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Англійською мовою

КМФ 37

Оп. I

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ПУБЛІКАЦІЯ П. КЕННЕДІ-ГРІМСТЕД  
ПРО ІСТОРІЮ ВИДАННЯ У ХІХ СТ.  
ВНУТРІШНІХ ОПИСІВ ДО ДЕЯКИХ  
АКТОВИХ КНИГ ЦДІАКУ /Ф.2,4, II,  
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АНГЛІЙСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ

КМФ 37  
Оп. I

**IDC Special Microfiche Edition**

Edited with an Introduction by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted

**Opis' aktovoi knigi Kievskogo Tsentralnogo arkhiva.**

Kiev, 1869-1909. 80 inventories issued in 70 published books: Nos. 1-14, 16-30, 32-34, 37-38, 923, 934, 943, 2035-2040, 2042-2051, 2057-2060, 2093, \*3384-3393, 3501-3511 (in a single book), and 5882. (Numbers refer to the consecutively numbered volumes of record books described by the inventories.)

\*Inventories for book numbered 3384-3393 were apparently printed in only a few copies, but not officially published (see further explanation below).

Compilers and publishers of individual volumes vary.

See PKG--Ukr--NK-33.

See the full bibliographic description of individual volumes at the end of the editor's introduction.

**MICROFICHE EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION**

The present edition reproduces the only series of published inventories for materials held in the pre-revolutionary Kiev Central Archive of Early Record Books ('Tsentral'nyi arkhiv drevnykh knigovodnykh knozhits'). But the complexities of the organization of that archive and fate of its records are little known abroad. Accordingly, some background information about the history and holdings of that archive is in order for researchers who might want to use the materials.

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collect and preserve pre--nineteenth-century historical records from Right-Bank Ukraine, which then comprised the imperial Russian guberniias of Kiev, Volhynia, and Podolia, the so-called Southwestern Region (Iugo-zapadni krai) of the Russian Empire. Before the Partitions of Poland, these guberniias comprised the former Crown palatinates (Ukr. voievodstvo; Pol. województwo) of Kiev, Volhynia, Podolia, and Bratslav. Most of these territories were annexed to the Russian Empire in the course of the Partitions of 1793 and 1795, although the city of Kiev and its immediately surrounding territory on the Right Bank had effectively ceased to be ruled by Poland after the Khmel'nyts'kyi uprising in the mid-seventeenth century.<sup>2</sup> The archive was to consolidate and house all of the extant early local court and municipal record books--then called aktovye knigi in Russian (Ukr. aktovi knyhy)--together with other unbound official documents dating from the period before 1800 from the three guberniias.

The purposes for founding these archives, which strongly affected their orientation and functions, were only partly scholarly. The overriding political purposes involved need to be understood in the historical context of the problems the Russian Empire faced in attempting to integrate the territories that--as the contemporary euphemism went--were "recently reunited to the Empire" from areas that had been part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth for three or four centuries. Following the annexation of the vast western borderlands in the course of the Partitions, there were various intense problems of social, political, and economic integration.

Most particularly, the Polish or polonized upper classes in these regions were all anxious to prove their noble status that would qualify them for Russian gentry rights and for appropriate entrance into the imperial Table of Ranks. During Polish rule, entry into ranks of the szlachta was relatively difficult, but under Russian rule, it was fairly easy for Poles to secure gentry rights in the Russian Empire, even with forged documents. As proof of

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Imperatorskoe Russkoe istoricheskoe obshchestvo; See PKG--A-87/ H-59; [IDC--R-10,768]), vol. 1, pp. 120-22. References preceded by "PKG" in this and other footnotes refer to the marginal bibliographic code numbers in my directory series. References preceded by "IDC" refer to the order number for the microfiche editions available from IDC.

<sup>2</sup> The territories that formed the Cossack Hetmanate had been claimed by Muscovy since 1654, and were absorbed into the Russian Empire in the eighteenth century after the abolition of the Hetmanate under Catherine II. A Russian province was created in 1783.

gentry status, Russian authorities required official copies of earlier documents certified by local uezd courts. Accordingly, official copies of documents from earlier court and municipal records were in great demand to substantiate family genealogy and noble status, landholding grants, and other privileges, as well as other legal and economic matters. As a result there was a serious wave of fabrication of documents and attempts at falsification of the original recordbooks and individual documents.

Under the Polish-Lithuanian system of administration and justice in these areas, extensive systematic records had been kept of grants of land and other privileges and of various court proceedings and other legal actions on the part of the gentry. Throughout the Commonwealth under the Polish-Lithuanian system of administration and justice, local courts functioned in each and every district (Ukr. povit; Pol. powiat) in the several palatinates. Space here does not allow a complete discussion of the nature of that court system and its records, but researchers should acquaint themselves with the overall character of these sources, particularly as they are found for Ukrainian lands.<sup>3</sup> Of particular relevance to the sixteenth and early seventeenth century, the recent text account by M. P. Koval's'kyi deserves special attention.<sup>4</sup> Koval's'kyi's

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<sup>3</sup> See the general study of the early record books by O. I. Levyts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii), "Ob aktovykh knigakh, otnosiashchikhsia k istorii Iugo-Zapadnogo kraia i Malorossii," in Trudy XI arkhelogicheskogo s'ezda v Kieve 2 (Moscow, 1902): 55-82 (see PKG--NK-21; [in IDC--R-17,104]).

<sup>4</sup> M. P. Koval's'kyi (M. P. Koval'skii), Istochnikovedenie istorii Ukrainy XVI--pervoi poloviny XVII v., part 4: Obzor osnovnykh otechestvennykh sobranii arkhivnykh istochnikov. Uchebnoe posobie po spetskursu (Dnipropetrovs'k: Dnepropetrovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet, 1979; [IDC--R-14,562]), pp. 29-76. See also the helpful introductory discussion by Iaroslav Dashkevych in the article cited below in note 8. Although now outdated in terms of archival locations, the comprehensive survey prepared in the 1920s by the Polish legal historian Stanisław Kutrzeba is still worth consulting: Historia źródeł dawnego prawa polskiego, 2 vols. (Lviv, Warsaw, Cracow, 1925-1926; see PKG--Ukr--NG-189; [IDC--R-14,299]). See also Kutrzeba's institutional history, Historia ustroju Polski w zarysie, 4 vols. (Lviv and Warsaw, 1920-1949; [IDC--R-14,638]), vol. 2 (8th ed., 1949), and the more recent multivolume history of Polish law and legal institutions edited by Juliusz Bardach, Historia państwa i prawa Polski, 4th ed., vol. 2: Zdzisław Kaczmarczyk and Bogusław Leśnodorski, Od połowy XV wieku do r. 1795 (Warsaw, 1971).

study includes tables of extant records from the period now held in the Central State Historical Archive of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev (TsDIA-K) for Right-Bank Ukraine and in Lviv (TsDIA-L) for Western Ukraine. Only those from Right-Bank Ukraine are in the focus of the present survey. My earlier article on the fate of records from the pre-partition Polish period in Western Ukraine covers predominantly those areas of the Commonwealth that came under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after the Partition of 1772.<sup>8</sup> Those records are now primarily serviced by TsDIA-L, but the story is quite different for records from the Ukrainian lands of the Commonwealth that became part of the Russian Empire.

The basic organization of the court system and the nature of the records produced in Right-Bank Ukraine were quite similar to other parts of the Commonwealth. Almost every district had its local civil, or land court (Ukr. zems'kyi sud; Pol. sąd ziemski; Latin, iudicia terrestria), consisting of local gentry, that had sessions three or four times a year to hear local civil cases, property disputes and inheritance and financial suits. Transactions regarding property matters that were heard by other courts, including those recorded in the castle offices, were required to be entered in the land court record books (Ukr. zems'ki knyhy; Pol. księgi ziemskie; Latin, acta terrestria).

Perhaps even more important, virtually every district had its so-called castle court (Ukr. hrods'kyi sud; Pol. sąd grodzki; Latin, iudicia or officia castrense), presided over by the royal appointed starosta, for criminal cases, including robbery, assault, and arson, as well as other local matters. The offices of the castle courts, also presided over by the starosta, usually stayed open between sessions to serve many other non-litigious and local notarial functions. They served as registry offices for official documents, such as higher court decrees, Crown charters of privilege, royal letters, special resolutions of the diet (sejm), and other more private documents, such as contracts, wills, purchase and sale agreements, and sometimes even decrees from the land court or other legal documents, which their recipients wanted to have registered (i.e., to have official copies entered in the record books). In addition, resolutions (Pol. lauda) and instructions of the local assemblies of nobles--dietines (Pol. sejmiki)--which were held periodically in each palatinate, were also recorded in castle office books (Ukr. hrods'ki knyhy; Pol.

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<sup>8</sup> Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, "The Fate of Early Records in Lviv Archives: Documentation from Western Ukraine Under Polish Rule (Fifteenth Century to 1772)," Slavonic and East European Review 60, no. 3 (July 1982): 321-46.

księgi grodzkie; Latin acta castrensia). Hence their records tend to be much more voluminous than those of the land courts. They also were empowered to communicate notarized copies of legal documents needed by the gentry.

Other local courts functioned during various periods in some districts, such as the local chamberlain courts (Ukr. pidkomors'kyi sud; Pol. sąd podkomorzy) for gentry land and boundary disputes, but only scattered separate records remain from these, since their proceedings were usually recorded in the appropriate land or castle court books.

Similar record books were kept by the magistracy courts in cities that had been granted the rights of self-government under Magdeburg law by the Crown. In some instances there were record books for other administrative and fiscal functions. In smaller cities or villages with such privileges there were similar court record books kept by other municipal judicial authorities.

In the former palatinates of Volhynia and Kiev, most local courts were established in the early sixteenth century. In Volhynia, castle courts were functioning in Luts'k from 1520 and in Kremenets' and Volodymyr (now Volodymyr-Volyns'kyi) from 1529. A castle court had existed in Kiev itself since the fifteenth century, but its records were lost by the fire in Kiev castle in 1482, and later records were lost in the 1651 fire. Thereafter the Kiev castle court was relocated in Zhytomyr, which became the chief city of the Kiev palatinate. There was a castle court in Zhytomyr from the first half of the sixteenth century and in Ovruch from 1566. Courts were organized in Bratslav after it became a palatinate in 1566, but their records were lost when the court was moved to Vinnytsia in 1639 following Tatar raids.

The palatinates of Kiev, Volhynia, and Bratslav were part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania until 1569, and their courts accordingly functioned under the provisions of the Lithuanian Statutes of 1529 and 1566, which had standardized legal procedures throughout the Grand Duchy. Even after these lands were shifted to Crown jurisdiction by the Union of Lublin in 1569, their courts continued to function according to the slightly divergent Lithuanian provisions.

Documents in most of the court record books from the sixteenth and early seventeenth century accordingly were inscribed in the Ruthenian language, which had been the main chancery language of the period throughout the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Under the Lithuanian statutes these records were to be maintained in the Ruthenian language, and the Union of Lublin guaranteed the continued use of Ruthenian for the local courts in these areas. One also finds some documents in Latin since, until the eighteenth century, that

was the principal legal and administrative language in other Crown lands. There are also a few documents in French, German, and Yiddish in some municipalities. Increasingly during the seventeenth century, Polish became more widespread as the language of government and administration throughout Right-Bank Ukrainian lands, gradually replacing Ruthenian.<sup>6</sup> Polish continued to be used for most documentation throughout the eighteenth century.

In the case of the Russian guberniia of Podolia, however, it encompassed, in addition to the former palatinate of Bratslav, much of the earlier Crown palatinate of Podolia, which had been established already in 1534 and which had never been part of the Grand Duchy. There had actually been a land court in Kam'ianets' (now Kam'ianets'-Podil's'kyi) since 1521, although the castle court apparently only began functioning from 1625. The city magistracy had functioned since 1520. Letychiv had a castle court from 1581 and a land court from 1625. Local courts and city magistracies in the palatinate of Podolia continued in the tradition of other local Crown courts, and most of its records were maintained in Latin until later in the seventeenth century, when there was a gradual shift to Polish.

Armenian communities had special municipal privileges in some areas, especially Podolia. There are record books with documents in the Armenian language starting in the early sixteenth century from Kam'ianets', where a separate Armenian court was established in 1496.<sup>7</sup> One of the most

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<sup>6</sup> On linguistic usage after the Union, see Nataliia Mykolaivna Iakovenko (N. N. Iakovenko), "O iazykovom sostave grodskikh i zemskikh knig Pravoberezhnoi Ukrainy na protiazhenii XVII veka," in Istoriograficheskie i istochnikovedcheskie problemy otechestvennoi istorii. Istochniki po sotsial'no ekonomicheskoi istorii Rossii i Ukrainy XVII--XIX vekov. Mezhdvuzovskii sbornik nauchnykh trudov, ed. M. P. Koval's'kyi et al. (Dnipropetrovs'k, 1983), pp. 64-72 (see PKG--NK-51; [in IDC--R-14,884]).

<sup>7</sup> For Armenian records see the two articles by Vladimir Rubenovich Grigorian, "Aktovye knigi armianskogo suda goroda Kamenets-Podol'skogo", in Istoriicheskie sviazi i druzhba ukrainskogo i armianskogo narodov. Sbornik materialov nauchnoi sessii, edited by I. P. Kryp'iakevych (I. P. Kripiakevich) et al. (Erevan: Izd-vo AN ArmSSR, 1961), pp. 252-63 (see PKG--NK-43; [in IDC--R-14,526]); and "Ob aktovykh knigakh armianskogo suda g. Kamenets-Podol'ska (XVI--XVII vv.)," in Vostochnye istochniki po istorii narodov Iugo-Vostochnoi i Tsentral'noi Evropy, edited by A. S. Tveritina (Moscow: Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964), pp. 276-96; (see PKG--NK-45; [in IDC--R-14,356]), and with specific reference

detailed studies made of the nature and recordkeeping function of the early record books from the Polish pre-partition period, prepared by the Ukrainian historian Iaroslav Dashkevych, focuses on the extant Armenian documentation to be found both in Right-Bank and Western Ukraine. •

Record books were kept for all of these local courts and municipal magistracies according to standard recordkeeping practices, and the books themselves were usually retained in the building that housed the court or court office. Many of these groups of records in the course of time had fallen on neglect or plunder, and the wars that accompanied the Khmel'nyts'kyi uprising in the mid-seventeenth century proved disastrous for many of the earlier court records.

After Russian annexation, local district (uezd) courts were established on the uezd level, and civil and criminal courts were established in guberniia centers. These, together with Russian municipal administrations, superseded the pre-partition Polish agencies, but their functions differed considerably. Initially little attention was paid to the earlier records by Russian authorities and there were no efforts to protect them. Only when Russian authorities became aware of their potential legal value and their

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to the sixteenth-century documents in Armeno-Kipchak, see Iaroslav Romanovych Dashkevych (Ya. R. Dashkevitch), "Kipchak Acts of the Armenian Law Court at Kamenetz Podolsk (1559-1567) as a Cultural and Historical Monument," in Ural-Altaysche Jahrbücher 36, pts. 3-4 (1965):292-310 (see PKG--NK-46), which also appeared in a slightly more detailed Russian version: "Armianskaia koloniia v Kamenets-Podol'ske v 50--60kh godakh XVI v. (Polovetskie akty armianskogo suda 1559-1567 gg. kak istoricheskii i iuridicheskii istochnik)," In Dokumenty na polovetskom iazyke XVI v., edited by Ie. V. Sevortian (Moscow: "Nauka," 1967; "Pamiatniki pis'mennosti Vostoka," vol. 3), pp. 65-96.

• Iaroslav Romanovych Dashkevych, "Administrativni, sudovi i finansovi knyhy na Ukraini v XIII--XVIII st. (Problematyka, stan, i metodyka doslidzhennia)," Istorychni dzherela ta ikh vykorystannia 4 (1969):129-70; (see PKG--NK-43; [in IDC--R-11,295]). Dashkevych's extensive introductory discussion about recordkeeping practices under the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth cites extensive relevant reference literature. He specifically indicates extant records relating to Armenian communities from the period with their archival locations. Although most of the records listed are from Western Ukraine (now in TsDIA-L), sources covered from Left- and Right-Bank Ukrainian lands are now located in TsDIA-K.

current political importance were measures taken to ensure their preservation and control over their use and disposition. Pressures for Russification and persecution of Poles increased following the 1831 Polish uprising, and at the same time increasing numbers of forged documents from local record books came to imperial attention.<sup>9</sup> Government authorities decided they needed complete control over records from the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

A commission was established by imperial ukaz in 1833 for the Right-Bank Ukrainian guberniias of Kiev, Volhynia, and Podolia to verify, describe, and prevent further falsification of local court records, as well as parish registers.<sup>10</sup> On the whole, the commission's work was not successful, and there were many later complaints about the sloppiness and inadequacy of its efforts. New commissions were established in 1842 to complete the examination and inventorying of the record books, and more stringent conditions were prescribed for their work.<sup>11</sup> From contemporary reports, the 1842 commissions achieved little more than their predecessors. The basic failure of the 1842 commission led to political pressure on the governor-general to remedy the situation with the formation of a proper archive.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> O. I. Levyts'kyi describes the falsification procedure and comments on these developments in "Istoriia uchrezhdeniia Kievskogo tsentral'nogo arkhiva," Chtennia v Istoricheskom obshchestve Nestora-letopistca (hereafter ChIONL) 17 (1903), sec. 2, pt. 1, pp. 16-18 (see PKG--NK-22; [in IDC--1217]). See more details in the more recent study by A. O. Vvedens'kyi (A. A. Vvedenskii), "Poddelka i fal'sifikatsiia istoricheskikh dokumentov na Ukraine i v Belorussii v XVI-XIX vv.," in Lektsii po dokumental'nomu istochnikovedeniiu istorii SSSR (Diplomatika) (Kiev: Izd-vo Kievskogo universiteta, 1963), pp. 116-169. An earlier version of Vvedens'kyi's chapter appeared in the Ukrainian language, "Pidrobka i fal'syfikatsiia istorychnykh dokumentiv na Ukraini i v Bilorusii v XVI-XIX st.," Naukovi zapysky Kyivs'koho derzhavnoho pedahohichnoho instytutu, 1939, no. 3.

<sup>10</sup> See the text of the imperial ukaz of 1833 in PSZ, series 2, vol. 8, pt. 1, p. 171 (no. 6644--19 December 1833).

<sup>11</sup> See the text of the imperial ukaz in PSZ, series 2, vol. 17, pt. 2, p. 76-78 (no. 16163--3 November 1842).

<sup>12</sup> For the work of these commissions, see Levyts'kyi, "Istoriia uchrezhdeniia," pp. 18-20, and Vvedens'kyi, "Poddelka i fal'syfikatsiia," pp. 133-42. See also the article by Liudmyla Andriivna Popova (née L. Protsenko), "Z istorii zasnuvannia i diial'nosti Arkhivu davnikh aktiv u m. Kyievi," Naukovo-informatsynnyi biulletin, 1962, no. 3, p. 28; (see PKG--NK-31; [in IDC--R-14,324]).

Pressures for the formation of an archive for the Right-Bank Ukrainian guberniias came as well from the archeographic commission that was established under the auspices of the governors-general's office in 1843--the so-called Kiev Temporary Commission for the Investigation of Early Acts (Kievskaiia vremennaia kommissiia dlia razbora drevnykh aktov). Although the aims of the intellectual leaders involved with the commission were basically scholarly and historical, the reactionary Russian governor-general D. G. Bibikov saw its political potentialities and was determined that the commission be his own political tool rather than an independent learned society.<sup>13</sup> Strongly committed to Russification and the suppression of Poland and Polish influences, Bibikov viewed the commission as a means to promote "the original Russian character which was the most significant phenomenon from earliest times in the South West Region."<sup>14</sup> The purposes of the commission were the location and publication of historical documents from Right-Bank Ukraine with the ideological aim of demonstrating the traditional Russian character of these areas, and hence promoting the values of the Official Nationality of the reign of Nicholas I. Such efforts, coinciding as they did with the failure of the work of the local 1842 commissions, helped to convince Bibikov of the need for an archive.

Indeed other members of the Kiev archeographic commission were strongly committed to the foundation of an archive in Kiev, but it was not until the end of 1849 and early 1850 that Bibikov was able to act decisively and pursue the plan in St. Petersburg. In Kiev M. D. Ivanyshchyn was especially active in getting the archive started and preparing the necessary proposals and reports for

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<sup>13</sup> A trusted representative of Nicholas I, Dmitrii Gavrilovich Bibikov (1792-1870) served as Kiev Military Governor and Governor-General of Kiev, Volhynia, and Podolia from 1837 to 1852. He subsequently served as Minister of Internal Affairs (1852-1855).

<sup>14</sup> Quoted by O. I. Levyts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii), Piatidesiatiletie Kievskoi komissii dlia razbora drevnykh aktov, 1843-1893. Istoricheskaia zapiska o ee deiatel'nosti (Kiev: Tip. S. V. Kul'zhenko, 1893) (see PKG--NK-20; [IDC--R-14, 352]), p. 13.

<sup>15</sup> Mykola Dmytrovych Ivanyshchyn (1804-1874), a legal historian and dean of the law faculty, was later rector of the University of St. Vladimir in Kiev. For Ivanyshchyn's work with the Archeographic Commission and in founding the Kiev archive, see O. V. Romanovych-Slavatyns'kyi (A. V. Romanovich-Slavatinskii), Zhizn' i deiatel'nost' N. D.

Bibikov.<sup>15</sup> Bibikov pursued the plan actively in St. Petersburg, and he even sent the Minister of Justice—who initially did not support the plan—a sample of a dilapidated volume from the Kremenets' court as evidence of the destruction of records due to improper storage. Simultaneous reports came in regarding the failure of the 1842 commissions in both the Western Guberniias and the North West Region, corroborating Bibikov's arguments. Nicholas I finally concurred with Bibikov's proposal and ordered plans to establish three archives simultaneously in Kiev, Vilnius, and Vitebsk.<sup>16</sup>

After its establishment in 1852, the Kiev Central Archive was housed in the library of Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, under the direction of the university librarian and was legally and administratively part of the university. The archive grew rapidly, although its resources were severely limited. During its first few years, the archive accessioned close to 6,000 record books and half a million separate individual documents. The record books accessioned through number 5838 were all listed in a preliminary inventory, compiled by the current archivist E. V. Stankevich<sup>17</sup> and published in the scholarly journal of the university from 1862 to 1864.<sup>18</sup> A few copies of these lists were issued separately as a combined offprint

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Ivanisheva, rektora universiteta sv. Vladimira i vitse-predsedatelia Kievskoi arkheograficheskoi komissii (St. Petersburg: Khromolitografiia i tip. V. Gratsianskogo, 1876; originally published serially in Drevnaia i novaia Rossiia, 1876, nos. 1-3, 6-7. section 8 (pp. 203-67). See the summary of Bibikov's proposal in Sbornik materialov 2:86-91. Parts of Ivanyshev's report and Bibikov's plan are quoted extensively by Levyts'kyi, "Istoriia uchrezhdeniia," ChIONL 17 (1903), sec. 2, pt. 1, pp. 22-35.

<sup>15</sup> Many of Bibikov's arguments, together with more details about the failure of the earlier 1833 and 1842 commissions and the persistence of the problems of falsification of documents were presented in a 1852 report prepared by the Ministry of Justice, printed in ibid., vol. 2, pp. 190-201. It would also appear that Bibikov was using the episode to promote his career in the imperial capital, as he became Minister of Internal Affairs in 1852.

<sup>17</sup> Eduard Vikent'evich Stankevich (dates unknown) served as the permanently appointed archivist from 1861 to 1866.

<sup>18</sup> E. V. Stankevich, "Spisok aktovykh knig, khраниashchikhsia v Kievskom tsentral'nom arkhive," Universitetskie izvestiia, 1862, no. 6, pp. 1-38; no. 9, pp. 39-44, 45-68; 1863, no. 1, pp. 69-92; no. 2, pp. 93-108; no. 5, pp. 109-24; no. 6, pp. 124-48; 1864, no. 6, pp. 149-72; no. 8, pp. 173-88; no. 12, pp. 189-216 (see PKG--NK-33; [in IDC-1953 mf. 50-103]).

of the serial edition, but this basic finding aid was never republished separately.<sup>19</sup> Only a few scattered record books were added subsequently, and some of the loose fascicles that had been brought into the archive were bound together. Reports differ about the total number of volumes held by the archive, before the Revolution, but apparently the figure rose only to 5938.<sup>20</sup>

Among the early records collected, those from the palatinate of Volhynia were the most extensive. Castle court records from the districts of Luts'k and Kremenets' were far and away the most numerous, in the case of Kremenets' dating back to the 1540s and in the case of Luts'k, with even more extensive holdings, starting from the late 1550s. Castle court records from the district of Volodymyr started from the mid-1560s, but were less numerous than the others. Land court record books from Volhynia for the same three districts all started with the 1560s, but represented only a fraction of the quantity of those from the castle courts.

From the palatinate of Kiev, early court record books were preserved only from the districts of Zhytomyr and Kiev, with castle court books for both districts starting with the early 1580s, but with land court books only from the early eighteenth century. For the district of Kiev itself, which did not remain under the Commonwealth after the mid-seventeenth century, later institutional records are somewhat different, because the earlier Polish-Lithuanian practices became modified earlier. There were also a number of groups of local records brought in from late eighteenth-century uezd courts in Kiev guberniia after it

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<sup>19</sup> A copy of the collected offprints of these lists bound together for the later archive director I. M. Kamanin, together with his notes, marginalia, and supplements, is held in his personal fond in TsDIA-K (fond 237, opys 1, no. 73); handwritten lists continue the coverage (nos. 5839-5938).

<sup>20</sup> The latest published report (as of 1 January 1913) before the First World War quotes a total figure of 5920 record books in the archive: "Otchet o sostoianii Kievskogo tsentral'nogo arkhiva dlia drevnykh aktovykh knig gubernii Kievskoi, Podol'skoi i Volynskoi v 1912-m gody," Universitetskaia izvestiia, 1913, no. 6, pt. 1, pp. 1-3. The master copy of the numbered list used by director Kamanin himself in the archive shows a total of 5938 numbered positions, but there is no indication of the date of the final additions. This is also the figure cited by Koval's'kyi, who provides a breakdown by institution of many of the 100 volumes accessioned after the initial published list, Istochnikovedenie istorii, pp. 47-48.

was under Russian imperial administration, most particularly those of the Kiev Civil Court (Kievskaiia palata grazhdanskogo suda), founded in 1781, and the Kiev Higher Court (Kievskii glavnyi sud), founded in 1796.

The earliest group of records to be gathered in the Kiev archive came from the former Crown palatinate of Podolia, and specifically from the district of Kam'ianets', with land court records dating back to 1521 and castle court books only starting from the 1620s, but in both cases these were much less extensive in quantity than records from the palatinates of Volhynia and Kiev. Bratslav was the smallest of the Crown palatinates, and only a very few volumes were preserved from its districts of Bratslav and Vinnytsia, although in the case of castle court records from Vinnytsia, a few volumes were found from as early as the mid-sixteenth century.

In addition to the most numerous castle and land court records, the archive also held some other fragmentary local court records from Right-Bank Ukraine. For example there were--and still are--two fragmentary groups of chamberlain court records from Zhytomyr<sup>21</sup> and Luts'k.<sup>22</sup>

Records were also collected from approximately twenty-five city or town magistracies or other municipal agencies of administration, justice, and finance.<sup>23</sup> The

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<sup>21</sup> Now TsDIA-K, fond 4; 2 books; 1584-1647

<sup>22</sup> Now TsDIA-K, fond 24; 6 books; 1585-1648

<sup>23</sup> An 1896 German study by Alfred von Halban analyzes German municipal law codes, especially Magdeburg law, in Right-Bank Ukrainian lands, Zur Geschichte des deutschen Rechtes in Podolien, Wolhynien und der Ukraine (Berlin: R. L. Prager, 1896; see PKG--NK-42; [IDC--R-14,649]). Halban lists twenty-five cities with Magdeburg law, providing dates of their charters and lists of extant municipal record books, then held in the Kiev archive. Several more recent studies discuss these records in their present-day arrangement. See Iaroslav Dmytrovych Isaievych, "Dokumental'ni materialy samovriaduvannia mist Ukrainy iak istorychne dzherelo," in Druha respublikanska naukova konferentsiia z arkhivoznavstva ta inshykh spetsial'nykh istorychnykh dystsyplin, 3 vols. (Kiev, 1965), [vol. 2], pp. 135-48 (see PKG--NK-39; [IDC--R-14,338]). See also the study by Liudmyla Andriivna Popova (née L. Protsenko), "Aktovi knyhy TsDIA URSS u m. Kyievi iak dzherelo do vyvchennia istorii mist i sil Ukrainy," in ibid., [vol. 1], pp. 79-93, and Vasyl' Ivanovych Tkhor, "Aktovi knyhy TsDIA URSS u m. Kyievi pro rozvytok mist Ukrainy doby feodalizmu," Arkhivy Ukrainy, 1975, no. 5, pp. 60-64; (see PKG--NK-41; [in IDC--R-14,324]). Tkhor provides data about scattered

earliest and most numerous were the record books from the Kam'ianets' City Magistracy (180 volumes dating from 1519 to 1836).<sup>24</sup> Among other municipal records from Podolia guberniia there were three books from Bar, with one containing a few documents dating from as early as 1659, but others received dated only from the late eighteenth century, and in some cases--as can be seen from the dates--only from the Russian period after the partitions: Bratslav (1791-1800), Vinnytsia (1760-1809), Letychiv (1784-1814), Haisyn (1791-1799), Lytin (1797-1799), Novoushitsa (1798-1806), Proskuriv (1771-1799), Khmil'nyk (1776-1797), and Sataniv (1707-1733).<sup>25</sup>

The most sizable early magistracy records from Volhynia guberniia were those from Kremenets'--70 volumes dating from 1563 to 1810.<sup>26</sup> Starting with the seventeenth century, records were received from Dubno, with 66 volumes dating from 1648 to 1802,<sup>27</sup> and Kovel', with 37 volumes dating from 1646 to 1805.<sup>28</sup> There were only two seventeenth-century books--and these added later--from Luts'k and an additional one from the early eighteenth century, but most of the Luts'k books--and all of those accessioned initially came from the very end of the eighteenth century (1790-1799).<sup>29</sup> Late eighteenth-century magistracy records were also received from the Volhynian cities of Ovruch (1788-1799), Volodymyr (1796-1799), and Zhytomyr (1782-1794). Scattered older records came from the

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seventeenth- and eighteenth-century records from small cities and towns such as Sataniv, Proskuriv, Olyka, Turii's'k, and others.

<sup>24</sup> Nos. 4383-4562 (now fond 39).

<sup>25</sup> Halban did not list the late eighteenth-century holdings from Lytin. In the case of Sataniv, it should be noted, these books were received by the archive later after the initial list was published.

<sup>26</sup> Nos. 1965-2034 (now fond 20). A study published in 1933 singles out the early records from the Kremenets' City Magistracy, most of which were held in the Kiev archive: Jan Loho-Sobolewski, Wiadomości o archiwach wołyńskich (Lviv, 1933; published as Pamiętnik Historyczno-Prawny, edited by Przemysław Dąbkowski, vol. 12, pt. 3; (See PKG--NK-38; [in IDC--R-14,598]). Most of these survive in TsDIA-K (f. 20, 1563-1816), although some of the later ones described were then in the Kremenets' City Archive (Archiwum miasta Krzemieńca).

<sup>27</sup> Nos. 1336-1401 (now fond 33).

<sup>28</sup> Nos. 1441-1477 (now fond 35).

<sup>29</sup> The three early Luts'k books are listed by Halban (p. 11)--no. 5866 (1600), no. 5859 (1638-1640), and 5857 (1725-1738), but do not appear in the 1862-1864 published lists.

municipal administrations (ratusha) of the smaller cities of Olyka (1586-1794) in Dubno uezd, and of Mylianovych (1588-1735), Ratno (1599-1796), and Vyzhva (1601-1770) in Kovel' uezd. There were fewer older records from Kiev guberniia. Only ten volumes were preserved from the records of the Kiev City Duma, containing only scattered documentation dating from 1542 through 1780.<sup>30</sup> Late eighteenth-century records came from Bohuslav (1733-1794), Kaniv (1774-1799), and Zvenyhorod (1789-1793).

During the nineteenth century one of the most important official functions of the archive was the preparation of official certified copies of documents from the pre-partition record books. This was particularly important for families of Polish ancestry who were anxious to verify property holdings, titles, and other family rights and privileges. In this connection, after the Polish uprising of 1863, considerable government attention was focused on the archive and again on the record books it contained, in the course of a renewed intense wave of anti-Polish feelings and efforts towards Russification of areas such as Right-Bank Ukraine that had earlier been part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Continued falsification of documents from the Kiev archive came to the attention of authorities, and a new investigation commission was established. One of the archivists of Polish background was accused as a ringleader in an extensive falsification scandal. It was suggested that as many as 2,664 copies of documents forged from as many as 777 books had been issued during the first fifteen years of the archive's existence. An atelier that specialized in falsified documents was discovered in Zhytomyr.<sup>31</sup> Pending completion of the investigation--which continued for the next two decades--Russian authorities refused to review petitions regarding noble status based on documents from the Kiev archive.<sup>32</sup> There were new cries for better and more thorough description of the early record books and control to prevent falsification of documents and tampering with the original books themselves.

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<sup>30</sup> Nos. 3502-3511 (now fond 62). See the published inventory below.

<sup>31</sup> See Vvedens'kyi, Lektsii, pp. 152-61.

<sup>32</sup> PSZ 44, pt. 2, p. 226 (no. 47592--31 October 1869), reprinted in Sbornik materialov 1:176. Regarding the falsification investigations, see also D. Ia. Samokvasov, Arkhivnoe delo v Rossii, 1852-1902, Book 1: Sovremennoe russkoe arkhivnoe nestroenie, appendix 1 "Razbornyia, opisatel'nyia i poverochnyia arkhivnyia komissii."

While the archeographic commission was responsible for the various documentary publications from the archive, the archive itself was concerned with the publication of inventories. The ambitious project of complete detailed document-by-document inventories for each court record book grew out of the demands of the investigatory commissions, and the attempt to register all documents contained to avoid further forgeries or falsification. Within the archive itself, the project was started in the 1860s, according to a plan drawn up by the Greek specialist and Kiev university professor K. G. Strashkevych.<sup>33</sup> Titles and dates for all the individual documents inscribed in each record book were to be listed with the appropriate folios indicated.

Initially the Kiev archive started inventorying volumes in numerical order as they had been listed in the 1862-1864 published lists, with the first published coverage given to seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century records from the Kiev castle court. Later precedence was given to the earliest sixteenth-century volumes from the Luts'k castle court and the seventeenth-century volumes from the castle court in Zhytomyr, and there was published coverage of three sixteenth-century books from the Volodymyr castle court. Given the archive's resources in staff and expertise, however, the project was ill-conceived and inadequately supported.

The staff of the archive was somewhat expanded after 1863, with a supplemental grant from the Ministry of Education, and during the subsequent two and a half years, as many as twenty-four individuals were preparing inventories. In those first years, inventories were prepared for 216 record books with a total of 45,756 documents, in addition to 33,240 individual documents. But according to a later report, only 34 of the inventories, and only those covering eighteenth-century documents, were of publishable quality. Only nine of the initial assistants had a higher education, and most were obviously unprepared for dealing with the complicated paleographic and judicial problems involved. After 1866, the number of individuals was reduced, and the project was restructured. During the next thirty-five year period, there were a total of only thirteen different individuals hired for the post of auxiliary assistant, only one of whom did not have a higher education. Complaints continued, however, about the quality of output, and the task proceeded very slowly.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Kondratii Fedorovich Strashkevych (1815-1868). See the biographical sketch in V. S. Ikonnikov, Biograficheskii slovar' professorov i prepodavatelei imperatorskogo universiteta sv. Vladimira (1834-1884) (Kiev, 1884), pp. 624-32.

<sup>34</sup> See the detailed surveys of the activities of the

Several historians who served in the archive during its early decades left their mark on inventory and publication work. Kostiantyn E. Kozlovs'kyi worked in the archive from 1866 through 1873 and contributed two inventories.<sup>35</sup> Ivan Petrovych Novyts'kyi (1844-1890) served as an archivist from 1869 through 1874, compiled eight volumes, and assisted with many others. Anatol' Patrykiiiovych Svydnyts'kyi (1834-1871) worked in the archive from 1869 to 1871, but only one published inventory is attributed to him. G. V. Dontsov worked in the archive from 1874 through 1876 and compiled three volumes. Six of the published inventories are attributed to A. T. Belousov, who served from 1874 through 1879. Oleksandr Oleksiiiovych Fedotov-Chekhovs'kyi (1806-1892), who had been a professor of Roman and civil law at the university in Kiev, started in the post of a regular assistant archivist in 1876; he continued there as a part-time assistant even after his post was abolished in 1883. In addition to his two published inventories, an additional fourteen were left in manuscript.

Among the historians most actively involved in the project in terms of published volumes of inventories was Ivan Mykhailovych Kamanin (1850-1921), who started working in the archive in 1876. He was appointed to one of the two archivist positions after completing his kandidat degree at the university and continued working in the archive for the rest of his life. He became director in 1903, a post which he held until his death in 1921. He personally prepared at least eleven published inventories and edited many others. In addition to inventorying and other administrative work, Kamanin contributed several historical articles about the development of the archive, its staff and operations, and seminal studies of paleography and watermark analysis connected with documents in the archive.<sup>36</sup>

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archive by the later archival director, M. N. Kamanin: "Kievskii tsentral'nyi arkhiv (1852-1880 g.)," in Sbornik Arkheologicheskogo instituta 5 (1881): 45-56 (available in IDC--1873 mf. 29-35); and "Kievskii tsentral'nyi arkhiv," in Istoriko-statisticheskie zapiski ob uchenykh i uchebno-vspomogatel'nykh uchrezhdeniakh Imperatorskogo universiteta sv. Vladimira (1834-1884), edited by V. S. Ikonnikov (Kiev, 1884), pp. 335-40. see especially Kamanin's later article, "Kievskii tsentral'nyi arkhiv dlia drevnikh aktovykh knig gubernii Kievskoi, Podol'skoi i Volynskoi v techenie proshedshikh 50 let ego sushchestvovaniia (1852-1902)," ChIONL 17 (1903), pt. 4, sec. 2, pp. 73-86 (see PKG--NK-23; [in IDC--1217]). Kamanin mentions some of the shortcomings of the inventories prepared (pp. 75-80).

<sup>35</sup> It has not been possible to establish full names and life dates for all of these individuals.

Another important Ukrainian historian who contributed significantly to the archive was Orest Ivanovych Levyts'kyi (1848-1922), who joined the staff as an auxiliary assistant in 1879. During his work in the archive he was responsible for ten published inventories, and he also prepared several important descriptions of the archive and historical studies of its holdings.<sup>37</sup>

Ivan Vasyl'ovych Tarnopol's'kyi (b. 1836) started working in the archive in 1890. He only contributed one published volume, but an additional twelve of his remain in manuscript. Mykhailo Mykytovich Iasyn's'kyi, a lecturer in Russian law at the university, also assisted in the archive and prepared five inventories. Anatolii Ivanovych Savenko also worked in the archive during the same period, but only one inventory appeared under his name. Two volumes compiled by M. V. Dombrov's'kyi were published; an additional five remain in manuscript, and several others were edited by him in the 1890s and first decade of the twentieth century. During the years 1904-1914, Iukhym Petrovych Diakiv's'kyi (1875-1937) served as an assistant archivist. Three of his inventories appeared in print, and an additional five were never published. Among other historians working there during that period, Volodymyr Antonovych Abramovych (1879-1927) started as Kaminin's assistant in 1907. None of the inventories he prepared were published, but seven remain in manuscript.

The publication process itself began in 1866, but by

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<sup>36</sup> For his historical articles, see note 34 above. See the obituary by V. I. Shcherbyna, "Iv. Mykh. Kaminin iak arkhivist," Zapysky sotsial'no ekonomichnoho viddilu UAN 2/3 (1924-1925): 47-53, and N. Vasylenko, "Naukova diial'nist' Ivana Mykhailovycha Kaminina," ibid., pp. 54-64. A bibliography of most of his writings prior to 1914 is contained in his Zverynits'kiiia peshchery v Kieve (ikh drevnost' i sviatost') (Kiev, 1914). See Kaminin's paleographic album, Paleograficheskii izbornik. Materialy po istorii iuzhno-russkogo pisma v XV--XVIII vv., izdannye Kievskoi kommissiei dlia razbora drevnikh aktov, compiled by V. S. Kul'zhenko, vol. 1 (Kiev, 1899; [IDC--R-10,255]). His unfinished watermark album, gathered with the assistance of Oleksandra Illinicha Vitvits'ka was published posthumously Vodiani znaky na paperi ukrains'kykh dokumentiv XVI i XVII vv. (1566-1651) (Kiev, 1923; "Zbirnyk Istorychno-filolohichnoho viddilu UAN," vol. 11; [IDC--R-10,331]).

<sup>37</sup> See note 3 above. Levyts'kyi also prepared a detailed study of the background of the founding of the archive: "Istoriia uchrezhdeniia," ChIONL 17 (1903), sec. 2, pt. 1, pp. 3-36, and sec. 2, pt. 3, pp. 37-72 (see note 9).

1883, inventories had been issued for only 30 record books. Despite the reduction of staff in 1883, the publication program continued slowly, although apparently the actual production of inventories tapered off significantly. A report to the Minister of Education in 1890 was highly critical of the slow pace of the Kiev inventorying effort, and called into question the usefulness of the type of inventories being produced both from an administrative and scholarly standpoint. The report favored the idea of geographic, name, and subject indexes, such as were being prepared by the Vilnius archive. The results of these inquiries, in terms of guidelines for descriptive and indexing work in the archive and increased allocations to cover the expenses did not come until 1902.<sup>30</sup> In the meantime there was little progress in the inventorying effort in Kiev, and by 1909, when the last inventories were published, a total of only 70 inventories had been issued in pamphlet form. Publication efforts continued after 1909, but none of those prepared were released. The program of inventories was set aside by the archival regulation enacted in 1912.<sup>31</sup>

Reports differ as to how many additional inventories had been drafted before the Revolution. The latest published official contemporary report states that as of 1 January 1913 there were 245 inventories available for 245 of the 5920 record books in the archive, and that of these 70 were published (in 60 brochures), 4 were approved for print, 117 were in the process of being printed, and 54 were being prepared for print.<sup>32</sup> There is no evidence that more were officially published, although a 1929 account claims that 79 inventories had been published by 1909 and includes references to an additional 10 inventories covering late eighteenth-century court records from Kiev (nos. 3384-3393) that were reportedly printed.<sup>33</sup> The ten inventories in

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<sup>30</sup> See the text of the 1902 ukaz in PSZ, series 3, vol. 22, pt. 1 (no. 22145--24 November 1902), reprinted in Sbornik materialov 1:216-17. See also the report of the Minister of Education dated 9 July 1902, reprinted in ibid. 2:152-62.

<sup>31</sup> See PSZ, series 3, vol. 32, pp. 128-29 (no. 37580--28 June 1912), reprinted in Sbornik materialov 1:226-28. See the report of the Ministry of Education dated 21 October 1911, in Sbornik materialov 2:171-73, and the additional proposals and discussion presented in the pages that follow (pp. 174-76). See also the references from "Svod gubernskikh uchrezhdenii," ibid. 1:27-31.

<sup>32</sup> "Otchet," Universitetskiia izvestiia, 1913, no. 6, pt. 1, pp. 1-3.

<sup>33</sup> The additional 10 inventories nos. 3384-3393 that were reportedly printed are included in the 1929 list of

question are also repeated in the latest 1959 list of published inventories.<sup>42</sup> Copies of these ten inventories, either printed or manuscript, however, have not been located in TsDIA-K.<sup>43</sup> The seventy inventories that were published were all issued in extremely small editions, and today there is no known complete set held by any library. Their rarity, the fact that they have never been reprinted, and the fact that not even the archive itself has original copies of all of them, gives further impetus to the present reedition.

To understand these inventories in the context of the present disposition of the original volumes of documents described, some further history of the collection is necessary, particularly with the fate of the archive and its publishing activities after 1917.

First, it should be mentioned that during the First World War, with the German invasion, the early record books from the Kiev archive, together with other parts of Kiev University, were all evacuated to Saratov in 1915. The record books evacuated in 1915 were all returned to Kiev by 1918 and replaced in their original location within the university library. The archive came under the nominal jurisdiction of the central archival administration, but its status was not definitely resolved during the civil war period.<sup>44</sup>

In February 1921 the archive came under the administration of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, although it remained housed in the building of the university library. After the death of Kamanin in 1921, Viktor Oleksandrovych Romanovs'kyi (1890-1971) became

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published inventories. See O. Andriiashev, "Aktovi knyhy," in Tsentral'nyi arkhiv starodavnikh aktiv u Kyievi. Zbirnyk stattiiv, edited by V. O. Romanovs'kyi (Kiev: TsAU URSR, 1929; "Arkheohrafichna komisiiia, arkhivovnavcha sektsiia," ser. 3, no. 1) (see PKG--NK-13; [IDC--R-17,586]), p. 59, p. 66. Andriiashev does not, however, include the inventory for No. 5882, which was officially published in 1897, a copy of which is included in the microfiche edition. That would explain why he comes up with the total of 79 rather than 80.

<sup>42</sup> See notes 56 and 57 below.

<sup>43</sup> Although I count them as published on the basis of Andriiashev's lists, I have not been able to verify their publication up to this point, or to find any confirming publication data about them from other sources.

<sup>44</sup> See the reports and proposals regarding the status of the archive in Nashe Mynule, 1918, no. 2, p. 142, and no. 3, pp. 195-96.

director, and he later also headed the Archeographic Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR from 1928 to 1934.<sup>46</sup> In October 1924, the archive was shifted to the administration of the Central Archival Administration as a part of the state archival system. Oleksandr Mykhailovych Andriiashev (1863-1939) joined the archive staff and was particularly active in work with the early record books. From 1923 until the 1943 archival reform the archive was officially named the Kiev Central Archive of Early Acts (Kyivs'kyi tsentral'nyi arkhiv davnikh aktiv, or Tsentral'nyi arkhiv starodavnikh aktiv u m. Kyievi).

Considerable inventory and descriptive work was accomplished in the 1920s, as shown in the single most important descriptive anthology about the archive ever prepared, published under sponsorship of the Central Archival Administration in 1929.<sup>46</sup> Over half of the volume is devoted to the prerevolutionary collection from the Kiev Central Archive, including Romanovs'kyi's introductory general history of the archive and its holdings,<sup>47</sup> and Andriiashev's detailed coverage of the collection of pre-1800 record books.<sup>48</sup> Andriiashev provides charts and chronological tables of most of the groups of record books as they were then organized and lists by date many of the volumes then extant. In addition the anthology includes descriptions of several of the new collections that had been accessioned after 1917, most of which have not been superseded by later finding aids, although some of the materials from collections they describe were lost or damaged during the Second World War.

Most important in terms of our present focus, work continued on the inventories started before the Revolution, although detailed reports of the work accomplished are not available and it is not clear if any new inventories were prepared for individual record books. In his 1929 account, Andriiashev claims that a total of 217 inventories was prepared and ready for print (less than the prerevolutionary

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<sup>46</sup> See his helpful, although undocumented, survey of the history of the archive, "Kyivs'kyi Tsentral'nyi arkhiv davnikh aktiv," Arkhivna sprava 1 (1925): 86-100. From 1940-1947, he is listed as a lecturer in Karaganda Pedagogical Institute, and from 1947 until his death in 1971 as professor and head of the kafedra of history at Stavropol Pedagogical Institute.

<sup>48</sup> Tsentral'nyi arkhiv starodavnikh aktiv u Kyievi. Zbirnyk stattiiv (see note 41 above).

<sup>47</sup> V. O. Romanovs'kyi, "Arkhiv starodavnikh aktiv ta ioho fondy," ibid., pp. 1-32.

<sup>48</sup> O. Andriiashev, "Aktovi knyhy," ibid., pp. 33-123.

figure cited above), but in his published list, he lists 223 unpublished ones, and there are an additional 12 listed in 1959 that are not included in his list.<sup>49</sup> Unfortunately no further inventories were published during the 1920s and 30s, and many of the only manuscript copies of them were lost during World War II. Regrettably, publication activities ceased completely during the 1930s, and there was little further progress in the production of finding aids until the 1950s.

The Second World War resulted in the complete disruption of the archive and the tragic loss of approximately two-thirds of the original collection of early record books and related documentation. There are conflicting reports regarding evacuation efforts and responsibility for the losses, which cannot be resolved at present. On the eve of the German invasion, some of the early materials and finding aids were reportedly removed to Kharkiv and then further east, although there are unconfirmed reports that some of these were lost in transit. The building of the university that had housed the archive since 1852 was occupied by German troops. In October 1943, a large portion of the remaining earliest records was dispatched to the West by German authorities. In a shipment of four wagon loads, they were sent on a route that took them first to Kam'iants'-Podil's'kyi, where two of the wagons were intercepted by Soviet forces. A third wagon continued on as far as Opava (German, Troppau) in Czechoslovakia, and a fourth that was intercepted by American forces was returned to Kiev.<sup>50</sup> In an article published in 1944, Romanovs'kyi, who was then again briefly working in the archive, lamented, with reference to the collection of early record books, that "all this wealth was destroyed by the German barbarians."<sup>51</sup> The loss was not

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<sup>49</sup> Andriiashev, *op. cit.*, pp. 59-70. It is impossible to reconcile any of these figures with the figure of 245 inventories prepared as quoted in the 1913 report mentioned above (see note 40). The task is more difficult since, regrettably, dates of issue and other publication data are not provided. As mentioned above, Andriiashev includes volume nos. 3384-3393 among those for which inventories were published, but I have been unable to verify the published versions. In a footnote on p. 59, Andriiashev credits Fedotov-Chekhovs'kyi with fourteen inventories of court books from Volodymyr, and lists the numbers involved. Apparently, these disappeared during World War II, because none of them appear in the 1959 list of extant inventories.

<sup>50</sup> As reported in Grigorian, "Aktovye knigi," p. 277.

<sup>51</sup> V. O. Romanovs'kyi (V. A. Romanovskii), "Kievskii arkhiv drevnikh aktov," *Istoricheskii zhurnal*, 1944, no.

complete, however, and Romanovs'kyi's claim proved to be an exaggeration, since over one-third of the former holdings were subsequently recovered.<sup>52</sup>

The devastation caused by the war should hardly be underestimated when such a unique and valuable collection is in question. Indeed, according to 1984 figures given me by archivists in Kiev, only 1,898 of the earlier 5,938 books remain. Elsewhere the figure is quoted as 2119.<sup>53</sup> Archivists still hope that more books will be found and returned to the archive.

After the war the entire surviving collection of early record books was moved and consolidated in the same building with the rest of what had been a separate state historical archive in Kiev for nineteenth- and early twentieth-century records. As organized in 1941 and under the archival reform of 1 December 1943, that archive was officially called the Central State Historical Archive of the UkrSSR in Kiev (Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv URSR u m. Kyievi--TsDIA-K; Rus. Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii arkhiv UkrSSR v g. Kieve).<sup>54</sup> The early record books were reorganized as one of the largest parts of the Division of Early Acts of TsDIA-K. In 1971 TsDIA-K was relocated in the new archival building complex (Solom'ians'ka, 24), about two miles from its earlier home in the center of Kiev.

After their transfer to TsDIA-K the remaining parts of the collection were totally rearranged following standardized Soviet archival procedures. In the early 1950s separate fonds were established for each group of court records and individual record books were assigned unit numbers (now Ukr. sprava; Rus. delo) within the fond. Fragmentary fascicles, copies, and later books of extracts

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5/6, pp. 92-93.

<sup>52</sup> For example, see the remarks by Grigorian cited above where he seeks to correct the statement by Romanovs'kyi that was also repeated by other commentators ("Aktovye knigi," p. 277).

<sup>53</sup> In his 1979 study, Koval's'kyi quotes the current figure as 2119, of which 1981 can be identified with their prewar numbers, 31 without sufficient identification, and an additional 187 books from Kremenets', established by the archive from collected documents (*ibid.*, p. 43).

<sup>54</sup> The designation "in Kiev" was dropped from its official name from the early 1970s until 1980 (with the official acronym TsDIA URSR). However, in 1980 the earlier official name was restored with the official acronym TsDIA u m. Kyievi (the shorter acronym TsDIA-K is still often found in literature and is being used in this text).

were all added to the appropriate fonds, as were existing copies of the detailed inventories prepared before 1912.

Descriptive publications have been relatively scant since World War II. The basic guide to TsDIA-X published in 1958 lists the fond numbers for most of the record books involved, although it provides scant details about their contents and arrangement.<sup>65</sup> A much more detailed correlation table is needed to link earlier lists of record books and inventories with wartime losses, but such a basic finding aid has yet to be prepared and published.

The tradition of published document-by-document inventories of early court record books in the archive was revived at the end of the 1950s and early 60s with the publication between 1959 and 1965 of three volumes containing inventories of 35 fascicles from sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century record books--these were put together as volumes in the archive itself--from the Kremenets' land court (now fond 22).<sup>66</sup> Of particular importance to scholars working with the early court record books, the first volume has an appended list (pp. 209-15) of the 80 late nineteenth-century published inventories and a second, but now somewhat incomplete, list of 83 manuscript inventories still extant. Five additional manuscript inventories have been found since, and there are 12 presently extant manuscript inventories that were not included in the 1929 list. It would appear, nonetheless that 152 of the manuscript inventories listed as extant in 1929 were lost in World War II.<sup>67</sup> Unfortunately, however,

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<sup>65</sup> Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii arkhiv USSR v Kieve. Putevoditel', compiled by O. M. Apanovych (E. M. Apanovich), A. V. Bondarevskii, M. A. Varshavchik et al; edited by A. V. Bondarevskii et al. (Kiev: TsDIA URSR, 1958; see PKG--NK-1; [IDC--R-14,350]). The guide is now considerably out of date, particularly since the consolidation of the records from the former Kharkiv branch. Unfortunately, the guide does not make any bibliographic references to published inventories or related descriptions of individual fonds. Many fond numbers and inclusive dates of holdings have been changed since the publication of this guide.

<sup>66</sup> Kremenets'kyi zems'kyi sud. Opysy aktovykh knyh. XVI--XVII st., compiled by L. A. Popova (née L. A. Protsenko), Z. S. Khomutets'ka, and V. D. Chuntulova; edited by I. L. Butych (3 vols., Kiev, 1959-1965; see PKG--NK-36; [IDC-R-14,355]): vol. 1: Knyhy No. 1-11 (1568-1598 rr.) (1959); vol. 2: Knyhy No. 12-22 (1601-1614 rr.) (1965); vol. 3: Knyhy No. 23-35 (1616-1625 rr.) (1965).

<sup>67</sup> In the list of inventories below, I have added the five manuscript inventories that I was able to examine in

not only are the lists incomplete, but they are not correlated with the current archival designations for the books described or for the unpublished inventories. Indeed, existing early manuscript inventories or drafts thereof, and in some cases copies of the published inventories themselves with corrections or annotations, have now been assigned to the relevant fond and given item numbers within that particular fond.

In 1956 the archive prepared a summary correlation table relating current extant holdings to prerevolutionary archival number designations.<sup>50</sup> This basic archival finding aid—still only available in manuscript form—provides cross-references for current fond and item numbers with the original prerevolutionary numbering system for the record books held before the Second World War in the Kiev Central Archive of Early Acts, based on the original numbering system started when the volumes were accessioned in the late nineteenth century. It is to be hoped that a more detailed version with appropriate scholarly annotations will be prepared for publication as a much-needed finding aid for researchers.

Otherwise, the postwar years have been a lean period for the publication of finding aids for the early record books, as a recent article by Oleh Kupchyns'kyi demonstrates.<sup>51</sup> An important article by Liudmyla Popova (*née* L. Protsenko) on the history of the division of early acts celebrated the hundred and tenth anniversary of the founding of the Kiev archive in 1962.<sup>52</sup> Drawing on some of

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TsDIA-K that had not been included in the 1959 list. But further research is needed to check and compare the 1959 lists with the earlier lists compiled by Andriiashev in the 1929 compendium mentioned above (pp. 33-123) (see note 41).

<sup>50</sup> "Perevodnaia tablitsa k 'Spisku aktovykh knig, khraniashchikhsia v Kievskom Tsentral'nom arkhive,'" [Kiev, ca. 1956]; manuscript in TsDIA-K. It is from this list that the correlation numbers have been supplied for the individual record books described by the published inventories in this series.

<sup>51</sup> Oleh Antonovych Kupchyns'kyi, "Z istorii stvorennia naukovo-dovidkovoho aparatu do fondiv sudovo-administratyvnykh ustanov Ukrainy XV--XVIII st.", *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, 1976, no. 1, pp. 27-35 (See PKG--NX-17; [in IDC--R-14,324]). Kupchyns'kyi surveys inventories prepared since the eighteenth century covering court record books from the Polish period in Western Ukraine (now in TsDIA-L, pp. 30-32) and Right-Bank Ukraine (now in TsDIA-K, pp. 32-35). Researchers should note a few typographical errors in the numbers of record books lost during World War II for which earlier inventories survive (p. 34).

the available institutional files from the archive, it brought to light some details not previously mentioned in prerevolutionary or earlier accounts published in the 1920s.

Further research on the development of the archive is still needed, but most important would be a new basic inventory listing all of the early record books that had been held by the archive according to their creating agency and with their original numbers assigned in the nineteenth century. Correlations would then be added to the present fond and item numbers of those that remain, and those that were lost in the war could be clearly identified. Such a basic reference publication would serve as a reminder of the extent of the collection and would help scholars to reconstruct the wartime losses.

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted

Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

May 1987

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<sup>60</sup> Popova, "Z istorii," NIB, 1962, no. 3, pp. 27-37 (see note 12 above). The study was based largely on archival material in the institutional archive of TsDIA-K (primarily fond 708).

## Bibliographical Description of Individual Volumes of Inventories Published before 1917

(Based on de visu verification of published inventories and manuscript copies in TsDIA-K, and published copies available in TsNB, and other Soviet libraries).

The series of pamphlets listed below provide detailed document-by-document inventories of some of the early court records from the sixteenth through the eighteenth century that were housed in the prerevolutionary Kiev Archive of Early Record Books. As explained above, these inventories were published by the archive between the years 1866 and 1909, although not all those prepared were published. Records covered include those from the castle courts in Kiev (1486-1725), Zhytomyr (1582-1666), Luts'k (1566-1582), and Volodymyr (1567-1585). There is also coverage of a few scattered books from the Kiev City Magistracy (and later Duma) and from the civil and criminal courts in Kiev, all predominantly from the late eighteenth century. As indicated in the parenthetical archival identifications, some of the original record books covered were lost or destroyed during the Second World War; in such cases, these inventories are now the only surviving indication of the documents they contained.

A Ukrainian-language list of the extant inventories and record books covered by the series (with a few minor errors) was published in 1959, as an appendix to the first of the three-volumes of inventories for the Kremenets' land court Kremenets'kyi zems'kyi sud (see note 56 above), pp. 209-16.

In addition to the published inventories, a list of an additional 83 manuscript inventories in this series prepared before the Revolution that are extant in TsDIA-K is included in the same 1959 volume (ibid., pp. 217-11), but that published list of manuscript inventories is incomplete. The manuscript inventories (in some cases only rough drafts) are now held as part of the fonds with the record books they describe. In the list below, I am including those manuscript inventories I have examined that are not indicated in the published list, including inventories for five additional record books from the Luts'k castle court (f. 25), nos. 21 (2055), 22 (2056), 34 (2068), 55 (2091), and 57 (2090). I also include several additional inventories that are indicated in the 1959 list, but which I have examined and have been able to identify in terms of current archival code numbers (the published list does not provide code numbers).

NOTE: In the list below (in contrast to the bibliographical data on this series presented in my book--See NK-34) inventories have been rearranged in order of the current fond and item (delo) numbers in TsDIA-K for the record books described. Parenthetical references preceded by now provide these current code numbers. The titles cited in the case of each inventory are taken from those listed at the start of the actual inventory, although, in almost all cases, only the number of the volume described appears on the formal title page. These titles, it should be pointed out, are not necessarily taken from the title pages of the original record books, because in most cases the volumes themselves do not have formal title pages. In the published inventories, there is no consistency in the form of titles or punctuation, but every effort here has been made to render them as they were in the originals (except for modernization of orthography). The numbers given in the published titles refer to the prerevolutionary--i.e., pre-1950s--numbers by which the books were previously arranged in the archive. Precise bibliographic data and current archival code numbers are not available for all of the unpublished inventories in TsDIA-K, and I have not tried to establish them. But in cases of those I have examined, particularly when there was some question about its existence or its relation to the published inventories, I do furnish the current coordinates.

Kiev Castle Court (fond 2)

- ✓ No. 2. Kievskaiia grodskaiia: zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia kniga 1684 i 1685 godov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1869. 24 p. (now f. 2, d. 3)
- ✓ No. 3. Kievskaiia grodskaiia: zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1686, 1687 i 1688 godov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1869. 53 p. (now f. 2, d. 4)
- ✓ No. 4. Kievskiiia grodskiiia: zapisovyiia i potochnyiia knigi 1689 i 1690 godov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1869. 48 p. (now f. 2, d. 5)
- ✓ No. 5. Kievskaiia grodskaiia: zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia kniga 1691, 1694 i 1695 godov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1869. 64 p. (now f. 2, d. 6)
- ✓ No. 6. Kievskaiia grodskaiia, zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia, 1696 g. Compiled by I. P. Novyts'kyi (I. Novitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1871. 29 p. (now f. 2, d. 7)
- ✓ No. 7. Kievskaiia grodskaiia zapisovaia i potochnaia, 1697, 1698 i 1699 godov. Compiled by I. P. Novyts'kyi (I. Novitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1872. 50 p. (now f. 2, d. 8)
- ✓ No. 22. Kniga Kievskaiia grodskaiia zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia 1700 g. Compiled by G. V. Dontsov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1880. 19 p. (now missing)
- ✓ No. 23. Kniga Kievskaiia grodskaiia zapisovaia i potochnaia 1701 i 1702 gg. Compiled by G. V. Dontsov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1880. 19 p. (now f. 2, d. 9)
- ✓ No. 24. Kievskaiia grodskaiia zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia 1703 i 1704 godov. Compiled by G. V. Dontsov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1880. 20 p. (now missing)
- ✓ No. 25. Kniga Kievskaiia grodskaiia, zapisovaia i potochnaia, 1705 i 1706 godov. Compiled by A. T. Belousov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1881. 28 p. (now f. 2, d. 10)
- ✓ No. 26. Kniga Kievskaiia grodskaiia, zapisovaia i potochnaia, 1707 i 1708 godov. Compiled by A. T. Belousov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1881. 30 p. (now f. 2, d. 11)
- ✓ No. 27. Kievskaiia grodskaiia, zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1709 i 1710 godov. Compiled by A. T. Belousov. Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1882. 46 p. (now f. 2, d. 12)

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ostavuu - Nlyuuu*

- ✓ No. 28. Kievskaja grodskaia, zapisovaja i potocnaia kniga 1711-go goda. Compiled by I. M. Kamanin. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1883. 14 p. (now f. 2, d. 13)
- ✓ No. 29. Kniga Kievskaja grodskaia, zapisovaja i potocnaia, 1712 goda. Compiled by I. M. Kamanin. Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1889. 15 p. (now f. 2, d. 14)
- ✓ No. 30. Kniga Kievskaja grodskaia zapisovaja i potocnaia, 1713 goda. Compiled by A. T. Belousov. Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1907. 37 p. (now f. 2, d. 15)
- ✓ No. 32. Kniga Kievskaja grodskaia, zapisovaja i potocnaia, 1716 goda. Compiled by A. T. Belousov. Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1907. 23 p. (now f. 2, d. 186)
- ✓ No. 33. Kievskaja grodskaia zapisovaja i potocnaia kniga 1718 goda. Compiled by I. V. Tarnopol's'kii (I. V. Tarnopol'skii). Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1906. 32 p. (now f. 2, d. 17)
- ✓ No. 34. Kievskaja grodskaia zapisovaja i potocnaia kniga 1719 goda. Compiled by A. I. Savenko. Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1906. 32 p. (now f. 2, d. 18)
- ✓ No. 37. Kievskaja grodskaia potocnaia i zapisovaja kniga 1723 goda. Compiled by Ie. P. Diakovskii (E. P. Diakovskii). Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1906. 67 p. (now missing)
- ✓ No. 38. Kievskaja grodskaia zapisovaja i potocnaia kniga 1724 i 1725 godov. Compiled by Ie. P. Diakovskii (E. P. Diakovskii). Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1909. 110 p. (now missing)

Kiev Chamberlain Court (fond 4)

- ✓ No. 1. Dela podkomorskogo suda Kievskogo voevodstva 1584, 1595, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1639, i 1644 godov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1869. 8 p. (now f. 4, d. 1)

Zhytomyr Castle Court (fond 11)

- ✓ No. 8. Zhitomirskaia grodskaia potochnaia kniga 1582-1588 godov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1869. 67 p. (now f. 11, d. 1)
- ✓ No. 9. Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia 1590, 1601, 1602, 1612, 1613, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1627, 1629, 1635, 1636, 1638, 1642 i 1644 godov. Compiled by K. E. Kozlovs'kyi (K. E. Kozlovskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1872. 48 p. (now f. 11, d. 2)
- ✓ No. 10. Kniga Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia 1605 i 1606 gg. Compiled by K. E. Kozlovs'kyi (K. E. Kozlovskii) and G. V. Dontsov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1878. 35 p. (now f. 11, d. 4)
- ✓ No. 11. Kniga zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia 1609 g. Compiled by A. P. Svydnyts'kyi (A. P. Svidnitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1879. 29 p. (now f. 11, d. 5)
- ✓ No. 12. Kniga zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia, 1611 g. Compiled by I. P. Novyts'kyi (I. P. Novitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1877. 36 p. (now f. 11, d. 6)
- W No. 13. Kniga Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia, 1617 i 1618 godov. Compiled by L. V. Il'nyts'kyi (L. V. Il'nitskii). Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1882. 87 p. (now f. 11, d. 7)
- ✓ No. 14. Zhitomirskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1630 g. Compiled by L. V. Il'nyts'kyi (L. V. Il'nitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1875. 61 p. (now f. 11, d. 8)
- 15 ✓ No. 16. Kniga Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia, 1643 goda. Compiled by I. P. Novyts'kyi (I. P. Novitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1876. 25 p. (now f. 11, d. 10)
- ✓ No. 17. Kniga Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia, 1646 goda. Compiled by I. P. Novyts'kyi (I. P. Novitskii) and O. I. Levyts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii). Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1884. 59 p. (now f. 11, d. 11)
- ✓ No. 18. Kniga Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia, 1647 i 1648 godov. Compiled by I. P. Novyts'kyi (I. P. Novitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1874. 10 p. (now f. 11, d. 12)

- ✓ No. 19. Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1649 i 1650 g. Compiled by A. T. Belousov. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1878. 44 p. (now f. 11, d. 13)
- ✓ No. 20. Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1651 i 1652 godov. Compiled by I. P. Novyts'kyi (I. P. Novitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1876. 24 p. (now f. 11, d. 14)
- ✓ No. 21. Kniga Zhitomirskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia 1664, 1665 i 1666 godov. Compiled by I. P. Novyts'kyi (I. P. Novitskii). Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1873. 15 p. (now f. 11, d. 15)
- No. 2027. Lutskaja grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1527go goda. Compiled by I. M. Kananin. Kiev: V Universitetskoi tip., 1903. 31 p. (now f. 25, d. 5)
- No. 2028. Lutskaja grodskaia, zapisovaia, potochnaia i detretovaja kniga 1554 goda. Compiled by O. I. Levjts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii). Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1894. 30 p. (now f. 25, d. 6)
- No. 2029. Lutskaja grodskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i detretovaja kniga 1555 goda. Compiled by O. I. Levjts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii). Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1893. 39 p. (now f. 25, d. 7)
- No. 2030. Lutskaja grodskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i detretovaja kniga 1556 goda. Compiled by I. M. Kananin. Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1904. 44 p. (now f. 25, d. 8)
- ✓ No. 2042. Kniga Lutskaja grodskaia, zapisovaia i potochnaia 1569 goda. Compiled by I. M. Kananin. Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1905. 39 p. (now f. 25, d. 18)
- ✓ No. 2043. Kniga grodskaia lutskaja zapisovaia, potochnaia i detretovaja 1569 goda. Compiled by I. M. Kananin. Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1907. 71 p. (now f. 25, d. 11)
- ✓ No. 2044. Lutskaja grodskaia, zapisovaia, potochnaia i detretovaja 1570 goda. Compiled by O. I. Levjts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii). Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1900. 67 p. (now f. 25, d. 13)
- No. 2045. Lutskaja grodskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i detretovaja 1571 goda. Compiled by O. I. Levjts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii). Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1900. 62 p. (now f. 25, d. 15)
- ✓ No. 2046. Lutskaja grodskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i detretovaja 1572 goda. Compiled by I. M. Kananin. Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1903. 75 p. (now f. 25, d. 12)



- ✓ No. 2047. Lutskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia kniga 1573 goda. Compiled by O. I. Levyts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii). Kiev: Tip. V. I. Zavadskogo, 1890. 61 p. (now f. 25, d. 14)
- ✓ No. 2048. Lutskaia grodskaia, zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia kniga 1574 goda. Compiled by O. I. Levyts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii). Kiev: Tip. V. I. Zavadskogo, 1892. 56 p. (now f. 25, d. 459)
- ✓ No. 2049. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia kniga 1575 goda. Compiled by I. M. Kamanin. Kiev: Tip. Imp. univ. sv. Vladimira, 1893. 72 p. (now f. 25, d. 15)
- ✓ No. 2050. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia kniga 1576 goda. Compiled by O. I. Levyts'kyi (O. I. Levitskii). Kiev: Tip. E. T. Kerer, 1891. 56 p. (now f. 25, d. 16)
- ✓ No. 2051. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1577 goda. Compiled by Ie. P. Diakivs'kyi (E. P. Diakovskii). Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1907. 143 p. (now f. 25, d. 17)
- 2052  
2053 (cup 1579p)  
2054-  
now ✓ No. 2055. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1580 goda. Compiled by Ie. V. Tarnopol's'kyi (I. V. Tarnopol'skii). 83 folios. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 483. (now f. 25, d. 21)
- ✓ No. 2056. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1580 goda. Compiled by Ie. V. Tarnopol's'kyi (I. V. Tarnopol'skii). 66 folios. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 486. (now f. 25, d. 22)
- ✓ No. 2057. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia kniga 1581 goda. Compiled by M. N. Iasyns'kyi (M. N. Iasinskii). Kiev: Tip. Imp. univ. sv. Vladimira N. T. Korchak-Novitskogo, 1899. 51 p. (now f. 25, d. 23)
- ✓ No. 2058. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1581 goda. Compiled by M. N. Iasyns'kyi (M. N. Iasinskii). Kiev: Tip. Imp. univ. sv. Vladimira V. I. Zavadzskogo, 1894. 14 p. (now f. 25, d. 24)
- ✓ No. 2059. Lutskaia grodskaia potochnaia i zapisovaia kniga 1581 goda. Compiled by M. N. Iasyns'kyi (M. N. Iasinskii). Kiev: Tip. Imp. univ. sv. Vladimira N. T. Korchak-Novitskogo, 1899. 47 p. (now f. 25, d. 25)
- ✓ No. 2060. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia kniga 1582 goda. Compiled by M. N. Iasyns'kyi (M. N. Iasinskii). Kiev: Tip. T. G. Korchak-Novitskogo, 1895. 16 p. (now f. 25, d. 27)

2061 (cup 1582p)  
2062 (cup 29)  
2063 (cup 460)

✓ "No. 2066. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1584 goda." Compiled by V. A. Abramovich. 85 folios. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 496. (now f. 25, d. 31)

2067  
✓ "No. 2065. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1584 goda." Compiled by Ie. P. Diakivs'kyi (E. P. Diakovskii). 11 folios. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 457. (now f. 25, d. 32)

✓ "No. 2068. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1586? goda." Compiled by Ie. V. Tarnopol's'kyi (I. V. Tarnopol'skii). 101 folios. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 500. (now f. 25, d. 34)

2069, 2070  
✓ "No. 2077. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1594 goda." Compiled by Ie. P. Diakivs'kyi (E. P. Diakovskii). 131 folios. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 513. (now f. 25, d. 45)

✓ "No. 2080. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1595 goda." Compiled by Ie. V. Tarnopol's'kyi (I. V. Tarnopol'skii). 70 folios. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 514. (now f. 25, d. 46)

W2083 (WS0/9), W2084 (WS1/10), W2087 (WS3/11), W2088 (S4)  
✓ "No. 2091. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1599 goda." Compiled by V. A. Abramovich. 47 folios + 48-81 folios (copies). MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 522. (now f. 25, d. 55)

✓ "No. 2090. Lutskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1599 goda." Compiled by Ie. V. Tarnopol's'kyi (I. V. Tarnopol'skii). 82 folios. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 25, d. 26. (now f. 25, d. 57)

Luts'k Land Court (fond 26)

2071  
✓ "No. 2089. Kniga Lutskaia zemskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretova 1599 goda". Compiled by [O. Shelukhyn]. MS. TsDIA-K, f. 26, d/ 80. 55 folios. (now f. 26, d. 13)

✓ "No. 2093. Kniga Lutskaia zemskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568 i 1569 godov. Compiled by M. N. Iasyn's'kyi (M. N. Iasinskii). Kiev: Tip. T. G. Korchak-Novitskogo, 1895. 50 p. (now f. 26, d. 1)

gub. na nash' step.

q. 24, - 929 (w8)

Volodymyr Castle Court (fond 28)

✓ No. 923. Vladimirskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1566 g. Compiled by O. O. Fedotov-Chekhovs'kyi (A. A. Fedotov-Chekhovskii). Edited by M. V. Dombrov's'kyi (N. V. Dombrovskii). Kiev: Tip. G. T. Korchak-Novitskogo, 1895. 15 p. (now f. 28, d. 1)

✓ No. 934. Vladimirskaia grodskaia zapisovaia i potochnaia kniga 1567-go goda. Compiled by O. O. Fedotov-Chekhovs'kyi (A. A. Fedotov-Chekhovskii). Edited by M. V. Dombrov's'kyi (N. V. Dombrovskii). Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1904. 44 p. (now f. 28, d. 2)

✓ No. 943. Vladimirskaia grodskaia zapisovaia, potochnaia i dekretovaia kniga 1585 g. Compiled by M. V. Dombrov's'kyi (N. V. Dombrovskii). Kiev: Tip. T. G. Meinandera, 1904. 68 p. (now f. 28, d. 18)

2094 (cup 2)      2085 (w11)  
2092 (w4)      2086 (w12)  
2062 (w5)      2079 (w62)  
2071 (w4)  
2074 (w4)  
2072 (w3)  
2082 (w10)

5  
26

q. 39 - 4390, 4392, 4397, 4402, 4405, 4406, 4412,  
4421, 4530

q. 28 - 925 (w3), 919 (w4), 966 (w5), 967 (w6), 938 (w7),  
937 (w7a), 932 (w8), 920 (w9), 939 (w10), 940 (w11),  
941 (w12), 921 (w13), 942 (w14), 960 (w15), 961 (w16),  
962 (w17), 963 (w19), 944 (w20), 964 (w21), 965  
(w22), 945 (w23), 950 (w29)

q. 29 - 1257 (w1), 1262 (w6), 1263 (w8), 1273 (w9), 1265 (w12),  
1272 (w13), 1269 (w15), 1270 (w16), 1271 (w14)

Kiev City Duma/Magistracy (fond 62)

No. No. 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 2506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510 i 3511. Compiled by I. M. Kamanin. Kiev: Tip. Imp. univ. sv. Vladimira N. T. Korchak-Novitskogo, 1897. 32 p.

No. 3501. Kievskaja mezhevaia kniga 1798 goda.  
(now missing)

No. 3502. Kniga Kievskoi gorodskoi dumy, sodержashchaia v sebe ukazy Pravitel'stviushchemu Senatu, 1766 goda. (now missing)

No. 3503. Kniga, sodержashchaia v sebe kopii privilegii, dannykh pol'skimi koroliami meshchanam g. Kieva v 1544-1659 godakh. (now f. 62, d. 1)

No. 3504. Kniga, zakliuchaiushchaia v sebe akty na pravo vladeniia kievskimi meshchanami s. Priorkoi. 1701, 1703 i 1707 godov. (now missing)

No. 3505. Kniga, zakliuchaiushchaia v sebe podlinnye dokumenty o razgranichenii zemel' mezhdu Kiev. magistratom i monastyriami: Kirillovskim i Mezhygorskim i resheniia General. suda voiska Zaporozhskogo po delu mezhdu nimi ob etom. 1701-1741 godov. (now missing)

No. 3506. Kniga, sodержashchaia v sebe podlinnyi ukaz Gosudarstvennoi Kollegii inostrannykh del Kievskomu magistratu, s prilozheniem kopii gramot, zhalovannykh g. Kievu, 1733 goda. (now missing)

No. 3507. Kniga, zakliuchaiushchaia v sebe ukazy Malorossiiskoi kollegii Kievskomu magistratu, resheniia Voiskovogo General'nogo suda, ukazy Pravitel'stviushchogo Senata i resheniia poslednogo po prosheniiam meshchan, 1725-1773 godov. (now missing)

No. 3508. Kniga, zakliuchaiushchaia v sebe vypisi iz Kievskikh gorodskikh knig i kopii raznykh dokumentov po pozemel'noi sobstvennost' v g. Kieve, a takzhe opis' lavok i usadebnykh mest, kuplennykh magistratom, s ukazaniem dokhoda s onykh, 1556-1780 godov.  
(now f. 62, d. 2)

No. 3509. Kniga, zakliuchaiushchaia v sebe vypisi iz Kievskikh gorodskikh knig i kopii raznykh dokumentov na pozemel'noi sobstvennost' v g. Kieve, a takzhe opis' lavok i usadebnykh mest, kuplennykh magistratom, s ukazaniem dokhoda s onykh, 1556-1780 godov.  
(now f. 62, d. 3)

No. 3510. Kniga, zakliuchaiushchaia v sebe podlinniki reshenii General'nogo suda voiska Zaporozhskogo po delu Kiev. magistrata s Kiev. monastyriami i proshenie v etot sud i promemorii Kiev. dukhovnoi konsistorii s Kiev. magistratom, 1729-1764 godov. (now missing)

No. 3511. Kniga, zakliuchaiushchaia v sebe podlinnye getmanskie universal'y, kopii ukazov Pravitel'stviushchogo Senata i kopii drugikh dokumentov na podtverzhdenie prav g. Kievu, 1712-1736 godov. (now missing)

9.45, 4803, 4873, 5065, 5128, 5180, 5181, 5182, 5207, 5208, 5064, 5066

Kiev Vvedeniye—Additional Missing [?]  
Miscellaneous Documents

[?]

No. 5882. Iashchik, zakliuchaiushchii v sebe 81 otdel'nyi svitok razlich velichiny: v sebe gosudarevykh gramot, a takzhe v podlinnikakh zhaloby, prosheniia, sudebnyie dela i grazhdanskiie sdelki chastnykh lits . . . s 1584 po 1714 gody. Compiled by I. M. Kamanin. Kiev: Tip. Imp. universiteta sv. Vladimira N. T. Korchak-Novitskogo, 1897. 13 p. (now missing)

No. 3386. [?]

No. 3387. [?]

No. 3388. [?]  
(now missing)

No. 3389. [?]

[?]

No. 3390. [?]  
Compiled by N. V. Dombrov'ski (N. V. Dombrov'ski).  
(now missing)

No. 3391. [?]  
Compiled by N. V. Dombrov'ski (N. V. Dombrov'ski).  
(now missing)

No. 3392. [?]  
Compiled by N. V. Dombrov'ski (N. V. Dombrov'ski).  
(now missing)

No. 3393. [?]  
Compiled by N. V. Dombrov'ski (N. V. Dombrov'ski).  
(now missing)

Kiev Voevodstvo--Additional Missing [Published?]  
Inventories

Kievskii glavnyi sud (fond 484)

- ✓ \*No. 3384. [Glavnyi sud (raznye dela). 1798]. Compiled by M. I. Kaminin. (now missing)
- ✓ \*No. 3385. [Glavnyi sud (raznye dela). 1798-1799]. Compiled by M. I. Kaminin. (now missing)
- ✓ \*No. 3386. [Glavnyi sud (raznye dela). 1798]. (now missing)
- ✓ \*No. 3387. [Glavnyi sud (raznye dela). 1798]. (now missing)
- ✓ \*No. 3388. [Glavnyi sud (raznye dela). 1798-1799]. (now missing)
- ✓ \*No. 3389. [Glavnyi sud (raznye dela). 1799]. (now missing)

Kievskaiia palata grazhdanskogo suda (fond 486)

- ✓ \*No. 3390. [Grazhdanskaia palata (raznye dela). 1784]. Compiled by M. V. Dombrovs'kyi (N. V. Dombrovskii). (now missing)
- ✓ \*No. 3391. [Grazhdanskaia palata (raznye dela). 1785]. Compiled by M. V. Dombrovs'kyi (N. V. Dombrovskii). (now missing)
- ✓ \*No. 3392. [Grazhdanskaia palata (raznye dela). 1786]. Compiled by M. V. Dombrovs'kyi (N. V. Dombrovskii). (now missing)
- ✓ \*No. 3393. [Grazhdanskaia palata (raznye dela). 1787-1790]. Compiled by M. V. Dombrovs'kyi (N. V. Dombrovskii). (now missing)