



OVERVIEW REPORT ON JEWISH DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHIVAL HERITAGE IN UKRAINE



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OCTOBER 2025 – MARCH 2026

KYIV

This publication was produced within the framework of partnership project with UNESCO with the financial support of the European Union. Its content is the sole responsibility of the partner and does not necessarily reflect the views of UNESCO and the European Union.

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Introduction

Within the framework of the research project “Jewish Heritage in Ukraine: Interdisciplinary Reflections through the Prism of Archival Documents, Culture, History, and Literature,” implemented in accordance with the partnership agreement with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), one of the tasks of the historical research group was to investigate Jewish documentary and archival heritage preserved in various archives, libraries, and museums in Ukraine.

Preparatory work preceded the research visits and work conducted in archives, libraries, and museums. During preliminary meetings of the historical research group, methods were defined for the two key stages of the archival research process: (1) the identification of documents necessary for the research topic and (2) the processing and analysis of the documents discovered. The following research methods were employed:

- **thematic analysis** of archival finding aids, museum inventory books, various types of catalogues, reference guides, and indexes of each institution selected for research.
- **source-critical analysis** of each identified document with regard to its authenticity, provenance, authorship, dating, and related characteristics.
- **comparative analysis** with documents from other fonds or institutions, including copies or duplicates.
- **interdisciplinary analysis** using approaches and skills from paleography, local history studies, museum studies, and related fields.
- **comprehensive and systematic analysis** of different types and categories of archival documents, printed materials, and museum objects.

Each member of the research group, in accordance with the specific focus of her research topic, reviewed and analyzed relevant scholarly literature and historiography, as well as existing published collections of documents and sources. In addition, the researchers established communication with the selected institutions and prepared official written requests, in accordance with established procedures, seeking access to relevant documents and materials.

In accordance with the project work plan, during November–December 2025 the members of the historical research group conducted searches for and collected documentary materials in the following archives, libraries, and museums:

- **Taisa Sydorчук:** Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv; State Archives of Lviv Region; Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv; Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv.
- **Anna Umanska:** State Archives of the City of Kyiv; V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine; Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Art of Ukraine; Book Chamber of Ukraine; Odesa Literary Museum; State Archives of Odesa Region.
- **Tetiana Borodina:** State Archives of Poltava Region; Opanas Slastion Myrhorod Local History Museum; Khorol District Local History Museum; Archive Department of the Kremenchuk City Council, Kremenchuk District, Poltava Region; Scientific Archive of the Kremenchuk Local History Museum.
- **Nadia Ufimtseva:** State Archives of Khmelnytskyi Region; Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical Museum-Reserve; Novoushytsia Local History Museum; Medzhybizh State Historical and Cultural Reserve; Horodok Local History Museum; Derazhnia City Historical Museum; Dmytro Yavornytskyi Dnipro National Historical Museum.

The selection of institutions was determined by the specific research topics pursued by the project's researchers. At the same time, numerous archives, libraries, and museums across Ukraine also hold extensive Jewish sources and collections spanning wide chronological periods. Due to restrictions during the Soviet era and the shortage of specialists, many of these materials remain insufficiently processed and have not yet been introduced into scholarly circulation.

As a result of the research conducted in archives, libraries, and museums, the members of the historical research group assembled a substantial corpus of primary sources. These materials are currently being further processed, systematized, and

incorporated by each researcher into individual scholarly studies, primarily in the form of planned articles for academic journals, contributions to a collective monograph, and presentations at a scholarly conference scheduled for 26 March 2026.

As a consequence of this work, the majority of the identified and collected documents and materials will be introduced into scholarly circulation for the first time. As a result, important information on the history and culture of the Jewish people in Ukraine – previously preserved within the repositories and collections of memory institutions – will become publicly accessible and available for further use in scholarly, educational, and cultural activities.

Research in Archives, Libraries, and Museums

Taisa Sydoruk, research topic: “The Jewish Museum in Lviv: Its Establishment and Cultural-Educational Activities in 1925–1939.”

Research on Jewish documents preserved in the archives, libraries, and museums of Lviv was carried out by Taisa Sydoruk, focusing on the history of the establishment, activities, and the causes and circumstances of the liquidation of the Jewish Museum in Lviv during the 1920s–1940s.

The scholarly significance and relevance of this topic stem from the fact that, to date, neither Ukrainian nor international historiography contains a comprehensive academic study devoted specifically to this museum. The institution – which was the first and only public Jewish Museum in Ukraine and was established in line with European museum trends of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – has not yet been the subject of systematic and comprehensive research based on documentary sources and archival materials.

A review and analysis of scholarly literature and historiographical materials related to the topic, as well as the researcher’s previous professional experience at the Lviv Museum of the History of Religion and consultations with Lviv-based museum specialists and archivists, demonstrated the necessity of conducting extensive archival research. Consequently, the study focused on a number of archives, libraries, and museums in Lviv.

Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv

The search for archival documents related to the Jewish Museum was first conducted at the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv. In accordance with its name and status within the system of Ukrainian archival institutions, and alongside the archive of the same designation in Kyiv, it preserves one of the richest and oldest collections of documentary materials dating from the twelfth to the twenty-

first centuries, relating to the history of Ukraine and a number of European countries, as well as to the history of various peoples who inhabited the Ukrainian lands.

About the Institution

The Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv preserves 766 archival fonds comprising approximately 1,125,000 files. These materials contain information on central institutions and organizations, bodies of state authority and administration, local self-government, public institutions, military structures, judicial and administrative bodies, economic and industrial enterprises, financial and tax institutions, religious organizations, as well as socio-political and cultural-educational institutions and organizations from various historical periods.

The archive's offices and storage facilities are located in two architectural monuments: the former Bernardine Monastery and the Royal Arsenal.

Archive addresses: Soborna Square 3a, Lviv and 13 Pidvalna Street, Lviv.

Website: <https://tsdial.archives.gov.ua/>

Research conducted directly in the institutions largely depended on external circumstances, including air-raid alerts, power outages, and the organization of working spaces for researchers. In particular, due to restoration and construction work in the main building of the archive at Soborna Square 3a, certain restrictions were introduced regarding the operation of the reading room. Registration for access to the reading room is carried out only once a month and through a single telephone number. Depending on the number of applications submitted by researchers, the reading room staff inform applicants about the date and time of their visit during the respective month or about a refusal due to limited capacity.

In addition, some fonds required for our research are currently unavailable for an indefinite period; according to the archive staff, in response to our inquiry, these materials are “under revision.” As a result, access to certain archival fonds and the time

available for researchers to work in the archive are presently limited. At the same time, it should be noted that the archive is actively digitizing the finding aids of its archival fonds and making them available on its website.

The Jewish documents preserved in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv that reflect the history of the Jewish people are unique in comparison with those held in other Ukrainian archival institutions, primarily due to their broad chronological scope, spanning the fourteenth to the twentieth centuries.

Moreover, these materials – concentrated in more than 120 archival fonds – document various aspects of Jewish communal life not only in Lviv, but also across the broader region of Western Ukraine, as well as in neighboring countries and states to which Ukrainian lands belonged during different historical periods.

The main body of documents concerning the history of the Jewish Museum in Lviv is preserved in **Fond 701, titled “Jewish Religious Community of Lviv.”** The identified documents indicate that the direct implementation of the idea of establishing a Jewish museum in Lviv was undertaken by two institutions that were specifically created within the structure of the self-governing body known as the Jewish Religious Community, which operated between 1795 and 1939 and represented the interests of the Jewish population of Lviv and its surrounding communities. The first institution – the Committee for the Protection of Jewish Art Monuments (*Kuratorja dla Opieki nad Zabytkami Sztuki Żydowskiej*) – operated between 1925 and 1931. It initiated the formation of the museum collection, as well as the study and restoration of Jewish antiquities, thereby laying the foundations for the establishment of the Jewish Museum in Lviv. The archive preserves reports on the Committee’s activities for particular years, as well as its correspondence.

In 1932, the Committee was succeeded by the Society of Friends of the Jewish Museum in Lviv (*Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Muzeum Żydowskiego we Lwowie*), which became the de facto organizer of the Jewish Museum when it opened in 1934. The activities of the Society are documented in several valuable sources, including the

Society's statute, minutes of its meetings, its correspondence, and the statute of the Jewish Museum.

The significance of the opening of the Jewish Museum in Lviv in 1934 is reflected in congratulatory letters and telegrams sent by individuals as well as by Jewish and non-Jewish institutions and organizations from various countries. The museum's activities during 1934–1938 are documented in reports and minutes of meetings of the museum's curatorial board, as well as in a guidebook to the museum prepared by its first curator, the artist Ludwik Lille.

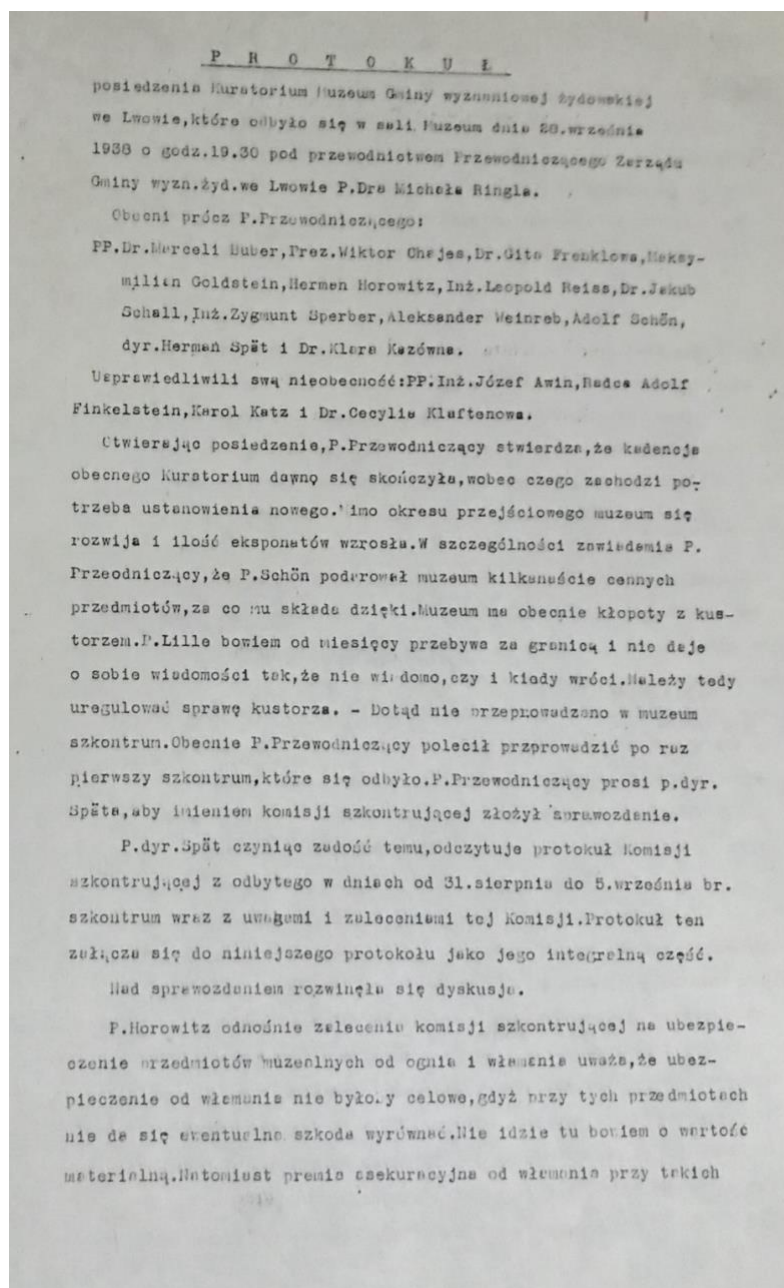


Illustration 1. Minutes of the meeting of the curatorial board of the Jewish Museum in Lviv, 28 September 1938.

Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv (CSHAUL), Fond 701, Inventory 3, File 1369.

Documents relating to the history of the Jewish Museum in Lviv are also preserved in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv in **Fond 761, titled “Maksymilian Goldstein – Art Historian, Collector.”** Since M. Goldstein was not only one of the earliest and most active initiators of the establishment of the Jewish Museum in Lviv, but also a well-known museologist, collector, and expert on Jewish antiquities, his fond contains several documents related to the period of the museum’s creation and its gradual liquidation.

Among these materials is the catalogue of the Exhibition of Jewish Artistic Crafts, held in 1933 at the Lviv Museum of Artistic Crafts. To date, no copy of this catalogue has been identified in any other archive or library. For several years, M. Goldstein oversaw the collection of the Jewish Museum – liquidated by the Soviet authorities in 1939 and transferred to the Lviv Museum of Artistic Crafts – until his death in 1942 in a German concentration camp. This is confirmed by personal identification documents, employment certificates, and correspondence between museum institutions.

Most of the documents were created in Polish, while some are written in German, Yiddish, and Hebrew. A significant portion of the materials consists of manuscripts and indistinct typewritten copies, which complicates the reading and interpretation of the texts. With the exception of a few documents, the majority of the materials have been preserved in a single copy.

As a result of the archival research conducted at the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, 450 pages of archival documents contained in 14 files were identified, processed, and translated (approximately 100 pages were reproduced as photocopies). These materials directly reflect the history of the establishment and activities of the Jewish Museum in Lviv.

State Archives of Lviv Region

Another archival institution in Lviv – the State Archives of Lviv Region – also preserves documents relating to the history of the Jewish Museum in Lviv.

About the Institution

The State Archives of Lviv Region (SALR) preserves more than 5,000 archival fonds containing over 2,670,000 documents of state institutions, public and political organizations, and enterprises that operated in the Lviv region from the late eighteenth to the twentieth centuries.

The archive is located at several addresses in Lviv: 13 Pidvalna Street, 1 Muzeina Square, and 4 Professor Buiko Street.

Website: <https://archivelviv.gov.ua/>

Two reading rooms equipped with catalogues and reference materials are open to users. In addition, new digitized finding aids of archival fonds are regularly made available on the archive's website.

Here, documents that in one way or another reflect the history of the Jewish Museum in Lviv are concentrated in fonds associated with the figure of M. Goldstein. Chronologically, the main body of these materials relates to the years 1941–1942, the period of the German occupation and M. Goldstein's work at the Lviv Museum of Artistic Crafts. With the support of Lviv-based scholars and museum professionals – who repeatedly appealed to the German authorities – he oversaw the collection of the Jewish Museum as well as his own private collection of Jewish antiquities.

These materials are preserved in **Fond 35, titled “Governorate of the District of Galicia in Lviv,”** specifically in several files of the Administration of Museums and the Protection of Monuments within the Department of Science and Education.

In terms of typology, most of the documents consist of official correspondence between the administration of the Lviv Museum of Artistic Crafts, where M. Goldstein was employed, and the Department of Science and Education of the District of Galicia in Lviv, under whose authority the museum operated at that time.

In one of the letters, M. Goldstein indicates the date when the collection of the Jewish Religious Community Museum in Lviv was transferred to the Museum of Artistic Crafts – February 1940 – which is of considerable importance for reconstructing the history of the liquidation of the Jewish Museum. All of the documents, without exception, are written in German.

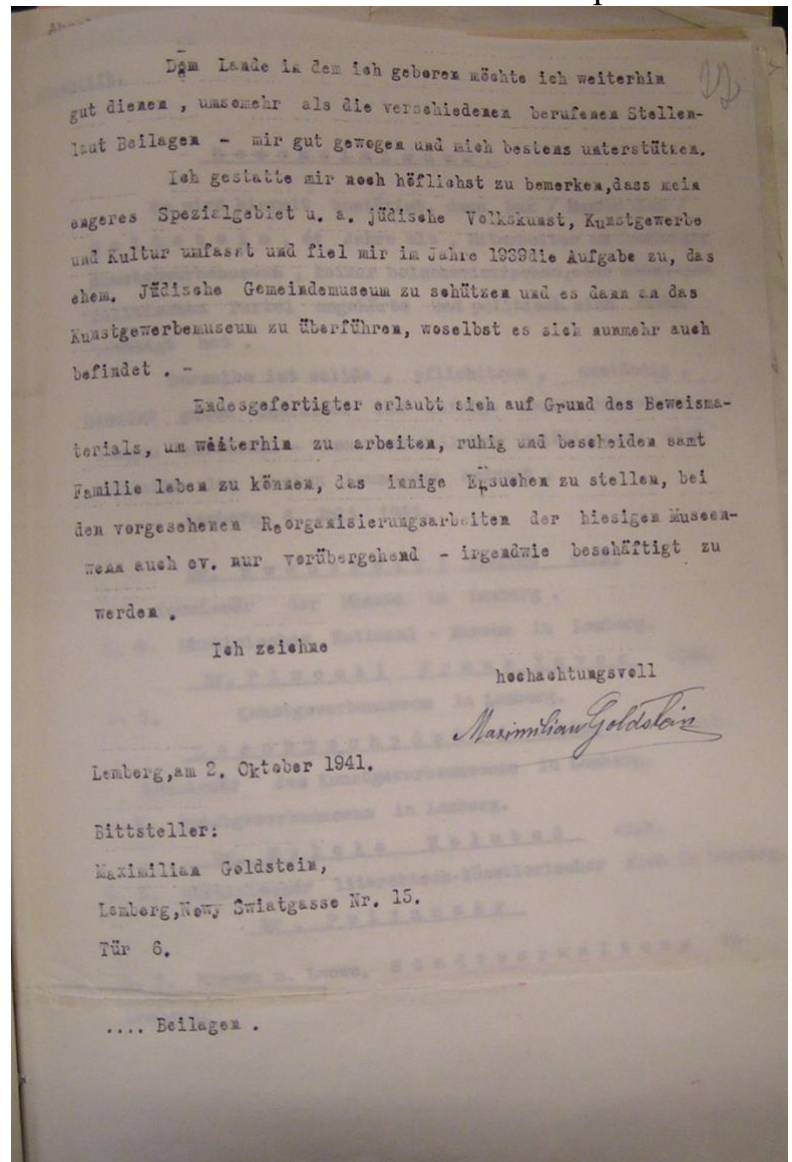


Illustration 2. Letter from M. Goldstein, dated 2 October 1941. State Archives of Lviv Region, Fond 35, Inventory 13, File 146.

Thus, the State Archives of Lviv Region preserve documents that illuminate the period of the liquidation of the Jewish Museum in Lviv and the work of M. Goldstein as the last custodian and expert of the museum's collection. In total, 56 pages of archival documents were identified, processed, and translated in the SALR, 37 of which were digitized.

Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine

One of the largest repositories in Ukraine of unique manuscripts and printed monuments of book culture, as well as works of art, is the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine.

About the Institution

The Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine holds a universal collection in terms of subject matter, languages, and types of materials. Its holdings include books, periodicals and serial publications, maps, musical scores, prints, reproductions and other forms of visual art, manuscripts, incunabula, and early printed books. In total, the library's collections comprise more than 8 million items.

The structural divisions of the library are located at several addresses in Lviv: the Departments of Manuscripts and Library Studies in the main building at 2 Stefanyka Street; the Marian and Ivanna Kotsiv Periodicals Department at 8 Kovzhuna Street; the Department of Ukrainica at 24 Vynnychenka Street; the Institute for Research on Library Art Resources at 2 Bibliotechna Street; and the Department of Rare Books, the Cartography Cabinet, and the New German-Language Book Section at 14 Lysenka Street.

Website: <https://www.lsl.lviv.ua/index.php/uk/golovna2>

To gain access to documents held in the departments responsible for manuscript, rare, and art collections, users must, in addition to a library card, submit an official letter of request from their place of employment.

Since the library's collection was formed through the consolidation of public and private libraries and collections confiscated by the Soviet authorities, which had existed prior to 1939, it also contains materials that illuminate the process of the establishment and activities of the Jewish Museum in Lviv. At the same time, these materials are dispersed across different departments of the library, which are located in separate buildings throughout the city.

The Manuscripts Department of the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine preserves more than 300 archival fonds containing unique manuscript heritage, including manuscript books, autographs of prominent figures in science and culture, and historical documents dating from the thirteenth to the twentieth centuries.

The department has a well-equipped reading room with a range of catalogues, including an important fonds catalogue used for the initial identification of relevant documents.

The department preserves **Fond 290, Inventory 1, titled “Maksymilian Goldstein – Art Historian, Collector,”** which contains personal documents dating from 1907 to 1941. In the context of research on the Jewish Museum in Lviv, particular importance is attached to File 27 of the fond, which includes documents related to M. Goldstein’s work as an employee of the Lviv Museum of Artistic Crafts, notably his work plan for the first quarter of 1941, when he began working with the collection of the Jewish Museum. Also of significance is File 32, which contains newspaper clippings with articles by M. Goldstein on the need to establish a Jewish museum and to collect exhibits for it, published in Lviv periodicals between 1907 and 1931.

In total, 227 pages comprising 45 documents of the fond were processed and translated from German, Polish, and Yiddish.

The Institute for Research on Library Art Resources of the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine holds more than 800,000 items, including art historical books and periodicals, works of visual art dating from the sixteenth to the twenty-first centuries, printed and manuscript musical scores from the eighteenth to the twenty-first centuries, photographic documents, single-sheet documents, and other materials. The Institute operates two reading rooms equipped with several types of catalogues.

Among the Institute’s holdings is **a collection of personal documents of M. Goldstein**, including, in particular, a folder containing materials that shed light on the preparation and organization of the Exhibition of Jewish Antiquities held at the Lviv Museum of Artistic Crafts in 1933. As mentioned above, this exhibition became an important stage in the establishment of the Jewish Museum in Lviv and its opening in 1934.

This folder contains lists of objects provided for the exhibition by synagogues, Jewish institutions and societies, and private individuals, as well as museum receipts

confirming the deposit and return of these objects to their owners, and related correspondence.

In total, 289 pages of documents were identified, processed, translated from Polish, German, French, Yiddish, and Hebrew, and digitized in the Institute.

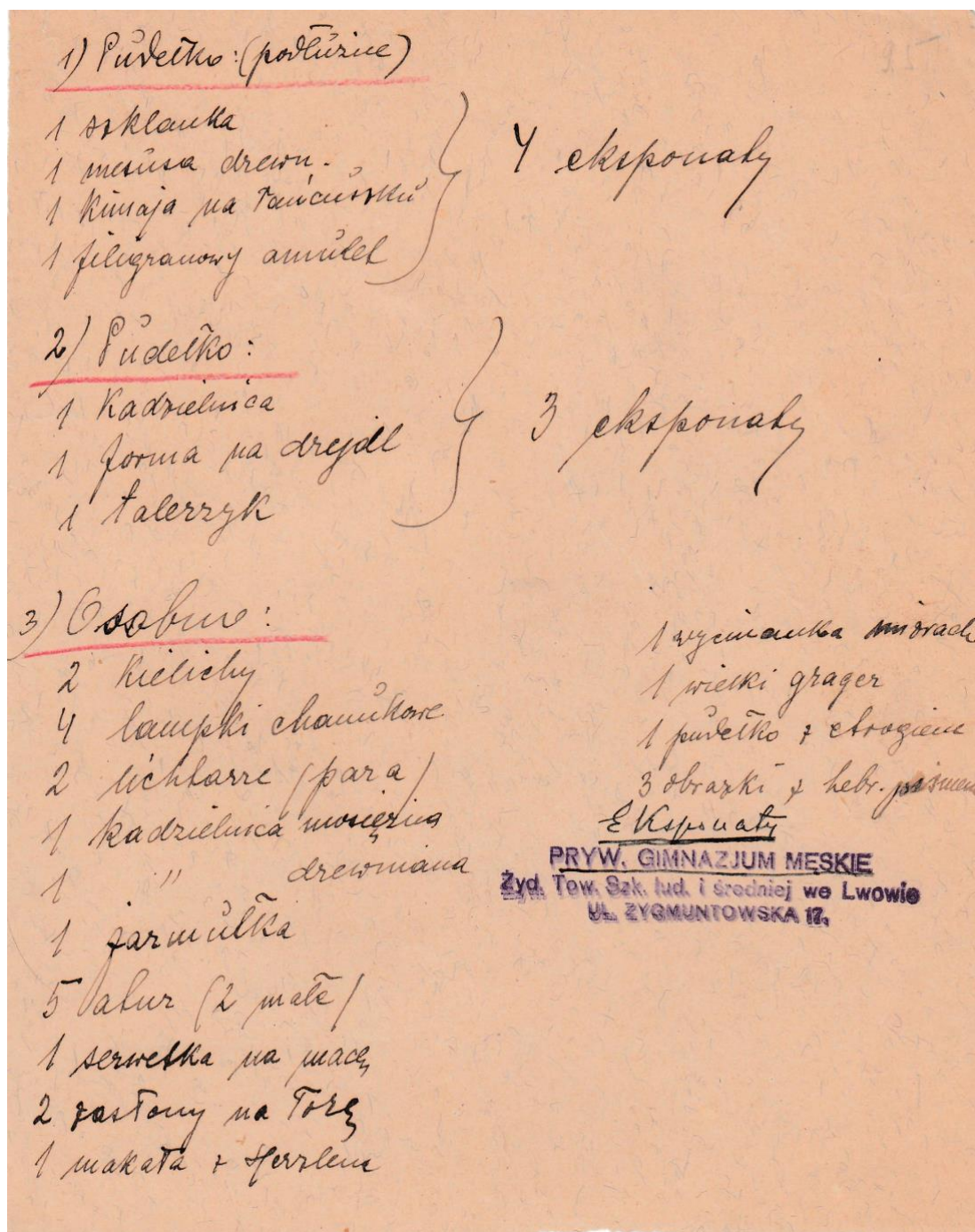


Illustration 3. List of objects provided by the Jewish Private Boys' Gymnasium in Lviv for the Exhibition of Jewish Antiquities, 1933.

The Marian and Ivanna Kotsiv Department of Periodicals of the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine preserves a collection of approximately 1.8 million periodical publications from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, printed in Western Ukraine as well as in other countries. The department also holds a substantial collection of Jewish periodicals published before 1939 in Polish, German, Yiddish, and Hebrew, including such titles as *Rocznik Żydowski*, *Wschód*, *Przyszłość*, *Haor*, *Chwila*, and others.

These periodicals, along with Polish newspapers such as *Kurjer Lwowski*, *Słowo Polskie*, and *Nasz Przegląd*, regularly published materials on individual collections of Jewish antiquities, initiatives to establish a Jewish Museum in Lviv, and the activities of members of the Committee for the Protection of Jewish Art Monuments and the Society of Friends of the Jewish Museum in Lviv. **The popular Lviv newspaper *Chwila* contains a number of articles** describing the process of the establishment, opening, and activities of the Jewish Museum in Lviv. In particular, the issue of 18 May 1934 published an extensive article on the opening of the museum, accompanied by unique photographs depicting the ceremonial meeting of the board of the Jewish Religious Community of Lviv and numerous guests at the museum's opening ceremony, as well as a fragment of the museum exhibition.

In total, bound volumes of 12 periodicals from 1908–1939 were examined in the Periodicals Department, where 20 publications related to the Jewish Museum in Lviv were identified, processed, and translated.

Another important document related to the history of the establishment of the Jewish Museum in Lviv was identified in the library collection of the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine. This document is a rare catalogue of the Exhibition of Hebrew Books and Jewish Antiquities (*Katalog wystawy książki lwowskiej hebrejskiej i zabytków sztuki żydowskiej. Lwów, May–June 1928. Lwów, 1928. 46 pp.*), which was organized and held in Lviv in 1928.

This exhibition became a kind of culmination of the four-year activity of the Committee for the Protection of Jewish Art Monuments and represented the first major exhibition in Eastern Galicia dedicated to the presentation of Jewish heritage. It played

an important role in mobilizing the Jewish community toward the further development of a Jewish museum in Lviv.

At present, only two copies of the catalogue are known to exist, both preserved in this library. One of them is printed only in Polish, while the other is printed in Polish and Hebrew.

Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Lviv

The Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Lviv is a leading center for ethnological, art historical, folkloristic, and museum studies research in the western Ukrainian region. Within its structure operates the Museum of Ethnography and Crafts, which functions with a special status as the only ethnographic museum within the system of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

About the Institution

The scientific collections and museum exhibition of the Museum of Ethnography and Crafts (MEC) are included in the State Register of National Heritage of Ukraine. After several transfers of parts of the collection of the Jewish Museum in Lviv to different museums in the city, the storage facilities of the MEC – which was created, among other sources, on the basis of the collection of the former Lviv Museum of Artistic Crafts – now preserve a substantial portion of the Jewish Museum’s collection.

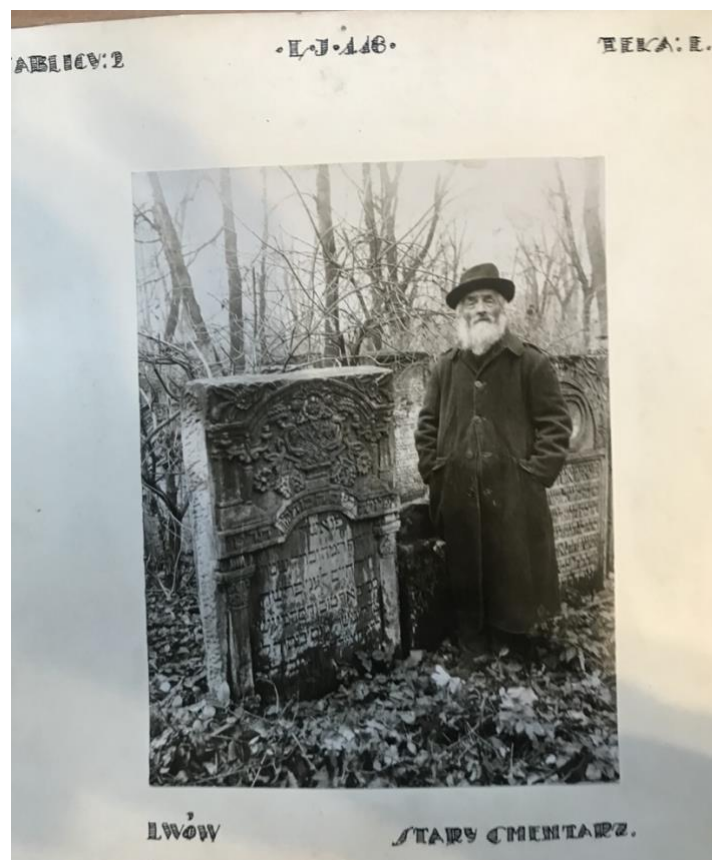
In addition, the Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine maintains two auxiliary units important for research on the documentary heritage related to the history of the Jewish Museum: a library and an archive. The library’s holdings amount to approximately 90,000 items, corresponding to the research profile of the Institute of Ethnology.

The Institute of Ethnology, including the Museum of Ethnography and Crafts, its library, and archive, is located at 15 Svobody Avenue, Lviv.

Website: <https://ethnology.lviv.ua/muzei/postiinodijuchi-ekspoziciji>.

Since the library and archive of the Institute of Ethnology are internal units of the Institute, external users must provide an official letter of request from their place of employment in order to gain access to their collections.

The library preserves **20 albums containing photographs of Jewish antiquities** that were kept in synagogues or private collections, as well as photographs of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries in Lviv and the surrounding region. These albums were produced as single copies by the Committee for the Protection of Jewish Art Monuments between 1925 and 1927 in order to document the most valuable movable and immovable Jewish heritage sites that could potentially form the basis of a future museum collection. The scholarly significance of these albums also lies in the fact that a large proportion of the monuments depicted in the photographs were lost during the Second World War.



*Illustration 4. Album of photographs of the Old Jewish Cemetery in Lviv, 1925.
Library of the Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.*

The library also preserves several copies of the catalogue of the Jewish Museum in Lviv, published in 1937, two of which contain handwritten explanatory notes accompanying certain illustrations. The archive of the Institute of Ethnology, in **Fond 1, Inventory MHP (MXII)**, holds documents related to M. Goldstein, including a notebook with drawings of objects from his private collection and descriptions of each item that Goldstein provided for the Exhibition of Jewish Antiquities in Lviv in 1933, organized by the Society of Friends of the Jewish Museum.

In addition, the fond contains the minutes of a meeting of the Commission for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and representatives of the Jewish community – the founders of the Jewish Museum – dated 28 November 1939, concerning the nationalization of the Jewish Museum’s collection by the Soviet authorities, which effectively marked the beginning of the museum’s liquidation.

In total, 31 documents comprising 844 pages were identified, processed, proofread, and translated in the library and archive of the Institute of Ethnology. The majority of these materials were created in Polish, German, and Hebrew.

Thus, in the archival, library, and museum institutions of Lviv, Taisa Sydorчук identified, processed, and translated 1,857 pages of historical documents that will help reconstruct the history of the emergence of the idea, the establishment, activities, and eventual liquidation of the Jewish Museum in Lviv.

A significant portion of these materials will be introduced into scholarly circulation for the first time in planned articles for academic journals and in a collective monograph. Some of the most important archival documents were also digitized and photocopied for further use in the researcher’s teaching activities, primarily in the course “Museum–Archive–Library Practice” for students of the Master’s Program in Jewish Studies at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (NaUKMA)

Anna Umanska, research topic: “Documents on the History of the Jewish Cultural and Educational Organization ‘Kultur-Lige’ in the Archival and Museum Institutions of Kyiv and Odesa.”

Research on Jewish documents preserved in state archives and museums in Kyiv and Odesa was conducted by Anna Umanska, focusing on the history of the establishment and functioning of the Jewish cultural and educational organization “Kultur-Lige” during the period of the Ukrainian People’s Republic and the early Soviet era.

The scholarly relevance of this topic lies in the fact that, despite the existence of several studies devoted to the artistic section of the Kultur-Lige, its educational policy, activities in the field of Yiddish publishing, as well as the network of regional branches and mechanisms of institutional functioning, remain insufficiently studied. Moreover, a significant body of archival documents related to these issues has not yet been introduced into scholarly circulation.

Institute of Manuscripts of the V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine

Research on the given topic was primarily conducted in the fonds of the Institute of Manuscripts of the V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine. Within the framework of this study, the holdings of the Institute of Manuscripts constitute an indispensable source base, as they contain unique collections of documents and printed materials that make it possible to comprehensively reconstruct the cultural and educational activities of the Kultur-Lige in Kyiv during the 1918–1930s.

The Jewish-related fonds include personal archives of writers, translators, and public figures, as well as literary manuscripts, diaries, and correspondence in Ukrainian, Russian, Yiddish, and Hebrew, along with printed publications.

About the Institution

The Institute of Manuscripts is a research unit of the V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine and one of the leading centers in Ukraine for the preservation of personal archives and manuscript collections. Its holdings include monuments of book culture, historical documents, narrative and literary materials, archival fonds of educational and scholarly institutions, as well as personal fonds and individual materials of prominent figures of Ukrainian science and culture. The manuscript collections of the Institute of Manuscripts currently comprise 453 archival fonds and more than 500,000 items.

The Institute of Manuscripts of the V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine is located at 62 Volodymyrska Street, Kyiv.

Website: <https://nbuv.gov.ua/node/1>.

Working conditions at the Institute of Manuscripts of the V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine involve a standard registration procedure in the reading room. Prior to this, researchers must obtain a library card at the central building of the V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine located at 3 Holiivskyi Avenue, Kyiv. To conduct research, it is necessary to submit either an official letter of request from an institution or a personal application indicating the research topic.

Finding aids for the archival fonds are partially available on the NBUV website; however, a significant portion of the reference apparatus is accessible only in paper form in the reading room, which requires additional time for initial orientation within the documentary holdings.

The reading room operates according to a fixed schedule without a lunch break: Monday, Wednesday, Friday from 9:30 to 15:30, and Tuesday and Thursday from 11:30 to 17:30. Under conditions of martial law, the work of the reading room may be interrupted due to air-raid alerts and power outages. Requests for archival files must be submitted in advance, and the number of items that can be ordered per day is limited.

Fond 322: Jewish Musical Folklore was formed on the basis of several historical collections assembled during the first half of the twentieth century, in particular

through the expeditionary work of Moisei Beregovsky. The fond contains phonograph recordings on wax cylinders, musical and textual transcriptions, field recordings of songs, instrumental music, and nigunim, as well as materials related to Purim-shpils (Jewish folk theatre). The collection also includes recordings of the voices of prominent figures of Jewish culture, among them Sholem Aleichem, which gives the materials exceptional source value.

A significant portion of the documents was damaged during the Second World War (evacuation to Ufa and removal to Germany), making the preserved materials particularly valuable as fragments of lost cultural heritage.

The collection of Jewish musical folklore gathered in Ukraine during the 1920s–1940s through the expeditions of Moisei Beregovsky has been protected since 2005 under the UNESCO “Memory of the World” Programme.

Another distinct documentary corpus is **Fond 321, “Collection of Jewish Documents,”** formed in the 1930s from materials of Jewish scholarly and public institutions that were transferred to Kyiv from various parts of the USSR after these institutions had been banned and dissolved. The collection encompasses archival and library holdings that remained largely inaccessible for many years and began to be systematically processed only from the 1990s onward. Taken together, these fonds constitute a unique source base for the study of Jewish culture, literature, and everyday life in Ukraine.

Fond 321 contains a substantial body of printed materials issued by the Kultur-Lige publishing house between 1918 and the 1930s. Among them are Yiddish-language textbooks, children’s publications, and periodicals, including the newspapers *Pedagogisher byuleten* (“Pedagogical Bulletin”), *Shul un lebn* (“School and Life”), and *Teatr fon* (“Theatrical Herald”), as well as the almanacs *Oyfgan* (“Dawn”) and *Eygns* (“Our Own”).



Illustration 5. Cover of *Shul un lebn* (“School and Life”), design by Joseph Chaikov. Kultur-Lige Publishing House, Kyiv, 1918.

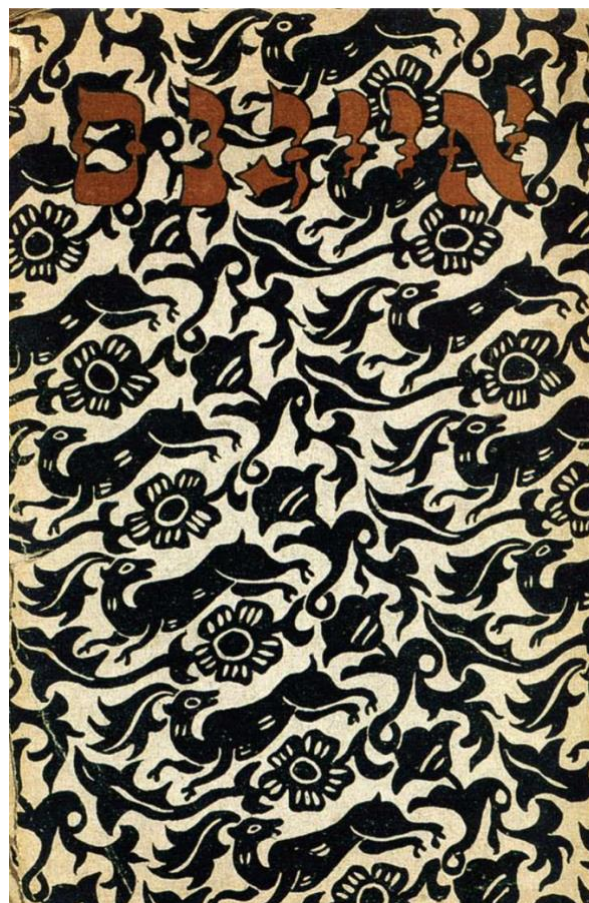


Illustration 6. Cover of the almanac *Eygns* (“Our Own”), design by Issachar-Ber Ryback. Kultur-Lige Publishing House, Kyiv, 1919.

Among the materials is also the rare poetry collection by David Hofshateyn, *Troyer* (“Sorrow”), illustrated by Marc Chagall, which represents a striking example of the synthesis of literature and visual art.

Taken together, these publications make it possible to trace the educational strategies, aesthetic orientations, and cultural-educational program of the organization. They therefore make the collections of the Institute of Manuscripts exceptionally important for reconstructing the intellectual environment of Jewish Kyiv in the 1918–1930s.



Illustration 7. David Hofshsteyn, Troyer ("Sorrow"), poetry collection, design by Marc Chagall. Kultur-Lige Cooperative Publishing House, Kyiv, 1922.

Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine

Another important archival institution is the Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine. The Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and

Arts of Ukraine is a leading specialized archival institution that collects the documentary literary and artistic heritage of Ukraine of the twentieth century and ensures its scholarly preservation and processing. Within the framework of this research, the Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine serves as a key institution for the study of figures associated with the Kultur-Lige, and, in a broader context, for examining Soviet cultural policy and the artistic milieu of Kyiv in the 1920s–1930s.

About the Institution

The Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine (CSAMLAU) specializes in the preservation of personal fonds of cultural figures, as well as the archives of creative unions and artistic institutions of the twentieth century. The Jewish segment of its collections includes materials related to writers, artists, translators, and theatre practitioners, and represents an important source for the study of Jewish cultural life in Ukraine within the context of Soviet cultural policy and repression.

The fonds contain manuscripts, correspondence, posters, theatre programs, administrative documentation, and visual materials. In total, the archive holds 1,426 fonds comprising 312,856 items.

The archive is located at 22A Volodymyrska Street, Kyiv.

Website: <https://csamm.archives.gov.ua/>.

Access to the fonds of the Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine is granted on the basis of an official letter of request or a personal application submitted by the researcher. All finding aids are available in electronic format through the archive's website, where archival files can also be ordered online.

The reading room operates according to a fixed schedule from Monday to Friday without a lunch break (Monday–Thursday from 08:00 to 17:00, Friday from 08:00 to 15:45). Visitors are admitted by prior appointment, which must be arranged by email or telephone. The maximum number of files that can be issued in the reading room at one time is up to 10 files.

Among the holdings of the archive-museum, a particularly significant place is occupied by the documentary corpus of **Fond 649 of the Kyiv State Jewish Theater (1928–1936)**. This fond reflects the institutional development of Jewish stage art in the Ukrainian SSR, encompassing materials ranging from financial and administrative documentation to records related to the theater's repertoire, creative discussions, internal conflicts within the troupe, and efforts to modernize the theater's material infrastructure. In addition, the fond contains extracts from the documentation of the theatrical studio of the Kultur-Lige, as well as characteristics of actors, photographic materials, and repertory records.

The personal fonds of Fond 436 (Mark Epstein), Fond 767 (Abram Kagan), Fond 1083 (Lipa Reznik), and Fond 1258 (Nisson Shifrin) together form a coherent body of sources representing different dimensions of Jewish artistic and literary life in Ukraine during the first half of the twentieth century. These archives include manuscripts of literary and dramatic works, poetry, translations, literary-critical materials, private correspondence, photographs, graphic works, and scenographic designs, enabling the reconstruction of the artists' creative biographies, professional networks, and the conditions of their activity during the interwar and postwar periods.

Among the documents in the personal fonds of the writer Abram Kagan and the poet and translator Lipa Reznik are manuscripts of their unpublished works and essays about fellow writers, which make it possible to reconstruct the cultural milieu of Kyiv in the 1920s–1930s. Among other findings were various versions of Abram Kagan's memoir-stories about members of the literary section of the Kyiv branch of the Kultur-Lige, including David Hofshyteyn and Peretz Markish.

In the archive of Lipa Reznik, essays from the 1920s devoted to Jewish cultural and political figures, including Itsik Fefer and Isaac Kipnis, have been preserved. In addition, the archive contains various versions of manuscripts of the published short stories of Abram Kagan and Lipa Reznik, which make it possible to determine the extent of editorial and censorial intervention in the original authorial texts.

The documents are written in Yiddish.

not survived to the present day. These materials constitute a unique source for reconstructing the lost artistic heritage associated with the activities of the Kultur-Lige.



Illustration 9. Nisson Shifrin, photograph, 1917.

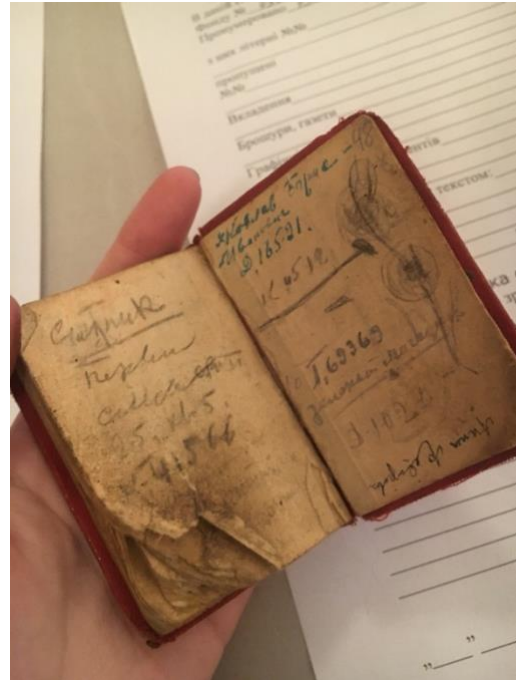


Illustration 10. From the personal fond of the artist Mark Epstein. Notebook, 1930s.

The fonds presented constitute an important source base for the study of Jewish cultural processes in the early Soviet period, particularly for examining the milieu connected with the cultural and educational organization Kultur-Lige and the broader circle of Yiddish writers and artists.

These materials make it possible to trace the mechanisms of cultural self-organization, the interconnections between literature, theatre, and visual art, as well as the experiences of repression and the subsequent reintegration of artists. A significant portion of the documents remains insufficiently introduced into scholarly circulation and requires further description and digitization, which determines their particular value for contemporary researchers of the Kultur-Lige.

State Archives of Kyiv Region

Within the framework of this research, the fonds of the State Archives of Kyiv Region are of fundamental importance, as they make it possible to trace the functioning of Jewish educational and cultural institutions in Kyiv and the Kyiv region in their practical and institutional dimensions – through financial, organizational, and regulatory documentation from the 1918–1930s.

About the Institution

The State Archives of Kyiv Region (SAKR) preserves documents of regional administrative, judicial, and educational institutions that reflect the history of towns and settlements of the Kyiv region from 1682 to 2017. Materials relating to Jewish history are represented in the fonds of district and volost administrations and include metrical records, census materials, documents on property relations, and records concerning educational initiatives. These collections are of particular value for microhistorical and genealogical studies, as well as for analyzing the transformation of Jewish life during the Russian Empire and the early Soviet period.

The archive holds more than 2 million storage units across 7,092 fonds, including 23,154 photographic documents dating from 1916–2022.

Address: 38 Yurii Illienko St., Kyiv. Reading rooms: 40 Yurii Illienko St., Kyiv; 24 Solomianska St., Kyiv

Website: <https://dako.gov.ua/>.

All finding aids of the fonds of the State Archives of Kyiv Region (SAKR) have been digitized and are available online. Researchers are issued no more than 10 boxes of microcopies or up to 1,000 sheets of archival files at a time (but not fewer than one and not more than ten files).

At the same time, from 1 December 2025, the archive temporarily suspended, for a period of two months, the operation of the reading room at 38 Yurii Illienko Street,

as well as the processing of requests and orders for copying documents from the storage facilities located at 38 Yurii Illienko Street and 15 Volodymyrska Street.

The files ordered within the framework of this research were stored in the repository at 24 Solomianska Street, where the reading room operates only on Tuesdays and accommodates a maximum of three researchers, which significantly limits the possibility of sustained and systematic work.

An important source for studying the Jewish cultural and educational infrastructure is **Fond R-142, Department of Public Education of the Kyiv Provincial Executive Committee of the Council of Workers', Peasants', and Red Army Deputies**, which contains materials on the activities of Jewish children's institutions, pedagogical courses, libraries, and theatre circles during the 1918–1930s.

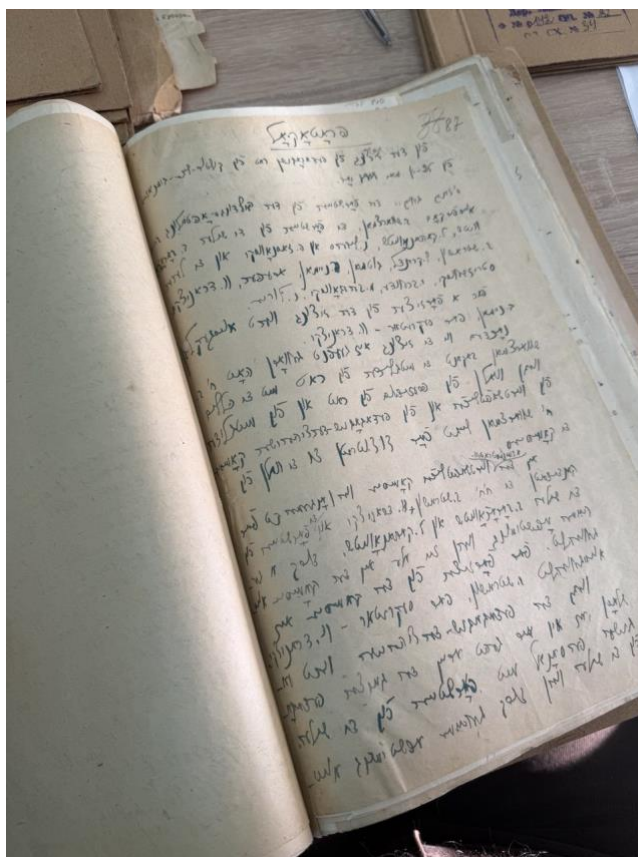


Illustration 11. Minutes of the meeting of the Pedagogical Council of the Kultur-Lige, 25 May 1919.

Documents related to the Kultur-Lige consist mainly of resolutions on the financing of its institutions, the allocation of premises, appeals concerning the training of Jewish teachers, as well as information on the formation of the troupe of the Kyiv Jewish Dramatic Theatre.

Particularly detailed is the documentation concerning the Kultur-Lige Jewish Gymnasium located on Mariinsko-Blahovishchenska Street in Kyiv, which includes information on curricula, teaching staff, and lists of students. In addition, expert reports on the condition of the premises and the material and technical resources of the gymnasium have been identified.

The fond also contains reporting documents of Jewish libraries in Kyiv for 1918–1921, which record the average number of visitors, sources of book supply, and the number and themes of cultural and educational events during the reporting periods. Taken together, these sources are key for reconstructing the network of Jewish education in Kyiv and its surrounding areas and constitute an important source base for researchers studying the Kultur-Lige and the formation of Jewish cultural life in the 1920s.

The fonds of the State Archives of Kyiv Region also preserve materials reflecting the activities of a network of Jewish educational institutions that used Hebrew as the language of instruction during the period of the Ukrainian Revolution. **Fond R-5004 of the Jewish cultural and educational society “Tarbut”** contains documents of the Central Committee of the society, including correspondence with Jewish educational institutions and Zionist organizations, materials concerning the opening of schools and fundraising activities, minutes of pedagogical councils, lists of participants of teachers’ courses, teachers’ questionnaires, methodological materials, and fragments of periodicals.

Of particular interest is the statute of the Tarbut publishing cooperative in Kyiv, which attests to the systematic efforts to supply schools with Hebrew-language textbooks and books. The fond constitutes an important source for studying the educational policy of the Zionist milieu and the mechanisms of its liquidation by the Soviet authorities in 1919.

Fond 1786, the Kyiv Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the United Jewish Socialist Workers’ Party, represents the political activity of Jewish socialist parties during the revolutionary and early Soviet periods. The materials include minutes of Central Committee meetings, transcripts of party conferences,

circulars, electoral documentation, correspondence with the Central Rada, and lists of party members and delegates to constituent assemblies. These documents reflect the evolution of the party's program – from the idea of national-personal autonomy to integration into Bolshevik structures, making it possible to study the transformation of the Jewish political movement in Ukraine in the 1920s. The documents are written in Yiddish, Ukrainian, and Russian.

State Archives of the City of Kyiv

The State Archives of the City of Kyiv (SAK) is a key municipal archival institution that accumulates documentation of city self-government bodies and reflects the socio-economic and cultural history of Kyiv in a long historical perspective.

The fonds of the SAK are particularly important because they make it possible to trace the institutional formation of the initiatives of the Kultur-Lige and the interaction between the Jewish community and the city authorities in 1918–1920.

About the Institution

The State Archives of the City of Kyiv (SAK) preserves documents of municipal administrative bodies, educational institutions, and social organizations of Kyiv from the nineteenth century to the early Soviet period. Materials related to Jewish history are concentrated primarily in the fonds of the city administration, police institutions, educational establishments, and charitable societies. These include census data, lists of Jewish residents and merchants, documents on entrepreneurial activity, passport registration, social assistance, and records concerning the construction and maintenance of Jewish hospitals.

These sources make it possible to reconstruct the demographic dynamics and everyday practices of Kyiv's Jewish population in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The archive holds more than 7,055 fonds and 2.44 million files.

Address: 23 Olena Teliha St., Kyiv

Website: <https://archive.kyivcity.gov.ua/>

Access to the fonds is granted on the basis of a written application or an official letter from a research institution. Electronic finding aids are available on the institution's official website. Work in the reading room is conducted by prior appointment, with a limit on the number of files issued per day. Opening hours: Tuesday–Thursday, 9:00–16:00, with a lunch break from 12:00 to 13:00.

Under the conditions of martial law, air-raid alerts and interruptions in electricity supply affect the duration of working hours and the pace of document processing.

Materials concerning the activities of the Kultur-Lige in 1918–1920 are concentrated in **Fond 163, Kyiv City Administration**, and include statutory documents, curricula and budgets of the Jewish People's University in Kyiv, as well as founding documents of the Kultur-Lige itself.

The Jewish People's University was the first higher educational institution on the territory of the former Russian Empire with Yiddish as the language of instruction. It functioned successfully from 1918 to 1920 and had more than 500 students in total.

The university was founded and supported through funding from the Kultur-Lige, the Government of the Ukrainian People's Republic, the Kyiv City Administration, as well as through charitable contributions from the Kyiv Jewish community and tuition fees.

This body of documents constitutes an important source base for studying Jewish self-organization in Kyiv, the development of educational and cultural initiatives, and



Illustration 12. Statute of the Kultur-Lige, 15 January 1919.

the interaction between the Jewish community and the municipal administration during a period of profound political transformation. Languages of the documents: Yiddish, Russian.

State Scientific Institution “Ivan Fedorov Book Chamber of Ukraine”

The State Scientific Institution “Ivan Fedorov Book Chamber of Ukraine” is the central national bibliographic institution responsible for ensuring the comprehensive state registration of printed publications and for forming a representative corpus of works published in Ukraine.

The collections of the Book Chamber are particularly important, as they make it possible to trace the publishing activities of the Kultur-Lige, reconstruct the repertoire of its printed production, and assess the scale of the organization’s influence on the formation of the Jewish educational and cultural space of the 1920s–1930s.

About the Institution

The Book Chamber of Ukraine is a leading state institution responsible for the national bibliographic registration, systematization, preservation, and scholarly description of all printed publications issued in Ukraine. Its collections are formed on the basis of the legal deposit copy and include books, periodicals, brochures, leaflets, posters, and other types of printed materials published from the late nineteenth century to the present day.

In addition to its preservation function, the institution also fulfills an important research and reference role, providing scholars with systematized catalogues, bibliographic indexes, and statistical materials on the history of Ukrainian publishing. The Book Chamber’s holdings comprise nearly 15 million items.

Address: 27 Leonid Kadenyuk Avenue, Kyiv

Website: <http://www.ukrbook.net/>

Access to the collections is granted on the basis of an official request letter or institutional referral. Catalogues and bibliographic indexes are partially available online, although a significant part of the reference apparatus can only be used directly in the reading room. Requests for materials are made by prior appointment, in accordance with the established limits on the number of items issued.

The Jewish segment of the collections is represented by a substantial body of periodicals and books in Yiddish and Hebrew, including publications from the interwar and early Soviet periods. Of particular scholarly value are Jewish newspapers, journals, propaganda materials, literary almanacs, and publications of cultural and educational organizations, which make it possible to reconstruct the intellectual, linguistic, and social life of Jewish communities in Ukraine, as well as to trace the transformations of Soviet national and language policies.

The collections also preserve **sets of children's periodicals** published by the Cooperative Publishing House "Kultur-Lige" between 1922 and the 1930s. In particular, most issues of the children's magazines "*Freyd*" (Joy) and "*Oktyaberl*" (Little October) have been preserved. These publications constitute valuable sources not only for studying the history of Yiddish children's press, pedagogical concepts, and models of shaping a new Soviet identity, but also as vivid illustrated examples of book graphics. Their artistic design involved prominent artists, including Mark Epstein and Sara Shor, which adds further artistic and cultural significance to these magazines.



*Illustration 13. Cover of the magazine "Freyd" (Joy), design by Mark Epstein.
Cooperative Publishing House "Kultur-Lige," Kyiv, 1924.*

A significant portion of the aforementioned fonds still requires further digitization and broader access for researchers, which opens up prospects for interdisciplinary studies in the fields of the history of education, culture, and publishing.

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

The Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine (CSASBPGU) is a leading state archival institution that accumulates documentation of the central authorities and reflects the processes of the formation of Ukrainian statehood in the twentieth century. Within the framework of this research, the fonds of the archive are of particular importance, as they make it possible to trace the legal and regulatory foundations for the functioning of Jewish institutions, including the Kultur-Lige, in the context of the policies of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the transformations of the early Soviet period.

About the Institution

The Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine (CSASBPGU) preserves documents of the central state authorities from the early twentieth century, which are essential for studying the political, social, and cultural transformations in Ukraine. Materials related to Jewish history are represented in the fonds of governmental, administrative, and party structures of the period from 1917 to the 1950s. These include documents concerning the activities of Jewish sections, educational and cultural institutions, and political parties.

The archival materials – minutes, reports, correspondence, and statistical records in Ukrainian, Russian, and Yiddish – make it possible to trace the processes of institutionalization of Jewish cultural life during the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Ukrainian SSR, as well as the subsequent curtailment of autonomous forms of national self-organization. The archive contains 3,338 fonds with a total of 2,083,049 storage units.

Address: 24 Solomianska St., Kyiv

Website: <https://tsdavo.gov.ua/>.

To work in the archive, a letter of request from an institution or a personal application indicating the research topic is required. All finding aids are available on the archive's website, which allows researchers to conduct a preliminary selection of files in advance. Reading room hours: Monday–Thursday 9:30–15:30; Friday and the

last day of each month are designated for sanitary maintenance. The reading room operates according to the established schedule, with a limit on the number of files issued per day.

Under the conditions of martial law, temporary restrictions on access to certain fonds may occur, as well as interruptions in work due to security measures.

Of particular scholarly value are **Fond 1115, the Ukrainian Central Rada, and Fond 1065, the Council of People's Ministers of the Ukrainian People's Republic**, which contain legislative acts on national-personal autonomy, the establishment of the Ministry of Jewish Affairs, the regulation of Jewish education, elections to bodies of self-government, and materials on state support for Jewish cultural initiatives. This body of sources is complemented by documents of Jewish socialist organizations, including minutes of party meetings and testimonies concerning pogroms. Taken together, these materials form a valuable source base for studying state policy toward the Jewish population, the mechanisms of cultural autonomy, and the transformations of the early Soviet period, and are also crucial for reconstructing the activities of institutions such as the Kultur-Lige. A significant part of these fonds remains only partially introduced into scholarly circulation and requires further description and digitization. Languages of the documents: Yiddish, Ukrainian, Russian.

In addition, the work carried out within the research project “Jewish Heritage in Ukraine: Interdisciplinary Reflections through the Prism of Archival Documents, Culture, History, and Literature” was also focused on two institutions in Odesa.

State Archives of Odesa Region

The State Archives of Odesa Region is one of the leading regional archival institutions in Ukraine, preserving extensive collections of documents on the history of Southern Ukraine and the multinational environment of Odesa. The fonds of the State Archives of Odesa Region make it possible to trace the long-term evolution of the legal,

educational, and political status of the Jewish community, from the imperial period to the era of revolutionary transformations of the early twentieth century.

About the Institution

The State Archives of Odesa Region (SAOR) preserves collections of documents from municipal, educational, and party institutions, which make it possible to trace the social, political, and cultural history of Jewish communities in Southern Ukraine from the sixteenth century to the early Soviet period. The archive is regularly supplemented with new materials (for example, in 2023 it received 4,791 files for storage, including seven new fonds).

Address: 18 Sviatoslav Karavanskyi St., Odesa

Website: <https://archive.od.gov.ua/>

Access to the fonds is granted on the basis of an official request or a personal application from the researcher. The electronic reference apparatus is available on the archive's official website. Since 17 November 2025, the reading room of the State Archives of Odesa Region in the administrative building at 29 Pyrohovska Street, Odesa, has been temporarily closed until further notice. At present, the reading room at 18 Sviatoslav Karavanskyi Street remains available for researchers. Opening hours: Monday–Thursday 10:00–17:00, with a lunch break from 13:00 to 14:00.

The security situation and power outages significantly affect the working schedule and require additional coordination with the archive staff.

Fond 1, Administration of the Novorossiysk and Bessarabian Governor-General, one of the largest collections in the State Archives of Odesa Region, comprises 98 inventories. Its materials cover the legislative and administrative regulation of the Jewish community in Southern Ukraine from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including imperial decrees, draft reforms, and official correspondence concerning the legal status of Jews, restrictions in trade and crafts, and

tax policies (such as the box tax and candle tax), as well as documents on agricultural colonization and the establishment of Jewish colonies.

A substantial portion of the materials concerns religious and communal life, including the construction of the Odesa Main Synagogue, the activities of educational institutions such as Talmud-Torah schools, charitable societies, rabbinical elections, and the supervision of Jewish communities. Taken together, these sources make it possible to reconstruct imperial policies toward Jews, the socio-economic conditions of their existence, and the early forms of institutionalization of Jewish life in the region.

Materials from **Fonds P-41 and P-868 of the Odesa City Committee of the Jewish Communist Party Poalei Zion** contain documents of the Poalei Zion party for the period 1917–1921, including minutes, resolutions, reports, and correspondence. These materials reflect the ideological and organizational work carried out among the Jewish population, including activities within women’s, youth, and workers’ circles.

Equally significant are the materials of **Fond 442 of the Odesa branch of the Society for the Promotion of Enlightenment among the Jews in Russia (OPE)**, which make it possible to reconstruct the system of Jewish education in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These materials document the functioning of *heders*, Talmud-Torah schools, private and community schools, as well as educational initiatives aimed at socially vulnerable groups.

Городской комитет Одесской Еврейской коммунистической партии (Поалей-Цион) г.Одесса							Фонд № 41
О П И С Ь							Компартия
документальных материалов систематизированных по хронологически-структурному признаку							
№ п. п.	Дело/протокол/вол. №	ЗАГЛОВОК ДЕЛ	Начато	Окончено	Количество листов	№ коробки	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
✓ 1.		Протоколы заседаний городского комитета ЕКП (на русском языке)	10. I 1920	7. XII 1920	15		
✓ 2.		Протоколы заседаний Президиума городского комитета ЕКП (на русском языке)	28. VIII 1920	28. XI 1920	18		
✓ 3.		Циркуляры Центрального комитета ЕКП (Поалей-Цион) и Украинского Главного комитета (на русском и еврейском языках)	I 1920	25. XI 1920	71		
✓ 4.		Докладная записка горкома ЕКП о тактике Еврейской партии в период империалистической войны до 1920 г. и письмо Одесского городского комитета ЕКП в Одесский губернский партийный комитет ЕКП(б) о предоставлении ЕКП права представительства в ревкоме (на русском языке)	26. II 1920	26. II 1920	4		
✓ 5.		Заявления членов партии ЕКП о выдаче справок, командировок, оказании помощи, направлении на					

Illustration 14. Inventory of Fond 41 of the Odesa City Committee of the Jewish Communist Party Poalei Zion.

митета и Общегородских собраний членов ЕКП (на

Fond 42, Chancellery of the Trustee of the Odesa Educational District, complements this topic with documents on the state regulation of Jewish educational institutions, including reports, inspection materials, and official correspondence concerning the activities of Talmud-Torah schools, yeshivas, and other educational establishments.

Taken together, these sources make it possible to trace the mechanisms of interaction between Jewish institutions and the imperial administration, as well as the transformations of educational policy.

Odesa Literary Museum

The Odesa Literary Museum is one of the leading museum institutions in Southern Ukraine, representing the multinational literary tradition of Odesa and preserving unique archival collections related to the history of the city's cultural milieu. Within the framework of this research, the museum's collections are of key importance, as they make it possible to trace the activities of Jewish writers and the functioning of the Odesa branches of the Kultur-Lige in the context of the interwar cultural processes.

About the Institution

The Odesa Literary Museum is one of the largest regional literary museums in Ukraine. Its collections comprise approximately 70,000 items. Materials related to Jewish history and culture are preserved within the non-fond museum collection and archival holdings, organized into several thematic groups, including "Manuscripts," "Documents," "Photographs," and "Images." These collections represent the literary and theatrical life of Odesa, the interwar cultural networks of the city, and postwar cultural transformations, and together amount to more than 80,000 exhibits.

Address: 2 Lanzheronivska St., Odesa

Website: <https://museum-literature.odessa.ua/>.

Access to the archival materials is granted by prior arrangement with the museum administration and upon submission of a letter indicating the research topic. There are

no systematized electronic finding aids; orientation within the collections is carried out through internal inventory lists and consultations with the museum's research staff. Work with the materials is conducted during designated hours and depends on the availability of staff and the working conditions in the museum archive. This requires advance planning and a flexible research schedule on the part of the researcher.

The core of the Jewish personal collections of the Odesa Literary Museum consists of **the archives of Isaac Huberman, a writer and playwright; Hanan Weinerman, a poet and journalist; Irme Drucker, a writer and literary scholar; and the writer Note Lurie.** These fonds contain manuscripts, correspondence, theatre programs, materials related to public lectures and literary events, as well as documents recording arrests, experiences in labor camps, and the subsequent rehabilitation of members of the Odesa literary milieu. In addition, the personal fond of Irme Drucker, comprising approximately 120 storage units, includes manuscript and typescript autographs of novels and short stories, autobiographical texts, notebooks with literary notes, letters and congratulatory telegrams, photographs, and a unique portrait created in a labor camp.

Taken together, these documents reflect both the prewar creative activity of these writers and the numerous arrests within the circle of Odesa Jewish authors, their subsequent rehabilitation, and their return to professional literary life. These fonds therefore constitute a key source for studying repression and post-camp everyday life.

include correspondence concerning the activities of the Odesa branch of the society and printed publications of the Kultur-Lige publishing house. Taken together, these sources make it possible to trace the interaction between different branches of the organization and the dynamics of their development. A significant portion of these materials remains insufficiently studied, which gives the collections of the Odesa Literary Museum considerable potential for further research. Languages of the documents: Yiddish, Ukrainian, Russian.

Tetiana Borodina, research topic: “The Holocaust in Poltava Region and the Behavior of the Local Population (the Case of Auxiliary Administrations).”

Research on Jewish-related documents in the state archives of Poltava region was conducted by Tetiana Borodina, who focused on the Holocaust period in the region, particularly on examples of local population responses.

The scholarly relevance of this topic lies in the almost complete absence of studies analyzing the role of village elders, district heads, burgomasters, and local auxiliary administrations in the perpetration of the Holocaust in Poltava region. Some important contributions to this field have been made by scholars such as Markus Eikel and Valentyna Sivaieva (*City Mayors, Raion Chiefs and Village Elders in Ukraine, 1941–44: How Local Administrators Co-operated with the German Occupation Authorities, Contemporary European History, 2014*), Leonid Rein (*Local Collaboration in the Execution of the “Final Solution” in Nazi-Occupied Belorussia, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, 2006*), among others.

However, there are no studies focusing specifically on the microhistory of Poltava region. For this reason, it is particularly important to examine the large body of archival sources – most of which have not yet been introduced into scholarly circulation – that document the actions of local administrative leaders and their cooperation with the German occupation authorities, including their involvement in the Holocaust.

State Archives of Poltava Region

The State Archives of Poltava Region (SAPR) is an important institution for researchers of the history of Poltava region, particularly for historians studying the period of the German occupation of the region. The archive holds hundreds of files that reveal the specific features of the functioning of local auxiliary administrations and other structures that operated under the German administration, the majority of which have not yet been introduced into scholarly circulation.

The archive is actively engaged in digitization: at present, the website provides finding aids for 291 fonds related to the Nazi occupation of Poltava region.

About the Institution

The State Archives of Poltava Region (SAPR) is one of the largest archival institutions preserving documents on the history of Poltava region. The archive contains 6,910 fonds and more than 1.3 million files. Its holdings include materials relating to the history of Ukrainian territories during the Russian Empire, the Ukrainian Revolution, the activities of the repressive institutions of the communist regime (including party bodies, institutions, and organizations), documents from the period of the Nazi occupation, and records from the period of Ukraine's independence.

Documents from the interwar Soviet period also include materials on the activities of the Poltava Provincial Jewish Public Committee, the functioning of Jewish orphanages in Poltava region, and the activities of the local branches of the All-Ukrainian Society of Jewish Culture "Gezkult," which operated in several locations in the region, including Kremenchuk.

The archive and its repositories are located in two buildings at the following addresses: 18/24 Yuliana Matviichuka St., Poltava (Building No. 1) and 1A Kapitana Volodymyra Kiselova St., Poltava (Building No. 2).

Website: <https://poltava.archives.gov.ua/>

Each of the two buildings of the State Archives of Poltava Region has reading rooms available for researchers. Opening hours: Monday–Thursday 8:00–17:00, Friday until 15:45, lunch break: 12:00–12:45. Before beginning work in the archive, a researcher must present identification documents, complete a registration form, and submit an official request letter from their institution. The State Archives of Poltava Region website (section "Archival Resources (Electronic)") provides access to a range of digitized materials, including finding aids, publications from the archival reference collection, and materials available through the "FamilySearch" platform, with which the archive cooperates.

In the reading room, researchers may work with fonds inventories and archival files. The State Archives of Poltava Region is open to researchers and actively facilitates productive work with archival materials.



Illustration 16. Tetiana Borodina working with archival materials.

It is important to note that the fonds of the State Archives of Poltava Region from the period of the German occupation contain extremely valuable information on the Holocaust in the region. This information is dispersed across numerous fonds and files and requires meticulous archival research to identify and analyze. At the same time, these collections provide some of the most detailed evidence on the functioning of district, city, and village administrations, which formed the local auxiliary administration during the Nazi occupation and were involved in the implementation of Nazi genocidal policies toward Jews.

Among the materials examined were the following files:

- **Fond 2434, Inventory 1, File 4** – Orders of the Gebietskommissar.
- **Fond H-2675, Inventory 1, File 1** – Orders of the Lokhvytsia District Administration.
- **Fond H-2675, Inventory 1, File 6** – Applications of repressed individuals and resolutions of the PISOCHANSKE Village Administration.
- **Fond H-2735, Inventory 1, File 1** – Orders and resolutions of the Lubny District Administration concerning the implementation of planned tasks.
- **Fond R-2355, Inventory 1, File 1** – Orders of the Kozelshchyna District Administration.
- **Fond R-2701, Inventory 1, File 4** – Resolutions of the Zinkiv District Administration, among others.

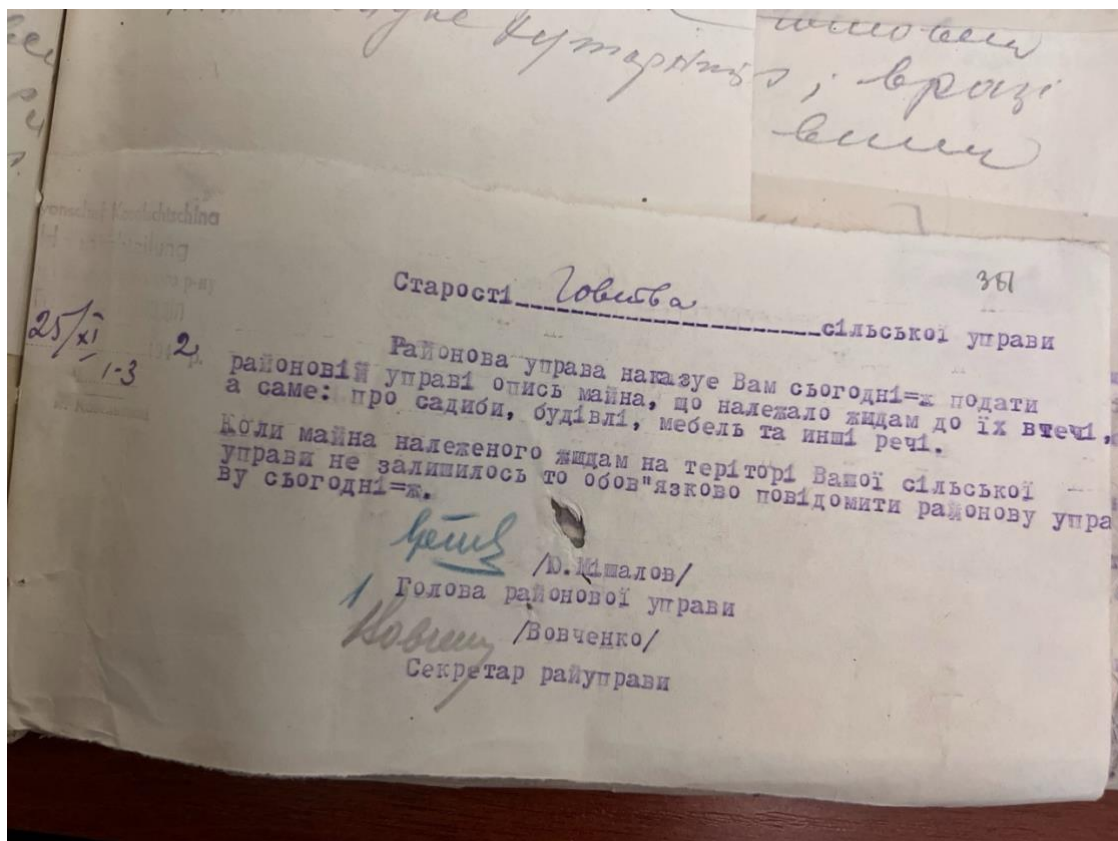


Illustration 17. Document concerning the activities of one of the district administrations of Poltava region.
 Source: State Archives of Poltava Region (SAPR). Fond R-2355, Inventory 1, File 2, Folio 381.

In total, 33 files relating to the Nazi occupation of Poltava region were examined in the State Archives of Poltava Region (SAPR), a significant portion of which has not yet been introduced into scholarly circulation.

In addition to information about the Holocaust, the analyzed documents contain important data on attitudes toward Soviet prisoners of war, measures related to the establishment and functioning of the Ukrainian Red Cross, the policies of the occupation administration toward local residents whose families had suffered during the Holodomor or had been repressed by Soviet authorities, as well as population registration practices, among other issues.

Thus, these documents make it possible not only to identify the forms of involvement of local officials in the Holocaust, but also to reconstruct events within individual localities more broadly. This is particularly effective when these sources are combined with investigative files from the archives of the Sectoral State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine (SSA SBU) and the regional archive of the SBU in Poltava region, as well as with ego-documents. The languages of the documents preserved in the State Archives of Poltava Region include Russian, Ukrainian, German, and Yiddish.

At present, the archive, in cooperation with the *FamilySearch* organization, is actively scanning and making available online the inventories of fonds and individual files. However, the files most relevant for the study of the Holocaust have largely not yet been digitized. Since the full-scale invasion began, the number of visitors to the archive has decreased significantly. Nevertheless, the archive continues to develop actively and makes every effort to meet the informational and research needs of its users.

Opanas Slastion Myrhorod Local History Museum

One of the oldest museum institutions in Poltava region, founded in May 1920, is the Opanas Slastion Myrhorod Local History Museum.

About the Institution

The Opanas Slastion Myrhorod Local History Museum houses numerous exhibits displayed across several halls and thematic exhibitions. These include collections dedicated to the ceramic art of the Myrhorod region of the nineteenth and twentieth

centuries, materials related to the ancient and Cossack history of the region, and an exhibition presenting the traditional crafts of Myrhorod area. The museum also features a recently created exhibition devoted to the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Address: 2 Nezalezhnosti St., Myrhorod

Website: <https://surl.li/tefckv>.

The museum is open to new visitors. At the same time, researchers who are not local residents may encounter difficulties in establishing contact with the institution, as no official email address is listed in open sources and the museum does not have a dedicated website. The museum is open from Thursday to Tuesday, 8:00–17:00. Upon arrival, a researcher has the opportunity to visit the permanent exhibitions and work with the museum's archival materials.

The museum staff provided the researcher Tetiana Borodina with materials related to the history of the Second World War, which are relevant to her research topic. They emphasized that the institution has gained considerable popularity in recent years, particularly as Myrhorod has become a new home for many internally displaced persons, who actively visit the museum. In addition, military personnel undergoing rehabilitation in local sanatoria have also become frequent visitors to this cultural space. The museum employs research staff who study local history, and it regularly hosts educational and outreach events for various audiences.

The director and museum staff generously shared all available materials in the museum related to the Holocaust in Myrhorod. These include, first and foremost, **unique photographs from the exhumation process (1978)** conducted at the site of the execution of Jews in Myrhorod, as well as **selected newspaper clippings containing reports on the 1983 trial** of members of the Ukrainian auxiliary police in Myrhorod, who had participated in the shootings of local Jews during the Nazi occupation.

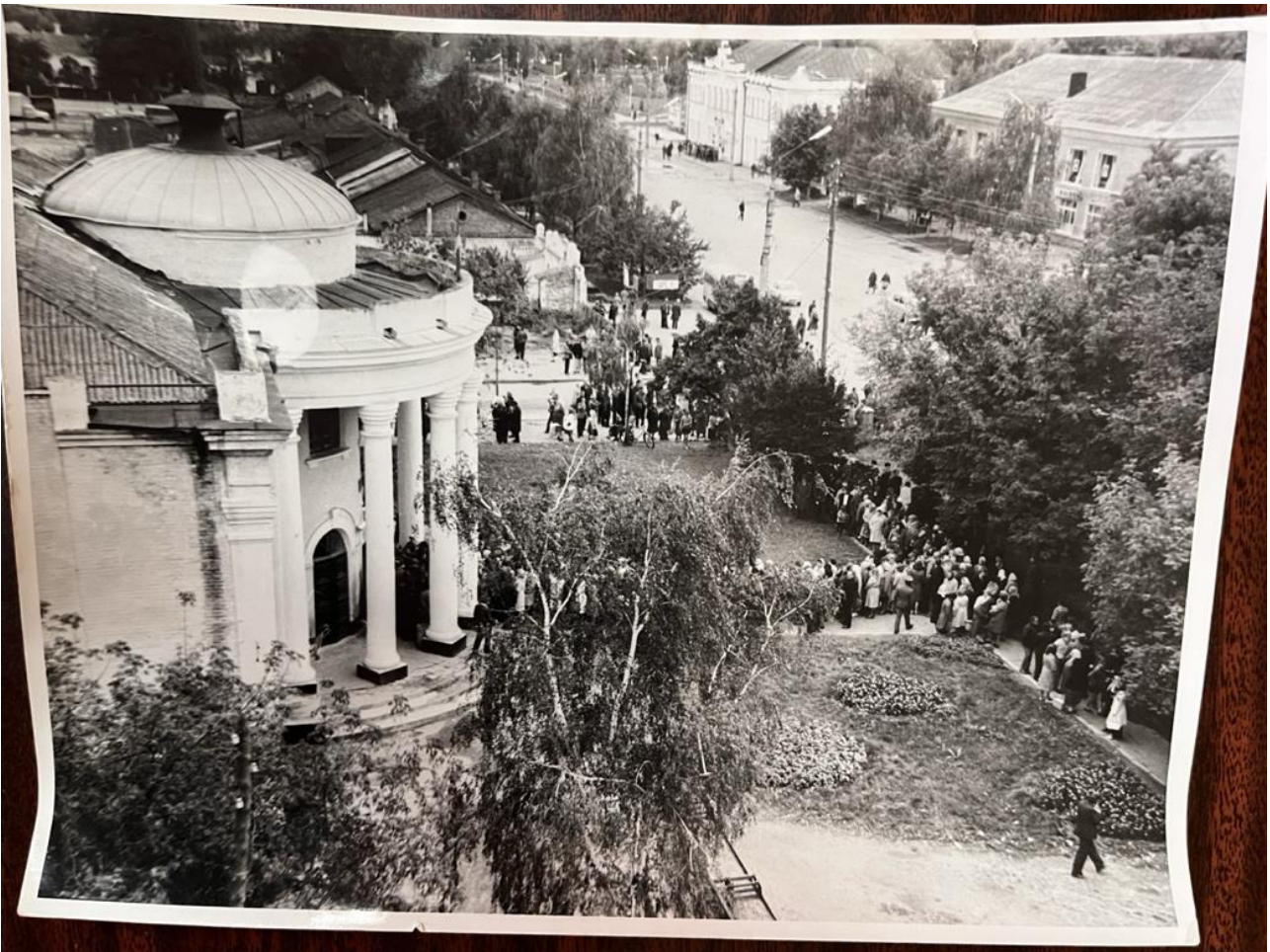


Illustration 18. Queue of Myrhorod residents at the district House of Culture, where an exhibition of material evidence from the burial site of Jews executed in 1941 was organized. The photograph was most likely taken in 1978.

At present, the museum staff, while studying the history of the communities that lived in Myrhorod, are also researching the life of the local Jewish community. One of the photographs shows a queue of Myrhorod residents at the district House of Culture, where an exhibition of material evidence from the burial site of Jews executed in 1941 was organized.

At present, the museum does not have a separate display dedicated to the history of the Holocaust, although the staff plan to organize a temporary exhibition of the aforementioned photographs to mark the anniversary of the executions.

The topic of the Holocaust in Myrhorod is currently presented primarily for school students in the “Myrhorod: Holocaust Museum” classroom museum at School No. 5. This small museum was established on the initiative of the Jewish community of Myrhorod with the support of the *Remember Us* organization.



Illustration 19. Fragment of the exhibition in the “Myrhorod: Holocaust Museum” classroom museum at School No. 5.

During Tetiana Borodina’s visit to the local history museum, the staff also arranged a visit for her to this classroom museum.

Khorol Local History Museum

The Khorol Local History Museum is an important cultural center of the region. The museum houses permanent exhibitions on various themes, making it an engaging place for school and college students, local historians, researchers, and anyone interested in the history of the region.

For the study of the Second World War and the Holocaust, the museum is of particular value, as it includes a separate exhibition hall and valuable materials, including photographs that preserve the memory of the Jewish community of Khorol prior to the occupation.

The Khorol Local History Museum is an important cultural institution of the town of Khorol, as it features exhibitions devoted to the flora and fauna of the region, the history of the area, unique local activities such as motoball, and various ethnographic traditions.

A separate exhibition hall is dedicated to the history of the Second World War, including materials about the Khorol Pit – one of the largest prisoner-of-war camps in Poltava region – as well as the Holocaust in Khorol.

Address: 98/4 Nebesnoi Sotni St., Khorol.

Email: khorol.muzeum@i.ua.

The Khorol Local History Museum is open from Tuesday to Saturday, 8:00–17:00. The museum does not currently have an official website; however, the staff maintain an active Facebook page (<https://surl.li/djhycx>), where they publish rare digitized photographs related to the history of Khorol and the surrounding region, as well as other informative materials.

Work with the museum's archival materials is possible during a personal visit, provided that the researcher contacts the museum in advance and arranges the visit. The staff are very supportive and willingly provide available materials to researchers, creating favorable conditions for productive work, including the possibility of working with the materials in a separate office.

The museum director and staff member are actively collecting materials and expanding the museum's exhibitions. They also warmly welcome visitors, who are often school pupils and students from the local college. The exhibition dedicated to the Holocaust in Khorol includes photographs of local Jews who were killed during the occupation, as well as a nominal list of 97 Jewish victims from the Khorol area. It also features well-known photographs of Jews from Lubny taken shortly before their execution. In addition, the display includes an analytical overview explaining how the Holocaust unfolded in Khorol.



Illustration 20. Fragment of the exhibition “Khorol Pit” (referring to Dulag No. 160), dedicated to the Second World War (Khorol Local History Museum).

An important part of the exhibition dedicated to the Second World War and the Holocaust is the display about the Khorol Pit, as Jews who served in the Soviet army were also among the prisoners of the camp. For example, the exhibition includes a photograph of Petro Kaganzon, a Jewish prisoner who managed to reach Kremenchuk and survive. It is also noteworthy that the story of survival of another Jewish prisoner, Abram Reznichenko, begins in the Khorol Pit. He managed to escape from the camp, reach Kremenchuk, and survive the occupation. Languages of the materials: Ukrainian and Russian.



Illustration 21. Memorial to the victims who died in the Soviet prisoner-of-war camp “Khorol Pit”, located near the Khorol Local History Museum.

Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Poltava Region

The Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Poltava Region is one of the key institutions preserving archival materials related to the Holocaust in Poltava region. As rightly noted in the guide to the Sectoral State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine, *“It is difficult to imagine more secrets than those preserved in the archives of the security services that operated on the territories of the Soviet republics in 1918–1991”* (p. 10).

The archive contains hundreds of criminal-investigative files on individuals who collaborated with the occupation authorities and were involved in various measures related to the persecution and discrimination of the local Jewish population. The majority of these files have not yet been introduced into scholarly circulation.

About the Institution

The Archival Support Department of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Poltava Region was established in 2009 in order to ensure the acquisition, registration, preservation, and use of documents of scientific and historical-cultural value. The archive of the SSU Directorate in Poltava Region contains 9 fonds comprising approximately 40,000 storage units. The earliest documents date back to 1919, the year when the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission was established. In terms of the number of archival units, the archive is one of the largest within the system of the Sectoral State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine.

In 2009 an information and reference reading room was opened at the Directorate. Prior to the full-scale Russian invasion, it was visited by more than 200 researchers. Currently, due to martial law, the reading room is closed to visitors. At the same time, archive staff continue to provide consultations regarding available archival files and, when possible, send scanned copies of investigative and archival materials to researchers.

The archive is located at: 39 Sobornosti St., Poltava, Ukraine.

Email: memory@ssu.gov.ua

The Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Poltava Region is extremely important for the study of local auxiliary administrations during the German occupation. The archive's reading room is currently closed to visitors; however, research requests are processed remotely via email.

Before beginning work with the materials, a researcher must submit an official request letter explaining the topic and purpose of the research. The researcher must also provide a list of names of individuals whose case files they intend to examine. After receiving the request, the archive reviews the inquiry and provides an official response and, when available, scanned copies of the relevant investigative and archival case files.

The Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Poltava Region is one of the key institutions preserving sources related to the history of the Holocaust in Poltava region. During the period of martial law the archive does not receive visitors in its reading room; therefore, researcher Tetiana Borodina worked with the archive remotely. Nevertheless, this did not prevent the collection of the necessary materials.

The archive contains investigative case files on individuals convicted by Soviet authorities for crimes committed during the Nazi occupation, including those related to the discrimination, persecution, and murder of Jews. Through this work it was possible to identify the names and locate case files of employees of municipal and rural administrations in Poltava region who in various ways facilitated Nazi occupation policies. Among them are, for example: **Andrii Repulenko, burgomaster of Poltava (f. 6, spr. 4978-o, vol. 1–4); Oleksii Konovalenko, village elder of Pohreby (f. 6, spr. 27-o); Illia Veprytskyi, village elder of Riasky (f. 6, spr. 7456-o); Ivan Tsymbal, secretary of the Hrebinka district administration (f. 6, spr. 5446-o, vol. 1–2); Luka Kryvokolysko, deputy and later head of the Kotelva district administration (f. 6, spr. 4376-o, vol. 1–3),** among others.

Investigative case files contain information about Jews in a fragmented and dispersed form. At the same time, these files usually include interrogation records of witnesses, and sometimes even testimonies of the persecuted individuals themselves

who survived the occupation, which makes this category of sources unique for reconstructing the genocide at the local level. In addition, the investigative materials occasionally contain, as evidence, personal documents of the accused and their administrative or work-related documentation (copies of orders, directives, protocols, etc.), which also constitute valuable historical sources. The language of the documents is predominantly Russian.

The Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Cherkasy Region

In 1954, when Cherkasy region was established, six districts of Poltava region were incorporated into its administrative structure, including Zolotonosha, Drabiv, and Chornobai districts, among others. Accordingly, investigative case files from these areas of Poltava region were transferred to the Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Cherkasy Region. Researcher Tetiana Borodina also worked with these materials remotely.

About the Institution

The Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Cherkasy Region is part of the system of the Sectoral State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine. The archive of the SSU Directorate in Cherkasy Region has its own information and reference reading room, which has temporarily suspended its activities due to the full-scale Russian invasion. However, the archive staff continue to process research requests remotely via email and, when possible, provide scanned copies of investigative and archival case files. Regional archival departments of the Security Service of Ukraine, including the Cherkasy Directorate, hold archival collections related to the activities of Soviet security services (NKVD, KGB, etc.) in the region. These collections include documents concerning political repression, the liberation movement, and other historical events between 1918 and 1995. The archive also preserves records on individuals repressed by the Soviet authorities who had, in various ways, collaborated with the German occupation administration and may

therefore have been involved in measures related to the persecution and killing of the local Jewish population.

The archive is located at: 240 Hohol St., Cherkasy, Ukraine.

Email: usbu_chk@ssu.gov.ua.

The Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine Directorate in Cherkasy Region (SSU DCR) is also extremely important for the study of the Holocaust in Poltava region and the role of local administrations. The archive's reading room is currently closed to visitors; however, research requests are processed remotely via email.

Before beginning work, a researcher must submit an official request letter explaining the topic and purpose of the research. The researcher must also provide a list of names of individuals whose case files they intend to examine. After receiving the request, the archive reviews it and provides an official response and, when available, scanned copies of investigative case files. If the researcher does not have a specific list of names, it is also possible to submit a request describing in general terms the types of individuals whose cases are of interest.

As a result of this work, 13 investigative case files were identified and analyzed. These include files on elders of district administrations (case 3139-o, 93 fols.); elders of village administrations (case 300-o, 117 fols.; case 478-o, 201 fols.; case 662-o, 90 fols.; case 3421-o, 89 fols.; case 3862-o, 123 fols.; case 4093-o, 365 fols.; case 2540-o, 151 fols.; case 3858-o, 99 fols.; case 2940-o, 77 fols.); and elders/brigadiers of communal farms (case 2214-o, 53 fols.; case 2219-o, 178 fols.; case 3151-o, 91 fols.).

The Archival Department of the Kremenchuk City Council of Kremenchuk District, Poltava Region

The Archival Department of the Kremenchuk City Council of Kremenchuk District, Poltava Region is extremely important, as it holds several fonds containing unique materials related to the occupation period and the Holocaust in Kremenchuk.

About the Institution

The Archival Department of the Kremenchuk City Council of Kremenchuk District, Poltava Region, in accordance with the regulations governing its activity, ensures – among other functions – the preservation of personnel records and documents of temporary storage from enterprises, institutions, and organizations regardless of their form of ownership or subordination located in the territory of Kremenchuk city and the Potoky starosta district, which includes the villages of Potoky, Prydniprianske, Sosnivka, and Mala Kokhnivka, as well as records of liquidated enterprises, institutions, and organizations that previously operated or were registered in this area. The Archival Department holds 109 fonds, most of which relate to the period after the Second World War. At the same time, the archive contains several fonds that concern the German occupation of Kremenchuk and events related to the Holocaust in the city.

The archive is located at: 27 Ihoria Serdiuka St., Kremenchuk, Ukraine.

Email: arhiv@kremen.gov.ua.

The Archival Department of the Kremenchuk City Council of Kremenchuk District, Poltava Region has a reading room open to visitors on Mondays and Wednesdays from 8:00 to 17:15, with a lunch break from 12:00 to 13:00. Before beginning work, researchers must contact the archive by phone and inform staff of their intention to conduct research.

On the day of the visit, the researcher must present an identification document and provide a 3×4 cm photograph for the creation of a personal user file. Researchers can consult the list of fonds available on the website of the Kremenchuk City Council (<https://surl.li/hwziuk>). In the reading room, it is possible to work with fonds inventories as well as archival files.

Researcher Tetiana Borodina examined the **personal fond of the local researcher Mykola Tverdokhlib**, a Candidate of Technical Sciences and local historian who studied the history of the Jews of Kremenchuk and the Holocaust. Within this fond,

two manuscripts of his books were analyzed (f. 243, op. 1, spr. 10, 11), as well as materials related to the commemoration of Holocaust victims in Kremenchuk (spr. 25).

In this archive, materials related to Jewish history are not organized as a separate collection but are dispersed across different fonds. Most often they can be found in the personal fonds of researchers who studied the history of the Holocaust in Kremenchuk. In addition to the above-mentioned fond, this also includes the personal **fond 240 of Lev Yevselevskiy**, which had been examined during earlier research conducted several years prior.

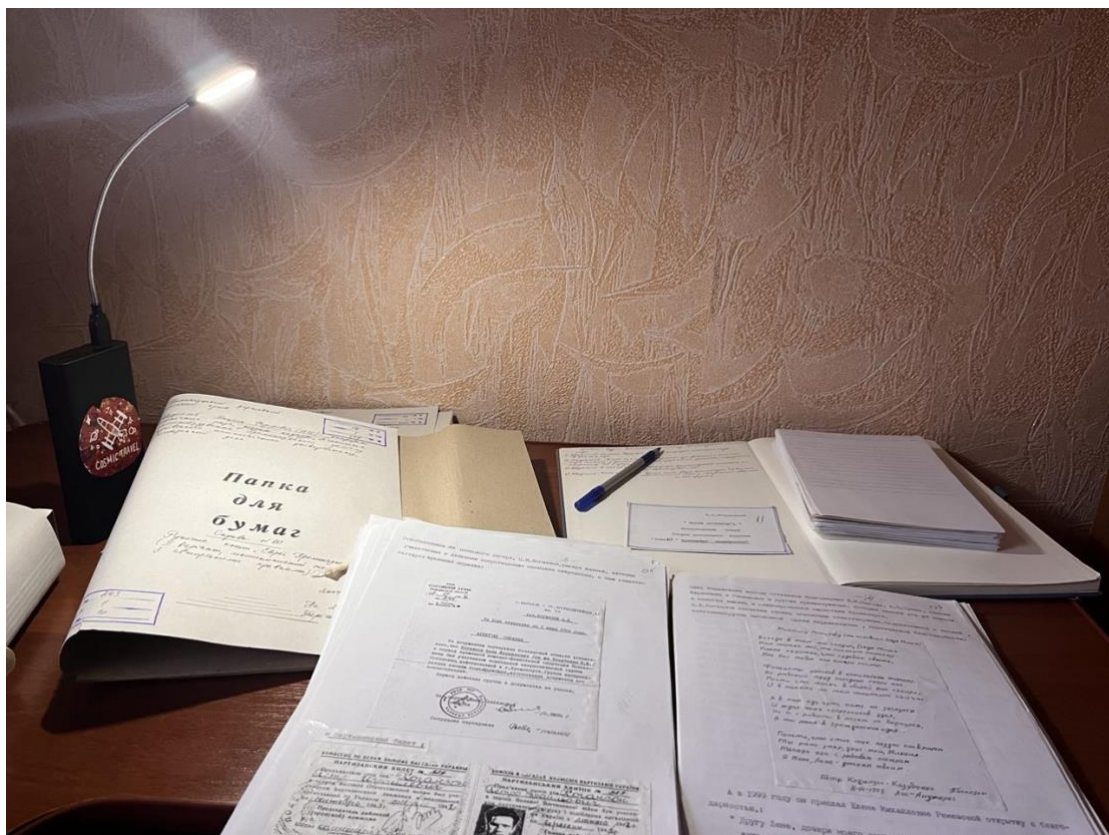


Illustration 2. Tetiana Borodina working in the Archival Department of the Kremenchuk City Council of Kremenchuk District, Poltava Region during a power outage.

The Research Archive of the Kremenchuk Local History Museum

The Research Archive of the Kremenchuk Local History Museum is the main institution where various materials related to the history of the city are preserved. The research archive holds documents concerning the occupation of Kremenchuk and the

Holocaust, including photographs, memoirs, informational reports, diaries, newspapers, and other materials.

About the Institution

The collection of exhibits for the Kremenchuk Local History Museum began as early as 1919–1920. Before the Second World War the museum functioned only for a short period of time, after which it was destroyed. The renewed museum was reopened in 1975.

Today the museum presents exhibitions devoted to the geological history of Kremenchuk district, its flora and fauna, as well as a hall dedicated to the pre-revolutionary history of the region and a hall devoted to the Second World War. The museum also maintains a research archive that preserves documents related to the history of the Second World War in the territory of Kremenchuk.

The archive is located at: 2 Ihoria Serdiuka St., Kremenchuk, Ukraine.

Email: museum_1975@ukr.net.

The Kremenchuk Local History Museum is open from Wednesday to Sunday, from 9:00 to 16:30. The museum welcomes researchers wishing to work with its archive and provides access to the necessary materials. Before beginning work, it is necessary to arrange the date of the visit by phone.

Researcher Tetiana Borodina also submitted an official request letter from her institution, explaining the need to work with specific materials. The museum does not have an official website, so it is not possible to consult digitized materials in advance of the visit. However, the museum staff, particularly its director, make every effort to create the necessary conditions for productive research work during visits to the museum.

The Research Archive of the Kremenchuk Local History Museum holds several fonds related to the history of the Holocaust. However, as in many other archives, this information is fragmented and dispersed across different collections. Most materials

concerning the period of Nazi occupation consist of memoirs of local residents, members of the underground movement, former prisoners of war, physicians, and other individuals who experienced the occupation in Kremenchuk.

During the research visit, several collections were examined, including bound **volumes of occupation-era newspapers** published in Kremenchuk between 1941 and 1943, namely “Dniprova khvyliia: and “Vechirnyi lystok”. In addition, the following archival files were consulted: **file 36, “On the Patriotic Actions of the Workers of Kremenchuk during the Years of the Temporary Nazi Occupation”**; **file 37, memoirs of Anastasiia Zhenzhylova**, a participant in the Kremenchuk underground; **file 38, memoirs of Tinatin Kyrylova**, a member of the underground group Patriots of the Motherland led by Taras Zhvaniia, whose members helped rescue Jews in Kremenchuk; **file 45, “Materials on the Atrocities of the Nazi Occupiers in the City of Kremenchuk during the Great Patriotic War, 1941–1943”**; **file 117, memoirs of Tetiana Mishchenko**, a local resident of Kremenchuk describing her experience during the occupation; and **file 117-a, “Kremenchuk during the Period of German Occupation.”**

These materials are extremely important for reconstructing the course of the occupation and the Holocaust in Kremenchuk, a city that, prior to the German occupation, had the largest Jewish population in Poltava region. Sources from this archive help clarify how the local population assisted persecuted groups, including both Jews and prisoners of war, as well as how the underground resistance developed in Kremenchuk.

The examined materials demonstrate, among other things, that the underground group “Patriot of the Motherland” in Kremenchuk assisted Jews by helping them escape from prisoner-of-war camps, obtain false documents that allowed them to legalize their status, and receive other forms of support that increased their chances of survival.

In conclusion, the sources collected and examined from the above-mentioned archives and museums provide information on various aspects of the Nazi occupation,

including the functioning of administrative bodies, the agency of individual administrators, the activities of underground organizations and the Ukrainian auxiliary police, as well as the experiences of local residents and prisoners of war.

Only a detailed study and cross-verification of different types of sources from the same locality – for example, documents on the activities of local and district administrations from the State Archive of Poltava Region, combined with investigative case files on the heads and officials of these institutions preserved in the archives of the Security Service of Ukraine in Poltava and Cherkasy regions – make it possible to reconstruct the events of the occupation and the circumstances of the Holocaust, as well as the agency of local perpetrators.

The analysis of these materials will be presented in an academic article and in a chapter of a collective monograph devoted to the activities of local administrators in the perpetration of the Holocaust in Poltava region, focusing on the social microhistory of genocide.

Nadia Ufimtseva, research topics: “The Jewish Printed Book in Ukraine” and “The Representation of the History and Culture of the Jews of Ukraine in the Permanent Exhibitions of State Museums of Khmelnytskyi Region.”

Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve

The source base for the study “The Jewish Printed Book in Ukraine” is primarily formed by the collection of Judaica prints preserved in the fonds and library of the Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve.

About the Institution

The Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve was founded in 1890 as a “repository of antiquities” based on collections assembled by members of the Committee for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Podillia, as well as on numerous surveys they conducted of the cities, towns, and villages of the province. From the very beginning, the museum developed as a local history institution, gathering diverse materials and information related to regional history, nature, traditional life, and art.

Today, the museum administers eight heritage sites. The administration and the Museum of Antiquities are located at 2 Ioanno-Predtechenska St., Kamianets-Podilskyi, while the repository of museum collections is situated at 3 Virnenskyi Rynok Square.

Website: <http://muzeum.in.ua/>.

To conduct research with the museum’s collection materials, archive, or library, a researcher must submit an official request letter from their institution. The museum provides a designated workspace for researchers within the collections department. Materials can be searched using the card catalog system.

The museum collection of **Judaica books comprises 741 items**. All of these books were printed in Jewish languages between 1764 and 1913 in cities such as Berdychiv, Brody, Warsaw, Vilna, Zhytomyr, Lviv, Lublin, Mezhyrich, Slavuta, Sudytkiv, Petrykiv, Chernivtsi, Józefów, Szczecin, and other locations. In terms of genre, all of the books belong to various types of religious literature. The collection includes books of the Holy Scriptures, the Mishnah and the Talmud, midrashim and commentaries on the Talmud, prayer books, homiletic (didactic) literature, Kabbalistic works, halakhic writings, and other related texts.



Illustration 23. Part of the Judaica book collection of the Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve.

While examining the books, typographic ex libris made it possible to determine that they had belonged to members of the Jewish community of Kamianets-Podilskyi or had been part of the book collections of the city's religious institutions until the

1930s. During the 1930s, the Soviet authorities carried out the seizure and confiscation of property belonging to Jewish religious communities, including religious literature.

In 1982, the books were transferred from the regional archive to the museum. This date is recorded in the inventory cards created for each individual volume. Such documentation exists for 199 books preserved in the “Early Printed Books” collection, while the remaining volumes lack inventory records.

An important aspect of studying this collection is the analysis of its provenance, that is, the history of its origin, circulation, and formation. For this purpose, museum documentation – including acquisition registers and inventory cards – was examined. These records made it possible to establish the date and document numbers related to the transfer of the books from the archive to the museum, which took place between May and July 1982 (acts no. 2037, 2054, 2056, 2057, 2060, 2064, 2065, 2077).

МІНІСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРИ УРСР	
Кам'янець-Подільський музей в Кам'янці 1982р.	
ІНВЕНТАРНА КАРТКА	
КСм11 № інвентарний 419 книга вступу № 10583 відділ	
Старі інвентарні №№	№ за река
Опис речі: книга „Судженково“ Надру- кована в типографії К. Мартіса в 1834р. Книга надрукована на бе- лому папері зохроєнітими шрифтами друк книги і тамучого листа гарний. Заголовок книги взятий в рашку, для маж велико арки з гало- нами, архаїчні розширені орнаме- нти. Книга містить 72 стор. Пам'ятки шрифтів на першій стор. Книгу вичено давньоруського мовою (С.В.Р.).	Місце м фо

1. Де знайдено речі <i>у музею з Хмельницького обл- держархіву.</i>	2. Як придбано <i>Актом № 2077 від 26.07.1982р.</i>
3. Час знаходження <i>1982р.</i>	4. Де переховується <i>м. 5, м. 17 фрески музею</i>
5. Розмір <i>книга і особливо шри- фт не шрифтів, шри- фт не шрифтів, шри- фт не шрифтів, шри- фт не шрифтів, шри- фт не шрифтів</i>	6. Матеріал та техніка <i>папір, картон, шпатель, брук</i>
7. Стан речі <i>37 x 23,5 см</i>	8. Закупочна ціна <i>б/к</i>
	9. № негатива
Директор музею	Підпис складача <i>[Signature]</i>

Кам'янець-Под. друк. 1982. Зам. 235—3000

Illustration 24. One of the inventory cards (showing an incorrect attribution of the book).

In addition, fonds and files from the museum’s internal archive were examined, including orders, reports, minutes of museum council meetings, directives from state authorities, certificates, correspondence, and other documentation. It should be noted, however, that no additional documents related to the Jewish printed books or their transfer to the museum were identified. Furthermore, the study analyzes typographic

ex libris, handwritten marks and notes, drawings, and traces of reading and use found in the books. These elements provide valuable evidence for reconstructing aspects of the book culture of the Jewish community of Kamianets-Podilskyi in the second half of the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries.

In addition to the aforementioned collection, the Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve also preserves other Judaica materials, including fragments of Torah scrolls, candlesticks, Hanukkah lamps, various objects of religious ritual, and fragments of decorative elements from women's clothing.

State Archive of Khmelnytskyi Region

For the study of the provenance of the collection of Jewish printed books, the examination of archival materials is essential. For this purpose, research was conducted in the State Archive of Khmelnytskyi Region.

About the Institution

The archival holdings of the State Archive of Khmelnytskyi Region are divided into three chronological periods: the pre-Soviet period (the Russian Empire), the Soviet period, and the period of independent Ukraine. Of particular historical value are materials related to the economic and industrial development of Podillia province, the construction of railways and bridges, as well as a collection of city plans from Podillia and Volhynia provinces.

A broad picture of the life of Jewish communities in Podillia, including their activities in trade, small-scale crafts, and intermediary services, is reflected in the fonds of the Podillia Treasury Chamber, city administrations, and volost boards. In total, the archive holds 8,259 fonds comprising more than 2 million storage units on paper, covering the period from the late eighteenth to the early twenty-first century.

The archive, repositories, and reading room are located at: 99 Hrushevskoho St., Khmelnytskyi, Ukraine.

Website: <https://dahmo.gov.ua/index.php>

The reading room for researchers is open from Monday to Thursday, 9:00 to 17:00, without a lunch break. Before beginning work with archival materials, a researcher must present an identification document and complete a registration form (a request letter from the researcher's institution is optional).

Digitized materials prepared by the archive can be accessed in the reading room on five computers or on the archive's website, although only a limited number of documents are available online. Inventories and catalogs are available in the reading room upon request.

To study the history of the formation of the collection of Jewish printed books in the Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve, archival materials related to the activities of the museum, Jewish religious institutions (synagogues and prayer houses), and the archive were examined.

Among these materials were files from **fond R-335 of the Executive Committee of the Kamianets-Podilskyi City Council of People's Deputies** and **fond R-1454 of the Kamianets-Podilskyi Department for Religious Affairs of the Executive Committees of the District Councils of Workers', Peasants', and Red Army Deputies**, which contain documentation on the registration of religious communities. These files include lists of community members, standard statutes, and applications regarding the election of governing board members. In documents describing community property, books are also mentioned among the listed items; however, they appear only as general quantities without detailed bibliographic descriptions. The languages of the documents are Ukrainian, Yiddish, and Russian.

An important observation is that in documents describing community property, later annotations were added. For example, in the property inventory from 1930, a new entry dated 1935 includes notes indicating the transfer of part of the property, including books, to the only synagogue still functioning in Kamianets-Podilskyi at that time.

These annotations were most likely made during the process of closing religious communities and confiscating their property. They provide valuable information about

the movement of books and the factors that influenced the formation of the present composition of the museum's collection.

...церкви, складан що угоду з ...
 ікононачним комітетом ради робітничих, селянських та червоноармійських ...

О П И С

Форм № 4
СБАН АГ 2100097

...молитовному будинку
 цього майна, що знаходиться в ...
 ...міста ... району ...
 По стану на 1 ... 1930 року.

Назва речей	З чого зроблено реч. (золото, срібло, мідь, олово, залізо і т.п.)	Вага або розмір речі	Вартість речі	В якому стані знаходиться реч у даний момент	Відмітки про включення речей з опису та по якій причині
Світлиць торі		12	800.-		21.90 Віддано в дар ... Святого ...
Умиском зробованих пітараторів в нагородні пам'ятурнах		110	110.-		... мідь
Ківета давета ринава в який охоронна мотва світи торі		1	20.-		... мідь
Маль, в яких даються книги		2	40.-		1. в ... 2. в ...
Тодимин 2-тункавого заводу		1	10.-		... мідь!
Світичків	мідних	16	12.-		... мідь
Скатиш		10	50.-		... мідь
Штандардів-рив-пітрів		80	80.-		45 мідь
Літні висюгих		2	10.-		... мідь
Аутарів		2	6.-		1. ... 2. ...

Illustration 25. Inventory of the property of the religious community of the Feldshtein Synagogue, with later annotations regarding the transfer of certain items during confiscation. State Archive of Khmelnytskyi Region, f. R-335, op. 1, spr. 235.

In **fond R-1530** of the State Archive of Khmelnytskyi Region, within the records of the regional state administration, an interesting file from the postwar period (1947–1948) was identified. It contains letters from Aron Lipin, who described himself as the leader, “that is, the spiritual rabbi,” of the Jewish community of Kamianets-Podilskyi. In these letters he demanded the return of religious books to the community and protested against their planned disposal.

The correspondence was conducted between A. Lipin, the State Archive, the Archival Administration under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the State Archive of the Ukrainian SSR in Kyiv. The documents indicate that the books were not returned to A. Lipin, and that Soviet security services subsequently initiated an investigation into his “reliability.”

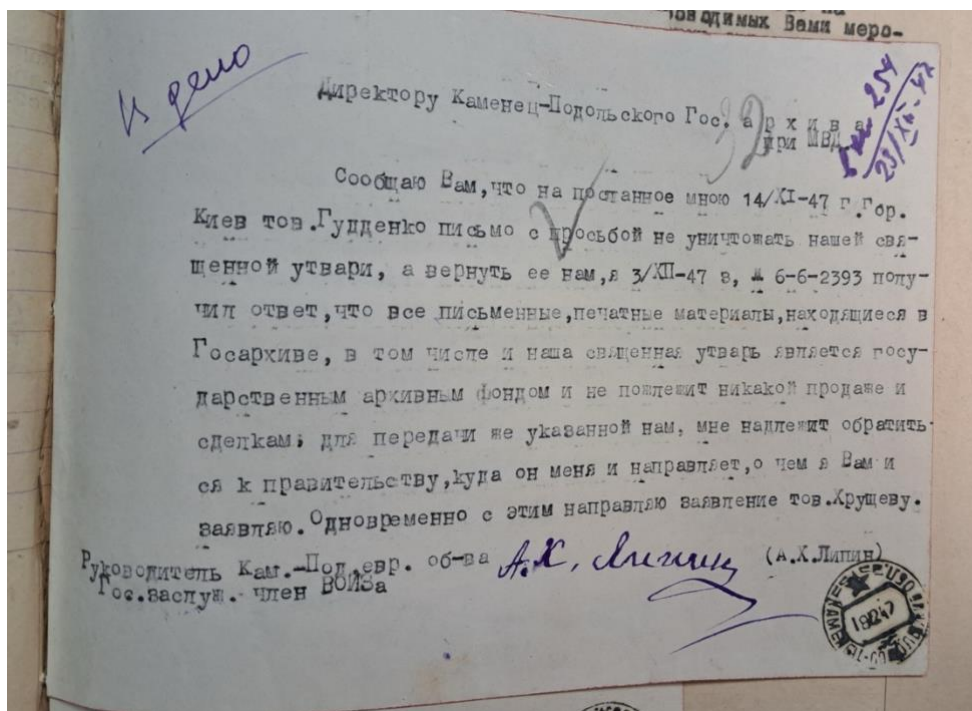


Illustration 26. Letter from Aron Lipin to the director of the archive.
State Archive of Khmelnytskyi Region, f. R-1530, op. 2, spr. 45.

The State Archive of Khmelnytskyi Region preserves the archive of the Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve (**fond R-1421**). However, the most recent transfer of materials to this fond dates to 1969, that is, earlier than the transfer of the Jewish books to the museum.

Materials from **fond R-3161 of the Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical Archive of the Executive Committee of the Vinnytsia Regional Council of Workers’, Peasants’, and Red Army Deputies** are particularly valuable for understanding the interaction between archival staff and various officials regarding materials confiscated from religious communities. This fond contains orders, instructions, circulars, and methodological guidelines issued by the Central Archival Administration of the Ukrainian SSR and the Vinnytsia Regional Archival

Administration. These documents address issues such as the preservation of archival materials, disposal of documents, regulation of relations with departmental archives, prevention of the illegal destruction of archival records (1924), and procedures for the appraisal of document value, among other matters.

Dmytro Yavornytskyi Dnipro National Historical Museum

The collection of Jewish printed books is preserved in the Kamianets-Podilskyi State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve, that is, in the city where these books originally circulated. At the same time, by chance, several books were identified in the Dmytro Yavornytskyi Dnipro National Historical Museum that, according to typographic ex libris, had also once belonged to the book collections of Jewish prayer houses in Kamianets-Podilskyi.

About the Institution

The Dmytro Yavornytskyi Dnipro National Historical Museum was founded in 1849 by Governor Andrii Faber. The museum's collection includes exhibits dating from the Paleolithic period to the second half of the twentieth century. Among its most well-known artifacts are the Polovtsian stone statues ("babas"), the Kernosivka idol, and a collection of Cossack antiquities.

In total, the institution preserves approximately 240,000 objects, including around 700 items of Judaica.

The museum is located at: 18 Dmytro Yavornytskyi Ave., Dnipro, Ukraine.

Website: <http://museum.dp.ua/uk/>

To conduct research at the Dmytro Yavornytskyi Dnipro National Historical Museum, it is necessary to submit an official request letter from the researcher's institution. During the Second World War, the museum's registration documentation was lost, and therefore, after the war, the materials were re-catalogued and described anew.

Since 1994, the museum has maintained its documentation in electronic form and has been creating standardized scholarly passports for museum objects. Prior to 1994, records were kept in the form of inventory cards and inventory books. All of these materials are accessible only upon request to the museum staff.

To investigate the history of the movement of these books, the research first focused on museum documentation. In total, the Dnipro National Historical Museum holds around ten such books. According to information recorded in the standardized scholarly passports, these books entered the museum's collection in 1994 from the local Bukinist bookshop, where they had arrived from the collection of the Kyiv collector Eduard Henrikhovich Orzhekhovskiy. According to the same records, the books had previously been "found in Kamianets-Podilskiy."

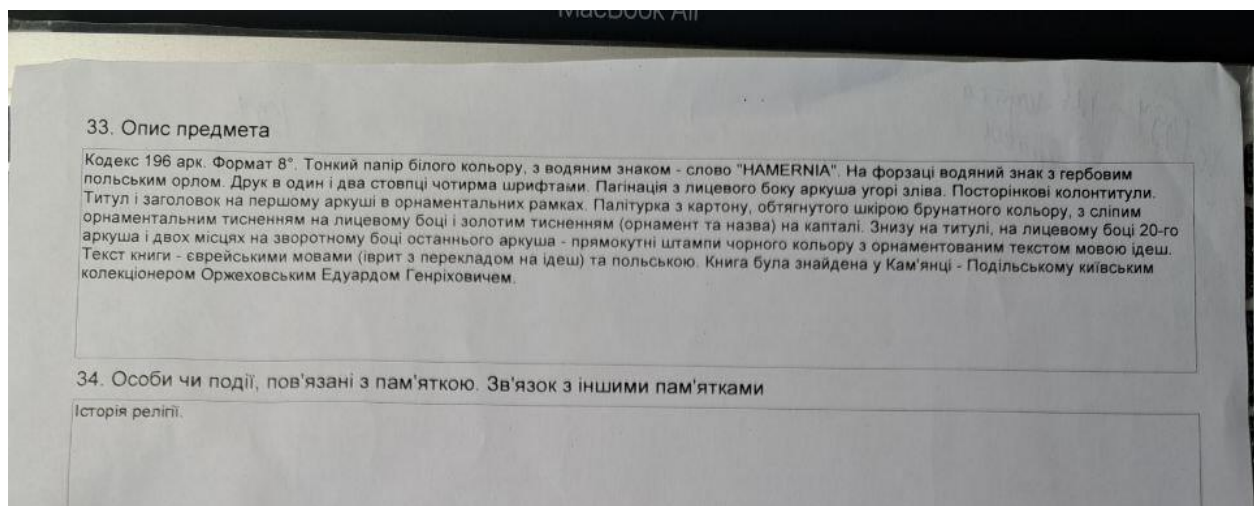


Illustration 27. Part of a standardized scholarly passport describing one of the Jewish printed books.

Since no precise chronological framework is available, we can only put forward several possible explanations. It is possible that E. Orzhekhovskiy found the books in Kamianets-Podilskiy as early as the 1930s, when, during the confiscation of property, some books may have been lost or dispersed. Another possible explanation is that archival institutions may have disposed of certain materials, selling them for recycling, through which the books could have entered the collector's possession. However, in the absence of additional documentary evidence, all of these explanations remain hypothetical.

Medzhybizh State Historical and Cultural Reserve

Research conducted at the Medzhybizh State Historical and Cultural Reserve and at the following three local history museums was carried out within the framework of the study “The Representation of the History and Culture of the Jews of Ukraine in the Permanent Exhibitions of State Museums of Khmelnytskyi Region.”

The choice of this topic is not accidental, as these museums are located within the present-day Khmelnytskyi region, which partly belongs to the historical and geographical region of Podillia. For several centuries prior to the Second World War, this area was home to numerous Jewish communities. It was here, in the second half of the eighteenth century, that Hasidism emerged, and Jews played a key role in the economic and cultural life of towns, creating a distinctive and significant cultural heritage.

About the Institution

The Medzhybizh State Historical and Cultural Reserve is a castle complex dating from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The reserve was established in 2001 on the basis of the historic fortress complex located in the settlement of Medzhybizh. The restored halls of the castle house exhibitions devoted to history, ethnography, and icon painting. In 2008, the Holodomor Museum, created by the artist and sculptor Mykola Mazur, was opened in the carriage building of the castle.

The reserve is located at: 1 Zamkova St., Medzhybizh, Ukraine.

Website: <https://mezhibozh.com/>.

To conduct research with the materials of the Medzhybizh State Historical and Cultural Reserve, it is necessary to submit an official request letter from the researcher’s institution. The staff of the reserve provide comprehensive assistance and consultation to researchers.

In February 2006, the museum was closed for renovation, and in September of the same year, six restored exhibition halls with new displays were opened to mark the 860th anniversary of Medzhybizh and the 35th anniversary of the museum. On October 4, 2008, the Museum of the Memory of the Victims of the Holodomor of 1932–1933 in Khmelnytskyi Region was opened on the territory of the fortress. It was created by the People’s Artist of Ukraine Mykola I. Mazur. The museum exhibition is based on the available collections, which the reserve partly received from the local history museum following its reorganization in 2001, and partly expanded over the following fifteen years.

A separate hall within the reserve’s exhibition space is dedicated to a permanent exhibition on the history, culture, and traditions of the Jewish community. The exhibition includes objects of religious ritual and everyday life. A significant part of the display is devoted to Baal Shem Tov, the founder of Hasidism, who spent the last years of his life in Medzhybizh and was buried there. His grave remains a place of pilgrimage for Jews from around the world.



Illustration 28. Fragment of the exhibition dedicated to Baal Shem Tov.

The reserve's storage collections contain more than 250 items. Among them are Torah scrolls and scrolls of the Book of Esther, Hanukkah lamps, ritual hand-washing cups, religious books, and other objects.

Nova Ushytsia Historical and Local History Museum

The analysis of the exhibition of the Nova Ushytsia Historical and Local History Museum makes it possible to trace the features of the presentation of Jewish history in small urban museums of Khmelnytskyi Region, or, in some cases, to identify the absence of such representation.

About the Institution

The Nova Ushytsia District Local History Museum is a regional museum located in the settlement of Nova Ushytsia, Kamianets-Podilskyi District, Khmelnytskyi Region. The museum was opened in 1992 and is situated on the second floor of the former Agricultural Mechanization Technical School building. The museum's collections include around 4,000 items, which present the history of the region from ancient times to the present.

The museum is located at: 12 Podilska St., Nova Ushytsia, Ukraine.

Email: musejnu@ukr.net

The museum is open to visitors from Monday to Friday, from 9:00 to 16:00 (on Fridays until 15:00), with a break from 12:00 to 13:00.

To present the history of the region, five exhibition halls have been arranged with permanent displays. Among them are dioramas depicting the defense of Ushytsia in 1941. The museum hosts exhibitions including: "From the Depths of Time: Archaeological Sites of the District," "The Historical Development of the Region from the Late Nineteenth to the Early Twentieth Century," "Ethnographic Heritage of the Region" (with sections such as Ukrainian Folk Clothing, Household Utensils, and

Traditional Crafts and Trades), “The Hardships of the 1930s” (including The Holodomor in Podillia and Repressed without Cause, Rehabilitated Posthumously), “Novo Ushytsia during the War Years, 1941–1945,” “The Partisan Movement in the Occupied Territory,” “The Tragedy of the Trykhivskyi Forest,” “Residents of Novo Ushytsia in the War in Afghanistan,” “Residents of Novo Ushytsia in the Liquidation of the Consequences of the Chornobyl Disaster,” “Myths and Realities of the 1950s–1980s,” “Prominent People of Novo Ushytsia,” “Glorious Sons of Ukraine” (including Residents of Novo Ushytsia – Participants in the Revolution of Dignity and Love for Ukraine Confirmed by Life), and “The Nature of the Native Land.”

The history of the Jewish community is represented only episodically within these exhibitions.

Gorodok Local History Museum (G-MUSEUM)

In the case of the Horodok Local History Museum (G-MUSEUM), its situation is unique in that in 2018 the museum was completely rebuilt with the support of the philanthropist Mykola Humeniuk. The renovated building also prompted a renewal of the museum’s concept and exhibitions. For this reason, it was particularly interesting to examine how G-MUSEUM presents the history and culture of the region to its visitors.

About the Institution

The Horodok Local History Museum traces its origins to June 6, 1969, when seven exhibitions containing 768 exhibits were opened in two rooms of the district House of Culture. In 2018, the construction of a new museum building was completed. The structure was almost entirely rebuilt, with only about 5% of the original building preserved.

The museum is located at: 20/1 Shevchenka St., Horodok, Ukraine.

Website: <https://gmuseum.org.ua/>.

The museum is open to visitors from Tuesday to Saturday, from 9:00 to 16:00 (on Saturdays until 15:00), with a break from 12:00 to 13:00.

The museum's operation is strongly affected by the security situation, air raid alerts, and power outages. During the course of research visits, Nadiia Ufimtseva had to make several trips to the museum, as changes in the electricity outage schedules made it impossible to examine the exhibition during earlier visits.



Illustration 29. The contemporary building of G-Museum.

The concept of G-MUSEUM is aimed at combining the past with the present and the future, supported by the use of modern technologies, including interactive systems as well as video and audio elements. One of the museum's central exhibitions is a reconstructed laboratory of the microbiologist Professor Serhii Winogradsky at the Pasteur Institute.

The museum's permanent exhibitions present objects from various historical periods, beginning with the earliest archaeological artifacts of the Eneolithic period. Considerable attention is given to the life and everyday culture of the inhabitants of

Horodok in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, illustrated through artifacts discovered during archaeological excavations in 2017 and 2021 conducted by expeditions led by the archaeologist Pavlo Nechytailo (PhD in History). Among the finds are decorative stove tiles, fragments of ceramic vessels, items of blown glass, pipes, iron objects – including a seventeenth-century knife with a fully preserved wooden handle – and coins.

The history of the Jewish community is not represented in the permanent exhibition. However, the museum addresses this gap through the organization of temporary exhibitions. For example, in September 2022, on the eve of Rosh Hashanah, G-Museum hosted an exhibition dedicated to traditional Jewish art of Ukraine.

Derazhnia City Historical Museum

The study of the representation of the history and culture of the Jewish community in the Derazhnia City Local History Museum makes it possible to trace how local museum institutions integrate the multinational history of the region into their permanent exhibitions. Considering the significant presence of Jewish communities in Podillia prior to the Second World War, it is important to analyze to what extent this component of regional history is reflected in the museum narrative and what forms of presentation are used to convey it.

About the Institution

The Derazhnia City Historical Museum is a local history museum located in the town of Derazhnia, Khmelnytskyi Region, housed in the City House of Culture. The museum's collection is devoted to the history of the Derazhnia area from the earliest times to the present day.

The museum was established in 2012 based on a design project by the artist-designer Ya. M. Pavlovych, a member of the National Union of Artists of Ukraine. The exhibition design was also developed with the participation of specialists from the Khmelnytskyi Regional Local History Museum, S. M.

Yesiunin and V. H. Budiai. The museum's collections contain more than 2,000 items.

The museum is located at: 42 Myru St., Derazhnia, Ukraine.

Email: muzei_der@ukr.net.

The museum is open to visitors from Monday to Friday, from 9:00 to 16:00 (on Fridays until 15:00), with a break from 12:00 to 13:00.

The museum exhibition is located on the second floor of the House of Culture and occupies two halls. The first hall presents the history of Derazhnia and the surrounding region from ancient times to the present. It includes eight thematic sections: “Geographical Location of the Region,” “Nature of the Region,” “From the Depths of Time,” “The Region on the Path to Independence,” “At the Turn of the Millennium,” “Prominent Names of the Region,” “The Hardships of the 1930s–1940s,” and “For Ukraine and Its Freedom.” The second hall serves as a space for temporary exhibitions and also contains several items related to the ongoing Russian–Ukrainian war.

It should be noted that the exhibition texts still contain outdated terminology, such as “Great Patriotic War” and “Nazi-fascist invaders,” among others.



Illustration 30. Fragment of the exhibition dedicated to the Jewish community.

The history and culture of the Jewish community of the town are presented alongside the narrative of the region’s industrial development. This section includes a hanukkiah, documents belonging to natives of Derazhnia, reproductions of sketches depicting Jewish everyday life, and photographs of gravestones from the Jewish cemetery in Derazhnia.

Research conducted in the archives and museums of Khmelnytskyi Region and the city of Dnipro has demonstrated the existence of a large body of documents related to Jewish history and culture. Historical events and the human factor are among the key elements that influence the provenance of museum collections and the extent to which they have been studied.

At the same time, the representation of the history and culture of Jewish communities in permanent museum exhibitions remains very limited, especially considering their centuries-long presence in Ukraine. According to the researcher Nadia Ufimtseva, several factors may explain this situation:

- Limited financial resources for updating exhibition materials.
- A shortage of specialists in Judaica or uncertainty among museum staff about whom to consult.
- The influence of a post-Soviet paradigm of historical interpretation, where colonial narratives still persist in museum practice, particularly in smaller local institutions.

Conclusions

Between October 2025 and February 2026, comprehensive search and analytical work was carried out in archives, libraries, and museums across Ukraine with the aim of forming a representative source base for the research. Work with collection documentation, catalogs, and published finding aids made it possible to systematically identify and incorporate materials from more than 67 archival fonds, covering different chronological periods and thematic blocks in accordance with the research topics pursued by the members of the historical research group. This approach ensured not only a quantitative expansion of the source corpus, but also its structuring and potential for further scholarly interpretation.

An important component of the research was the textual analysis of sources, particularly the deciphering of more than 2,500 handwritten, difficult-to-read, or damaged documents. The copying and digitization of materials (through scanning and photocopying) contributed to their preservation and enabled the creation of a working corpus for further analysis. This was especially significant in conditions of limited access to original materials and the necessity of minimizing the physical handling of archival documents.

The translation of texts from Hebrew, Yiddish, Polish, German, French, and English made it possible to integrate multilingual sources into a single analytical framework, thereby expanding the research possibilities of the project. Taken together, these activities not only ensured the successful completion of the objectives of the reporting period, but also created a foundation for further interdisciplinary research, refinement of material attribution, and deeper study of Jewish heritage in Ukraine.