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Акімченков В. В. До історії Військово-історичного музею Севастополя у кінці 20-х–30-ті роки XX століття / В. В. Акімченков // Вчені записки Таврійського національного університету імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія «Історичні науки». – 2013. – Т. 26 (65), № 2 – С. 3–14.

Охарактеризовано процес реорганізації Музею Севастопольської оборони у Військово-історичний музей, який був викликаний змінами у суспільно-політичному житті Радянського Союзу. Детально розкрито зміст роботи реорганізаційної комісії, до якою увійшов К. Е. Гриневич, В. П. Бабенчиков, І. П. Івін. У першу чергу було заплановано створити на його основі Військово-історичний музей. Після реорганізації, музей було відкрито 23 травня 1926 року. Велика увага приділена реакції наукової громадськості Кримської АСРР на результати проведеної роботи, адже реорганізація викликала шквал критики зі сторони музейних співробітників, а представники музейних установ країни визнали результати реорганізації музею невдалими. До кінця 20-х років XX століття розширилася експозиція музею, зросла його культурно-просвітня діяльність. При ньому було створено «Кружок друзів музею», який повинен був об'єднати молодь для її виховання у рамках соціалістичних схем. Стирання специфіки Військово-історичного музею, як установи, присвяченій історії Кримської війни, становилося очевидним. Він поступово перетворився у музей, головним завданням якого був збір різноманітних матеріалів про війни та їх використання у якості знаряддя пропаганди. Це призвело до його перейменування у 1931 році з Військово-історичного музею у Музей Червоної армії та флоту. Ідея створення подібної установи виникла наприкінці 20-х років XX століття. У той час ця тема пропагандувалася на сторінках місцевих газет. Однак врешті решт Музей Червоної армії та флоту біло реорганізовано у Музей Кримської війни, який проіснував у такому вигляді до початку Великої Вітчизняної. У 1940 році музей організував виставку, яка була присвячена його історії, наглядно демонструючи трансформацію установи від дореволюційного минулого до сьогодення.

Ключові слова: Військово-історичний музей, Музей Севастопольської оборони, Музей Красної армії та флоту, Музей Кримської війни.

Akimchenkov V. V. To history of the Military and historical museum of Sevastopol in the late twenties – the beginning of the 30th years of the XX century / V. V. Akimchenkov // Scientific Notes of Taurida V. I. Vernadsky National University. – Series: Historical Science. – 2013. – Vol. 26 (65), No 2 – P. 3–14.

Process of reorganization of the Museum of the Sevastopol defense in the Military and historical museum which was caused by changes in political life of the Soviet Union is characterized. It is in detail told about a course of work of the reorganization commission which structure included K.E.Grinevich, V. P. Babenchikov, as well as. P. Ivin. Was originally planned to create on its basis the Military and Historical museum. Much attention is paid to reaction of scientific community of the Crimean ASSR to results of the done work, after all reorganization caused criticism squall from a number of museum workers, and predstavitelimuzeyny establishments of the country recognized results of reorganization of a museum unsuccessful. By the end of the 20th years of the XX century the museum exposition extended, its cultural and educational activity increased. At it «The circle of friends of a museum» which had to unite youth for its education within socialist schemes was created. Inevitable there was a deleting of specifics of the Military and historical museum of Sevastopol, as the establishment devoted stories of the Crimean war. It gradually turned into a museum collecting various materials about wars and its use as the promotion tool became which main task. All this also gave in result to renaming it in 1931 from Military and historical музеев the Museum of Red army and fleet. The idea of creation of similar establishment arose in the late twenties of the XX century. During this period time this subject was warmed up on pages of local newspapers. However vskoremuzy Red army and fleet it was reorganized into the Museum of the Crimean war, having existed in such look up to the Great Patriotic War beginning. In 1940 the museum organized an exhibition which was devoted to museum history, visually showing establishment transformation from the pre-revolutionary period so far. In the 30th years of the XX century the understanding of functions of a museum, after all after the First All-Russian museum congress radically changed, to them was imputed duties to become establishments of the mass political education by which tasks its research work is defined. It was offered to unify museum exhibitions by the beginning of the 30th years of the XX

century, having presented them according to the scheme: primitive communistic, antique slaveholding and medieval feudal society.

Obviously, this scheme was caused by problems of promotion of the class theory of society. For control over realization of objectives patronage of museums was organized from the working public by creation of constant workers of crews. Similar processes took place in all museum establishments of the Soviet Union. I didn't become an exception and the Museum of the Sevastopol defense which the solution of the Third Vsekrayskiy conference which was taking place in August, 1924, was closed on reorganization. Was originally planned to create on its basis the Military and historical museum. In the summer of 1925 examination of museum establishments of the Crimea by chief Glavnauki F. was conducted N. Petrov by results of whom the Panorama and the Museum of the Sevastopol defense were recognized as the archaic. In the report there is also a mention raised Narkompros of the Crimean ASSR of the question «about expediency of maintenance of monuments of imperialistic war». As a result the question of reorganization was postponed.

After reorganization, the museum was open on May 23, 1926. The most part of materials of the Sevastopol museum of study of local lore was transferred to the Military and historical museum where they were placed by the principle of socioeconomic structures: «Primitive society», «Feudalism» and «Capitalism». The first wall exhibits under the sign «Minerals» occupied, the second – «Production forces» with two subtitles: «Nature», «The sea and his life». reorganizatsionny works caused criticism squall from museum and scientists. In 1934 all local history material was returned from the Military and historical museum in the Museum of study of local lore.

By the end of the 20th years of the XX century the museum exposition extended, its cultural and educational activity increased. So, at it «The circle of friends of a museum» which had to unite youth for its education within socialist schemes was created. Gradually museum expositions replenished: there were cards of growth of the industry of Russia in the first half of the XIX century and comparative tables of economic development of the participating countries of the Crimean war, was planned to reflect history of Russian-Japanese war, World War I and intervention history to Russia. In 1927 creation of department of modern war for which the place in a hall where earlier there was «Pirogov's corner» was released began. Thus, inevitable there was a deleting of specifics of the Sevastopol Military and historical museum, as establishments devoted to history of the Crimean war. It gradually turned into a museum collecting various materials about wars and their use as the promotion tool became which main task. All this also led, as a result, to renaming it in 1931 from Military and historical музей the Museum of Red army and fleet. Idea of creation of the Museum It is red army and fleet I arose in the late twenties of the XX century. During this period time this subject was warmed up on pages of local newspapers.

However soon the Museum of Red army and fleet was reorganized into the Museum of the Crimean war, having existed in such look up to the Great Patriotic War beginning. Thus, in the late twenties – the beginning of the 30th years of the XX century passed change process in political life of the country. The spirit of that time, certainly, found the reflection in the acts of organizers of science continuing messages the activity within toughening of ideological schemes. Attempts of continuous reorganization of the Museum of the Sevastopol defense in the Military and historical museum in 1926, then in the Museum of Red army and fleet in 1931, and a result in the Museum of the Crimean war – bright to that confirmation.

Key words: Military and historical museum, Museum of the Sevastopol defense, Museum of Red army and fleet, Museum of the Crimean war.

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