

Osmanov E. E. Repair and restoration work in the architectural complex of the Khan palace in the years 1944–1990 / E. E. Osmanov // Scientific Notes of Taurida V. I. Vernadsky National University. – Series: Historical Science. – 2013. – Vol. 26 (65), No 2 – P. 96–111.

This article analyzes the research activities Bakhchisaray Museum, as well as repair and restoration work carried out by the Kiev scientific restoration workshop, and Crimean conducted research and restoration workshop from May 1972. Particular attention is paid to the historical and architectural monuments of the Crimean Tatars in the Khan's Palace. Museum of the Turko-Tatar culture was opened in the Bakhchisaray palace November 3, 1917, and destined to become a place of gathering information about the history of the Crimean Tatars, its political status in the past. Usein Bodaninsky was the first director of Bakhchisaray Palace Museum.

The palace was saved from destruction by the efforts of a student Bodaninsky Mary Kustova after the deportation of the Crimean Tatars. Museum remained intact and continued to work soon. One of the first priorities was – viewing and recording of monuments of the city and the surrounding area in order to reveal the devastation after the departure of the Nazis. The Nazis used the building of places of worship and public buildings for warehouses during the occupation. Considerable damage was caused to the building. The work program of the museum in the late 40 and early 50's. can be reduced to such items as: rerun of the stone walls, replacement of rotten rafters, roof slab, repair plaster, whitewash the facades of buildings.

In 1954, was created Bakhchisaray Historical and Archaeological Museum on the basis of two museums – the «Cave towns» and the «Palace Museum». The research work of the museum expanded in the future. Khan mosque minarets were repaired. For large-scale restoration of the palace turned into a 1960–1964 gg. The task of restoration were: to identify and fix those old elements in architecture and painting, which can still be found, without destroying the subsequent layers in order to be able to follow all the stages of repairs and restorations of the Khan Palace. Supervise the work and she was the author of the project architect, E. I. Lopushinsky. The palace was taken multicolor painting of the eighteenth century and he was given a view of the sixteenth century as a result of repair and restoration work 1960–1962 years. The restoration works discovered new details about the architecture and art of the palace. Early painting the walls of the hall of the Council and the Court in the form of grape bunches and a cache of floral ornament refers to the sixteenth century. In the center of the room there was a marble fountain it was also found, which ran a line running water from lead pipes. Marble fountain in the summerhouse has been dated to the eighteenth century by Turkish an unknown sculptor.

By 1979, was completed restoration works of the Suite housing: color carved ceilings, floors, windows, walls, installation of ceiling lamps, electrical equipment. Restored fountains in the embassy and the Kitchen patios, plumbing routed to them and started restoration of cabinets. In 1986–1987 Institute «Ukrproektrestavratsiya» engaged in the restoration of the Falcon tower. In 1989 he was commissioned produced construction documents for the Big Khan mosque and Falcon Tower by the institute «Ukrproektrestavratsiya». Employees BIKZ made presentations at a national conference on the history of the Crimea, on the occasion of the 140th anniversary of the birth of Gasprinsky. In this connection was held re-exposition of the exhibition «I. GASPRINSKY – a prominent Crimean Tatar educator. Institute «Ukrproektrestavratsiya» was commissioned project documentation for the repair and restoration of the bath Sarah-Guzel, Zyndzhyrly Madrasah in Salachik. By 1990, the team BIAM has improved all aspects of the museum and was preparing to move into the work of the Bakhchisaray Historical and Cultural Reserve (BIKZ). There are three kinds of monuments in the jurisdiction of Bakhchisarai Reserve: the objects related to the history of formation and development of the Crimean Tatar statehood; monuments called the «mountain city» and «cave monasteries», as well as a variety of archaeological complexes.

Key words: Bakhchisaray museum, restoration works, the state of architectural structures, the study of historical monuments.

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