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EXAMPLES OF TIMURID PERIOD CRAFTS (FOR EXAMPLE MUSEUM)

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Abstract

Folk crafts have developed on the territory of Uzbekistan for many centuries. The types of artistic crafts that arose and flourished in the Uzbek land are famous in the world for their beauty and uniqueness. The elegance of unique items, created and inherited by skillful masters of this field, the perfection of shapes and ornaments in them involuntarily fascinates a person with their incitement to artistic observation.

Keywords: folk crafts, Timuridov, period crafts, guzars, streets, market stalls.

Great importance was attached to the high level of development of science, science, culture and art on the territory of Central Asia, especially in the Timurid state, and the necessary conditions were created. Emir Timur built a huge and powerful kingdom, creating conditions for the rise of spirituality and culture, prosperity, the revival of wonderful traditions of the past in a new historical situation. This great rising feature of entrepreneurial social activity was clearly manifested in the field of artistic culture. A number of items were transported from the territory of present-day Uzbekistan to the East and West through caravans that had been running along the Great Silk Road for several centuries. Among these were beautiful specimens created by craftsmen. At the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries, various branches of crafts developed, and the production of consumer goods increased enormously. During this period, the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Shakhrukhia, Andijan, Termez, Shahrisabz, Karshi and many others of Movarounnahr, with their topographic appearance, professional craft of the population, internal and external relations, became the centers of crafts and crowded trade of the Middle East.

In cities, the number of craft neighborhoods increases, new-new Guzars, streets, market stalls associated with the profession appear. Textiles, ceramics, candelabra, woodcarving, stone carving, carpet weaving and binoculars were highly developed in the craft sector. During this period, the demand for textile products among urban and rural residents was extremely high. In the cities, yarn, silk, wool, linen and hemp fibers were made of various colored, floral and elegant and coarse fabrics. Weaving of various varieties of silk fabrics from domestic and imported silk is widely established. Sources include names for Shoi-woven draperies such as satin, kimhob, banoras and dukhobas as well as annealed, shiny choro, elegant and floral debo. Depending on the quality and

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decoration of the fabrics, it was possible to determine which class the individuals who wore the same fabric socially belonged to. During this period, all kinds of floral, thick-feather and bald carpets, Palos were woven from wool, and felt was pressed. Felt was widely used in household use not only as bedding, but also in the preparation of military uniforms. In addition to urban artisans, carpets, palos and felt were also made by rural residents, especially ranchers. The incomparable rise in the development of circus ceramics also dates back to the end of the XIV — beginning of the XV century. During the reign of Amir Timur and the Timurids, an imitation of porcelain, brought from China, appeared on the basis of the use of a new type of pottery — local Koshin.

The difference between ceramic products of the era of Amir Timur and timurid was expressed in the combination of colors, a set of decorative products and technological methods. By color, dishes are divided into monochrome and polychrome types. In the monochrome type, the dish is mainly embroidered in blue, which is considered the most massive type, or over a dish embroidered in black, the Apostolic glaze is given, which is rare. In the polychrome type, blue, dark brown and pale paints are the leaders. By the Timurid period, great changes took place in the culture of ceramics, the old style was abandoned. At the same time, a new style, shape, colors were switched. Blue, which has survived to this day, has become a favorite color since the Timurid era, when it is still used in household ceramics. During this period, the art of artistic processing of metal was also extremely developed. The cities of Movarounnahr and Khorasan were centers that produced a wide variety of dishes made of gold, silver and bronze, household appliances made of copper, weapons, military equipment, various jewelry ornaments and items associated with prayer. In movarounnahr, the technique of attaching silver fibers to bronze and copper objects began, as well as decorating Palace tools made of gold and silver with precious stones.

During the reign of Amir Timur and the Timurids, jewelry as well as weapons were a special branch of artistic processing of metal. Jewelers used gold, silver, copper, bronze and brass in the manufacture of female jewelry, horse ablution and military equipment parts. They were blinded by emeralds, feruza, Flint, marble, pearls, curses, crystal or glass. Types of crafts related to wood, bone, glass, marble, Jade, Agate also developed incredibly during this period. Wood, jade and marble were widely used to make both household items and parts of architectural equipment, such as columns, doors, sagas.

It is in the State Museum of the history of the Timurids, located in one of the picturesque places of the capital, that it is the Talai of handicrafts from the era of Amir Timur and the Timurids. Over the years, sa yin the number of items in the museum's exposition and funds is several times higher. Each exhibit in the museum is interesting for its

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uniqueness and uniqueness. Notable are the ceramic items preserved in the museum, found in archaeological excavations in the shakhrukha fortress-city of Timurid-era crafts, bronze objects found in Samarkand, ceramic plates with the image of a bird, a lily flower, candlestick, Oqsaroy in Shahrisabz, Bibikhonim mosque in Samarkand and architectural exhibits found in Ulugbek Madrasah and a number of other exhibits. Today, the museum's collection holds more than 55 objects of this period, 33 stone objects (found mainly in Shakhrukha) — scissors, urchuk, tombstones, surmatosh and others, 27 glass objects, more than 300 ceramic objects, 16 jewelry.

Of particular importance among the jewelry is the jewelry found in the Tomb of Bibikhonim, pieces of beads that came out of the Tomb of Mironshah. The most elegant items of the collection are pottery. Scientists are still surprised by the impeccable decorations in the ceramic pots of the Timurid period, the islamic patterns, the fact that bright paints have survived to this day. Among these is a bowl with the image of a flying bird(duck), which stands out for its elegant patterns and uniqueness. Embossed patterns on the surface of the bowl, flowers and leafy branches, as well as the reflection of the Flying Bird indicate that the taste of the craftsmen and customers of the time was delicate.

As noted above, although in this dish The Imitation of porcelain from China is somewhat felt, the combination of calm colors, the set of decorations was manifested in a new way. The bird is depicted so naturally that its written wings and the flexible appearance of the neck, the unusual position of its body give the illusion of flight. Another such dish is a glazed ceramic platter with the image of a Sparrow. The Shape of the bird, which marks the compositional center of the platter, was very clearly and skillfully expressed by the Craftsman. The combination of long-leaved branches, patterns, white and blue, freely located on the surface of this vessel, is of particular importance. This platter is an example of dishes made in the method of hardening, bringing closer to the original porcelain, one of the achievements of the Timurid ERA in ceramics. In general, not only ceramic objects, which are contained in the exposition and collection of the museum, with similar unique images, but also hundreds of samples characteristic of all directions of the art crafts of the Timurid period show that the culture of that time, like other areas, has opened an amazing page in the history of world civilization. The main task of museums is the preservation, preservation and impeccable transfer of masterpieces of art created during this period to the next generation.

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