

Masterpieces Of Applied Art Of The Museum “Ichan Qal’a”

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Annotation: This article provides information about the establishment of the Khiva State Museum-Reserve “Ichan Qal’a” and its collections of applied arts, Khorezm masters of applied arts, unique exhibits in the museum.

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Museums tell young people about our cultural, historical and artistic heritage, universal values, past, scientific monuments, way of life and traditions of our people.

Museums, which are the center of spirituality and enlightenment, help the younger generation to better understand the ancient and rich history of our people, its unique culture, the signs of independence. A deep knowledge of our history encourages us to appreciate our peaceful, prosperous life today.

Museums began with the collection and preservation of unique works of art in European temples. By the Renaissance, a certain system of collecting works of art had been formed. Ufitsa, Prado, Louvre are among the oldest museums. At the end of the XIX century in Khorezm began an attempt to establish a museum. Preservation and repair of architectural monuments in the Khiva khanate has long been a tradition.

The collection of artefacts and the establishment of a magnificent museum began in the late XIX century during the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan II, known as Feruz.

This was due to the fact that photographs of agricultural and handicraft products, artifacts and architectural monuments produced in the Khiva Khanate were exhibited at Russian and world exhibitions. This is because in 1890 in Tashkent, in 1895 in Nizhny Novgorod at the All-Russian Exhibition, in 1900 in Paris, in 1904 in Oloi, Missouri, from the Khiva Khanate were sent up to three samples of handicrafts in 16 areas. The exhibition in Paris also features photographs taken by Bomachinsky of 143 buildings from the Khorezm monument.

Master Mavlonberdi and Safar Bobo were honored to receive a bronze medal and a certificate of honor from the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Empire for their outstanding copper carving work on display at the 1890 exhibition.

On April 12, 1898, Muhammad Rahimkhan II ordered the governors of Old Urgench, Khojaeli and Kungrad to find antiques, old coins and money. However, as a result of the shipment to Russia, the opening of the museum in Khiva itself was postponed until 1920.

The museum-exhibition was opened on April 27, 1920 with the participation of the participants of the I Congress of People’s Deputies of All-Khorezm, in the Arzkhana of the Old Ark building, the residence of the old khans. Mulla Bekjon Rahmon ugli, Minister of Education and Culture, and Mulla Jumaniyaz Sultanmuradov, leader of the Young Khiva Party, made a significant contribution to the opening of the museum, which consists of a director and a guard.

It is known from history that the works of Khorezmian scientists and many examples of handicrafts were spread around the world from this city, which is located on the Great Silk Road. These artifacts still adorn the expositions of major museums in Rome, Paris, London, Copenhagen, Berlin, Istanbul, Cairo, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tashkent and other cities. In the 19th century, the establishment of museums around the world was practiced, but from the second half of the 20th century, cities rich in ancient history and architectural monuments became known as museum cities.

In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 343 of July 29, 1969, the Khiva State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve “Ichan-Qal’a” was established.

Laureate of the State Prize, People's Artist Abdulla Boltaev, writer and playwright Yunus Yusupov-Ayyomi, members of the Union of Journalists Madamin Yakubov, Anvar Ismogilov, Yu. Ruzmetov, honored cultural workers of Uzbekistan TV Sereda, Usto - Sobirjon Yusupov made a great contribution. At that time, there were mainly two large museums in Khiva.

One of them was located in the Nurullaboy Palace of the Khiva Khan and was dedicated to reflecting the history of the Revolution and the nature of the Khorezm oasis. The second large museum is located in the stone palace of Allakulikhan in the inner fortress of the city in which the Museum of History functioned. According to Khiva residents, the exhibits in this museum are very rich, it displays many antiques, works of art, weapons decorated with gemstones and gold and silver of the khanate period, and porcelain.

Khiva itself is a museum. Its exhibits are: a city with four gates surrounded by a castle wall, palaces of khans, mosques, madrasas, minarets, mausoleums and similar buildings. Among these monuments there are separate museums that testify to the thousand-year history of the Khorezm people.

One of the oldest museums in Uzbekistan, Khiva State Museum-Reserve "Ichan-Qal'a" has 54 historical monuments dedicated to eternity. This ancient city now has 375 houses and a population of 2,610. "The 19 permanent expositions of the Ichan-Qala State Historical and Architectural State Museum-Reserve reflect the history of Khorezm from ancient times to the present day.

On December 12, 1990, the Ichan-Kala part of Khiva was included in the World Heritage List by the decision of the UNESCO Committee for Cultural Heritage. In 1997, the 2,500th anniversary of this ancient city was celebrated worldwide.

The Khiva State Museum "Ichan-kala" preserves the most unique monuments of folk art, which are an integral part of our national culture. The department of applied arts was first established in 1970 at the Qazi Kalon madrasah. Later, in 1983, he was transferred to Islam Khoja Madrasa. The expositions of Khorezm applied art located in the Islam Khoja madrasah are the most beautiful and priceless in Ichan-kala. The "altar" in the madrasa mosque is decorated with tiles and plaster carvings.

The museum exposition was opened in 1983 in honor of the 1200th anniversary of the great scientist, mathematician Al-Khwarizmi. After 1991, the exhibition halls were re-exhibited in the spirit of independence. The Khorezm Exposition of Applied Arts displays 398 masterpieces of art. As you walk through the exhibitions, you will enjoy the wonders of man-made, unique and elegant works of art.

Today in the museum you will be able to see the priceless masterpieces of applied art created by masters of handicrafts, covering the period from the XIII century to the present day.

At the exposition of Khorezm applied art you can see examples of 11 different types of folk applied art. In particular, wood carving, painting, textiles, marble carving, plaster carving, carpet weaving, ceramics, calligraphy, coppersmithing, carving, tanning, knife making, jewelry are on display.

The "Wood Carving" hall of the Khorezm Department of Applied Arts in the museum is distinguished by its most ancient and rich expositions.

Here are exhibited carved columns, column bases, gates, plates, boxes and other wooden carvings made by Khiva folk masters.

Khiva School of Wood Carving differs from other schools in the small size, surface area, lack of ground, density of patterns and playfulness in terms of artistic structure (mobility, dynamism), ie the spirals of the branches form beautiful shapes.

From the pattern elements in wood carvings we see the use of apple flower, ram, almond flower, three-leaf, three buds, simple leaf, orange, rapida orange, crown, gujum, burch flower patterns.

Khiva carving masters often use pine, poplar and maple wood, they applied cotton, linseed (Khorezmian-white oil) oil to its surface and floor, while maintaining the naturalness of the wood color. The masters did not use new paint to polish the surface of the carving, trying to preserve the natural appearance of the wood. Ota Polvonov and Sapo Bogbekov are among the most famous masters of the Khiva school of wood carving.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Khorezm Museum of Applied Arts (KP. №1565) is a double-glazed door. Door carving - elegant, beautiful, with two layers of "orange" pattern composition,

The border is carved with Islamic and floral patterns. At the top of the door, in the patterns, in the Arabic alphabet, is written Persian poetry, and on the left side is the date of its manufacture "1256 AH"

(1838). Another masterpiece of art (KP.№ 4947) can be seen in the museum. It is distinguished by its artistic structure and the uniqueness of the patterns.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the ruler of Khiva, Arab Muhammad Khan, built a madrasah and a mosque (1616). In time, the mosque collapsed, leaving only a pillar (KP. № 1208) from the building to us. The column is distinguished by the richness of its artistic composition, which retains the ancient traditions of wood carving.

The upper part of the column is shaped like a “capital”. The ceiling patterns are made in the style of “girihi”. The exhibition also includes altar bars, various horse hooves and saddles.

Famous wood carvers of Khiva, painters Ota Polvonov, S.Bogbekov and his sons wood carvings made by Kh.Bogbekov, A.Bogbekov, K.Sopaev, students D.Ibragimov, D.Kutlimuradov are on display.

The exposition also includes works of art with wooden portraits of great scholars Al-Khwarizmi and Ibn Sina, created by wood carver Hayitmat Bogibekov. Today, the columns created by the master and his students adorn the Alley of Remembrance and Honor in the capital of the republic.

Al-Khwarizmi and the Square of Honor in Khiva, the carved columns and doors on the porches of the Mamun Academy building give a special national spirit to these places. More than a hundred wood carvers still work in Khiva.

They are creating works that enrich the national treasury of applied arts. Pottery is a field that makes a variety of household items, toys, building materials from clay, and it has a long history. People have known since ancient times, from the Neolithic period, that when the soil is very hot, it cooks like a stone and makes various dishes from it.

In the XII-XV centuries, pottery was well developed in Khorezm, and over time, in addition to making various district ceramics, masters began to develop the art of tiling, which is used to decorate the walls of buildings.

By the XIX century, the field of pottery has reached a high level, the works of masters of this art: Abdulla Jin, Bolta Vaisov, Eshmuhammad Khudaibergan ogli deserve high praise. Their works are still preserved on the walls of Khiva architectural monuments.

The exposition of the Khorezm Museum of Applied Arts includes hummus, shakasha, ibrik and ceramics made in the XIX-XX centuries. While jars and jars were used in the storage, production and storage of grain and grain products, jars and jugs - milk, yogurt products, served for watering. The hums were up to 1 meter high, which not all masters could make, because it required strength and skill, they were made only by eye-catching masters. We see that it is glazed on the inside and partially glazed on the outside.

Badiyas (trays) are very different from other regional trays in that their shape is large and deep, and its upper part is distinguished by the fact that the side walls are erect. If we pay attention to the patterns used in the decoration of pottery, mainly geometric and floral patterns were used. From the elements of the pattern: comb, snake, loop, horn, eye pattern, border spear, curse, leaf, almond, star, koshingul, snake head, eyelet, from the symbolic patterns can be seen images: rifle, knife, dutors.

An action plan has been developed for the preservation and promotion of the exhibits of the museum-reserve, and exhibitions are constantly updated, and the museum funds are enriched with exhibits. Work is underway to scientifically study and promote the material heritage of the museum.

The exhibits available in the museum funds and exhibitions, articles on their history, description, results of archeological expeditions, issues of museumization are covered. Not only tourists of our country, but also tourists from different countries are interested in the works of applied art in the museum.

In order to promote the exhibits in the museum, to acquaint our people with our national culture, the researchers of the State Museum-Reserve “Ichan-Qal’a” published brochures, photo album “Pearl of the East of Khiva”, booklets of the Department of Applied Arts, History of the Khiva Khanate, a tourist map.

When we look at the expositions of applied art, we are convinced that our people have a rich historical heritage from ancient times, how developed our applied art is.

We learn about the art of that time, the craftsmen, the things that our ancestors used in the household, in the decoration of houses, in clothing. In all the exhibits we can see the methods and styles of Khorezmian art, in national costumes, national traditions in such types as carpet weaving, jewelry, carving, jewelry. While visiting the museum expositions, we got acquainted with more than a dozen species of

Khorezmian applied art. Unfortunately, most of these species are now extinct, and some are on the verge of extinction.

The reason for this is the lack of demand for these arts, the lack of masters who teach some applied arts, the disappearance of schools, and the mass production of industrial products.

It is possible to see and get acquainted with such art forms and unique objects only in museums. Therefore, to promote the applied art of Khorezm today, I think it is expedient to organize trips to museums, workshops, exhibitions, increase the number of applied art circles, increase the interest of young people in art and craft.

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