

# Modern methods of repairing architectural monuments in Uzbekistan

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**Annotation:** This article discusses modern methods of repairing architectural buildings in Uzbekistan

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Uzbekistan has many historical monumental monuments. World-famous medieval architecture in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva is the object of constant research by local and foreign experts. The architectural heritage of the Middle Ages, the late Middle Ages and modern times reflects the stages of development of our ancient cities. At the end of the 19th century. In a number of cities in Uzbekistan, such as the old, SamToshkentArqand, Andijan, and others, Yevropa-type development zones have developed. These cities had two sections, the so-called "old" and "new" cities. European-type buildings built in new cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were developed by Russian architects in various architectural styles of that era. To this day, these highly artistic architectural works give uniqueness to the appearance of cities. However, unfortunately, many buildings have been lost, and in general, the architecture of this period has not yet been adequately studied and has not been published in the literature.

In recent times, the interest of the U.S. community, tourists, local and foreign scholars in the country's modern architecture, including architecture from the early 19th to the early 20th centuries, has increased. Despite the destructive influence of time, historical events of the Soviet era, the destruction of religious buildings, and other reasons, the most monuments of architecture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries remained here in their original form.

To study Samarkand architecture in the 19th and 20th centuries, in the fall of 2004, a three-way cooperation agreement was signed between the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Architecture (SamGASI), the University of Tokyo, and the National Institute of Arts and Design (NIHD) of Behzod. According to the agreement, three international research expeditions of Japanese and U.S. architects are planned. The head of the Japanese group and several students are members of the Association of Modern Architecture of Asian Countries – Maan (Modern Asian Architecture Network), which studies the period of colonialism (from the late XIX century to the early 20th century) and modern architecture (from the late 19th to the early 21st centuries).Toshkent

Before going to the presentation of the expedition work, we briefly discuss its history of formation and name a number of monuments of the "new part" of Samarkand.

The plan for the new city of Samarkand was broken about 150 years ago, after the Russian government took over the city in 1868. In his essay "The Origin of Modern Urbanism of Uzbekistan," Professor V. A. Nilsen emphasizes that it was an ancient city in the mid-19th century. They were adjacent to gardens and driven y lands in the south, southwest and east. In Samaria, Russian troops and the first location of the new administration were the old fortress of the city, where amir Temur's "Kok-Saray" palace was located. During his stay in the Asian stronghold on its territory, the Russians built new excavations, St. George's Church and shopping malls. Later, planning work also began outside the walls of the castle. In 1870, Kaufman, the governor-general of Burma, endorsed the plan for the future of the city. In early 1875, the Samarkand plan consisted of two different parts - the old and new city. The old town's round plan had a radial structure with curved and narrow streets. In terms of planning structure and architectural ecology, the new town was the Yevropa-type city, with direct streets and pedestrian roads, stones, and shady gardens. The types of industrial buildings, such as a brewery, tea factory, gugurt factory, etc., have appeared here, which were not previously known. Library buildings and women's gymnasiums are noteworthy. Also for the soldiers were built excavations and entertaining public buildings.

Today, public, industrial, and civil facilities built by Russian military engineers are the habitats of the lives of the Samaritans. But, unfortunately, most of the residential premises are in an unpleasant, sad state. The

architecture of this period is part of the cultural and historical heritage of the people of Uzbekistan, and it is necessary to preserve it for future generations. In addition, today, when Samarkand, with a 2,750-year development history, became one of the most important tourist centers in Uzbekistan, an internationally significant city, tourists are especially interested in the vast expanse of its historical attractions. Therefore, among the priorities is the task of restoring and maintaining the architecture of this period.

The University of Tokyo is working on a "age of excellence" program aimed at creating optimal conditions for the modern architectural space and infrastructure of these cities, preserving their original image. The responsibilities of the professionals working under the Coe program include the restoration, reconstruction and preservation of colonial and contemporary architectural monuments. Participants of the programme are developing various methods of restoring architectural monuments and functionally adapting them to the modern needs of the city's inhabitants, taking into account all aspects of their lives. Work is based on modern technologies, the skilled selection of materials, the use of modern methods of restoration and reconstruction.

Since the fall of 2004, experts and students from three universities have conducted two expeditions. A team of experts from the University of Tokyo, led by Professor Shin Muramatsu, was represented by graduate students from Kho Eriko and Tanigawa Ryuichi and Pei Chou Li, Okamura Kentaro, Kato Haruo and Urata Tomoko. Students of a group of about 15 SamGASI people from Uzbekistan, led by professor Muhammad Murodovich Ahmedov, professor of architecture, Professor Muhammad Shirley, Said Mannoyev, martyr Balgaev, and others attended. The group of students of NIHD Tashkent under the leadership of architectural doctor Mavluda Aminjanovna Yusupova was presented by aspirant Abdurizo Nozilov, graduates Abbek Bobokandov and Dilara Nizametdinov.

The purpose of the first expedition, conducted in November 2004, was to identify buildings that retained their original image and deserved the status of a monumental monument. Many centuries of trees have also been taken into account, as together with the architectural heritage, they form an urban environment and are considered the property of the townspeople.

The evaluation of architectural structures was carried out in several parameters, including the quality and specificity of the design and the location of structures, the level of preservation of structures, and so on. By visually assessing and analyzing buildings, the professors selected 250 of the most valuable objects that deserved conservation and restoration of nature.

The next expedition in November 2005 was aimed at a deeper study of monumental monuments: natural measurements of buildings were conducted, drawings of their plans were drawn up. In 2005, the University of Tokyo and other Samgashi students were involved in these studies. In the summer of 2006, the third, final expedition took place in Samarkand. Interesting is the methodology of foreign specialists who are used to study the building to restore the historical appearance of the architecture of the time being studied. This is based on a thorough study of historical material from various sources, sociological study of how to collect information about the history of buildings or the history of these buildings by filling out questionnaires by talking to something or anyone else is also important. The survey also contains data obtained as a result of a visual inspection, which relates to the state of the building structures at the moment, their value in historical and architectural relationships, the plan of the building and the courtyard and their appearance today. No detail will go unnoticed, because even the most insignificant fact later on can play an important role in reconstructing the image of the original image of the building and the architecture of that era in general. Based on the materials collected, archive data and what is available today are analyzed and compared, as well as an approximate historical and architectural picture of Samaria in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Conducting such expeditions is to fill gaps in the history of the samarkand architecture study. At the end of scientific research in Samarkand, effective methods of restoration and reconstruction of buildings in the European part of the city will be developed and proposed by the University of Tokyo, Samgashi, NIHD professors, as well as the Institute of Arts Research, which has been connected to study since 2005. With their help, it would be real to restore the previous appearance to monumental monuments of the colonial era and reinforce them with methods of maintaining structures to further preserve them. In addition, urban development projects will be developed, taking into account the adaptation of old architecture for modern needs. It is also planned to open a website that will present this scientific project and its results. Later, a book is scheduled to be published in Japan, according to research results. Developments in the restoration and preservation of architectural monuments of this era using the recommended methods are provided to various

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funds involved in preserving the world's cultural heritage. These are UNESCO, the Agaxon Foundation, and others who can help implement projects to preserve the architectural heritage of Samarkand.

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