

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF CENTRAL ASIA

Barotjon Ibrahimov

Senior Teacher, Namangan State University

Department of national idea and law education

Call: +998 93 912 68 89, E-mail: ibarotjon@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

N in this article. I. The desire to create a wide-ranging scientific biography of veselovsky will give information that will allow new generations to ensure that he does not go unnoticed, to give information about publications that are not always known.

Keywords: N. I. Veselovsky, structures, architecture, conservation, restoration, projects, monuments, expedition, Gur-Amir, Bibi-Khanum

INTRODUCTION

N. I. Veselovsky closely connected his scientific activity with the study of projects of scientific fixation, conservation and restoration of world-famous historical and architectural structures of Central Asia, especially the protection of monuments of ancient architecture in Samarkand. Veselovsky's interest in historical and architectural objects appeared during his first trip to Central Asia. About this, 7 March 1886 Year N. I. It is evidenced by the news that veselovsky made a report on the Shahi-Zinda complex in Samarkand at the meeting of the Eastern branch of the Russian architectural society. Focusing on architectural features, this building (more precisely: a complex of buildings), structures designed for a complex system, Timur served as a tomb of relatives. The speaker read Muslim inscriptions written on the walls in Russian and presented several presented colorful mosaic samples.

We will dwell on the work of veselovsky in the field of studying the most important historical and architectural monuments.

First of all, under the leadership of Veselovsky, Samarkand has a special historical-architectural expedition, which operated in 1895-1896 and 1898-1899 years.

The conditions for the arrival of this expedition to the world are fully characterized by the materials of the archive of the Imperial archeological Commission, which includes extensive correspondence on the supply of the expedition. As can be seen from the correspondence, the idea of organizing such an expedition was expressed by the secretary of the Academy of Sciences N. F. On February 17, 1895, the chairman of the archaeological Commission of dubrovin A. A. In the name of Bobrinsky is the summary of his letter.

Gap S. No, it's not. Witte's letter dated February 1, 1895, in which it was noted that Martin, a Swedish scientist in the Museum of archeology and history of the Kingdom of Stockholm, is in painstakingly rich in historical monuments, especially in the Turkic region of Central Asia. "During the trip to Central Asia in 1890 year... came to the same conclusion. [1]

A. A. Bobrinskoy's response letter to Dubrovin reported that although the main monuments are protected by the local administration, "but no matter what measures the Russian government takes, it is impossible to achieve full success in this regard, the buildings are slowly collapsing

from the earthquake. Some buildings have reached us without destruction." Based on this, the archaeological Commission concluded that "it is necessary to begin and perpetuate the scientific description of the monuments of Central Asia".

In an interview with Bobrinsky, Vitte promised "material assistance in a scientific expedition to depict monuments".

Conference of the Academy of Sciences "academicians V.P. Vasilyev, V. V. Radlov, K. G. Zaleman and V. R. Rozens were taken to them together with the members of the archaeological Commission to participate in the discussion of the above-mentioned issue. V for debate also. A. Zhukovsky and M. P. Botkins were attracted. On 11 April 1895, "the meeting concluded that, in addition to measures aimed at protecting in its current form, it is desirable to immortalize them with a scientific publication containing a detailed description."

"Those who participated in the meeting A. A. From Bobrinsky to assume the general leadership of all affairs, the execution of which was carried out by professor N. I. Veselovsky, he was asked to allocate an architect and an artist-photographer to help him, taking into account the fact that" as an archaeologist and Orientalist he had the opportunity to study Samarkand monuments".

For the expedition work allocated 4000 rubles, then again 4000 rubles, etc. (total 10 000 rubles - this is a very limited amount).

In June 1895 academic-architect Pyotr Petrovich Pokrishkin and artist Samuil Martynovich Dudin were sent to Samarkand. On August 18, 1895 to Samarkand. I. Veselovsky arrived.

In the work "archaeological part of Turkistan album" materials are concentrated and it contains 134 photos and 10 plans.

The work was initially limited to Samarkand. "Initially, two mosques, Gur-Amir and Bibi-Khanum were chosen."

The work, as they say, has been done for several years. In 1899, the 25th anniversary of the emperor's archaeological commission was celebrated in Yanvar. No, it's not. As can be seen from the letter sent to the name of Vitte, by this time "for the preparation of pictures and drawings of Samarkand mosques, the following was done: Gur-Amir mosque drawing album is completely finished ..., That Bibi Lady Jome'masjidi drawings are being prepared and this work will be completed until next spring; Sam-Zinda started to work on the preparation of architectural drawings of the mosque... This structure consists of individual tombs that form a single system, with a variety of original decorations, the colorful artistic execution of mosaics is of particular interest. There is an opportunity to finish this mosque description this summer."

In February 1899, the government allocated 13 thousand rubles for the publication "description of Samarkand mosques".

1899-Year 3-March A. A. Bobrinsky, N. I. Veselovsky, A. A. Spitsyn, F. A. Breon, M. P. Batkin, K. G. Zaleman, V. V. Radlov, V. A. Zhukovsky, academician-architects N. P. With the participation of Pokrishkin, Suslov and Pomerantsev, a council on the publication of Samarkand monuments was held. N. I. Veselovsky will pass the information on the arrival of the first edition, and the council made a number of recommendations on 220. [2]

The creation of an album dedicated to the mausoleum of Gur-i Amir, published in 1905 year, is associated with the name Veselovsky, this printed masterpiece, has a scientific basis of its time

and is called Veselovsky, P. P. Pokrishkin, A. V. Shusev and his colleagues are considered to be self-indulgent sculptures named after him.

Later, the demanding V. Bartold considered it impossible to study the sources of literature, especially in the scientific description of the structures of the Timur and Timurid periods, without involving them, in the performance of the album "Gur-Amir", reflecting the completeness of the description of this wonderful structure Bartold. Veselovsky also understood this well. However, Bartold stressed that the solution to this issue can be the result of "not only personal, but also collective labor." Bartold noted that the performance of such a work "will be considered the best monument to Nikolai Ivanovich Veselovsky".

In any case, the album "Gori-Amir" took pride in the literature about one of the magnificent architectural structures of Samarkand. The beginning of the most important task with this publication is the preservation of monuments for the needs of science by monographic research of each of them". In 1895 year and in subsequent years N. I. Architects headed by veselovsky A. V. Shchusev, P. P. Pokrishkin, photographer S. M. The work done by Dudiny and others is rightfully considered the beginning of a systematic study of the historical and architectural monuments of Samarkand.

Gur-Amir mausoleum N. I. It was not the only historical shrine that drew veselovsky's attention. On March 14, 1896 at the meeting of the Eastern Department of the Russian archaeological society N. I. Veselovsky gave information about the Tomb of the pole-Chaardegum, which was built by Temur in Samarkand, and now completely destroyed by artillery and engineering explosions (during the construction of fortifications) and presented a photo of the above-mentioned monuments "

N. P. Veselovsky as an attachment to the edition of "Samarnia" in July 1880 year new fortifications for the Imperial troops were blown up for construction the drawing and plan drawings of the Tomb Of Nur ad-Din Ba-Bay in Samarkand are considered valuable. The photo, taken before the destruction of the tomb, was taken by Veselovsky from the famous "Turkistan album" materials, the drawing and plan of the Jizzakh Engineering Department of the Military District of Turkistan G. Received with the help of poslavsky. In Veselovsky's preface to the book "Samarnya" the statute ad-Din-Haji diary piece moving the new burial place of The Remains Of Light ad Din Basra and V. L. The translation presented by Zhukovsky in Russian tells the story.

After the earthquake on October 5, 1897, Veselovsky presented the project supporting the preservation of the Bibikhanim mosque to the authorities of Turkestan.

In conclusion, we can say that N. I. The desire to create a wide-ranging scientific biography of veselovsky made it possible to ensure that the new generations did not go unnoticed by him, to provide information about publications that were not always known.

LITERATURE

1. Археологическая экспедиция.— «Правительственный вестник», 12 сентября 1895 г., Л" 190; Раскопки близ Самарканда.— Там же, 19 октября 1895 г., № 229
2. Там же, л. II. Ср.: Редкое издание.—«Петербургская газета», 25 февраля 1899 г., № 55; Издание описания мечетей гор. Самарканда.— «Московские ведомости», 27 февраля

1899 г., № 58; Ив. Лазаревский . Заметки,—ИАК, Прибавление к выи. 22-му. Спб., 1907, с. 35—36 («Слово», 8 июня 1907 г., № 169).

3. Лунин Б. В. Средняя Азия В научном наследии отечественного востоковедения.— «Фан», 1979 г; Ташкент.— С.185.