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THE ARCHIVAL LEGACY OF SOVIET UKRAINE:
PROBLEMS OF TRACING THE DOCUMENTARY RECORDS
OF A DIVIDED NATION

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Ukrainian historians, or historians of Ukraine, have had a particularly difficult time writing Ukrainian history because it is difficult and often impossible to gain access to the basic archival sources needed.* Yet, balanced interpretations of Ukrainian history and culture are going to come only if interpreters are able and willing to base their research on archival materials. Historians in the West, of course, face a major impediment because extended research travel to the Soviet Union remains exceedingly difficult, except for those participating in officially-sponsored academic exchange programs. Nevertheless, in that connection, some people are getting through. In recent years, several graduate students and young scholars from the United States, Canada, and France, have had access to archives in Soviet Ukraine, although their research experiences were in some cases more difficult and protracted than would have been desired.

Access will remain extremely difficult as long as researchers lack adequate information about where what archives are located and how they can find the particular manuscript sources they seek. Soviet Ukraine notoriously lacks up-to-date scholarly finding aids, and there is not even a current

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The project that this paper describes is supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities with partial matching funds from the Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. Considerable research in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has been undertaken during a series of research visits under the auspices of the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). The author is exceedingly grateful for this support, as well as for the assistance of many colleagues along the way.

directory of manuscript repositories in the republic. Even those researchers who have found information about where the desired archives might be located all too often have an inadequate background in the use of those archives or an inadequate understanding of their organization. Indeed, the history and organization of the archives and manuscript collections in and relating to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (UkrSSR) is little known, poorly understood, or misinterpreted by historians and other researchers. The present paper is a brief survey of some of the problems involved in preparing a directory, history, and bibliography on the subject.

My projected two-volume directory and historical study of archives and manuscript collections in Soviet Ukraine is an attempt to answer the need for such a directory and compensate for the deficiency of reference materials in this area. Now that the first volume of this coverage is in its final stages, it may be of some interest to reflect briefly on some of the problems involved in its preparation.¹ The final text of this first volume benefits greatly from my recent research visit to the Soviet Union during September and October of 1984, when I finally had the opportunity to verify, update, and in many cases considerably expand my coverage of major institutions begun during the 1970s. The delay in that trip, and hence the publication of this volume, is in many ways symptomatic of the problems involved for a Western historian doing research in the Soviet Union. Indeed, five years had elapsed since my previous visit, during which time, despite regular nominations by the International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) for the official Academy of Sciences' exchange program, I was not permitted to return to the Soviet Union to complete and verify my extensive text based on the field work that I had

started earlier. During the six weeks I was allowed to stay in 1984, I was actually able to revisit 14 institutions in Kiev and five in Lviv with the preliminary text of my own coverage in hand. At the same time I was able to obtain copies or examine many recent Soviet publications that were hitherto not available in the West. Yet given the unfortunate time restrictions of that visit, I was unable to complete the necessary work to my satisfaction. Despite the many problems and difficulties encountered, I am nonetheless gratified to have been able to verify many parts of my text, to gather much new information, and at the same time to have my text read by a number of Soviet specialists and archivists in many of the institutions covered.

Before discussing some of the broader problems involved in the project, it might be well to explain its general organization. The Ukrainian coverage follows the general pattern of my earlier coverage of archives in Moscow and Leningrad and in the Soviet Baltic and Belorussian republics.² Coverage of Ukraine, however, will be considerably more extensive. As the result of information obtained about so many different manuscript collections and groups of records, and because of the historical complexities involved, coverage will be divided into two major volumes.

The first presents a general bibliography and directory covering archives and manuscript repositories in the Ukrainian SSR in five sections. The first section is a general bibliography listing and evaluating a variety of reference works that have particular bearing on our use of Ukrainian archives and manuscript materials. This is followed by three directory sections covering institutions now located respectively in Kiev, Lviv, and Kharkiv and

other oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR, and a fourth directory section covering the Soviet republic of Moldavia. A correlation table of geographic names provides equivalents in different relevant languages. Finally, an author-title index and an index of names of persons and institutions is being prepared from our computer files.³ Brief historical accounts of each institution in the directory itself provide a genealogy with all former names and component parts from earlier major institutions as well as a brief survey of the present holdings and an annotated bibliography of all available finding aids. We are also in the process of preparing microfiche editions of these finding aids that will be correlated as they were in connection with the Baltic volume.⁴

The second volume still in preparation will provide a monograph on the history of archives and recordkeeping practices in Ukrainian lands, somewhat more extensive by necessity than my historical coverage of the Baltic republics. Appendixes will include charts and tables of administrative-territorial divisions, ecclesiastical divisions, and major record-producing agencies in various periods with accompanying maps, particularly showing how these different territorial divisions at various times relate to extant records and their archival locations. The second volume will also contain a complete subject index for the two volumes, similar to the subject index in the Baltic volume.⁵

A third volume, or a separate volume, covering materials from or relating to Ukraine that are now held outside Soviet Ukraine, is in the planning stages. I have been gathering a great deal of data toward this end both in

Eastern Europe, especially in Poland, and in the West. However, it appears that vast parts of this project will have to be relegated to a more distant future, when more outside funding and personnel become available.⁶ With this overview of the project itself, some reflections are in order regarding some of the major problems encountered in studying archives and manuscript collections in Ukrainian lands, and particularly in trying to trace their history.

One of the most difficult problems in trying to deal with archives in the area now constituting the Ukrainian SSR is that the territories in question never constituted a single political entity before 1945, and more precisely, if one includes the Crimean oblast, before 1954. From the standpoint of archives this means a tremendous fragmentation of records. It means that the records of actual Ukrainian provenance themselves, or more broadly of Ukrainian pertinence, have been the result of, and are subject to, a wide variety of local archival traditions and divergent recordkeeping practices in different regions. Compare the problems involved in dealing with records from Muscovite and later Russian imperial administration in Eastern Ukraine, to those involved with Hungarian and later Czech records from Transcarpathia, with Austrian records from Galicia and Bukovina, with Romanian records from Northern Bukovina when that area was part of the Romanian state, and with Turkic and Tatar records from those regions that formed part of the Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman Empire. Of course the Polish traditions are the strongest and most complicated to unravel, especially in Western Ukraine, and for several centuries in Right-Bank Ukraine. All of these traditions represent very different recordkeeping practices, and the resulting records

have been later subject to many different archival practices or in many instances archival neglect. We have to come to terms with this complex of problems in trying to identify and describe the remaining archives, and in locating other groups of pertinent records that might have migrated or been destroyed.

Another very important but intricately related problem is the fact the territory now constituting the Ukrainian SSR has been subject over the centuries to a variety of different political regimes, usually ruling from political centers outside Ukraine. As a result, many of the most important archival records of provenance in or pertinent to the territory of the contemporary Ukrainian SSR are not retained in Ukraine itself, but rather are part and parcel of the records of those external political regimes. This is one reason why so many of the records relating to and even directly created in lands that are now in the Ukrainian SSR are to be found in Moscow and Leningrad. Some records of specific Ukrainian provenance were returned to Ukraine in the 1920s, particularly from Moscow, but certainly not the bulk of the materials. Many materials remain in Poland, particularly records from the interwar (1919-1939) period. Scattered records from earlier Polish periods are also located in Poland, and indeed I have recently identified some fragmentary materials in scattered Polish repositories. Vienna now retains some of the richest archival holdings for the Ukrainian historian.⁷ Of course holdings in Budapest, Bucharest, and Romania--not only in Bucharest, but in Iași (Yassy) and Suceava as well--should be considered in terms of basic records directly involving the administration of the Ukrainian SSR. Rome is likewise an important center, particularly with respect to church-related

sources. Ottoman holdings in Istanbul are being explored by a group from Paris.⁸ My own research travels and visits to archives in all of these centers have made me increasingly aware of their extent and complexity.

A third problem involved in the study of Ukrainian archives is equally complicated, although in different ways. Since Ukrainian lands have become part of the Soviet Union, a new, revolutionary system of archival administration has been organized and superimposed on local archival traditions. Indeed, a very highly centralized Soviet state archival authority has brought together, centralized, and established standardized guidelines both for earlier archives and for current records from the entire area now encompassing Soviet Ukraine. The study of this system in other Soviet republics provides insights for dealing with problems concerning the imposition of Soviet archival standards on the Ukrainian archival legacy.⁹

Briefly, we are faced with not only a system of state archives for the Ukrainian SSR, but also a separate system of communist party archives, and archives under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Then there are also separate repositories, many of which bring together traditional manuscript collections in libraries, museums, and institutes--some under the Academy of Sciences, some under the Ministry of Culture, and some under other organizations. In almost all cases of earlier pre-Soviet archives and library collections, new institutions have been formed supplanting or combining former institutions in which major groups of records or manuscript collections were housed. It is often extremely difficult for the researcher to follow the changes of institutions and names by which the collections were known or

locations where they were held.¹⁰

Another subsidiary problem is the frequent changes that have taken place within the Soviet system and the extent of both administrative reorganization and restructuring administrative-territorial divisions, which in turn have brought corresponding changes in archival organization. Even within Eastern Ukraine, what were once gubernias before and initially after the revolution later became okrugs, and then oblasts. Their territorial extent and configuration changed, and with them the corresponding state and party archival repositories changed and were reorganized. Official names of local state archives have changed and have been reorganized several times. Most recently, names were changed for all oblast archives in 1980, and subsequently the organization and designation of many of their former branches was again modified.

More perplexing, however, are the arbitrary, ex post facto changes of dates when certain institutions were founded, to say nothing of the subsequent published alteration of their earlier official names. For example, the Central Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences (TsNB) in Kiev is a prime case in point. Officially, it is now considered to have been founded only in 1919 at the time of the Bolshevik reorganization of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and it celebrated its fiftieth birthday in 1969.¹¹ However, reports published in the 1920s show that it indeed celebrated its fifth anniversary in 1923 since it was actually founded under the Ukrainian Central Rada in 1918 in the same building where it exists today.¹² Accordingly, recent Soviet publications omit all references to earlier

literature regarding the library from the 1920s. These types of problems can become very complicated when one is trying to trace the history of institutions and deal with the records and manuscript holdings involved.

A fifth problem that we have to take into account is the deliberate transfers and resulting division of archival materials or previously formed manuscript collections. One such example involving a shift outside the Ukrainian SSR is the case of the library of the Ossolineum. In 1946, this major traditional library of Eastern Europe was moved from Lviv to Wrocław, and with the library went over half of its manuscript holdings and many rich archival collections. Yet almost half of the manuscript collections acquired and catalogued before 1945 as part of the Ossolineum complex remain in Lviv. In many cases, integral groups of manuscript volumes or family archives now are incomprehensibly split between Lviv and Wrocław. Since the Ossolineum was considered principally a center of Polish culture in Lviv, there is a tendency to obliterate the name of the Ossolineum in Lviv, which makes it difficult to get detailed information about its remaining manuscript riches.¹³

Another example is the division of institutional archives and manuscript collections of the former Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv between three or four different archives and manuscript repositories in Kiev and Lviv. Even within the state archives in Kiev and Lviv, there continue to be transfers and changes. For example, since the publication of the comprehensive guide to the Central State Historical Archive in Kiev in 1956, almost all of the fonds described as being in the Kharkiv branch have been consolidated in Kiev and their fond numbers have been changed accordingly. Many fonds described have

been transferred to the newer State Archive of the City of Kiev, and a few have been transferred to the Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Art. In the fall of 1984, I encountered still more recent transfers, involving major groups of archival materials shifted in 1979 from the Central Library of the Academy of Sciences to the Central State Historical Archive in Kiev, several groups of which were subsequently transferred elsewhere. Such problems and transfers are rarely explained in print, and even many of the archivists now working in the institutions involved are not often aware of the details. Yet they need to be unravelled and explained for those who need to locate and utilize these archival materials.

Another problem that has made it very difficult to deal with Ukrainian archives is the manner in which the Soviet archival system has been applied and modified in Ukraine. Despite the tendency toward strict centralization that has usually accompanied Soviet state archival developments in almost all other union republics, this process has not been complete in Ukraine. Whereas in other republics, all prerevolutionary materials have been transferred to central archives and invariably to archives on the central state level, in Ukraine records dating back to the 13th and 14th centuries still remain in oblast-level state archives in Transcarpathia and Bukovina. I was glad to have been able to visit the state oblast archives in Chernivitsi (serving Northern Bukovina) and Uzhhorod (serving Soviet Transcarpathia) in 1978 to gain a local perspective on their organization and holdings because still no guides or description of their holdings have been published.

Records of prerevolutionary Russian guberniia-level administrations

remain in local oblast archives, but pre-19th century records are centralized in either Kiev or Lviv. In other words, there is an attempt to build on local regional archival traditions and the requirements of regional area studies that has created some tension within the system and further problems for the unsuspecting foreign researcher. Take, for example, the dispersion of prerevolutionary records from the Kharkiv guberniia. Most records from the central guberniia administrative agencies remain in the State Archive of Kharkiv Oblast, but guberniia gendarme and court records and pre-1800 documentation, which originally had been brought together in Kharkiv, are now to be found in the Central State Historical Archive in Kiev. Finally, local volost and uezd records have been split up and are now to be found in the archives in the present centers of the oblasts among which the territory of the former Kharkiv guberniia is currently divided, including the state oblast archives in Donets'k, Voroshylovhrad, and Sumy, in addition to Kharkiv.

Standardized Soviet language usage raises further problems in correctly identifying earlier record groups. There is a tendency to translate earlier institutional names into contemporary Soviet Ukrainian equivalents and thus obliterate the original German, Polish, Hungarian, Romanian, or Czech names. And to make matters more difficult, they are now further translated into Russian. A striking example is the basic reference directory of Western Ukrainian state institutions from the period before 1939, which was published in 1955 in Russian with only rough and often abbreviated or modernized Russified versions of institutional names. It includes only a few parenthetical citations to original official forms in Polish or German (often truncated and inaccurate), and contains no mention at all of Ukrainian

versions.¹⁴ As a more recent example, the four guides to Ukrainian oblast archives issued in the last four years have appeared only in Russian-language editions with no cross-references to institutional names in their original language or even to contemporary Ukrainian forms.¹⁵ The difficulties for the historian in using such a guide are particularly intense in the case of pre-Soviet records from the area of Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, where Polish was the official language of government between 1919 and 1939. Before 1939, Ivano-Frankivs'k was called Stanisławów in Polish and Stanyslaviv in Ukrainian; between 1939 and 1963, the city was officially named Stanislav in Ukrainian and Russian. During the Austrian period, from which records in the archive exist as far back as 1790, official institutional names will be found in German, and later also in Polish and Ukrainian, but when they are cited in the guide only in Russian variants they are often unrecognizable from the original found in the files or documents themselves.

Another problem in this connection is the general lack of published information about Soviet Ukrainian archives and manuscript holdings. Soviet authorities have published a minimal popularized directory covering Ukrainian state archives,¹⁶ but it is inadequate for research purposes. It provides no names or numbers for any record groups (or *fonds*, as they are called in Soviet archival usage), and no bibliography of available finding aids. Published guides have been issued for only two of the six Ukrainian central state archives. The one for the Central State Historical Archive of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev (TsDIA-K, or in Russian, TsGIA UkrSSR v gor. Kieve) was issued in 1958 before some of its holdings were moved to the new Central State Archive of the City of Kiev, and before its Kharkiv branch was abolished with the

transfer of almost all of those holdings to Kiev.¹⁷ After the transfer in 1972, numbers of all of the fonds involved were changed, but no new guide has been issued. The first edition of a guide to the principle archive for records from the Soviet period, the Central State Archive of the October Revolution and Socialist Development (TsDAZhR URSR, or in Russian, TsGAOR UkrSSR) was appropriately issued in Ukrainian in 1960, but is woefully out of date.¹⁸ A new 1984 edition was reportedly prepared in Russian "for internal use only." Publicly reviewed and apparently more abbreviated in its descriptions of fonds, it was issued in a print run of 500 copies, but is not available for export.¹⁹ Twenty-one out of 25 oblast archives have issued guides, but the second editions are less detailed than earlier ones prepared in the late 1950s and 1960s.²⁰ To aggravate problems of bibliographic retrieval, the most comprehensive bibliography of publications by Ukrainian state archives issued in 1974 has been placed on the restricted "for service use only" list, so that it is not even available to most researchers in Soviet libraries.²¹

Much less information is available about major library and museum manuscript collections. For example, if you contrast what has been published under Soviet rule regarding what remains in Lviv of the Ossolineum manuscript collection (which is virtually nothing), to the eight volumes of scholarly manuscript catalogues that have been published by the Ossolineum in Wrocław (and there are several more at press), you have some idea of the dimensions of the problem facing the would-be researcher.²² Half of the pre-1939 collection remains in Lviv, but there are no new catalogues. The admirable, detailed manuscript catalogues for the Ossolineum prepared in Lviv in the late 19th

century and the briefer supplements prepared there in the 1930s can now be used only with reference to the new Wrocław catalogues because earlier manuscript numbers missing in sequence in the Wrocław catalogue can be presumed to be still in Lviv.²³ Even in the extensive directory of personal papers encompassing archives and manuscript collections throughout the Soviet Union, the Soviet editors have seen fit to mention only one fond of personal papers in Lviv, and this is in the supplemental volume that was published in Moscow four years ago.²⁴ But the published guide to personal and family archives in the Stefanyk Library of the Academy of Sciences in Lviv lists a total of 176 personal fonds.²⁵ A great many more than that were listed in a report shown to me in Lviv in 1973 that was prepared by that library for the all-union Soviet directory, but unfortunately many names were dropped even from the Lviv-published volume. Unfortunately, too, the Lviv guide was published in an edition of 500 copies so that it has become extremely difficult to obtain abroad.

This leads us directly into an eighth problem--the difficulty of obtaining abroad what meager literature is published. To help make this literature more widely available, I am working with a microform publisher to complete microfiche editions of all of the finding aids listed in my directory.²⁶ Only with considerable difficulty has it been possible to locate and in most cases obtain copies of all the publications needed, and for imprints after 1973, to obtain copyright permission from Moscow. The difficulty of getting copies of the literature involved has been increased by my not being able to return to the USSR in recent years. Even more frustrating is the new regulation whereby Soviet colleagues can no longer mail

books abroad freely. Earlier I relied heavily on personal book exchanges as one of my best sources of data and rare publications. In the last few years, however, new regulations have prohibited export of small *tirage* and *rotaprint* imprints except through official library exchanges, and private Soviet citizens are only allowed to mail abroad at most two books a year, and then only with a forbidding degree of red tape. In addition, the location of earlier publications has been a problem, particularly in the case of relatively small-edition imprints from the 1920s in Eastern Ukraine and from the entire pre-Soviet period in Western Ukraine. In fact, many Lviv imprints from the interwar Polish period are relegated to restricted-access collections in Soviet libraries where they are not normally available to researchers. Fortunately, I have had the opportunity to work extensively in Poland, where I have been able to locate copies of almost all the reference publications that have come to my attention.

In conclusion, one final problem deserving mention is the lamentable lack of attention to the formal study of archives, recordkeeping practices, archival history, and other ancillary historical disciplines as a part of graduate historical training in the West. Indeed, in the case of Russian and Slavic studies in general, few professors have had enough training or archival experience to teach these subjects. These disciplines are too often forgotten until a scholar sets out to locate a particular manuscript or file of documents, or to apply to go to the USSR.

In the field of Ukrainian studies, there are relatively scant reference materials to which a scholar can turn for information about the nature and

development of recordkeeping practices in different periods, and there remains a lack of good handbooks for most of the ancillary historical disciplines. Our Soviet colleagues are simply not publishing adequate reference works in these fields. Even in connection with my own project, my assistants and I have had to work up our own charts of administrative-territorial divisions and gazetteers for place names in different languages because no such works are available. According to recent reports from Kiev, even the long-promised Ukrainian historical atlas is hardly on the drawing board, and the émigré Ukrainian historical atlas published recently in Canada is in many ways inadequate from a scholarly standpoint, particularly for the correlations of historical administrative-territorial divisions needed to chart archival locations.²⁷ The Kennan Institute's directory of Soviet research institutions is a helpful starting point, but is already out of date, weak in bibliography, and does not begin to address the problem of earlier official names for the component institutions.²⁸

All these problems that face the researcher dealing with Ukrainian archives and manuscript collections are somewhat overwhelming. Perhaps I am really giving a long-winded apology for the delays in the preparation of my own directory. But these complicated problems need to be resolved before we can find the sources for a better understanding of East European history, and in particular for better interpretations of the Ukrainian past and culture.

NOTES

1. *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia*, pt. 1, *General Bibliography and Institutional Directory* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, forthcoming).
2. *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1972; "Studies of the Russian Institute, Columbia University"); *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad. Supplement 1. Bibliographical Addenda* (Zug, Switzerland: Inter Documentation Company, 1976); and *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981; "Studies of the Russian Institute, Columbia University," and "Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies").
3. Indeed, the computer aspect of my project in recent years has been one of the most perplexing but nonetheless significant developments. Software--and even hardware--has simply not been available for text-processing with so many languages, so many diacritics, and so many font requirements. However, thanks to major funding support from NEH and good computer assistance, we have developed the capacity not only for intermediary editing with our complicated indexes and cross-referencing system, but more importantly the capacity to transfer the text to photocomposition automatically, using all the diacritics necessary.
4. See the separate catalogue, *Archives and Manuscript Collections in the USSR. Finding Aids on Microfiche: Series 2: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Belorussia* (Zug, Switzerland: Inter Documentation Company, 1981). A similar catalogue for the Ukrainian collection is in preparation, with estimated completion in 1986. Each bibliographical entry in the directory itself includes an IDC order number for the microfiche edition.
5. Initially, I had planned to include an annotated bibliography of literature on ancillary historical disciplines of importance to researchers in Ukrainian archives and manuscript collections. However, since my preliminary version of this bibliography has become so extensive, I have decided to make it a separate publication, which will cover many basic Russian and Polish reference materials, as well as more narrowly Ukrainian ones.
6. The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton has expressed interest in such a survey, and hopefully will pursue funding prospects.
7. See the preliminary coverage of 19th and early 20th century records from Galicia and Bukovina now held in Vienna in John Paul Himka, *A Researcher's Handbook on Western Ukraine (Galicia and Bukovina) in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries* (Edmonton, Alberta; prepared for the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, forthcoming).
8. *Le Khanat de Crimée dans les Archives du Musée du Palais de Topkapi*, ed. Alexandre Bennigsen et al. (Paris and The Hague: Mouton, 1978). See the review article by Victor Ostapchuk, "The Publication of Documents on the

Crimean Khanate in the Topkapi Sarayi: New Sources for the History of the Black Sea Basin," *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, vol. 6, no. 4 (December 1982), pp. 500-28.

9. See my general article, "Regional Archival Development in the USSR: Soviet Standards and National Documentary Legacies," *American Archivist*, vol. 36, no. 1 (January 1973), pp. 43-65. This subject will be discussed in more detail in the second volume of my Ukrainian coverage.
10. My articles on the fate of Lviv manuscript collections presents particularly blatant examples of this pattern: "Lviv Manuscript Collections and Their Fate," *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, vol. 3/4, pt. 1 (1979-80), pp. 348-75; and "The Stefanyk Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: A Treasury of Manuscript Collections in Lviv," *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, vol. 5, no. 2 (June 1981), pp. 195-229.
11. See the commemorative library history, *50 rokiv Tsentral'noi naukovoï biblioteky AN URSSR. Materialy iuvileinoï konferentsii*, ed. S. K. Hutians'kyi, A. A. Kuhot, and M. P. Rud' (Kiev: "Naukova dumka," 1974); and *Istoriia Tsentral'noi nauchnoi biblioteki Akademii nauk Ukrainiskoi SSR*, ed. I. K. Beloded and S. K. Hutians'kyi (S. K. Gutianskii) (Kiev: "Naukova dumka," 1979).
12. See, for example, the earlier report, "Vsenarodnia biblioteka Ukrainy za 5 rokiv isnuvannia (15.VIII.1918--1.I.1924)," in *Zvidomlennia Vseukrains'koi Akademii nauk za 1923 r.* (Kiev, 1924), pp. 10-13.
13. See catalogue information cited in notes 22 and 23.
14. *Uchrezhdeniia Zapadnoi Ukrainy do vossoedineniia ee v edinom ukrainskom sovetskom sotsialisticheskom gosudarstve. Spravochnik*, ed. I. L. Butych (I. L. Butich) and V. I. Strel's'kyi (V. I. Strel'skii) (Lviv: Izd-vo Lvovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, 1955; GAU MVD UkrSSR; Filial TsGIA v. gor. L'vove).
15. *Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Khar'kovskoi oblasti. Putevoditel'*, 2nd ed., comp. M. N. Adamskaia et al. (Kiev, 1981; GAU); *Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Poltavskoi oblasti. Putevoditel'*, 2nd ed., comp. E. P. Vishich et al. (Kiev, 1982; GAU); *Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Ivano-Frankovskoi oblasti. Putevoditel'*, 2nd ed., comp. V. I. Gritsenko et al. (Kiev, 1983; GAU); and *Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Donetskoi oblasti. Putevoditel'*, comp. E. P. Besedina et al. (Kiev, 1984; GAU). In the case of all but the last, which is the first guide published for the Donets'k archive, the initial and more extensive first editions were published in the Ukrainian language.
16. *Derzhavni arkhivy Ukrain'skoi RSR. Korotkyi dovidnyk*, ed. O. H. Mitiukov (Kiev: "Naukova dumka," 1972).
17. *Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii arkhiv Ukrainiskoi SSR v gorode Kieve. Putevoditel'*, comp. O. M. Apanovych (E. M. Apanovich) et al.; ed. A. V. Bondarevskii et al. (Kiev, 1958; TsGIA UkrSSR). The appearance of this guide in the Russian language makes sense for the researcher because the majority of records covered date from the period of Russian imperial

administration and hence are in the Russian language, and would be of interest to scholars throughout the Soviet Union. In many cases, however, it would be helpful to have Ukrainian forms given as well.

18. *Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhovtnevoi revoliutsii i sotsialistychnoho budivnytstva URSS. Putivnyk*, ed. L. V. Husieva et al. (Kharkivs'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1960).
19. *Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii, vysshikh organov gosudarstvennoi vlasti i organov gosudarstvennogo upravleniia Ukrainskoi SSR. Kratkii spravochnik*, comp. R. I. Tkach et al. (Kiev, 1984; GAU). It was reviewed in *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, 1985, no. 2, but I have as yet been unable to examine a copy because it was not shown to me during my visit to the archive in September 1984. No American library has reported its receipt to available library data bases.
20. See note 15 above.
21. *Pokazhchyk dokumental'nykh publikatsii ta naukovo-dovidkovoï literatury arkhivnykh ustanov Ukrain'skoi RSR (1926-1974 rr.)*, comp. V. M. Solonynko and T. D. Suslo (Kiev: "Naukova dumka," 1974).
22. For the Wrocław Ossolineum holdings, see the Polish series, *Inwentarz rekopisow Biblioteki Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolinskih we Wrocławiu*, 8 vols. and index vol. (Wrocław: Wyd-wo ZNiO, 1948-84).
23. Wojciech Ketrzynski, *Katalog rekopisow Biblioteki Zakładu Nar[odowego] im. Ossolinskih*, 3 vols. (Lviv, 1881-98); and *Inwentarz rekopisow Biblioteki Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolinskih we Lwowie*, 2 vols. (Lviv, 1926-34). See more details about the problems of the Ossolineum transfer in my article cited above, "The Stefanyk Library," pp. 210-23.
24. *Lichnye arkhivnye fondy v gosudarstvennykh khranilishchakh SSSR. Ukazatel'*, 3 vols. (Moscow, 1962-80).
25. *Osobysti arkhivni fondy viddilu rukopysiv. Anotovanyi pokazhchyk*, comp. Ie. M. Humeniuk, P. H. Bab"iak, and O. O. Dz'oban (Lviv, 1977; LNB AN).
26. See the forthcoming special catalogue, *Archives and Manuscript Collections in the USSR. Finding Aids on Microfiche: Series 3: Ukraine and Moldavia* (Zug, Switzerland: Inter Documentation Company, forthcoming).
27. *Istorychnyi atlas Ukrainy*, comp. Ivan Teslia (Tesla) and Evhen Tiut'ko, edited by Liubomyr Vynar (Lubomyr Wynar) (Montreal/New York/Munich: Ukrain's'ke Istorychne Tovarystvo, 1980). As this paper was being printed, I received notice of a new English-language Ukrainian historical atlas published in Toronto, but I have not yet seen a copy. See Paul Robert Magocsi, *Ukraine: A Historical Atlas*, Geoffrey J. Matthews, cartographer (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985).

28. *Soviet Research Institutes Project*, comp. Blair A. Ruble et al., 3 vols. and supplement to vols. 1 and 2 (Washington, D.C.: Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, 1981; prepared for USIA). A revised edition of the part of the project covering institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is published as *A Scholars' Guide to Humanities and Social Sciences in the Soviet Union: The Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics*, ed. Blair A. Ruble and Mark H. Teeter (Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe Inc., 1985).