

FEATURES OF URBAN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF TASHKENT TURN OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES

Nizomov Giyosjon

1st year master's student of the department of Museum Studies

*At the National Institute of Fine arts and Design
named after Kamoliddin Bekhzod*

Annotation: scientific works devoted to: modern methods of reconstruction and museumification of architectural monuments the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th, taking into account the careful attitude towards the historical and cultural heritage of the country. (The history of architecture on the territory of Uzbekistan is reflected in the works of classical authors - M.E. Masson , G.A. Pugachenkova, E.V. Rtveladze , L.I. Rempel , A.M. Belenitsky , V.L. Voronina, B.P. Denike and others. A.A. Ziyaev's brochure "Tashkent Center Past and Present" (1987) discusses the basic principles of the formation of the architecture of the center of Tashkent. The main bibliography for developing the topic and for theoretical research on the dissertation topic was the following sources: "General History of Architecture" [1]¹, G.A. Pugachenkova "Materials on the history and theory of architecture of Uzbekistan" [2]², V.A. Nelsen "At the origins of modern urban planning in Uzbekistan" (XIX - early XX centuries). P. Mayev "Russian Tashkent" [3]³, B.N. Zasytkin "Architectural monuments of Central Asia and their restoration" [4]⁴.

The first city of a new type in the sedentary part of Russian Turkestan was Tashkent. After the decision was made to turn it into the administrative center of the new Russian possessions, a square was planned to the northeast of the new fortress, with its rectangular edges forming the regular layout of the new city, developing in the eastern and southeastern directions. Samarkandskaya Street began from this square, which became the main axis of the new city. Over time, the governor general's house with a garden and a shopping area appeared around the main square of the parade ground. Thus, in accordance with European practice, instead of the polycentrism of the old city, the new part of Tashkent received a clearly defined center, marked over time by architectural and ideological dominants [5]⁵.

The history of Russian urban planning in Tashkent allows us to distinguish three periods. Moreover, the second period does not in any way contradict the first, does not mean the beginning of the implementation of some new urban planning ideology, but, on the contrary, develops the symbolism originally laid down by military engineers. Even a cursory glance at the plan of a Russian city evokes an almost unconscious desire to superimpose it on the plan of the regular ideal of Russia - St. Petersburg. At the same time, the layout of the capital of the Turkestan region repeats the main elements of the layout of the capital of the empire: the fortress in the southwest is balanced by the main

¹General history of architecture. T. 8. M., 1969.

² Pugachenkova G.A. "Materials on the history and theory of architecture of Uzbekistan" 1950.

³ Maev P. "Russian Tashkent", (Literary supplement to "Niva" 1894, May pp. 144, 145, 146).

⁴ Zasytkin B.N. "Architectural monuments of Central Asia and their restoration" // Issues of restoration . M., 1936.

⁵"General History of Architecture". T. 8. M., 1969.

square with the house (palace) of the governor-general; the almost rectangular layout of the first regular blocks duplicates the lines and avenues of Vasilyevsky Island; and the radial-concentric layout of the second stage of urban development (according to the general plan of 1873) repeats the rays of the avenues diverging from the capital's Admiralty [6]⁶. New streets became wider, green areas of gardens and parks appeared in new territories.

Initially, the new part of Samarkand did not have a clear layout. After the Russian conquest (1868), the citadel remained the center, the esplanade of which was soon cleared and three wide streets stretched from it to the Registan, the Shahi-Zinda complex and to the southwest Registan. Planning work in the new part of the city began in 1872–1873. west of the citadel, since the eastern and southeastern territories were occupied by the old quarters. In the new Samarkand, the radial-concentric scheme implemented later in Tashkent, the most effective from a defensive point of view, was adopted as a basis. If in Tashkent the border between two city parts was the Ankhor ditch, then in Samarkand it was the wide Abramovsky Boulevard. As in the regional center, two large areas were allocated for a parade ground and a bazaar.

New parts of cities and Europeanized city blocks had to carry not only symbolic, but also verbal codes, designed day after day to influence the local population, going beyond the narrow boundaries (territorial and mental) of their societies to interact with the new government in the frontier zone.

Let's stop at Tashkent, where, like other local administrative centers, the military-conquering and memorial character of the new settlement was reflected in the names of the streets that bore the names of the most distinguished generals Chernyaevskaya, Romanovsky, Kaufmanskaya, Skobelevskaya, Kuropatkina, Dukhovskiy; names of the settlements conquered in the region: Samarkand, Chimkent, Turkestan, Auliye-ata, Kokand, Andijan, etc. and places that glorified Russian weapons in other wars (Shipkinskaya); imperial capitals (St. Petersburg and Moscow); names of the largest figures of Russian culture (Pushkinskaya, Krylova, Lermontov, Nekrasov). This was supposed to both visibly and verbally indicate not only the presence of a foreign cultural empire, but also its dominance in the region.

Wide streets and avenues, squares, squares and free development not only created more favorable living conditions than in old cities, but also created an attractive image of the new government, at least in the eyes of the cooperative elite of local society. As for the old parts of large Turkestan cities, no improvement was carried out here, with the exception of the destruction of zindans (underground prisons) and the construction of streets for communication with Russian units. The first capital structures were erected by military engineers and were not distinguished by architectural delights or stylistic diversity. They were exclusively utilitarian in nature and bore the imprint of growing eclecticism. The main building material was mud brick. Only the most important buildings of the military department were built from baked bricks. Local decorative elements and techniques were used in the construction of even the first Turkestan

⁶ Chabrov, GN (1960) Russian architects of pre-revolutionary Turkestan (1865–1916) [Russian architects of pre-revolutionary Turkistan (1865–1916)]. In: Pugachenkova, G. A. (ed.) *Arkhitekturnoye naslediye Uzbekistana* [Architectural heritage of Uzbekistan]. Tashkent: Uzbekistan SSR Academy of Sciences. pp. 221–249

temples. The first administrative buildings of Tashkent were concentrated on Romanovsky Street (formerly Bazarnaya Street, Bolshoi Avenue), named after the second military governor of the Turkestan region, who became famous for a number of significant military victories [7]⁷. Under the leadership of military engineer D.K. Zatsepin, one-story premises of the Syrdarya regional government and the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General were built here in 1873. They were adjacent to the one built in 1877 by engineer S.V. Likhanov two-story building of the Control Chamber [8]⁸. The only means of expressiveness of these eclectic structures were simple horizontal cornices and vertical pilasters [9]⁹. The Chancellery building had a prominent entrance in the corner, and its façade was decorated with alternating flat fluted pilasters of the Ionic order with semi-circular windows. A wide single-flight staircase led directly to the second (service) floor of the Treasury Chamber, and the first (ground) was intended for auxiliary purposes [10]¹⁰. In other cities of the region at this time, mainly military and administrative buildings were erected, which differed little from the buildings in the center of the General Government. If in the first decade and a half the Russian administration was mainly occupied with completing military operations, pacifying the conquered region and resolving urgent issues, then by the end of the 1870s. gained enough strength to move on to solving the problems of taking root and spreading the influence and authority of imperial power in the local environment through monumental means. Of course, monumental architecture is an important component of the image of power. In this regard, the Russian government took a two-track path, combining an exaggeration of traditional semantics (the seat of power) and the construction of monumental buildings of a new functional orientation, declaring a complete break with the archaic past.

⁷ Uzbekistan : B Tashkent demolished old building female correctional colonies , 2010-08-31 14:51:00

⁸ Nelsen V.A. At the origins of modern urban planning in Uzbekistan (XIX - early XX centuries). - Tashkent: Literary Publishing House. and art to them. Gafura Gulyama , 1988

⁹ Nelsen V.A. At the origins of modern urban planning in Uzbekistan (XIX – early XX centuries). Tashkent: Literary Publishing House. and art, 1988. 208 p.

¹⁰ Nelsen V.A. At the origins of modern urban planning in Uzbekistan (XIX – early XX centuries). Tashkent: Literary Publishing House. and art, 1988. 208 p.