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Architectural Research Of The Open–Air Museum Akhsikent

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ABSTRACT

For the first time in Uzbekistan, an architectural study of the open-air museum-reserve in the ancient settlement of Akhsikent is being carried out. Historical studies of ancient urban planning are presented and an original architectural project for the preservation of national heritage for future generations is being developed. The study envisages the creation of a museum-reserve with the placement of appropriate infrastructure for tourists

KEYWORDS

Architectural research, Akhsikent; architecture; open-air museum; museum – reserve

INTRODUCTION

The first steps in the museification of monuments date back to the 19th century. The Swedish explorer A. Hazelius was the first to create an open-air ethnographic museum, which is a museum park in shape. Following the Swedish explorer Skansen, the

process of creating open-air museums began throughout Europe.

In the middle of the 20th century, they began to create no longer parks, but archaeological open-air museums at the archaeological site. Here, after

conservation, objects discovered during excavations were exhibited in exhibition pavilions on the territory of this archaeological park.

The most famous museums in the United States are the Mystic Seaport: The Museum of America and the Sea; Sun Watch Indian Village Archaeological Park is a recreated settlement of Indians belonging to the archaeological culture of Fort Eynshent. In addition, there are museums of living history of colonial America, located in Jamestown (Virginia) and Williamsburg (Colonial Williamsburg). There are open-air museums in other countries as well [6, 7].

Now for the first time such an archaeological museum - an open-air reserve is planned to be built in the Namangan region in the Turakurgan region, where the ancient settlement of Akhsikent is located.

So, in the Samarkand State Architectural and Civil Engineering Institute named after M. Ulugbek (Sam GASI), for the first time in Uzbekistan and in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 16, 2017 No. 831 [1], an architectural project of the Akhsikent open-air museum is being developed.

As archaeological excavations show, the city of Akhsikent emerged in the II century BC. and was a flourishing city of the ancient Fergana state of Davan. Ancient manuscripts testify: Akhsi (Akhsikent,

Akhsiket) is the ancient city of Fergana and the specific capital of the Samanids. The heyday of Akhsikent, the capital of Fergana, falls on the period of the Samanids rule. After the invasion of the Mongols, Fergana, like the entire territory of Central Asia, fell into decay, revival occurs only under the rule of the Timurids. By the beginning of the XIII century. Akhsikent was abandoned by the inhabitants of the city [2].

Akhsikent was famous for the fact that glazed pottery was first made here. The production of the famous "Damascus" swords was also established. As scientific studies have shown, "Damascus" swords were made precisely in Akhsikent (Uzbekistan), and this name was given to them at the place of their sale in the city of Damascus (Syria), at that time it was only a trading city and never had metallurgical forge [3, 4, 5].

Currently, in order to preserve this national heritage and at the same time draw attention to this historical monument, both local and foreign tourists, we are conducting an architectural study "Akhsikent - open-air museum reserve". (Fig. 1, 2).

The entire historical monument is covered with a kinetically sliding transparent dome with outgoing rays - corridors decorated with national oriental ornaments, original in construction, architecture and design, as well as buildings with a transparent dome of a smaller diameter, which have auxiliary elements.

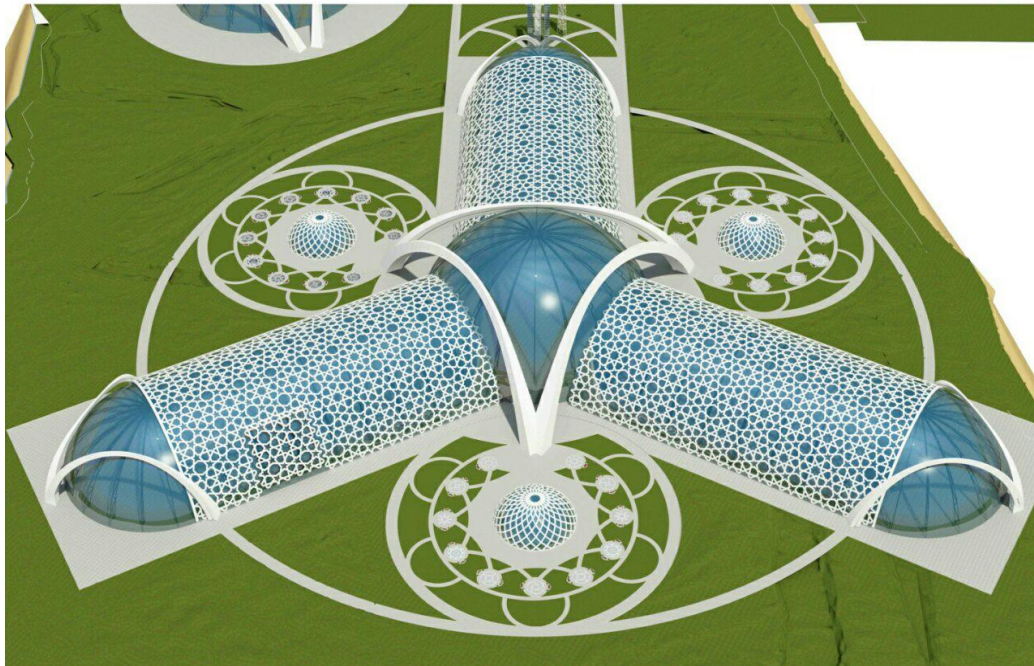


Figure 1. View of the main museum complex Akhsikent



Figure 2. General view of the museum - reserve Akhsikent

The research uses the latest achievements of international experience, with the use of super-technologies, and also found a place for new methods and ways of modern use of the settlement as an "open-air museum-reserve".

There will also be a parking lot, a wind farm for autonomous power supply and creating a microclimate in various seasons, an electronic library, a visitor center serving visitors, a hotel, a cable car, as well as lecture halls and classrooms.

In the classrooms, visitors will be able to try the traditional crafts of the residents of Akhsikent (making pottery, making "Damascus" swords, etc.).

Visitors will also have the opportunity to take part in archaeological excavations carried out on the territory of the reserve museum.

This study, in our opinion, will arouse the interest of the world community in the field of history, culture, art, education, archeology and will provide an influx of tourists and the active development of tourism in this area.

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