



HISTORY OF SAMARKAND GARDENS BUILT BY AMIR TEMUR

Kamoliddin G'aniev

Samarkand State University,

Associate Professor of History of Uzbekistan

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 2 th April 2021 Accepted: 20 th April 2021 Published: 9 th May 2021	In the article on the basis of sources landscape gardening art and architecture of the period of Amir Temur the end of the 14th and 15th centuries is studied and analyzed
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The city of Samarkand became known to the world in the late 14th and 15th centuries. The great master Amir Temur and the Temurids carried out beautification work in Samarkand. In particular, due to the gardens built during the reign of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek, the region has become a beautiful oasis, and it should be noted that this fact was in the spotlight of historians and tourists of that time.

The history of the gardens in Samarkand, built by Amir Temur, has been studied by many scholars and is still being studied. In particular, the history of the gardens created in the medieval Movarounnahr, along with such historians as B.Akhmedov, U.Uvatov, G.Karimov, G.A.Pugachenkova, U.Alimov, MS Tokhtakhodjaeva, MSBulatov, D.A. It has been studied by such architects and art historians as Nozilov, AS Uralov, KD Rakhimov. [Pugachenkova G.A. Sadovo-parkovoe iskusstvo Sredney Azii v epoch Timura i timuridov. // Trudy SAGU, new series. Humanitarian science. - T.: 1951; Alimov O' History of horticulture in Movarounnahr in the Middle Ages. - T., 1984; Toxtaxodjaeva M.S. Obschie v arhitekturno-planirovochnyx priyomax sadovo-parkovogo iskusstva Sredney Azii XIV-XV vv. and Indii XVI-XVII vv. // Culture of the Middle East. Gradostroitelstvo and architecture. - T.: 1989; Bulatov M.S. Sady and park Temura and temuridov. // Maskan, №1-2, 1993; Nozilov D.A. Chorbog. - T.: 1997; A.S.Uralov, M. Xojixonov. Timurid spirituality and culture. Samarkand.: 1996; K.D.Raximov, A.S.Uralov. Garden-park art of Eastern countries. - T.: 2013.

In particular, in the book "Garden and park art of the East" by KD Rakhimov and AS Uralov, Garden Naqshi Jahon, Garden Behisht, Amirzoda Shohrukh Garden, Garden Dilkusho, Garden Wind, Garden Boldu, Garden Baland, Garden Davlatabad, Garden Chinor In addition to information about such gardens as Garden of the World, Garden of Zaghan, Garden of the Square, Garden of Nav, Takhti Karacha, there is also information about the compositions and styles of these gardens. During the reign of Timur, Samarkand architects and gardeners effectively used the composition of gardens in the traditional Iranian "garden" style ... Central Asian garden-park art is reflected in a new form in the time of Timur and the Timurids. During this period, the planning solutions, styles and volumetric-spatial views of the gardens were developed in a completely new style in accordance with the requirements of the Timurids. These gardens, symmetrically and regularly arranged in a square or rectangular shape, located on the main axis, consisting of a palace, a "garden" and a swimming pool, are popularly called "gardens". It is said that the ancient "charbog" style belonged to medieval garden-park art, and that this art was revived thanks to Amir Temur and influenced the "regional schools" of other countries. "[1]

Contemporary historians and tourists have provided Amir Temur with very interesting information about the gardens built in Samarkand in the late 14th and 15th centuries. The ambassador of Castile and Leon (Spain), Ruyi Gonzalez de Clavijo, who visited Samarkand in September-November 1404, gives the following information about the Samarkand gardens. "... the city is covered with gardens and vineyards, which in some places stretch for 1.5 and in some places for 2 miles; there are streets and squares between these parks, and they are very crowded ... There are more dwellings outside the city than inside the city. In these gardens outside the city, luxurious and luxurious houses have been built ... There are so many gardens and vineyards that when you come to the city, you see a forest of tall trees, in the middle of which stands the city. Canals run through the city and parks, where water is constantly flowing. Melons and cotton are grown in the areas between these gardens. This country melon is very good and productive. On New Year's Eve they will have so many melons and grapes that you will be amazed to see them; countless melon caravans are brought on camels every day. You can't help but be amazed to see so many melons being sold and consumed. "[2]

Ruyi Gonzalez de Clavijo's "Diary" (translated by the late Professor Achil Togaev) contains important information about the gardens of Samarkand during the reign of Amir Temur, published in the collection "In memory of Amir Temur and Ulugbek's contemporaries" under the scientific editorship of academician B. Ahmedov. In

particular, the process of receiving the Spanish ambassadors of Amir Temur, led by Ryu Gonzalez de Clavijo, in the Garden of Dilkusho is fully reflected. Dilkusho Garden is a garden located 6 km from Samarkand, on the sunny side, built in 1396-1399 (this garden is called "Dilikiya" in the "Daily"). The Garden of Plane (a garden on the right bank of the Siyob River in the southern part of Samarkand, also known as the Baychinor in the Kundalik) is also described as follows; "... It was a huge garden with a lot of fruit and ornamental trees in the shade. The walkway and trails in the garden are surrounded by barriers. There are many tents and umbrellas in the garden, which are covered with silk fabrics and floral rugs sewn in a combination and other ways. In the middle of the garden there is a beautiful building in the shape of an eyebrow, decorated with very strange things. "[3, 67 b] In Klavikho's" Kundaligi "there is another garden, the Garden variety (This garden is called" Bagino "in" Kundaligi " located and built in 1404). "The garden was surrounded by a rectangular high wall, with a tall, round tower at each corner. In the middle of the garden is a large house in the shape of an eyebrow, in front of which there is a pool. This house is much more magnificent than the buildings we have seen so far, and its walls are decorated with gold and lavender paints. " [3, 69 b] In general, in the "Diary" of Clavijo we find interesting information about the classification of gardens built by Amir Temur and the weddings held in these gardens in October 1404. Historians of that time expressed interesting views on the beautification work carried out during the reign of Amir Temur. In particular, we can read the following information in Ibn Arabshah's book "Ajayib ul-maqdur fi tarihi Taymur" (Miracles of Destiny in the History of Timur): "Temur built many orchards and high and strong palaces in Samarkand. Each of them was in a strange order, graceful and wonderful. Strengthens the base of the orchards and decorates them with sensible fruit seedlings. He called one of them the Garden of Eram, the other the Garden of the World, the other the Garden of Paradise, the Garden of the North, and the High Paradise. He also demolished some places and built a tower inside each of the orchards ... Amir Temur rode to one side, free from Samarkand's troops and helpers, and if those orchards were empty, the rich and poor of the city would go to those orchards. Because there was no better and more wonderful place to relax and enjoy than these gardens. The sweet, delicious fruits in the orchards were equal (free) to all. Because not a single piece of fruit was sold for a pittance. "

In conclusion, it should be noted that in independent Uzbekistan, in particular in Samarkand, along with the study of the history of horticulture in the time of Amir Temur, archaeologists, historians and architects are working together to restore Samarkand gardens.

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