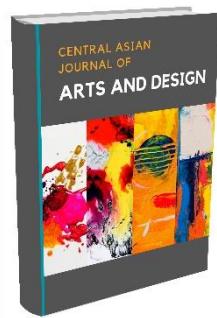




Available online at www.cajad.centralasianstudies.org

CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: [www. http://www.cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD](http://www.cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD)



TRENDS AND INNOVATIONS IN MODERN MUSEUM INTERIORS IN UZBEKISTAN ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WAX MUSEUM

Kasimov O.

s.f.f.d (PhD)

Nasriddinova Feruza Qaxramonovna

National Institute of art and design

named after Kamoliddin Bekhzod

Postgraduate student of the 1st degree

ABSTRACT

The article covers the methods of applying modern trends and innovations in museum interiors on the example of the museum of wax sculptures.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 24 April 2023

Received in revised form 28 April

Accepted 29 May 2023

Available online 13 June 2023

Keywords: wax figure, ancient period, madam Tyusso museum.

Introduction

In the 20th century, many museums were established in the territory of Uzbekistan, as well as art and home museums, along with museums covering various fields.

Also, the establishment of several new museums in our country shows how much attention has been paid to the field of museums during the years of independence. For example, on August 14, 1996, "On the establishment of the Museum of Olympic Fame", on January 24, 1997, "On the establishment of the State Museum of the History of the Timurids", November 8, 2002 on the Cabinet of Ministers decisions on the organization of the "Commemoration of Repression Victims" museum.

In recent years, great attention has been paid to the development of museums in our Republic. In particular, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the comprehensive program of measures to improve the activities of state museums and strengthen the material and technical base in 2017-2027" was announced [1].

The development of the museum sector is specifically considered in the Development Program of

Uzbekistan, "Strategy of Actions". With the help of museums, it is possible to show the history of our country, its rich cultural heritage, the contribution of our great ancestors to the development of the world, and how colorful our art is [2].

In recent years, the field of art and culture has been developing rapidly. At the same time, great changes are taking place in the field of architecture and design.

According to the decree of the President on the development of the museum sector, new concepts of state museums will be developed, reliable storage of museum objects, creation of favorable conditions for visitors, especially for persons with disabilities, development of services for tourists, architecture-planning, interior, design and landscape solutions. it is important to create a sketch project of each museum building based on the direction and content of the museum. The use of modern technologies, trends and innovations in the formation of museum interiors is the need of the hour, which, in turn, arouses great interest in visitors and creates comfort.

Wax is a wonderful material. It has been used for various purposes since ancient times. Wax has been used by artists for centuries to protect the surface, in magic in temples and churches in different countries of the world. Even the ancient Romans used wax for artistic purposes, they made wax casts of the faces of loved ones and the dead, and placed portraits and wax figurines of their friends and relatives in their homes.

The creation of life-size wax figures using authentic clothing emerged from the funerary traditions of European monarchies. In the Middle Ages, it was customary to carry the body of a deceased member of the royal family in full dress on the lid of the coffin, which in hot weather led to undesirable consequences. As a replacement for the decomposing human body, wax effects in real clothes began to be used. At the same time, only open parts of the body were required to be made: the head and hands. After the funeral, the wax figure often remained near the tomb or elsewhere in the church and became a subject of interest for visitors, including those with paid access [3].

The Westminster Abbey Museum in London has a collection of waxworks of British monarchs from Edward III (died 1377), as well as personalities such as Horatio Nelson and Frances Stewart, Duchess of Richmond (with whom her stuffed parrot is on display). Beginning with the funeral of Charles II in 1680, the figures of the monarchs were not placed on the coffin, but were made specifically for posthumous display. The effigy of Charles II, standing with open eyes, was available to the public until the beginning of the 19th century, when all effigies were removed from the abbey [4].

The figure of Admiral Nelson, created a year after his death in 1805, became an exclusively tourist attraction, and his grave was not at all in Westminster Abbey, but in St. Paul's Cathedral, where, by decision of the government, important historical figures were to be buried. Concerned about income, the abbey decided to create its own attraction dedicated to Nelson [5].

The first wax museum was opened in Paris in 1776 by Dr. Cartier, whose niece Marie Grosholtz became the famous Madame Tussauds, the founder of the world's most famous collection of wax figures today.

Madame Tussauds Museum (fr. Madame Tussauds) is a wax museum in the London district of Marylebone, created in 1835 by the sculptor Marie Tussauds. It has branches in 23 other cities. Anna Marie Tussauds (1761-1850), nee Grosholtz (Grosholtz), was born in Strasbourg, her mother worked as a housekeeper for Dr. Philip Curtis, engaged in wax models. He taught Marie Tussauds the art of waxing.

In 1777, Marie Tussauds created her first wax figure, Voltaire, followed by Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Benjamin Franklin. During the French Revolution, she made death masks of members of the royal family. In 1802 Marie Tussauds moved to London. In connection with the Anglo-French war, Marie Tussauds and her collection could not return to France: she was forced to travel around Great Britain and Ireland. In 1835, the first permanent exhibition was established in Baker Street, London.[6]

The Wax Museum is a type of museum, the collection of which consists of sculptures made of wax and having a portrait resemblance to famous people of the past and present. After the death of Philip Curtis in 1794, his collection passed to Mary Tussauds.

Nowadays, the use of virtual technologies is developed in all modern museums in the world. Examples of these are wax figures, holograms, audio guides, screens and monitors.

I believe that in Uzbekistan, having studied the world experience, it is necessary to improve the interiors of museums using new technologies and trends. This will increase people's interest in museums and increase the number of tourists.



1-illustration. Bernard Tussauds, grandson of Marie Tussauds, finishes work on the figures of Princess Alice and Prince Henry in 1935.



2-illustration. Photo of Madame Tussauds.



3-illustration. Madame Tussauds Museum in London.



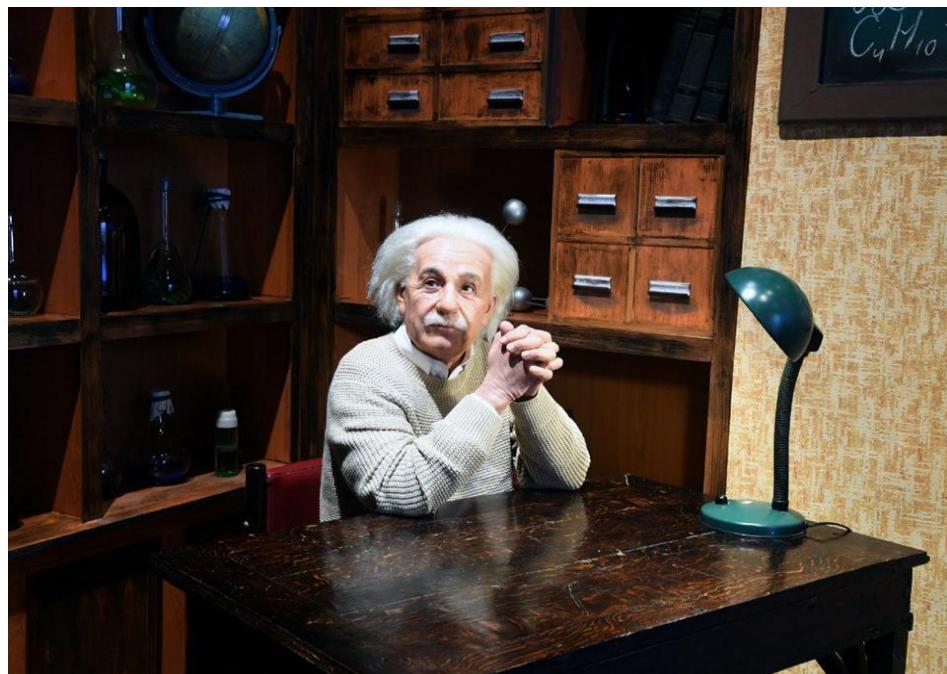
4-illustration. Madame Tussauds Museum in Moscow.



5-illustration. Madame Tussauds Museum in Istanbul.



6-illustration. Madame Tussauds wax figure museum and planetarium in Tashkent.



7-illustratin. Example of wax figures.



8-illustration. Example of wax figures.



9-illustration. Example of wax figures.



10-illustration. Example of wax figures.

Used literature:

1. The law of the republic of uzbekistan regarding museums (<https://lex.uz/docs/-1391728/>)
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. "New Uzbekistan Strategy", Tashkent; "Uzbekistan", 2021,
3. Madam Tusso (<https://ru.wikipedia.org>)
4. Wax museums. (<https://ru.wikipedia.org>)
5. Taylor, Lou. The Study of Dress History. — Manchester University Press, 2002. — ISBN 9780719040658.
6. Kasimov O. S. et al. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida mavjud muzeylarning ZAMONAVIY dizayn konsepsiysi (MGU Toshkent filiali misolida) //Zamonaviy dunyoda ijtimoiy fanlar: Nazariy va amaliy izlanishlar. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 12. – C. 51-57.
7. Latipovich T. A. Styles of Prototyping... Prototyping and about Layout //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2022. – T. 20. – C. 76-80.
8. Ismaildjanovich R. M. Some Considerations on Some Defects in Landscape Architecture and Design, Their Causes and Solutions //Horizon: Journal of Humanity and Artificial Intelligence. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 3. – C. 37-39.
9. qizi Pirmatova D. S. THE SCIENTIST WHO FOUNDED THE HERIT SCHOOL //INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE GLOBAL SCIENCE. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 6. – C. 74-78.
10. Mannapova N. R., Saidyusupova M. F. Art schoolsat the composition and color solutions //Scientific progress. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 6. – C. 1919-1921.
11. Sultanova Muhayyo Fahriddinovna THE FORMATION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE ANCIENT PERIOD // European Journal of Arts. 2023. №1. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/the-formation-of-art-and-architecture-of-the-ancient-period> (дата обращения: 12.06.2023).
12. Kasimov O. S., Miguel A. A. A. Теория и практика современной науки //теория и практика современной науки Учредители: ООО «Институт управления и социально-экономического развития. – Т. 10. – С. 24-31.
13. Saipova D. Lighting design and modern trends in the organization of museum exhibitions //Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 11/S. – С. 7-15.
14. Saipova D. S. et al. Problems and Solutions in Studying the Modern Design of Museum Interiors //JournalNX. – С. 241-245.
15. Mannopova N. et al. Teaching Methods And Innovative Process In The Field Of Design //Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry. – 2021. – Т. 12. – №. 4.