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Abstract
The article provides historical analysis of the process of formation of accounting documentation for objects of cultural heritage and development of the sphere of protection of cultural heritage of Ukraine from the 19th century to the present.

Keywords: object of cultural heritage, cultural heritage monument, accounting documentation for objects of cultural heritage, State register of immovable monuments of Ukraine.

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HISTORIA DOKUMENTACJI REJESTRACYJNEJ OBJEKTÓW DZIEDZICTWA KULTUROWEGO NA UKRAINIE

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGISTRATION DOCUMENTATION FOR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN UKRAINE

Streszczenie
Artykuł zawiera historyczną analizę procesu tworzenia dokumentacji księgowej dla obiektów dziedzictwa kulturowego i rozwoju sfery ochrony dziedzictwa kulturowego Ukrainy od XIX wieku do chwili obecnej.

Słowa kluczowe: obiekt dziedzictwa kulturowego, zabytek dziedzictwa kulturowego, dokumentacja księgowo obiektów dziedzictwa kulturowego, państwowy rejestr zabytków nieruchomych Ukrainy.

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Relevance of research topic.

Ukraine's cultural heritage is an integral part of the world's cultural heritage. The necessity of its preservation is stipulated by the Constitution of Ukraine (1), the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of the Cultural Heritage" (hereinafter - the Law) (2), other normative-legal acts. Cultural heritage is our glorious past. Objects of cultural heritage - are immutable witnesses of historical events, the time of life, the life of our ancestors and the tragic, victorious and victorious pages of our people.

Problem setting

Preservation and enhancement of cultural values are among the priority directions of state policy in the field of culture. In accordance with the international conventions ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the protection of cultural heritage is an international legal obligation of our state to the world community. Protection of objects of cultural heritage is one of the priority tasks of state authorities and local self-government bodies, which is enshrined in the Law, which defines the main provisions of national policy in this area.

Analysis of recent researches and publications

The question of the registration of monuments in Ukraine has not been properly studied, despite the fact that until his coverage in his works addressed L. Pribegha, V. AkuleNCE, V. Vechersky, I. Ignatkin, M. Demin, O. Kravchuk, O. Plamenitskaya, V. Horbyk, O. DeniseNCE, V. Romanovsky, A. Prin, O. Khlivnyuk, I. Chernikov, O. Malysheva, E. YarosheNCE, V. Kholodko and others. Accounting of monuments is the basis of the monument protection sphere; because for the implementation of security measures it is necessary first of all to know what needs to be protected.

Selection of unexamined parts of the general problem

The problem of preserving the historical and cultural heritage in Ukraine has long traditions since the times of Kiev Rus. Many researchers in the field of cultural
heritage have studied the issue, but they have not been thoroughly investigated and analysed.

**Statement of the task**

Today it is extremely important to study and study accounting documentation on objects of cultural heritage of Ukraine with the aim of improving it, which will enable to protect the cultural heritage of our people more carefully and more carefully. This will enable you to simulate the development of a memorabilia case in the future for the sake of new generations.

**Description of the main material**

Scientific systematization of monuments begins in the first half of the nineteenth century, when museums are created, numerous and diverse societies, commissions, circles, members of which conducted scientific research, collected and studied historical and cultural monuments. Thus, historical and philological societies were created at the Kharkiv and Novorossiysk universities, the Nizhyn Institute of History and Philology. Detection, study and protection of monuments were carried out by associations in Kyiv, Odessa, Katerinoslav, Poltava, Chernihiv, Zhytomyr and Lviv. In particular, the Odessa Society of History and Antiquities, established in 1839, actively worked (3).

In 1842, when it opened the museum, which became the centre for studying the ancient history of the Northern Black Sea coast, the study of historical and cultural monuments. Founded in 1894, the Church-Archaeological Society and the Society of Volynian Researchers (1900) functioned in Volyn.

Memorial activity in the Dnieper Ukraine has become much more active with the opening of St. Volodymyr University in 1834 in Kyiv. The issues of the protection of monuments were in the sight of the Temporary Committee for the Study of Antiquities in Kyiv and the Temporary Commission for reviewing the ancient acts created by university teachers. In the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries these issues were dealt with by the Historical Society of the Chronicler of Nestor, the Kyiv Church and Archaeological Society at the Kyiv Theological
Academy, the Kyiv Division of the Imperial Russian Military Historical Society, the
Kyiv Society for the Protection of Antiquities and Art.

Memorial activity in Ukraine at the beginning of the 20th century,
characterized by the emergence of a significant number of public formations
in different regions of the country. Most of them were engaged in the monuments
of a particular region, and not the entire territory of Ukraine, which was part
of different state formations. Among the priority tasks were the issue of establishing
a memorabilic activity, formation of legal principles in the memorandum area, the
registration of all monuments and the creation of a general register (3).

Significant changes in the sphere of memorial protection took place during
the Ukrainian Revolution, when the state system of protection of monuments was
launched; the foundations of the national state monopoly authorities were laid. In the
structure of the General Secretariat of the National Education of the Ukrainian Central
Rada on July 28, 1917, the Department of Antiquities and Museums was created - the
first state body with clearly defined administrative powers, headed by well-known
archaeologist and museum scientist M. Belyashivsky, author of the draft Law "On the
Protection of Memory Antiquities and Art."

After the cessation of the activities of the Central Committee for the
Protection of Antiquities and Arts of Ukraine, this functioned in April-May

In 1917, the newly created department became the centre of memorial efforts
of public associations, scientists and culture.

According to the Hetmanate, the department for the protection of monuments
of antiquity and art continued to function in another state structure - the Main
Department of Art and National Culture, created on June 21, 1918. While remaining
in the Ministry of Education and Arts, the Office was completely autonomous
in its activities. As an independent institution it had the opportunity not only to develop
a program of cultural development, measures for the protection and preservation
of monuments, but also to promptly influence the course of their implementation.

Assessing the development and tendencies of the memorial case during the
time of the Ukrainian Central Rada, the Hetmanate and the Directorate, it must
be recognized that it was an integral part of the overall state-building process of the
Ukrainian people; the question of protection and preservation of national heritage was solved in inseparably linked with the tasks of the state and cultural construction. In October 1918, the first registration of monuments began, and, despite changes in the regimes in Ukraine, the coming to power of various governments, 2350 objects were registered.

In the newly formed state on the territory of the Russian Empire, after the October Revolution of 1917, a number of normative legal acts were adopted, the purpose of which was not only to ensure the preservation of cultural values. But their service in favour of the new socialist society, namely, a series of Decrees: the demolition of monuments built in honour of the kings and their servants, and the drafting of monuments of the Russian Socialistic Revolution (dated 14.04.1918), the prohibition of the export abroad artistic values (dated 19.09.1918), on registration, registration and protection of monuments of art and antiquity (dated 05.10.1918), on the protection of scientific values (dated December 5, 1918) and others. With certain contradictions in legal acts, normative activity still allowed for a legal settlement of the status of monuments. At the same time, in 1917, the Central Committee for the Protection of Antiquities and Art under the chairmanship of O. Hrushevsky began its activity in Kyiv.

The leading role in the organization and development of local lore work was assumed by the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. On May 28, 1918, the Nation Commissariat of Education (hereinafter - NCE) organized a department for museums and the preservation of monuments of art and established the Commission for the Protection of Monuments of Nature, Antiquities and Art at the Departments of Education of the Provincial Executive Committees. In November 1919, in accordance with the resolution of the NCE of December 7, 1918 (4), a subdivision of arts and the preservation of monuments of antiquity was created, and began to be carried out as a register of moving monuments, especially church property, and the development of measures to preserve immovable cultural objects heritage.

In the middle of the 1920's, extensive work on identifying, registering and exploring monuments was launched in Ukraine, and security documentation for immovable sights was launched.
The number of registered objects of historical and cultural heritage at the end of the 20's - early 30's increased from 1300 to 3000 units, including 552 were identified as monuments of republican significance, but the total republican account of monuments was not completed.

During this period, the discovery and registration of monuments associated with revolutionary events, civil war began.

Of great importance in the development of the accounting of monuments in Ukraine belongs to the Regulations on the monuments of culture and nature in 1926, which referred to the need to register monuments of scientific, historical and artistic value and, depending on the significance, to be categorized All-Ukrainian or local subordination. The list of immovable monuments includes 374 objects of architecture, history and archaeology.

The Regulations on the monuments of culture and nature, approved by the decision of the VUTSVK and SNK of the UkrSSR dated 16.06.1926 (5), summarized all the previous normative acts in this area. In accordance with the above-mentioned provision, all monuments on the territory of Ukraine that were of scientific, historical and artistic significance were subject to registration; in addition, they were divided into categories for monuments of republican and local significance, and especially valuable ones could be declared reserves by the decision of the SNK of the UkrSSR.

In 1926, at the level of district executive committees, the "On the Protection of Monuments of Antiquity, Art and Nature" and the item on the protection of monuments are supplemented by "Temporary Rules for Construction". Functions of the guardian of cultural heritage pass to local lore museums. And already in 1932 the re-registration of architectural monuments was carried out and the state lists were drawn up, as well as the initial documentation for the monuments, with the indication of the exact addresses, a large organizational work was carried out to attract the owners and tenants to the ordering and correct operation of these buildings, security boards (6).

Taking into account the above, it can be argued that in the 20-30's of the twentieth century. The party and government decrees established the creation of a system of state historical and cultural reserves in Ukraine, including the National...
Kyiv-Pechersk Reserve, Olbia Historical and Archaeological Reserve, Shevchenko National Reserve in Kaniv, Cherkassy region.

Antique and art monuments fall into the centre of the struggle of socio-political ideas, become an important element of political and social life. This period is characterized by massive destruction of Ukrainian culture, monuments, which was dictated by the ideological foundations of the Bolshevik Party in the mid-1930's (7).

In the 30's and 40's of the twentieth century there were serious obstacles to the development of legislation on the protection of cultural heritage: the strengthening of command and control methods and excessive centralization.

In the 40-60's of the twentieth century. NCE of the Ukrainian SSR advised the scientific and cultural-educational institutions "to strengthen the collection of local material on the history of the region." After the liberation of Ukraine, the SNK of the UkrSSR and the Central Committee of the CPU in the decree of 01.04.1944, with an exceptional significance to the perpetuity of the memory of soldiers and guerrillas who perished in the battles for the liberation of the Motherland, ordered the local authorities to take into account all the military cemeteries, bring them to the Book of Memory, bring in an orderly look, and install monuments on the tombs of tombs.

In the methodological plan, the aforementioned provision was substantially supplemented by the Instruction on the procedure for the registration, registration and maintenance of archaeological and historical monuments in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR under state security (hereinafter - the Instruction) (8), developed on the basis of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of 14.10.1948 "On measures to improve the protection of cultural monuments" (9). This normative document describes in detail the order of detection, the initial registration of architectural monuments and the compilation of payment cards on wicks; recommendations are given for the fuming of the list of monuments. The Instruction emphasized the need to draw up support plans for cities with a significant number of monuments, and for certain monuments to identify security signs. The complex of work on accounting was also the preparation of a passport for each monument, its photo fixation and measurements.
By Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR dated December 30, 1948, No. 3076 (10), the Regulation on the Protection of Cultural Monuments on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR was approved, according to which the monuments were divided according to the types of monuments of architecture, art, archaeology and historical, and by categories - all-union and republican significance.

Similar regulations were developed at the time and in the protection of monuments of history, archaeology and art. In particular, it refers to the Instruction on the procedure for the registration, registration and maintenance of archaeological and historical monuments on the territory of the RSFSR, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR dated April 16, 1950 No. 982 (11).

The accounting documentation included a memorandum card and a list of memorabilia that were formed on the basis of payment cards (in particular, on art monuments). The relevant instruction also contained rules for ordering account cards and listing. In order to improve the history of archaeological and artistic monuments in 1955,

By the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR "On Approval of the List of Architectural Monuments in the Ukrainian SSR" of March 28, 1956 (12), the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR for construction and architecture was entrusted to issue a list of architectural monuments for official use in 1956, approved by this resolution, and send it to executive committees of regional councils of workers' deputies and other institutions and organizations.

The list of monuments of architecture approved in 1956 was taken under the state protection of more than 2057 objects or 1517 security numbers. Over time, it was revised, and for ideological reasons, a large part of the monuments, including temple buildings, were seized. As a result, according to the official list of architectural monuments of 1963, the total number of monuments of individual objects, ensembles and complexes of Republican significance was 864 security numbers. To the list included partly also the sights of garden architecture, which were identified in a separate list, approved in 1960, which numbered 73 objects.

Important for the development of the protection of cultural heritage in this period was the adoption of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR
of August 24, 1963 No. 970 "On the regulation of the record keeping and protection of monuments of architecture in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR" (13). This resolution emphasized that the surveys conducted in 1962 showed that a number of antiquities of religious purposes were introduced to the list of architectural monuments of the Ukrainian SSR that are under state security and for the restoration of which there are significant funds, which are not significant scientific, historical and artistic value or lost it as a result of destruction and reorganization.

Subsequently, in 1965, the list of monuments of art, history and archaeology, which in total numbered 374 immovable heritages, was officially approved as well. In 1966, the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (hereinafter referred to as UTOPIK) was created.

By the end of 1965 it was planned to complete the certification, as well as to create on this basis the Republican card index of architectural monuments in the department of monuments of architecture and monuments of the State Building of the Ukrainian SSR, and a card index of archaeological, historical and artistic monuments in the scientific and methodological department of the memory of memory " culture ministers of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR, respectively keeping records and records of records in these institutions. It should be noted that copies of accounting documentation for all types of monuments should also come to the Scientific Methodical Cabinet of the Board of the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

In the mid-1960s, measures were taken in Ukraine to organize UTOPIK. The creative intelligentsia became the initiators of the efforts of the public to identify, study and preserve the monuments. The members of culture called for the study of the historical places and architectural values of the region, to collect and explore the materials of prominent countrymen.

During 1967-1970 it was planned to install security signs and boards on archaeological, historical and architectural monuments, to define zones of their protection and protected areas, to complete the registration of security and leasing documentation with all enterprises, institutions and organizations that used valuable buildings, and also increase allocations, material and scientific provision of restoration.
works, increase popularization of monuments in society. It was a comprehensive program of concrete activities of state bodies and organizations of the sphere of protection of cultural heritage. Given its full implementation in Ukraine, there could have been significant shifts in the protection, use and restoration of cultural monuments. However, the program was not implemented, due to the specifics of the contemporary society.

Thus, it can be stated that during this period the legislation on cultural heritage was partially arranged, but at this stage the integrated approach to the development of the memorial protection and memorial protection legislation in Ukraine has not yet been fully implemented.

The period of 1970-1990 was marked by the rapid development of legislation in the field of architecture and urban planning, museum affairs. At that time, regulatory and legal acts were adopted to streamline the accounting and protection of architectural monuments, the creation of state historical and architectural reserves.

In accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR for construction, the Presidium of the Board of the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments in 1972, a unified system of accounting for fixed monuments was introduced, which provided for new forms of accounting documentation - accounting briefs and passports. Their filling was regulated by a special instruction. The decree also introduced the indexation of monuments by species characteristics and administrative-territorial affiliation.

A noticeable impetus to accelerate the certification of monuments and work on the Collection of Historical and Cultural Monuments was the adoption in 1978 of the Law of the RSFSR "On the Protection and Use of Historic Monuments and culture"(14), according to which historical and cultural monuments were divided into types of monuments of history, archaeology, city planning and architecture, art and documentary sights; the procedure for organizing the state registration of monuments was determined; the state administration of the memorial protection industry was entrusted with the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers
of the Ukrainian SSR for construction and the Main Archival Department in the area of construction, as before, remained the specially authorized state bodies for the protection of historical and cultural monuments. Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.

The result of the work was the publication during 1983-1986 in the publishing house "Budivelnynk" of the 4-volume illustrated directory-catalog "Monuments of Urban Planning and Architecture of the Ukrainian SSR", and in 1987 the publishing house "Naukova Dumka" presented a catalog-directory "Monuments of History and culture of the Ukrainian SSR ", which contains brief information on more than 49 thousand monuments of archaeology, history, monumental art and architecture.

During this period, more active work on the collection of monuments began, the publication of which was seen back in the 60's of the twentieth century. This Collection as an illustrated publication of the State Register materials should be the most comprehensive encyclopaedic guide on sights in certain territories and would allow them to organize their comprehensive protection, but today out of 28 planned only 2 books of the Kyiv City Monuments have been published (6).

As of 1984, there were about 85 thousand monuments on state registration. And on January 1, 1990, according to V. Akulenko, 124,704 monuments of Ukrainian and local significance were taken on state registration in Ukraine, of which 53502 history, archaeology - 55800, monumental art - 8248, urban development and architecture - 7155 It should be noted that among the monuments of monuments recorded, only over 5 thousand were monuments to V. Lenin (14).

The Soviet stage is characterized by the fact that the legislation on the protection of the cultural heritage of that time was formed on the basis of the ideology declared in the normative documents of the ruling party; the value and means of preserving or using historical and cultural monuments significantly depended on their compliance with the ideals of the dominant policy, which led to the loss or destruction of many (6).

As a result of gaining state independence, the issue of reviewing the principles of state monopoly policy was urgent and expedient.
By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 12, 1992, the Regulation on the State Register of National Cultural Property was approved. An important achievement of this period in the registration of monuments of national significance was the processing and approval by the order of the State Committee for Construction, Architecture and Housing Policy of Ukraine of June 2, 1999, the State Register of National Cultural Heritage on the monuments of Urban Development and Architecture of Ukraine, which numbered more than 3,5 thousand objects. Subsequently, it was approved by the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine and a list of monuments of history, archaeology and monumental art, included in the State Register of National Cultural Property of Ukraine. The apogee of the first decade of the new Ukrainian state was the adoption by the Verkhovna Rada in 2000 of the Law.

With regard to local attractions, it should be noted that their type of urban development and architecture in the late 90's of the twentieth century, there were more than 12,5 thousand units. In these years, two books were published in the Collection of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Ukraine in Kyiv, where all types of immovable monuments are represented in a comprehensive manner.

The main place in the study of immovable cultural heritage belongs to the Center of National Monuments of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Research Institute of Memorial Defense Studies. In fact, the first attempt to portray the most important theoretical and practical issues of monumental science, coverage of the entire range of issues of memorials and memorial research, including the preparation of the "Collection of monuments of history and culture of Ukraine," became the monograph "Fundamentals of Memory Studies" under the general editorship of L. Griffen and O. Titova (15).

Describing this period, it should be noted that the accounting documentation (passports and registration cards of the old model) is not concentrated in the same structure, but is in different organizations and departments. It is the worst in the funds of the Ukrainian State Institute of Cultural Heritage (over 46 thousand units).

The object of cultural heritage before the decision on registration of it as a monument is entered in the List of objects of cultural heritage and acquires the legal status of the newly discovered object of cultural heritage. Lists of objects
of cultural heritage are approved by decisions of the relevant bodies of cultural heritage protection. In compliance with the Law, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 27, 2001 No. 1760 introduced the Procedure for determining categories of monuments for the inclusion of cultural heritage objects in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Order) (16). In accordance with this document, for each object of cultural heritage, which is proposed for inclusion in the Register, a registration document, including a payment card, a passport, a brief historical certificate, an act of technical condition, a certificate on the property value of the object is drawn up. Entry of the cultural heritage object to the Register without registration documentation is not allowed.

In pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, by common decree of the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine and the State Committee of Ukraine for Construction and Architecture dated May 13, 2004 No. 295/104 (17) new forms of the registration card and passport of the cultural heritage were approved, and by order of the State Service of protection of cultural heritage of the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine of 03.06.2004 № 693/9292 (18) approved methodological recommendations for filling the registration card and passport of the object of cultural heritage.

It should be noted that an important stage in the development of the sphere of cultural heritage protection in Ukraine are characterized by 2016-2017.

Thus, the Procedure was amended (in the wording of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 09/14/166 No. 626) (19). Accordingly, the specified changes from the list of documents on the object of cultural heritage, which is proposed for inclusion in the Register, excluded the certificate of property value of the object.

The Law was amended in the version as of August 3, 2017 (20), which introduced a new definition of the concept "cultural heritage monument". Thus, Article 1 of the Law provides that a cultural heritage monument is an object of cultural heritage that is entered in the Register or an object of cultural heritage taken into state registration in accordance with the legislation in force prior to the entry into force
of this Law until the decision on the inclusion (not inclusion) of the cultural heritage object in the Register.

Conclusions

Taking into account the above, it can be argued that the process of formation and development of accounting documentation for objects of cultural heritage was great, uneasy, and in some cases controversial. The mentioned process continues today, specialists-memorial guardians are always devoted to their business and are in constant creative search, accelerating the filling of the Register, developing the sphere of protection of cultural heritage and protecting the cultural property of our state.

Further Scientific Intelligence. The next step in studying and researching the historical development of accounting documentation for objects of cultural heritage in Ukraine should be the development of a new sample of the specified accounting documentation.

References and Legal Acts:


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11. INSTRUCTION ON THE PROCEDURE for the registration, registration and maintenance of archaeological and historical monuments on the territory of the RSFSR, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR dated April 16, 1950, No. 982.


19. RESOLUTION OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE "On Approval of the Procedure for Determining the Categories of Sights for Entry of Cultural Heritage Objects to the State Register of Real Estate Sites of Ukraine" dated 09/14/196 No. 626. - www.rada.gov.ua.


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