

**BASIC PRINCIPLES OF URBAN PLANNING AND IMPROVEMENT OF
THE NEW PART OF TASHKENT AT THE END OF THE 19TH –
BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURIES**

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Annotation: Recent decades have been characterized by increased attention to the restoration of historical and cultural heritage sites. Historically valuable architecture determines the individuality of the area and the appearance of cities, and plays an important role in the continuity of cultures of different eras. In addition, in connection with the transition to a post-industrial economy - an economy of knowledge, services and technology - a modern, developing city requires the active involvement of society in the use of the architectural environment, improving the visual ecology and social connections. Society is increasingly demanding about cultural, material and spiritual self-development. Cities have a responsibility to ensure the growth of human and social capital. In this process, public spaces play a key role, since their main purpose in the city is to organize functions such as communication and information exchange [1]¹.

Key words: restoration, cultural heritage, architecture, economy, technologies, society, culture.

Tashkent is an ancient city, more than 2200 years old. Over this huge period, its appearance changed greatly - citadels, fortresses, houses were built, residential areas and neighborhoods were formed. It is very difficult to know exactly what the city was like in ancient times. Many researchers are more concerned with the question of what our capital was like 100-150 years ago. The history of the gates and fortress walls of Tashkent is especially interesting. It surrounded the city and protected it from enemy attacks and other external threats. At different times, the fortress had a different number of gates: in the 10th century, when Tashkent was called Binket, there were 7 gates in the city, at the beginning of the 19th century - 8, and with the expansion of the city by 1864 there were 12 [2]².

After the conquest of Tashkent by the Russian Empire, a new, so-called “Russian” Tashkent appears next to historical Tashkent. The huge influx of Russian population very quickly made it one of the most populous cities in Uzbekistan and Central Asia.

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. “Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should become the daily norm in the activities of every leader” - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. – 104 p.

² Alimova D.A., Filanovich M.I. History of Tashkent (from ancient times to the present day). Tashkent, 2009.P.143

The residence of the Romanovs still stands in Tashkent; numerous alleys and houses have been preserved, reminiscent of Russian architecture and Russian style. They give the “sunny” city a special, unique flavor [3]³.

The construction of the city at that time was carried out by military engineers, who most often did not have special training. While successfully coping with planning work, they were at the same time inexperienced architects. The first buildings of the military department were barracks, warehouses, walls, fortresses and gates. State buildings of the initial period of development of Tashkent (1865-1877) are one-story buildings with very thick walls.

The first to start building were:

- Chernyaevskaya street ,
- on the right bank of the Ankhor canal – Petersburgskaya street (now Matbuotchilar),
- Romanovsky Street (now Buyuk Turon),
- Samarkandskaya street (now Sh. Rashidov),
- Moskovskaya street (now A. Temur street)
- The beginning of the Chimkent highway (a wheeled road equipped with postal stations for travel from Tashkent to Russia) [4]⁴.

In 1865, next to the old Muslim city, a “new city” was founded on the left bank of the Ankhor canal , which was built on the model of European cities. Thanks to the work of a whole galaxy of talented engineers and architects, especially Wilhelm Heinzelman (1851 - 1922), Georgy Svarichevsky (1871 - 1936) and Alexei Benois (1838 - 1902), the new city received a very unique face, enriching Russian architecture of the late 19th - early 20th century so-called "Turkestan colonial style". Its peculiarity is that the buildings made of locally made baked brick were not plastered and therefore had a characteristic brown-yellow color. The facades were usually decorated with a figured layout, and stucco plain (usually white) inserts and iron decorations in the form of various kinds of balustrades, gratings and railings were added [5]⁵.

First, the Kokand fortifications and military buildings were demolished, and by September 1865, the construction of a new fortress with premises for military units and command, an infirmary, an armory and a powder magazine was completed. These buildings were not structurally different from similar ones throughout the empire, and the first civilian building of European architecture was the house of the first military governor of the Turkestan region M.G. Chernyaev - became a kind of prototype for the early European development of Tashkent (1-illustration). Its European layout was

³ Z. Dukelsky, V.Y. Museum communication: models, technologies, practices // M.: 2010 – p.107.

⁴ Nilsen V.A. At the origins of modern urban planning in Uzbekistan (XIX - early XX centuries). - Tashkent: Literary Publishing House. and art to them. Gafura Ghulyama , 1988

⁵ Nilsen V.A. At the origins of modern urban planning in Uzbekistan (XIX – early XX centuries). Tashkent: Literary Publishing House. and art, 1988. 208 p.

combined with traditional building materials. Thick walls with small windows were made of mud brick and ended with a reed roof with small slopes [6]⁶. The integration of the Russian architectural school with the local tradition, embodied in the so-called brick (less correctly - “colonial”) style, the emergence of special “Russian” parts of cities with a European layout became not only features that laid the foundation for the transformation of Turkestan cities, but also important design elements visual image of the presence of the Russian Empire in a foreign cultural region, which were further developed. In the meantime, in the mid-1860–1870s, not only the construction of a new Tashkent and other cities in the region began, but also the foundations were laid for the interaction between the “Russian” and “native” parts of the cities, which became a distinctive feature of regional urban culture for a long time. Moderate integration is a capacious characteristic that reflects the essence of Russian policy in the region in general, including its sociocultural component. Therefore, the new government, in very rare cases, went for the construction of completely new cities, preferring to use and develop the already existing infrastructure. New European cities for the most part were established near the borders of old settlements, without invading the boundaries of established urban communities (mahallas), but also not allowing them into their territory. Not only new architecture, monumental structures (public buildings, temples and monuments), but also regular city planning, as well as prototypes of master plans were designed to create a new reality and mark the Russian presence in Central Asia, but to become an attractive example - a model of new civilizational relations between authorities and subjects. In contrast to the chaotic discrete development of old cities, the layout of new ones was distinguished by regularity, i.e. rationality and clarity of goals. In their centers, wide areas were designed, suitable for demonstrative parades of troops; large areas were allocated for bazaars, squares and boulevards. Regularly organized wide avenues and streets were paved with cobblestones. Later, lighting and the movement of public transport are organized on them. During the first 15 years since the annexation of the Turkestan region to Russia in 1865, in addition to Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan and, somewhat later, Kokand and Margelan (New Margelan) underwent such transformations [7]⁷. As for other administrative centers of Russian Central Asia, such as Verny and Ashgabat, which at different times were part of the Turkestan General Government as part of the Semirechensk and Trans-Caspian regions, respectively, the situation here was fundamentally different [8]⁸.

⁶Chabrov G.N. Russian architects of pre-revolutionary Turkestan (1865–1916) // Architectural heritage of Uzbekistan. Tashkent: Publishing House Acad. Sciences Uzbekistan SSR. pp. 221–249.

⁷Yusupova M.A. Half a century of transformation of the architecture of Uzbekistan.

⁸Kaulen M.E. Museumification of the historical and cultural heritage of Russia. M.: Eterna , 2012.