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THE ARCHIVAL UCRAINICA: INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF RESEARCH

Słowa kluczowe

archiwalne ucrainica, polonica, narodowy zasób archiwalny, rękopiśmienne i archiwalne ucrainica, Program Branżowy „Archiwalne ucrainica”

Keywords

Archival Ucrainica, Polonica, National Archival Fonds, manuscript and archival Ucrainica, Sectoral Program “Archival Ucrainica”

Streszczenie

W artykule przedstawiono rozwój i istotę pojęcia „archiwalne ucrainica”, proces jego wprowadzania do obiegu naukowego i publicznego oraz nakreślono proces instytucjo-



Ìrina Matáš, doktor nauk historycznych i profesor. Przewodnicząca Rady Państwowej Służby Archiwalnej Ukrainy. W latach 2001–2009 kierowała pracami Ukraińskiego Naukowo-Badawczego Instytutu Archiwistyki i Dokumentoznawstwa, później m.in. pierwsza zastępczyni przewodniczącego Państwowego Komitetu Archiwów Ukrainy (2009–2011). Jej zainteresowania naukowe obejmują historię archiwów na świecie i archiwistykę, biografistykę, historię stosunków międzynarodowych, dyplomacji i archiwów dyplomatycznych. Autorka, współautorka i redaktor prac z zakresu archiwistyki, wśród nich *Arhìvna nauka ò osvìta v Ukraìni 1920–1930-h rokiv* (Kijów 2000) oraz *Arhìvoznavstvo. Teoretičnì zasadi* (Kijów 2018).

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nalizacji badań ukraiński archiwalnej jako dziedziny archiwistyki i źródłoznawstwa. Historia rozwoju koncepcji związana jest z okresem formowania się państwa podczas Rewolucji ukraińskiej 1917–1921. Wskazuje się na obecność terminu „ucrainica” w sferze bibliotecznej, w przeciwieństwie do sfery archiwalnej, a także na początek praktycznej działalności archiwistów w zakresie zwrotu przymusowo wywiezionych z Rosji dokumentów pochodzenia ukraińskiego. Przedstawiono kształtowanie podstaw prawnych identyfikacji, rejestracji i zwrotu archiwalnej literatury ukraińskiej po przywróceniu niepodległości państwowej Ukrainy. Zarysowano czynniki, które doprowadziły do powstania ukraińskich badań archiwalnych: światopoglądowy, który ukierunkował społeczeństwo ukraińskie na niezobowiązujące rozumienie historii i spowodował potrzebę poszerzenia bazy źródłowej studiów ukraińskich; naukowy, który na tle przełamywania sztucznych ograniczeń niektórych dziedzin archeologii, archiwistyki, źródłoznawstwa, badań historycznych i aktywnego kształtowania społeczeństwa informacyjnego stymulował rozwój koncepcji stworzenia systemu informacyjnego, który gromadziłby informacje o archiwalnych dokumentach ukraińskich; kulturowy, co urzeczywistniało potrzebę duchowego odrodzenia pozostającej przez długi czas w cieniu ideologicznych ograniczeń Ukraińców oraz nawiązania skutecznych naukowych i twórczych kontaktów z Ukraińcami za granicą. Zwrócono uwagę na działalność Głównego Zarządu Archiwalnego Ukrainy, Centralnego Państwowego Archiwum Spraw Zagranicznych, Ukraińskiego Instytutu Badawczego Archiwistyki i Studiów Dokumentalnych oraz ukazano rolę Hennadija Boriaka w rozwoju archiwistyki ukraińskiej. Podkreślono problemy praktycznej realizacji zadań identyfikacji, rejestracji i zwrotu na Ukrainę dokumentów pochodzenia ukraińskiego.

Summary

The article shows the development and nature of the concept “Archival Ucrainica”, the process of its introduction into scholarly and public circulation, and maps the process of institutionalization of archival Ukrainian studies as a field of archival and source studies. The history of the development of the concept is related to the period of state formation during the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921. The presence of the term “Ucrainica” in the library sphere, as opposed to the archival sphere, is pointed out, as well as the beginning of practical activities of archivists in the return of documents of Ukrainian origin forcibly removed from Russia. The article also presents the formation of the legal basis for the identification, registration and return of archival Ukrainian literature after the restoration of Ukraine’s state independence. The text outlines the factors that led to the emergence of Ukrainian archival research: connected with worldview, which guided Ukrainian society toward a non-binding understanding of history and created the need to expand the source base of Ukrainian studies; connected with research, which, against the backdrop of overcoming the artificial limitations of certain fields of archaeology, archival science, sources, historical research and the active formation of the information society, stimulated the development of the concept of creating an information system that would collect information on Ukrainian archival documents; cultural, which realized the need for the spiritual revival of Ukrainians, who had long remained in the shadow of ideological restrictions, and the establishment of effective scientific and creative contacts with Ukrainians abroad. Attention was paid to the activities of the Main Archival Board of Ukraine, the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica, the Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival

and Documentary Studies, and the role of Hennadiy Boriak in the development of Ukrainian archival science was shown. The article also highlights the problems of practical implementation of the tasks of identifying, registering and returning to Ukraine documents of Ukrainian origin.

Introduction

The term “Archival Ucrainica” has been actively used in the professional and research environment since the early 1990s. In modern Ukrainian archival terminology, it is interpreted as “archival documents relating to the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people”.¹ After the restoration of the state independence of Ukraine on August 24, 1991, the need to develop a state policy regarding the return of the national documentary heritage and the scientific basis of the centralized identification and registration of such documents by Ukrainian archivists was determined, on one hand, by the desire to replenish the archival fonds with documents on the history of Ukraine and Ukrainian people, deported in different ways or formed by Ukrainians who were forced to leave their Soviet homeland, on the other hand, by the initiatives of representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora to transfer accumulated/saved archives to independent Ukraine, and thirdly, by the active work of foreign colleagues to identify and register “their” documents. American, British, Polish, Romanian, French and Hungarian scientists and archivists have already been conducting a systematic search of archival collections related to the history of state building and the national traditions formation in various countries. Along with the initiation of the search for Archival Ucrainica, the Ukrainian part participated in the detection of Polonica, Hungarica, Romanica, etc. in Ukrainian archives, mastering a new direction of international cooperation in the field of archiving.

The purpose of this publication is to highlight the essence of the concept of “Archival Ucrainica”, the history of its introduction into scholarly and public circulation, and the reproduction of the institutionalization process of archival Ukrainian studies, the formation of legal background and the problems of practical implementation of the tasks of identifying, registering and returning documents of Ukrainian origin to Ukraine. The concept of institutionalization of Archival Ucrainica research can be seen as the process of transforming

¹ Novohats'kij, and Seliverstova, *Arhivistika: Terminologičnij slovník*, 14.

source and archival studies of documents from the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people into a specialized social activity, concluded by the formation of scholarly means of communication: special institutions, specialized conferences, research journals, etc.²

From the history of the development of the concept of “Archival Ucrainica”

The term “Archival Ucrainica” comes from the term “Ucrainica”. The history of its development is connected with the period of state building during the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921. The formation of a department with that name was considered a special task of the National Library of the Ukrainian State founded in August 1918.³

Literature on the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, its material and spiritual culture, folk art, language, as well as relevant bibliographic indexes in different languages were to be concentrated in this department. The term (as well as the idea of creating a department) was not new. The Polish Library with the “Polonica” department operated in Paris from 1838, books and monuments of Polish culture were collected in the National Polish Museum in Rapperswil, Switzerland, created in 1870 by Władysław Plater, as well as the Central Archives of American Polonia was established in Orchard Lake in the USA in 1879. The “Rossika” department of the Imperial Public Library in St. Petersburg was the collection of books published earlier the 19th century in the Russian Empire (including those in Slavic languages).

In contrast to the library sphere, the term “Ucrainica” was not common in archival records during the days of the Ukrainian People’s Republic/Ukrainian State. However, during the Ukrainian-Russian peace negotiations in Kyiv between May and October 1918, the issue of returning Ukrainian cultural heritage stored in Russian museums, archives, and libraries was considered in the context of the distribution of state property and state debts.⁴ The Ukrainian side insisted on being granted with an unconditional right to seek the return of documents of institutions that existed/still exist on the territory of

² Stel'mah, “Instytucjonalizaciâ istoričnoi nauki,” 504–6.

³ Dubrovina, and Onišenko, *İstorîâ Naciional'noi biblioteki Ukraïni*, 9.

⁴ The negotiations followed the signing of the Brest Peace Treaty by the Ukrainian People’s Republic (February 9, 1918) and the Russian Soviet Republic (March 3, 1918) with the Central Powers.

Ukraine, “forcibly exported to the Russian archives by order of the Russian Government”.⁵ To that end a list of documents exported by the tsar order from Ukrainian lands and intended to mandatory return was created, as well as a list of materials desirable to have in Ukraine. The decree adopted on July 25, 1918 implied the return of “all cultural treasures exported from Ukraine to Russia and those located in Russia, but having a special value for Ukrainian culture”, as well as those “which were the common property of the former empire, but located outside the Ukrainian territory, must be fully returned to Ukraine in the part, equal to the one to which it takes over the debt of the former Russian Empire”.⁶

Still in October 1918, the Russian side refused further negotiations, its delegation left Kyiv, and on November 13, 1918, due to the German Empire capitulation in World War I, the RSFSR unilaterally annulled the Brest Peace Treaty. Along with the Bolsheviks coming to power in Ukraine and the state’s entry into the Soviet Union, the terminology related to the national identity of the Ukrainian people in the library and archival sphere began to be gradually replaced. However, in 1923, the Ukrainian Central Archives Department managed to launch the process of returning of some document sets of Ukrainian origin from Moscow. The first attempt to compile a register of fonds of such documents in Russian archives was a published sources based list prepared by historians-archivists Dmytro Bagalii and Viktor Barvinskyi, justifying Ukraine’s demands for their return.⁷ A massive transfer of over three hundred administrative fonds of Ukrainian provinces institutions to Kharkiv (then capital of the Ukrainian SSR) from the former Moscow archive of the Ministry of Justice took place in 1927. A broader program of identification and registration of documents of Ukrainian origin (acts, historical-literary, cartographic, visual) in libraries, archives and museums of Russia and other republics of the USSR was developed by Mykhailo Hrushevskyi after his return from exile.⁸ The scholars did not use the term “Ucrainica”, except for works “specially and entirely devoted to Ukrainian studies” in the “Ukraine” journal.⁹

At the same time, the attention of Ukrainian archivists was drawn to the Riga Peace Treaty signed on March 18, 1921 between the RSFSR and the

⁵ Lupandin, Rallz, Škovleva, *Mirnì peregovori miž ukrains'koù deržavoù*, 9.

⁶ Šeluhin Sergij Pavlovič, 3695/op. 1/195: 2.

⁷ Bagalij, and Barvins'kij. “Ukrains'ki arhivni fondi,” 34–44.

⁸ Todijčuk, *Arhivna ta rukopisna ukrainika*, 17.

⁹ Sagarda, “Ukrainika v rosijs'kih žurnalah,” 155–60.

Ukrainian SSR and the Republic of Poland, which, among other subjects, determined the obligations of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR to return to Poland cultural and artistic treasures, library and archival collections of Polish origin (Article XI).¹⁰ The mixed commission for considering the issue of search, preservation, re-evacuation and return of cultural goods, formed in the autumn of 1921, focused mainly on the formation of lists of Polish antiquities and arts treasures.¹¹

Instead, the legal and practical principles of exchange of archival heritage (the terms “Ucrainica” or “Polonica” were not used) worried Ukrainian and Polish archivists. The terms of the agreement did not allow Ukrainian side to claim the return of archival collections (archival collections of Sanguszko’s family or Potocki’s family or court archives from Volyn), since it was about the time when Polish territories were within the borders of the Ukrainian SSR.

The demands for the return of the cultural goods of the Polish people were not applied to objects exported from the territories east of the border with Poland, if there was an evidence of their belonging to Ukrainian spiritual culture and they were brought to the territory of Poland not voluntarily or by inheritance, as well as to objects that were brought to the territory of Russia or Ukraine voluntarily or by inheritance, or were taken to Ukraine by their legal owners.¹²

Therefore, the director of the Central Archive of Ancient Acts, historian and archivist Viktor Romanovskiy, in his review of the first volumes of the “Archeion” journal, pointed out the illegality of the interpretation of the agreement by Leon Bialkovskiy in the article “What we should return from Kyiv”¹³ given the inconsistency of the origin of the documents mentioned by the author. The Soviet-Polish General Agreement on the return of cultural goods to Poland and the distribution of archives from the Minsk, Volyn, Grodno and Vilnius provinces as the part of the Ukrainian SSR was signed by the parties in 1927. The development of Ukrainian studies in the atmosphere of total ideologization of culture and the genocide of the Ukrainian people, which was soon launched by the Soviet leadership, had no prospects at that time. Despite the fact that the implementation of the agreement lasted until April 18, 1934, the Resolution of the Central Committee of the USSR “On Library Science in

¹⁰ “Mirnyj dogovor meždú Rossiej i Ukrainoj,” 227–51.

¹¹ Get’man, “Riz’kij mirnij dogovir 1921 roku,” 31–2.

¹² “Mirnyj dogovor meždú Rossiej i Ukrainoj.”

¹³ Romanovs’kij, “Archejon – naukovij žurnal,” 84–6.

the Union of the SSR” of March 27, 1934 led to the ban on the organization of the “Ucrainica” department in libraries, discontinuation of the national bibliography and for a long time the term was deleted from academic and social circulation. At that time, the transfer of Ukrainian documentary heritage from Russia got suspended.

During the Soviet era in the history of Ukraine the term “Ucrainica” in the meaning of “works on the history of Ukraine and Ukrainians, their culture and ethnography” was preserved in the activity of Ukrainian emigrants. They were motivated by the need to preserve the Ukrainian self-consciousness outside the motherland, considering the documentary heritage to be an effective tool. In particular, in Canada, the term “**Ucrainica Canadiana**” was introduced to indicate the works on Ukrainian subjects created by Canadian Ukrainians prior to the scholarly circulation. In 1944, the first public institutions for the collection of Ucrainica started their activities in Canada and the USA: the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre (Winnipeg, Manitoba), and the Ukrainian National Museum (Ontario, California). The works of Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada were published in the series “**Ucrainica Canadiana**” between 1950 and 1975 and “The jubilee collection of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada” (1975) included the headings “Ucrainica – Ukraina”, “Ucrainica – Canadiana”.¹⁴ In 1971, the Study of the Centre for the Study of the Ethnic Publications and Cultural Institutions was established at the University of Kent in the United States at the initiative of Professor Liubomyr Wynar. The research of Ukrainian archives in the USA started on the basis of this institution.

The “World Library of Ukrainian Studies” with its diplomatic archive was created in Nice by a French cultural figure, film director and cameraman of Ukrainian origin, former attaché of the Extraordinary Diplomatic Mission of the People’s Republic of Ukraine in the USA, Yehugen Deslav (Yevhen Slabchenko). The novelty of his idea was that he sought to create an institution that would combine the functions of a library and archive and, being a cultural center, would unite around it various groups of Ukrainians and promote the consolidation of Ukrainians abroad, providing free access to library and archive treasures, popularizing Ukrainian culture. At the same time, while traveling in France and Switzerland, he tried to find Ucrainica department in the libraries of all the cities he visited. The artist talked about his fight for the name

¹⁴ Baran, Gerus, and Rozumnij, *Ūvilejnj zbirnik Ukraïns'koi Vîl'noi Akademii Nauk*.

“Ucrainica” at the university library in Lausanne in a letter to public and church figure Yevhen Bachynskyi: »I enter the library, located in the university building. I’m looking for the Ucrainica department and find out that the department is called Ruthenien. I go to the secretary, who answers “That’s what it’s been called since ancient times.” I long to meet the director, who “authoritatively” tells me that the name “Ukraine” is not “official”. I tell him: “Ukraine is a member of the United Nations, Switzerland has a representative office in the United Nations office, and you are telling me fables about “unofficiality.” I see that this “doesn’t work” for the director either. I get up and say: “I’m just going to Bern, tomorrow I will transfer this issue to your government.” The director turned pale, called the secretary and in ... my presence “Ruternien” was crossed out and “Ukrenien” was written.¹⁵ The collector saw his mission as preserving the most valuable part of the documentary heritage (books, manuscripts, archival materials) of the Ukrainian people outside Soviet Ukraine with the prospect of transferring it to Ukraine when it finally gains independence. The example of Yevhen Slabchenko’s ascetic activity was not a unique one. Ukrainian emigrants in different countries created their own archives and kept the documents taken out of Ukraine with the dream of transferring them to a Ukraine free from the Bolsheviks.

Historiography of Archival Ucrainica studies: the academic aspect of institutionalization

The return of the term “Ucrainica” to Ukraine took place even before the restoration of state independence through the activities of the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and the All-Ukrainian Conference “Ukrainian Archeography: Current State and Development Prospects” held in December 1988 in Kyiv. Opinions about expanding the concept of “Ucrainica” to the entire library, archival and museum documentary heritage of Ukraine were discussed in September 1990 at the First Congress of the International Association of Ukrainianists.¹⁶ Ukrainian scientists were inspired in this area by the activities of their Polish colleagues, who in 1989 had already started the first measures for the centralized search, registration and preservation of Polonica.

¹⁵ Micik, *Listuvannâ švgena Deslava*, 148.

¹⁶ Borâk, *Nacional'na arhivna spadšina Ukraïni*, 54–5.

The terminological discussion initiated by the Archeographic Commission of the National Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR continued at various scientific sites with the opening of the Institute of Ukrainian Archeography (now the M.S. Hrushevskyy Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) on its basis. The studies of Archival Ucrainica gradually formed into a separate area of archival and source studies. It was initiated by the program of identifying, recording and describing archival documents and manuscript books, creating a national information bank on history of Ukraine documentary sources, which was discussed in October 1991 at an interdepartmental extended meeting with the participation of scholars and archivists. The term “written Ucrainica”, originally proposed to denote materials directly (or indirectly) relating to all aspects of Ukrainian population’s life (as well as prominent Ukrainian figures) in the past (or those originating and living on its territory), recorded by various writing systems on various data carriers, as well as the documents on Ukrainian topics originating and located outside its borders,¹⁷ later on it was replaced by the term “Archival Ucrainica”. During the discussion, the term was supplemented by the term “Manuscript Ucrainica” proposed by Lyubov Dubrovina due to the specificity of such a type of documents as manuscript books, the specificity of the method of their description and the tradition of staffing the libraries manuscript departments. The term “Archival and manuscript Ucrainica” was adopted to denote a synthetic complex of documents, providing the full information on the historical and cultural development of Ukraine and the spiritual life of the Ukrainian people. In May 1992, the State Committee on Science and Technology under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the State Program “Book and Manuscript Heritage of Ukraine: Creation of a Bibliographic Register and System of Preservation and Public Access”, with a project “Archival and Manuscript Ucrainica: National Consolidated System of documentary information” as its integral part.

In May 1992, the State Committee on Science and Technology under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the State Program “Book and Manuscript Heritage of Ukraine: Creation of a Bibliographic Register and System of Preservation and Public Access”, with the “Archival and Manuscript Ucrainica: National Consolidated System” documentary information project as its component.

¹⁷ Todijčuk, *Arhivna ta rukopisna ukraïnika*, 9.

Thus, the theoretical basis of “archival Ukrainian studies”/“archival and manuscript Ukrainian studies” concept was developed by the mid-1990s. Since then, the newly created Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Records Management (hereinafter – URIAARM) has joined the study of the problems of archival Ukrainian studies. The “Archival Ucrainica” section appeared in the scientific publications of URIAARM “Studies for archival affairs and document studies”, “Memorials”. Theoretical discussions continued regarding the division of Archival Ucrainica into Ukrainian and foreign complexes.¹⁸ The project of the state register of Archival Ucrainica was developed by Henadii Boriak. The scholar presented a typology of Archival Ucrainica and scientifically substantiated the creation of a consolidated register of Archival Ucrainica.¹⁹ While developing the typology of Archival Ucrainica, H. Boriak collaborated with the famous American researcher Patricia Kennedy Grimstead and also regarding the content of the concept of Archival Ucrainica. In 1996, the idea of creating a National Archival Information System on fonds of archival and manuscript Ucrainica was presented.²⁰ Standards of archival description of such documents were proposed by Lyubov Dubrovina, raising the issue of standardization of archival descriptive practice in Ukraine.²¹ During the implementation of this idea, a model for Ukrainian archivists was introduced in 1997 in Poland, the State program on identifying, arranging and preparing for the return of Polish archives from abroad.

In the early 2000s, studies of the concept and the typological composition of Archival Ucrainica were concentrated in the Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Documentary Studies. The director of the institute, Iryna Matiash, was engaged in researching the typology of the content of the concept of Archival Ucrainica.²² In 2006–2007, I. Matiash was on a research internship at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies of the University of Alberta with the aim of collecting information about Ukrainians in Canada. The researcher has worked in all major archives in Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and private collections. The revealed information was the basis of the individual monograph “Archival Ucrainica in Canada: historiography, typology, content” (2008) and numerous articles. I. Matiash developed the

¹⁸ Borâk, “Arhivna ukrâinika,” 117–28.

¹⁹ Borâk, *Nacional'na arhivna spadšina Ukraïni*.

²⁰ “Nacional'na arhivna informacijna sistema,” 197.

²¹ Dubrovina, “Arhivna ta rukopisna ukrâinika,” 41–62.

²² Matâš, “Konceptâ stvorennâ ta funkcionuvannâ Nacional'nogo režstru,” 12–8.

Concept of the creation and operation of the National Register “Archival Ucrainica”, approved by the Board of the State Committee of Archives of Ukraine on August 14, 2007. The Concept detailed the understanding of the composition of the documents of Archival Ucrainica (the division of Archival Ucrainica into authentic, historical and modern was introduced) and contained the typology of relevant documents.

The development of the scientific and practical aspects of the creation of reference books on Archival Ucrainica, the study of theoretical problems of Archival Ucrainica, collections of Archival Ucrainica in various countries resulted in scientific monographs,²³ theses,²⁴ articles,²⁵ fonds reviews,²⁶ archival reference books.²⁷

The subject of Archival Ucrainica is also quite noticeable in foreign historiography. The peculiarity of its coverage lies in its geographical location (publications on this topic prevail in the countries with the largest number of Ukrainian emigrant institutions), descriptiveness (information on documentary complexes of Archival Ucrainica, their contents and place of storage are involved in the scholarly and public circulation) and positioning of the authors (mainly the topic is dealt with by ethnic Ukrainians or scientists who conduct research on related problems). Archivist Myron Momryk made a significant contribution to the identification, arrangement and description of “Ukrainian” collections in Canada and including their description in scholarly circulation. He was the first to compile a directory of Archival Ucrainica in Canada,²⁸ and the first Ukrainian-Canadian reference publication in this field was prepared by the director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University

²³ Borâk, *Dokumental'na spadšina ukrains'koï emigracii v švropi*; Matâš, *Arhivna ukrainika v Kanadi*; Palžnko, *Arhivni centri ukrains'koï emigracii*.

²⁴ Borâk, “Arhivno-bibliotečni zibrannâ ukrains'koï emigracii z Česoslavac'koï Respubliki”; Kulinič, “Arhivna Ukrainika.”

²⁵ Berkovs'kij, “Popovennâ Nacional'nogo arhivnogo fondu,” 99–105; Borâk, “Arhivna ukrainika;” Mardak, “Ukrainika v bibliotekah ta arhivah Zahidnoi Nimeččini,” 29–37; Papakin, “Ukrainika v fondah Central'nogo vjjs'kovogo arhivu, Varšava” et al.

²⁶ Borâk, and Dubrovina, “Arhiv Ukrains'kogo Vil'nogo Universitetu v Mûnheni;” Micik, “Dokumenti pol's'kih arhiviv do istorii zaporoz'kogo kozactwa;” Momrik, “Ukrains'ki arhivni zbirkî pri Nacional'nomu arhivi Kanadi;” Potul'nic'kij, “Oglâd fondiv ukrainiki arhiviv i bibliotek Vidnâ;” Sebta, “Ukrainika v Berlins'kij deržavnij biblioteci Pruss'koï;” Timošik, “Ukrainika v arhivah, bibliotekah, redakciâh i vida-vnictvah Francii.”

²⁷ Ričkov, *Ukrainika v zbirkah Avstrii*; Svarnik, *Arhivni ta rukopisni zbirkî Naukovogo tovaristva im. Ševčenka*.

²⁸ Momryk, *A Guide to Sources for the Study*.

of Alberta, Bohdan Kravchenko.²⁹ In the mid-1990s, CIUS launched a broad program of research support for Ukrainian scientists. Ukrainian archives in Winnipeg were represented by Yaroslav Rozumnyi, emphasizing the urge to create a comprehensive guide to Archival Ucrainica.³⁰

A significant contribution to the organization of archival Ukrainian studies in the USA was made by Kent University professor Liubomyr Wymar. In his analytical review “Preservation of the Cultural Heritage: Ukrainian Archives, Libraries and Museums in the United States” (1995) he presented an interpretation of the concept of “Ukrainian ethnic archives, libraries and museums” from the standpoint of the institutional aspect (“non-profit cultural institutions that act as repositories of Ukrainian archival documents, printed and unprinted materials, as well as Ukrainian cultural treasure”),³¹ described the composition of the Ukrainian collections of 32 institutions and organizations of that kind in the USA and outlined the principles of their assembly, systematization, and the main directions of using.³² The American researcher of Slavic archives Patricia Kennedy Grimsted’s study is devoted to the research of Archival Ucrainica.³³ In her fundamental work “Trophies of War and Empire: The Archival Heritage of Ukraine, World War II and the International Policy of Restitution” (2001), the researcher made a multi-faceted analysis of theoretical issues and submitted a huge factual material related to the problems of the reunification of the Ukrainian archival heritage, which was taken out of Ukraine by Germany during the Second World War and by Russia after the war. Grimsted considers the return and unification of scattered archival heritage and its professional description to be an important task of archivists.

In this area, Ukraine and Poland have many similar problems. Both countries have their “scattered heritage”. The Ukrainian diaspora, like the Polish diaspora, created institutions abroad in which they preserved priceless archives, library and museum objects. In Polish archival studies, this topic has been one of the priorities for a long time.³⁴ Complexes of Ucrainica at

²⁹ Kravčenko, *Arhivni materiali z istorii Ukraïni v Kanadi*.

³⁰ Rozumnij, “Ukraïns’kì arhivi Vinnìpegu,” 254–63.

³¹ Wymar, “Preservation of the Cultural Heritage,” 79.

³² Paližnko, “Ukraïns’kì arhivni centri za kordonom,” 42–6.

³³ Grimsted Kennedy, *Praz’kì arhivi u Kižvì ta Moskvì*; Grimsted Kennedy, *Trophies of War and Empire*.

³⁴ Matelski, “Ewakuacja i straty dóbr kultury;” Matelski, *Grabież i restytucja polskich dóbr kultury*; Wróbel-Lipowa, “Zniszczenia i straty polskich archiwów;” Krochmal, “Rozproszone dziedzictwo” ect.

the Polonia-based institutions in Europe and the USA, in library and archival collections of Toronto (Canada) were analyzed by Anna Krochmal from Warsaw,³⁵ information on documents of Ukrainian origin at the Polish Library in Paris is contained in the relevant guide.³⁶

Archival Ucrainica in the Czech Republic and Slovakia was studied for a long time by Mykola Mushinka from Bratislava. His work resulted in numerous articles and the repeatedly reprinted monograph “The Museum of the Liberation Struggle of Ukraine and its Fonds Fate”.³⁷ In general, the historiography of Archival Ucrainica both in the Ukrainian and in the foreign segment is diverse enough to require a special study.

Legal foundations of institutionalization of Archival Ucrainica

The legal basis for the identification, registration and return to Ukraine of documents of Ukrainian origin that were stored abroad was introduced by the Law of Ukraine “On the National Archive Fonds and Archival Institutions of Ukraine” (1993). In the first edition of the Law, which was developed simultaneously with the preparation of the program “Archival and Manuscript Ucrainica: National Consolidated System of Documentary Information”, it was about documents of Ukrainian origin stored outside of Ukraine as a potential component of the National Archives Fonds (hereinafter – NAF).³⁸ In the relevant normative act, for the first time after the restoration of Ukraine’s state independence, the question of returning such documents to Ukraine in accordance with international agreements was raised at the legislative level. The law declared a “special concern” of the state regarding “replenishment of the heritage of Ukraine located abroad and documents of foreign origin relating to the history of Ukraine”, the priority procedure for their identification, accounting, return, acquisition, copying.³⁹ The return of documents was supposed to be in originals or copies, since Archival Ucrainica documents (including private or corporate property) created on the territory of other states were subject to the law of those states. Centralized accounting of Archival Ucrainica relied on the

³⁵ Krochmal, “Dokumenti z istorii Ukraïni;” Krochmal, *Polskie instytucje za granicą*.

³⁶ Wrede, Prokop, and Pezda, *Przewodnik po zespołach rękopisów Towarzystwa Historyczno-Literackiego*.

³⁷ Mušinka, *Muzej vizvol'noï borot'bi Ukraïni v Prazi*.

³⁸ “Pro Nacional'nij arhivnij fond,” (1994), Art. 1.

³⁹ *Ibid*, art. 17.

state management body in the field of archival affairs – the Main Archival Administration under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (now – the State Archival Service of Ukraine). The term “Archival Ucrainica” was not used in the law.

However, the implementation of the legally established provisions encountered significant barriers. The organization of the identification and accounting of Archival Ucrainica was significantly hampered by the lack of experts in archival institutions with knowledge of foreign languages, funds for conducting purposeful archival heuristics abroad, and the lack of priority of these issues in the practice of archival work. Such research began to be conducted mainly by scientists of academic institutes on the basis of grants from foreign research, academic, and educational institutions or public organizations of Ukrainians.

Such research began to be conducted mainly by scientists of academic institutes on the basis of grants from foreign scientific, scientific and educational institutions or public organizations of Ukrainians or funds from posthumous funds of Ukrainian emigrants.

Due to these difficulties, the second edition of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Archival Fonds and Archival Institutions of Ukraine” (2001) established a “more flexible” version of the state’s responsibility for replenishing the NAF with documents of Ukrainian origin stored abroad. Article 5 of Chapter II stated that “the state takes measures to replenish the National Archive Fonds with documents of the cultural heritage of Ukraine located abroad and documents of foreign origin relating to the history of Ukraine”.⁴⁰ The clarification also touched on the return to Ukraine of Archival Ucrainica” in accordance with international treaties, the binding consent of which was given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine”.⁴¹ The legal basis for the organization of archival Ukrainian documents in museums and libraries was determined by the relevant laws “On museums and museum affairs” (1995) and “On libraries and library affairs” (1995), which regulated that archival, manuscript and individual documents collected in museums and libraries are subject to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Archive Fund and Archival Institutions of Ukraine”.

The normalization of returning the Archival Ucrainica correlated with the problem of the distribution of archives of the former USSR. The heads of the newly formed states (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan,

⁴⁰ “Pro Nacional’nij arhivnij fond,” (2002), Chapt. II, Art. 5.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Art. 4.

Ukraine) signed the agreement on the return of cultural and historical goods the states of their origin on February 14, 1992 in Minsk. The intergovernmental commission created as a result of the meeting had to prepare a draft agreement on legal succession regarding contracts, all property, state archives, etc. Already in April, a meeting of the heads of state archival services was held in Minsk, who, on behalf of the participating states, agreed not to claim ownership rights to the sets of documents created in the activities of the highest state structures of the former Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, stored in state archives, and recognized the legality of transfer of state archives and other Union-level archives located on their territory to the jurisdiction of the newly formed states. At the same time, the right to the return of documentary complexes created on the territory of the participating states, which reflect their history and at different times were outside the state borders, was asserted. Proposals were put forward regarding the exchange of copies on the condition that there is no possibility of separating the set of documents and the creation of an intergovernmental commission for the practical solution of issues related to the return of documents. However, the algorithm of actions in this area was not defined.

During the next meeting of the heads of states (May 15, 1992, Tashkent), they decided to oblige the Commission on Legal Succession regarding contracts of mutual interest, state property, state archives, debts and archives of the former USSR, to intensify its work as soon as possible to submit proposals for consideration by the Council of Heads of States. On June 4, 1992, in Minsk, the Commission of Plenipotentiary Representatives initialed the Agreement on legal succession regarding the state archives of the former USSR. The text of the agreement was signed by the presidents of the participating states on June 6, 1992, taking into account the individual comments of the parties. In particular, Article 10 of the agreement reflected the proposal of the Ukrainian side to agree on the right to use archival information with the states whose interests it affects. In addition, representatives of the Ukrainian archival service proposed to extend the scope of the agreement not only to documents stored in state archives, but also in museum collections and manuscript departments of libraries. The authentic text of the agreement was deposited in the Archive of the Government of the Republic of Belarus with the provision of its certified copies to the states that signed it. However, the Russian Parliament did not ratify the Agreement. Therefore, all efforts to prepare it turned out to be in vain. Imperial ambitions and lack of political will stood in the way of the interests of spirituality and international cooperation.

In the future, the legal foundations of the institutionalization of Archival Ucrainica were formed without taking into account this important international aspect, and many documents of Ukrainian origin remained on the territory of Russia. The legislative framework for the organization of practical activities with Archival Ucrainica documents was supplemented by normative documents that regulated their return from abroad, the organization of storage, the creation of a special archival institution, etc.

Practical aspects of registration, return and storage of Archival Ucrainica

An important part of the institutionalization of the process of archival Ukrainian studies in the early 2000s was the deepening of the organizational activities and international cooperation of the State Committee on Archives in this area, the expansion of the practically oriented tasks of URIAARK regarding the preparation of reference books of Archival Ucrainica, the creation of a specialized archival institution, and the conduct of research and popularizing activities. In January 2001, the Board of the State Committee on Archives adopted the decision “On the creation of databases of foreign documents of the historical and cultural heritage of Ukraine and documents of foreign origin from the history of Ukraine”, aimed, in particular, at the development of the National Register “Archival Ucrainica” initiated by the then-deputy head of the State Committee on Archives Henadii Boriak. For this purpose, it was planned to prepare a ten-year program for the discovery of archival Ucrainica outside of Ukraine and to introduce a centralized state-run register of documents of historical and cultural heritage located abroad and documents of foreign origin related to the history of Ukraine. Accounting of Archival Ucrainica literature was envisaged through a targeted bibliographic search in scientific and information and scientific reference publications and in the course of conducting special research in foreign archives on the basis of agreements on cooperation in the field of archival affairs. A role model for Ukrainian archivists in this area was the activity of Polish colleagues, who started the first measures for the centralized search, registration and preservation of Polonica back in 1989, and in 1997 introduced a state program to identify, organize and prepare for the return of Polish archives from abroad.⁴² The first step towards the creation

⁴² Krochmal, *Polskie instytucje za granicą*.

of the register was the launch of the column “Foreign Archival Ucrainica” on the newly opened website of the State Committee on Archives, followed by its filling with normative documents, lists of collections of Archival Ucrainica records returned and transferred to Ukraine, and maintenance of a thematic bibliographic list.

Great hopes for the implementation of the plans were based on cooperation with diasporic organizations, because after the restoration of state independence, they initiated the return of their archives to Ukraine and the creation of the Archive-Museum of the Ukrainian Diaspora. This issue was discussed at the beginning of 1993 during the trip of representatives of the Main Archival Administration of Ukraine, Volodymyr Lozytskyi and Heorhii Papakin, to Ottawa and was reflected in the State Program “Ukrainian Diaspora for the period until 2000”. The document provided for the development during 1996–1997 by the Main Archival Administration of Ukraine together with the National Commission for the Return of Cultural Values to Ukraine and the Ministry of Nationalities and Migration of proposals for the creation of the Archive of the Ukrainian Diaspora. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Defense were entrusted with the implementation of intergovernmental agreements on the return to Ukraine of archival fonds and other cultural and historical values of Ukrainian origin, the creative heritage of outstanding figures of Ukrainian science, culture, public figures, hetman’s jewels; military regalia, symbols, jewels, etc.⁴³ In accordance with the decision of the Board of the State Committee on Archives of November 27, 2002 “On the preparation of the main foundations of the interdepartmental program «Archival heritage of the Ukrainian emigration and diaspora of the 20th century»” it was planned to establish cooperation with the institutions of the Ukrainian diaspora in order to record and organize archival collections and organize their transfer to the archives of Ukraine. However, the practical implementation of decisions was hampered by banal resource problems (lack of funds for research and copying of documents) and imperfections of legal regulations concerning the return of Archival Ucrainica documents to the state archives.

At that time, profile documents that began to arrive in Ukraine from private owners and declassified fonds that belonged to Archival Ucrainica and were previously stored in Ukrainian archives under the regime of limited access (in

⁴³ Berkovs'kij, “Central'nij deržavnij arhiv zarubižnoi ukrainiki,” 7.

particular, parts of the Ukrainian Prague Archives were stored in the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine and Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine), were concentrated in all central state archives, state archives of regions of Ukraine (mainly those where natives of those regions transferred their family archives), manuscript departments and archival units of libraries and museums of Ukraine, academic institutes and public organizations. The documents were usually transferred free of charge by the owners or their families to the archives designated by the donors. Documentary gifts were received by the Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Art of Ukraine, the Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine, the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine, state archives of the regions of Ukraine, the archive of the Scientific Library of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and other memory institutions. Therefore, the question of whether such fonds should be concentrated in one institution became the main one in discussions about the creation of a special archival institution for the storage of Archival Ucrainica. The task of developing the concept of the creation and operation of a specialized archival institution to ensure the receipt of archival collections from abroad and the preparation of the project of the branch program "Foreign Archival Ucrainica" was recorded by the Board of the State Committee on Archives of December 19, 2006 "On the identification of foreign Archival Ucrainica by state archival institutions of Ukraine".

Already in May 2007, the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica was founded. The new archive was supposed to function not only as a repository of archival Ucrainica, but also as a coordination center for work with such documents stored in other state archives, archival units of public associations, and in private archives of citizens. They were not expected to be transferred to the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica. Organization of the transfer of documents belonging to the category of "Archival Ucrainica" to Ukraine was considered a priority task of the institution. To this end, the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica began cooperation with the State Service Control the movement of cultural property across the state border under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine, as well as with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and with assistance from Ukrainian organizations abroad. In order to expand contacts, representatives of the archive participated in the work of the International Congress "Diaspora as a factor in the establishment of the state of Ukraine in the international community" (June 2008, Lviv),

the IX World Congress of Ukrainians (August 2008, Kyiv) and others.⁴⁴ Coordination of the efforts of Ukrainian archivists to collect information about Ukrainian archival values that were stored both outside Ukraine and in state archives, museums and libraries of Ukraine, transferred there on the basis of international agreements on cooperation in the field of archival affairs or by donation or by will, and documents of foreign origin relating to the history of Ukraine and the creation of the “National Register of Fonds/Collections/Documents of the Cultural Heritage of Ukraine located abroad” was envisaged by the Industry Program “Archival Ucrainica” initiated by Gennadii Boriak. It was concluded on the basis of the concept of the creation and operation of the register of archival Ukrainian literature approved by the Board of the State Committee on Archives on August 14, 2007, which detailed the concept (the division of Ucrainica into authentic, historical, and modern was introduced) and contained a detailed typology of relevant documents.⁴⁵ Taking into account the provisions of the concept and the program, the directions of activities of the **Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica** were developed.

Among the first items received by the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine were documents (letters, postcards, photographs) of figures of political and military emigration in Romania during the interwar period (Head of the Extraordinary Diplomatic Mission of the Ukrainian People’s Republic in Romania Kostiantyn Matsiievych, Colonel Hnat Porokhivskyi, representative of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine in Chisinau, Pavlo Mamchura and others), transferred from Romania by Olga Andrych-Porokhivska. After the scientific and technical processing of these documents, f.1 “Collection of documents of political and military emigration figures in Romania in the interwar period” was formed. The second important receipt was the so-called “Pryashiv collection”, handed over by the Consulate General of Ukraine in Pryashiv (Slovakia). It included documents about the life and activities of the Ukrainian emigration in Czechoslovakia in the interwar and post-war periods, in particular related to the activities of the Museum of the Liberation Struggle of Ukraine in Prague, the Ukrainian Free University, the Ukrainian National Theater in Pryševo, and youth and educational organizations. These sets of documents contained large numbers of copies, prints, and museum objects, so their ar-

⁴⁴ Liholob, “Central’nij deržavnij arhiv,” 71–2.

⁴⁵ Matáš, “Konceptiã stvorennã ta funkcionuvannã Naciõnal’nogo rezstru.”

rangement required a new approach. Taking this specificity into account, the methodological recommendations “Expertise on the value of documents of Archival Ucrainica” (2008) were prepared, and the archive, library and museum complexes were singled out as part of the fonds. Since 2009, the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica has been systematically receiving documents of personal origin from the USA, France, Slovakia, Great Britain, etc.; Ukrainian émigré societies, institutions, organizations, charitable foundations (the Government of the Ukrainian People’s Republic in exile, the Society of Supporters of Ukrainian Culture in the city of Curitiba (Brazil), the Chicago branch of the Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association (USA), the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party (USA), League of Ukrainian Patrons, Ukrainian National Association (Canada), Ukrainian Department of the International Cultural and Educational Association, etc.) In 2012–2013, the archive’s printed periodical – “Bulletin of the The Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica” – was published with the sections “Archival Ucrainica”, “Reviews of sources, documentary essays”, “From the history of Ukrainians abroad”, “Reviews”, “The contemporary Ukrainian diaspora”. Later on, the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica archivists focused their efforts on popularizing the activities of the archive: preparing thematic exhibitions, radio and television appearances, holding open days for schoolchildren and student youth, round tables and other events. In August 2022, the Board of the State Archive adopted a decision to merge both archives into the Central State Archive of Public Associations and Ucrainica.

Preparation of reference books on Archival Ucrainica also turned into a practical aspect of archival Ukrainian studies. This task was entrusted to URIARM. In 2009, researchers of the institute prepared an analytical review “Archival Ucrainica in Belarus”.⁴⁶ The first segment (and a model for subsequent components) of the future National Register “Archival Ucrainica”⁴⁷ was the fundamental reference book “Archive Ucrainica in Canada” published in 2010 as a result of cooperation between URIARM and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.⁴⁸ The “List of Fonds Containing Documents of Archival

⁴⁶ Koval’, Kulinič, Majstrenko, and Sribnâk, *Arhivna ukraïnika v Bilorusi*.

⁴⁷ Borâk, “Arhivna ukraïnika,” 55.

⁴⁸ Matâš, Romanovs’kij, Kovtun, *Arhivna ukraïnika v Kanadì*.

Ucrainica in the USA”⁴⁹ and “Archival Ucrainica in Russia’s federal archives: archival fonds register” were released soon after.⁵⁰

Conclusions

The institutionalization of Archival Ucrainica as a field of archival and source studies has research scientific, organizational, legal and practical aspects. Both the formation of the concept of “Archival Ucrainica” and its widespread involvement in scholarly and social circulation are related to the state building of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921 and the restoration of Ukraine’s state independence on August 24, 1991 – periods of awareness of the Ukrainian people’s national identity. We can outline the following factors leading to the beginning of Archival Ucrainica studies: connected with worldview, which guided Ukrainian society toward a non-binding understanding of history and created the need to expand the source base of Ukrainian studies; connected with research, which, against the backdrop of overcoming the artificial limitations of certain fields of archaeology, archival science, sources, historical research and the active formation of the information society, stimulated the development of the concept of creating an information system that would collect information on Ukrainian archival documents; cultural, which realized the need for the spiritual revival of Ukrainians, who had long remained in the shadow of ideological restrictions, and the establishment of effective scientific and creative contacts with Ukrainians abroad. An important role in the initiation of systematic studies of Archival Ucrainica in the 1990s was played by the initiatives of representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora to transfer the archives accumulated/saved by them to Ukraine and the experience of foreign colleagues, in particular Polish ones, in identifying and registering Polonica. Activation of the processes of discovery, registration and involvement in the scholarly circulation of large portions of archival information related to the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people abroad required legitimization and in-depth attention to the development of the theoretical foundations of forming of such specific information systems. The legal basis for the inclusion of documents of Ukrainian origin and the ones of foreign origin, relating to

⁴⁹ Kovtun, Lištviņa, Romanovs’kij, *Pereliĥ fondiv, šo mištât’ dokumenti arhivnoï ukrainiki*.

⁵⁰ Koval’, Kovtun, Lištviņa, *Arhivna ukrainika u federal’nih arhivah Rosii*.

the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, to the collective archival heritage of Ukraine was determined by the Law of Ukraine “On the National Archive Fonds and Archival Institutions of Ukraine” (1993). The Archival Ucrainica historiography studies are quite broad and consist both of Ukrainian and a foreign component. The active development of source and archival studies of documents on the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people began at the end of the 1980s. Employees of archival institutions and scholars of academic institutes took part in this process. Their joint efforts turned scholarly and practical work into a specialized social activity with the forming of new means of communication. Studies of Archival Ucrainica were covered in scientific periodicals (“Archival Ucrainica”, “Studies on archival affairs and document studies”, “Bulletin of the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica” etc.); theoretical issues were discussed at specialized conferences (main organizers: M. S. Hrushevskiy Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, URIAARM). Moreover, a specialized archival institution – the Central State Archives of Foreign Ucrainica – existed from 2007 to 2022. This activity also resulted in numerous international cooperationions concerning the discovery of archival Ukrainian literature and in preparing many scholarly reference publications. In general, the process of institutionalization of Archival Ucrainica research corresponded to the world trends of intensifying the identification and study of sources related to the history of state building and the formation of national traditions in various countries.

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