

RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN

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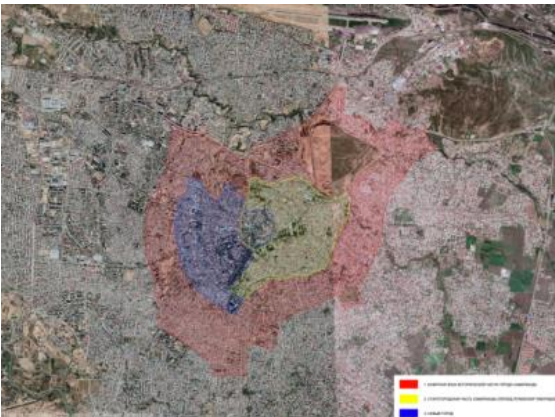
Annotation:

Uzbekistan is a country of ancient culture, the memory of which is a living memory of the creative genius of the nation. V state rassmatrivayutsya itogi provennoy issledovaniya Temuridskoy chasti and architectural European colonial part of the city in Samarkand. In Temuridskoy chasti, the international group consists of three levels, and the total number of international groups from Japan has taken part in the scientific research, restoration and preservation of memories in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: architecture. monuments, city, reconstruction, restaurant, old, new, object, ancient.

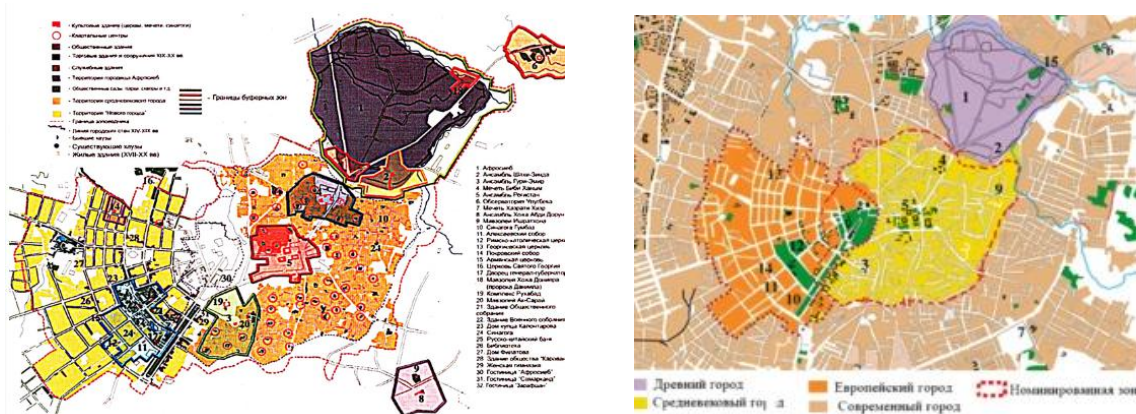
Every year there are fewer and fewer architectural monuments in Uzbekistan. And they disappear due to some due to natural aging, others are demolished, and others are altered beyond recognition. The problem in such a situation as efficiently as possible for the use of architectural monuments becomes very relevant.

As you know, Samarkand is one of the most ancient cities of Central Asia. In 1970, the 2500th anniversary of its existence was celebrated. The first mentions of it under the name of Marakanda are found in the descriptions of the campaign of Alexander the Great in Central Asia and related events (4th century BC). Already at that time it was a large city, the outer wall of which, according to Curtius, had a circumference of 70 stadia (at least 10.5 km), and, undoubtedly, had already existed for a long period of time. Indirect confirmation of the duration of the existence of Samarkand is provided by the legend given by the medieval historian Nesefti about the existence of the city by the time of Kuteiba (beginning of the 8th century) for 2250 years [1] (Rice 1).



Rice 1. Map (aerial photography) of the border of the new historical part of the city of Samarkand (Rice1).

Uzbekistan has a unique architectural heritage that can turn our country into a tourist Mecca and make a significant contribution to the economy of our country. The country's leadership, realizing the special importance of the material and cultural heritage in the spiritual and economic development, as well as the recognition of the international historical and cultural status of the country, pays great attention to the preservation and restoration of architectural monuments. The state allocates large funds for the reconstruction of historical objects of ancient and cities. At the same time, the experience of recent decades shows that hasty, poor-quality and unskilled restoration always leads to the irretrievable loss of highly artistic works of historical authenticity, authenticity and features of the monuments of our architecture. And in the end, this may adversely affect the international image and development of tourism (Rice 2).



Rice 2 Historical center of Samarkand - World Heritage Site (map).

Monuments of architecture and monumental sculpture are also used for night “performances of sound and light”, when viewers are shown, for example, a brightly lit square in front of the Registan ensemble in Samarkand against the background of dimly lit Shirdar, Ulugbek and Tilya-Kori mosques, accompanied by music and poetry medieval and modern poets, which tells in artistic form about the events that took place over the millennia. Here, on the square (its dimensions are 67x80 m), the international music festival "Sharq ta-ronalari" ("Melodies of the East") is periodically held [2].

In Uzbekistan, 2079 architectural monuments and 4,308 archaeological sites are under state protection. And historical cities such as Khiva, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and Samarkand received international recognition. These cities are included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Therefore, for competent restoration and preservation of historical architecture, which has become the property of the world community. Behind the state and guarding the historical heritage. In addition to UNESCO, it also oversees the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS, ICOMOS, International Council on Monuments and Sites). The world's masterpieces of medieval architecture of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva are the object of constant research by

domestic and foreign experts. The architectural heritage of the medieval, late medieval and modern times reflects the stages of development of our ancient cities and state. At the end of the XIX century. in a number of cities of Uzbekistan, for example, in old Samarkand, Tashkent and Andijan, etc., areas with buildings of the European type have developed (Rice 3).



Rice 3. Samarkand project proposal for the rehabilitation of the local area of the background residential development around the Gur Emir mausoleum. teacher Salokhiddinova D.Z. master Tillaev P., master Gulyamova F.A.2012 year.

These European parts of the city are also included in the list of national treasures. In the cities above mentioned, two parts coexisted, the so-called “old” city and the “new” city. Parts of these cities were built up with buildings of the European type, built in new parts of the city. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, they were designed in various architectural styles of that time by Russian architects. Highly artistic works of architecture sometimes to this day attach special significance and originality to the appearance of the city and create a special charm for the urban environment. And unfortunately, many of these buildings have been lost, and in general, the architecture of this period remains now sufficiently studied and covered only in the literature. It should be noted that recently there has been a great interest of the public of Uzbekistan, tourists, domestic and foreign scientists in the modern architecture of our country. Architecture XIX-XX centuries (Rice 4).



Rice 4. European part of Samarkand 150 years.

For their research, architects from Japan chose the city of Samarkand. Despite all the devastating impacts of the Soviet period, a restoration school was founded. There

was no restoration before the arrival of the Russians. We think that the main

architectural monuments have been preserved to this day. A small number of architectural monuments architecture is still preserved in its original form. These are monuments of architecture of the late XIX-early XX centuries. In the autumn of 2004, to study the architecture of Samarkand in the XIX-XX centuries. in Tashkent, a trilateral cooperation agreement was signed between the University of Tokyo, the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction (SamGACI), and the Behzad National Institute of Arts and Design (NIHD). The agreement was attended by professors, students and graduate students of the above mentioned universities. The head of the Japanese group and several students studied the architecture of the colonial period (the end of the 19th-beginning of the 20th century) and modern architecture in Asian countries (the 20th-beginning of the 21st century). Before proceeding to the work of the expedition, it is necessary to name a number of monuments of the European "new part" of Samarkand. The plan of the new city of Samarkand was developed about 150 years ago. In 1868, the Russian authorities occupied the city. Professor V.A. Nielsen described this period in his work, where in the scientific work "At the origins of modern urban planning in Uzbekistan" he notes how the ancient city of the middle of the 19th century consisted of two main parts and was surrounded by fortress walls, the citadel and the ancient part of the city-shahristan and rabad. In the south, southwest and east, gardens and arable land adjoined them. For the location of Russian troops and the new administration in Samarkand, there was an old citadel of the city, which was located on the site of the palace of Amir Temur "Kok-Saray". The Russians built new barracks, the church of St. George and trading shops. And later, planning work began outside the fortress walls. In 1870, the plan for the future city was approved by the Turkestan Governor-General Kaufman. By the beginning of 1875, the plan of Samarkand consisted of two parts. It differed in its structure of the Temurid is an old and European is a new city. The plan of the old city had a rounded, radial structure with crooked and narrow streets. Basically, the plan of the new Samarkand was rationally circular. According to the planning structure, the new city and its architecture is a city of the European type. These are straight streets and sidewalks, cobbled stone and shady parks. Previously unknown types of industrial buildings appeared here, such as a brewery, a tea-packing, match and cotton-cleaning factories, etc. Christian religious buildings were built, for example, the St. George and Alekseevskaya churches, the church, the buildings of the library and the women's gymnasium. Barracks and public entertainment facilities were also built for the soldiers. The public, industrial, civil structures built by the Russian military and engineers are still the living environment of Samarkand residents. But, unfortunately, most of the residential buildings are in an unattractive, deplorable state. The architecture of this period is part of the cultural and historical heritage of the people of Uzbekistan, which must be preserved for our future generations. Today it should be noted when Samarkand, which has a 2750-year history of development, has become one of the important tourist centers of Uzbekistan. This city is of international importance, tourists and pilgrims are especially attracted by the breadth of the range of its historical attractions. Therefore, among the top priorities is the task of restoring and conserving

the architecture of that period. At the University of Tokyo, work is being carried out under the “Century of Excellence” program, aimed at creating optimal conditions for modern architectural space and urban infrastructure to preserve its original appearance. Working under the COE program, the competence of specialists includes the restoration, reconstruction and conservation of monuments of colonial and modern architecture. Various methods of restoration and functional adaptation of architectural monuments to the modern needs of urban residents are being developed. All aspects of their life are taken into account. Competently selected materials, works are based on the most modern technologies, modern methods of restoration and reconstruction are used. Since 2004, two expeditions have been carried out by specialists and students of three universities. This group of experts from the University of Tokyo, led by Professor Shin Muramatsu, was represented by graduate students Ho Eriko and Tanigawa Ryuichi and students Pei Chow Li, Okamura Kentaro, Kato Haruo and Urata Tomoko. The second group from Uzbekistan, consisting of about 15 people of SamGASI under the leadership of the Vice-Rector of the Institute, Doctor of Architecture Professor Muhammad Kasimovich Akhmedov, was represented by students Azamat Sharipov, Said Mannoef, Zarifa Fozilova and others. From the Tashkent students of NIHD, under the guidance of Doctor of Architecture Mavlyuda Aminzhanovna Yusupova, was represented by graduate student Abdurizo Nozilov, undergraduates Otabek Bobokandov and Dilyara Nizametdinova. The main goal of the first expedition, conducted in November 2004, was to identify buildings that have retained their original appearance and are worthy of the status of an architectural monument. Also, centuries-old trees were taken into account, since they also form the urban environment together with the architectural heritage and are the property of the city's inhabitants. Architectural buildings were evaluated according to several parameters, including the quality and originality of the design and layout of structures, the degree of preservation of structures, etc. Based on the results of architectural studies, data were collected on more than 500 structures of this period. By visual assessment and analysis of buildings, the professors selected the 250 most valuable objects that are worthy of preservation and restoration. The next expedition, which took place in November 2005, was aimed at a deeper study of architectural monuments: natural measurements of buildings were carried out, drawings of their plans were drawn up. In 2005, other students from the University of Tokyo and SamGACI were also involved in these studies. In the summer of 2006, the third and final expedition took place in Samarkand.

An interesting technique is used by foreign specialists when examining a structure to recreate the historical appearance of architecture inherent in the time under study. It is based on a careful study of historical material from various types of sources, while also important is the sociological study of collecting information by filling out questionnaires by interviewing the owners of buildings, or people who have ever heard anything about the history of these buildings. The questionnaires also contain information obtained by visual inspection and photographic fixation regarding the state of the building structures at the moment, their value in historical and architectural terms, the plan of

the building and the yard and their appearance today. Not a single detail is overlooked, since even the most insignificant fact can subsequently play an important role in recreating the picture of the original appearance of the building and, in general, the architecture of that time. On the basis of the collected material, an analysis and comparison of archival data and what is available today is carried out, while obtaining an approximate historical and architectural picture of Samarkand in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. Due to the fact that the architecture of the colonial period has not been sufficiently studied, such an omission turned out to be noticeable during these scientific expeditions. Carrying out such expeditions is a kind of filling in the gaps in the history of studying the architecture of Samarkand. Upon completion of scientific research in Samarkand, professors and graduate students of the University of Tokyo, SamGASI, NIHD, as well as the Art History Research Institute, which has been involved in the study since 2005, will develop and propose effective methods for the restoration of buildings and the reconstruction of the development of the European part of cities with their harmonious combination with the historical Asian part cities. With their help, it will be possible to return the former appearance to the monuments of architecture of the colonial period and to strengthen the structures by conservation methods in order to further preserve them. In addition, projects will be developed to improve the city, taking into account the adaptation of old architecture to modern functions. It is also planned to open a site on the Internet, which will present this scientific project and its results. Subsequently, in Japan, based on the results of the research, a book is planned to be published. Developments on the restoration and conservation of architectural monuments of this period using the proposed methods will be presented to various funds involved in the preservation of world cultural heritage. These are UNESCO, mAAN, the Agakhan Foundation and others, which will be able to assist in the implementation of projects to preserve the architectural heritage of Samarkand. In conclusion, I would like to say the following. Due to poor-quality restoration work, such cities as Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva, where restoration work is being carried out to improve tourism and pilgrimage, may appear on the UNESCO "alarming" list. Tourists and pilgrims sometimes, instead of original, professionally restored unique monuments, see a "new building" replacing or disfiguring them with modern building and decorative materials used. Which categorically do not correspond to historical samples in terms of format, features, quality and artistic level. And the main reason is the loss of one of the best restoration schools in the CIS and the deplorable state of restoration in Uzbekistan. And therefore, we consider it especially important, of course, first of all, to establish and restore the professional work of reconstruction and restoration of architectural monuments. Since there is a rich experience of competent restoration of the 30s-mid-90s of the XX century. In this situation, the analysis in the area will allow you to identify a number of ways to improve it.

From 1979 to 1990, the only Uzbek Research and Design Institute for the Restoration of Architectural Monuments (UzNIPI Restoration) successfully worked in Tashkent from 1979 to 1990, where more than 300 specialists developed projects for the restoration,

conservation and adaptation of monuments and their protected zones, revealed the composition of ancient construction and decorative materials in a chemical laboratory. And the closure of the institute brought damage to this area.

Today, almost all design matters have passed into the hands of private firms, where projects are often drawn up hastily, without complete preliminary (archaeological, design and other) studies, without scientific justification, discussion and expertise by specialists

The main reasons for the decline in the quality and level of reconstruction and restoration of architectural monuments include the following:

- non-compliance of the work performed with international standards and technologies;
- emergency mode of restoration by a certain holiday date;
- attracting cheaper labor force instead of professional restorers of usto-mardikors.

A difficult situation has also developed with the manufacture of traditional high-quality bricks, architectural decorations, stable traditional dyes and glazes, terracotta, etc., similar to medieval ones, although back in the 1980s, local establishments in state ceramic workshops produced almost similar to ancient high-quality glazed decorative tiles and products.

As a result of this exposition, more than 600 monuments of architecture and traditional housing of the Temurid and European parts of the city were examined. Tables were drawn up, studied, etc. This work has not remained unused for its intended purpose. The conclusions and suggestions of these expeditions remained only on paper and were not used in modern work on the reconstruction and restoration of the city of Samarkand.

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