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## The Gardens of AMIR TEMUR

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**ABSTRACT:** Amir Temur, who chose Samarkand as his capital, revived the art of gardening there. Some of the parks built by Temur were very large, including shady groves, various orchards, pools, flowerbeds, and even grasslands. The "garden" method of gardening is widely used. The palace-palace, pavilions in the garden served as the compositional center of the garden. The practice of creating beautiful gardens and orchards in the harsh continental climate was carried out with great skill during the reign of Amir Temur.

**KEYWORDS:** recreation, pavilion, garden, composition, reserve, ditch, shed, tent, saddle, landscape, continental.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Amir Temur, who chose Samarkand as his capital on the Great Silk Road, on the banks of the Siyab River, gave its beauty an unprecedented charm. The glory of medieval Samarkand was formed by its gardens, many of which were founded during the reign of Temur.

It is known that the Mongols colonized Samarkand for about a century and a half. It was during these long years that Amir Temur revived the art of gardening, which had almost stopped in Samarkand and Mowarounnahr. It is not limited to castle-shaped gardens and small gardens in the suburbs, but has grown into a large recreation park in the picturesque areas around the city and the various beautiful decorations and garden ornaments in them.

### II. THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The parks and palaces built by Amir Temur were distinguished by their large scale, pleasant air, beautiful landscapes, fabulous palaces and pavilions, strange pools and fountains, and small fortresses with harmless creatures. But the parks, like the castles, were surrounded by high walls and were accessed through gates. Some of the parks built by Temur were very large, including shady groves, various orchards, pools, flowerbeds, and even grasslands.

The gardens of the time of Amir Temur, none of the palaces in them have survived to us. Nevertheless, historical data, archeological research can give a complete picture of these gardens. The high walls in the gardens, the palaces in it, were rich in high-quality bricks, equipment, and ornate ornaments. The gardens were built according to a specific plan. The trees and flowers in it are also planted in order. In the gardens, mainly ornamental trees such as poplar, maple, willow, as well as fruit trees such as mulberry trees, apricots, cherries, peaches, cherries were planted. The flowers that bloom in turn are selected. Pools were built in front of the palaces in the gardens.

The gardens surrounded Samarkand with a green belt. Naqshi Jahon Garden on the slopes of Shepherd's Hill in the north, Garden Square in the north from Afrosiyab, Jahonnamo Garden on the road to Kesh, Dilkusho and Feruza Gardens in the eastern part of the city, Garden Chinar in the south The Garden of Nav, the Garden of Paradise, as well as the Garden of Eram and the Garden of Takhti Karacha are located around Samarkand.

The period of Amir Temur and the Temurids, then the period of Babur and Baburids, and later the period of the khanates in Central Asia, the "chorbog-garden" style took a leading position in the art of gardening. The palace-palace, pavilions in the garden served as the compositional center of the garden. The greenery, the pool, the palace, the light-looking pavilions are united into a single compositional integrity, and the architecture, the grass and the water complement each other in harmony.

It is difficult to imagine the style of  $\text{\textcircled{C}}\text{Chorbog}\text{\textcircled{C}}$  without traditional pavilions. The garden pavilion is built mainly in the form of a magnificent and majestic two-storey palace. Among the gardens with such palaces are the Garden of Dilkusho, the Garden of Boldu, the Garden of Davlatabad, the Garden of Naqshi Jahon, the Garden of Paradise, the Garden of the Wind, the Garden of Nav, created by Amir Temur in Samarkand. It also includes the gardens created by Shahrukh Mirza and Hussein Bayqara in Herat, Babur and the Baburids in Kabul, Kashmir and Lahore, and others [1, p. 76].



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In some of the gardens built by Temur (including the Garden of Davlatabad, the Garden of Paradise, the Garden of Plane), the garden palaces were built on natural or artificial high hills, which were clearly visible from different sides of the garden, especially from the palace and the alleys leading to them. At the foot of the hills on which beautiful palaces were built, artificial pools of reflection of these palaces were developed, which were in the form of wide ditches, ditches or pool-fountains. Such architectural styles have made the garden more beautiful and refreshing, filling the hearts of vacationers with delight.

Damascus masters were deliberately involved in the construction of the Garden Nav project, as they were famous for their art of building various waterworks - fountains, stepped waterfalls.

In addition to the pools, in the center of the garden, the mansion on the basement was surrounded on four sides by ditches filled with water. Beautiful bridges were built over the trenches to access the palace. These trenches also served as the defense of the palace. In addition to ditches, pools, ditches, gardens are decorated with fountains. Fountains are usually built in front of palaces and palaces, in inner courtyards, at the intersections of garden corridors [1, p. 99].

Holidaymakers in the garden mainly used the throne, sheds, tents, awnings, pavilions. While porches and pavilions are considered permanent objects of the garden, terraces, sheds and tents are considered temporary or seasonal garden devices. Clavijo, who witnessed the gardens of Samarkand, writes that they had many tents made of silk and other expensive materials, and sheds made of carpets of different colors.

Fruit and ornamental trees and flowers are planted in the gardens. The flowerbeds in the gardens of the Temurid period were decorated in the form of carpets and had elongated shapes [1, p. 179]. There were deer and peacocks in the gardens, and ducks and geese swimming in the pools. Peacocks were raised for garden decoration, and there were a variety of such birds in the gardens created by the Temurids [1, p. 97]. Clavijo also wrote that Temur had antelope and pheasant in the Davlatabad garden in Samarkand [3, p. 107].

Among the gardens of Amir Temur were hunting and recreational parks. In particular, the Gardens of Jahonnamo, the Gardens of Paradise, the Gardens of TakhtiKaracha and the Gardens of Davlatabad were used for such purposes [4].

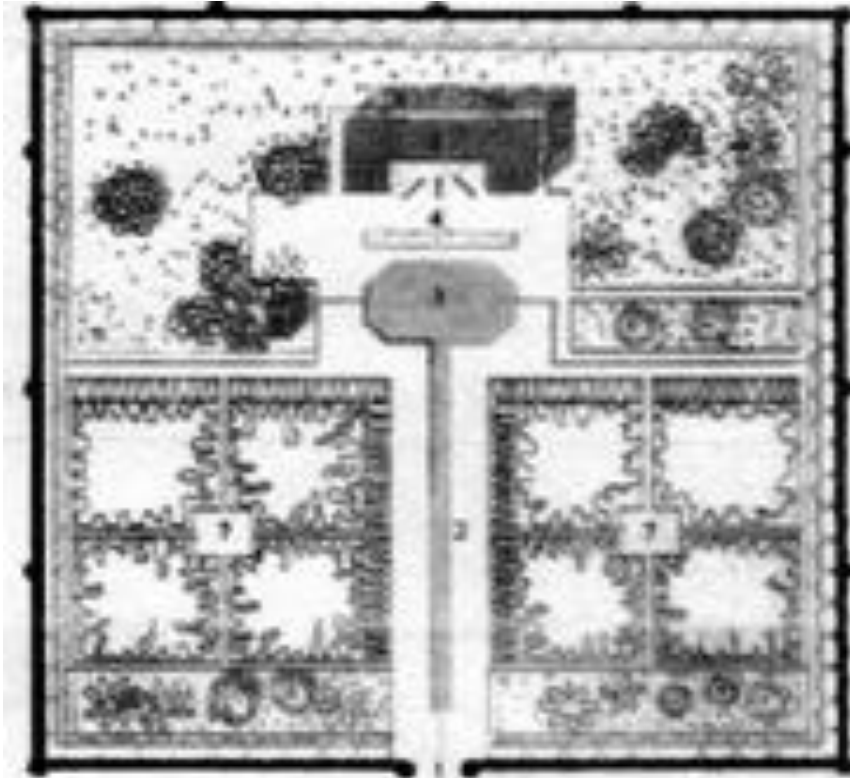
The areas occupied by these parks and their area are much larger than other parks of Temur, where special wild animals and birds intended for hunting are kept. For example, while deer and pheasants were kept in Davlatabad, Jahonnamo and Garden of Eden had special zoos [5, p. 13]. There are also narrations called "The area of the Garden of Eden was so large that a lost horse was found there half a year later".

Oriental gardens attract attention not only with their beautiful architectural and planning landscape solutions, but also with their unique views and wonders. According to the Arab geographer Ibn Havkal, the art of observing the cypress tree in Samarkand in the 10th century and giving it various forms of domestic and wild animals was formed.

Similar miracles took place in the gardens of Amir Temur in Samarkand. For example, in one of the gardens belonging to Bibihanim there was a huge tent, the height of which was equal to the height of a man, the shape and shape of the leaves and the leaves were reminiscent of an oak tree. The fruits of the tree are made of emeralds, turquoise, crimson and blue rubies, specially selected large bright and round pearls. These "fruits" adorned the whole tree. On the branches and fruits of the tree are placed artificial golden birds decorated with colorful enamel, some of which are spread out as if they were spreading their wings, others as if they were standing on the branches, and still others as if they were choking on the fruit of the tree. This miracle was witnessed by the Spanish ambassador Clavijo and recorded in his memoirs [2, p. 131].

### III. CONCLUSION

Amir Temur's quiet days were spent mainly in his gardens outside Samarkand. The creation of paradise gardens around the city and the construction of huge mansions in them became a special stage in the art of gardening in the East. As we can see, in the harsh continental climate, the practice of creating beautiful gardens and orchards in an irrigated dry, hot region has been done with great skill.



Chorbog is a garden consisting of four parts. (Based on materials from G. Pugachenkova)



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