

The First Traditional Gardening Art in the "Garden" Style Built on the Territory of Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

A thorough study of the art of gardening in the style of "Garden" on the territory of Uzbekistan, determination of the periods of creation of gardens, their graphic restoration and development of modern landscaping projects, adaptation of such gardens to modern requirements.

Keywords: Chorchaman, bazaira, bassist, garden, paradise, garden-reserve, garden-palace, hanging garden

Although there is a large body of scholarly literature on the history of gardening in the Middle East and Central Asia, in particular, it mainly reflects the history of gardens built in the Middle Ages, especially in Iran and Turan, India and Pakistan. Among them, the history of Amir Temur and the Temurids, the period of Babur and Baburids, the history of horticultural projects occupies a wider place.

The first gardens were created under the ancient pyramids, temples, palaces of rulers, brochures were written about the gardens and epics were composed. In particular, the legendary "Hanging Garden" of the city of the country "Between Two Rivers" is included in the "Seven Wonders of the World" and over the centuries has become a dreamy example of horticultural art.

Ancient garden parks in Central Asia are reported by ancient authors, including Diador and Quintus Curtius Rufus. They write that wide green areas, wet foothill fields and dense forests are usually chosen for such gardens, which are created so that the rulers hunt, rest and relax. They have special towers and buildings used for hunting, and various wild animals are kept and bred. These gardens bear witness to the wealth, lifestyle and relaxation of the rulers of the period. The author of "The History of Alexander the Great", Roman Quintus Curtius, tells about one of these ancient gardens, located in the vicinity of the city of Samarkand. According to him, when Alexander the Great invaded Samarkand, he was resting with his soldiers in a picturesque garden called "Bazaira", where he shot 4,000 animals. According to scholarly historians, this garden was located near the city of Marokand, that is, ancient Samarkand. The area where the garden is located was called by the ancient Greek historian Diador "Bassista", not "Bazaira" [6]. The scientist E.A. Monchadskaya suggests that "Bassista" is not the Greek form of the word "Bogistan". Tomasek assumes that "Basista" is located on the territory of the Urgut region [6]. Historical sources indicate that this garden was rich in vast mountain pastures, dense forests and many wild and domestic animals.

Ancient sources also contain information about the huge gardens of the ancient kings, where animals were raised and kept in tugai forests off the right bank of the Amu Darya on vast pastures from Tashkurgan to Mazar-i-Sharif in Afghanistan. They are home to countless herds of deer and wild boars, a herd of wolves following them, and even lions. The existence of such lions in neighboring Tajikistan is mentioned in Chinese chronicles written at the beginning of this century. For example,

in 87 AD, the Kushan ambassadors presented lions from Turkestan to the Chinese kings as gifts. Around these places in 1258, Genghis Khan's son Hulagu Khan also hunted lions, which are also mentioned by the famous Chinese traveler Marco Polo and authors of the 15th century [4].

One of the 13th century documents found in the Mug castle in Tajikistan says that the governor of Penjikent Devashtich had a park with high walls called "Paradise". The word "Paradise" is an ancient Iranian word meaning "a place turned back." Paradise also means a garden or park that contains wild animals. The historian O.I. Smirnova suggests that this Devashtich garden was located outside the city, in the mountainous areas of Penjikent [5]. The same documents show that a special head was appointed for this garden. This means that the garden is really protected and takes a special place in the life of the ruler Devashtich.

Very little information has come down to us about the reserves, and such gardens are reflected in miniatures and frescoes.

Archaeological evidence shows that in the Middle Ages, gardening art also developed in Khorezm. The strengthening of the Khorezmshah state in the 12th century made it possible to form a number of garden and park complexes of Jend, Vazir and Shokhsanam in the Amu Darya oasis.

These gardens are located outside the city in a comfortable climate and picturesque landscape, intended for living and recreation with the families of kings in the summer. These walled gardens were relatively flat on the ground, and the garden contained palaces, garden houses, outbuildings, orchards, alleys, and swimming pools. The garden complex has a rectilinear regular planning solution, and, entering through the gate, the main alley leads to the main palace building, located in the center of the garden, and to the pool next to it. The garden area is divided into large and small gardens and meadows.

Ibn Batuta writes about his travels in Central Asia, mentioning that Sultan Movarounnahr Tarmashirin (1326-1334) also had a hunting reserve [2]. However, he did not write down exactly where the reserve is. Ibn Batuta said goodbye to Tarmashirin for the last time on the way to his reserve and then went to Samarkand. This means that the reserve can be located around Bukhara, not far from the Samarkand road.

It is known that Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek once created 14 different district gardens around Samarkand. Among these gardens were also garden reserves for hunting and entertainment. In particular, Amir Temur's gardens, Jahanname garden, Paradise garden, Takhti Korach and Davlatabad gardens were used for these purposes [1]. The territory of these gardens and their area is much larger than that of other Timur's gardens, where special wild animals and birds were kept for hunting. For example, while deer and pheasants were kept in Davlatabad, there were special zoos in Jahannam and the Garden of Eden [7]. In the places chosen for the gardens, in addition to hunting facilities, there were also royal mansions for recreation. In addition to hunting grounds, there were also royal gazebos for recreation. This indicates that they served not only as a garden-reserve, but also as a garden-palace.

In addition to the aforementioned garden reserves and gardens " Garden" built in Shahristan and its environs, as well as ornamental and fruit trees planted in city squares, streets, canals and ponds, are based on ancient and early medieval horticultural and landscape practices of the peoples of Central Asia.

As for the gardens, it is known from sources that they began to form during the reign of King Cyrus II and his successors (545-330 BC), who founded the Achaemenid dynasty. In particular, according to the Indian scholar M. Randhava, Cyrus II was the first ruler to build gardens in ancient Iran and Turan [3]. During the Achaemenid period, in addition to gardens, large areas of wet pastures and

forests, walled gardens and reserves were built. However, it is not surprising that gardens are created in countries with hot climates where water is scarce, based on the experience of using it economically and creating architectural gardens. In particular, in the centuries BC, the kings of the Parthian state in Central Asia built palaces for themselves and surrounded them with planned manicured gardens and ponds. From this it is clear that the "Gardens" represent an architectural style typical of the gardens of ancient Iran and Turan in the early Middle Ages.

Thus, the ancient and early medieval garden parks of Central Asia can be divided into the following types: urban and country gardens, which are intended for hunting and keeping various wild animals, and usually reserve gardens located outside the city, gardens and palace gardens intended for recreation of rulers, are located inside and outside the city, castle gardens built on squares within the city, slaves and suburbs outside the parish, and small gardens in the courtyards that are part of the city's dwellings.

These gardening traditions in these territories were preserved and developed in Central Asia even in the Middle Ages. The gardens of the period of Amir Temur and the Temurids and the Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa square in Bukhara, built in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, preserved to this day, and freely walking peacocks and deer in it under tall maples are proof of our opinion.

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