

Monuments of Kokand and initial Russian period

First half of 60s of XIX century is the period of fierce struggle of Russia with Kokand khanate for influence spheres in the southern Kazakh lands. In 1863 Kokand fortification Merke was occupied and in 1864 the fortress and Aulie-Ata were taken also. As a result of this military campaign the southern lands of Kazakhstan including Shu – Talas interfluvium have been annexed to the Russian Empire.

In 1815-1858 the upper course of Talas valley was a part of Kokand khanate as a result of gains. For protection of their possessions from trading roads Kokand governors have erected a number of fortresses and small fortifications on ruins of Merke, Taraz ancient cities.

The fortress and the settlement Namangan-Koshe later named as “Aulie-Ata” (“Holy Father”) mausoleum have been based on a place of Taraz ruins. The first commandant of the city Atabek has constructed a citadel, in the beginning of the 50th of XIX century the defensive wall is erected. The city consisted of citadel, fortress and settlement-village.

Numerous Kazakh settlements and winterings, irrigation constructions, mausoleums have remained in the region. Till now irrigation canals of Taraz have kept the names of patrimonial associations of Nomads: Kangaly, Akkoily, Tuyte. The fortress and city Aulie-Ata was the largest.

From 1856 Aulie-Ata was already considered as a city, its population increased due to settling of Kazakhs with which led to expansion of the irrigation lands.

Type of constant constructions- single-chamber dwelling from a raw with flat roof warmed with willow shrub formation and hay, coated by thick clay layer. Nearby the farmyard was attached. Later there was a two - chamber house from mud-brick, on the low stone base with a flat roof.

With joining of region to Russia in the beginning of 60th of XIX century the former Kokand fortress did not collapse and became boundary fortresses, military

settlements of “forsshtadt” type. Near to fortress walls there were so-called “Russian” villages. By the moment of arrival of Russians in 1864 there were about 2.5 thousand inhabitants in Aulie-Ata.

In 1865 Aulie-Ata city with district adjoining to it became a part of Turkestan’s area of the Orenburg general governorship and then a part of structure of the Syr-Darya area of Turkestan’s general governorship founded in 1867 with an administrative center in Tashkent.

By the end of 80th of XIX centuries in Aulie-Ata district there were 25 settlements: Karabalty, Dmitrievka, Chaldovar, Andreevka, Mikhailovskoye, Merkenskoye, Golovachevka, Kuzminka, Burnoye, Grodekovo, Georgievka, Rovnoe, Lugovoe, Podgornoe, Kamenka.

In building of resettlement villages local traditions and building materials were quite often used. The wide street and at the same time the trunk main was built up with apartment houses with facades looking to the street; personal plots, gardens, kitchen gardens were located from a court yard, before the house there were front gardens. Houses were built from mud-saman; they had high windows, 2 or 4 sloped roofs, cane roofing. Yards were fenced with “duvals”, aryks were constructed along the streets and trees were planted.

In traditional dwelling of urban and rural construction new technical and construction methods applying capital materials got spread: burnt brick, roof iron and glass: in the interior – stove heating, wooden floors, veneer ceiling, painting and whitewashing. Nomenclature of new building types is extended: schools, city colleges, profit houses, hospitals, banks, public assemblies.

Rural Karakozha and Abdulla Ishan mosques, Aktobe, Nogai Ishan mausoleums in Talas region, Shokai datka in Sarysu region excel many of urban constructions of this type by their sizes and architectural expressiveness. Elements of regional architecture – arch aivans and portals, cupolas and lancet arches were used in construction methods and axonometric-spatial composition.

By the beginning of XX century certain local zones with groups of cult constructions were concentrated in Shu-Talas interfluve. The most numerous of

them are mausoleums. Created in the medieval epoch their architectural forms and constructional methods remained: tchetverik-cylinder-cupola; inside – transition from the basis to cupola through system of sheets, trumpet vaults.

For steppe semi-desert area the construction of cult constructions mainly from mud-brick is typical. The remained mud-brick mausoleums are notable for diversity of their composition types.

Used materials:

- 1. Treasure of ancient and medieval Taraz and Zhambyl region / K. M. Baipakov, G. A. Kapekova, D. A. Voyakin, A. N. Maryashev.*