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# Ancient Period Garden Park Art

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**ABSTRACT**

The ancient kings of Iran created gardens near the huge palaces they built. The garden near the ancient palace of Persepolis is one such garden. According to the Indian scientist M. Randhawa, the Iranian king Cyrus II is the first ruler who built "charbogs" in Iran and Turan. One such garden was the garden created in the 6th century BC around Pasargad, the capital of ancient Iran.

**Keywords:**

Garden, charbogs, Gulnoma, Bo'ston, "Bazayra", "Basista" "Bog'iston", "paradiz"

The ancient kings of Iran created gardens near the huge palaces they built. The garden near the ancient palace of Persepolis is one such garden. According to the Indian scientist M. Randhawa, the Iranian king Cyrus II is the first ruler who built "charbogs" in Iran and Turan. One such garden was the garden created in the 6th century BC around Pasargad, the capital of ancient Iran.

According to the historian Xenophon, Cyrus created the "Charbog" with a regular and symmetrical plan, and its avenues were decorated with shady trees, fragrant plants, and flowers. The garden is divided into four parts, various decorative and fruit trees are planted in it, and water flows from streams and waterfalls. It is not surprising that ponds were created on the basis of the experience of economical and efficient use of water in Iran's water-scarce hot climate:

Maple trees were planted more often in ancient Iranian gardens. These gardens are decorated with exotic plants, domestic animals, ponds, natural basins, fountains, flower beds in front of fountains. There were springs with clear water in the gardens. All these gave the gardens a paradise-like landscape. In ancient Iran, there

was also a wide tradition of orchards called "Bo'stan". Sa'di Shirazy's poem of the same name is a proof of this.

It is not for nothing that Iran is said to be the homeland of the rose, the king of flowers. Rose gardens are named "Gulistan". Even the title of Iran's national epic is Gulnoma (Poem about the Rose). Iran is the homeland not only of roses, but also of sirens, tulips, carnations, and daffodils. They say that the capital of ancient Iran was once named after Soza, that is, Lily flower. In general, the art of horticulture in Iran had a great influence on the development of the gardens of the Ancient East. The art of gardening of the ancient East has a unique role in the creation of many gardens of the world - Moorish gardens in Turkey and Spain, gardens of Tatar khans in Crimea.

Although there is a lot of scientific literature on the history of Central Asian horticulture, they mainly cover the post-Islamic period, more precisely, the history of gardens established from the 11th century to the 18th century. Among them, Amir Temur and the art of gardening during the Timurid period occupy a larger place. G.A. Pugachenkova, V.I. Vyatkin, I.O. Sukharev, O'.Alimov, M.S. Tokhtakho'jayeva,

P.Sh.Zohidov, M.S.Bulatov, A.S.Uralov, T.Sh.Shirinov, A.Berdimurodov paid attention to this period of the issue.

However, historical data show us that the art of creating gardens in Eastern countries has been developed since ancient times as an important component of architecture and urban planning.

For example, the authors of ancient times, including Diodorus and Quintus Curtius Rufus, report about the ancient gardens of Sugdiyona. According to them, for such gardens, usually available wide green areas, watery foothills and dense forests were chosen, and they were intended for hunting and recreation of the rulers. They even built special towers and buildings used during hunting. Various wild animals are preserved in the gardens. Such gardens indicate the wealth, living, recreation and leisure styles of the rulers of that time. It is difficult to say whether these gardens were built on the basis of a special design or not. However, they differed sharply from regularly planned architectural gardens depending on their formation factors, occupied areas and natural scenery. Therefore, they can be included in the category of free-plan scenic parks.

According to the Roman Quintus Curtius, the author of "The History of Alexander of Macedonia", when Alexander invaded Sugdiana, he and his soldiers hunted in a beautiful garden built in a place called "Bazaira" and during the hunt, he shot and killed four thousand animals. According to historians, this garden was located near the city of Marokand, that is, ancient Samarkand. The ancient Greek historian Diodorus called the location of the garden "Basista" and not "Bazaira". Scientist E. Monchadskaya expresses the opinion that "Basista" is not a Greek version of the word "Baghistan". Historian V. Tomashek assumed that the place of Basista corresponds to the territory of Urgut district. According to historical sources, this park was rich in vast mountain pastures, thick forests, and various wild and tamed animals.

Also, in ancient sources, it is also known that in the vast pastures from Tashkurgan to Mazar-Sharif in Afghanistan, in the orchards near the right bank of the Amudarya, the kings of ancient times had huge gardens where animals were

raised and kept. information is available. Countless herds of deer and wild boars, packs of wolves, and even supposedly lions were bred in them. Such lions were brought as a gift to Chinese kings from neighboring Tajikistan. Khulagu Khan, the son of Genghis Khan, hunted lions in these places in 1256, the famous Chinese traveler Marco Polo and the authors of the 15th century also mention lions.

One of the documents found in the Mugh Castle in Tajikistan (VIII century) reports that the governor of Panjikent, Devashtich, had a recreation garden surrounded by high walls - a "paradise". It is believed that this garden of Devashtich is located outside the city, in the Panjikent mountains. Those documents also indicate that a special manager was appointed to this garden. This means that the garden was really protected and had a special importance in the life of ruler Devashtich.

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