



HISTORY OF KHOJA ABDULAZIZ MADRAS IN KARSHI

Koyliyev Ravshon Makhmanazarovich
Teacher of the Department of Archaeology and
Ethnology, National University of Uzbekistan

Abstract

The article covers the history of the Khoja Abdulaziz or Azizboy madrasah in the city of Karshi, its architectural and planning structure, features, the state of preservation of the monument, engineering geological, geodetic, archaeological research conducted during the renovation of the building, and analyses of the conservation and restoration of the monument.

Keywords: History, chorsu, murabba', peshtoq, dome, columnar shape, cells, construction, arch, UNESCO, respectable, defects, engineer, engineer-constructive, engineer-geological, dome, sokol, foundation.

Introduction

One of the unique examples of early 20th century architecture is the Haji Abdulazizboy Madrasah, located at 309 Nasaf Street, Darvozatutak, Karshi, today. The madrasah was also converted into a prison for a while during the Soviet era. Since 1969, the Kashkadarya Regional Museum of Local Lore has been operating in the madrasah[2]. 12 batmans were collected from the endowment attached to the madrasah[3].

According to its structure, the madrasa is a two-story rectangular educational building with an inner courtyard. On the north-eastern side of the building there is also an outer courtyard protected by a wall, from which there was a guardhouse at the entrance to the courtyard, and in the north-western corner there was an administrative building between the ablution room and the courtyard. Students of the Kilichboy madrasa also studied in this madrasa[4].



Main Part

The inscriptions on the roof of the building provide a lot of information about the history and characteristics of the building. A marble plaque is placed above the entrance to the madrasa after the porch. It contains inscriptions in the Nasta'liq script. Above the plaque, a railing decorates the porch of the roof. On the right side of the madrasa's roof, approximately between the first and second floors, there are also inscriptions made in the style of khatt-i bano and made of baked bricks. They are undecorated and without tiles. They contain the inscription "Kalima-i tawhid". According to the inscription on the plaque at the entrance, the madrasa was built in 1909/1910. Local residents believe that its construction was carried out by one of the local merchants, Kilichboy. In 1949, during the study of architectural monuments in the Kashkadarya region, A. Zaynutdinov cites information that the madrasa was built with the funds of Khoja Abdulaziz [5]. It resembles a square in its design. Dimensions: 26X24. The inner courtyard of the madrasa is in the shape of a murabba' and occupies an area of 14X14 m. On one side of the roof is a mosque and on the other side is a classroom. Half-columns are made at the corners and they end with a dome. The domes are blue. The madrasa has a perfect architectural solution and has the appearance of a vertical column [6].

A total of three books were compiled: permission documents for the implementation of scientific and design work to be carried out on the Khoja Azizboy madrasah in 2005, an estimate for the implementation of scientific and design work on the restoration, a comprehensive scientific and research work on the madrasah, working documents for the restoration of the madrasah, an estimate for the restoration documents, and a scientific production report on the repair work on the madrasah, which are stored in the scientific archive of the Cultural Heritage Agency[7].

An order for restoration work was issued and registered under the number 01-01/289 on 03.12.2004[8]. During the research, it was found that the monument had deteriorated due to constant neglect and neglect. Water was leaking from the roof and the interior layout was changed. The original flooring and parts of the building that prevented water and moisture from entering were missing. Some of the rooms on the second floor were dismantled. The original coating fell off. After



the renovation, the door and window gaps were filled and sealed. However, it is important to carry out restoration and conservation work on the building.

Result and Discussion

The following scientific and research works are planned for the monument: excavations, soundings, architectural and archaeological measurements, engineering research and observation, engineering-constructive, engineering-geological research, archival and bibliographic research should be carried out to form the initial appearance of the monument. The project will be developed in a continuous volume and the rooms of the second floor will be restored. In the process of the above works, acts were drawn up on the category of complexity of the monument, its initial appearance, and technical condition.

One of the acts describes the monument as follows: the main losses of the building are its removed and damaged cells. It was also noted that the madrasah has undergone significant changes in its internal layout. The roof structure of the building was found to be in unsatisfactory condition. The first plasters and parquet floors of the interior of the rooms have been lost. The roofs and arches require restoration work. The lower parts of the walls, plinths and foundations are in unsatisfactory condition.

The documents indicate the total area of the monument as 3582 m², the design area as 5300 m². The loss of supporting structures is 50%. The loss of the original patterns is 80%. Corrections, reworkings and rearrangements of the layouts, deviations are more than 50%. The total percentage of loss of the original appearance of the monument is 50%.

The restoration project of the Khoja Abdulaziz Madrasah was developed by the Main Department of Cultural Monuments under the number №01-01/289 (03.12.2004). Restoration and design work on the monument was carried out in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (№452) dated 29.09.2004. Preparations for holding events related to the 2700-year anniversary of the city of Karshi under the auspices of UNESCO also occupy a special place.



The madrasa is located in the historic zone of the city, and its lack of respectability is evident from the various changes, adjustments, and renovations that have occurred.

The project document was drawn up with the aim of correcting the defects and architectural flaws in the monument, its size and construction, and restoring its original appearance, improving its technical condition, and making it suitable for future use. It was decided to completely and completely repair the madrasah, including its second floor. The restoration work included cleaning the area, collecting bricks removed during the renovation, and restoring the closed doors, windows, and door openings to their original places.[9]

A set of scientific design documents for the Khoja Abdulaziz Madrasah has been collected, in which the deterioration of its technical condition is observed, mainly due to neglect and the lack of regular scientifically based corrections. It is planned to carry out scientific research work in the building and its territory, primarily digging pits, soundings, carrying out architectural and archaeological measurements, engineering, engineering-constructive and engineering-geological research. The improvement of the territory of the madrasah is planned to be carried out in parallel with the restoration of water collection wells and old ponds[10].

Conclusion

The fact that the rooms on the second floor of the madrasah were demolished and collected is a loss for this building. Significant changes have also been identified in the interior layout of the madrasah. The construction of the roof is also unsatisfactory. Parts of the original plastered surface have fallen off, and the floors have also been damaged. The roofs and domes require repair measures. The lower part of the walls, plinths and foundations are in an unsatisfactory condition.

The Khoja Abdulaziz Madrasah is not only a place of education, but also a rare monument demonstrating the high level of Bukhara architecture. Through it, one can clearly feel the artistic and architectural traditions of the 20th century.



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