Workshop Cultures of the Andijan Region of the XIX-XX Centuries

Ruziev Nuriddin Mukhamadalievich
Andijan State University Fine arts and engineering graphics lecturer of the department

Abstract: The article provides information about the master potters who worked in the Andijan region in the 19th-20th centuries. The features of the Andijan school in pottery schools, the technology of Andijan ceramics in the decoration of ceramics are discussed.

Keywords: Cultures, Region, Workshop.

Pottery is one of the most popular arts and crafts in Central Asia. The demand for water in Central Asia led to an increase in the art of pottery in the 19th century.

It is known that at the beginning of the 19th century, pottery was developed in the villages of Central Asia, inhabited by Uzbeks and Tajiks. As a result of the need for cheap ceramics, ceramics arose and developed, especially in Samarkand, Karatag, Penjikent, Shakhrisabz, Gijduvan, Tashkent, Rishtan. By the beginning of the 20th century, ceramics had formed in Shakhrikhan.

Saidumron Makhsum, a potter from Shakhrikhan, was born in 1902 into a poor family. At that time, residents of Shakhrikhan brought household items such as pottery, bowls and bowls for dough from Rishtan or Tashkent. Saidumron Makhsum goes to Rishtan with his father to one of the lakes. The parents visited shops in Rishtan. Saidumron Makhsum has been standing in front of the pottery workshop for a long time. Seeing this, his father, the potter Soli Isokulov, talks about this profession. Saidumron's father Makhsuma expresses his desire to give his child to a master potter as his apprentice. Master potter Soli Isokulov, who has no children, brings up the future potter as a son, not a student, and says that in the future he will go to Shakhrikhan and build a similar shop in your yard.

Saidumron Makhsum learns all the secrets of pottery from his teacher. Soon, the future master of pottery began to make things that would not lag behind the pottery he created.

Rishtan people like Saidumron Makhsum products. His name comes to mind. Later, master potter Soli Isokulov came to Sharikhan to fulfill his promise, opened a pottery workshop and presented his student with a number of pottery tools.

Thus, Saidumron Makhsum was the first in Shakhrikhan to open a pottery workshop in the courtyard of his house. Thus, Saidumron Makhsum began to deliver pottery to neighboring villages.

Saidumron Makhsum fought to defend the Motherland during World War II 1942-1945. After the war he worked in the cooperatives New Power and New Way. Over the years, the master potter has trained several apprentices. Students continue to work as a teacher.

The ceramics created by Saidumron Makhsum Muminov have been kept in the Shakhrikhan Museum for many years.

Mirzaev Mirzakhamdam is one of the many potters in the Andijan region. Potter was born on February 4, 1906 in the Asaka district of the Andijan region. From 1913 to 1930, Tajiboy, a master who lived in the Chorguzar mahalla in Andijan, was a student of pottery. During this period, potters from Rishtan and other places came to Andijan. Someone thought about it, someone worked for years. Therefore, similarities can be observed in the products of the Rishtan
and Andijan pottery schools. Mirzahamdam Potter also says that he learned a lot from this exchange of experiences.

Mirzaev Mirzakhamdam began working as an independent potter in the 1930s. The difficulties of time, survival and other concerns raise the potter to the level of a wandering potter.

The master worked in an artel in Andijan for 5 years, until 1936, and in 1941 continued his career in an artel in Asaka. In 1941-1949 he worked as a potter in the Markhamat region, in 1950 in the Shakhrikhan region, in 1951-1955 again in the Krasnoye Znamya artel in Asaka.

Master potter Mirzaev Mirzakhamdam moved to Bazarkurgan district of Osh region of the Kyrgyz Republic in 1955. He lived on Lenin Street, 154 in the village of Bazar-Korgon, and from 1955 to 1972 he worked not as a potter, but as a plasterer and bricklayer at a construction site. In 1972 he resumed pottery at his residence.

Mirzaev Mirzahamdam during his lifetime was not noticed by any art critic or theorist, and remained on the sidelines. Only in 1979, at the exhibition in Osh, the Kyrgyz Republic, ceramics related to pottery took the second place. The potter will receive a cash prize.

One of the most unique traits of a master is that at that time it was not uncommon for a master to find what he saw, master it, use it in his ceramics, and create a pattern or shape. The fact that the master lived and worked in many places left him out of the public eye. These factors were the main reasons why the master could not participate in many exhibitions.

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Many masters have contributed to the development of the Andijan ceramics school. Following the traditions of this school, they created and left us many works of art.

When studying pottery in Andijan, it is important to study the activities of master potters. It is necessary to pay tribute to the potters who lived in the Andijan region and worked effectively in their time so that the secrets of pottery were revealed to us through their students.

Master potters who lived and worked in the Andijan region in the 19th-20th centuries.

Azimov Khalil-Kozagar Famous Andijan potter (1838-1925)
Olimboy Khoja-chinnisoz (1830-1900), master of small ceramics (bowl, dukki bowl). His son Kasym-kosagar (1850-1920) was also a famous potter of his time.
Artykov Abdujabbor (1905) and the master of his time Artykov Abdusattor (1910), Obidjon-kulol (1915).
Goibboy Kosagar (1871-1945), famous painter and decorator.
Zhora-koshinpaz (died at the end of the 19th century) worked as a craftsman for the manufacture of fine ceramics and ceramic tiles, which served as decoration for the exterior of buildings. These items were used to decorate and renovate the Juma Mosque in Andijan. The ceramist T. Isakulov worked with Zhora-koshinpaz.
Zununov Madaminjon (b. 1925), master.
Isakulov Tojiboy (who lived and worked in the late 19th - early 20th centuries) is one of the most famous potters of the era of master potters, the author of various ceramics and utensils from duck of various shapes. He worked in a chef's workshop.
Kadyrov Sadulla (b. 1925), master.
Kamolkhoja-chinnisoz (1822-1902) was a famous master of the 19th century.
Karabaev Tolibjon (1934) and Khoshimjon (1931) were among the masters of pottery who acted in their time.

Kurbonkhoja-chinnisoz (died in 1870) is a famous Andijan master.

Mamadaliyaev Tursunboy (born in 1930), Master.

Madamin Madamin (born 1981) worked as a potter in the Asaka district of the Andijan region.

Mamazhonov Fattokh is one of the best potters in the Andijan region.

Mirzaev Mirza Hamdam (born in 1906) is a student of the master Issakul. He worked in Asaka.

Nurmatov Karaboy (born 1886) and Abdukadyr (born 1957) are the most exemplary potters of Andijan.

Their father, Nurmat Mukhammadshukurov, was a famous potter of his time. The patterns were made to order.

Rakhmatberdi the potter (1882-1950) is noted as a master of the technique of decorating ceramics with lye.

Master potter (1815-1890) was the master of Nurmat Muhammadshukur.

Khojidiyorov Zununboy (born 1890) and Askar (born 1905) learned the secrets of pottery from their father.

Emini Andijan potter (died at the end of the 19th century) was a master potter who worked for a long time in Uratepa. In the last years of his life he worked in Andijan.

Yunusov Abdusamat (b. 1910) and Abduvahob (b. 1915) were masters of their time.

Yusuf-Kulol (died at the beginning of the 20th century) was one of the most prominent Andijan potters.

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