DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE ACTUALIZATION BASED ON ARCHIVAL FUNDS DIGITALIZATION

Abstract. The article focuses on the representation of the means of actualization of the cultural heritage of Ukraine, which is stored in the National Archival Fund. The methodology of the research uses the tools of the modeling method. They are as follows: problem statement, creation and research of a specific model. One of the leading methods used by the author was the principles of integrity, hierarchy and structure, which allowed to consider the electronic exhibition of cultural archival materials as a holistic structure. The scientific novelty of the work is to create a conceptual model for the development of an electronic exhibition of archival materials that will promote the documentary heritage of the Ukrainian people. Conclusions. The study revealed the existence of electronic exhibitions of archival materials on culture. The classification of electronic exhibitions on four grounds is developed, the main characteristics of the e-exhibition are defined. A conceptual model of developing a virtual exhibition is proposed, which will create a kind of web resource of valuable documents in terms of cultural heritage of the state. The article proves that virtual exhibitions, which acquaint users with the archives of national cultural monuments, digitized handwritten heritage will not only improve the educational and cultural level of the population, but also represent the state in the global information space. At the same time resource costs are minimal.

Key words: virtual exhibition, electronic exhibition (e-exhibition), conceptual model, archival funds, digitization of archival documents, on-line services, cultural heritage preserved in archival documents.
Relevance of the research topic. Historical and cultural monuments play an important role in the development of modern states and their further spiritual and cultural development. Researchers in the field of domestic and foreign scientific culturological research are increasingly turning to documents that in retrospect demonstrate the enrichment of cultural values of states and peoples. Undoubtedly, most cultural materials are stored in museums, some of them – in libraries. But most of the materials that represent the spiritual and cultural development of the Ukrainian people are inaccessible to a wide range of citizens – they are archival materials on culture, art, architecture, folk art. Particular weight among them are National Archival Fund documents as a source of facts and cultural memory of the people. The problem of prompt access to archival heritage has always been particularly important. The issue of forming a common historical and cultural memory is to preserve cultural heritage and form a national identity. The issue of forming a common historical and cultural memory is to preserve cultural heritage and form a national identity.

One of the ways to preserve and promote cultural heritage documents is to provide them with wide access through a virtual exhibition. An important focus today is the digitization of cultural heritage archives, which are aimed at encoding data for systematic analysis. It is these projects that can reproduce unique archival material that will open access to important and historical and cultural documents. The creation of electronic publications of such archival sources and possible further remote access to them is an important factor in the development of scientific knowledge and research tools for awareness not only of historians but also of modern culturologists, art critics, writers and more. The leading archival institutions of Europe have already carried out a comprehensive digitization of materials, and the digitization of the cultural heritage of the National Archival Fund is only at the stage of implementation.

The purpose of the study is to determine the main means of creating virtual exhibitions and an attempt to classify such exhibitions, in particular on cultural issues. To achieve this goal it is necessary to solve the following tasks: review existing areas of use of virtual exhibitions and perform their critical analysis; determine the main criteria for classification of virtual exhibitions of historical and cultural documents; to classify such exhibitions and determine the main means of their creation, as well as the main components of the conceptual model of a virtual exhibition.

In foreign research, the works on the creation of virtual exhibitions of the following scientists are relevant: T. Taylor, R. Martini, G. Ekel and others.

Presenting of main material. Virtual exhibitions of archival documents on cultural issues today are the most effective form of providing users with retrospective information. Virtual exhibitions are a tool for remote service in the process of meeting user needs. Virtual exhibitions of archival sources on culture should be considered as an exhibition on the Internet using web technologies, virtual images of specially selected and systematized documents provided to remote users for viewing and use (Taylor, 2016, p. 406).

---

**Fig. 1. Classification of electronic exhibitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion: type of exhibit</th>
<th>Criterion: term of the exhibition</th>
<th>Criterion: information contained in the exhibited archival materials</th>
<th>Criterion: Frequency of the exhibition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>universal</td>
<td>permanent</td>
<td>Exhibition of international significance</td>
<td>periodic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specialized</td>
<td>short-term</td>
<td>Exhibition of national significance</td>
<td>annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thematic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Exhibition of regional significance</td>
<td>disposable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

When creating a virtual exhibition, it is necessary to take into account that such an exhibition should be mobile, compact, informative and act as a leader in the overall flow of artistic archival
information. The concept of «exhibition mobility» should be considered as the ability of an electronic exhibition to be supplemented by new materials. That is, an electronic exhibition is a «living organism» that can «grow» and be supplemented by new sources.

The compactness of the exhibition is ensured by the correct selection of the necessary documents. To do this, it is necessary to clearly define the criteria for finding such documents that will reveal the content of the future thematic art electronic exhibition. However, compactness should not be achieved by reducing the content and completeness of the topic.

The content of the electronic exhibition should be complete and informative: archival materials (photographs, documents, sketches, projects, drafts, videos that, for example, reveal a certain stage of development of Ukrainian culture) should fully disclose the content of the exhibition. The user who will view such an electronic exhibition should receive complete information on a specific topic (Eckel, Beckhaus, 2001, p. 176).

The algorithm of the conceptual model of e-exhibition development should be divided into interrelated stages.

![Fig. 2. Algorithm of conceptual model of electronic exhibition creation](image)

The electronic exhibition will, first of all, be an electronic guide for historians, culturologists and other scientists who use archival materials for research.

The main elements that make up an electronic exhibition are the visual range and the text.

The visual range will be represented by illustrative material (illustrations, maps, photographs, etc.). The text that opens the visual series should contain quotations, annotations, biographical references and the text of the documents themselves (Jian-xin, Yuan-hao, Zhen-yu, Jing, 2001, p. 342).

Today on the market of software for creating electronic exhibitions there are a number of programs that can be used to create such an information product as a virtual exhibition: Calameo, Photo-Peach, Prezi, Dipity and others.

Calameo is a service for instant creation of interactive publications on the Internet, which allows you to create an interactive electronic document for reading from a personal computer. Using such software will create the feeling of reading a paper (photographic) document: because such interactive publications allow you to turn the pages, mark interesting places, zoom in on the image. The main advantages of Calameo are: the ability to add interactive content; analysis of reader behavior; the possibility of popularizing the publication (electronic exhibition); display of publications on a certain site; the ability to distribute publications through social networks.
The handy service PhotoPeach is a slide show service. Using the tools of this service, you can create a presentation from photos, add music and comments to it. The advantage of using this service to create virtual exhibitions is the lack of special requirements for photography, because when uploading all the photos are automatically scaled to the desired size. The only condition for using this service is the photo format: the service uses only images in JPG, JPEG, PNG, GIF formats. This is a significant plus for the creation of electronic exhibitions of documents that have cultural value: a significant amount of archival material is in poor quality, which complicates the digitization process.

Prezi is designed to create media presentations. Prezi tools allow you to enlarge and reduce slides, creating a three-dimensional effect. This service can be used to prepare an exhibition-presentation, short reviews, etc.

The main disadvantage of this service, as well as a number of others, is the need to connect to the Internet and the English interface. The advantages of the Prezi online service are:

- Prezi is a cloud service for creating presentations; nonlinear structure; a large library of quality templates for presentations; quality fonts;
- dynamics, scaling, visual effects; the ability to insert images, videos, Power Point presentations.

To create a virtual exhibition of materials, it is advisable to use the Dipity service, which allows you to display a history of events.

Dipity is an online service that displays events, phenomena or facts related to time. The Dipity online service is one of the most functional in its category, allowing you to create chronological sequences that can be viewed in several types: timelines, photo albums, a simple text list of events, and even a map if the exhibition locates each event. This positive feature of the Dipity service will allow you to create, for example, interactive maps of the origin and development of a certain cultural phenomenon in Ukraine. An important advantage of Dipity is its integration with the most popular online services and information sources. The tool for creating interactive chronological tapes Dipity will allow you to use the most modern, dynamic and convenient way of presenting archival information in the presentation of the thematic exhibition (Martini, Guimarães, Librelotto, Henriques, 2015, p. 52).

Of course, every museum, archive, library or just a researcher of the cultural heritage of the people has the right to choose their software for digitizing materials in order to create electronic exhibitions. These online services can be used by culturologists, scientists, researchers who already have certain materials, and can share them with society.

An obstacle to the use of such services by users of archives is the limited ability to photograph archival materials. To create such personal online art exhibitions, users must not only have the right to copy archival sources, but also a portable scanner designed to translate texts and images into digital form. Such scanners can quickly scan a large number of different documents (from photographs to important handwritten and pictorial archival documents).

For a better understanding of the state of digitization of historical and cultural archival materials and the possibility of creating virtual exhibitions, it is advisable to conduct a comparative analysis of existing information resources of leading archival institutions in Ukraine and Poland. The performed analysis shows the existence of thematic orientation of such e-exhibitions from the point of view of culturological researches.

The National Archival Fund of Ukraine has already started work on digitizing cultural heritage. On the websites of the state regional archives, individual electronic thematic exhibitions are placed in the sections «Documentary exhibitions online». However, their number is small due to lack of proper funding and lack of working time of archivists.

According to the results shown in the diagram, in Ukraine at the beginning of February 2018 on the sites of regional archives there are 703 virtual exhibitions, and in September 2020 – 996.
As you can see, in most archives the number of virtual exhibitions has increased, only in the State Archives of Lviv region, their number has decreased significantly. These exhibitions do not always meet the above characteristics. The requirement of compactness and content is often violated, as these two features are interdependent. On some sites, the content of the thematic exhibition is not fully restored online, but compactness is clearly achieved.

![Fig. 3. Number of virtual exhibitions in the State Regional Archives in 2018 and 2020](image)

Analyzing information from the funds of individual archives of Ukraine (Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv), it should be noted that the virtual exhibitions were created on the basis of thematic features: current issues of science, technology and production, socio-economic, socio-political and cultural issues. development of the country; memorable dates; personalities, documents devoted to the life and work of prominent people; a set of exhibitions organized sequentially within one theme (Vovk, 2016, p. 196).

That is, not always existing electronic expositions reflect the actual documents of cultural orientation.

The Central State Historical Archive of Lviv (CSHA) is one of the oldest archives in Ukraine. The documents contained in it reflect the history of the peoples who inhabited Galicia. The archives contain one of the richest and oldest collections of documentary material of the XII – first half of the XX century from the history of Western Ukraine, Poland, Austria-Hungary, Lithuania, Belarus, the Czech Republic, Moldova, Germany, Hungary and other European countries.

The positive changes for 2016-2020 for this archive are not only the change of the site interface, but also its information content. If in 2016 the section «Exhibitions online» was presented by one electronic exhibition «Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky», where the user had the opportunity to see the biographical data of Metropolitan Andrew and 17 photos of both the Metropolitan and his letters (Vovk, 2017, p. 16), then for 2018. the section «Documentary exhibitions» is presented by materials entitled «85th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932–1933». Perhaps the theme of the exhibitions depends on important historical events. But, of course, the presented materials of both e-exhibitions reflect the culture and history of the Ukrainian people.

The site of the Central State Archive of the highest authorities and administration of Ukraine is filled with more informative data than the sites of the Lviv Archives: there are virtual exhibitions and an electronic index. The site presents 63 electronic exhibitions, which contain photographs and electronic versions of documents, periodicals, etc. Among the exhibitions that demonstrate
the cultural richness of the Ukrainian people, we can mention the following: «To the 1030th anniversary of the Baptism of Kievan Rus», «The soul is on guard». «To the 110th anniversary of Olena Teliga’s birth», «Children are our dear treasure, this is our hope, this is Young Ukraine. To the 165th anniversary of Olena Pchilka’s birth», «Pavlo Arkhypovych Zagrebelny: creative and public activity» and others.

Analyzing the sites of foreign archives, it was investigated that their online structure is clear and rich in archival sources: the process of digitization and dissemination of archival materials began long ago and already has some results.

Thus, the most powerful resource for informing archives in Poland is the creation of the National Digital Archive Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe (NAC). NAC is the first Polish digital archive created for the collection, storage and retrieval of archival materials in digital form. According to the authors of the NAC, by 2030, 200 million digital copies of archival resources of the state archives of the Republic of Poland will be posted on the Internet. In addition, NAC will manage electronic archival records as an integrated system of the entire archival network in Poland (Vovk, 2017, p. 17). It is an indisputable fact that a large array of NAC will be digitized historical and cultural documents relating to Poland and the Polish people.

NAC photographs, according to the principles of the archive, were divided into groups and collections (exhibitions). The largest electronic exhibitions are: Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny Koncern – Archivum Ilustracji Ilustracji – contains about 190,000 photographs from 1910–1939; Wydawnictwo Prasowe Kraków – Warszawa (Zeitungsverlag Krakau – Warschau) – contains about 18,000 photographs from 1939-1945. The exhibition was created to disseminate information about the Third Reich; w spuściznach prywatnych – contains photographs documenting the map of battles and the struggle of Polish soldiers during the Second World War (Vovk, 2016, p. 203).

Among the electronic exhibitions already operating at the NAC, it is worth noting some materials from the section «Iłustrowany Kurier Codzienny Koncern», which demonstrate the culturological aspect of the development of Polish society.

It is important to note about the only integrated information system of Polish archives – ZoSIA. This information system can be used in state and departmental archives. A special educational version of the system has been developed, which is used when studying with students at 12 Polish universities. All these institutions use the system for free. Such a system can become a prototype for the development of Ukraine’s own information system of archives. The only condition for creating such IP is its focus on digitizing the actual historical and cultural documents, ie it is necessary to develop such software that would allow not only to quickly and efficiently digitize material (photos, documents, various samples of authentic culture of the people), but also address its users.

**Conclusions.** In modern conditions, the virtual exhibition becomes an effective tool for providing remote access to archival historical and cultural information. Virtual exhibitions that acquaint users with the archives of national cultural monuments, digitized handwritten heritage will not only help raise the educational and cultural level of the population, the continuity of national consciousness, but also represent the state in the global information space.

It is worth noting that the use of such virtual exhibitions allows to solve important problems regarding the needs of modern society in cultural knowledge. The main advantages of online exhibitions should also be emphasized: remote access to historical and cultural sources; reaching a wide range of readers; better preservation of original documents; temporary independence of viewing archival information on cultural issues; simultaneous presentation of different material components of documents in one exposition (written documents, filmstrips, audiovisual documents, iconic documents, etc.); presentation of large documents (maps, atlases, drawings, photographs, paintings, posters, etc.); lack of necessary additional equipment for museum, library and archival institutions.
In particular, it will significantly improve the quality of information services for users, expand the information resources of archives on cultural issues, provide access to a large number of documentary resources available in archives, for cultural, spiritual and valuable assets of previous generations of the Ukrainian people, principle in the modern information society, in the consolidation of social ideals, the consolidation of society, the preservation of its national identity. To quickly promote historical and cultural heritage, it is advisable to create working groups (of historians, culturologists, scientists, cultural and information technology workers) in different regions of Ukraine, which will collect the necessary archival material, digitize and promote by creating virtual exhibitions as free services. and on the sites of regional archives.

Бібліографія


References


