
The Study of World and National Studies in the Museification of the Historical Urban Environment

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Abstract: This article highlights scientific views on the study of world and domestic research in the field of museumization of the historical urban environment. The problem of museumization of city streets and the historical localization of archaeological sites in our country was also analyzed.

Keywords: museum, museumization, cultural heritage, monument, archaeological site, in situ, ex situ, skansen.

One of the important tasks of a modern museum is to carry out the process of museumization. The generally accepted understanding of this term is as follows: “The term museumization is the adaptation to a museum or (in a general sense) the transformation of an important point of life, which can be the focal point of human activity and a natural place, into a museum of its own”. From the perspective of museology, museology is an activity that attempts to extract a physical or conceptual object from a natural or cultural environment and give it the status of a museum¹.

The idea of the Swedish scientist Arthur Hazelius to protect the monuments of the past by relocating and collecting them was embodied in the world’s first open-air museum “Skansen”, which was opened on his initiative in 1891. In addition to becoming a reality of the history of museum work, this event spurred the emergence of new museum concepts for the preservation of cultural monuments of urban architecture and urban property, and later industrial, technological monuments and other specialized open-air museums.

In the second half of the 20th century, the development of the problems of museumization of the urban environment became one of the most promising directions of the practice of protection and use of the architectural heritage. This was especially important for the large cities of Europe, which suffered a lot during the Second World War. The reconstruction of buildings in old quarters, the creation of protected areas and pedestrian streets, which are actively carried out in many cities, did not solve the problem, because they are mainly aimed at integrating buildings into the active life of a modern city, using urban planning systems and architectural ensembles, as well as it was far from the tasks of museumization of individual structures within open-air museums.

Based on the analysis of a number of monographic and abstract publications, it can be said that almost all existing studies are of a general theoretical and concrete-practical nature, and they are mainly related to foreign open-air museums, eco-museums or local wooden architecture. dedicated to museums and people's culture and life². The problems of theoretical and methodological aspects of museumization of the urban environment have been partially considered in the researches

¹ Урядниковой А. В. Ключевые понятия музеологии. М., 2012. 101 с.

² Лисюк В. Е. Музеи под открытым небом: реферативный обзор. М., 1986. С.9.

of local authors in recent years.

The reasons for this issue not being worked out include:

- the study of the urban environment as a socio-cultural phenomenon, due to the complexity of the structure of the studied object and the diversity of its components, the research traditions are not very broad and not deeply rooted;
- that the practice of museumization of city objects and the city environment does not yet have a comprehensive and systematic theoretical understanding in museology and cultural studies;
- open-air city museums themselves are still a small group. According to V.G. Shmelev, in the early 1980 s, there were more than twenty museums of the urban environment, while the number of museums of the rural environment was hundreds³;
- There are difficulties both in interpreting the concept of “urban environment” and in implementing the mechanisms of its museumization. Among researchers-museologists, there is no single theory that defines the border between the village museum and the city museum. Many monuments of the city's culture are still preserved in the open air in ethnographic, historical and architectural museums, forming the so-called “city sector” and vice versa.

However, despite the existing differences in theoretical approaches and museological practice methods, it can be said with confidence that open-air museums are the most common in Scandinavian countries. One of the first attempts in the field of museumization of monuments of urban architecture and urban lifestyle and a unique discovery was the “Old Town” museum, opened in 1914 in Aarhus (Denmark). Many workshops, residential buildings, shops, grocery stores, as well as school buildings, theaters and post offices were brought from different parts of the country.

It is considered to have served as a “model” for a new type of open-air museums, the so-called Urboskansan group⁴. Also, a museum that emerged as a result of a strong movement to preserve “Old Reykjavík” in the capital of Iceland can be a unique example of an open-air museum (1957)⁵. On its territory, there are more than twenty buildings that were moved here from the center of the capital and make up the city quarter, village and farm. In addition to houses and all kinds of farm buildings, the complex includes a 19 th-century church originally built of turf and covered with a clay roof, the first Catholic church in Iceland after the Reformation, the 19 th-century Reykjavík in 1934, and a stone ship with ancient inscriptions. you can reach The museum tries to convey the atmosphere, daily life, living conditions and daily activities of the people who lived in the urban settlement in the past centuries. Various events are regularly held here.

In contrast to urban open-air museums, which are created ex situ, that is, by moving and concentrating historical objects in a specially designated area, urban planning and planning systems, urban architectural monuments and the urban environment are in situ, that is, historical origins and actual the idea of storage where it exists in the environment has become more effective. Movement by isolation from the original environment is inevitably associated with a stage of separation, withdrawal, which leads to the loss of information about the context to which it originally belonged, which and it corresponds to the idea of widely

³ Шмелев В. Г. Музеи под открытым небом: очерки истории, возникновение и развитие. Киев, 1983. 119 с.

⁴ Мастеница Е. Н. Урбоскансен: pro et contra // Институты памяти в меняющемся мире: сборник статей по материалам международной научной конференции / под ред. А. А. Никоновой, М. В. Бирюковой. СПб., 2013. С. 55-63.

⁵ History of Reykjavik [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://www.minjasafnreykjavikur>

recognized and widespread reserve museums.

In the Scandinavian countries, Gamle Bergen (1934) in Norway and Gamle Linköping (1949) in Sweden were established in situ. His exhibitions are devoted to urban culture from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the 20th century, which became a period of active urbanization and significant separation of urban-type culture from the countryside. In these museums, visitors can see the appearance of the city in the 16th-19th centuries, get acquainted with the types of city crafts, the culture and life of different layers of the city's population.

An example of in situ museumization is Old Rauma, which was created on the basis of the preserved quarters of an ancient port city in Finland. Rauma's history dates back to 1442 and was one of the six cities in Finland known for their maritime traditions and crafts. Currently, the Old Rauma museum complex has about two hundred and fifty places, including six hundred wooden buildings. Wood is the main building material, but there are also stone buildings in the old town, such as the 15th-century Church of the Holy Cross, which served as a lighthouse for ships in the Middle Ages.

In our country, the problem of museumization of city streets and the creation of protected areas in the most valuable parts of the historical location and development of cities remains highly controversial. The emergence of new buildings that do not have a unique appearance makes it more urgent to preserve the historical monuments of material culture and the historical quarters of the cities that contain the historical memory as part of the spiritual heritage. The attention of local researchers and specialists is mainly to the historical-architectural aspects of urban planning and the organization of such museums, to the study of the problems of reconstruction and restoration of architectural monuments, as well as to their many, taking into account the needs of the modern urban population. focused on functional adaptation. Solving these priority tasks mainly predetermines the museumization of the urban environment, but does not completely solve the problem.

In today's rapidly changing world, traditional museums of urban history tend to go beyond a narrow historical or historical-architectural theme. According to experts, photography, film, folklore, non-museum programs, audiovisual centers - everything has its place in the modern museum of the city, which is ideal for taking advantage of one of its main advantages over many other types of museums. becomes a place, because literally the environment of museums is the subject of his research. Urban history museums change their structure, expand the exhibition space, turn into open-air museums, and become an integral part of the constantly changing "urban landscape", that is, the continuous development of the city. They strive to fulfill their goals and meet the diverse needs of modern visitors. At the same time, today, one cannot fail to recognize the truth of the statement that "in order to become a city museum, an institution must first define what a city is". Undoubtedly, such museums are designed to study not only the origin of the city, various stages of the formation of the urban environment, but also in a broader sense – "the process of urbanization, which covers the general continuous evolution of the city center". Urban evolution, according to foreign researchers, includes the development of housing, health care, transportation and communication systems, the creation of jobs for employment, and the dynamics of relations between dominant and subordinate ideologies takes⁶.

In conclusion, it can be noted that in each country and in each city, the implementation of the idea of museumization of the environment occurs in different ways and is related to the following factors: natural-geographical and climatic conditions of the region, scientific state of development. problems of urban studies, specific features of national culture, specific planning and structures, city space, level of development of museological thinking and

⁶ Галла Амаресвар. Городская музеология: идеология примирения // Museum. 1996. № 1. С. 40-44.

traditions of museum construction, etc. A deep and purposeful understanding of the approaches and methods of museumization of the urban environment within the framework of theoretical and practical museology, as well as in wide-scale cultural issues, undoubtedly has great research prospects and practical significance.

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