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Historical Roots of Urban Gardening of Streets and Squares

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Abstract

In this article, research was conducted on the fact that the construction of roads, roadsides and buildings was carried out on a large scale as a result of the construction of cultural and recreational parks, landscape design, and public parks during the Timurid period.

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A street is a part of a residential area and is intended to carry all traffic, organize sewage, conduct underground networks, greening and installation of above-ground facilities. In addition, streets are an open spatial environment that gives an aesthetic, ecological spirit to the ensemble of buildings and structures where people live.

New Kingdom motifs in Egypt, beginning in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, depict private gardens with various ponds, different crops and trees, and a regular architectural plan with right angles. Such gardens were built near the palaces of rulers, in the courtyards of wealthy houses, around temples, in their sacred sections. Palaces and temples were usually built on hills and hills beyond the reach of the Nile flood. Perhaps for this reason, terraced (multi-stage) gardens were created at the foothills of Ancient Egypt. The inner courtyards of the palaces were flattened to form rectangular gardens. Large trees are planted on the edges of the garden, and lower trees and bushes are planted inside. There is a large pool in the middle, and a canopy is built next to it. In our opinion, it is not an exaggeration to say that the concepts of greening and beautification of the city streets and its territories were created in the middle of the 2nd millennium.

Near the Temples of Amon in Karnak and Gora in Edfu, "Alleys of Sphinxes" have been preserved, which are a monument of landscape architecture of the XV-XIV centuries BC in the form of an avenue. People entered the temple through the avenue of sphinxes. The length of the longest avenue of sphinxes in Egypt was about 3.5 kilometers. The experience of solving the landscape environment of

the city street also belongs to this period in Ancient Egypt. The avenue of the city of Akhetaton, which stretches for several kilometers from the north to the south, is beautifully decorated not with high sphinxes on both sides, but with palm trees. Replacing the sphinxes located in a straight metric row with palm trees was a great innovation in the landscape solution of city streets of that time. That is why the compositional style of this ancient avenue in Egypt was later widely used in life.

Together with the neighborhood ensembles, the city forms a whole composite chain. The whole city is connected by this chain as a single organism and forms a single architectural environment. It is known that the mosque and the pool occupied the main place in the neighborhood centers of those times. A lot of attention was paid to the organization of strong wind flow through the gates of the ensemble structures, porches, miyonsarai, and the use of ponds and high-growing trees on the streets. In neighborhood and village ensembles, the pool takes the central place, and the mosque, minaret, school and other buildings are integrated around it. In the hot climate of Central Asia, ponds were considered a favorable opportunity to create a microclimate. In the areas where neighborhood centers are located on long streets, ponds are not only a source of cooled drinking water, but also a source of microclimate. The arrangement of courtyards in street ensembles is closely related to their location, development history, and the intended purpose of building buildings. Therefore, ponds and small leaf trees are also a part of the history and products of our tradition. It is known from the history of the neighborhood, architectural ensembles, and urban planning in the historical area of the city of Samarkand that the structural parts of the streets of ancient cities such as Samarkand are the neighborhood centers and the residential buildings surrounding them. Certain laws of the streets are defined in the construction styles of these public buildings and neighborhood centers. It is also the art of creating a harmonious street environment - an ensemble. The hot natural climate of Central Asia has required a certain form of squares and streets in city construction since ancient times. Looking at the history of Samarkand town planning, it is clear that the art of creating architectural ensembles has been developing since ancient times and has given rise to many new methods in the 16th and 19th centuries. The buildings built in the 16th - 19th centuries have a slightly simpler appearance compared to the buildings of the Timurid period in terms of their geometrical formation, patterns and use of colors. The interior decorations of the architectural ensembles of Dakhbed Mosque, Khavasi, Kurgancha, Koshkhovuz, Khan Said Imam, Foke Abdullais in Samarkand are a vivid example of this.



(Fig. 1) Archaeological city of Afrosiyab.

Located in the center of the Central Asian region, Uzbekistan has long been a unique link between the East and the West. In ancient times, trade and cultural relations between different countries were established through the Great Silk Road. Of course, the previous roads were designed only for the transportation of goods, and it was quite difficult to walk on such roads. Nevertheless, through these roads, people moved across vast expanses, new lands were developed, and trade was carried out. History shows that the peoples who lived in the territory of our country paid great attention to the construction of new roads and the development of trade relations at all stages of their development. For example, during the time of Amir Temur, following the belief that "the world prospers thanks to merchants", large funds were allocated for the construction of new trade routes and facilities. World heritage protection is carried out by establishing boundaries of historical areas and construction areas. The entire archaeological city of Afrosiab, the old city of the Timurids and the European part of the city dating back to the time of the annexation of Central Asia to Russia were included in the World Heritage List. It is envisaged that the construction management will strictly control the historical and modern buildings, in particular, the preservation of the formation of the historical periods of the city will be strictly controlled.

It was built in the middle of the 19th century and is located in the extended part of Gallaorol Street in the city of Samarkand, in the north of Registan Square. The mosque also houses a madrasah and a pond filled with clear water. On the south side of the pool was a tea house with a terrace. The pillars of the tea house did not reach our time. It was a bologna, where religious scholars lived. To the east of the pool there were two-story cells. There is a platform on the southern shore of the pool. In the northern part of the ensemble there was a separate toilet not connected to the pool.

The buildings of the end of the 18th century are located along Bulung'ur Street in Samarkand. In the center of these buildings is a pond surrounded by poplar trees. Two platforms were built on the northern and western shores of the pond, and between them, i.e. in the middle of the pond, sedges grew. Vine leaves covering the top of the platform created a wonderful micro-climate not only in the small architectural ensemble but also in the composite plan structure in harmony with the shade of the porch and the crystal clear water of the pool.

It is located in the city of Samarkand and was built in the 19th century. According to the locals, the mosque was a small square pond, unfortunately it has not been preserved to this day. A sycamore tree (still there) moved to the south corner of the pool covered the surface of the water and yard with its broad crowns. It was built in 1900 and is located at the crossroads of Samarkand city. The complex occupies a small area with a pond surrounded by maple trees. It is located in the city of Samarkand. A characteristic feature of this ensemble is the circular pond surrounded by buildings. Densely planted sedges around the pool complete the street composition. Unfortunately, this pool has not reached us, and now the courtyard of the mosque is content with a small pool. It was built in the city of Samarkand and was created as an independent ensemble without being connected to streets and squares. On the opposite side of Karama, there are ponds and cells.



(Fig. 2) A miniature representation of gardens during the Timurid period.

In general, the landscaping styles of the streets were different. In small, narrow streets, trees are mostly planted in two rows. On wide streets, there are many rows of trees, occupying one or both sides of the sidewalk. Among these are the planting of plantations between the traffic part of the road and pedestrian walkways, flower decoration styles in front of public buildings, gardens and curtains around houses, bushes planted in groups on the side of roads, and green fences in front of buildings and houses.

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