

## **Unique Gardens in the Period of Amir Temur**

**Beginqulova Laylo Mashrabovna**

Faculty of History of Fergana State University, associate professor of Department of History of  
Uzbekistan

**Artikova Go'zalxon, Rahimboyev San'atbek**

Students of Urganch State University

**Abstract:** During the time of Amir Temur, unique gardens were created and unique names were given to them, analyzed based on historical sources.

**Keywords:** Charboglar, Wind Garden, Bihisht Garden, Dilkusho Garden, Cho'ponota, Baland Garden, Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Tabriz, Samarkand, Panjakent.

### **Introduction**

During the reign of Amir Timur, unique gardens were created and unique names were given to them. The first information about them can be found in the works of historians, poets, and tourists of the past. Also, the gardens of Amir Timur are depicted in miniatures of medieval artists.

### **The main part**

These parks were of two types according to their structure:

Chorbogs are geometric (quadrangular) in shape, and each side is approximately 1 km long. The ditches passing through the stage separated them into 4 equal parts. There was a minaret at each corner of the surrounding high walls. In the center is the palace. The gates of such parks are built facing the city.

Gardens with a non-geometric structure, built in the midst of natural groves and thickets. Such parks were intended for the ruler to hunt, and the main part was kept natural and untouched. Palaces and tents were built for recreation only in a small part of them. Ponds were dug and fountains installed. The flora and fauna of this type of gardens is extremely rich. The most beautiful and famous of Amir Timur gardens are:

1. BOG'I SHAMOL. This garden was built in 1397. According to Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, this address has always been a peaceful place. Yazdi writes: "Hazrat Sahibgiron moved to the garden known as "Bog'i shamol" which he built in the northern part of prosperous Samarkand, and built a saropar (royal tent) as big as the people of the world..

The tent in front of its gate and the king's reception hall (barokhgoh), large and small tents built for parties stretched to the sky and seemed like a moon. They decorated this Eram garden, a place of peace and tranquility, to the extent that the banquet hall of heaven would be envious of it. There was a decree that they should build a tall palace and a beautiful residence in the Firdausmonand Garden in the name of Beka Sultan, the daughter of Emirzada Mironshah, owner

of high chastity. All regions of Persia. Skilled engineers and clear-minded architects gathered from Iraq, Azerbaijan, Dar-us-salam (Baghdad) and other countries drew the history of the castle with a sharp pen of insight. After Hazrat Sahibqiran approved it, bright-minded astrologers started the construction of the castle in a happy hour, on a happy fate, observing all the conditions of prudence and caution in determining the appropriate time to start the construction of the castle.

They divided the four columns of the palace among the emirs, appointed masters from the same country and artisans from the same land at the disposal of each chief... They installed one column made of marble stone brought from Tabriz to each column. They decorated the surface of the walls with gold and gold in such a wonderful and amazing way that Moni's paintings and CHIN's bedroom were covered with a dust of shame and embarrassment from their freshness. They beautifully laid the floor of the palace from marble stones and stones brought from Nurota... They decorated the interior of the outer wall with tiles<sup>1</sup>.

The famous major scientist Herman Vambery writes about this palace in his work "History of Bukhara or Movaraunnahr": "This palace is rectangular in shape, each side is one and a half thousand paces. Her marble flowers were amazing, amazing. The floor was made of pine and ivory...».

Other sources indicate that the garden was located on the border of the ancient wall of the city, called "Doomsday Wall", near the village of Damascus (Dimishq). A stream named after the garden flowed there.

2. BOG'I BIHISHT. The building was built in 1378 in the west of Samarkand in honor of princess Tuman. This garden is located in the southwest of Bogi Shamal. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi wrote in "Zafarnoma" that a deep ditch filled with water surrounded the palace in the garden, and several bridges connected the palace and the garden.

The magnificent palace was rebuilt from white marble. On one side of Bogi Bihisht is a reserve, where the animals are not kept in cages, but are kept freely in the surrounding areas. Therefore, a number of researchers consider Amir Temur to be the founder of the first reserve.

There are different opinions about the location of the garden. If the author of "Samaria" writes that it is located in the east of Samarkand, Babur Mirza notes that "the Garden of Shamal and the Garden of Bihisht are next to the city". Babur Mirza's testimony is probably closer to the truth and more accurate.

3. BOG'I BALAND. It was built on the slope of Chophonota hill in the north of the city. The garden is one of the most beautiful resting places of Amir Temur, and master architects from Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan and other countries took part in its creation.

The palace building in the garden, restored with Tabriz marble, consists of three rooms, where valuable items and rare works of art are stored. This garden was built in honor of Sahibgiron's beloved granddaughter, Mironshah's daughter Oqabegim. Because it was built on a hill in the north of Samarkand, it got the name Bogi Balad. This place, which is still called by this name, is famous for its lush fig groves.

4. BOG'I DILKUSHO. A garden in the east of Samarkand. It was about six kilometers from the city, on the right side of the Panjakent road. According to Sharufiddin Ali Yazdi, during the construction of Bogi Dilkusho, twelve pre-existing gardens were combined and perfected. The construction of the garden began in 1396. There is a dome-shaped castle in the garden, with minarets rising from three sides. In the spring of 1398 - on the eve of the Indian campaign, Amir Temur held unprecedented celebrations in this new garden, married Amir Hizrhoja's daughter Tokalkhanim and named the palace in the garden after the young princess.

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<sup>1</sup> Шарофиддин Али Яздий. «Зафарнома». Т., 1994 йи.

Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi writes: "The garden is extremely lovely and beautifully built by Iqbal, so he called it "Dilkusho Garden" because his name resembles his body"<sup>2</sup>.

The Dilkusho garden is rectangular in shape, and each side is equal to one and a half thousand taz. There were gates on all four sides decorated with colored tiles and patterns. "Darvozai Feruza" is clearly written on the gate facing the city. According to Babur Mirza, "Andin (the garden) made an avenue to the Feruza gate, lined with poplar trees on both sides"<sup>3</sup>.

Tall minarets rose in the four corners of the garden, decorated in the style of the Sahni Khanda, and various fruit trees and flower bushes grew around the paths and the hexagonal and triangular lawns. A high-domed castle was built in the middle of the garden, and it had three towers and three towers. The walls of this palace, built of white marble, sparkled in the moonlight.

Even from a distance, the wide, big sky and the roof of the palace, decorated with tiles reflecting the stars, were clearly visible. Historians write that Sahibgiron, who returned from the Rum war, stopped in this garden for a long time and had conversations with his beloved grandson Mirzo Ulugbek. The reflection of the sky and stars on the pestoks is a sign not only of Amir Temur's interest in the science of disasters, but also of his grandson's passion.

On the walls of the palace, the events of Amir Temur's march to India in 1399 are depicted in color. In "Boburnoma" it is said that "they depict Temurbek's war with India in Koshk" once again confirms this situation.

## Conclusion

On September 8, 1401, Amir Temur received the ambassador of the King of Castile, Rui De Clavijo, in Dilkusho Garden. Clavijo writes that he was incomparably surprised by this beautiful sight when he saw the water coming out of the fountain in the garden splashing on the apples on the top. Later, the place of the garden was called Khonchorbog.

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<sup>2</sup> Шарофиддин Али Яздий. «Зафарнома». Т., 1994 йи.

<sup>3</sup> Шарофиддин Али Яздий. «Зафарнома». Т., 1994 йи.

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