MAGNIFICENT GARDENS OF IRAN: NARENZHESTAN, ERAM AND DAVLET-ABAD

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MAGNIFICENT GARDENS OF IRAN: NARENZHESTAN, ERAM AND DAVLET-ABAD

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Annotation: This article covers information about the traditional "Paradise" gardens of Iran, created during the reign of the Safavids' dynasty in XVI-XVII centuries. The gardens of Narengestan, Eram in the city of Shiraz and the garden of Davlet-Abad in the city of Yazd in truth and sowing a day in excellent condition are the clearest example of Iranian landscape art. During the reign of the Safavids Iran reached its heights in the field of culture, architecture and gardening art. Garden Narengestan is an unusually beautiful and well-groomed place, the garden is a cozy courtyard with a pool in the middle; Eram is famous for its cypresses; The Daulat Abad Garden is considered one of Iran’s most beautiful gardens, its highest tower - a 33 m high scoop is the highest wind tower in the world.

Key words: Iran, Safavids' dynasty, Paradise gardens, Daulat Abad Garden, Narengestan, Eram, architecture, gardening art, landscape art.

The variety of Iranian gardens cannot be limited to only a few individual gardens, it is more correct to designate vivid examples of the "paradise" traditional gardens of Iran, which are today in excellent condition and are still operating for their intended purpose. The scale and size of Iranian gardens can be traced, starting with the courtyards of the smallest private houses and ending with capital cities, such as the city of Isfahan during the Safavids' dynasty.

During the reign of the Safavids, which lasted 200 years, Iran reached the highest heights in the field of culture and architecture. In 1598, Shah Abbas returned the capital from Qazvin to Isfahan. He innovatively transformed this ancient city of Selzhuks, on an unprecedented scale, changing the city structure with new streets, squares and gardens, introduced a unique urban planning technique by introducing a regular rectangular into the irregular layout of the Asian city.

Gardens play a large role and occupy a special place in the life of Iranian cities. The city of Shiraz, the birthplace of the poets Saadi and Hafiz, is famous for its gardens. At the beginning of the 17th century, during the reign of Shah Abbas, he was visited by an English traveler, Sir Thomas Herbert. From the high hills surrounding the city, he looked with admiration at the blue domes of mosques and "hammams" lined with azure tiles. The city, which, according to Herbert, "protected nature itself, enriched trade and decorated art" [3].

Narengestan Garden is a picturesque internal garden located in the Narengestan Gavam Palace in the Iranian city of Shiraz. (Fig. 1) «Narengestan Gavam Palace was built in 1886 by the architect Mirza Ibrahim Khan by order of the Gavam family. At the same time, a garden arose. "Narengestan" in translation means "orange orchard"»[1]. And to this day, a lot of citrus fruits grow here.

Garden Narengestan is an unusually beautiful and well-groomed place. The garden is a cozy courtyard with a pool in the middle. Around the pool there are wonderful flower beds surrounded by palm trees and traditional orange trees. The garden paths are marble tiled and the pool is decorated with mosaics and traditional ornaments. The walls and ceilings of the palace are decorated with many mirrors, stained-glass windows and colored glass patterns. There is also a historical wax museum of ancient Persian kings.

Fig. 1. Narengestan Garden in Shiraz. Resours:[1]

Fig. 2. Eram Garden in Shiraz Resours:[1]
Eram Garden in Shiraz is a historic Persian garden in the traditional style of the Garden of Eden, located in Shiraz. The garden is recognized as the cultural heritage of the country and is under the auspices of the state. Eram Garden was created in the mid-nineteenth century. "Eram" means "paradise", so the people call this garden a paradise garden (Fig. 2). The Eram has a regular rectangular shape. At the northern end of the garden is a large pool, paved with mosaics. Among the plants here you can find many varieties and subspecies of flowers, shrubs and trees. Especially Eram is famous for its cypresses, there are many of them. The Garden of Eram is adjacent to the palace of the same name. A study of the ancient history of the city of Yazda suggests that in this city there have already existed large and beautiful gardens that played an important role in the life of the city.

Garden "Daulat Abad" in Yazd, built in 1729, during the reign of the Zend dynasty, Mohammadtagi, the Great Khan of Bafeghi, is an example of the traditional "paradise" gardens of Iran. (Fig. 3) «This garden has been serving people for 285 years. Its northern part goes outside, where a dense row of trees has been planted, hiding the inhabitants of the garden from outside eyes. For this reason, this street is called the “street of a thousand trees”»[5] (Fig. 4).

The Daulat Abad Garden is considered one of Iran's most beautiful gardens, its highest tower - a 33 m high scoop, is the highest wind tower in the world recognized today! (Fig. 3) The territory of the garden, with an area of 11 hectares, is divided into two parts: the first part is a veiled garden for the family of the ruling padishah. Here is a winter and summer residence, which is cooled with the help of five ponds and a light breeze, trapped by a tower of winds. The second part of the garden is a public garden, designed for various government events and sports. The main architectural elements of the Daulat Abad garden are:

1. building of the mirror palace
2. guard building, ceremonial building
3. wind tower building
4. building "Tehrani"
5. the building for the servant in the form of an octagon
6. water storage
7. stroller storage
8. summer and winter stables
9. water channels, ponds and numerous watercourses.

The clay building and the tower of the winds are considered the most important parts of the complex, where in the most beautiful form there is a mixture of air flow and water. The clay ceiling is artfully decorated with an elegant frame in the form of clay bas-reliefs with the image of flowers. Renovated window openings with multi-colored glass add extra beauty to this building.

So, for the purpose of conclusion, the rule of the Safavids brought peace and prosperity to Iran. The shahs patronized culture, the arts, architecture, gardening, and urban planning. In landscape gardening. Gardens Eram, Naregestan and Davlet Abd with all confidence can be called pearls of landscape gardening art of Iran, it is a vivid contribution of the Safavids' dynasty to urban planning, landscape architecture of the Middle East.

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2. Works by or about Sir Thomas Herbert, 1st Baronet in libraries (WorldCat catalog)