

## **PROBLEMATIC ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES OF MODERN UKRAINIAN MILITARY MUSEUM ART**

The article analyzes the current state, problems in the functioning of military history museums and it characterizes further directions of development of Ukrainian military museology.

It is established that the research of the current period of development of military museum affairs in Ukraine allows to note the growing role of military history museums in the revival of military history of the people, in the development of national society and in the establishment of its patriotic foundations.

In the article is proved that the military history museum should become more interactive and more responsive to the real needs of the public. The museum should attract the attention of potential visitors, interest them and should be open to all. The formation of an attractive image of the military history museum through the using of art and information tools and assistance in meeting the interactive needs of people to combine knowledge with entertainment in their free time, force modern museum-exhibition complexes to use information-analytical, entertainment-game and other methods of recreation for their visitors.

*Keywords:* museum of military history, museum network, affiliated branch of a museum.

*Introduction.* The boost of national identity sense and military-historical memory, utilization of accumulated national historical heritage, revival of centuries-old traditions of the own nation in challenging economic, political and war-time circumstances of Russian-Ukrainian war plays significant role and indicates progressive formation of scientific comprehension of historical evolution of the society.

Researching of the modern period of in Ukraine allows noting the increasing museums' of military history role in revival of military-historical memory of the community, national society development and assertion of its patriotic values.

Museums' of military history collections document history of wars, art of war, Armed Forces of Ukraine development, weapons, armaments, uniform, tactical gear and insignia, military thinking as well as campaign records (experience) of military units, establishments and

---

**Машталір Вадим Віталійович** – доктор історичних наук, доцент, начальник управління Головного управління персоналу Генерального штабу Збройних Сил України (м. Київ).

© Машталір В. В., 2021

organizations, career and activities of great military commanders, national heroes, honoured luminaries of military science, engineering and technology.

Today, unique creations of material and intellectual culture of Ukrainian nation, testimonies of economic, socio-political, technological and cultural development of the state are collected in museums of military history. Military-historical memorials are the integral part of national values, they illustrate military deeds of generations, describe different periods of military history, distinguished military commanders, soldiers and sailors.

*Problem statement.* The particular value of military museum art lays in its capability of objective assessment of military-historical heritage, assistance in formation and accumulation of knowledge concerning military museum studies. Military-historical knowledge is essential for developing and implementation of military-historical projects. One of strategic objectives of military museum art is solving problematic issue of forming common military-historical memory and mastering dualism in key military-historical events interpretation. One of leads in solving this issue belongs to museums of military history with functions of holding and reconstruction military-historical memory.

Cultural contribution of museums of military history that preserve military-historical memory can be used as effective example for modern developments concerning military museum art development as phenomena of museum studies, exhibition of documentary materials of the history of certain military events, museumification of real estate pieces of cultural heritage related to military history. Museum of military history as multifunctional living organism aimed at serving the society that requires extrapolation of knowledge by formation of attractive image of museum of military history with the use of informational means of fine arts. Assisting people to cater their information needs by merging knowledge with fun during their free time demands to create modern museum-representational complexes based on museums of military history to organize interactive activities of visitors that have promotion of national patriotism among Ukrainian society in their core. However functioning of museums of military history incorporates a lot of unsolved issues that should be considered in further military-historical museum art development in Ukraine.

Analysis of research and development of article's topic allows arguing that it is explored fragmentary. Today there are no specialized

complex proper investigations of problems and development prospective of modern Ukrainian military museum art. These stipulated the relevance and novelty of the article.

*Aim of the article* – to analyse present status, problems in museums of military history functioning and to characterise further development prospective of modern Ukrainian military museum art. Research subject – activities of Ukrainian military-historical institutions.

According to the typology used in museum studies military museums (museum institutions) within the Armed Forces of Ukraine can be systemized on three types dependant on public use and main function: scientific-research, scientific-educative and educational (Ravikovich, 2001). The main kind of military museums (museum institutions) are scientific-educative military museums (museum institutions) widely utilizing museum collections in educational and pedagogic goals and aimed at admass audience. Museum collections of scientific-research military museums (museum institutions) are mainly aimed at specialists and used for research goals. Formation and systematization of museum collections and expositions' establishment of educational military museums (museum institutions) are aimed mainly to meet requirements of curricula and pedagogic techniques (Muzeieznastvo, 2013).

Nowadays National museum of military history of Ukraine as a main military-historical institution of museum network supports development and scientific statement of museum art in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. National museum of military history of Ukraine has affiliated branches and is functioning in accordance with separate terms of reference (Karpov, 2007:13).

As a result of annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea museum pieces of the affiliated branch of National museum of military history of Ukraine – Central military naval museum of Ukraine (Sevastopol) were not transferred to the mainland Ukraine. According to the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Civil Rights and Freedoms, and Legal Regime on the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine" as of 15 April 2014 No 1207-VII museum was relocated from temporarily occupied territories to Odesa city in the mainland Ukraine and based in former museum of Odesa military region and Southern operational command. National museum of military history of Ukraine had lost unique memorials of Museum collection of Ukraine as well as those that have exceptional scientific, historical, art or other cultural value.

National museum of military history of Ukraine with its affiliated branches is a single legal entity in the Ministry of Defence entitled as main institution in the military museum sphere. Other military museums and museum institutions of services, operational commands, and special braches of the Armed Forces of Ukraine operate based on organizational charts or for benefactors' account according to commanders' (supervisors') decision. Abovementioned military museum institutions including museums of military units and Military (in the past – Labour) Glory Rooms and Unit History Rooms preserve artefacts of their military units. Local lore museums of the country also have similar function but are not included into management sphere of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

It's necessary to mention separately that such situation raises logical issue to museum sphere concerning necessity of forming all-Ukrainian space for promotion of national patriotism with single centre of military museum art. The museum collection of such centre should be aimed at demonstrating military history of Ukraine from ancient times to nowadays.

The author supports specialist in museum management and historian L. Fedorova concerning absence in our country such a museum meanwhile there is a number of regional, monographic, commemorative and other museums of military history (Fedorova, 2011: 253). For instance, there are Volyn regional museum of Ukrainian host and military hardware in Lutsk, National historical-commemorative conservancy area "Berestechko battlefield" in Rivne region, Museum "Arsenal" in Lviv, Museum of Oleksa Dovbush in Ivano-Frankivsk, commemorative complex "National museum of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" and National museum of military history of Ukraine in Kyiv.

While researching military museum art it's necessary to consider that activities of museums of military history today stay aside of national activities of Ukrainian historic museums.

Such inequality between prominent partners in museum sphere appeared because of institutional subordination of museums of military history to the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. Nevertheless military-historical collections are the unique reflection of military-historical heritage of Ukrainian nation in museum sphere. Such heritage acts as coupling link between military history of Ukraine and nationally-committed society as museums of military history nourish and impersonate Ukrainian military-historical values.

Professional identification of museums' of military history staff is a precondition of formation military museum worker as a specialist of museum art. Museums of military history face here a big problem as military museum workers don't feel confident among professional museum workers. Author has developed a survey for questioning museums' of military history staff to clarify the statement above.

The survey using personal communication or via communication means among museums' of military history staff provided the author with necessary information for analysis. For instance, almost 65 % of military museum workers are positive concerning their membership of Ukrainian museum community. This allows identifying military museum art as a separate phenomenon (Mashtalir, 2018: 7).

The survey has answers that museums' of military history staff considers its consistency with Ukrainian museum workers community but not always relates itself to museum community in general. There are 40 % of such respondents but they are not representing managerial staff of military museum institutions or work there less than two years.

The survey analysis shows that museums' of military history staff is a separate community with own professional identification and represents a key link between "military history" universe and "museum study" universe.

The separate issue is increasing the status of museums' of military history staff and reviewing attitude to the museum itself and its subordination. In the majority of organizational structures of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and Armed Forces of Ukraine museum of military history (combat traditions room) is associated with secondary unit among so-called combat units of military units or C2 structures. Very often commanders (supervisors) of military units (C2 structures) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine who have military museum institutions in their subordination don't consider the potential capacity of Ukrainian military museum art.

Main Moral and Psychological Support Directorate of the Armed Forces of Ukraine provide general management of museum art in the Armed Forces of Ukraine via:

- development of policy framework concerning military museum art and organizing control over fulfilment of specified tasks;
- scientific and systematic supervision of military-museum network;
- coordination of museums of military history activities (Mashtalir, 2015: 272).

Commanders who have military museums (museum institutions) in their subordination are directly supervising their activities. Today's task is to change commanders' of military units attitude concerning role of museums of military history (combat traditions rooms) in personnel education on the basis of exemplary performance of military duty, maintaining high level of military discipline and combat readiness of the troops. Moral and psychological support agencies directly supervise activities of military museums (combat traditions rooms).

Military museums (combat traditions rooms) in the Armed forces of Ukraine that have separate organizational structure are legal entities. State registration of military museums is made under current legislation. Museum institutions that are not legal entities are split into organic (formed in military units as their structural entities) and non-organic (functioning voluntary). Non-organic museum institutions can be created by the decision of respective commanders (supervisors). Museum institutions created with military units, military educational institutions, establishments and organizations are not subject to state registration (Amer Anna Naif, 2012: 13).

Military museums, combat traditions rooms (museum institutions) are unified with commonality of main tasks and functions and form military museum network as a part of military-historical and educational activities system in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Military museum's (museum institution's) activities are organized based on perspective, annual, monthly and on-going plans. Perspective and annual plans are approved by respective officials of moral and psychological support agencies directly supervising activities of military museum. Monthly and on-going plans of military museum activities are approved by supervisor of military museum.

National museum of military history of Ukraine mandate defines areas of its activities that should have corresponding chapters in its activities plan:

- scientific-research activities;
- cultural-educational activities;
- gathering museum collection;
- expository activities;
- work with museum collections;
- methodical activities;
- scientific military-historical library functioning;
- scientific archive facility functioning;
- museum's publishing activities;
- international activities.

Military museums (museum institutions) use as sample chapters of National museum of military history of Ukraine activities plan and adopt them to the areas of museum activities they are engaged in.

Military museums' activities are based on historical science and museum studies, researching memorials of military history and culture and are integral part of military-historical and educational activities in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. They are aimed to support actively commanders, their deputies on moral and psychological support in mobilizing personnel for responsible performing tasks of combat training, permanent readiness for armed defence of the state, support museum studies and military-historical science development based on military history and combat traditions of Ukrainian nation.

Military museums (museum institutions) have tasks to find and collect artefacts of museum interest; examine their scientific and historical value; reflect objectively military-historical and social processes and events in exhibitions; create preconditions for complete safety of museum valuables; provide active support to combat and humanitarian training, scientific, educational-pedagogical, operational and other activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine personnel. Main areas of museum activities are gathering museum collections, scientific-research, scientific-collection, exhibition, cultural-educative, military-patriotic, publishing, memorials protecting etc. (Nauchno-issledovatelskaia deiatelnost museev (Scientific-research activities of museums), 2003:89).

Modern bi-polar world allows stressing that fundamental changes in economic, cultural, political and military areas force modern museums of military history to follow general development tendencies – to be maximally self-sustained, to be proactive in usage of possibilities for advertising, self-presentation, searching new sources of budgeting, as well as other kinds of assistance (Karpov, 2015: 34).

Possibilities provided with Internet (i.e. website development, contextual advertisement usage, worldwide communication) and other modern communication means should not stay left aside (Kot, 2007:20).

Following general development tendencies museums of military history should propose their cultural and educational programmes initially oriented at an average "ones", casual in all respects customer of economic and cultural goods (Nikishin, 1998: 13). That's the only way how modern museum of military history can solve actual problems including financial; organizational and organizational-methodical;

issues concerning supporting, enriching and protecting their expositions, vaults, cultural funds; attendance issue (customer base).

Advanced tactical and strategic skills of the museum manager (supervisor), his business instinct, high communication capacities, at least basic skills in modern informational and other technologies, ability to promote enthusiasm and high capacity to work among subordinate personnel, ability to orient at mass-market consumer while promoting scientific researches and "exalted creative work" offers are initially the guaranty of successful planning and management (marketing) in problematic circumstances that modern museums of military history are facing (Minenko, 2014: 95).

A museum of military history should become more interactive to meet actual requests of society. A museum should attract potential visitors, excite their curiosity and be opened for everyone (Karpov, 2017: 59). This is a guaranty of museum's successful development and functioning as a museum of military history is:

- a) a place devoted to historical science and art of war;
- b) scientific-research and cultural-educational institution of the Armed Forces of Ukraine aimed at exploring, preserving, usage and popularisation of museum artefacts and museum collections of military history with scientific and educational goals; attraction of military personnel and other citizens of Ukraine to national military historical and cultural heritage. It consists of three elements: communicator (museum staff), channel (exposition) and museum audience (Hnedovskyi, 1992: 25);
- c) one of cultural objects depicting realities of material and intellectual military history and culture including their conservation, renovation, museumification, scientific exploration, expositing and popularization, simultaneously being a mean of shaping personal culture.

Thus museums are also the memory of each separate territory, each city or village with its military heritage. Children audience traditionally is a customer with high priority. Nowadays nobody doubts that it's necessary to start calling persons to culture and military traditions from early childhood when a child is standing on the cusp of the surroundings discovery.

Therefore we can boldly speak about cohesive notion "museum-representational complex" considering it as a complex providing museumification of military history memorials for scientific-educational and touristic-sightseeing goals; their preservation, discovery of historic-cultural and scientific value as well as improving cultural environment.



To the author's opinion, making a business-plan or a management and marketing plan considering cultural value of the object including military ones and stakeholders' position is a guaranty of successful museum-representational complex functioning (Mashtalir, 2016).

Museum-representational complex management plan should include documents concerning:

- the history of memorial of history and culture (memorial of military history);
- conservation tasks;
- analysis of legal, social and physical factors influencing memorial's (memorial's of military history) operations;
- possibility of engagement of sponsors and finding other sources of incomes.

It necessary to mention separately that museum-representational complex management plan incorporates selection of adequate strategy for preserving historical place, operations' programme and list of prioritized activities including general issues. Certain cultural value of the monument (military history memorial) – museum-representational complex – changes with time and could be revised leading to amendment of museum-representational complex management plan (Kopytko, 2005: 42).

Entirely a museum-representational complex is initially a territory of museum-representational demonstration divided into functional zones: socio-cultural, educative, guests' and social/welfare as well as recreational zones: recreation-aesthetic, manufacturing and general service.

Each functional zone includes pedestrian-transportation infrastructures. Socio-cultural and educative zones of museum-representational demonstration object incorporate representational and exhibition chambers, museum depository, restoration workshops, architectural memorials with their interiors, surrounding area and natural environment. Guests' and social/welfare zones incorporate architectural memorials with their interiors, surrounding area and natural environment.

The author proposed to supplement museum-representational complex additionally with following functional zones:

- a) zone for research practice, orchestration of large-scale activities;
- b) zone for awareness-rising programmes for parents with kids;
- c) zone for knowledge-based communications;
- d) zone for disabled persons on wheelchairs, weak sighted and blind persons, deaf-and-dump persons; zone for recreational activities, celebrations, private receptions and guest nights.

Functional zones except guests' and social/welfare ones should be supplemented with cinema and lecture hall; halls for coterie; halls for temporary exhibitions; hall for vending souvenirs; hall for producing and vending videocassettes, CD-R, DVD and other media about museum collections; hall for exhibiting restorers' work; hall for open access to museum depositories; information service hall; library and information desk.

In this manner modern socio-cultural role of museums of military history in the society should be addressed taking into consideration that museums as a part of global culture preserve, study and exhibit authentic staff – the evidence human activities, their material and intellectual culture (Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Cultural Heritage", 2000: 343). Today museum of military history increasingly needs to be not only scientific-educative but also socio-cultural centre.

Socio-cultural military-museum technology being improved and developed could grow out its own bounds and become a technique if issues it solves will become significant for that socio-cultural activity it is utilized in and will correlate with patterns of that activity (Mashtalir, 2016). It must support formation of such qualities as community commitment, high responsibility for Motherland's fate, morality, spirituality, humanistic attitude toward person and military past etc. among Ukrainians.

The main peculiarity of military-historical museum-representational complex is their multi functionality. Modern museum-representational complex is only scientific-educative institution encapsulating selection, restoration, preserving and exhibition of historic and cultural valuables. Today's museum-representational complex is a complex, multilevel system solving the number of issues. Among them cultural organization of leisure time, integration of cognitive, entertaining and artistically creative functions are obtaining more significant positions (Strankyi, 1991: 19). In the last few years many museum-representational complexes started use of computer systems, fulfilment different programmes to service tourists, use marketing and other means of market economy, perform publishing and advertising activities.

*Conclusions.* Therefore, formation of attractive image of museum of military history with the use of fine arts and informational means, assisting people to cater their interactive needs by merging knowledge with fun during their free time make modern museum-representational complexes to use analytical, spectacular and gaming as well as other ways to organise the entertainment of their visitors. The prospective of

further examination of the mentioned topic are seen in accumulation and conceptualizing bigger amount of facts, introduction of new kinds of sources into scientific discourse, conducting local and complex historical and museological researches.

### Використані посилання

Амер Анна Наїф. (2012). Державний облік музейних фондів та їх наукова документація. *Вісімнадцяті Сумцовські читання: збірник матеріалів наукової конференції “Музей як соціокультурний інститут в умовах інформаційного суспільства”*. 18 квітня 2012 р. Харків: Майдан. С. 12–15.

Гнедовский М.Б., Дукельский В. Ю. (1992) Музейная коммуникация как предмет музееведческого исследования. *Музей – культура - общество: Сб. науч. тр.* Москва: ЦМР, С. 7–18.

Закон України “Про охорону культурної спадщини». *Відомості Верховної Ради України*. 2000. № 39. С. 310–358.

Карпов В. (2007). Музейна справа у Збройних Силах України (1996–2006). Київ: ЦМЗСУ, 96 с.

Карпов В. (2015). Соціологія музейної справи. Теоретико-методологічні засади. *Міжнародний вісник: культурологія, філологія, музикознавство*. Вип. 1 (4). С. 32–35.

Карпов В. (2017). Управління ризиками у сфері захисту музейних колекцій. *Бібліотекознавство. Документознавство. Інформологія*. № 3. С. 58–66.

Копитько О. (2005). Музейна стратегія. *Український музей: інформаційний бюлетень*. № 3. С. 40–42.

Кот С. (2007). Теоретичні проблеми пам’яткознавства. *Пам’яткознавчі студії в Україні: теорія і практика*. С. 4–64.

Машталір В. (2015). Формування військово-історичних музеїв на території України. *Матеріали 14-ої Всеукраїнської наукової конференції “Актуальні питання історії науки і техніки”*, Київ: Центр пам’яткознавства НАН України та УТОПІК. С. 271–273.

Машталір В. (2016). Система проектування складних систем типу воєнно-історичних музеїв України. *Патент України 109491*. Заявл. 02.03.2016, опубл. 25.08.2016. Бюл. № 16.

Міненко Л. (2014). Музейний адміністративний менеджмент. *Науково-практична конференція в НАКККіМ “Музейна справа та освіта в Україні”*. 13 листопада 2014 року. Київ: НАКККіМ. С. 92–102.

*Музеезнавство: словник базових термінів* (2013). Київ: Фенікс, Національний військово-історичний музей України. 151 с.

*Научно-исследовательская деятельность музеев. Музейное дело* (2003). Москва. 157 с.

Никишин Н. (1998). “Язык музея” как универсальная моделирующая система музейной деятельности. *Музееведение. Проблемы культурной коммуникации в музейной деятельности*: сб. науч. тр. НИИ культуры. Москва: С. 7–15.

Равикович Д. (2001). Типология музеев. *Российская музейная энциклопедия: в 2 т.* Москва: Прогресс, “РИПОЛ КЛАССИК”. Т. 2. С. 237.

Странский З. (1991). Понимание музееведения. *Музеи мира. Сб. науч. тр.* Москва: НИИК. С. 19–21.

Федорова Л. (2011). З історії воєнно-історичного музейництва в Україні: Київський воєнно-історичний музей (1910-і рр.). *Науковий вісник Миколаївського університету імені В. Сухомлинського: збірник наукових праць. Серія: історичні науки*. Вип. 3.31. С. 248–262.

Mashtalir V. (2018). Military museology as the phenomenon of museum affairs. *The scientific heritage*. № 29. P. 4–8.

## References

Amer Anna Naif. (2012). State accounting of museum funds and their scientific documentation. *Eighteenth Sumtsov readings: a collection of materials of the scientific conference "Museum as a socio-cultural institution in the information society"* April 18, 2012 Kyiv: Maidan. pp. 12–15.

Fedorova L. (2011). From the history of military-historical museology in Ukraine: Kyiv Military-Historical Museum (1910s). *Scientific Bulletin of V. Sukhomlinsky Nikolaev University: collection of scientific works: historical sciences*. Edition 3.31. Mykolaiv: MNU. pp. 248–262.

Gnedovsky M., Dukelskiy Yu. (1992). Museum communication as a subject of museum research. *Museum - culture – society*. Moscow, pp. 24–27.

Karpov V. (2007). *Museum affair in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (1996–2006)*. Kyiv, 96 p.

Karpov V. (2015). Sociology of museum affairs. *Theoretical and methodological principles. International Bulletin: culturology, philology, musicology*. Kyiv: Millennium. Ed. 1 (4). Pp. 32–35.

Karpov V. (2017). Risk management in the field of protection of museum collections. *Librarylogy. Documentology. Informology*. № 3. pp. 58–66.

Kopitko O. (2005). Museum strategy. *Ukrainian Museum: informative bulletin*. March. № 3. pp. 40–42.

Kot S. (2007). Theoretical problems of monumentology. *Monumentology Studies in Ukraine: Theory and Practice*. Kyiv. pp. 4–64.

Law of Ukraine "On protection of cultural heritage" (2000) *Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*. № 39. pp. 310–358.

Mashtalir V. (2015). Formation of military history museums on the territory of Ukraine. *Materials of the 14th All-Ukrainian Scientific Conference "Current Issues in the History of Science and Technology"*. October 8-10, 2015. pp. 271–273.

Mashtalir V. (2016). System of designing complex systems such as military history museums of Ukraine. *Patent of Ukraine 109491*. Declared 02.03.2016, published 25.08.2016. Bull. № 16.

Mashtalir V. (2018). Military museology as the phenomenon of museum affairs. *The scientific heritage*. № 29. Part 3. pp. 4–8.

Minenko L. (2014). Museum administrative management. *Scientific-practical conference in NAMCA "Museum Affairs and Education in Ukraine"*. November 13, 2014. pp. 92–102.

*Museology: a dictionary of basic terms* (2013). Kyiv: National Military History Museum of Ukraine. 152 p.

Nikishin N. (1998). "Language of the museum" is a universal model system of museum activity. *Museum Affair. Problems of cultural communication in museum activities*. Moscow: Research Institute of Culture. pp. 7–15.

Ravikovic D. (2001). Typology of museums. *Russian Museum Encyclopedia: in 2 vol.* Moscow: Progress, "RIPOL CLASSIC". V. 2. pp. 237.

*Research activities of museums. Museum affair* (2003). Moscow, 157 p.

Stransky Z. (1991). Understanding Museum Affair. *Museums of the world. Col. of Scientific works*. Moscow: НИИС. pp. 19–21.

**Машталір В.В.**

## **ПРОБЛЕМИ І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ВІЙСЬКОВОГО МУЗЕЙНИЦТВА**

У статті проаналізовано сучасний стан, проблеми у функціонуванні військово-історичних музеїв та охарактеризовано подальші напрямки розвитку українського військового музейництва. Встановлено, що дослідження сучасного періоду розвитку військово-музейної справи в Україні дозволяє відзначити зростання ролі військово-історичних музеїв у відродженні військово-історичної пам'яті народу, розбудові національного суспільства, утвердженні його патріотичних засад.

У роботі об'єктивно дослідити військово-історичні мережу дозволило використання статистичних інструментаріїв. Для статті вагомим джерелом інформації стали результати вперше проведеного анкетування персоналу військових музеїв у системі Міністерства оборони України, розробленого автором, що дало можливість одержати достовірні відомості про стан і діяльність зазначених закладів.

Доведено, що військово-історичний музей має стати більш інтерактивним і відповідати реальним потребам громадськості. Музей повинен привертати увагу потенційних відвідувачів, зацікавлювати їх, бути відкритим для всіх. Формування привабливого образу військово-історичного музею за рахунок використання художньо-інформаційних засобів, сприяння задоволенню інтерактивних потреб людей у свій вільний час посприяти пізнання з розвагою змушують сучасні музейно-експозиційні комплекси використовувати інформаційно-аналітичні, видовишно-ігрові та інші методики організації відпочинку своїх відвідувачів.

Культурний вклад військово-історичних музеїв, які зберігають воєнно-історичну спадщину українського народу, може слугувати ефективним прикладом для сучасних розробок з організації розбудови військового музейництва як феномену музейної справи, експонування матеріалів з історії певних воєнних подій, музефікації нерухомих об'єктів культурної спадщини, пов'язаних з воєнною історією.

*Ключові слова:* військово-історичний музей, мережа музеїв, філія музею.