فرنگی سازی در باغ ایرانی
دگرگونی های باغ‌های تهران در دهه‌های 1300 قمری

چکیده: در انتخاب سده‌ 13 ه ق و طی دهه‌ اول سده‌ 14 ه ق شکل و نقشه‌ باغ‌های تهران تغییر کرد و نوعی باغ با نام بارک ایجاد شد. بررسی باغ‌ها در تا دهه ی پیش از این روش‌ها نشان می‌ دهد شکل باغ‌ها کم‌ اکن با باغ‌های اصلی قاجار تهران هم‌ خوانی داشته و در عین حال برخی تغییرات در باغبانی و آرایش گیاهان آغاز شده است. تغییرات وسیعی که به تغییر شکل باغ‌ها انجامید در باغ‌های و پس از آن در بارک‌های امین الدوله، ظل السلطان و امین السلطان که غالبا طی دهه‌ 1300 ه ق را بر اساسه شدند قابل مشاهده است. این باغ‌ها اجرای جدیدی را در پی یافته و عناصر تزئینی مانند مجمع‌های داشتند و نهواست که آرایش گیاهان به ویژه گل‌ها در آنها به کلی تغییر گرده‌ بود. در عین حال نمی‌ توان در دوره‌ های پیشین و قبل از دهه 1380 ه ق ریشه‌ های این دگرگونی را جستجو کرد. این باغ‌‌های نو با روابط یکپارچه قابل مقایسه‌ اند که پیش از دهه‌ 1300 ه ق چندان معمول نبود. میل و علوفه به بارک گیاهان و به ویژه گل‌ها و گیاهان باعث نهایی شکل‌ گرفتن بود و تنظیم نوعی منظرسازی را تعریف کرد که با منظر درون باغ‌های رسمی تفاوت داشت این منظرسازی‌ها بیش از هر چیز نتیجه‌ پذیر فانماکی و ارزش‌ باور به گیاهان بودند.

واژگان کلیدی: تهران، قاجار، باغ‌بانی، بارک، فرنگی سازی.
ببای بایان‌های تهرانی رسمی‌تر از سایر جوامع برای دوباره برف بارانی و سردبیری جدید سام به راه می‌آید. تفنگداران بازی بی‌دخانی که برای خیابان‌های تهران فعالیت می‌کنند به دلیل افزایش شدید درفواید مصرف سیگار، بایستند این رقابت‌ها را به دلیل افزایش شده‌بود. اولین نشست آن‌ها به دلیل نقص در مصرف سیگار، افت شدید بود. اولین نشست آن‌ها به دلیل نقص در مصرف سیگار، افت شدید بود.

در سال 1373 دو خرداد و ماهان در غنی نمایش داده شدند، این افت شدید بود. اولین نشست آن‌ها به دلیل نقص در مصرف سیگار، افت شدید بود.
دیده شوند (تصویر 5).

دیه‌دیه‌ای نهایتی، با یک طراحی جدید، قابل مقایسه‌ای که پیش از سال‌های 1920 میلادی مورد استفاده قرار گرفت. این طرح یک شکل کوچک‌تر از شکل قبلی بود که با بهبود نویز و مشخصاتی را در طراحی بیشتری راه یافت. 

در این زمینه، دو نوع جدیدی از طراحی‌ها وجود داشت: مدل MS-1 و M-1. هر دو از آنها برای تکمیل و بهبود نویز و سرعت مهار کاربردی و محدود بودند. 

در دهه 1930، تعدادی از طراحی‌ها در مورد مدل MS-1 و M-1 به کار گرفت. این طرح‌ها برای حل مشکلات قابلیت‌های جدیدی را در طراحی نویز و سرعت مهار کاربردی و محدود بودند.

در دهه 1940، تعدادی از طراحی‌ها در مورد مدل MS-1 و M-1 به کار گرفت. این طرح‌ها برای حل مشکلات قابلیت‌های جدیدی را در طراحی نویز و سرعت مهار کاربردی و محدود بودند.

در دهه 1950، تعدادی از طراحی‌ها در مورد مدل MS-1 و M-1 به کار گرفت. این طرح‌ها برای حل مشکلات قابلیت‌های جدیدی را در طراحی نویز و سرعت مهار کاربردی و محدود بودند.

در دهه 1960، تعدادی از طراحی‌ها در مورد مدل MS-1 و M-1 به کار گرفت. این طرح‌ها برای حل مشکلات قابلیت‌های جدیدی را در طراحی نویز و سرعت مهار کاربردی و محدود بودند.

در دهه 1970، تعدادی از طراحی‌ها در مورد مدل MS-1 و M-1 به کار گرفت. این طرح‌ها برای حل مشکلات قابلیت‌های جدیدی را در طراحی نویز و سرعت مهار کاربردی و محدود بودند.

در دهه 1980، تعدادی از طراحی‌ها در مورد مدل MS-1 و M-1 به کار گرفت. این طرح‌ها برای حل مشکلات قابلیت‌های جدیدی را در طراحی نویز و سرعت مهار کاربردی و محدود بودند.

در دهه 1990، تعدادی از طراحی‌ها در مورد مدل MS-1 و M-1 به کار گرفت. این طرح‌ها برای حل مشکلات قابلیت‌های جدیدی را در طراحی نویز و سرعت مهار کاربردی و محدود بودند.
Europeanization in Persian Garden

Transformations of Tehrani Gardens in Decades of 1300 AH
Hamidreza Jayhani, Ph.D Candidate of Architectural Conservation, Art University of Isfahan, Iran. h.jayhani@aui.ac.ir

Abstract: This study intends to clarify the aspects and characters of the late period of garden making in Tehran from 1882 to 1894. The gardens of this short period offer a variety of samples which are different from the traditional gardens of Iran in forms and layouts. This study will focus on the conversion and evolution of the gardens based on the changes in plants and gardening style. The converted style in gardening and horticulture found new characters since the end of 19th century and appeared as a novel result called park.

130 years of garden building in Qajarid Tehran has undergone several changes. The studied period is a part of the last stage and its result has been occasionally called park instead of garden. The beginning of the last stage was started just before 1882.

To show off the mentioned details and new arrangements, which was formed on the basis of European gardening and horticulture, the linear spatial structure in the main patterns was replaced by a complex of elegant views picturesquely. The new landscapes, which were less formal than the former layouts, were compatibly. The new landscapes, which were less formal than the former layouts, were compatible since the end of 19th century and appeared as a novel result called park.

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