

THE WORK OF THE FAMOUS ARCHITECT OF UZBEKISTAN P.S. ZAHIDOV

M. T. Makhmudova

associate professor

the National Institute of art and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

M.M. Makhmudova

associate professor

the National Institute of art and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *The article provides information about the creativity of P. Sh. Zakhidov, the famous scientist, architect, restorer of Uzbekistan, including some aspects of his scientific and restoration works performed in Uzbekistan and in other countries.*

Key words: *Zahidov P.Sh., scientist, architect, restorer, Uzbekistan, domes, cylinders, portal, madrasah, mausoleums, interior, painting.*

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan has accumulated extensive experience in the field of restoration, conservation and use of objects of historical cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, and Doctor of Architecture Pulat Shahidovich Zahidov is also a great merit in this matter [8].



P.S.Zakhidov

Born in Tashkent (1932) and trained as an architect at the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute (TASI), specializing in architectural engineering (1956). Even as a student, Pulat Shahidovich became interested in ancient architecture and when he graduated from the institute, he began his career in a Special scientific and restoration production Workshop (SNRPM later – Uznipestavratsiya) [10].

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Working in a restoration workshop, he traveled around the cities of Uzbekistan and especially Samarkand, the beauty of the pearls of the past opened up to him, many of which were in poor condition and therefore the architects – restorers were primarily tasked with putting the monument in order, structurally strengthen, if possible preserve the preserved parts if it is in a ruined state. It was also necessary to determine the history of the construction of ancient structures, since many of them had no dating. All this required certain knowledge in the field of architecture, research abilities and hard work. This work gave P.S. Zahidov a lot, he completely went into the unexplored field of architectural history, with which he was familiar back in his student years from individual measurements and sketches. A serious and painstaking study of the monuments of folk architecture helped him to master the progressive features of the national heritage.

Studying the skills of folk architects for many years, P.S. Zahidov revealed close ties in the architectural painting of the XIX century. the mutual influence of these historical architectural schools: Bukhara, Samarkand, Ferghana and Tashkent (From the album of the national master – Saidmakhmud Narkuziev"1960). In this album, the author collected part of the ornamental drawings of the master, which were made in 1950 – 1958. This work not only introduces readers to the work of folk masters, but also helps young masters in mastering the profession of a master of art painting.

In 1962, P.S. Zakhidov defended his dissertation on the topic "Folk architects of Samarkand of the XIX – early XX centuries" and received a PhD in art history. Based on the materials of his dissertation, in 1965 Pulat Zahidov published the book Samarkand School of Architects of the XIX – early XX centuries. [1]

P.S. Zahidov was an architectural critic and popularizer of the architectural heritage of Uzbekistan, so some of his publications are devoted to the architecture of Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand, etc., as well as certain well-known and unknown architectural monuments.

Many publications are devoted to the study and restoration of architectural monuments, the noble and painstaking work of researchers and architects – restorers, as well as master restorers who revived dilapidated ancient monuments to a new life. Being a great expert in the construction business of ancient architects, in many scientific works and publications P.S. Zahidov reveals the secrets of the construction profession, technology of construction production, building materials and technology of architectural and artistic decoration [2,6]. No publication of the scientist is complete without legends and legends, in addition, he knew many poems of ancient poets, whose work he studied in parallel with architecture. He always had a good set of photo illustrations from nature.

In one of the publications, the scientist tells that since 1941, the two-domed building on Shaxhi Zinda began to be mentioned in all publications as the mausoleum of the scientist Kazi – zadeh Rumi, although until the 40s the mausoleum was considered the burial place of Timur's nurse and her daughter. Having studied the documents and literary sources (1871-1872, and 1883), P.Zahidov comes to the conclusion that the version about the burial of a woman is correct [3].



Shahi Zinda Memorial Complex

But not all scientists agreed with this, the second reason was that in the domed building, a fragment of a large majolica inscription was preserved on the portal niche, where the end and beginning were lost. V.A. Shishkin translated the text inaccurately. "In the

clarification of the editorial board, it looks like this: "....., the refuge of Sharia and faith, the deceased mother of the sultan." Therefore, the inscription mentions a noble woman from the royal house, the mother and tutor of one of the sultans." To finally solve the problem, it was decided to open the burial. 5.11.1977 The commission of the Institute of Art Studies of the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan, the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Samarkand restoration Workshop opened a burial in the crypt of the mausoleum.

As a result, it was discovered that a woman was buried here, and then there was no doubt that the mausoleum belongs to a female burial. In this regard, a number of other historical and architectural issues were raised.

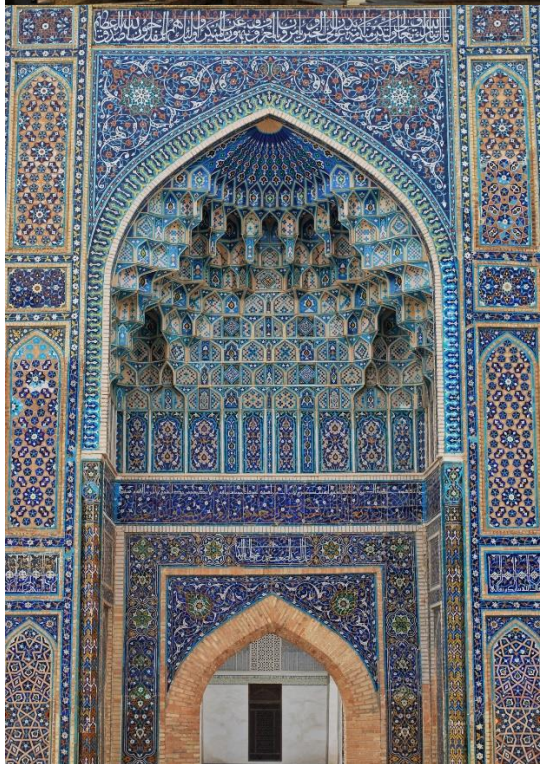
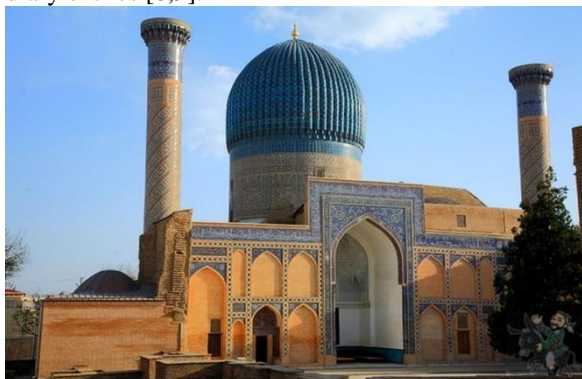
One of the major and interesting works of P.S. Zakhidov is a monographic study devoted to revealing the secrets of harmony of the monuments of the ancient East, ancient Egypt, ancient Greece, ancient Russia and Central Asia, the scientist has been dealing with the problems of the history and theory of architecture of this region for more than 30 years. New and valuable in this book is the theoretical justification of the forgotten "Canon of Harmony" - the foundations of the construction and proportionation of forms of ancient architecture. The systems of geometric harmony of the best monuments of ancient architecture and art are considered in a single key [5].

The scientist tried to redefine the essence of the "canon" of architecture, which is mentioned in ancient sources. In fact, P.S. Zakhidov managed to find the key to the analysis of ancient architecture – the canon of harmony. The conducted analyses of ancient monuments such as the pyramid of Cheops in Ancient Egypt, the temple of the Parthenon in Ancient Greece, the Ulugbek madrasah in Central Asia and many others confirm the vitality of the canon of harmony – a network of dynamic squares that were used as a foundation not only for building an architectural form, but also for harmonizing its parts and the whole. This work led him to the important conclusion that the canon of harmony is a great invention of architectural genius, the basis for the formation and harmonization of architectural forms, which has been revived from the oblivion of centuries. This book has become a reference book for many architects, restorers and architects of modern buildings not only in our country, but also abroad.

In 1990, P.S. Zakhidov defended his thesis "The Canon of Harmony in Architecture" for the degree of Doctor of Architecture.

P.S. Zahidov devoted a lot of effort and time to research, design work and practical restorations of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. He believed that thanks to the study and restoration of architectural monuments, thanks to the painstaking work of researchers, architects and master restorers, destroyed monuments of antiquity are being revived to a new life. P.S. Zahidov himself was directly engaged in the study and development of restoration projects of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan, while he tried to adhere to the methodology developed by B.N. Zasyupkin. He has

repeatedly pointed out that in practical work it is necessary to rely on the scientific and design legacy of B.N. Zasytkin, on his scientific publications, reports, diary entries [8,9].



Gur Emir Mausoleum in Samarkand

One of the latest publications by P.S. Zahidov reveals the difficulties and secrets of architects and restorers that arose during the reconstruction of the Nadir Divan madrasah of the Khoja Akhrrar architectural ensemble in Samarkand (Zahidov himself was directly involved in the reconstruction).[9]. In the process of research and at the initial stage of restoration of the monument, scientists and restorers faced many questions and problems. Firstly, the monument has reached the moment of restoration in a severely destroyed form, and secondly, repairs have already been carried out on it, as a result of which the last traces of cladding in the upper part of the entrance eastern portal disappeared. Therefore, it was important, according to P.Zakhidov, to search for and obtain the original character of the lost domes and drums or the cladding of the top of the portals, for specialists who must restore the monument. And it was necessary to determine what should have been depicted on the tympanum of the Nadir Divan madrasah, the same copy that adorns the madrasah on Registan, or should it have been different?

And in this case, they were helped in addition to written evidence, photo facts that were discovered "in the funds of the archive of the St. Petersburg Hermitage several photographs of the Nadir Divan Begi madrasah taken back in 1870," the name of one of the masters involved in the construction of the madrasah was also identified[7].

P.S. Zahidov went on business trips to other countries as consultants for the restoration of monuments of Muslim architecture.

CONCLUSION

The whole life and creative activity of P.S. Zakhidov, a scientist, architect and restorer, was active.

The scientist made presentations at the VII World Congress of Anthropological Sciences (Moscow, 1964), at symposiums on the protection and restoration of cultural monuments in Athens (1979) and Florence (1980), participated in a number of All-Union and republican scientific conferences [10].

In 2007... a famous scientist, architect, restorer passed away without completing scientific research on the history of architecture of monuments of Uzbekistan, on solving the plans of ancient architects.

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