

# TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING

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## Department of Architectural monuments



Head of department  
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The Department of Architectural Monuments is considered one of the oldest and most prestigious departments within the University of Architecture and Construction. It was originally established in 1929 as the Department of History and Theory of Architecture under the Central Asian Cotton-Growing Industrial Polytechnic Institute.



## • Activities of the Department

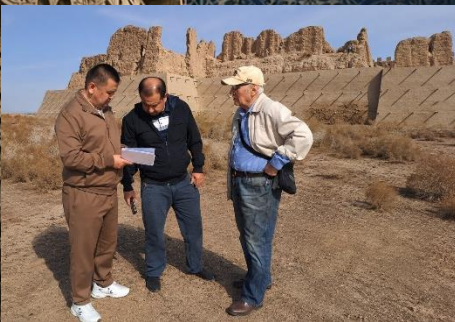


The faculty members and students of the department participated in preparatory work for the restoration of the interior spaces of the Tashkent Cadet Corps (an architectural monument of the early 20th century in Tashkent).

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At the architectural complex “Bikajon Bika” (built in 1894) in Khiva, measures were carried out to protect the walls and underground structures from aggressive (saline) moist soils. These included the implementation of trench systems and the traditional stone-reinforced “Khataba” type.

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Members of the department regularly conduct studies on the condition of archaeological architectural monuments. There are more than 47,000 such sites across the territory of Uzbekistan.

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- **Fields of Collaboration**

Study of wooden structures and elements of architectural monuments in Uzbekistan affected by biological (wood-destroying) agents, as well as the development of methods for their prevention and remediation



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**Shoira Nurmuhamedova**  
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Research on archaeological sites, including the development of proposals for their museumization and the graphic reconstruction of monuments

Restoration of wall paintings, including the analysis of pigment composition and the development of technologies for their reproduction



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The development of three-dimensional models of historical monuments



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Scanning of archaeological objects and the creation of their three-dimensional models.

The development of a digital archive of cultural heritage assets, followed by the publication of catalogues.



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Digital documentation using photogrammetry and GIS-based mapping methods.

Conducting monitoring of the preservation condition of cultural heritage assets.



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# • Architectural Heritage of Uzbekistan



## Registan Square

The main square of Samarkand, formed by three madrasahs of the 15th–17th centuries. It served as a center of science and education of the Timurid era, distinguished by monumental composition, rich decoration, and spatial harmony.



## Kalyan Minaret

An outstanding 12th-century monument in Bukhara, about 47 meters high. It functioned as a landmark and symbol of the city, notable for its cylindrical form, decorative brickwork, and remarkable structural stability.



## Shah-i-Zinda Ensemble

A unique necropolis of the 14th–15th centuries, consisting of an ensemble of mausoleums. It is characterized by diverse domed compositions, intricate tile decoration, and high artistic expression of Timurid architecture.



## Itchan Kala

The historic inner city of Khiva, enclosed by massive defensive walls. It contains more than fifty architectural monuments, including palaces, mosques, and madrasahs, representing a complete model of a medieval Eastern city.



## Ak-Saray Palace

A monumental 14th-century palace in Shakhrisabz, built as Timur's residence. Preserved are massive portal pylons, demonstrating the scale of design, engineering mastery, and the ideology of imperial grandeur.



## Gur-e-Amir Mausoleum

A mausoleum of Amir Timur from the early 15th century, an outstanding example of Timurid architecture. It features a high drum, ribbed dome, and richly decorated interior using marble and gilded elements.

# • Students' Work

