

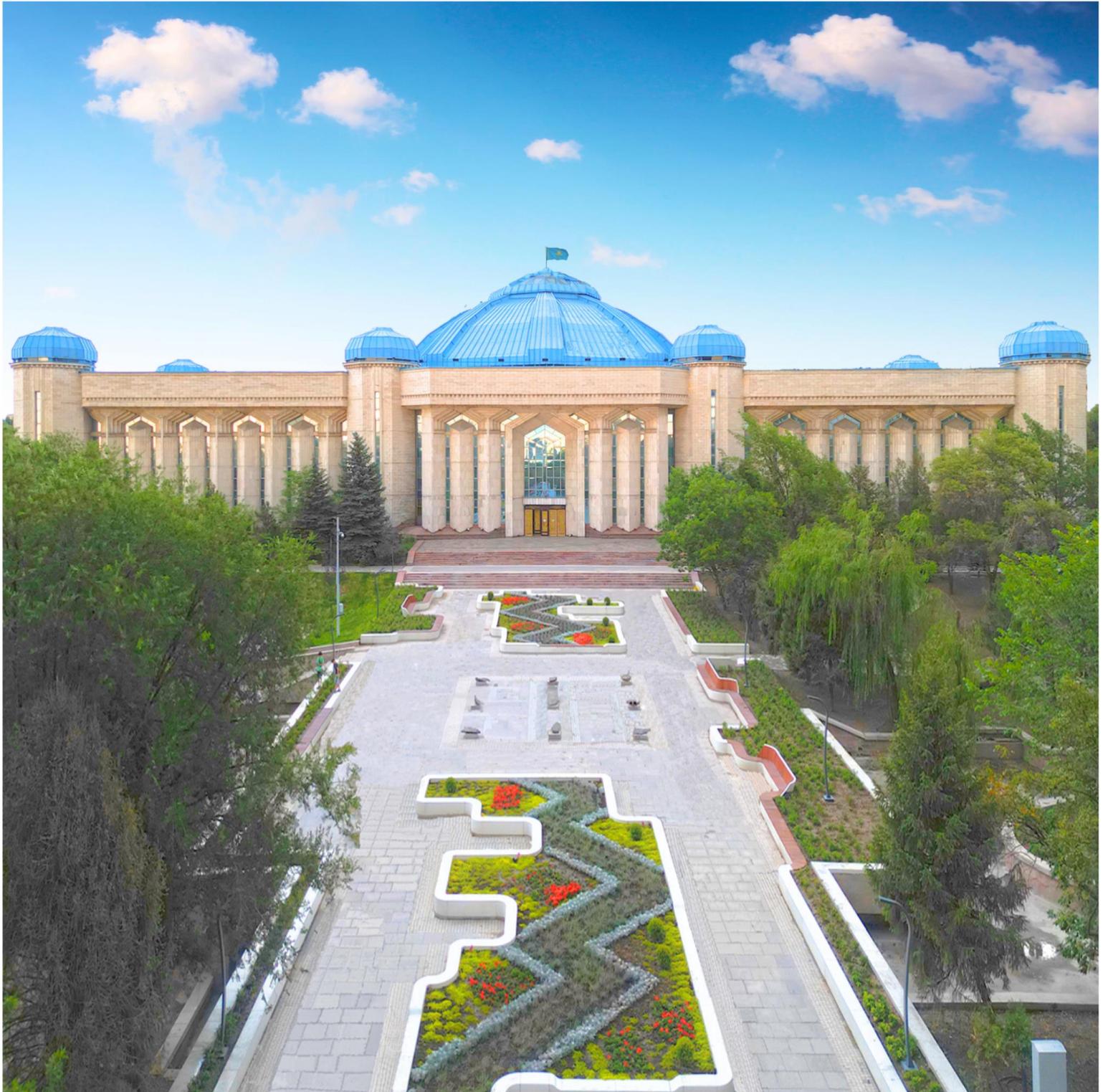
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THE ROLE OF THE FUND IN THE PRESERVATION OF MUSEUM EXHIBITS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN)

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Abstract. The article presents information about the warehouse service of the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its daily working hours, preparation of accounting documents, expert opinions on the received objects. The museum fund consists of permanent storage, collecting and accounting departments. The main ploicy of the fund is grouping, systematization, formation and preservation of cultural values of Kazakhstan in the museum collection which is the part of significant activities of the museum.

It can be clear that the preservation of relics in the museums, taking account all conditions, is the most significant thing necessary for the survival of the country, its unique features and unique nature for future generations. Because it is known that the spiritual nature of any nation is reflected in its material world. Museums are the main storage of the country`s rich cultural heritage and artistic treasures.

Museums are the major custodians of the rich cultural heritage and art treasures of the country. The work of the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan are directed to the implementation of the main mission is – the preservation and wide promotion of the valuable heritage of the Republic of Kazakhstan. While doing research on the article, the following functions within the museum as collecting, storage, scientific-research work, restoration work depend on it. At the same time, the aspect of the National Museum is considered and disclosed information about the heritage in the space of museums of the world for the preservation of the cultural heritage of ancient times.

At the same time, there will be revealed the role of the National Museum in the space of world museums in the preservation of cultural heritage of ancient times and information on heritage.

Materials and methods of research: The research materials were museum objects, on the basis of which one of the methods of replenishing funds was revealed - the «Gift to the Museum» campaign. In this regard, during the study, based on the scientific principle of historicism, museum activities and the characteristics of the objects included in the museum collection were revealed and described using historical-typological, historical-systemic methods.

Keywords: museum, fund, accumulation, storage, accounting, collection, temporary registration, protection, enveloping.

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МУЗЕЙ ЖӘДІГЕРЛЕРІН САҚТАУДАҒЫ ҚОР ҚЫЗМЕТІНІҢ АТҚАРАТЫН РӨЛІ (ҚР ҰЛТТЫҚ МУЗЕЙІ МЫСАЛЫНДА)

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Анотация. Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық музейінің қор сақтау қызметтері және оның күнтүзбелік жұмыс тәртібі, есептік құжаттарды рәсімдеу, түскен заттарға сараптамалық қорытынды жасау жайлы мәліметтер берілген. Музей қор жұмысына тұрақты сақтау, жинақтау, есепке алу бөлімдерінен тұрады. Қор жұмысының

басты саясаты музей жинақтамасындағы Қазақстанның мәдени игілігін топтау, жүйелеу, қалыптастыру және сақтау болғандықтан музейдің маңызды қызметінің бөлігі болып табылады.

Музейлерде жәдігерлердің барлық жағдайларды ескере отырып сақтауға алынуы еліміздің, оның өзіне тән ерекшеліктерін, өзгеге ұқсамайтын болмысының болашақ ұрпаққа аман жеткізілуіне қажетті ең маңызды дүние екендігі анық. Өйткені кез-келген халықтың рухани болмысы оның материалдық дүниелерінде көрініс беріп отыратыны белгілі.

Елдің бай мәдени мұрасы мен көркемдік қазынасының басты сақтаушысы музейлер болып табылады. ҚР Ұлттық музейінің қызметі және басты миссиясын жүзеге асыруға бағытталған, ол Қазақстан Республикасының құнды мұраларын сақтау және кеңінен насихаттау. Мақаланы орындауда оған музей ішіндегі мынадай қызметтер: коллекциялау, сақтау, ғылыми-зерттеу жұмысы, реставрация жұмыстары арқау болып отыр. Сонымен қатар әлемдік музейлер кеңістігіндегі Ұлттық музейдің көне дәуірлердегі мәдени мұраларды сақтаудағы, мұраларды ақпараттандырудағы қыры ашып көрсетіледі.

Зерттеу материалдары мен әдістері: Зерттеу негізінде қолданылған материалдар – музейлік жәдігерлер. Мақалада музей қорын толықтырудағы әдісінің бірі – «Музейге сый» акциясы болып табылады. Сондықтан зерттеу барысында тарихшылдық принципті қолдана отыра, зерттеу процесінде музей қорына түскен жәдігерлер тарихи-типологиялық, тарихи-жүйелік әдістерді қолдану аясында, анықталды және сипатталды.

Тірек сөздер: музей, қор, жинақтау, сақтау, есепке алу, коллекция, уақытша тіркеу, қорғау, тұмшалау.

Сілтеме жасау үшін: *Хурметбек А.* Музей жәдігерлерін сақтаудағы қор қызметінің атқаратын рөлі (ҚР Ұлттық музейі мысалында) // MUSEUM.KZ. 2024. №1 (5). 98-104 бб. DOI 10.59103/muzkz.2024.05.10

РОЛЬ ФОНДА В СОХРАНЕНИИ МУЗЕЙНЫХ ПРЕДМЕТОВ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО МУЗЕЯ РК)

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Анотация. В статье представлены сведения о фондовой службе Национального музея Республики Казахстан и ее ежедневном режиме работы, подготовке учетных документов, экспертном заключении по поступившим предметам. Фондовая служба состоит из отделов хранения, комплектования и учета. Основной политикой работы фонда является группировка, систематизация, формирование и сохранение культурных ценностей Казахстана в музейной коллекции, что и является важной частью деятельности музея.

Очевидно, что сохранение экспонатов в музеях с учетом всех условий – это одно из главных пунктов, необходимых для сохранения самобытности страны, ее уникальных особенностей и неповторимой природы для будущих поколений. Поскольку известно, что духовная природа любого народа отражается в его материальном мире, а музеи, в свою очередь, являются главными хранителями богатого культурного наследия и художественных сокровищ страны.

Деятельность Национального музея Республики Казахстан направлена на реализацию основной миссии – сохранение и широкую пропаганду культурного наследия Республики Казахстан. В рамках статьи изучены следующие функции внутренней деятельности музея: комплектование, хранение, научно-исследовательская и реставрационная работа. При этом уделяется внимание рассмотрению деятельности Национального музея, направленной на сохранение культурного наследия, в пространстве музеев мира.

Материалы и методы исследования: материалами исследования послужили музейные предметы, на основе которых раскрыт один из методов пополнения фондов – акция «Подарок музею». В этой связи в ходе исследования, на основе научного принципа историзма, музейная деятельность и характеристики входящих в музейную коллекцию предметов были раскрыты и описаны с использованием историко-типологического, историко-системного методов.

Ключевые слова: музей, фонд, накопление, хранение, учет, коллекция, временная регистрация, охрана, захоронение.

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Introduction. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a young country that is slowly developing, gradually gaining recognition to the countries of the world in its optimal aspects, establishing equal relations with foreign countries. Our people are able to interact with different peoples and states and managed to take their place in the history of mankind, by marking the traces left behind in the documents of ancient times. At the same time, questions can be arisen about whether «the National museum Fund, which has a ten-year history, fully reserves our own history», whether «the sources in the museum fully reveal the historical truth». As evidence of this, the problems in the history of the country and the numerous questions related to it are still not able to form a common ideology in society. Therefore, museum science should be taken a closer connection with the problems in the field of archeology, ethnology, anthropology, archeozoology and contribute to defining the true face of our history. What is the tendency to accumulate documents on the history of Kazakhstan, reports of archaeological and ethnographic expeditions and the level of transfer of valuable finds to the museum fund in recent years? One of the most pressing issues is the examination of unique objects that cause a strong opinion about the interests of the country.

Along with the growth of the state status of the country, stabilization and improvement of the political and economic situation, some changes and additions were made in the museum business. Valuable data about our history, which has been preserved for centuries from distant neighbours, has been found in archival repositories of countries such as Uzbekistan, Russia, the United States, Poland, Hungary, Turkey, Egypt, and now the National Museum fund is being replenished with copies of ancient documents. These documents have become a significant part of politics and economics, ideology and culture. At the same time, these documents allow us to reveal many aspects of our history and help us correctly assess our past. There can be seen that in the archival funds related to the history of Kazakhstan, documents before the independence were often written in order to protect the interests of the political system of others. The lack of source-based analysis of documents of the pre-Soviet period did not allow us fully reflect the past history of our country. In those documents, there are gross distortions of the truth, providing false information, falsification of data, additions, and concealment of defects. Sometimes the data and documentary information served the ideological goals of the royal power at that time, and the documents were written according to their convenience. Despite the fact that comprehensive control is established, there was often observed the difference between the data and archive data, statistical data and others. Objects taking to the museum must undergo a special processing procedure. The specified procedure is registered by the first act and a written application from the owner. If the objects are received from the organizations and individuals, they will be taken to temporary storage with the signatures of the owner and the museum employee (temporary storage act is made in 2 copies, one remains in the museum, and the other is given to the owner). Later, the scientific staff will conduct a written first expert examination of the objects as: study the technique, material, preservation, gather information, determine their museum and scientific significance and write a conclusion [Yureneva, 2004: 391]. The activities of the fund, as well as the accounting and storage sectors are included: acceptance of exhibits for permanent storage (giving as gift, receipt from the FSC);

taking through the FSC within the framework of the general plan of the museum work; acceptance of exhibits for temporary storage; transfer of exhibits to exhibitions (including for Field exhibitions); transfer of exhibits to inventory descriptions; Digitization (photographing) of stocks.

In addition, employees of the department systematically carry out the following types of work:

- preventive inspection of restorers, restoration, writing a description of the state of preservation of works;

- drawing up relevant documents, acts of movement within the museum;

- Conducting an annual inventory in the fund in accordance with the instructions for the storage of cultural property;

- checking the stock by sections: jewelry (silver), felt, sculpture, textiles, wood, ceramics;

- entering the characteristics in inventory books, marking of works;

- comparison of working card files of museum funds with card files of scientific departments: employees of the fund storage of the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan work on transferring data (in two languages) to the electronic database of the state catalog and state inventory of museum values of the Republic of Kazakhstan. There are provided data on 14,000 storage units annually, respectively, for 7,000 storage units during the year in Kazakh and Russian languages. Employees of the fund department planning to participate in replenishing the IS database, replenish at least 120 cards during the year. According to the annual plan, the fund works will be produced for the exhibition, which will be held in the halls of the museum [Malibaeva, 2017: 43].

The collection and identification of museum objects and museum collections, as well as study their, is one of the main goals of creating museums in our country. Museum objects form collections, collections form a fund, and the fund forms a single museum collection. The museum collection – is a scientifically organized collection of museum objects according to accounting and fund standards.

Collection – is the result of the process of purposeful collection of various monuments of history and culture, a collection of museum objects of the same type. The number of objects of collection includes all world history by material culture created by man and nature (numismatics, philately and others), by topic (for example, witnesses of the Second World War), by goal setting (scientific and others) [Kartaeva, Beseitov, 2018: 68].

The objects in the collection are grouped according to their origin and content. The museum's collections include, for example, archeology, ethnography, numismatics, fine arts, rare book collections and others. Museum objects are a cultural value. Acceptance and examination of cultural property, its scientific justification is carried out through the fund procurement (selection) commission (hereinafter referred to as the FSC). At the same time, this commission is a collegial expert, advisory body that operates under the direction of the museum or the exhibition hall, which is conducted in accordance with the rules specified in the museum charter.

The collection of museum funds is not supplemented only by expeditions or scientific trips, the purchase of personal belongings, but also by donations from countries associated with historical events and persons who participated in them, family relics or objects used in everyday life and early times, works of applied art by folk craftsmen and artisans.

The level of discussion and study. The museum is the most remarkable achievement of human civilization. The museum – is an institution that performs scientific and educational activities, preserving and accumulating monuments, works of art, cultural and historical values, heritage as historical and scientific data [Baigunakov, 2018, 11]. The museum is derived from the Greek word «museion», the meaning is «palace of the muse». At present time, museums does not only preserve the values of the past for future generations, but also play an important role in the manifestation of material and spiritual values, scientific research and promotion of its results, teaching on this basis, engage in scientific, educational and research activities. It also carries out installation, exposition, promotion of museum values. The formation of museums helps to awaken

national consciousness, promote cultural and political ideas (thoughts). The museum as a scientific institution contributing to the formation of science, education, culture contributes to the education of the younger generation, the formation of historical consciousness (Kuzina, 2015: 10).

Museum studies/museology– is a branch of science that studies the history and museum work, the system of their organization and services, methodology. The term museology was entered to the scientific circulation in the second half of the XIX century. Museum studies as a special discipline develops theoretical and practical, scientific and methodological foundations of museum business, summarizes historical, scientific, cognitive practices in museum business. Research methods of archaeological, ethnographic, art history, paleography, numismatics, natural sciences are widely used in museology. Museum studies as a scientific discipline are divided into such structures as the theory of museum studies, the history and historiography of museum studies, the methodology of museum source studies, museum pedagogy and others. In the 50 – 60s of the XX century, Czech scientists I. Neustupny, I. Benesh, Polish scientist V. Gluzinsky contributed to the theoretical study of museology. At the 11th Conference of the International Council of museums in 1977, the International Committee of museology was established and carried out fundamental research work [Yureneva, 2004: 68].

The history of the formation of museum institutions dates back to ancient times. At first, the museum was formed as a Treasury fund, which stores valuable items and objects, cultural relics. The basis for the formation of museums was the collections of ancient times. The first museum in the world was opened as an educational institution in Alexandria during the reign of Ptolomei I, in 290 BC. The museum contained living rooms, a dining room, an observatory, a library, a garden of botany and zoology. The museum has collected medical and astronomical equipment, stuffed animals, sculptures as educational materials. The work of museum was funded by the royal treasury. Ptolemy himself directed the work of the museum. The library of museum has collected a lot of valuable heritage, and in the first century BC it contained more than 700,000 manuscripts. Around 270 BC, the museum fund was destroyed along with the main part of the library of Alexandria. The temples of ancient Greece were like museums of art in ancient times. Sculptures, paintings and other works of art dedicated to the gods and muses were exhibited in the temples of the gods. Ancient temples were decorated with mosaics and frescoes. In ancient Rome, paintings and sculptures were exhibited in city gardens, baths and theaters. Any resident could come to these places, which means that even in early times, the works of art were available to the public. The development of the collection business also dates back to antiquity. The ancient Roman orator Mark Tullius Cicero explained: «a collection – is a combination of scattered things into one group». Aristotle, the Roman King Julius Caesar, and others were engaged in collecting. Rich and Famous People, military leaders showed the guests the extraction of war, works of art collected in their villas. Wars also influenced the spread of cultural values of different countries. The Roman Emperor Hadrian made copies of works of art he had seen in Greece and Egypt and turned his villa into a museum. In medieval Europe, Kings, clergy decorated churches, palaces, cities, city town halls with sculptures and art. In the Middle Ages, these churches and monasteries were also places of storage of works of art, jewelry, ancient manuscripts. Since the VII century, the extraction of war were exhibited for public acquaintance in temples and monasteries. During the years of the war in the same state, the extraction of the previous war, collections were used to pay taxes, so the composition of the collection constantly changed, sometimes replenished, sometimes decreased. The size of the Notre Dame Treasury in Reims was closely related to the art of war of the French army. The systematic collection of works of art began in the era of Renaissance, the image of museums at the present stage was formed from this period. The greatest Maecenas of that period, an admirer of the preservation of works of art, the poet-humanist, a connoisseur of ancient antiquity, a collector of antique gems and coins and its researcher was Florentii Lorenzo Medici, who became known as the Great Medici. The Medici made copies of antique sculptures by ordering Michelangelo to his garden in San Marco. As a rule, the place where most orders were made for works of art was the church. At all times, artists take an active part in the decoration of

temples. The architectural solution of the building of churches, cathedrals can be responsible for the placement of works of art, sculpture, decorative and applied art, and the person who comes to worship will also get acquainted with the values. Many temple buildings in the world today have the status of museums, which, in addition to religious activities, also conduct tourist excursions [Yureneva, 2004: 82].

The result. In addition, the provisions are included in the competence of the fund activities of the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan as follows:

1. the museum collections include the following issues in the collection of cultural property:

- purchase from individuals or legal entities;
- acceptance by museum employees of objects purchased during scientific expeditions or business trips for the purpose of collecting museum funds;
- free transfer of individuals or legal entities to the museum;
- acceptance of confiscated collections or personal objects based on decisions of courts or authorized state bodies;
- acceptance of objects and treasures found in archaeological excavation expeditions or in other cases;

2. Examination and evaluation of cultural property submitted for purchase;

3. Expertise in order to include new incomes in museum collections and transfer them to the main or scientific - subsidiary funds;

4. Consideration of issues related to the formation of museum collections, are included separation of non-museum objects from funds; transfer of objects from the main fund to the scientific sub-fund, from the scientific sub-fund to the main fund; justification of the purpose of replacement of objects that do not have museum value; expert assessment of raw materials and field collections; preparation of proposals for de-registration (deletion) of museum objects according to accounting documents; approval of codes of museum collections; systematization of museum collections; temporary transfer of museum objects for exhibition in the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign countries, as well as setting the insurance price of transferred objects; preparation of proposals for replacing (rewriting) the accounting book;

5. Consideration of the issues of scientific processing of funds:

- making changes and additions to the attribution of museum objects;
- determining the degree of complexity of scientific processing of museum objects and setting deadlines for their registration in the receipt book.

6. Determination of the storage location of items in accordance with the accepted classification of stocks.

7. Consideration of organizational and methodological issues of the fund work.

8. Review and submit for approval to the director of the museum plans, schedules and acts of inventory, inspection of museum collections, as well as their verification with the accounting documentation of the museum.

9. Preparation of recommendations on issues of intra-museum accounting and ensuring the safety of museum objects and museum collections [Galkina, 2004: 4].

Conclusion. To sum up, the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been looking for democratization and modernization and ensuring their transformation in a qualitatively new direction in recent years. In the same time, new ways have been formed to make the values of the museum funds available to the public, which are implemented through innovative programs in the field of electronic digitization, electronic cataloging, cultural education of museums. It is known that the creation of museum values in the public domain is currently carried out on the basis of the system of «Virtual museums». Therefore, according to the best practices of modern museums, there can be named film installations in 3D, 5D, 7D formats, virtual tours, 3D expositions and exhibits in the virtual museum, which reveal the content of the exposition of the National Museum. As well as, in modern museum communications, there were considered new

methods and approaches of working with different categories of museum visitors, for instance, people with disabilities, children.

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