generated During the Activities of Agencies and Criminal-Executive System, with Terms of Storage”;

the Order of the State Department of Ukraine for Execution of Punishments from December, 20, 2006, No 249 “The Instructions for the Organization of the Archival Departments of the State Criminal-Executive Service of Ukraine”;

the Order of the State Guard of Ukraine from February, 10, 2012, No 82 “On Approval of the Instruction on Records Keeping in the State Guard of Ukraine”.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives shall accept, stocktake and store documents, generated during the activity of the State Guard of Ukraine, its territorial governing bodies, departments of the criminal-executive inspection, establishments of punishments execution, remand prisons, paramilitary formations, educational establishments, health care establishments, enterprises and establishments of punishments execution, other enterprises, establishments and organizations created to fulfil the tasks of the State Criminal-Executive Service of Ukraine and to provide appropriate conditions for their exploitation.

The Archives provides constant storing of documents of the National Archival Fund of Ukraine that are generated during operational and



other special activities of bodies and establishments of the Criminal-Executive Service.

The Archives also secures storing of personnel files of former employees from bodies and establishments of the Criminal-Executive Service.

Scientific-reference apparatus description:

card indexes, automated database only for official use;

index;

alphabetic indexes to the archival files of personnel;

the reference-information fund;

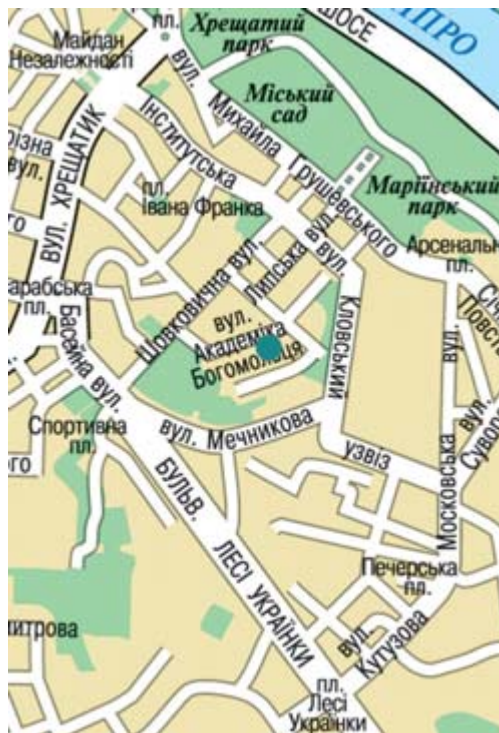
archival, legal, historical literature and periodicals stores;

the Expert and Verification Commission (EVC).

The EVC works in accordance with the Regulations on its foundation approved by the Order of the State Department of Ukraine from June, 10, 2008, No 148 and agreed with the State Archival Service of Ukraine.

Priority tasks of the EVC are viewing of the problems concerning determination of the methodical and organization bases for the documents appraisal, defining the continuum of documents of the National Archival Fund and sources of their generating, timing of documents storing.

The Branch State Archives of the Department of the State Guard of Ukraine



Address: 8, Bogomolets Str.,
Kyiv, 01024
Tel.: +380 (44)256-11-23,
254-76-22

Transport: minibus No 62, 407, 466, 553
(to stop "Budynok ofitseriv")

Reading room hours of operation: M–F 9 am – 6 pm

Director: Larysa Lukyanenko

Historical Background

According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine No 40 of January, 15, 1992 the Department of the State Guard of Ukraine was established as the law enforcement body with special status. The Department performs its duties in the security sphere and guarantees state officials security under the Act of Ukraine "On the State Guard of State Power Bodies of Ukraine and State Officials". In accordance with the Act of Ukraine "On the National Archival Fund and Archival Institutions", the Instruction of the State Committee of Ukraine on State Secrets and Technical Protection of Information and the Main Archival Administration of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 26–8 of March, 3, 1997 "On selection order and disposal of classified documents in archives" the Archives of the Department of the State Guard of Ukraine was established in 1998. The Archives was registered in the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine, gaining the departmental status.

On the basis of already existing section the Branch State Archives of the Department was founded. Its purpose is to dis-

pose documents, being the product of the Department activity, and require special conditions (documents contain confidential information – files, video, audio, digital data).

“The Regulation on the Branch State Archives of the Department of the State Guard of Ukraine” has been made in compliance with the Act of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 1742 of November, 16, 2002 and entered into force under the Joint Order of the Department and the State Committee of Archives of Ukraine No 69/96 from September, 10, 2004.

Total Volume of Funds

The Archives contains 6 funds, 2 707 items (normative legal, financial documents, personal records of the Department etc.) from 1992–2007.



One of the archives of the Branch State Archives of the Department of the State Guard of Ukraine

The data concerning security organization (provision) of the state officials and bodies of power of Ukraine are also disposed in the Archives.



Building of the Branch State Archives of the Department of the State Guard of Ukraine

The Branch State Archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine



Address: 1, Mykhailivska Square,
Kyiv, 01018
Tel.: +380 (44) 238-15-62
+380 (44) 238-16-49
Fax: +380 (44) 238-16-28
E-mail: iau@mfa.gov.ua

Transport: metro (to station
“Poshtova ploshcha”),
cable railroad

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–Th 10 am – 5 pm

Director: Iryna Ovcharenko

Historical Background

The Political Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR (1944–1951).

The Archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR (1951–1993).

The Department for History and Archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (1993–2004).

The Branch State Archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (since March, 31, 2004).

Total Volume of Funds

66 funds, 516 thousand units (covering 1944–2010).

Description of Archival Holdings

The documents reflecting the history of the Ukrainian foreign policy activities are preserved in the Archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine. They were produced in the process of functioning of the Ministry, diplomatic and consular missions. The Archives comprises the documents of the Main Fund, the Fund of personal files of the Ministry’s staff, treaties and agreements of Ukraine with foreign states, international treaties registered with the UN, the stock of documentary photos, international treaties, conventions, agreements and other

acts concerning Ukraine, the documents of the UN General Assembly, its bodies and specialized agencies as well as documents of liquidated international organizations etc.

– The fund of documents on the main activities (1944–2006) contains the Law of the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian SSR of March, 4, 1944 “On the Establishment of the Union and Republican Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR” (a revised copy) and the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian SSR of February, 5, 1945 “On the Establishment of the People’s Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR”.

– The fund of treaties and agreements of Ukraine with foreign states includes the Gen-



eral Agreement on privileges and immunities of the Council of Europe (1949).

– The fund of personal files of the Ministry’s staff (since 1944).

– The fund of the UN General Assembly documents (1944–2010). It contains documents of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and proposals regarding the

Museum of History of Diplomatic Service of Ukraine



Museum of History of Diplomatic Service of Ukraine

*Reading-room
of the library
of the Branch
State Archives
of the Ministry
for Foreign
Affairs of
Ukraine*



structure of the international organization for the period of 1944.

– The “Dossier of the UN General Assembly” (1945–2001) Stock. It includes documents which Ukraine, represented by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, receives as a compulsory set of documents of this organization. In the early years of the UN activities they were one of the main sources for studying the essential part of the issues considered at the sessions as well as for the preparation of Ukrainian delegations for next sessions.

With the enlargement of the range of issues considered at the sessions there emerged a need for special dossiers which would contain not only the Assembly’s official documents on specific issues, but also reference materials on the history of the issue and the problem in general, specifying other countries’

position and other documents. Those dossiers were branded “UN Security Council Dossiers”:

– The UN Security Council documents Fund (1947–2001).

– The UN Security Council Dossier Fund (1992–1997).

– The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) documents Fund (1946–1987).

– The fund “UNESCO Dossier” (1952–1975).

– The fund of documents of the International Labour Organization (1919–1962). The first documents are the protocols of the first Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization and its decisions (since October, 29, 1919).

– The fund of documents of the Universal Postal Union (1952–1975). The archives preserves a certified authentic copy of the Treaty of Bern on the creation of the organization on October, 9, 1874.

– The fund of the documents of the World Intellectual property Organization (1952–1975).

– The fund of the documents of the World Meteorological Organization (1947–1975). The archives preserves an authentic certified copy of the Convention on the creation of the Organization on October, 11, 1947.

– The fund of the documents of the International Telecommunication Union (1952–1975).

– The fund of the documents of the UN International Court of Justice (1946–1974).

– The fund of the documents of International conferences and meetings on the protection of war victims, the International Red Cross activities issues (1949–1974), the first of them are the documents of the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva in 1949.

– The fund of the documents on the issues of the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and its mission in Ukraine.

– The fund of the documents of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (1995–1998).

The employees of the Archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine participated in the publication of such collected archival documents as: “The diplomacy of the People’s Republic of Ukraine and of the Ukrainian

State in documents and memories of the contemporaries”, “The history of the Ukrainian diplomacy: first steps on the international arena (1917–1924)”.

The Archives also contains the following publications: series of collections “Ukraine on the international arena”, the collection of documents “The delegates of Ukraine to the sessions and conferences of international organizations and their bodies”, information and reference data, research and development publications, descriptions, card indices, guides, funds reviews and other types of reference data that reveal the content and structure of the Archives funds. Secret documents of the period of 1944–1990 have been declassified and transferred to the General Fund.



Building of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine. The Branch State Archives is located there

The Cartographic and Geodetic State Fund of Ukraine



Address: 3, Novopecherska Wool, Kyiv, 01042 (building 2)
Tel: +380(44) 521-19-57, 521-18-49; 521-14-73.
Fax: +380(44)521-14-73
E-mail: geofond@kiev.farlep.net. ukrgeofond@i.ua

Transport: metro (to station "Palats Ukraina")

Reading room hours of operation: M–Th 8.30 am – 5.15 pm

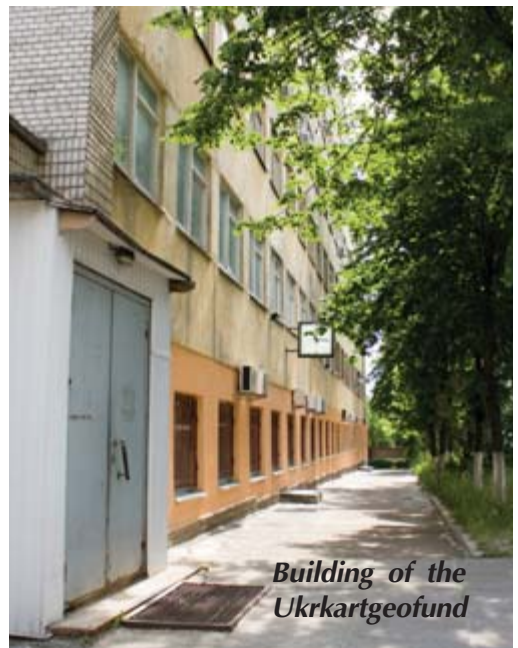
Director: Tatiana Kravchenko

Historical Background

State owned geodesy and cartography fund of Ukraine was organized in 1996 with the purpose of centralizing the data collection, reporting, data analysis, and storage of topographic, geodesic and cartographic documents of the country. The institution is providing the above information to national economy, country's population, and scientific, educational and defensive institutions of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

2 funds, 504 661 units of storage for the period from 1932 till 2010, 27 964 units of storage of maps and cartographic publications; 254 753 complete sets of published originals from creation of cards (221 944 units of



Building of the Ukrkartgeofund



In the archival repository

storage); 27 760 books of engineering specifications concerning projects and reports regarding executed topographic and geodesic projects for the period from 1932 till 2010.

Description of Archival Holdings

Archival repository: topographic, general aerial-topographic and aerial maps, aerial maps of cities, plans of cities of different scales, a map coordinated system of dif-

ferent levels of privacy, as well as unclassified maps of Ukraine, the Russian Federation; thematic maps and atlases, geodesic documents and aerial photography. The UKRKARTGEOFUND analyses the state geodesic network of Ukraine and performs continuous cartographic monitoring of the territory of Ukraine. In order to have an updated and precise display of geographical objects and administrative-territorial structures of



Ukraine, the UKRKARTGEOFUND is undertaking two ongoing projects called “Duty map of Ukraine” and “Guide of the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine”.

Work with documents

The Branch State Archives of Hydrometeorological Service of the Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine



Address: 39, Nauky Avenue,
Building 2,
Kyiv, 03028
Tel: +380(44) 525-69-69,
525-69-62
Fax: +380(44) 525-69-69
E-mail: gdacgo@meteo.gov.ua

Transport: metro (to station “Lybids’ka”),
trolleybus No 1 or bus No 20
(to stop “Hydrometeorological”)

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M, Tu, Th 10am – 5pm

Director: Mykhailo Dovgich

Historical Background

Pursuant to the Order of the Main Administration of Hydrometeorological Service at Council of Ministers of the USSR from May, 16, 1958 the Ukrainian Republican Administration of Hydrometeorology (from 1991 the State Hydrometeorology Committee of Ukraine (Derzhkomgidromet) had organized the department of hydrometeorological fund (Gidrometfond) in Kyiv Hydrometeorological Observatory of Ukrainian UGMS.

In accordance to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 31.07.1995 No 570 on the bases of the Hydrometeorology Fund of Ukraine the Branch State Archives of the State Hydrometeorology Committee of Ukraine was created.

Connecting with the Decree of President of Ukraine from December, 15, 1999 the Hydrometeorology Committee of Ukraine entered to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from December, 27, 2001 No 1750 the Hydro-meteorology Committee of Ukraine was reorganized in the State Hydro-meteorological Service. By the Decree of President of Ukraine from September, 15, 2003 No 1039/2003 it was reorganized in the Ministry of Natural Environment Protection of Ukraine. In 2005 the State Hy-



Journals and annuals of weather observations. End of the XIX – beginning of the XX century

drometeorological Service entered in the complement of the Ministry of Ukraine on Emergency and Protection of Population from Consequences of Chornobyl Catastrophe (from 2010 – the Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine).

Total Volume of Funds

The common volume of funds includes 7 funds, 161 035 units of storage collected during 1808–2010:

the Meteorological fund contains 48 719 units (1808–2012);

the Hydrological fund contains 64 271 units (1860–2012);

the Agricultural meteorology fund contains 34 234 units (1931–2012);

the Weather fund contains 2 623 units (1940–2010);

the Aerological fund contains 2 655 units (1924, 1949–2012);

the Fund of results of investigation for the contamination level of environment contains 1 786 units (1967–2012);

Materials are generalized 3 747 un. st. for 1881–2012.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Archives is the specialized subsection of the State Hydrometeorological Service, where materials are collected about the past and modern state of environment of Ukraine on his quantitative and high-quality

indexes, namely: documents on the questions of hydrology, meteorology, agricultural meteorology, aerology, weather forecasting, and hydrobiology, information about radiation control and materials of observation on the environment. The Establishment contains the documents of meteorological observations from 1808, diaries of visual observations from the beginning of the XIX centuries, unique hydrological annuals of occident: Austria, Hungary, and Poland from the middle of the XIX century, documents of period World War I and World War II and the Civil War, period of the Nazi occupation of Ukraine.

The Archives keeps materials about the state of radioactivity contamination of the atmosphere and atmospheric precipitates, superficial waters and soils of Ukraine.

The Meteorological fund contains the documents of observations on territory of Ukraine on the temperature of air, soil, sun radiation, sun radiance, direction and speed of wind, by atmospheric pressure, humidity of air, precipitations, snow cover, general maintenance of ozone and on the atmospheric phenomena.

The Hydrological fund concentrates the documents of looking after

the levels of water, charges of water, temperature of water, snow cover, charges of hangings up and mobile alluviums, measuring of depths on the rivers, lakes, reservoirs and seas of Ukraine.

The Agricultural Meteorology fund concentrates information of observations in vegetation and winter periods of year, looking after humidity of soil, by agro hydrological properties of soil, information of supplies of moisture in soil, by evaporation from soil, frozen solid and thawing of soil, temperature of soil.

The Weather fund contains the ground maps of weather, ring and microring maps, maps of barometric topography, extreme temperatures and precipitations for territories of Ukraine, kinematic maps of weather periods, map of division of mean values of temperature of air for a ten-day period and month and of division of anomalies of temperature, precipitations and other elements of stormy notifications, magazines of the stormy warnings of the elemental hydrometeorological phenomena.

The Aerological fund – data of wind temperature sounding, middle wind layer, monthly results of radiosounding observations, results of sounding on the microstructure of clouds, on the height of lower limit of clouds, temperature, humidity, pressure, direction and speed of wind on different heights.

The Fund of investigations of the state environment contaminations contains information of measuring contamination of air in the districts of industrial enterprises and separate

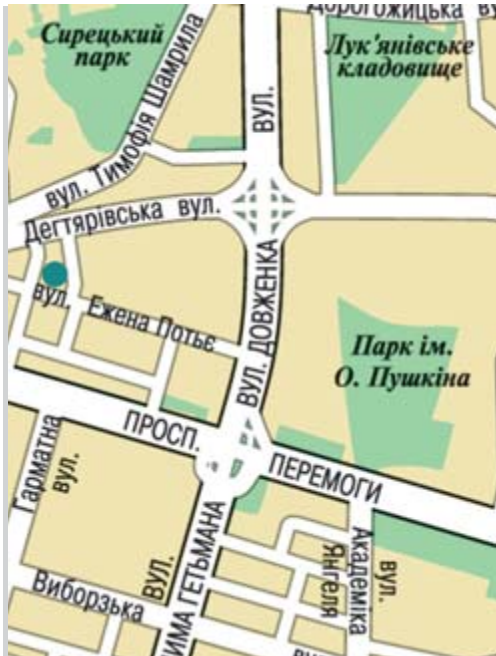
points of cities of Ukraine, annual information about the state of contamination of air of Kyiv and Kyiv region, chemical composition of atmospheric precipitates, results of control snow cover contamination, surface waters of dry land contamination, salt water and sea surface, state of biota (vegetation, animal organisms), card of primary treatment of samples of phitozoobenthose, perifitons and zoobenthos, magazines of radiation, chemical supervisions, radioactive falls, radioactivity of air, magazines of results of analyses of samples of aerosols and falls, radionuclide composition of air aerosols of atmospheric falls, and radioactive contamination, reviews of works, from the study of radioactive contamination of territory of Ukraine.

Hydrographical documents contain topographical, hydrographical maps, plans-charts of territory of water objects, where the hydrometeorological stations and posts are located on, materials of levelling, rout surveys, temperature of snow cover, stratography and physical-mechanical properties of snow, height of snow cover and snow state at territories of its fall, descriptions of avalanches.

The Fund of generalized literature consists of annuals, monthlies, reference books, atlases, albums, bulletins, looked over, what contained information from all of types of observations on the state of the natural environment, catalogues of the dangerous phenomena of weather.

The funds of the Archives do not contain secret information and accessible for the use.

The State Geological Information Fund of Ukraine (Geoinform of Ukraine)



Address: 116, Ezhena Potie Str.,
Kyiv, 03057.
Tel.: +380(44) 456-60-61
E-mail: geoinf@geomail.kiev.ua

Transport: metro (to station "Shulyavska"),
trolleybus No 5,7
(to stop "Garmatna Str.")

**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–F 9am–5pm

Director: Serhiy Prymushko

Historical Background

The State Geologic Information Fund of Ukraine was founded in 1919 under the Ukrainian Geological Committee (headed by famous Ukrainian geologist, Professor V. Luchitskyi) as the specialized library, where reports and other documents on geological researches being conducted on the territory of Ukraine since 1895 have been accumulated. The library was disposed in one of the laboratory room of Kyiv University, which was occupied by the Committee. In 1929 the Ukrainian Geological Committee was reorganized into the Ukrainian Geological Administration and the library – into the Geological Fund which since 1937 became the Ukrainian Territorial Department of the National Geological Fund (NGF).

Since January, 1, 1940 11 196 geological documents were saved in the Funds. In 1941 basic reports



*Building of the
State Scientific
and Production
Enterprise of the
State Geological
Information
Fund of Ukraine*



and cartographic materials were transported to Donbas, and later – to Aktyubinsk (Kazakhstan). In 1944 the Funds were re-evacuated to Kyiv, but during World War II only the part of funds remained in Kyiv. On January, 1, 1946 the Funds contained 5 039 geological documents.

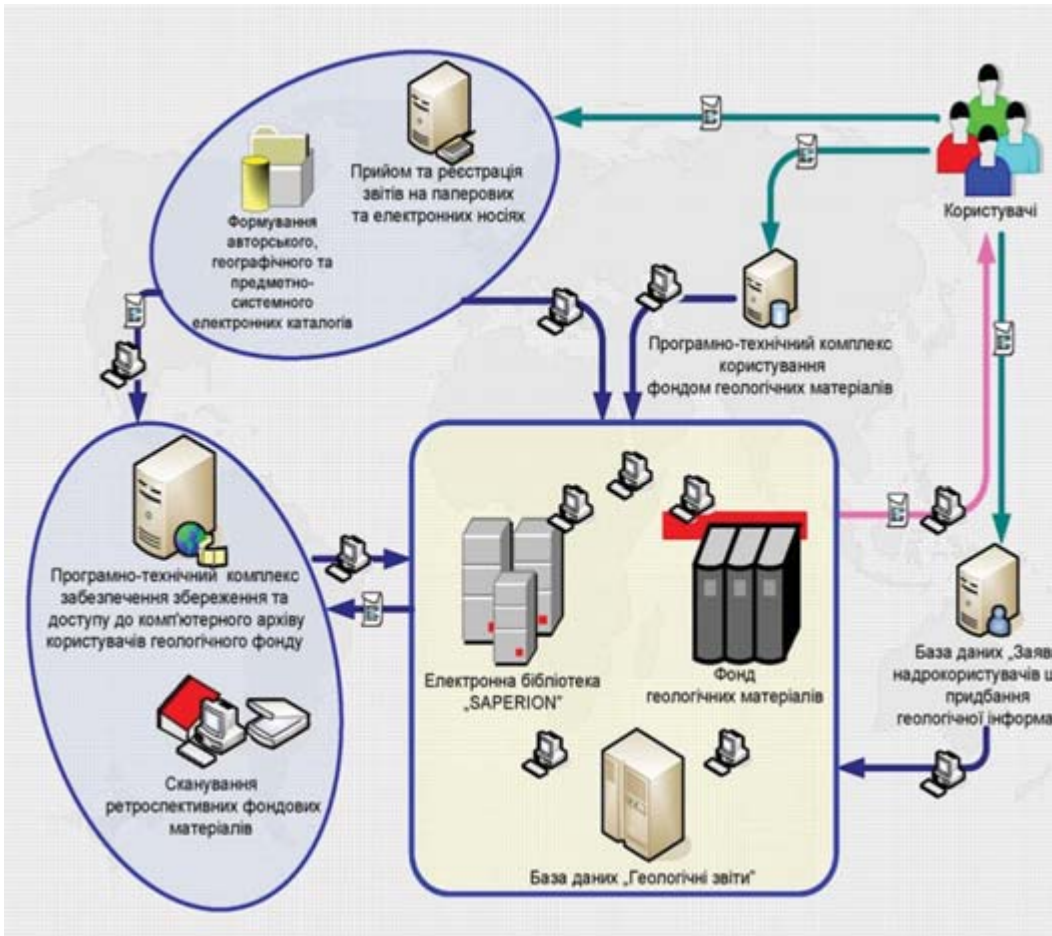
In 1952 the Ukrainian Territorial Department of the NGF was reorganized into the Ukrainian Territorial Geological Fund (UTGF) starting from 1958 in connection with growth of volumes of geological works and report materials, the UTGF got the status of independent self-supporting unit in the Central Authority of Geology of the Ukrainian SSR, and then became the Ministry of Geology and Use of Depths of the Ukrainian SSR.

In the four-level administration building (16, Ezhena Potie Str., Kyiv) constructed in 1963 by the Central Authority of Geology of the Ukrainian SSR was constructed the necessary active area for the geological funds of Ukraine.

In 1992 the Ukrainian Territorial Geological Fund was reformed into the State Geological Enterprise “The State Geologic Information Fund” (SGE “Geoinform of Ukraine”). In 2001 the SGE “Geoinform” was regenerated to the State Scientific and Production Enterprise “Geoinform of Ukraine” the establishment of the State Committee of Natural Resources of Ukraine which has modern financial and technical bases that allows effective processing and keeping geological information.

The SGE “Geoinform of Ukraine” is unique, modern, informative, which uses front-rank computer technologies to receipt and distribute various geological information due to which specialists execute important state





Structure of electronic filling for computer archives of the fund of geological materials

tasks such as: accumulation, storage and grant of the fund geological materials to realize rights and duties of legal and natural persons in relation with obtaining the geological information; provide state registration of geology-prospecting works; conduct the State Cadastre of mineral deposits and occurrences, the State Water Cadastre, the State Balance of Mineral Reserves; the account of geological, geophysical, hydro-geological, engineer-geological, ecology-geological studying the territory of Ukraine; prepare materials for granting special permissions on a geological study and use of depths; create geological data bases etc.

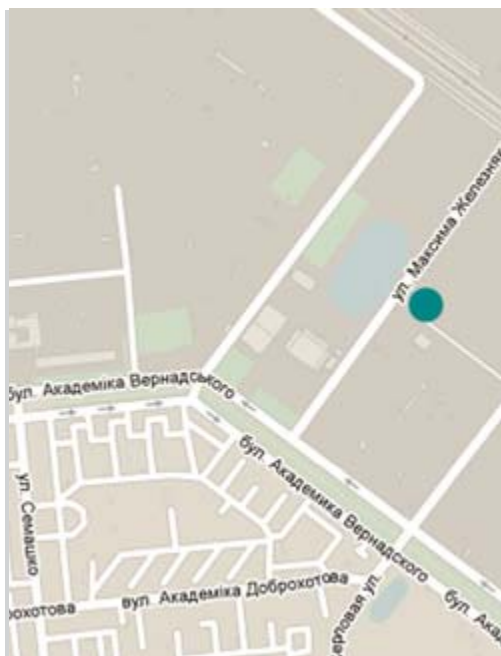
Total Volume of Funds

1 fund, 159 074 units for 1900–2012.

Description of Archival Holding

Non-publish geological reports concentrated in the Archives are made on the bases of study and use of depths of Ukraine: on results of the geological, geophysical, engineer-geological and other types of geological works during the lead through of outputs, searches and prospecting of hard minerals, oil and gas, and also as the scientific-exploration, thematic, experimentally-methodical and experimentally-technological works outcomes, including creation of the informative systems and software processing of geological data.

The Branch State Archives of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine



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**Reading room hours
of operation:** M–F 9am–5pm

Director: Mykola Shlyama

Historical Background

The Branch State Archives of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine was created in accordance with the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 1254-r, issued on October, 21, 2009 “On Creation of the Branch State Archives of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine”.

As a legal entity, the Branch State Archives of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine began its work on the bases of the joint order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and the Administration of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine issued on July, 7, 2011 No 1811/5/159 and the Order of the Administration of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine, issued on July, 20, 2011 No 171.

The Branch State Archives of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine accepts state registers and stores the documents of the National Archival Fund that were created in the process of activity of the structural divisions of the Administration, regional authorities, local authorities, institutions and organizations of the State Service of Special Communica-



functioning of the Government communications and the National System of Confidential Communication, usage of radiofrequency resource, protection of objects, buildings, systems, networks, complexes, the Government

Work with documents

tions and Information Protection of Ukraine, creates the conditions for the usage of these documents and provides organizational and methodological management on archival affairs of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine.

Total Volume of Funds

9 funds, 1 884 storage units, starting from 1927 up to 2012; up to the third part of all the documents have vulture access restrictions.

Description of Archival Holdings

The Branch State Archives of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine completed with the documents that are created by structural divisions of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine, which contain the information about the cryptographic and technical protection of information, organization and

and special communications and of personnel.

The Branch State Archives of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine has in its archives documents of disbanded structural divisions of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine and the documents on personnel from the disbanded Ministry of Communications of Ukraine. The Archives saves the part of documents that are connected to the Ministry of Communications of Ukraine employees' participation in the liquidation of the consequences after the Chornobyl nuclear power-station disaster.



Building of the Branch State Archives of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine

*OSG Records Management.
Central Office and Facility*

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Рекордз
Менеджмент**

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Director: Stanislav Goncharenko

OSG is the leading provider of document and data management solutions for companies operating in the CIS and EU. With over 30 years of experience to draw from and award-winning levels of service, OSG has an impressive client base of regional and international companies.

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The Central Storage Facility. Ukraine, Kyiv

retail, travel, law, finance, telecoms, service and oil. The majority of Fortune 500 companies operating in Ukraine choose OSG.

OSG is the leading provider of document and data management solutions for companies operating in the CIS and EU.

OSG has won numerous awards for service and innovation including: the European Medal for personal e-file and digitization of personal data, and the Golden Lion Award for document workflow innovation and standardization in the Russian banking industry, different awards in Ukraine

OSG awards in Ukraine

Owner of National Certificates: “Industry Leader – 2010”, “Industry Leader – 2011” (according to the data from the Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine); owner of the awards “Enterprise of the Year – 2010”, “Enterprise of the Year – 2011” (according to European Standard Rat-



National Certificate “Industry Leader – 2011”

ing). In recognition of long-term industry achievements, PRISM International, the global trade association of information management companies, has awarded OSG a place on its European Regulatory Committee.

Scientific and information edition

Archives of Ukraine

Guide book

Edited by Oleksandr Garanin (Editor-in-Chief),
Mykola Gorbatiuk, Lyubov Shnurovska

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