

УДК [069+727::355.1] „2014-2021”

SHKORUBSKA V.

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6007-7542>

<https://doi.org/10.33577/2313-5603.36.2021.147-160>

ACTIVITIES OF MILITARY HISTORICAL MUSEUMS AT THE GARRISON OFFICERS' CLUBS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

The article examines the processes of establishment and operation of military museums on the basis of garrison officers clubs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Peculiarities of the military-historical museums of garrison officers clubs are analyzed. Crucial attention is paid to staff of the military-historical museums: officers clubs and their branches. The stages of liquidation of the military-historical museums within garrison clubs were considered during the formation of independence of Ukraine due to the processes of decommunization, which triggered the deprivation of the consequences of communist ideology in Ukraine and finally ended in 2015. The preconditions for the creation of military historical museums on the basis of garrison clubs of officers in accordance with the requirements of modernity and technological development of society have been clarified.

Keywords: military history museums, garrison officers clubs, exhibits, exposition.

Problem statement and relevance. History of the military museums whose main task is to study, preserve, use and promote museum objects and museum collections of military history for scientific and educational purposes, turns out to be a fundamental element in history of the Ukrainian state and its Armed Forces. To achieve this goal is possible through the development of military museum affairs and the active work of the military museums. As most regional and specialized museum rooms are located in the military of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, this function can be performed by military-historical museums of officers' houses and garrison officers clubs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which are absolutely opened and accessible to visitors. And at the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2014, there was a need for units - they have limited access for visitors. In such museums it has become even more relevant.

The purpose and objectives of the research. In our paper we aim to analyze the peculiarities of establishment of the historical museums on the basis of garrison officers clubs of the Armed Forces

Shkorubskia Viktoria. Hetman Petro Sahaidachny National Army Academy postgraduate student, Lviv.

© Shkorubskia V., 2021

of Ukraine. To analyze the main functions, tasks and activities of the military historical museums of cultural institutions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Presenting main material. According to its concept, the museum fulfills the task of involving citizens in the acquisition of national and world cultural heritage (*About museum and museum sciences, 1995*). In turn, the military museum sciences in Ukraine is aimed at the functioning of military museums of historical military and cultural heritage. The activity of the main military museums of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, a separate type of troops (forces) extends to museums that are part of the relevant military museum networks. Military museums are created and operate in formations, military educational institutions, military units, institutions and organizations of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Military museums of officers clubs fully perform the cultural and educational function and the corresponding direction of activity in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine. The purpose of promoting the achievements of military history and national heritage in museum practice is possible by acquainting the general public with museum objects and museum collections in the public domain. As units, military schools, and military units have limited access, martial arts museums and martial arts rooms remain restricted to citizens. Officers clubs as information and propaganda and cultural support not only for military personnel but also for garrison residents and are completely open to visitors.

The largest military history museum is the National Military History Museum of Ukraine in the Central Officer club in Kyiv. The uniqueness of the museum lies in the exhibits of military affairs, which developed in Ukraine from the Bronze Age to the present day. Work on the creation of the museum began in 1995, and in 1996 the museum has the status of the chief in the system of military affairs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and becomes the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In 1998, the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of Ukraine successfully began practical activities for visitors. In 2010, this museum received the status of national and the name of the National Military History Museum of Ukraine. In addition to the wide range of exposition activities, the National Military History Museum of Ukraine is engaged in scientific

fundraising, military historical reconstruction, publishing military research, search and memorial activities, design and research of military history of different regions of Ukraine, organization of scientific and practical conferences, popularization of military-historical science (*Development of museum affairs in the system of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, 2012*). The museum has five branches: Museum of Strategic Missile Forces (Pobuzke, Kirovohrad region), Volyn Regional Museum of Ukrainian Army and Military Equipment (Lutsk), Museum "Heroes of the Dnieper". Ivano-Frankivsk), Memorial Complex in Memory of the Heroes of Kruty (Pamyatne village, Chernihiv region) of bomber aircraft (Poltava).

Today, the National Military History Museum of Ukraine is expanding its activities in accordance with the challenges of modernity, the development of the information society and technology. This is the creation and constant updating of relevant publications on social networks, virtual tours, publishing activities, which is extremely important in accessibility for citizens, such as in conditions of quarantine restrictions. (*Sociology of the museum. Museums in the cultural space, 2018*). The management of the museum has set tasks in increasing the museum business and cultural and educational activities. This applies to exploration works, participation of museum workers in military-historical reconstructions, holding new presentations, promotion of Ukrainian military cinematography (*On approval of the Instruction on the organization of military museums, museums (rooms) of military traditions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 2019*).

The Military History Museum of the 58th Garrison Officer Club, which has about 12,000 exhibits, has been operating in Lviv for 56 years. The museum was established on the basis of the Precarpathian Military District, which began operating on May 7, 1965, when it was inaugurated, timed to the 20th-1 anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. The museum was established in accordance with the directive of the Minister of Defense of the USSR and the head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The main purpose of the museum was to promote the fighting traditions of the Soviet armed forces through the prism of the Carpathian Military District, the formation of which dates

back to the liberation of the western regions of Soviet Ukraine from German troops at the final stage of World War II.

In 1995, the museum was moved to the territory of the 80th separate airborne assault brigades of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, where it still operates today and has a branch in 58 garrison officer club. The Military History Museum of the 58th Garrison Officer Club collects and exhibits museum objects of military historical significance. The main fund of the museum is divided into several divisions: weapons and armaments, ammunition, property of the engineering service, communication property, property of radiation chemical bacteriological protection, personal belongings (uniform), battle flags, awards, paintings, sculptures (*The museum of the Red Banner of the Carpathian Military District, 1980*).

The Military History Museum of the 58th Garrison Officer Club is known for its unique collection of weapons, including those used during World Wars I and II. In addition, here are available to visitors valuable paintings on military themes of famous artists, various orders and awards, collections of photographic documents and letters of important historical value. The peculiarity of this museum is the combination of historical events with modernity, which creates a special flavor. The museum's expositions are constantly supplemented, especially with the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian accompanied by non-club officers carrying out preservation activities, after the war. Filling in general not only with military paraphernalia, but also with the creation of panoramas, installations of hostilities in the East of Ukraine, which have already gone down in history. Employees of the museum, officers' club, and volunteers constantly create topical exhibitions dedicated to memorable and significant dates in the history of Ukraine (*The military history museum of 58-th officer club, 2001*). Publications about the badges of military prowess of the rubric "from the funds of the Military History Museum" are available to readers. The head of the museum and the head of the house of officers are constantly working on interactive updating of the exhibits and also aim to make the museum even more accessible to the modern visitor, by reading each QR-code, "sounding" placed next to each of the exhibits. In this way, the visitor will be able to get a detailed account of the warrior's identity and the era in which he lived.

However, in our opinion, the museum does not sufficiently perform the functions defined by the legislation of Ukraine as it is located on the territory of the military unit, and therefore the review of its exposition is partially limited.

Another large military history museum is located in Odessa in the 59th Garrison Officer Club. The Military History Museum of the 59th Officer Club was established in 1967 as a museum of the Odessa Military District. In 1985, the museum was significantly expanded both in area and exposition.

Today it is the only one museum in the South of Ukraine, which is characterized by a somewhat regional orientation, as it exhibits the military history of the South of Ukraine from the tenth century to the present. The main direction of the museum's work is the national-patriotic education of servicemen, young people of the city and region. This is facilitated by more than 7,000 unique exhibits, which are presented in the museum's exposition and demonstrate military events in different historical periods of southern Ukraine. The exposition content of the museum is rare photographs and documents, personal belongings of prominent historical figures, various types of weapons and military equipment (*Provision on the museum of 59-th officer club*).

On the basis of the Military History Museum, thematic and sightseeing tours, history and courage lessons, meetings with veterans of war and local conflicts, participants in the liquidation of the Chernobyl accident, participants in the Anti-Terrorist Operation in east of Ukraine are regularly held. In the halls of the museum, servicemen of military units of the Odessa garrison, graduates of military educational institutions of the city of Odessa, students of military departments of Odessa higher educational institutions take the oath (*The main fund of monuments of the military history museum of 59-th officer club*). Also, historians and local historians of the city, journalists of central and regional mass media work constantly. The staff of the museum develops methodical manuals on the history of the Ukrainian army in different historical periods and conducts field lectures on the history of the 3rd Armed Forces of Ukraine for servicemen of the Odessa garrison.

On February 20, 2017 in the Military History Museum of the 59th officer club there is an exposition, a permanent military participation of officers of the "South" servicemen in the Anti-terrorist operation in the east of Ukraine.

The above-mentioned military-historical museums in the states officer clubs and operate in accordance with the established legislation of Ukraine.

However, in Ukraine there are offshore houses where museums have not been preserved. The reasons for this were such historical events as the collapse of the Soviet Union and the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, in result of the occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the officer clubs on its territory with all their property. An example of such events is the World War I Museum of the 52nd Garrison Officer Club in Zhytomyr, established in 1962. The collapse of this museum took place in the early 90's of XX century, which was accompanied by the loss of valuable exhibits, the fate of which is unknown to this day. The final period of the museum's closure occurred in 2018 with the process of decommunization, as the remains of the museum exhibits were of a communist nature and its bright propaganda. However, today the premises and exhibits are being prepared for the creation of a new museum, which will be dedicated to the Ukrainian history of assault troops, valor and courage of paratroopers who have already entered the history of Ukraine in the fight against separatism in the East. This idea is due to the deployment of the assault military unit and has a regional excessive propaganda of the communist regime, the nature.

The basis for the creation of military history museums of officer clubs was primarily a legal basis. In particular, the Regulations of Officer Clubs for each individual, which take into account the proposals of the chiefs of officers clubs in accordance with their location and functionality. It is also the approval of the instruction on the organization of military museums, museums (rooms) of military traditions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2019, the Law of Ukraine on condemnation of communist and National Socialist (Nazi) totalitarian regimes in Ukraine and the ban on propaganda of their symbols in 2015, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of

Ukraine On approval of the Regulations on the Museum Fund of Ukraine with changes in 2000, etc.

In addition to the basics, the legal framework, the Russian-Ukrainian war in Ukraine, which began in 2014, was almost the main impetus for the creation of military history museums on the basis of officer clubs. Unfortunately, this war is tragic for the Armed Forces of Ukraine, volunteers, volunteers, local people and at the same time it becomes a duty to create separate the military museums dedicated to the Anti-Terrorist Operation and Joint Forces Operations in the east of Ukraine.

In particular, the tragic event of an IL-76 military plane shot down by illegal armed groups on June 14, 2014 near Luhansk was recreated in a small museum of the 44th garrison officer clubs in Melitopol, Zaporizhia region. The creation of such a museum in Melitopol is very symbolic, because in a plane crash in addition to the 40 paratroopers killed at the time of the 25th separate Dnipropetrovsk Airborne Brigade, 9 crew members of the 25th Guards Military Transport Aviation Brigade from Melitopol were also killed. The museum was created in the form of a section of the fuselage and cockpit with mannequins of the crew in military uniform, which was transferred to the museum by the relatives of the victims. Originality, ideology, creative approach to the creation of such a military museum and the appropriate content give even the mystique of this museum room. The role of this museum is fully fulfilled and even created a tradition of honoring the memory of fallen soldiers. Every year on June 14, the day of the plane crash, relatives, friends of the victims, representatives of local self-government bodies, military structures, and local residents come to the museum. The museum is also open not only for servicemen, but also for schoolchildren, students and residents and guests of the city.

The idea of honoring the memory of the fallen servicemen arose among public activists of the city of Starokostiantyniv, Khmelnytsky region, and was realized in the creation of a military history museum for the Defender of Ukraine on the basis of 42 garrison officer club. The creation of the museum began in 2017, which was attended by the families of the fallen Defenders of Ukraine, NGOs "Participants

of the ATO Starokostiantyniv", "Creative Hundred" Movement for Victory", All-Ukrainian Association of Ukrainian Women "Yavorina", Afghan soldiers, volunteers, representatives of local governments and the leadership of the garrison house of officers. The official opening of the museum took place on March 1, 2018. The museum has two rooms: a memorial room and a room of military glory of the Anti-Terrorist Operation in Eastern Ukraine (*The Museum of the Defender of Ukraine has been visited by almost 3,000 people in two and a half years, 2021*).

The museum presents photos of the dead Starokostiantynivtsi who gave their lives fulfilling the constitutional duty to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, stands, exhibits (military uniform, personal belongings) dedicated to the participants of the anti-terrorist operation in eastern Ukraine, volunteers, Hero of Ukraine Serhiy Bondarch the museum has more than 300 exhibits. One of the most important exhibits of the museum was the blue and yellow flag, with which the servicemen of the tactical aviation brigade performed military service on the line of contact for more than a year. On the flag with the autographs of servicemen, he was burned, shot. In the Museum of the Defender of Ukraine, 42 garrison officer club screen films about the heroic resistance of the Ukrainian army to the Russian aggressor, which involve war veterans and schoolchildren in the city. Video materials based on memoirs, videos and photos provided by veterans were created. Today the museum has become a powerful center of national and patriotic education of youth. The parents of the fallen heroes visit it during various actions and events.

Another modern military history museum was established in the city of Novohrad-Volynskyi, Zhytomyr region, which was officially opened on December 6, 2015 on the basis of 31 garrison officer club. Although the Novograd-Volyn military museum was established in the officer club in the 1950s, it ceased to function in the early 1990s, and the exhibits were mainly transferred to regional museums. On December 5, 2018, the Museum of the Joint Forces Operation was opened.

On December 5, 2018, the Museum of the Joint Forces Operation was opened in the Berdychiv garrison officer club. The initiator of the museum was the head of the 30th garrison officer club of the city of Berdychiv, Zhytomyr region. As the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine recognized Berdychivsky as one of the best Officer Club, it allocated 160,000 hryvnias to improve the material base, update the visual agitation and create a museum. Therefore, the 30th Garrison best Officer Club had some financial support, which was implemented in the creation of the museum. However, this amount was not able to cover the financial costs of opening a museum case in full, so many things that became exhibits were handed over by servicemen of the 26th Artillery Brigade. A plate of a bulletproof vest pierced by a sniper bullet of a military exhibit for the museum became special. the same serviceman split into pieces but saved the life of a soldier. The museum also houses the personal belongings of all Berdychiv residents killed in the east of the country, flags and a Dynamo hat, a mobile phone and a torn beret, former ultras smashed by a bullet (*A new museum of the anti-terrorist operation was opened in Berdychiv, 2021*).

The panorama of the battle near Debaltseve, a sniper pair and the land of Donbass with fragments of mini shells, models of equipment developed by servicemen and artists became the main expositions of the Museum of the Joint Forces Operation of the 30th Garrison best Officer Club. The exhibits of the museum were placed in the foyer of the building. The museum has created an exhibition in accordance with modern art. The first visitors to the museum of the Russian-Ukrainian war, relatives of the victims, representatives of local governments. 5 stands of exhibits in the museum are dedicated to the fallen Heroes. The belongings of the fallen servicemen were provided by relatives. volunteer joined the creation of the museum in memory of the feat of Ukrainian soldiers. In particular, thanks to them, it was possible to show the part of the torn shell brought from the industrial zone, small fragments and kikimora used by the reconnaissance. servicemen, veterans, heads of enterprises, steel museums tried to recreate the living conditions of servicemen in the area of the anti-terrorist operation. This is presented in the examples of past and present cakes, uniform samples, ammunition, types of

weapons in models, shells of various calibers to guns used in the anti-terrorist operation zone, anti-tank missile systems were used.

The museum is filled with information about significant army battles and operations in which the Ukrainian army suffered heavy losses. At the same time, they did not forget about the exploits of soldiers who destroyed enemy equipment (*Military-historical museum work in Ukraine: from the origins to the present, 2020*).

The exhibits of the museum were placed in the lobby of the building. The museum has created an exhibition in accordance with modern art. The first visitors of the museum were servicemen, veterans of the Russian-Ukrainian war, relatives of the victims, heads of enterprises, representatives of local governments.

Military historical museums are available to the general public in the garrison officer clubs, but today there are a number of conditions that create problems for the creation of such museums. And many more officer clubs are preparing premises and projects for new, interesting, interactive, original museums in their own way. In particular, such an initiative was announced by the head of the 15th garrison officer club of the city of Khmelnytsky, where they began to arrange an exposition of the museum, which will collect the history of all military units of the city. A unique exhibit that has no analogues in Ukraine and is located on the territory of the officer club is a training model of the command post of a strategic missile regiment. It was previously in the training class of the 19th Missile Division. In 2013, the exhibit was transferred to the 15th Garrison Officer Club. Such command posts were destroyed throughout Ukraine after the loss of nuclear status in 1996. This exhibit was preserved due to the fact that it was educational.

In addition to missile exhibits, they plan to collect materials from the history of all Khmelnytsky Military Units - from the beginning of its formation to the present. In the basement of the officer club, work has already begun on arranging the technological premises of the command post. Thus, it is worth noting that in recent years the military museum work in the garrison houses of officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine has intensified, due to the beginning of the Ukrainian-Russian war. Statistics show that out of 20 officers club and garrison officer clubs in Ukraine, only 8 have military history

museums, which is 40% of the total, 20% - develop projects and plan to open military history museums, in all others - the issue was not considered. For example, all three garrison officer clubs of the East Operational Command's have neither museums (museum rooms). Therefore, the creation of the military historical museums on the basis of garrison officer clubs have become more relevant, expanded the opportunities for the promotion of military museum business and allowed to be accessible to a wide range of visitors.

The main basis for the creation of military-historical museums of garrison officer clubs was the relevant legislative framework of Ukraine on museum affairs with changes and additions covering the periods of 2015-2019. In general, the staff of the officer clubs does not include museums and their staff, so they are created as museum rooms or on the basis of an agreement with the Chief of the garrison officer clubs.

Central Officer Club in Kyiv, 58 Officer Club in Lviv, 59 Officer Club in Odessa have regular military history museums with valuable historical exhibits. The presence of museum staff in the officer club, in our opinion, significantly requires the work of the museum sciences, while a small staff is not sufficient for the full functioning of museums. State funding of museums is also a problem. The above-mentioned museums on the basis of officer clubs do not receive any profit from their activities and are free for visitors and require state allocations. Volunteer organizations take an active part in filling museum funds, holding exhibitions and creating new expositions of military history museums.

To ensure quality cultural and educational work, in our opinion, the creation and operation of military history museums on the basis of officer clubs and garrison officer clubs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will take into account the categories of visitors, promote the fighting traditions of troops (forces), patriotic, moral and aesthetic education of young servicemen and to carry out positive personnel of tasks of combat training, mobilization of constant readiness for performance of the constitutional duty, to propagate military (military) history of Ukraine among citizens raising educational and cultural levels and impact on Performance.

Використані посилання

Дереч П., Литвиненко І., Терещенко І. (1980) *Музей истории войск Краснознаменного Прикарпатского военного округа: путеводитель*. Львов, Каменяр. 78 с.

Карпов В. (2018) Соціологія музею. Музеї у культурному просторі.. *Історико-культурна спадщина: європейський вимір: тези Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції*. Львів. Інтерпрінт, С. 47 – 50.

Машталір В. (2020) *Військово-історичне музейництво в Україні: від витоків до сучасності*. Ніжин, Центр пам'ятокзнавства НАН України і Українського товариства охорони пам'яток історії та культури. 256 с.

Машталір В. (2012) Розвиток музейної справи в системі Міністерства оборони України. *Праці центру пам'ятокзнавства: збірник наукових праць*. вип. 22. с. 194 – 210.

Музей захисника України на Хмельниччині за два з половиною роки відвідали майже три тисячі осіб URL: <https://armyinform.com.ua/2021/01/muzej-zahysnyka-ukrayiny-na-hmelnychchyni-za-dva-z-polovynou-ryky-vidvidaly-majzhetry-tysyachi-osib/> (Дата звернення: 20.08.2021).

Основний фонд пам'яток Воєнно-історичного музею 58-го Будинку офіцерів. Картковий каталог.

Паліса С. (2011) Воєнно-історичний музей 58-го Будинку офіцерів. *Український військовий музей*. № 3. С. 6 – 11.

Положення про Музей 59-го Будинку офіцерів. *Військово-історичний музей 59-го Будинку офіцерів*. 3 с.

Про затвердження Інструкції з організації діяльності військових музеїв, музеїв (кімнат) бойових традицій у Збройних Силах України. (2019). Наказ Міністерства оборони України від 10.07.2019 р. № 374.

Про музеї та музейну справу. Закон України № 249/95-ВР (1995) *Відомості Верховної Ради України, 1995, № 25, ст. 191*

У Бердичеві відкрили новий музей АТО URL: <https://times.zt.ua/u-berdychevi-vidkryly-novu-muzeu-ato/>. (Дата звернення: 17.08.2021).

References

About museum and museum sciences Law of Ukraine № 249/95VR (1995) *Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1995, № 25, Art. 191*

A new museum of the anti-terrorist operation was opened in Berdychiv URL: <https://times.zt.ua/u-berdychevi-vidkryly-novu-muzeu-ato/> (17.08.2021).

Derec P., Litvinenko I., Tereshchenko I. (1980) *The museum of the Red Banner of the Carpathian Military District: guide*. Lviv, Stonecutter, 78 p.

Karpov V. (2018) Sociology of the museum. Museums in the cultural space. *Historical and cultural heritage. European extinction: abstracts of the Ukrainian scientific-practical conference*. Lviv. Interprint. P. 47-50.

Mashtalir V. (2012) Development of museum affairs in the system of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine. *Works of the center of monument studies: collection of scientific works*. P. 194-210.

Mashtalir V. (2020) *Military-historical museum work in Ukraine: from the origins to the present*. Nizhyn. The center of monument studies of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and Ukrainian society for the protection and cultural monuments. 256 p.

On approval of the Instruction on the organization of military museums, museums (rooms) of military traditions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. (2019). Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine dated 10.07.2019 № 374.

Palisa S. (2011) The military history museum of 58-th officer club. *Ukrainian military history museum*. № 3. P. 6-11.

Provision on the museum of 59-th officer club. *The military history museum of 59-th officer club*. 3 p.

The main fund of monuments of the military history museum of 59-th officer club. Card catalog.

The Museum of the Defender of Ukraine has been visited by almost 3,000 people in two and a half years. URL: <https://armyinform.com.ua/2021/01/muzej-zahysnyka-ukrayiny-na-hmelnychchyni-za-dva-z-polovynoyu-roky-vidvidaly-majzhe-try-tysyachi-osib/> (20.08.2021).

Шкорубська В. ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ВІЙСЬКОВО-ІСТОРИЧНИХ МУЗЕЇВ НА БАЗІ ГАРНИЗОННИХ БУДИНКІВ ОФІЦЕРІВ ЗБРОЙНИХ СИЛ УКРАЇНИ

Розвиток музейної справи відіграє важливе значення у вивченні історії України, а її військова спеціалізація надає змогу вивчати історію Збройних Сил України та відображається у діяльності військово-історичних музеїв. З початком російсько-української війни 2014 року та паралельно з акцентуалізацією української ідентичності в Україні суттєво активізувалися процеси декомунізації, що стосувалися і музейних експозицій, основним завданням яких була радянська пропаганда. Водночас виникла потреба в доповненні музейними експонатами російсько-української війни військово-історичних музеїв. Проте цей процес не обмежився наповненням нового контенту експозицій вже діючих військово-історичних музеїв, а й створенням нових музеїв на базі гарнізонних будинків офіцерів Збройних Сил України.

У статті досліджуються та аналізуються процеси створення та функціонування військово-історичних музеїв при будинках офіцерів та гарнізонних будинках офіцерів Збройних Сил України. Особлива увага у викладеному матеріалі приділяється законодавчій базі, що регламентує діяльність військово-історичних музеїв та стала основою для створення таких музеїв на базі гарнізонних будинків офіцерів. Проаналізовані особливості, основні функції, завдання та напрями діяльності військово-історичних музеїв гарнізонних будинків офіцерів Збройних Сил України.

Оскільки військово-історичні музеї в своїй діяльності мають наукову та освітню мету, вони, відповідно до діючого законодавства України, відкриті та доступні для широкої аудиторії відвідувачів. Більшість регіональних та спеціалізованих військових музейних кімнат знаходяться у військових частинах та мають

обмежений доступ. Тому доцільно створювати та розвивати військову музейну справу у військово-історичних музеях на базі гарнізонних будинків офіцерів, які є закладами культури Збройних Сил України і відкриті для усіх категорій відвідувачів.

Статистика зростання кількості військово-історичних музеїв на базі гарнізонних будинків офіцерів свідчить про потребу у розширенні військової музейної мережі, а доступність до музейних експонатів дозволяє повноцінно виконувати функції та завдання військово-історичних музеїв, визначених законодавством України.

Ключові слова: військово-історичні музеї, гарнізонний будинок офіцерів, експонати, експозиції.