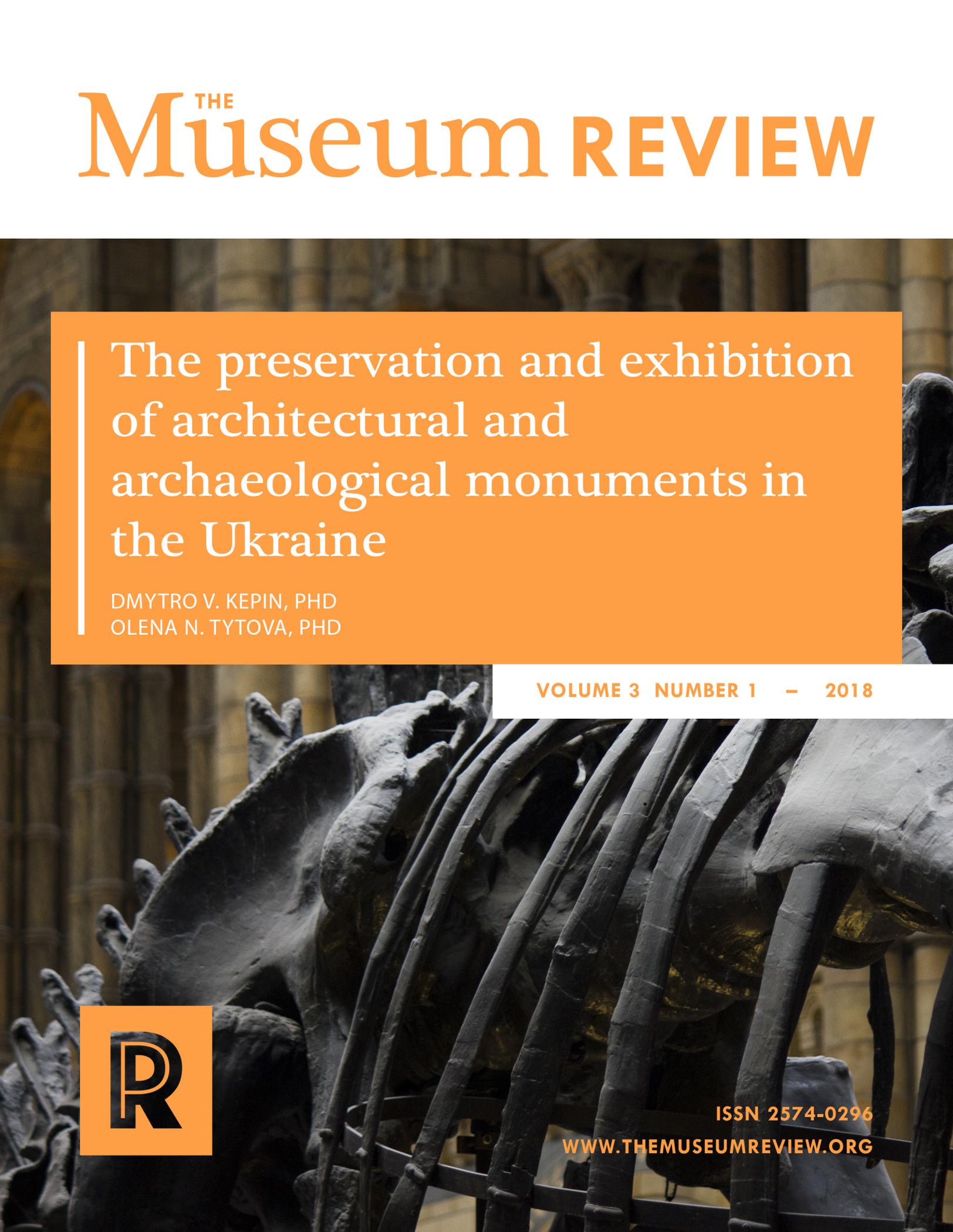


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The preservation and exhibition of architectural and archaeological monuments in the Ukraine

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Keywords Preservation, Exhibition, Peresopnytsya, Museum preserves, museification, Ukraine

Abstract This article focuses on general provisions for preserving and exhibiting architectural and archaeological complexes and objects. Lately, the problems surrounding the study, preservation and use of archaeological heritage, particularly the use of immovable monuments, are increasingly important. The museification of archaeological sites is regarded as a technological process, and six separate types of exhibitions have been identified. For example, the cultural and archeological complex “Peresopnytsya” (located in Ukraine’s Rivno region) has been created to be natural-archaeological museum-reserve (ecomuseum). In the Peresopnytsya village, know monuments from the Prehistory Age, the Early Slavic Age, the Kievan Rus, and the 15th – 18th centuries have been identified and protected.

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Introduction

Since the middle of the 20th century, research in different countries has further developed scientific concepts, and implemented new projects to conserve and exhibit Architectural and Archaeological Monuments that exist in the natural landscape (Tichý, Drnovský, Dohnálková and Slezák 2009; Grekov 2012; Paardekooper 2012; Gogová 2016; Drobný 2017). In the last decade, work has been accomplished to stabilize the material structure of multi-object complexes, and the objects themselves, in existing sites known as museum reserves in the Ukraine. A number of scientific concepts have been established to help create new

conservation areas that include Architectural and Archaeological monuments. Researchers have presented artistic and technical museum design decisions regarding for Open Air Museum's spaces (Tytova 2009; Oleksijenko and Severin 2009; Vitchenko 2009; Vitchenko 2009a; Regional peculiarities of immovable monuments of Ukraine 2017; Safonova 2018).

The purpose of this article is to consider the general approaches to museification of Archaeological Monuments, utilizing the study surrounding developing a new "Archeopark - Archeodrom" in the Ukrainian village of Peresopnytsia (Rivne Region) to show the possibility of creating an integrated natural and archaeological Museum Reserve (also known as an ecomuseum).



Fig. 1. "Peresopnytsya" commemoration sign. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.

Museification of archaeological monuments

As of 2015, about 100,000 archaeological monuments were known to exist in Ukraine. Among them, about 1,000 Late Paleolithic monuments have been studied. There are more than 52,000 specific monuments that have been documented. In 2013, 592 state museums and reserves existed in Ukraine (Kozhyshko and Tytova 2014). Since the second half of the 20th century a new scientific direction has actively developed in European Museology and Monumentology: Archaeological Scansenology, one task of which is the development of concepts for creating museum exhibitions *in situ*, providing the exhibition of archaeological complexes and individual objects discovered during Architectural and Archaeological research.

In the 1980s - 90s, Czech archaeologists and museologists, Prof. K. Sklenař and I. Pleinerová, PhD, Slovak archaeologists Prof. T. Kolník, PhD, and J. Bartá, and Russian archaeologist and

historian Prof. A. Kuratov proposed the term “Archaeological skansen” (Sklenař 1983; Kolník 1989; Kuratov 1990; Pleinerová 1998; Bartá 1996). French ethnologist and archaeologist, Prof. A. Leroy-Guran, utilizes the term “archeodrom” for the “experimental settlements” created on the basis of data developed from archaeological experiments (Leroy-Guran 1984).



Fig. 2. The Peresopnytsya Cultural and Archaeological Center. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.



Fig. 3. Clay stove. 12th century. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.

“Archeopark,” an element of natural and archaeological systems, is an historical and cultural museum-reserve (an Open Air Museum: “Skansen”), which is based on immovable archaeological monuments of various types and types, which are left *in situ*. They are also concentrations of monuments that are deemed impossible to preserve on the site of detection, but the natural landscape of the area allows one to declare the territory as one of geological, archaeological, or natural-archaeological reserves. An integral part of the organization of the “archeopark” *in situ* is the museification of the discovered complexes and/or individual objects that have been found. “Archeoparks” can also be considered as “imaginable museums” (“archeodroms”–“experimental settlements”), created in a natural park or in a specially-designated area, for which the development of concepts for protection zones of archaeological sites is not needed.

Thus, it is possible to distinguish archaeological scansenology - an interdisciplinary scientific discipline, which is an integral part of applied museology. The object of the study is “archeoparks” of different subtypes: *in situ*, archaeological “Disneylands,” “archeodroms,” “experimental settlements,” and “imaginable” museums. The subject of this science is the exposure mapping (modeling, reconstruction) of the archaeological context both *in situ* and in “imaginable” museums.

Conducting museification as a technological process depends on the appearance, type and state of preservation of the archaeological complex or individual object. The museification of archaeological monuments should consist of the following stages: archaeological, archaeological and architectural, if necessary, geological and hydrological research, conservation, and in exceptional cases, restoration and reconstruction of open constructions, engineering improvement of territory and the creation of an exhibition based on immovable and movable monuments. At the same time, it is necessary to solve a complex set of problems: which monuments are to be shown *in situ*, i.e. museification? Is it possible to exhibit

and, in general, is it possible to preserve a particular monument in its natural environment in the open-air?

Taking into account research conducted by the archaeologist Prof. O. Bader (Bader 1978), the classification of variants within the museification of immovable objects of archaeological heritage in the Ukraine that are already being exhibited, or those that can be preserved *in situ*, can be represented in the following manner:

1. Grouped by types of monuments, with further appropriate classification.
2. Classified by their method of conservation: a) within the natural landscape; b) in a combined setting: a pavilion within the natural landscape, and with objects in the open air.

Classification options also stipulate the classification of archaeological monuments in accordance with their material structure: whether rocks are contained; the nature of building materials and construction, etc.

Geological engineers are greatly important in the preservation of archaeological heritage (Underground guarded area of the historical territory Ryzan Kremlin 1995; Vjazkova 2016).

The authors considered the structure of “archeoparks” *in situ* in the context of “zones (restricted areas) of protection at the archaeological monument.” The zones are:

1. Objects of museification; zone around the monument (the zone at the archaeological cultural level);
2. Underground protection zones;
3. Protection zones;
4. Zone of landscape protection;
5. Zone of monument influence composition;
6. Zone of the building control;
7. The proposed infrastructure zone (scheme).

Let's briefly describe the functional purpose of each of the selected zones. 1. This is the zone of distribution of the archaeological cultural layer. It provides, where possible, the exposure of objects *in situ*. 2. The allocation of this zone is particularly important for archaeological and architectural monuments of the Antique period and the Middle Ages. 3. This assumes that the preservation and restoration of the area is the primary approach to managing the monument. This should provide for modern engineering improvements of the area. 4. This takes into account the distant landscape backgrounds, the layout and the composition ratio of the new building with the archaeological monument. It mostly concerns monuments of archaeology from the Antique period and the Middle Ages, which are currently in a state of ruins, and in terms of their local infrastructure, sit in certain cities and neighborhoods. 6. This area also increasingly refers to the archaeological and architectural monuments of the Antique, Slavic-Rus, and Late Middle Ages. Securing the underground area around a monument of archaeology in an “archeopark” *in situ* must coincide with the boundaries of distribution zones, buffer zones, and protected landscape zones, with an area of influence around the compositional monument and, thus, would be included in the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th security

zones. In turn, the zones bordering the development of regulations and infrastructure must match.

Besides, it is notable that in delineating scientific concepts of *in situ* “archeoparks” it is necessary to have approval and monitoring by geological engineers to ensure the safekeeping of the natural archaeological setting and surroundings. It is important to foresee and monitor the geological state of open air immovable monuments if they are to be structured within an archeological museum.

Considering archaeological monuments’ museification to be part of the technological process, the authors are of the opinion that it is necessary to provide the engineering-geology assessment before open air museums’ objects are conserved.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

Figs. 4-6. Reconstruction of the Peresopnytsya homestead. 12th century. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.

The Peresopnytsya museum complex

The "Peresopnytsya" Cultural and Archaeological Center is located in the village of Peresopnytsya in Ukraine's Rivno Region. It opened to the public in 2011 and was developed by P. Tolochko of the Institute of Archaeology at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, and the archaeologist B. Prischepa from Rivne State Humanitarian University. The

museum exhibition plan, including scientific and educational programs, was developed by M. Fedoryshin. Together with B. Prychepa, he developed the concept of the "Archeodrom" Museum of Skansen, the 12th-13th century Prince's City, with full-scale mock-up reconstructions.

The museum complex includes the following:

- a partially reconstructed 12th-13th century Peresopnytsya hill fort
- a 1:1 scale reconstruction of a 12th century homestead at Peresopnytsya, now named the "Homestead of a member of the Prince's armed force"
- a reconstruction of the 12th century fortress
- an Old Rus shooting range
- a reconstruction of a 12th century potter's oven (author A. Olenich)
- a stone cross located in the 12th-13th century Pastivnik ravine cemetery
- the Museum building housing the Archeological Museum and a museum housing the Peresopnytsya Gospels (project architect: V. Koval'chuk)
- the wooden St. Nicholas Church with an 18th century Belfry (according to M. Fedoryshin; 19th century by O. Zukova)

In 1989, the village added a memorable sign reading "Peresopnytsya the Gospels" (1556–1561) written in the ancient Ukrainian language (author K. Litvin). (Figs. 1–10). Research conferences and seminars, and theatrical festivals are taking place at the "archeodrom." The permanent archaeological exhibition will bring museum visitors to the area. (Prychepa and Voityuk 2011; Fedorychin 2013; Zhukova 2013; Fedorychin 2016; Fedorychin 2016a).



Fig. 7. Reconstruction clay stove with a 12th century fireplace in the house (authors B. Prychepa and O. Voityuk). Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.



Fig. 8. Reconstruction of the 12th century fortress. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.

Archaeological monuments have been studied since 1898 (investigations by K. Melnik-Antonovich). The considerable contribution to the study of objects that sit in the open air in Peresopnytsya was completed in the second half of the 20th century by V. Sholomjanec-Terskij, S. Terskij (Terskij 2003).

Research continues under the direction of B. Prychepa (Prychepa 2016). Late Paleolithic artifacts in Peresopnytsya located in the eastern neighborhoods and objects of Neolithic Age

Linear pottery from 5000 BC are found in the Zamostya ravine. There are also well preserved objects from 8th–10th centuries and 12th - the first half of the 13th centuries.

"Archeopark - archeodrom" is located in picturesque surroundings on the Stubla river. The small village lacks different kinds of industrial enterprises, including factories and other small workshops and manufacturers. This is one of the few points in the Ukraine's Pivne Region which, in environmental terms, is promising for recreation and tourism, as well as can be improved for local excursions. All this makes it possible to put a question on the establishment on the basis of Cultural and Archaeological Natural-Archaeological Museum-Reserve (ecomuseum). It can consist of the following complexes: an Ecomuseum with a monographic exhibition describing specific elements of local nature and natural monumentology activities; an Ethnological Museum with an exhibition explaining the regional traditions, crafts, and inhabitants from the Rivne Polissya; an "Archeopark" with an *in situ* exhibition, which includes museification of the open air complexes dating from the Early Slavic Age, Kievan Rus; an "Archeodrom" with a section explaining "Stone Age Architecture" with a reconstruction of a domestic dwelling and Linear pottery from the Neolithic Age. It is necessary to have a separate building for the Archaeological Museum with storage area and a laboratory to study and preserve artifacts. It is also necessary to create new infrastructure including camping sites, hotels, etc.



Fig. 9. Wooden St. Nicholas Church and Belfry. 18th century. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.

Thus, the best way to display *in situ* architectural and archaeological monuments is by organizing an Open Air Museum. To save the open air constructions, it is necessary to develop designs for different types of exhibition spaces and pavilions. There is a need to systematically implement geo-ecological monitoring preservation of objects in the open air out of doors.

Further development of the Cultural and Archaeological complex in Peresopnytsia will provide an opportunity to “revive” eco-ethno-archaeological tourism in this region.

Conclusion

The use of different conservation methods on archaeological monuments depends on the type of object, its preservation, as well as on the type of exhibition display selected:

1. Open exhibition. The authors foresee the exposure of the remains of the complex or object *in situ* (museification of the cultural layer will be throughout the finds' distribution area). The monument should act as an integral object of the museum display in the open air. This refers in particular to Neolithic Age archaeological and architectural monuments.
2. Fragmentary open exhibition display. The authors foresee the creation of an *in situ* exhibition located on separate excavation lots in the open air. The cultural layer is only partially museified. The monument, thus, acts in the form of “fragments” of the object of the museum display.
3. Half-open (combined) exhibition display. The authors foresee the creation of an *in situ* exhibition within built pavilions and under sheds.
4. Exhibit monuments within a built pavilion (this mostly refers to the “open settlements” of the Paleolithic and Mesolithic Ages).
5. “Closed” exhibition space (semi-subterranean or underground) for sites discovered in caves. The authors foresee the display of the cultural layer in special underground showcases.
6. If it is impossible to preserve the cultural layer and separate lots of an archaeological monument of great scientific significance, the authors recommend a protected area within the boundaries of the spread of the cultural layer.



Fig. 10. Stone cross in the ravine cemetery, Pastivnik. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.

The other side of the widening cultural layer, where the adjacent territory allows, we can arrange a pavilion with a monographic exhibition devoted to the history of the study archaeological monument. For the visual representation of the hypothetical construction of the interior of the oldest buildings of the Stone Age, it is advisable to use the eco-ethno-archaeological approach. This results in full-scale reconstruction mock-ups or on a certain scale, which can become original exhibits within the complex. One can use the latest computer technology to help create and place diorama reconstructions.

Implemented projects and future museum complexes will provide an opportunity to expand visitor and tourism activities at archaeological monuments across Ukraine.

Table 1. Methods used in museum practices to preserve Archaeological and Paleontological monuments (domestic dwellings and annexes) and fossil bones in the Pleistocene and the Early Holocene.

Monument name	Date	Archaeological culture	Name of preservative
Amvrosiivka: site and bone	Late Paleolithic		Glues BF – 4, BF – 6 (butvar-phenolic adhesive), PVA (polyvinylacetate); shellac. Cutting out the monolith - in a National Museum of Natural History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine exhibition
Dobranichivka settlement: 4th domestic complex of dwelling and annex	Late Paleolithic	Mezhirich culture: by Prof. M. I. Gladkih	Dry cleaning, glue PVA (polyvinylacetate) in pavilion
Dobranichivka settlement: 3 rd domestic complex of dwelling and annex	Late Paleolithic	Mezhirich culture: by Prof. M. I. Gladkih	Dry cleaning, glues BF – 4, BF – 6 (butvar-phenolic adhesive), PVA (polyvinylacetate); shellac
Ginty settlement	Late Paleolithic	Mezhirich culture: by Prof. M. I. Gladkih	Dry cleaning, dispersion of PVA (polyvinylacetate) in pavilion
Mezhirich settlement: dwelling n 1	Late Paleolithic	Mezhirich culture: by Prof. M. I. Gladkih	Dry cleaning, glues BF – 4, BF – 6 (butvar-phenolic adhesive), PVA

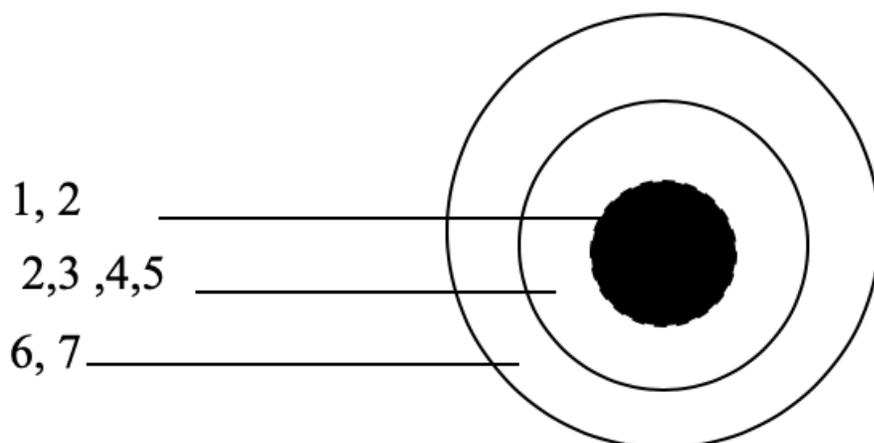
			(polyvinylacetate); solution of shellac, gypsum, paraffin (wax), coating varnish, the various putty and mastics, plaster casts and copy as additions. Dwelling n 1: exhibit of National Museum of Natural History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Reconstruction by Academician I. G. Pidoplichko
Mezhirich settlement: 4th dwelling	Late Paleolithic	Mezhirich culture: by Prof. M. I. Gladkih)	Dry cleaning, glue PVA (polyvinylacetate) in pavilion
Mizin settlement: dwelling n 1	Late Paleolithic	Mizin culture: by Prof. I. G. Shovkoplyas	Dry cleaning, glues BF – 4, BF – 6 (butvar-phenolic adhesive), PVA (polyvinylacetate); solution of shellac, gypsum, paraffin (wax), coating varnish, the various putty and mastics, plaster casts and copy as additions. Dwelling n 1: exhibit of National Museum of Natural History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Reconstruction by Academician I. G. Pidoplichko
Paleontological site in the Pechenegi Chugujiv village district, Kharkiv region	W 3		Soak (into) glue of PVA (polyvinylacetate); mortar. For fossil bone from other sites

			using shellac, gjyzeltac, caponlacquer in Museum of Nature of Kharkiv National University named after V. N. Karazin
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Figures

- Fig. 1. "Peresopnytsya" commemoration sign. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.
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 Fig. 9. Wooden St. Nicholas Church and Belfry. 18th century. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.
 Fig. 10. Stone cross in the ravine cemetery, Pastivnik. Photo by D. V. Kepin, 2017.

Scheme. Zones identifying restricted areas of an *in situ* "Archeopark."



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