

The ornamentation of works of this period is of a special interest. Here we can see geometric patterns and also various sorts of sprouts, rosettes, funny plaiting of plant ornament. Arabian calligraphy becomes unbroken part of the ornamental decoration of ceramic works. Works of Middle Ages ceramists embody their imagination about the world, and reflect their attitude to surrounding.

Traditions of middle ages ceramics go on keeping in 19th century; they are delighted by travellers, who visit Turkestan country. People start talking about the ceramics, the articles dedicated to it appeared in journals, the samples of it are going to be collected. Works of ancient centers, such as Rishtan, Samarkand, Gizhduvan, Kattakurgan, Khorezm, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent differ with their peculiarities.

In the 20th century ceramic art of Uzbekistan develops in 2 directions: creative work of folk masters, who keep the centuries-old artistic tradition of local centers, and artistic industry, which adopts and applies the principles of ceramic tradition for customer demand.

The modern centers of traditional ceramics are: Rishtan, Gurumsarai, Samarkand, Gizhduvan, Tashkent, Kattabag and Madir villages in Khorezm Region.

The large center of traditional ceramics of Uzbekistan is the city of Rishtan in Ferghana Valley. According to sources, among ceramic works of 19th and the beginning of 20th centuries the Rishtan ceramics was in a leading position. Rise of its artistic progress was also pointed in the beginning of 20th century. The works of Rishtan masters of the end of the 19th century such as U. Artikbayev, M. Jabbarov, R. Kasimov, M. Miraliyev, Mukhammad Sadiki are still kept in the State Museum of Arts in Tashkent, representing the classic heritage for modern masters of Rishtan. Later, in 1930s, masters M. Islamov, R. Kasimov, and K. Razikov developed in their works the creative achievements of Rishtan school.

In 1950s popularity of the Rishtan ceramics reduces, by reason of its technical and artistic quality to be inferior to other ceramic works of that period. In 1970s after years of decline, the revival of the Rishtan school began.



*Ill.4. Gizhduvan. I. Umarov. Lagans and Chikhurma. Collection of Museum of Applied Art in Tashkent. 1950*