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## PALACE GARDENS

**Abstract:** The article discusses the process of building gardens and palaces from ancient times to the present day. It provides an overview of the impact of gardens, world-class palaces on architecture, and architecture in Central Asia, architectural design, location, and other aspects of palaces. The palace gardens, created especially during the time of Timur and the Timurid periods, as well as the Bukhara emirate are mentioned as the main content of our ideas. It also talks about the current state of such architectural monuments, preserving them for future generations.

**Key words:** Palace garden, palace, garden, architectural style, eclecticism, Bukhara emir, architectural monument.

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### Introduction

Historically, garden architecture has been one of the most important roles in urban architecture. We know that ancient inscriptions belong to the legendary Babylonian gardens and gardens of Semiramia, and that the architecture has been developed since ancient times in Turan and Iran.

Archaeologists and art historians have developed several methods for graphic reconstruction of the famous gardens of Babylon, built in 600 BC and one of the “seventh wonders of the world”. The trees in the garden are natural, that is, vertical trees are planted on the upper floors, and the lower ones are low. Palm trees, cypress, cedar, pine and oak have long been

known in Assyria and Babylon. The top floor of the garden was decorated with a beautiful and elegant resort overlooking the beauty of the whole city, the lower part of the park, water and the banks of the Euphrates River. The spaces between the columns in the floors were decorated, and they served as enclosed fences.

According to A. S. Uralov, a book by S. N. Sadikova, Indian scholars M. Ranhava discovered that the first gardens were made by the kings of Achaemenids, Cyrus I and Cyrus II, photocopyers, heirs of Darius and kings of the Sassanid era, not only in Iran, but also in other places. preserved. [3,15-p.]

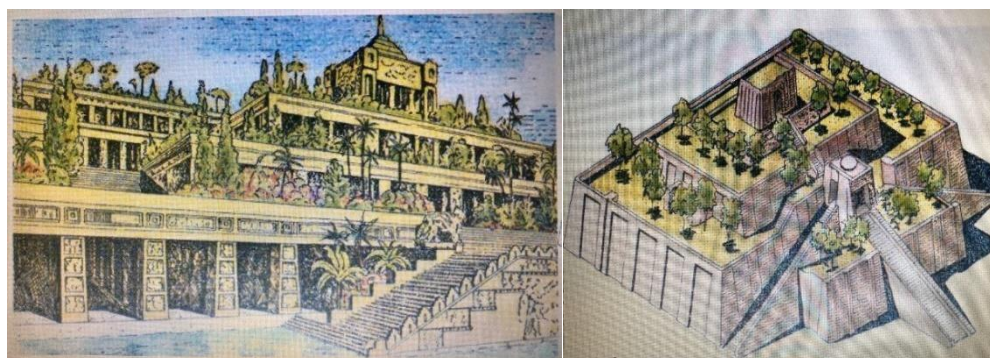


Fig. 1. Graphic reconstruction of hanging gardens. [13, 5-6-p]

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One of the most successful examples is the gardens of Versailles and the Louvre, which came to us from European countries. The design and composition of these palaces still have the perfect

solution, and they are still recognized by architects. Many of the later palace designs were also built to the standards of these palaces.



Fig.2. Palace of versailles

### Materials And Methods

And in the countries of Central Asia, we can proudly say that the Gardens created during the period of Amir Temur and Temurids were traditionally accompanied by garden-style architecture. As an

example, in the booklet there are about 14 gardens, A. Uralov noted in his brochures that they outlined their location and graphic reconstruction. [3, 27-28-p]



Fig 3. Timurid Gardens in Samarkand (Chaharbagh).[13, 5-6-p]

Gardens and palaces were regularly created in the architecture of these khanates. During the reign of the Bukhara, Kokand and Khiva khanates of the 19th century, unique architectural and art schools appeared not only in parks, palaces and in general in architecture.

The political and geographical, climatic conditions of the territories of the Khanate, of course, influenced the development of parks and palaces. In particular, the garden palaces of the Bukhara Khanate are formed outside the city, on a wide territory, as a separate garden ensemble. This feature contrasts



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sharply with the gardens and palaces of other khanates.

We will link the construction of many major gardens and palaces in Bukhara under the name Abdul Ahad Khan. After the death of his father, Muzaffar Khan, Abdul Ahad Khan chooses Karmana as the center of the Bukhara Khanate. Since the Bukhara arc was formed before this time, there are no gardens or gardens inside the arch, and it is impossible to create them. Karmana was a frosty relief zone along the Zarafshan River. Thus, it is clear that garden palaces develop only when all necessary conditions and resources exist for its occurrence. Karmana was also in the immediate vicinity of the Zarafshan River, where the banks of the river were a meadow for hunting. [6, 45-46-p]

### Discussion

In the books of L. I. Rempel and Nielsen several gardens are mentioned, including Gulcherbog, Mirzachorbog, Charmgarchorbog, Bogolchin. There is information that A. Khotamov, the author N. Bekniyozov in the book "Karmana ancient homeland"

mentions the existence of several gardens of Askarabadcherbog, Nasirbodom Garden, Yarzharbarks. Currently, they have completely disappeared, although, apparently, they provide information on the current territorial borders [9, 95–96 p] [5, 55–61 p].

According to other sources, signs of the existence of 12 gardens were found in the city of Karmana. Although the gardens of this period were short-lived, there were few of them, but the study helps to completely cover the gardens of this period. The palace gardens function mainly in the summer, but most of them are used in the winter.

Their names also corresponded to their functions, and in the vicinity of Charmgarchorbog there was a neighborhood of tanners. They were engaged in leather, leather, and the Khan's business was in this regard.

The garden is one of the most beautiful and planted with unique flowers and plants from around the world.



Fig.4. Graphic reconstruction of Charmgarbog in Karmana.

TIACE. student: Mukhimboev D, supervisor: Boboyorova.Sh.

### Results

Thus, the design decisions of architects are developed in accordance with each feature of each garden. Little information is available on extinct palaces and gardens. In this regard, studies of the 1980 s, photographs from archival materials of V. Golikov are especially valuable. The names of the palaces and gardens are closely related to the names of the masters who built them. I. Notkin and V. Nielsen draw attention to the use of traditional methods in the works of Ust Murodov and Ust Hafizov. [8, 145-146 p.] [10, 85-86 p.]

The demonstration of the position of the khan in accordance with the requirements of the time, of course, is reflected in the buildings that he built. They

were sent abroad to Russia for training. An example is the Sotorai Mohi Khosa Palace near Bukhara. An attempt was made to combine Russian and other styles in the palace. Foreign masters also mastered new architectural technologies. Nielsen said the palace was used for the first time, and a new pool was built in a new way.

At that time, the Bukhara khanates could build palaces not only in the USA-Asia, but also in many parts of Russia. Among them are the House of the Bukhara Emirate, a mosque in St. Petersburg and two parks in the Crimea. Their architectural designs also have a style that reflects the traditional spirit of Asia.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that our architectural heritage is inexhaustible. At the same time, our experts are required to contribute to the architectural

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complement by fully exploring what has not been studied.

The architecture of gardens and palaces is especially important in the architecture of Asia, since

the Bukhara Khanate formed gardens and palaces, the emergence of new schools and one of the examples of Uzbek architecture built in other countries.

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