



## The history of woodcut, today, tomorrow

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the art of the "woodcut", his role in the visual arts, the art of woodcuts first appeared in Mesopotamia and moved to China, Germany, and Russia. There he later subsequently entered the art of woodcut in Uzbekistan in 1970-90, actively engaged in this kind of art. Examples of creative works by artists are presented.

**Keywords:**

Woodcut, Graphics, Cliche, Composition, Global, Print, High Print.

"Even a dumb person who sees a picture speaks" **K. D. Ushinsky.**

### History of xylography, today, tomorrow

World realistic visual art is a real mirror, representing the past, present and future life of the peoples of the world, as well as depicting nature and society. We see the past, present and future from it. Therefore, the masters of realistic visual art should know the history of the past well.

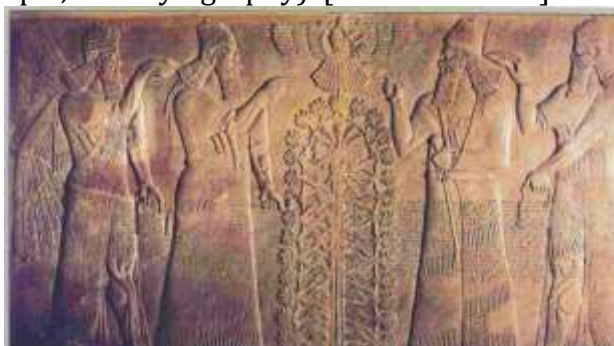
One of the most common types of visual arts is graphics. The main material of graphics is black-and-white color, which is mostly used on paper. Other colors are rarely used. When used, it is also used in special - woodcut graphics. The graphic artist expresses his attitude to the thing and the event depicted in thick-thin, coarse-thin, long-short, continuous-discontinuous, colorful-colorless, smooth-rough lines, which are means of expression. Also, the graphic artist uses the tone of paints, white color of paper, and different tones of black color to create his works. Decoration works are the basis of graphic art.

КСИЛО 1. ГРАФИЯ (xilo... and ...grafia), wood engraving is the most ancient type of wood engraving. The printed form (cliché) is carved by hand: a picture is drawn on the flat surface of the board, the empty areas (ground) of the picture are carved with a chisel and deepened from the picture level (2-3 mm). The relief is copied by applying paint to the surface of the image. The mold made by the xylography method reaches 15,000 copies. There are 2 types of xylography: longitudinal xylography (made of wood cut lengthwise from a tree) and transverse xylography (made of wood cut crosswise from a tree). Transverse xylography is often used when copying paintings and color pictures. [Own M.E.732.b]

The woodblock printing process first appeared around 3000 BC in Mesopotamia, the cradle of human civilization, where circular stamps were used to press impressions into clay.

КСИЛО1... (from Greek xylon - cut tree) is a component of compound words and indicates a

connection to a tree, wood (for example, xylography). [Own M.E.732.b]



*Mesopotamia After the stencils that were widely used to decorate fabrics in Ancient Egypt, "xylography" was the turn of wood (carving on wood).*

*was the first material evidence of the creation of prints. After the stencils that were widely used in ancient Egypt to decorate fabrics, "xylography" was the turn of wood (carving on wood).*

*It first appeared in China around 220 AD and soon spread to almost all of Asia and eventually to Europe. 800 years later, in 1040, printing by movable type appeared again in China. It revolutionized the distribution of printed information. In this printing system, moving elements of metal letters were used.*

*According to researchers, wood carving on March 1 appeared in China in the first centuries of our era and was used to reproduce the images of Buddhist deities. One of the earliest publications in which woodblocks were used as illustrations is the Buddhist cult book Sutra, published in 868. [2.93.p.] Later, "xylography" wood engraving was also used in China to decorate historical works and create reproductions of paintings.*

*"Engraving" is an art method of wood cutting and printing in one color, the first mention of engraving can be found in the history of fine arts in China in the 6th century AD, where the importance of engraving was used and Buddhist*



*Хитойда ёғочда биринчи бўлиб босма олинган. ривожланган.*

*Хитойда ксилография VI асрдан*

In temples, stamps were present in the form of seals and as templates for colored fabrics. This art originated in China in the 8th century and later spread to many countries.

Xylography first came to Europe from the East in the form of "printing" technique - in the

form of making a pattern on fabric using wooden templates. Only at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century, it began to be used for the production of graphic prints, which was probably due to the growth of paper production (expensive animal skin parchment was replaced by relatively cheap paper). The

popularity of this woodcut later influenced the development of book printing, as it was particularly suitable for illustrating books. Initially, wood engraving was mainly used for religious propaganda: prints were printed with icons and images of saints in large numbers. They are very simple - the composition consists only of contour lines, and the pictures were mostly painted by hand. Old engravings look like showcases in the windows of churches. But soon printed playing cards appeared. Now engraving can be bought on the market by any class representative.

Playing cards printed from wooden boards began to exist in Europe from the 15th century.

The first "kisiography" woodcarving was used in Germany from 1423, in France, Italy, Flanders and other countries it appeared a little later, there is no exact date, but it corresponds to the middle of the 15th century. Unlike the masters who worked in wood engraving and left their monograms on the engravings, the 15th century artists who created drawings for wood engraving never marked their names. Albrecht Dürer was the first to work on woodblock prints, and later Hans Holbein the Younger created it on woodblock prints.[2.95.p.]



*Альбрехт Дюрер ксилографияси.*



*Кичик Ганс Гольбейн ксилографияси*

It appeared in Russia in 1464. The impetus for the development of engraving as an independent art form, as you know, was the development of certain types of science, culture, and education, and these types began to be widely used as practical art in the form of decoration on weapons and metal objects, in the form of artistic fonts on tombstones, etc. There is no exact date for the emergence of

engraving decoration on metals, but it corresponds to the middle of the 15th century.

In Russia, xylography appeared in the middle of the 15th century and influenced the further development of engraving. At first, it was done only in Moscow, and then it became widespread when several schools appeared: in Kiev, Novgrad and other cities



*XV аср иккинчи ярми “кремл қаласи” ксилография*

In Russia, there was a whole generation of engravers working in the applied art of arms, from whom the first professional artists emerged.

At the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century, during the reign of Peter, Russian engraving gained independent importance.



*А. И. Квавченконинг. “Олма терми” 1924*

*“Архангельске.” 1922. Ксилография.*

During the Second World War V. A. Favorsky and his family were evacuated from Leningrad to Central Asia, to Samarkand. The teacher himself says this: during the war, we were evacuated to Samarkand. I would teach in the morning and then go to town to paint. For me, I noticed that everything there has an exotic character. I went

to the market and worked on many drafts. As a result, a number of compositional subjects appeared for working in xylography. In Samarkand, the climate did not allow to work on "Xylography" engravings on wood. And so, for the first time in my entire life, I began to create by switching to linoleum. [ 4.]



*В.А.Фаворский, "Автопортрет" ва "поданинг тин олиши" Ксилография*

Uzbek artists (M. Kagarov, I. Kiriakidi, etc.) were among the first to create woodcuts in the 1970s.

Born in 1940 in the village of Kaspi, Georgia, in 1967 he graduated from the Ukrainian Institute of Polygraphy named after Ivan Fedorov. He started working in Uzbekistan and is a regular participant and graduate of all-union, inter-republic and republic book art contests.



*Firdavsiy "Shohnoma" 1977yil*

In 1976, he was awarded a medal at international book fairs for his woodcut for Ferdavsi's "Shokhnoma" at the Biennale of Woodcuts held in Banska-Bistritsa, Czechoslovakia, and a burial medal of the USSR

USSR for a series of paintings. Since 1973, he has worked as a chief artist in the publishing house of Adabiyat and Sanat named after Gafur Ghulam. [3. 113b.]



*М. А. Кагаров туркум ксилографияси.1975.*

Medat Aytakhunovich Kagarov was born in 1940 in Almaty city, in 1959 N. In 1965, he graduated from the Almaty Art Academy named after Gogol, and graduated from the Higher Art Industry Academy in Moscow in 1965. In 1974, he was awarded a bronze medal at the Soviet Union Exhibition. [3.94b.]

In Uzbekistan, the attention to the art of xylography decreased significantly during the years of independence. Because one of the main reasons was the rapid entry of computers into the publishing industry. No matter how technology develops, the work of art made with handmade cocktails is always appreciated.

Every ruler or statesman who lived in history had peace, prosperity and prosperity in his country only if he valued science, culture and art in his activities. The renaissance period that took place in the regions of our country in the 9th-12th centuries, and later in the cultural upsurges that took place in the 15th-16th centuries, the contribution of the rulers of that period is incomparable. Therefore, it is not for nothing that the sphere of art and culture has risen to the level of state policy in our country today. We hope that the decrees and decisions issued by our government in recent years will directly serve the further development of this sector.

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