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**ENGINEERS MILITARY OBJECTS
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY-HISTORICAL MUSEUM**

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В роботі досліджено проблему пристосування інженерних військових об'єктів до умов використання їх для певних утилітарних функцій в сучасному суспільстві. Проведено аналіз та показано велике значення і вплив функціонування інженерних військових споруд музейного показу на роботу військово-історичних музеїв.

Ключові слова: фортифікаційні споруди, військово-історичні музеї, пам'ятки воєнної історії, функціональне пристосування пам'яток, музеєфікація

A special role in enhancing the effectiveness of military – historical museums play using military engineering structures, which are themselves military and historical sites. This formed the historical image of the military structure, based on cognition of form, material and structure of the military understood the spiritual sense of the past, which is able to provide wide access to historical sites, the possibility of visual contact with him and his promotion.

Engineered military installations, including engineering structures such as castles and forts, have become important destinations for tourism in Ukraine. They wrap their visitors a romantic haze of bygone times, make a lasting impression – beckon to him like an old, forgotten tale. Their special social role has attracted attention of users and researchers.

However, the problem of preservation of military and historical monuments today in Ukraine still remains poorly developed and covered in the scientific literature. During 1920th, the museums considered the centers of science and education of folk the masses, in the 1930s be-

came the dominant propaganda of achievements of the new government. In postwar times, the main activities of museums considered basic on culture-education, political education and propaganda lines.

The more thoroughly the basics of Museology have begun to develop since the late 1970s - mid - 1980s, when the museum also appears in the lexicon, the term «preservation» [1, p. 102-105].

Be distinguished preservation of attractions from its adaptation under a museum: in this case, primarily the object of cultural heritage becomes important exhibit and preservation building usually placed only collection related to the subject of this volume ' object inheritance [2, p. 16].

The process of converting former military facility for museum display object is complex enough for any political system. However, the problem is of particular relevance preservation as one of the areas of conservation of Monuments acquired by the independent Ukraine. Because urban development of settlements, artistic and aesthetic education of society, and knowledge of their history is not possible without the inclusion of military and his-



torical heritage to contemporary cultural space of the Ukrainian, people and promote a comprehensive acquaintance with her maximum number of visitors. Engineered military facilities built for specific military functions, but as they continue the tradition of monuments Enlightenment perpetuate the glorious military traditions and respect for the past of his people.

It is important to note that at one time in the construction of military facilities – now monuments of history and culture – its purpose to perform military functions (defense, strike, etc.) were formative factor. Therefore, the appropriate use of contemporary attractions is an important prerequisite for the preservation and identification of its historical and cultural richness of content.

Functional adaptation of premises monuments of history and culture, as opposed to the restoration should not change its material essence, only be derived from it, and have mostly corrective in nature. Aply functional adaptations of military facilities not only provide him popularity among wide public, but also is the key to its future preservation of long-term.

Regarding the utilitarian accessories always believed that the best is when the monument used for its intended purpose. However, it is clear that over time the fortification monuments of military history largely lost its basic utilitarian function and categorized as kind items. But given the nature of their historical past, the monuments of military history to ensure they function as a museum space, objects of museum display, exhibits a certain extent should continue to perform a specific function in the present conditions. Although, of course, in substantially modified form as crucial to the sights of military history remains socio-spiritual, military, patriotic, and cognitive function evaluation. It is clear that this function contributes most to use these objects during military history exhibition. As a result, form, spiritual and historical monuments

functions dialectically interrelated and create historical and cultural integrity of the image of the military facility. So, preservation objects of historical military past provides maintenance of architectural form and helps reveal the spiritual sense of military and historical objects.

Considering the problem of using modern attractions that have lost their original function or cannot used as intended, it is necessary to notice that its decision should be based on the same conclusion about the use of the premises or the area in general, for historical and cultural development of society. But if the current form or premises of a historic building in the past for military use, designed with creative thinking purely for military functions and was due to the historical society belligerent demands a certain day, when solving the problem of modern functional use of historical and cultural adaptation process will be reversible – evaluation of historic buildings or buildings material structure to determine the cultural and historical military and patriotic functions. This methodology is the basis for determining the process of preservation attractions, background, gained monument protection activities science.

The primary condition for the use of military and historical heritage should be to ensure full safety of military monuments, its financial structure, form and space. That modern function should not cause any destruction of historic buildings or adversely affect its strength and static stability [3, p. 97-121].

Once again it should be noted that the process of determining the current use of military facilities as historical and cultural monuments, its preservation or functional adaptation to modern conditions – very important measure of its conservation, which based on knowledge of the form, structure and physical realization of spiritual content, designed to ensure full

disclosure of military and historical images of ancient buildings.

After analyzing the situation that exists at this stage in the protection and use of military sites, we can confidently assert that, despite scientific advances in the field of restoration, some progress in the adaptation, the problem of inclusion in modern life is not yet fully resolved. Overall, implementation of major tasks preservation monuments of military history should have serious legal and practical framework in the form of appropriate regulations and constant targeted investment from the government and interested organizations and agencies. New items of preservation calculated for a wide range of visitor attractions including intensive museum space of Ukraine and cultural life of the region [4, p. 103-171]. Thus, the proper use of cultural heritage is an important part of their protection and preservation.

However, in some cases, for example, in respect of such a complex and multifaceted object as Arsenal Kyiv, this approach is unlikely to give a positive result. In terms of its characteristics, Kyiv Arsenal should consider the unique cultural and historical sites. However, it is his uniqueness and enormity forced to find original solutions associated with its use. Therefore, in this case, exceptionally, it decided to create on its basis the great artistic, cultural and historical complex. The results are adapting historic premises under a variety of exposure and other activities, given the dominant role in determining social and spiritual function of art and aesthetic, scientific and historical aspects of historical and cultural monuments of the content by introducing it into a modern cultural context.

But above all military installations – monuments of history and culture – is part of the means of education personnel in military and patriotic consciousness of patriotism as the most important spiritual and social values, the formation of professionally significant qualities, skills and willingness to actively manifest itself in various areas of society, especially in the

military training. A primary goal of education of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations and law enforcement, and civilian youth is the development of skills, values and qualities that implement social and public interests of the Motherland.

Under the present conditions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is becoming an increasingly important social and cultural activity.

This is because the process of formation of values among the citizens of Ukraine, who are planning or undergoing military service for contract, occurs on a background of conflicting political, economic and socio-cultural environment prevailing in the country in the last decade. This situation objectively defines the active character design of the system of social and cultural activities in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, part of which is the military museum, military museum objects such as rooms of military glory, and their cultural and educational activities.

Today, it contributes to the relevant laws. In the national press, January 26, 2005 was published adopted by the Parliament and signed by the President of Ukraine Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to the change of Ukraine «On Protection of Cultural Heritage» [5]. It specifically defines the terms: «cultural heritage», «object of cultural heritage», «real estate asset cultural heritage», «moving items related immovable objects of cultural heritage», «monument» «cultural Heritage», «object of cultural heritage» and transcribed notions: of historical settlements of research, conservation, preservation, rehabilitation, repair, restoration, and other concepts that relate to the field of cultural heritage.

Anyone who is engaged in the identification, preservation, research popularization of scientific and technical monuments heritage, primarily attracted Article 2, «Classification of Cultural Heritage», especially the second point for the division

of cultural heritage objects by type for different category. For the first years of existence of the Ukrainian SSR and sovereign Ukraine at this point made «objects of science and technology – unique industrial, commercial, scientific, industrial, engineering, engineering vehicles, mining facilities, which determine the level of science and technology of a certain age, specific research areas or industries» [5]. Sights of Science and Technology finally got a legitimate legal status, they are including the appointment of military objects recognized component of the national cultural heritage and they will now attract more attention than the public, scientists, ethnographers, museologists and civil servants of all ranks [6, p. 49-53].

With regard to such important terms as «preservation», his interpretation is given in Article 1 «Definitions» of the Law of Ukraine «On Protection of Cultural Heritage», namely preservation – a set of evidence-based measures to bring cultural heritage sites in the state, suitable for sightseeing visits [5]. The process of preservation of fortification monuments differs from a simple adaptation of the museum so that preservation building usually placed collections, which are related to the subject of the heritage sites, in addition, the object becomes important exhibit [7, p.15].

For this fixed which for many years was in operation, subject to the process of valorization, it set of specific actions related to the transformations that are designed to return the object of his inheritance value (value as architectural and artistic and operational).

Exactly preservation – is the most common technique on valorization of cultural heritage, including monuments of science and technology.

The latter can occur in three main areas, namely:

- an object changes its heritage in the museum original function without changing the subject of protection – a museum preserving the defining technological or scientific and technical component of the facility;

- the object inheritance modifies its original function to change the subject of the museum guard – a museum associated with the other sections of exposition;

- the object inheritance itself becomes a museum piece in the general exposure of a certain landmark or historical and cultural landscape [8, p. 330-331].

In our case, the valorization of former military installations for the purpose preservation occurs mainly on the first and third lines.

The primary task of preservation is considering proposals to develop the conceptual preservation – identifying key areas of adjustment facility during the exposition function under the relevant articles of the Law of Ukraine «On Museums and Museum Affairs».

Implementation of cultural functions military museum by using exposure and exhibition work to spread and popularize the knowledge of the military history of our country and its armed forces, military facilities as monuments of history and culture as well as education of patriotism and the formation of historical consciousness. The process of creating a multi-faceted exposure. It has a certain consistency and principles. Methodically correctly and meaningfully organized display of military museum has a great emotional impact on visitors. And preservation military facilities as the main carriers of the military history of Ukraine, to play a leading role in shaping historical consciousness of the people, the patriotic education of the youth of our country in general and soldiers in particular.

It is known that any movable or immovable thing, even if it is vividly demonstrates the development of scientific knowledge and technological advances, not immediately become a monument or museum piece. Overall, the preservation of fixed sights should take steps similar to preservation movable monuments, namely the identification, study, preservation, exhibition museum interpretation and further use as a museum displaying objects.

Methods of studying the exhibits are attribution, classification, interpretation and description.

In the process of attribution is made general description of the object – material, technique, style, time and author of creation. Thus, the fixed decrypted and signs tags, stamps, labels and more. During the classification and systematization of the comparative analysis of the characteristic features of other similar origin, time and purpose of the object. So too common and distinctive features specific to this object, its unique features.

Interpretation of the object – a review of it as a source of knowledge, information and emotions – is to restore the history of its existence. It allows you to understand the museum and cultural value of monuments. Just like any exhibits, interesting fortifications, in terms of Museology, has several meanings – cultural, historical, memorial. Displaying all of these parties will largely determine the profile of the museum, which in turn will affect the actualization of property monuments [8, p. 331-332].

Among the numerous challenges, one of the most important for an independent Ukraine in the field of humanitarian policy is to accede to international regulations, including those relating to the protection of cultural and natural heritage. Recognizing the commonality of human values embodied in works of architecture and built heritage, Ukraine seeks to integrate efforts to preserve them for future generations. In our country remained excellent examples of national creative genius. There is a strong national school of specialists in the field of protection of monu-

ments, renovation, architectural history and art history [9, p. 37-41].

Now Ukraine, with a strong potential, takes its rightful place among the international community and feels great responsibility for the preservation of cultural heritage. Leading role in the global monument protection activity plays in the structure of the UNESCO International Council for the Protection of Monuments and places of interest – ICOMOS, which brings together more than 90 countries, including Ukraine.

The work of the International Council based on the principles laid down by the International Charter for the Protection and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter 1964), which focused on work in the conservation and protection of cultural heritage and helps to improve standards and research methods for each type of cultural heritage objects: buildings, historic cities, cultural landscape and archaeological sites [10, p. 69-71].

Thus, use of fortified sites, analysis of military history museums Armed Forces of Ukraine indicate the growing influence of the military engineering museum objects and related entities to improve the moral and psychological climate of military collectives, military training, the younger generation of young martial traditions of Ukrainian troops, as well as augmenting and maintaining national military and patriotic heritage. The most important role of the military museums, like all military and historical sites, is that they are contributing to the glorious traditions of the military forces, patriotic education of citizens, especially young people, to increase cultural and educational level of the military as well as other categories of Ukraine.

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Машталір В.В. Инженерные военные объекты в развитии военно-исторических музеев. В работе исследована проблема приспособления инженерных военных объектов к условиям использования их для определенных утилитарных функций в современном обществе. Проведен анализ и показано большое значение и влияние функционирования инженерных военных сооружений музейного показа на работу военно-исторических музеев.

Ключевые слова: фортификационные сооружения, военно-исторические музеи, памятники военной истории, функциональное приспособление памятников, музеєфікація

Mashtalir V.V. Engineering military objectives are in development of military-historical museums. This research investigates the problem of adapting engineering military installations to the conditions of their use for certain utilitarian function in modern society. An analysis and shows the importance and influence of functioning of the engineering military installations of the museum demonstration at the military historical museums.

Keywords: fortifications, military-historical museums, monuments of military history, monuments functional device, museumification