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**Anna Kochankova****INSTITUTIONS AND MEMORY. THE IMPACT OF HISTORICAL  
RESEARCH ON ARCHIVAL PRACTICE IN BULGARIA**

(Summary)

Usually we search for the relation between the archives and the access to the archival information and historical research. The article changes the perspective analyzing the opposite effect – the historical guild and history production on archival practice. Underlying this attitude is the functioning of the memory modes giving rise to the nature of historical research and their requirements for programs and practice of archival institutions. In the new and modern Bulgarian history there are periods of intensive construction and re-composition of the value matrix. With its help and around it the historical picture of the past is built. This includes “secondary” historical documentation – a phenomenon which seeks to compensate for the characteristic deficits. One of the target periods is related with the processes of nation-building in the decades before and after the establishment of the modern Bulgarian state. The creation and the maintenance of archival centers in Bulgaria bears the burden of modern national construction, including writing an official history. After World War II the public system in Bulgaria authorizes the history with important functions governing the society. Created in the early 50s of the XX century system of the state archives must meet the needs of repeatedly increased (and increasing) bureaucracy, but also – the special treatment of the new power to history and historical knowledge. The state archives commit more tangibly with the academic and the ideological institutions dealing with the interpretation of the

past. Largely this attitude determines the policy of acquiring documents and, of course, providing access to archival information. In these conditions, historical studies are becoming an important factor for the development of the archival system and practice in Bulgaria.