



Environment Monuments of Samarkand

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ABSTRACT

In the article Self-developed historical housing construction is characterized by a wealth of expressive means of "architecture without architects", as well as the forms and construction that we inherit from generation to generation by artisans. 'that we may meet. the study of this architecture is reported to be the richest source of inspiration in the search for new modern architectural forms and methods.

Keywords:

Sheybanidov, Chorsu, Gur-Emir, Shakhi-Zinda, Hauz, Ratonda, protected areas, ensemble.

Not only in Uzbekistan, but also beyond its borders, such architectural monuments as the Registan ensemble, including the Ulugbek, Sher-Dor, Tillya-Kari madrasahs, the Sheibanid tomb, and the Chorsu trading dome, are known. No less famous are the Gur-Emir mausoleum, the Bibi-Khanym mosque, the ensemble of Shakhi-Zinda mausoleums. The expressiveness and diversity of their architecture is undeniable. However, it can be said with confidence that from the complex of all the functions of these architectural structures, lost over time, the function of beauty remains eternal, which excited many generations before us and will also excite future generations.

Numerous works are devoted to the study of patterns and diversity of architectural forms of these monuments. Among them are studies by Doctor of Arts G. Pugachenkova, Doctor of Architecture V. Nielsen, Doctor of Architecture L. Rempel, T. Kadyrova, P. Zakhidov and other authors.

However, so far little attention has been paid to the study of the environment, which is an integral component of the existence of

architectural monuments.

It is the historically established environment that creates the prerequisites for the most favorable exposition of architectural monuments, without violating, but, on the contrary, maintaining their former scale.

In general, we consider the environment in a broad sense, not only as a form of building, but also as a general landscape, including natural elements that are in close proximity - trees, water bodies, relief, and such expressive forms as the silhouette and panorama of the surrounding mountains. An essential element of this environment is the historically established housing development, which city planners usually consider as morally and structurally obsolete, and tourist guides do not even mention it. Thus, one gets the impression of the architecture of the city as a combination of only prominent architectural monuments and individual structures of recent years.

Spontaneously formed historical residential buildings - this "architecture without architects" - is characterized by a wealth of expressive means. As in no other architecture, regional

features are clearly expressed here. Here we meet the forms and building skills inherited and passed down by craftsmen from generation to generation. The study of this architecture is the richest source of inspiration in the search for new modern architectural forms and techniques. Of course, we are not talking about the mechanical use of forms. In this regard, it is appropriate to recall the words of Le Corbusier that he extracted poetry from Bulgarian folk architecture.

Researcher of folk architecture in Africa and Asia. South America Quede Perrault emphasizes that a thoughtful study of folk architecture will help to move away from patterns and abstract aesthetic effects of the "universal style". Many researchers have noted that it is in "architecture without architecture" that an organic combination of building forms with the natural environment is observed.

Our country has accumulated rich experience in the study of folk architecture. The captain's work of Doctor of Architecture V. Lavrov is devoted to the architecture of Central Asia in the town-planning aspect, the work of V. Voronina is devoted to the study of the folk traditions of architecture in Uzbekistan. The works of N. Polupanova, A. Arefiev are devoted specifically to the study of the folk architecture of Samarkand. P. Zahidova, A. Zhilina. M. Akhmedova, A. Uralova, K. Rakhimova. Particularly noteworthy is the work of A. Pisarchik.

The results of these studies can be the basis for detailed studies of specific development zones, which are classified as "security zones", "zones of development regulation", "reserved zones".

A clear zoning will be the first step for further reorganization among the surrounding architectural monuments, then a detailed inventory of both buildings and natural elements - valuable trees, reservoirs, houses should be carried out. At the next stage, the existing network of streets should be studied - in order to consolidate their historical authenticity and with possible adjustments to improve the effect of the gradual visual disclosure of the main architectural monument.

Let's try to describe the approach along a winding, narrow, shady street to an architectural monument. Gradually, with every step, with every turn, a new perspective, a new exposition of the monument opens up to us. Rhythmically, along the way, we are somewhat distracted by the entrances to residential courtyards - an amazing space of southern housing. Again, the main perspective, a new impression, a new idea of the forms of the monument. On the way we are met by beautiful compositions of trees of bizarre shapes, mirror surfaces of houses.

With such a gradual following, for example, to the Registan ensemble, we get the impression of larger volumes and a larger area, although its real dimensions are not so large (80 - 67 m).

As a result of preserving and reconstructing the environment, we will recreate the scale of the architectural ensemble, the former contrast between the main volumes of the architectural monument and the adjacent buildings, instead of the monotonous visual effect that occurs when the monument is perceived from a "modernized" street.

Already at the first glance at the Registai, we feel a number of inconsistencies between the surrounding buildings and this magnificent architectural complex. The above also applies to Registanskaya Street. This wide highway was traced in 1880, in no way considering this architectural masterpiece. Nowadays, the route is fixed with capital, but very inexpressive five-story residential buildings. As a negative example, this development is considered in the collection of TsNIITIA, dedicated to the issues of the relationship between architectural monuments and modern urban development.

Recently, in the immediate vicinity of the Registan, a number of objects of commercial, domestic and monumental architecture have been built, which also in no way helps to reveal the true scale of the monument. Of course, we should not ignore the requirements of the current construction, but we, architects, must develop a sense of tact, in this sense, we can give an example of the reconstruction of the historical center of the cities of Vilnius and Tallinn.

Let's return to the real situation of Samarkand. It is only to a small extent possible to try to correct building errors near the Registan by facing new buildings with high-quality, neutral, or perhaps mirror-like facing materials. But this is only a half measure. Basically, this negative example should be a lesson for further reconstruction of Samarkand and other cities of Uzbekistan rich in architectural heritage - Bukhara and Khiva.

Less trouble will be caused by the demolition of a number of wooden socks and glazed commercial buildings (which in no way correspond to local climatic conditions), and the restructuring of local electric lines. It is unfortunate that new fashionable kiosks in the form of rotundas are currently being set up, which we already meet in many other cities.

We must be sure that in a more separated perspective it is possible to relocate the transport route running along the Registan Square. In the future, it is very realistic to build an underground highway, which will make it possible to organize a pedestrian zone in this part of the city and the construction of large-scale shopping arcades corresponding to local climatic conditions, to reconstruct the entire environment around Ragistan.

The second most significant architectural monument of Samarkand is the Gur-Emir mausoleum, whose magnificent blue dome looms against the background of the distant silhouette of the mountain range. Around this monument, picturesque approaches from the side of historically developed residential development have still been preserved. The majesty of the Gur-Emir mausoleum is emphasized precisely by the level of the surrounding residential development, by the contrast of its blank gray walls, the artsy forms of trees are organically included in the general background of the development, which are an integral component of the overall composition of architectural and natural forms. Unfortunately, in recent years, a number of rash measures have been taken to lay new roads and hastily decorate the area surrounding the mausoleum, without taking into account the historical environment. Laying a second access road to the mausoleum, as well as organizing an

open square and fountains, the traditional urban structure was cut, residential buildings of traditional construction in the mausoleum area were demolished. As a result, the distinction between the historical part of Samarkand and the road system of the modern city has blurred. Moreover, the isolation of monuments with a blank fence three meters high from their surrounding urban context led to the devastation of the historical environment, a violation of the perception of monuments. We hope that in the future it will be possible to reconstruct the entire environment around the monument, taking into account the logic of the functioning of the historical environment of the old eastern city.

Another important element of the environment is the form of relief of the slopes that border the architectural ensemble of the mausoleums of Shakhi-Zinda. However, this relief, this "earthen architecture" should be arranged in such a way that its forms contribute to the greatest expressiveness of the amazing forms of the ensemble.

We came to the conclusion that the environment of architectural monuments must be treated very carefully - thoughtfully. The traditional residential development of Samarkand is an excellent experimental laboratory not only for studying the diversity of forms of folk architecture, but especially for identifying the most important visual communications in relation to unique architectural monuments.

Along the shady, picturesquely winding streets, the main routes for tourists who get acquainted with the sights of the city should be outlined. We know ethnographic museums of wooden architecture, one of the most popular is the Riga Ethnographic Museum of Latvian Folk Architecture. In our opinion, an open-air museum can also be organized within the boundaries of the existing historically established urban development, bordering prominent architectural monuments. The zones of ethnographic museums can also be organized for the exposition of the most characteristic types of housing in the building system of quarters - mahalla. The mahalla center with an operated teahouse can be advantageously

exhibited and used. In these zones, a network of streets can be reconstructed, along which tourists will follow to the main architectural monument. But, of course, we will not be able to cover the entire territory of historical buildings with the zone of the ethnographic museum. The main part of it will be operated in the usual manner with a gradual increase in the level of improvement, in our opinion, some of the residential buildings could be converted into original hotels.

We consider it necessary to consider one more issue related to the reconstruction of architectural monuments - this is the further restoration of the former level of paving of adjacent streets and squares. With such a reconstruction, we will no longer go down to the Registan Square, but, on the contrary, we will go up to it, recreating the former feeling of approaching the solemn square. The

reconstruction of horizontal surfaces is, in our opinion, no less important than the reconstruction of the vertical surfaces of architectural monuments; we think that the former masters paid no less importance to the pattern of tiling areas.

In this article, we have considered only the most important issues related to the restoration and reorganization of the environment of prominent architectural monuments of Central Asia on the example of Samarkand. The range of these issues, of course, can be expanded, however, the most urgent of them should be addressed now. The next generations will not forgive our slowness, our mistakes.

In the foreground is Tashkentskaya street leading to the central market. In the future, reconstruction in the form of a vaulted shopping street is possible (Fig. 1.).



Fig.1 View from the Hazrat-Khyzr aivan to the Bibi-Khanym Mosque.

Currently, a large concrete area overheats greatly in summer. In the future, it is possible to cover it with prefabricated vaulted elements. One of the possible options is collapsible elements of the hexagonal system, consistent

with the scale of the architectural monument and the surrounding buildings (at first for experimental verification of the temporary type (Fig. 2.).



Rice. 2. View of the Registan ensemble.



Fig. 3. General view of Guri Amir Mausoleum.

Picturesque forms of trees are organically included in the exposition of the Gur-Emir architectural complex. Approach to the Gur-Emir mausoleum from the side of traditional residential development, which emphasizes the scale of the architectural monument (Fig. 3.).

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