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CREATIVITY OF ARCHITECT ANVAR GASIMZADE

Abstract. The article highlights the life and work of the famous architect Anvar Qasimzade, whose 110th anniversary we celebrate. Anvar Gasimzade, who devoted his 57 years of life to the development of science, education and the art of architecture in Azerbaijan, was born in 1912 in the city of Salyan. Anvar Gasimzadeh began his career early and worked in various government positions. On the basis of his projects, dozens of residential and public buildings were erected in Baku, Ganja, Dashkasan, Khankendi. Among them, one can list houses on Azerbaijan Avenue (former Husu Hajiyevev Street), houses on Inshaatchilar Avenue, on the former Northern Soviet Square, on Aga Nematulla Street, a Baku residential building on the block 606–607 (1940–1950), the current administrative buildings of the Customs Committee and the Ministry of Finance, the main buildings of the Azerbaijan Medical University on Bakikhanov Street, Ulduz metro station and others. Each building designed by him attracts attention with its national features.

Anvar Gasimzade lined up his scientific work around 7 books and more than 60 articles. He defended his Ph.D. thesis entitled “Problems of the Development of Azer-bajani Soviet Architecture” in the capital of Georgia, Tbilisi. By defending his Ph.D. thesis, he received the degree of Doctor of Architectural Sciences. In 1964 he became a doctor of architecture, in 1966 a professor, and in 1967 he was elected a corresponding member of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. The famous architect spared no effort for the development of science and education in the country. In 1962–1968 he was the rector of the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute. He spared no effort to

expand the institute, to open new faculties. During his rectorship, a branch of the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute was opened in Ganja, the faculties of automation, technology of synthetic materials, metallurgy and printing were organized.

Key words: Anvar Gasimzade, science, education, project, national architecture.

Introduction. The great architect Anvar Gasimzade, whose 110th anniversary we celebrated on February 12, 2022, can rightly be called a patriot of science and art. Anvar Gasimzade, who devoted 57 years of his life to the development of science, education and architecture in Azerbaijan, was born in 1912 in the family of Alibay Gasimov, a famous teacher from the city of Salyan, Javad uyezd (district). Alibay Gasimov was engaged in teaching Russian language and literature, and when Anvar Gasimzade was 2 years old, Alibay was sent to the city of Port Petrov (present-day Makhachkala) to the post of director of the newly opened Russian-Tatar school. Interested in Russian classics, especially the work of Leo Tolstoy, Alibay Gasimov corresponded with the famous writer and Leo Tolstoy invited him to Yasnaya Polyana. Alibay lives there for one month and gives the writer an Arabic-Russian version of the Koran, published in 1846 in Kazan. And the famous writer in return gives him a recently published two-volume book “War and Peace”.

After returning to Baku, during the period when Anvar Qasimzade's family lived on Istiglaliyyat Street, they were neighbors of Hussein Javid, and in Icherisheher (Old City) – neighbors of Uzeyir Hajibeyov and Azim Azimzade. While living in Old City, the architect became very interested in the city and its ancient monuments, and expressed his attitude to this cultural heritage in his future scientific activity. It is not at all accidental that later, when he headed the Bakgiprogor Institute, various thoughts were expressed about the fate of the historical heritage of the Old City and it was proposed to demolish residential buildings and replace them with new tall, multi-storey buildings. In response to these thoughts, Anvar Gasimzade, in his monograph “Development of the Problem of the Development of Azerbaijani Soviet Architecture”, as a result of his scientific research, puts forward the following idea: “While preserving the housing stock of the Old City, it is necessary to improve the living standards of the population, and turn the city into a park-reserve.”

The interpretation of the main material. Anvar Gasimzade began his career early, worked in various government positions, but he never forgot that he was an architect. Ever since his student days, since 1934, he worked in the “Azerdovletlayihe” organization. At that time, he also taught at the Baku Construction College. In 1941, he was appointed head of the Housing and Communal Main Directorate under the People’s Commissariat of Municipal Economy of the Azerbaijan SSR and, at the same time, director of the Baku Construction College.

At the beginning of 1942, he entered the courses of volunteer officers and from April he participated in the Second World War. He went a long way from the recruiting station in the Qusar to the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. He was awarded the Orders of the Red Banner, the Red Star, the Order of the Great Patriotic War I and II degrees, including “For the Capture of Berlin”, “For the Liberation of Warsaw”, a total of seven orders and medals. Anvar Gasimzade served in the 6th Guards Division of the hero of Stalingrad, General Chuikov, the general appreciated him so much that after the war he did not allow him to be demobilized from the army and allowed him to bring his wife and daughter from Baku. The architect’s family lived for one year, until 1946, in the German city of Weimar.

In June 1946, based on the appeal of the Azerbaijani government, Anvar Gasimzade was recalled from military service. From 1947 he worked as the head of the Department of Architectural Affairs of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, in 1951–1953 I was the Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Baku City Council, in 1953–1955 the Minister of Construction, in 1955–1957 the Chairman of the State Committee for Construction, 1957–1959 I Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Anvar Gasimzade was repeatedly elected a deputy of the Baku City Council and the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan SSR, a member of the Baku City Council of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

In 1959, A. Gasimzade headed the Union of Architects of Azerbaijan, in 1960 he was awarded the honorary title of “Honored Builder”. Despite the fact that Anvar Gasimzade worked in government positions all his life, he was always engaged in creativity. On the basis of his projects, dozens of residential and public buildings were erected in Baku, Ganja, Dashkasan, Khankendi. Among them, one can list houses on Azerbaijan Avenue (former Husu Hajiyev Street), houses on Inshaatchilar Avenue, on the former Northern

Soviet Square, on Aga Nematulla Street, a Baku residential building on the block 606–607 (1940–1950), the current administrative buildings of the Customs Committee and the Ministry of Finance, the main buildings of the Azerbaijan Medical University on Bakikhanov Street, Ulduz metro station and others. Each building designed by him attracts attention with its national features. The design of residential buildings on H. Hajiyev Street with balconies with lancet arches, shop windows, pilasters and machicolations gave them a national flavor. The great architect expressed his attitude to national architecture in the following way: “national architecture must be solved in unity with universal architecture.

Anvar Gasimzade lined up his scientific work around 7 books and more than 60 articles. He defended his Ph.D. (Ph.D. in Architecture) dissertation titled “Problems of the Development of Azerbaijani Soviet Architecture” in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. After the defense, the Scientific Council decides to accept the thesis as a doctoral thesis, and for this purpose an appropriate application is made to the Moscow Higher Attestation Commission. Soon a positive answer comes from Moscow, and Moscow evaluates this as the first rare event of its kind on the scale of the USSR and declares the correctness of Tbilisi’s decision. Thus, A. Gasimzade, having defended his Ph.D. thesis, receives the degree of Doctor of Science. In 1964, A. Gasimzade became a doctor of architecture, in 1966 a professor, and in 1967 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan. The prominent architect spared no effort for the development of science and education in the country. Along with scientific activities, this is also noticeable in his activities in the education system. In 1962–1968 he was the rector of the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute. And here he had great achievements. He spared no effort to expand the Institute, opening new faculties. During his rectorship, a branch of the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute was opened in Ganja, faculties of automation, technology of synthetic materials, metallurgy and printing were established.

Here are some of their books that attract attention and are dedicated to his doctoral dissertation:

1. Problems of the development of Azerbaijani Soviet architecture (at the present stage), Baku – 1967;
2. Masters of Soviet architecture – Sadig Dadashov and Mikayil Useinov (together with Yuri Yaralov), Moscow – 1951;

3. Azerbaijani architecture (together with Bretanitsky and Salamzade), Moscow – 1959;
4. History of architecture of Azerbaijan (housing architecture), ANA, Baku – 1966.

Particularly noteworthy is the monograph “Problems of the development of Azerbaijani Soviet architecture (at the present stage)”, dedicated to the doctoral dissertation of Anvar Gasimzade.

The great architect, scientist proved all his life that he is a person devoted to his homeland, nation, religion, language. According to Elbay Qasimzade, his father always felt responsible in his position, he was in his office on time in the mornings, and after work he never used a company car for his personal needs. According to Elbay Muellim, “Even when my father was the rector at the Polytechnic Institute, I always went to classes there by minibus.” The architect knew Azerbaijani and Russian languages very well.

Anvar Qasimzade proved his interest and respect for the Islamic religion by his knowledge of Arabic and Persian languages and reading the Koran in the original. And respect for the Azerbaijani language, the leading architect proved during the visit in the 60s of Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel with the Turkish representation to Moscow, and then to Baku, during the visit they are accompanied by one of the secretaries of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. During the meeting, the rector of the ASU and the rector of the Polytechnic Institute A. Gasimzade are talking in Azerbaijani. But when the Russian representative objects to this and offers to speak with an interpreter, Anvar Gasimzade declares that we speak with the Turks in their and our native language. You will ask an interpreter to translate for you.

Conclusion. The great research that he conducted in the fields of science and art, responsibility for government work, difficult deeds did not pass without a trace for the health of the great scientist. In 1956, at the age of 44, the prominent architect suffered the first heart attack, and on March 12, 1969, having suffered the 4th, he died at the age of 57 and was buried on the Alley of Honor.

In order to perpetuate the memory of one of our leading architects, our state named streets in Baku and Salyan after him. Highly appreciating the activities of a patriot of science and education, acting on a par with leading architects M. Useynov, S. Dadashov, A. V. Salamzade, Bretanitsky, the President of the country ordered to celebrate the 110th anniversary of Anvar Gasimzade at the state level.

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Rahibə Əliyeva (Azərbaycan)**MEMAR ƏNVƏR QASIMZADƏ YARADICILIĞI**

Məqalədə 110 illiyini qeyd etdiyimiz tanınmış memar Ənvər Qasımzadənin həyat və yaradıcılığı işıqlandırılır. 57 illik ömrünü Azərbaycanda elmin, təhsilin və memarlıq sənətinin inkişafına sərf etmiş Ənvər Qasımzadə 1912-ci ildə Salyan şəhərində anadan olmuşdur. Ənvər Qasımzadə əmək fəaliyyətinə tez başlamış, müxtəlif dövlət vəzifələrində çalışmışdır. Onun layihələri əsasında Bakıda, Gəncədə, Daşkəsəndə, Xankəndidə onlarca yaşayış evi və ictimai binalar ucaldılmışdır. Bunlardan Bakının Azərbaycan prospektindəki (keçmiş Hüsü Hacıyev küçəsi), İnşaatçılar prospektindəki, keçmiş Şimali Sovet meydanındakı, Ağa Nemətulla küçəsindəki evləri, Bakı-yaşayış evi, 606–607 məhəllədə (1940-1950), hazırda Gömrük Komitəsi və Maliyyə Nazirliyinin inzibati binalarını, Bakıxanov küçəsindəki Azərbaycan Tibb Universitetinin əsas korpuslarını, metronun “Ulduz” stansiyasını və başqalarını sadalamaq olar. Layihələndirdiyi hər bir bina öz milli xüsusiyyətlərinə görə diqqəti cəlb edir. Ənvər Qasımzadə öz elmi fəaliyyətini 7 kitab və 60-dan artıq elmi məqalələri ətrafında qurmuşdur. “Azərbaycan Sovet memarlığının inkişaf problemləri” adlı namizədlik dissertasiyasını Gürcüstanın paytaxtı Tbilisi şəhərində müdafiə etmişdir. Ə. Qasımzadə namizədlik müdafiəsi etməklə memarlıq elmləri doktoru adını almışdır. Ənvər Qasımzadə 1964-cü ildə memarlıq doktoru olmuş, 1966-cı ildə professor, 1967-ci ildə Azərbaycan Elmlər Akademiyasının müxbir üzvü seçilmişdir. Görkəmli memar ölkədə elm və təhsilin inkişafına öz səylərini əsirgəməmişdir. 1962–1968-ci illərdə Azərbaycan Politeknik İnstitutuna rektor təyin olunmuşdur. İnstitutun genişlənməsi, yeni fakültələrin açılması üçün səylərini əsirgəməmişdir. Onun rektorluğu dövründə Azərbaycan Politeknik İnstitutunun Gəncə şəhərində filialı açılmış, avtomatika, sintetik

materialların texnologiyası, metallurgiya və poliqrafiya fakültələri təşkil edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Ənvər Qasımzadə, elm, təhsil, layihə, milli memarlıq.

Рахиба Алиева (Азербайджан)

ТВОРЧЕСТВО АРХИТЕКТОРА ЭНВЕРА ГАСЫМЗАДЕ

В статье рассказывается о жизни и творчестве известного архитектора Анвара Гасымзаде, 110-летие которого мы отмечаем. Анвар Гасымзаде, посвятивший 57 лет своей жизни развитию науки, образования и архитектуры в Азербайджане, родился в 1912 году в Сальянах. Анвар Гасымзаде рано начал свою трудовую деятельность и занимал различные государственные должности. По его проектам построены десятки домов и общественных зданий в Баку, Гяндже, Дашкесане и Ханкенди. Среди них дома по проспекту Азербайджана (бывшая улица Гуси Гаджиева), проспекту Строителей, бывшей Северной Советской площади, улице Ага Нематулла, жилой дом Баку, квартал 606-607 (1940-1950), ныне административные здания Таможенного комитета, и Министерство Финансов, улица Бакиханова. Можно перечислить основные здания Азербайджанского Медицинского Университета, станцию метро Улдуз и другие. Каждое спроектированное им здание привлекает внимание своими национальными особенностями. Анвар Гасымзаде основывал свою научную деятельность на 7 книгах и более чем 60 научных статьях. Защитил диссертацию на тему «Проблемы развития советской архитектуры в Азербайджане» в Тбилиси. Защитив кандидатскую диссертацию, А. Гасымзаде получил звание доктора архитектурных наук, Анвар Гасымзаде стал доктором архитектуры в 1964 году, профессором в 1966 году, членом-корреспондентом Академии наук Азербайджана в 1967 году. Выдающийся архитектор не жалел сил для развития науки и образования в стране. В 1962–1968 годах он был назначен ректором Азербайджанского Политехнического института. Расширение института не щадило усилий для открытия новых факультетов. В период его ректорства, в Гяндже был открыт филиал Азербайджанского политехнического института, организованы факультеты автоматизации, технологии синтетических материалов, металлургии и полиграфии.

Ключевые слова: Энвер Гасымзаде, наука, образование, проект, национальная архитектура.