



Formation And Principles of Landscape Architecture of the Ancient City of Samarkand

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the landscape architecture of the ancient and Central Asian region of Samarkand and how it is formed. In particular, the landscape architecture, geographical structure and nature of the region were analysed.

Keywords:

Arch-castle, urban plan, scenic trees, boulevard, side alleys, foothills, shahrstan.

Introduction

Very little is known about the ancient landscape architecture of Samarkand. The ancient parks of Central Asia, including the city of Samarkand, are found in the data of the ancient authors Diador and Quintus Kursi Rufus. According to them, such gardens are usually selected for large green areas, wet mountain pastures and thick forests, which are intended for hunting and recreation of the rulers [1,2,3]. They have built special towers and buildings for hunting and a variety of wildlife. Such gardens testify to the wealth of the rulers of that time, their way of life and leisure. It is difficult to say whether such gardens were built according to a special plan. However, they differed sharply from regularly planned gardens in terms of their formation factors, occupations and natural landscapes. Therefore, they can be included in the type of free-plan landscaped gardens [4,5].

Materials and methods

According to the Roman Quintus Curtius, author of the History of Alexander the Great,

when Alexander invaded Central Asia, he rested with his soldiers in a picturesque park called Bazayra, where he shot and killed 4,000 animals. According to historians, this garden was located near the city of Marakand, that is, ancient Samarkand. Ancient Greek historian Diador speculates that the park is located in the Urgut district, not Bazayra. According to historical sources, this garden was rich in vast mountain pastures, thick forests, and a variety of wild, domesticated animals. Ancient sources also contain information about the vast gardens of ancient kings, where animals were raised and kept in the vast pastures of Afghanistan from Tashkurgan to Mazar-e-Sharif, in the tugai forests on the right bank of the Amu Darya [2,5,7].

They have a herd of deer and wild boar, a pack of wolves following them, and even lions. The fact that such lions were also found in Tajikistan is mentioned in Chinese chronicles written at the beginning of the present century. For example, in 87 AD, Kushan ambassadors brought lions from Turkestan as a gift to the Chinese emperor. Approximately in 1258,

Genghis Khan's son Hulagukhan also hunted lions. One of the 13th-century documents found in the Mug Castle in Tajikistan states that the high-walled park of the governor of Pinjikent, Devashtichi, was a "parade" [6,8,9]. The word "Paradis" means "place" in ancient Iranian. "Paradis" also means a park or garden where game animals are kept. Historian O.I. Smirnova believes that Devashtich's park is located outside the city, in the Panjikent Mountains. The same documents state that a special head of the park has been appointed. This means that the garden is protected and has a special significance in the life of him and the ruler Devashtinch [10,11].

The tradition of creating rich pastures, gardens and sanctuaries rich in animals continued in Central Asia in the Middle Ages. According to Narshahi's book "History of Bukhara", during the reign of Karakhanid Shams al-Mulk (1068-1080) Bukhara, he built a beautiful garden in a semi-farsang place near the Ibrahim Gate of the city and named it "Shamsabad" [12,13,14].



Figure 1. Oriental national carpet with Chorbogus style. Iran, XVII century.

There is a wide meadow near Shamsabad, which is called "guard". He built a royal palace and a dovecote around the reserve. It keeps a variety of domesticated animals: deer, deer, foxes and bears. Appointed by special people who take care of the animals. So, Shams al-Mulk turned this garden into a special reserve for recreation.

Ibn Batuta, writing about his travels to Central

Asia, mentions that the sultan of Movarounnahr, Tarmashirin (1326-1334), also had a hunting reserve [15,16,17]. However, he did not specify the exact location of the reserve. Ibn Batuta saw Tarmashirin for the last time on the way to his reserve and said goodbye, and then left for Samarkand. This means that the reserve is located around Bukhara, near Samarkand road. In addition to the above-mentioned orchards, the pre-Islamic horticulture of Central Asia includes the "gardens" built-in and around Shahristan, as well as urban squares, streets, pools and canals. planted ornamental and fruit trees are also included. In particular, Samarkand was one of the most prosperous and beautiful cities in the early Middle Ages, surrounded by lush gardens [8-14].

The historian Ibn Khaukal, who came to our country in the 10th century, writes about Samarkand: "The capital of Sughd is Samarkand; It is located on a hill in the Jayeb of the Sughd River. The city consists of an arch, a shahristan and the surrounding rabots. ... when I climbed to the top of the arch, I enjoyed the most exciting scenery that only a person can dream of: blue trees, sparkling houses, gushing rivers and streams, and beautiful nature. Every place, every tree, every blossoming garden makes your heart rejoice. The beauty of the city squares is endless. Cypress trees are decorated in a very dark way. They were reminiscent of the form of green artificial elephants, camels, cows, and wild animals, which we were trying to hide from each other, or were afraid of each other, or perhaps wanted to get acquainted. Such green decorations open a person's heart every step of the way. These include waterfalls, pools full of fish, pavilions and sheds [16-19]. Elsewhere, Ibn Hawkal recalls that most of the houses in the central part of the city had orchards, and all the courtyards had irrigation canals. "The city is covered with gardens, and if you look at it from above, even the houses are invisible," he said. These writings of Ibn Khaukal show that the tradition of gardening in Samarkand dates back to ancient times, ie before the arrival of Ibn Khaukal, and at the end of the X century in the green areas of the city observed

ornamental trees and shrubs and decorated them with artificial shapes. that is, the art of decorating trees is traditional and unique to Samarkand [18-21].

It is known that in the second half of the XIX century, the army of Tsarist Russia invaded the major cities of Uzbekistan: Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand, and Bukhara, Fergana, Kokand. In each of the occupied cities, after securing their settlement and peace, they began urban planning and architectural work for the free deployment of themselves and their armies, the management of cities and districts, and the fulfilment of their tasks in the country. The negative part of the cities will be left unchanged. In the historic cities occupied by the Tsarist army, they form a new "European" part of the city. The new European part of the cities will house army battalions, Russian officials and the Russian-speaking population serving them, and will create all the necessary conditions for them to live in a free and peaceful European way of life and culture. It will be built from residential and medical buildings to Christian churches.

To do this, first of all, the government of Tsarist Russia will develop plans and projects for the construction of new European cities in the occupied cities and begin to implement them with the help of their armies and local forces.

In Samarkand, for example, the most convenient urban plan for this is the construction of a new city, starting from the existing arch-fortress in the historic city and located in a radial circle. Construction of straight radial and circular streets and their European landscaping, sidewalks are created by planting rows of ornamental trees (giant plane trees, slates, pyramidal willows) shading the edges of the streets.

The project of a European long and wide alley - "boulevard" will be developed and implemented along the street where the commandant of Samarkand is located. This boulevard (then called Abramovsky Boulevard) separated the new European part of Samarkand from its old historical part. Its initial area is 7 hectares, length 804 m., Width 133 m. Initially, four closed alleys were created along the long and wide boulevard. The alleys

are planted with maple and shady white poplar trees called "Safidori Samarkandiy". Later, during the Soviet era, the width of the boulevard was significantly reduced and the main streets were replaced by main streets. As a result, it narrows to 2 Boulevard, which is what it looks like today. In front of the city commandant's office, there is a large garden adjacent to it. It was originally 6.5 hectares. In the centre of the new city around the building of the head of the Zarafshan district will be created a new park with an area of 5.67 hectares [3].

A monument and a park dedicated to the Russians killed in the 1868 war will be erected in front of the district governor's building. There is also a picturesque lake in the park of the city commandant, which is surrounded by a wall and is used mainly by Russian officials and their families. The island in the lake is planted with beautiful trees that grow in the water and provide shade. Some of them are still preserved. At the gate of the garden, there is an inscription "Soldiers, dogs and Sarts are strictly forbidden to enter the park". During the Soviet era, these parks were merged to form a "park of culture and recreation" typical of the socialist system. The current redeveloped garden was built on the territory of those gardens.

Conclusion

Landscape architecture is the architecture of open spaces, the art of shaping and designing an artistic landscape with the help of plants, water bodies, topography, natural stones, architectural structures, and elements of external landscaping. Landscape architecture is a special type of architectural urban planning activity, which includes the theoretical foundations of the practice of creating an architectural landscape. Today, the city of Samarkand can be compared to a huge construction site. Large-scale creative, construction and beautification works are being carried out in many streets and alleys of the city. New residential, administrative buildings, shopping and service complexes are being built. Roads are being widened and improved. We are proud to see that our city is

becoming more modern and green following its historical glory. The system of the Samarkand Department of Landscaping and Landscaping, nurseries and forestries serving the city and the structure of their staff need to be reviewed and certified.

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