

UDC: 725.55

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***Anotation:** This article classifies memorial museum complexes into typological categories and analyzes them from an architectural perspective. The functional roles of each typological category are examined. In addition, the common characteristics of house museums, military museums, political genocide memorial museums, and historical and ethnographic memorial museums are analyzed.*

***Keywords:** memorial museums dedicated to the person, Military Museums, national memorial complexes, political, genocide, historical-ethnographic, home museums, exhibits, exposition, weapons, monumental sculptures, Holocaust memorial complex, deadly wars, Tsitsernakaberd monument in Armenia, Nyamat Genocide Monument in Rouen.*

## **TYPOLOGICAL TYPES AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF MEMORIAL MUSEUM COMPLEXES**

УДК: 725.55

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***Аннотация:** В данной статье мемориальные музейные комплексы классифицируются по типологическим видам и анализируются с архитектурной точки зрения. Рассматриваются функциональные задачи каждого типологического вида. Также анализируются общие характеристики мемориальных музеев-домов, военных музеев, музеев, посвящённых политическому геноциду, а также историко-этнографических мемориальных музеев.*

*Ключевые слова:* мемориальные музеи, посвященные отдельным лицам, военные музеи, комплексы национальной памяти, политические, геноцидные, историко-этнографические, домашние музеи, экспонаты, экспозиция, Оружие, монументальные скульптуры, мемориальный комплекс Холокоста, ужасные войны, памятник Цицернакаберду в Армении, Геноцид ньямат в Руанде памятник.

## ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ТИПЫ И АРХИТЕКТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ МЕМОРИАЛЬНЫХ МУЗЕЙНЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ

**Anotation:** This article classifies memorial museum complexes into typological categories and analyzes them from an architectural perspective. The functional roles of each typological category are examined. In addition, the common characteristics of house museums, military museums, political genocide memorial museums, and historical and ethnographic memorial museums are analyzed.

**Keywords:** memorial museums dedicated to the person, Military Museums, national memorial complexes, political, genocide, historical-ethnographic, home museums, exhibits, exposition, weapons, monumental sculptures, Holocaust memorial complex, deadly wars, Tsitsernakaberd monument in Armenia, Nyamat Genocide Monument in Rouen.

The function of memorial museum complexes is to perpetuate the memory of significant events in human history and to transmit cultural and spiritual heritage to future generations. Such memorial complexes not only commemorate historical events but also possess considerable architectural significance. Memorial museum complexes attract visitors through their architectural expression as well as their cultural assets. At present, considerable attention is being devoted to the typological classification of memorial museum complexes. This article is devoted to the typological classification of memorial museum complexes from a theological perspective, and provides an analysis of the main architectural features of each type.

Historical research conducted by scholars indicates that memorial museum complexes can be classified into several functional types. These types include memorial museums dedicated to individuals, military and national remembrance

complexes, political and genocide memorial museums, and historical-ethnographic and cultural heritage memorial complexes.

If we consider each typological category separately, memorial museum complexes dedicated to individuals are established to commemorate a specific person or to showcase their creative work. The primary purpose of establishing this type of memorial museum complex is to commemorate historical events as well as to perpetuate the memory of a historical figure. Typically, such memorial sites are centered around the building that served as the historical figure's residence, which is preserved as the main object of the complex. Inside the building, the exhibition is organized around objects belonging to the individual. In some cases, it may be integrated with a small courtyard or garden. One of the most important features of memorial museum complexes dedicated to individuals is that the building in which the historical figure lived must be preserved in its original state. If the building is not well preserved, it must be restored in a manner appropriate to the historical figure. A house-museum can be established as an independent museum or may be incorporated into the structure of a museum-reserve.[1]



**The Lermontov House Museum**

The interior of the building typically consists of a study, a bedroom, a room housing personal belongings, and small exhibition halls. Additionally, a statue dedicated to the individual contributes a distinctive character to the exhibition environment. Visitors to a memorial or museum have the opportunity to gain an understanding of the personal life of a historical figure, the events associated with them, and the socio-cultural context of the era in which they lived. The next

typological category can be illustrated by military and national memory complexes. Today, the preservation of historical memory and its transmission to future generations is considered a crucial task. Military and national memory complexes hold particular significance in fulfilling this role. Memorial complexes of this type play an important role in preserving the memory of horrific wars and various catastrophes in world history, as well as in fostering a sense of patriotism among citizens. Military memorial complexes are established to commemorate wars and military operations. They are also dedicated to the memory of soldiers who perished during these conflicts. The exhibitions of memorial museums are primarily composed of monumental structures and military equipment, including weapons and armaments.

The purpose of national memory complexes is to commemorate tragic events in a nation's history, struggles for independence, as well as repressions and political persecutions. Memorial complexes of this type typically consist of a large symbolic space, a museum, and monuments. In national memory complexes, symbolic forms and decorative elements must be designed in harmony with the natural landscape. These elements are intended to evoke an emotional response in visitors, allowing them to connect with the events commemorated by the memorial.

The 20th century witnessed unprecedentedly tragic political repressions, wars, and genocides that left an indelible mark on human history. Memorial museum complexes were established to preserve the memory of these events and ensure they are not forgotten. The typological study of such memorial complexes is a relevant and important topic. These memorials serve not only as symbols of remembrance but also carry significant educational and formative value. Memorial museum complexes of the political and genocide type are established in locations where historical tragedies occurred, often directly based on the events themselves. In some cases, they may also be organized within symbolic spaces. Such memorial complexes are intended not only to commemorate and represent these events but

also to evoke emotional and affective experiences in visitors, in contrast to conventional museums that primarily convey factual knowledge. Based on their content, political and genocide museums are classified into national memory memorials, universal genocide memorials, and memorial museums dedicated to political repressions. In organizing such memorial complexes, primary emphasis should be placed on evoking emotional and affective responses. By following the guided paths throughout the complex, visitors are able to gradually comprehend the historical events. Each detail or element within the complex serves to enhance the emotional dramatization of the experience.[2] Examples of such memorial complexes include the Holocaust Memorials, the Gubin Genocide Memorial, the Tsitsernakaberd Memorial in Armenia, and the Nyamata Genocide Memorial in Rwanda, among many others. For instance, numerous countries have established memorials to commemorate the tragedy of the Holocaust. Holocaust memorial museums can be found in countries such as Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Israel. They are dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust—Jews, Roma, and other minority groups—persecuted by the Nazis, their allies, and collaborators during World War II.[3]



**“Berlin Holocaust Memorial”**

Another typological category of memorial museum complexes is historical-ethnographic and cultural heritage memorials. These types of memorial museums reflect respect for individuals and, more broadly, the values of a nation’s ethnographic history. Historical-ethnographic memorial museums play an important educational role in fostering self-awareness, patriotism, and a sense of respect for cultural heritage. Unlike conventional museums, this type of memorial

museum not only preserves artifacts but also brings the history of the period to life within its original context. Functionally, these museums reflect the way of life and ethnographic practices of the people.[4] Such museums play an important role in preserving and promoting national cultural heritage. The architectural design of a memorial ethnographic museum building should not only serve to showcase the exhibition but also embody historical memory and cultural values. An architectural style appropriate to the era—whether national, medieval, or contemporary—should be chosen, with the most important criterion being its harmony with the historical and cultural context of the period.

In conclusion, this article provides a typological analysis of memorial museum complexes, examining each category in detail. The study identified the functional roles and architectural characteristics of house museums, military and national memory complexes, political and genocide memorials, as well as historical-ethnographic and cultural heritage memorial museums. The most important feature of all the aforementioned types of memorial museum complexes is their role in preserving and perpetuating historical memory. Memorial museums should differ from conventional museums. Museums of this type must provide not only knowledge but also a profound emotional experience. Each typological category, with its unique compositional structure, artistic means, and spatial configuration, plays a significant role in immortalizing historical memory.

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