



Study of Persian Garden Structure from Cultural Impact

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Abstract

The social nature of architectural design covers behavioural and societal concepts relative to the Persian garden and structure. It is important to have an understanding of how society influences design in order to be able to view the inherent influences in the design solution for the ancient Persians the symbol of eternal life was a tree with a stream at its roots. The sacred miracle tree contained the seeds of all within itself. Tree planting was a sacred occupation and this reverence was deeply seated in the souls of the Persians. Historical accounts tell us about gardens named Paradise filled with all things fair and good that the earth can bring forth. Sense of privacy and Social interaction which are perceived to have a relation in the theories of architecture and garden design were well respected in traditional garden design in Iran. Persian gardens influenced garden design around the world and became the foundation of Islamic and later European garden traditions, an example of which can be seen in the Mughal gardens of India. This conservatism led artists to attach religious meaning or symbolism to their works. Forms, shapes, objects, scenes and even letters and numbers of Islamic art are symbolic. All art has hidden significance.

Keywords: Persian garden, Cultural. Sustainable.

1. Introduction

Verbal images and metaphors for Paradise had a great impact over the course of Islamic civilization [1]. Because Koran inspired artists as a logical source and provided content with its messages to be expressed [2]. In Islam it is forbidden to depict human and animal images. This conservatism led artists to attach religious meaning or symbolism to their works [3]. Forms, shapes, objects, scenes and even letters and numbers of Islamic art are symbolic. All art has hidden significance [4].

Iranian garden design it's often a mixture of architectural style, the garden style in Iran is proportionate with climate and water condition. Victoria Scovil in a detailed article about Persian garden, pointed to an earthen bowl that discovered by professor Hertsfield in Samara and wrote that: here, an earthen bowl is obtained that is supposed it belong to 2000 years before the birth of Christ and there are some crossing brooks that show four pieces of garden and each of them there are one tree and one bird. However, this design is general and official design that Iranian used from cirrus period and in fact, all Iranian gardens were based on this geometrical distribution, and this design became a mystical quality that show the very ancient opinion in Asia about the universe and its distribution to four area that separated by four huge rivers, ancient Iranian separate brook from roaring rivers and change dry plains into sown field and plantation. After learning how to dig a drain, not only they make the surrounding area of their house green but also their cities greener. According to recorded document of

Greece historians, approximately 3000 years ago, around most of Iranian house were gardens, and they called it paradise”, after that, this style became a pattern for other nations and this Persian word went far lands and nowadays it is used in Greece, French, Semitic and other languages, Ali Akbar Dehkhoda1956[5] write about paradise word in this way: paradise is a word from median language and it mean garden and orchard. The word paliz in Persian and ferdos used in Avesta twice, Paradise, composed of two parts, one is piri which means surrounding and other is daeza which means planting trees and flowers around the building. This word change to Paliz in Pahlavi language and it’s also used in dari Persian language, although nowadays vegetables such as cucumber, watermelon and melon are called Paliz. In Achaemenian period and after that there were numerous gardens all over Iran, such that Gezenfon * pointed to them several times. This kind of garden did not exist in ancient Greece, but Greece people were interested in them and used them by the same word paradise.

Nowadays this word in the form of Paradisos in Greece language means garden and in French in the form of paradise means heaven [6]. According to Geznefon* (four and half centuries, b.c, there was a beautiful and huge garden in Lidia called paradise. Hanging garden of Babylon built by Nebuchadnezzar for his Iranian wife, Amitis, had a similar pattern of paradises, in such a manner that it had a suitable pattern and specific order, that garden reminds until alexander time.

Another name for this green and pleasant space is Bagh , Bagh is a Persian word that’s used in the same way in Pahlavi and Soghdi language, some people consider this word common to Persian and Arabic, but other’s think that it is an Arabic word originally and plural form of Beighan.

But this word is surely a Persian word and from this language has gone to another language. In Farsnameh book written by a-balkhi written in 510 A.H, the writer of this book pointed that Manouchehr , the sun of king Iraj , who is seventh king of Pishdadi dynasty, who was the first one built garden in the world. He wrote that , he collected the various flowers grown on mountains and plains and cultivated and ordered to wall around it and called it “Boustan”, that means a collection of smells.

2. Methodology

The current study will use credible sources and study Persian garden through descriptive, the garden will be deliberate as an original and living symbol of culture.

2.1. Elements of Persian Garden

The design of the Persian gardens is based on the principles of symbolization [7]. There are essential elements which have different meanings. From the building regulations, we can understand and research folk-custom of Iran. The architecture and rockery are tangible existence; also reflect people’s emotions. The gardeners express their spirit through combining all these elements in art. Its expression as follows: First, the gardeners extensively used the rhetorical tactics of Iranian literature, such as analogy, symbolization, and etc, the gardeners named the Gardens and scenery spots implicitly and decently



Respect of Iranian to nature (Pasargadae design 2500 years ago)

2.2. Ecological Environment and Cultural Values of Persian Gardens

Nowadays, there are many different words to inscribe urban construction: urban landscapes, garden city, ecological city, liveable city, green city, etc. but the core idea is the same, that is the pursuit of harmonious relationship between natural environment and human in the greatest degree.

People have become to advocate green city, green economy, green living, and green civilization. Urban landscape has become the main direction of urban construction and laid a solid foundation for urban sustainable development. Persian Gardens, with high value of ecological environment and spirituality, reflected not only the survival of ancient Eastern wisdom and arts, but also the concept of contemporary urban development.

2.2.1. Garden is Hot Pursuit of Contemporary Social and Human Spirituality

Persian Gardens, built by mankind, look so natural and full of meaning. It can be considered as a manifestation of intangible heritage. All kinds of buildings, from shape to colour, have its own specific function and cultural meaning. It is a perfect union of tangible heritage and intangible heritage. In particular, some small-sized buildings located out-of-the-way, its structure is so simple, but the courtyard is so delicate. These gardens, which are so quiet and comfortable, are important elements of garden-style city. Now, people's interest was stimulated by the ancient city's common facilities and construction. People even to imitate it in modern city, which means that people pursue traditional culture, and re-recognize the value of ancient civilization. Second, respecting the traditional culture is the performance of psychological maturity of modern Persian people experienced a kind of cultural development and reunification process. Most of man-made-tourist spots, which were built in the late 20th century, were quickly shut down due to lacking of cultural meaning. People finally found the unique cultural heritage's eternal historical value, aesthetic value and scientific value. Persian, with ancient town, ancient lane, ancient block, trees, are witnesses of Persian history and customs, are precious relics of Persian traditional arts and culture

Inheritance the traditional culture shows the long-lasting vitality of local and national culture Persian in 2500 years history, formatting mature customs and culture.

3. Discussion

Three Unique Natures of Iran Aestheticism Unique nature of aesthetics in Iran are Nature, Man and Art. Art is not an independent phenomenon in Iran spiritual and physical life. All objects, natural or man-made, can evoke all aesthetic experiences in the Iranian's lives. The Iranian always tries to be in touch with nature straight in a way that there is no border between man and nature and they are integrated [8].

4. Conclusion

Part of the beauty of the Iran gardens comes from the symbolic expression and religious beliefs. had an impact on the development of gardens. A real appreciation and understanding of the traditional Persian garden is complex and difficult. The philosophical, religious, and symbolic are important elements of garden design. The design of the Persian gardens is based on three basic principles, reduced scale, symbolization, and religious view. In their reverence for the landscape and the seasons, Persian gardeners have always made exquisite use of natural materials, Traditional Persian gardens approach created Persian garden such as pond gardens, and water features, Aesthetic values which are believed by both Persian and Westerners to be uniquely Persian in origin such as simplicity, naturalness, refined elegance, and subtlety. Garden design has been an important Persian art for many centuries. The Persian garden is a living reflection of the long history and traditional culture of Iran. Influenced by Zoroastrian and Islam, there is always "something more" in these compositions of water, and plants than meet the eye. Three of the essential elements used to create a Persian garden, the purpose of a Persian garden is to enhance the quality of human life, by skilfully guiding nature and bringing it into their homes. The art of Persian gardens has been believed to be one of the most important parts of Persian culture for many centuries. The garden design in Iran is strongly connected to the philosophy and religion were used in the creation of different garden styles in order to bring a spiritual sense to the gardens and make them places where people could spend their time in a peaceful way and meditate.

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