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**ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПОДХОД В АНАЛИЗЕ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ
ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННО-ПЛАНИРОВОЧНЫХ РЕШЕНИЙ
ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ЖИЛЫХ ПОСЕЛЕНИЙ КЫРГЫЗСТАНА**

Г.Б. Халмурзаева, А.Ы. Маданбекова

Аннотация. Рассматривается историко-культурное исследование развития архитектуры традиционного жилища и исторических поселений на территории современного Кыргызстана. Проведен частичный анализ характерных изменений в объемно-планировочной структуре исследуемых архитектурных объектов, имевших место в наиболее значимые градостроительные и архитектурные периоды. Проведены междисциплинарные сопоставления с исследованиями гуманитарного цикла относительно пространственного понимания окружающего мира древних кыргызов.

Ключевые слова: традиционное жилье; жилое поселение; этническая архитектура; хронологический анализ.

**КЫРГЫЗСТАНДАГЫ ТАРЫХЫЙ КОНУШТАРДЫН
МЕЙКИНДИК-ПЛАНДОО ЧЕЧИМДЕРИНИН ӨЗГӨЧӨЛҮКТӨРҮНӨ ТАЛДОО
ЖҮРГҮЗҮҮДӨ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛДЫК МАМИЛЕ**

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Аннотация. Макалада азыркы Кыргызстандын аймагындагы салттуу турак жайлардын жана тарыхый конуштардын архитектурасынын өнүгүшүнө тарыхый-маданий изилдөө жүргүзүү каралат. Кыйла маанилүү шаар куруу жана архитектуралык мезгилдерде орун алган изилденүүчү архитектуралык объекттердин көлөмдүк-пландоо түзүмүндөгү мүнөздүү өзгөрүүлөргө жарым-жартылай талдоо жүргүзүлдү. Байыркы кыргыздардын курчап турган дүйнөсүн мейкиндик түшүнүү боюнча гуманитардык цикл изилдөөлөрү менен дисциплиналар аралык салыштыруулар жүргүзүлдү.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: салттуу турак жай; турак жай; этникалык архитектура; хронологиялык талдоо жүргүзүү.

**DIFFERENTIAL APPROACH IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE PECULIARITIES
OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF ETHNIC HOUSING
AND HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENTS OF KYRGYZSTAN**

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Abstract. This article is an attempt at historical and cultural research of the development of architecture of traditional housing and historical settlements on the territory of modern Kyrgyzstan. A partial analysis of the characteristic changes in the spatial-planning structure of the studied architectural objects in the most significant urban planning and architectural periods was carried out, interdisciplinary comparisons were made with studies of the humanities cycle regarding the spatial understanding of the surrounding world of the ancient Kyrgyz.

Keywords: traditional housing; residential settlement; ethnic architecture; chronological analysis.

Introduction. The perception of Kyrgyz architecture was formed through several stages - from the complete denial of its existence to the acknowledgment of ethnographic interest in the architecture of nomadic peoples, particularly the dwelling of a nomad – the yurt, as well as nomadic camps, which can be considered historical settlements endowed with a special legal status, as they concentrate cultural heritage objects.

The book “The Spiritual world of the ancient Kyrgyz” by Sh. B. Akmoldoeva [1] discusses the sacred bond between the dwelling and the individual, the characteristics their placement and living conditions, accompanied by the mythopoetic significance and symbolism that shape the nomad’s spatial worldview.

In the work of the domestic author, ethnic housing is considered as an architectural object that shapes the worldview as a whole. Here, the “house” serves as a material representation of the nomad’s perception of the world.

The most ancient and central aspect of architecture is residential architecture, closely interconnected with all spheres of human life. The development of architecture in each specific historical moment can be analysed through the state of residential architecture. Temporary encampments, yurts, and scattered mud-brick structures were eventually replaced by settlements, and later by modern cities with well-equipped residential buildings of varying heights and diverse spatial planning solutions.

The main part. The historically first and primary type of mobile dwelling for the indigenous population of the ancient Kyrgyz people is the yurt, adapted for frequent movements. The structural features of the yurt are largely determined by its sacred and functional purpose.

Akmoldoeva, Sh.B., in her work, analyses excerpts from the epic “Manas” and highlights the significance of the mythological tradition, which ascribes to the dwelling the role of organising space and being the focal point. The yurt, in its symbolism, represents the “Trace” of the Sun (Kun), with the individual positioned at the centre of the space delineated by the Sun (Kun) - within their dwelling, the yurt (Fig. 1).

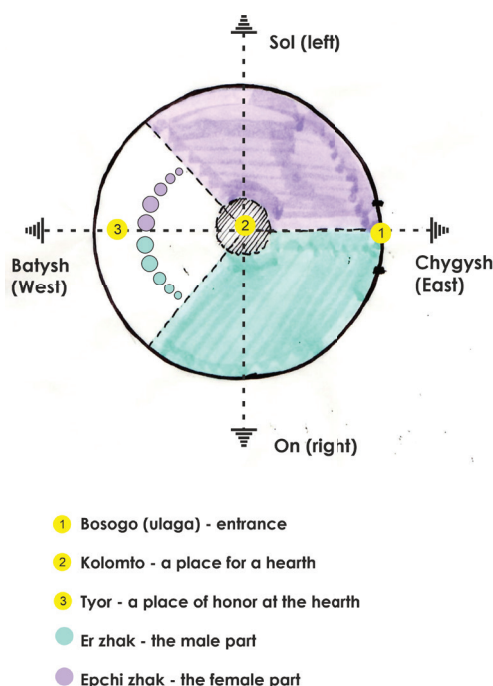


Fig. 1. Zoning and layout of the yurt space

Orientation in space is represented from the East (Chygysh) to the West (Batysh), and from the South (On) to the North (Sol). It is also depicted from above (Tyundyuk) to below (Tyushtyuk). The worship of the Rising Sun is reflected in the positioning of the yurt's door to the East.

The vertical structure of the dwelling world corresponds to the sacred three-tiered realm: the sky - the "world of the Sun God," the earth - the realm of the living, and beneath the earth - the "world of spirits." Thus, the hearth of the yurt becomes the central point that connects the macrocosm with the microcosm (Fig. 2) [2].

For the first time, the most structured information about the settlements of ancient nomads was provided by Russian researchers A.N. Bernshtam and L. Gumilev. However, this information does not allow us to fully judge the size, types, and choice of location of nomadic settlements.

A.N. Bernshtam concludes that "if the yurt was the original form of housing and the concentric circle was the primary layout not only for the yurt itself but also for the nomadic settlements, then these two elements should be considered characteristic of the ancient "architecture" of Kyrgyzstan in the regions inhabited by nomads" [3, 4].

The configuration and planning structure of the settlement, in general, were amorphous, meaning they were not regular. Economic buildings occupied a small percentage of the settlement. The leaders of clans and tribes placed their dwellings in the central zone, around which an open space was designated for gatherings and cult rituals. The described structure of the settlement is characteristic of all types of ancient human settlements analysed below (Fig. 3, 4, 5).

The transition to sedentary lifestyle represented the first significant qualitative change in the housing architecture of Kyrgyzstan, leading to the construction of solid clay-adobe houses. From that time onwards, the emergence of permanent settlements has been observed.

The transition to a sedentary way of life in different regions of Kyrgyzstan was uneven. The factors influencing the sedentarisation of the southern Kyrgyz population included the incorporation of the Southern region into the Russian Empire and the decline of livestock husbandry in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan in the late 19th century. In the Northern region, permanent dwellings and settlements only emerged in the 1920s and 1930s.

The analysis of historical cartographic materials on the development of cities and settlements, and the interrelation of their geographical locations on the territory of modern Kyrgyzstan, revealed that settlement sites were chosen near springs or rivers regardless of the terrain.

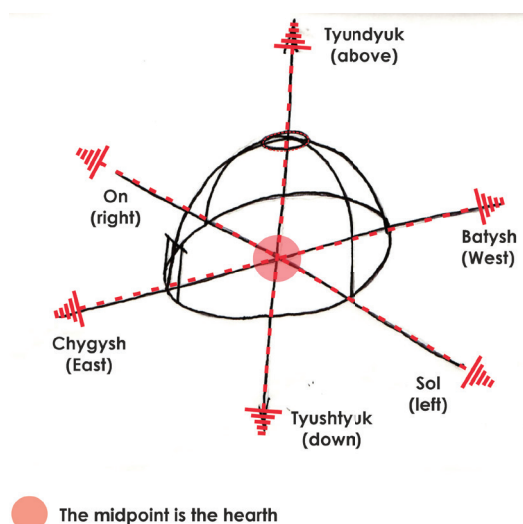


Fig. 2. The Yurt. The main axes of orientation in space

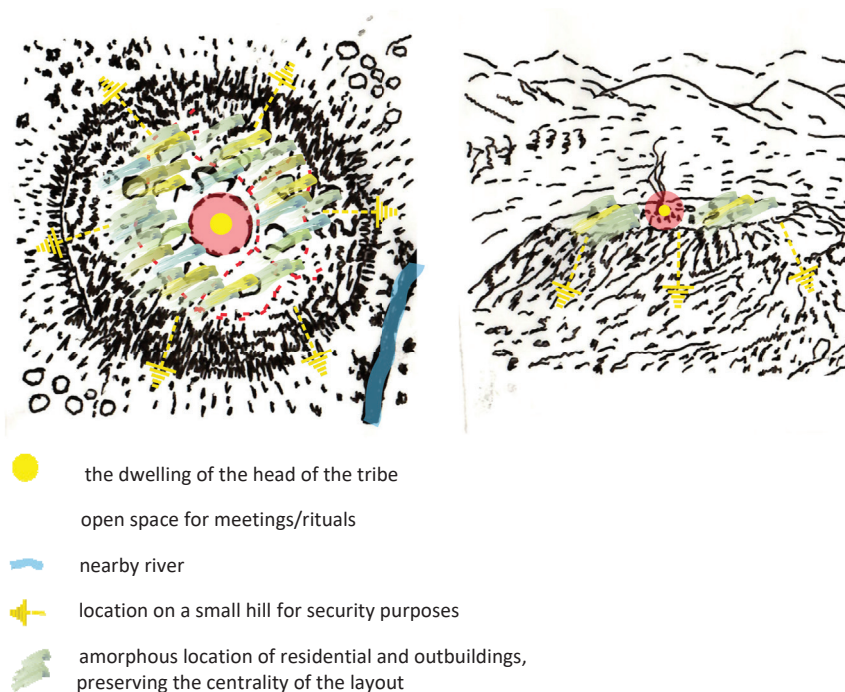


Fig. 3. Analysis of the plain site / settlement of ancient man

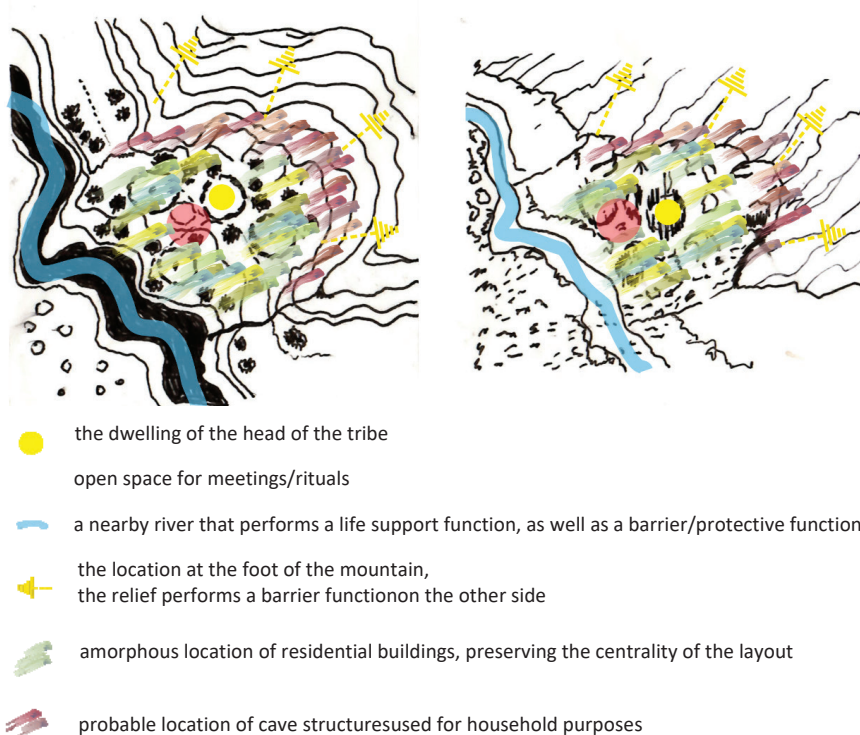


Fig. 4. Analysis of the foothill site / settlement of ancient man

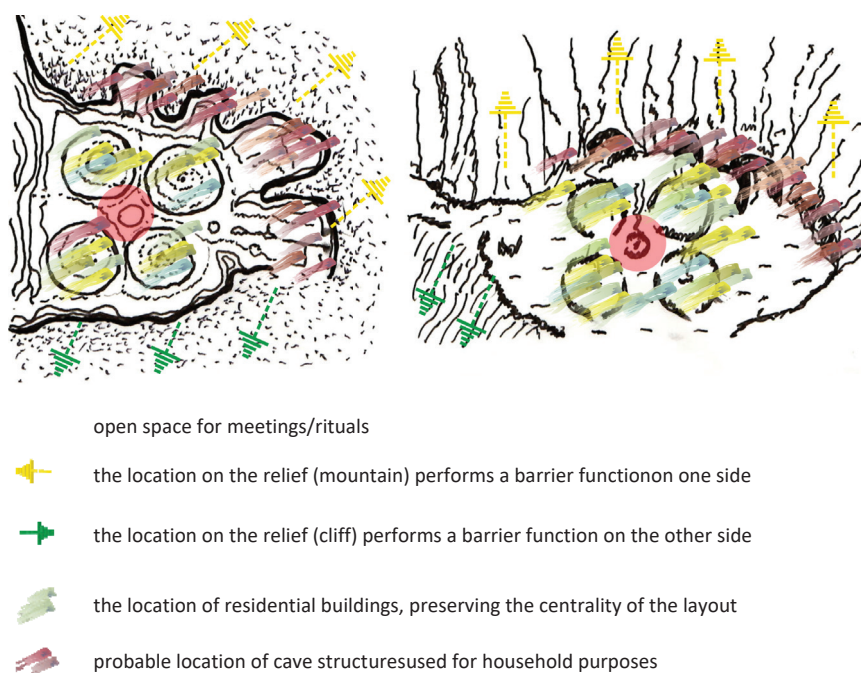


Fig. 5. Analysis of the mountain site / settlement of ancient man

When selecting locations for foothill and mountain settlements, the potential risks of natural phenomena such as rockfalls, avalanches, and landslides were taken into account. Settlements were often situated further away from hazardous areas, and along the upper boundary of construction, supporting walls made of stones reinforced with wooden ties were frequently built to prevent natural disasters.

During the medieval period, a new urban and settlement structure began to take shape in the southern part of the territory of modern Kyrgyzstan. This structure included squares, commercial areas, religious sites, as well as administrative and military buildings.

A system comprising “town-village-mobile nomadic settlements” emerged and functioned until the 20th century.

Urban life becomes more intense compared to the previous period. The role of cities in the economy strengthens, and the population of cities increases. The planning structure of cities develops in two directions:

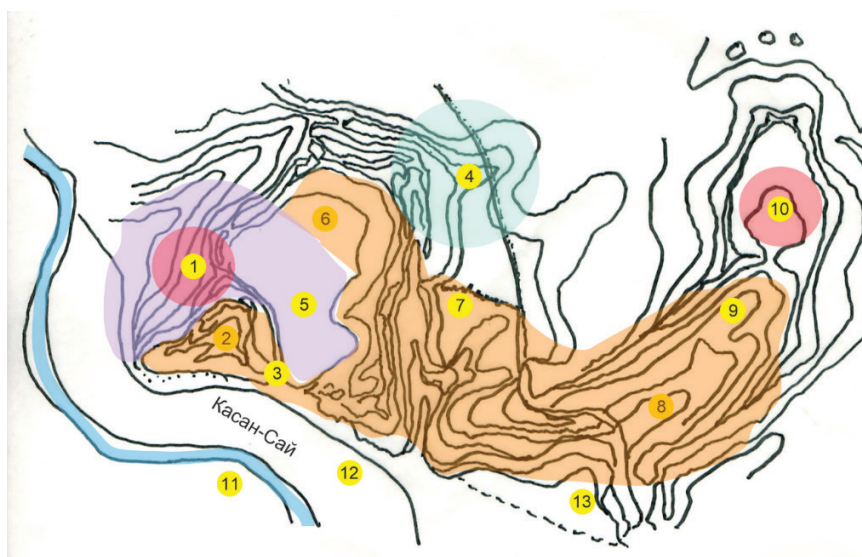
1. a three-part structure consisting of a citadel – “city-suburb,” which includes not only residential areas but also industrial and religious buildings;






2. a two-tiered structure comprising an unfortified, walled fortress, a central part, and an adjacent estate-suburban area.

Based on the comparison of archaeological materials in the scholarly works of B.A. Litvinsky, it is noted that medieval capital cities consisted of three planning elements: 1) citadels; 2) the actual city; 3) suburbs.

The citadel, in turn, consisted of: 1) the “keshk” castle; 2) a courtyard with services (military garrison); 3) palaces of assistants; 4) accommodations for support staff; 5) warehouses. Overall, the planning structure of the southern region can be described as nodal-network.

The city of Kasan was located on the banks of the Kasan-Sai River in the southern region of Kyrgyzstan. According to A.N. Bernshtam, the name “Kasan” derives from the ethnonym “Kushan” (Fig. 6). The fortress walls of the settlement followed the natural contours of the mountainous terrain. During the medieval period, the total perimeter reached 2 km.



-  main facilities
-  places of worship
-  economic and military part of the city
-  residential area
-  a river with a steep bank

The composition of the city of Kasan:

1. The Palace
2. The Citadel
3. Caserns
4. The Temple
5. Residential quarter
6. Artisans' Quarter
7. The Caravan Quarter
8. Artisans' Quarter
9. Military quarter
10. Castle
11. River
12. The road
13. Gates

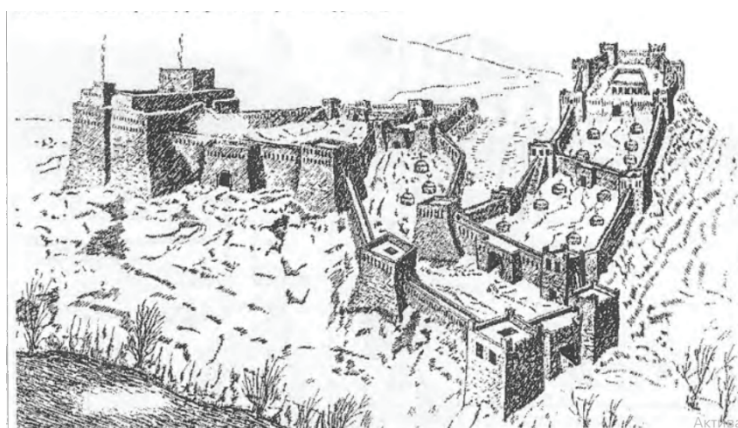


Fig. 6. Kasan city plan and general view

In the study of medieval cities, rural settlements, and fortresses, the historian-archaeologist P.N. Kozhemyako made a significant contribution in the 1960s. He continued the work of A.N. Bernshtam and other historian-archaeologists.

In the Middle Ages, a well-developed radial settlement pattern emerged around Lake Issyk-Kul, comprising 4-5 cities and over a hundred small settlements. The cities in the Issyk-Kul region were fortified with extensive ramparts. Their planning structure encompassed a citadel, a shahristan, and the dwellings of nomadic pastoralists and farmers, which were relatively dispersed.

The medieval cities and rural settlements of the Issyk-Kul Basin are mentioned in historical and archaeological sources as follows: 1. Barshon; 2. Tong; 3. Yar; 4. Sikul; 5. Yezhji. Additionally, there are rural settlements: 1. Darhan; 2. Tyup; 3. Talhiza; 4. Chirak; 5. Kunchygyshu. A lot of cities have not been preserved due to the rising water level of the lake over time .

Barshon was a fairly large medieval settlement with a population of about 30,000 inhabitants. The ethnonym “Barshan” is interpreted by scientists as “farshan” (ruler of fars). The houses and buildings in Borshan were built with brick, the walls were painted with polychrome method of multi-tiered panels; the doors were were made of wood, and there were workshops in the city for metal casting (Fig. 7).

Conclusion. Thus, the analysis and study of ancient and medieval historical aspects of the formation of the architectural-planning structure of residential settlements, their characteristic features, taking into account the evolution of planning principles, have led to the following conclusions:

- The centrality dictated by the mythopoetic understanding of the world by the nomads persisted not only in the spatial arrangement of their dwellings, such as yurts, but also in the architectural and planning structure of the nomadic settlement
- The principles of forming volumetric-planning solutions and structural features of the studied types of dwellings and settlements are influenced by the specific local conditions, natural and climatic factors, the political and economic situation of the country, and the cultural-historical context of the region.
- During the medieval period, different settlement models gradually emerged: a circular model in the northern region and a nodal-network model in the southern zone.



Interpretation by P.N. Kozhemyako





-  the shaft encircling the city
-  shahristan (probably including fortress walls,towers and gates)
-  citadel (inner fortress)
-  relatively freely located dwellings of nomadic cattle breeders and farmers.

Fig. 7. The plan of the city of Barshan

- The defensive/protective function played a crucial role in the organization of residential settlements. Therefore, settlement locations were chosen considering natural barriers such as terrain, rivers, cliffs, or fortified walls and ramparts were constructed.

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