



THE PLACE OF LANDSCAPE ART IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF AMIR TEMUR AND THE TEMURIAN PERIOD

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ANNOTATION

The wide-ranging works of Amir Temur and the Timurids in the field of architecture were discussed. The issue of landscape solutions of gardens and squares is covered.

Keywords: architecture, Timurids, landscape, gardens, built.

During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the art of architecture rose to another high level of development. Amir Temur and his descendants paid special attention to the development of architecture. Amir Temur himself considered the construction of architectural monuments at the political level. Timur's words on the roof of the Oqsaroy, "If you do not believe in our power, look at the buildings we have built," are proof of our point. It was the custom of the great commander to celebrate every triumphant event with the construction of a strong architectural monument. During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, along with architecture, landscape art reached a high level of development. Information about the landscape design of this period has come down to us in historical sources through the gardens built by Amir Temur and the Timurid rulers, the descriptions and descriptions of the gardens, miniature paintings and archeological excavations.

Amir Temur's work "Temur's Statutes" contains ideas about the healing of nature, man, beautification of deserts and the development of agriculture, as well as the encouragement of those who have created gardens with beautiful landscapes. In particular, Sahibkiron Amir Temur ordered: "Whoever builds a desert or a garden, or rehabilitates a ruined land, in the first year they should not take anything from it, and in the third year according to the law to collect tribute."

Special architects and landscape designers who created garden projects during this period were called entrepreneurs. They created beautiful landscapes around the majestic buildings, as well as gardens and orchards on artificial and natural hills. With the ingenuity, hard work and mastery of skilled architects and experienced entrepreneurs around Samarkand Bogidilkusho, Bogichinor, Bogibikhisht, Bogibaland, Davlatabad, Boginav, Bogishamol, Bogibuldi, Boginakshijahon, Boghi Amirzoda Shohru There are such gardens as Bogizogon, Bogidilafroz, Bogisheroz, Gulbog, Lolazor, Bedanakorgi, Chumchuklik, Fozxona.





According to sources, the suburbs at that time were the most beautiful and luxurious part of Samarkand. It is obvious that landscape designers of that time successfully designed not only the interior of the city, but also the exterior of the city. Outside the city, in addition to the one and a half to two miles of parks and parks, there were special places of entertainment for the arch state.

There are two main styles in the garden landscape of this period:

1. Chorbogs are geometric (rectangular) in shape, each side is approximate It stretches for 1 km. The canals that passed through the stage divided them into 4 equal parts. There were towers on every corner of the surrounding high walls. In the center is a palace. The gates of such parks are built facing the city. Such gardens are sometimes built on artificial hills.

2. Gardens with a non-geometric structure, built in the heart of natural woods and groves. Such gardens are intended for hunting the ruler, the main part of which has a natural landscape and is kept untouched. Palace and tents were built for only a small part of them to rest. Pools have been dug and fountains have been installed. The flora and fauna of this type of gardens is extremely rich.

Amir Temur's gardens are famous for their landscape art, and the following gardens have the most successful landscape design of their time.

Masters of horticulture and architects from Iran, Azerbaijan and other countries took part in the construction of the High Garden named after his grandson (Mironshah's daughter) near the Choponota mausoleum in the north of Samarkand (now near the airport). In the middle of the garden is a magnificent palace made of white marble of Tabriz, surrounded by vines, figs and diamonds, which give a beautiful freshness to the garden.

In 1378, Sahibkiran built a garden in the west of Samarkand named after his beloved wife Hayruniso. In some written sources it is called "Garden of Paradise". In this garden there was a luxurious palace built of white marble of Tabriz on an artificial hill surrounded by a ditch. The palace is accessed by several overpasses. On one side of the park there is a zoo, where various animals are kept.

In some literatures, the castle garden made of white marble in Tabriz is called Bogibikhisht, and its location is mentioned in the south of the city.

In the south of the city, Bogibikhisht was famous for its beautiful architectural style of palace and garden. According to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, it was built of pure marble from Tabriz. There was a zoo on one side of the park. Amir Temur presented this palace to the daughter of one of his heirs Mironshah to his beloved grandson. In his spare time, he had his grandson's garden in the Garden of Eden.





Baghdad was 13 km south of Samarkand. After returning from victorious marches in this park, Amir Temur rested and received foreign ambassadors. It had canals, four pools and a large palace. The palace is built on an artificial hill, surrounded by a trench. It is accessed by two suspension bridges.

Bagidilkusho (entertainment park) was built in 1397 in honor of Tukalkhanim, one of the wives of Amir Temur. This park is located 5 km east of Samarkand, on the right side of the Panjakent road (on the site of the ancient village of Khijduvan). Each side is surrounded by a 900-meter-long high cotton wall. In the center of the four gates of the garden was a magnificent palace. The palace was three-storied, with a fountain on each floor. The walls of the palace are decorated with inscriptions from the battles of Sahibkiran. On the site of this garden is now the village of Dilkusho.

According to sources, in its outer courtyard there were royal palaces, in which stood armed soldiers, and in the inner courtyard were lined with statues of six elephants decorated with flags. The third courtyard was the residence of Amir Temur with a golden throne, which received guests. Outside these courtyards, apple and maple trees were planted around the ponds, and red and yellow apples were playing in their fountains.

The garden (mirror of the world) was built by Amir Temur seven farsakhs (42 km) from Samarkand, at the foot of Mount Zarafshan (approximately in Urgut district). It had a palace and a castle. The territory of the garden was so large that it was found 6 months after its disappearance.

Bogimaydon is located at the foot of Choponota hill, north of Samarkand. According to historical sources, the garden had a luxurious awning (pavilion) and a throne made of precious stones. Mirzo Ulugbek, the grandson of Amir Temur, made this garden even more prosperous. This place is still called the Garden Square.

It is located on the site of Lolazor village, built by Amir Temur in 1404 in the south of Samarkand. The garden is rectangular in shape, surrounded by a high cotton wall, with a tower in the center of each corner, a larger tower than in other gardens, and a large pool in front of it.

Boghichinor was built by Amir Temur in the east of Samarkand (on the south-west side of Konigil, on the site of the present-day Kushtamgalik hill). It had a lot of wonderful plane trees. There is a palace in the center of the park.

Bogishamol garden was built by Amir Temur in 1397. This garden was located west of Samarkand. The palace is rectangular in shape and has 1500 steps on each side. The walls are covered with marble, the floor is made of birch and ivory. The area where the park is located and the canal there is still called Bogishamol.





In conclusion, it can be said that during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, the landscape of Samarkand fascinated everyone with its beauty. In particular, foreign guests, tourists and ambassadors praised the beauty of the city in their memoirs and wrote that they were fascinated by the city of Samarkand. From these ideas it can be concluded that the architects and landscape designers who created during this period designed the buildings in the form of a coherent whole. The landscape of Samarkand, which was completely restored during the reign of Amir Temur, has also been rebuilt. The landscape of Samarkand is amazing because of the generalization of the experience of entrepreneurs and architects from Iran, Azerbaijan, India and other countries, the traditions of these schools, the best achievements.

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