Landscape Design Series 3

Authored by
Larry A. Sagers
Horticulture Specialist
Utah State University
Funding Assistance From A Bureau Of Reclamation Grant
The reawakening of the renaissance influenced scientists, artisans, inventors, authors and gardeners. Nowhere was this more evident than in Italy.
From there it spread through much of the European world.

Borrowing from the classic Roman designs and infusing them with the beauty of the emerging artist gardens metamorphosed into places of beauty and sweeping vistas.
Italian

- This style influenced much of the Mediterranean area and beyond.
- Many of the plants used in these gardens remain popular to day in Mediterranean climates of the world.
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- An Ancient Italian City, Pompeii, Was At The Mouth Of The Sarnus River (Now Sarno)
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- An Ancient Italian City, Pompeii, Was At The Mouth Of The Sarnus River (Now Sarno)
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- It was a few miles south of Mount Vesuvius, between Herculaneum and Stabiae.
Roman Gardens - Pompeii

- The City, Founded About 600 B.C., Became A Roman Colony In 80 B.C. And Later It Was A Favorite Resort For Wealthy Romans
- It had A Population Of About 20,000 At The Beginning Of The Christian Era
- It Was A City Of Considerable Trade
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- The City Was Badly Damaged By An Earthquake In A.D. 63
- It Was Completely Demolished In A.D. 79 By An Eruption Of Mount Vesuvius That Overwhelmed The Towns Of Pompeii, Herculaneum, And Stabiae
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- For More Than 1500 Years Pompeii Lay Undisturbed Beneath Heaps Of Ashes And Cinders
- In 1748 Were Excavations Started
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- New Discoveries Were Made Throughout The 19th And 20th Century And Excavations Continue With More Than One-Fourth Of The City Waiting To Be Excavated
- Much Of This Area Lies Beneath Piles Of Earth Heaped Up From Earlier Excavations.
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- The Showers Of Wet Ashes And Cinders That Accompanied The Eruption Formed A Hermetic Seal About The Town
- This Preserved Temples, Theaters, Baths, Shops, And Private Dwellings and Garden Hardscapes
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- From these we get some of the best information of what Roman Gardens were like and how they were enjoyed.
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- Remnants Of Some Of The 2000 Victims Of The Disaster Were Found In The Ruins Of Pompeii
- Most Of The Inhabitants Escaped The Eruption, Carrying With Them Their Movable Assets
Roman Gardens- Pompeii

- After the eruption they tunneled into and around the houses and public buildings, and carried off almost everything of value.
- For this reason few objects of great value have been discovered.
Roman Gardens - Pompeii

The End
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- The Getty Villa Is the New Name for the Getty Museum at Malibu
- It Was Schedule to Reopen to Display Roman Antiquities But Lawsuits Block the Opening
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- The Malibu Getty Opened in 1974 as a Giant Leap From the Getty Ranch House on a Forested Hilltop the Villa
- It Was Originally Constructed During the 1920s and Enlarged Getty Purchased It in 1945 As a Weekend Retreat
By 1954 Getty, who only occasionally occupied the premises, decided to convert it into a museum, and made the collection he began acquiring in the '30s available to public view.
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- After Moving to England and Fearful of Flying, He Never Returned to See It
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

The Villa is a Recreation of the Villa Dei Papiri, Is Surrounded by Five Gardens Based on Excavations of the 1st-century A.D. Villa
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- The Getty Is a Replica of a 2000-year-old Roman Villa Which Once Overlooked the Bay of Naples Near Pompeii in Herculeanum
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- The Original Villa Was Buried in Ashes During the Eruption of the Volcano Vesuvius, but Its Floor Plan Was Used to Reconstruct This Dazzling Edifice
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- When Getty's Art Collection Outgrew His Malibu Mansion, He Built the Villa to House His Greek and Roman Antiquities, Renaissance and Baroque Paintings, and Decorative Arts.
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- In the Main Peristyle Garden, a Long Reflecting Pool and Bronze Statues, Based on the Originals Excavated From the Villa, Are Framed by Clipped Shrubbery and Trees
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- In the Smaller East, West and Inner Peristyle Gardens, Fountains and Wall Frescoes Are Featured With the Plantings
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- The 1,000 Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Herbs Used in the Design Are Kinds That Might Have Been Growing in the Original Villa
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- The Formal Sculpture Garden Is Filled With Manicured Trees & Hedges, and Lined by Tall, White Roman Columns, Surrounding an Immense Crystal Blue Reflecting Pool
Italian Gardens-Getty Villa

- The Garden Is Decorated With Authentic Roman Busts and the Plants, Flowers and Trees Planted Here Are the Same Kind That Grew in Roman Gardens in the First Century After Christ
Italian Gardens - Tivoli

- Tivoli, the Ancient Tibur, Was a Favorite Holiday Resort for the Romans As Well As a Place for the Worship of Local Divinities.

- Tivoli Is Also the Site of an Imposing Architectural Complex Dating to the Emperor Hadrian's Time
Italian Gardens-Tivoli

- The Emperor's Gift As an Architect Can Be Seen in the Series of Palaces, Baths, Theatres, Etc. Which He Had Built There Between 118 and 134 A.D. that Were Meant to Remind Him in Italy, of the Places He Most Loved in Greece and the Near East
Italian Gardens-Tivoli

- It is the site of the Villa D'este, an Italian Garden deservedly famous for its magic atmosphere and is one of the finest gardens in Italy.
Italian Gardens-Tivoli

- Built on the Ruins of a Roman Villa, It Was First a Benedictine Convent and Then the Governor's Palace
- It Was Magnificently Restored by Pirro Ligorio on Commission of the Governor at the Time, Ippolito D'este, Around 1550
Italian Gardens-Tivoli

- After Various Vicissitudes It Became the Property of Austria
- It Was Returned to the Italians in 1918
- It Was Restored Before the Immense Park Was Opened to the Public
Italian Gardens-Tivoli

- The Five Hundred Fountains
Italian Gardens-Tivoli

- The Fountains of Proserpine of the Dragons
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- The Pitti Palace Was Commissioned By Luca Pitti In 1448
- The Original Plans, Attributed To Brunelleschi, Called For A Much Smaller Building Than The One We See Now
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- It Was Enlarged In 1549 When Ownership Passed To The Medici Family
- The Beautiful Courtyard By Ammannati Dates From That Period
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- The Pitti Palace Was Enlarged And Modified Many Times Over The Centuries
- It Was The Seat Of The Lorraine Dynasty
- When Florence Was Capital Of Italy It Was The Seat Of The Court Of Savoia
Italian Gardens-Boboli

The Huge Magnificent Garden Behind The Pitti Palace Dates From 1550, When Eleonora Da Toledo, Wife Of The Grand Duke Cosimo I Medici, Purchased It From The Pitti
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- This was planned to occupy a scenographic setting on the slopes of the Boboli Hill (covering 320,000 square meters) and also had access from the square.
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- The Boboli Gardens did not become famous until they became the property of the Medici Family, who called in Niccolò Pericoli, known as Tribolo, to design them.
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- This Artist Had Already Designed The Gardens Of The Medici Villas Of Castello And Petraia. Tribolo Created A Masterpiece Of "Landscape Architecture" In The Boboli Gardens Between 1550 And 1558, The Year Of His Death
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- His Design Was Used As A Basis For All The Royal Gardens In Europe, Including Versailles
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- The Park Itself Was Immediately Enriched With Many Mannerist Inventions By Buontalenti (Like The Grotta Grande), Fountains And Statues By Ammannati, Giambologna And Tacca And Eventually Completed By Giulio And Alfonso Parigi (1631-1656)
Italian Gardens-Boboli

- The Two Architects, Father And Son, Carried Out The Stone Amphitheatre, The Unique Setting For Many Celebrated Theatrical Performances, The Cypress Alley Known As The "Viottolone" And The Square And Pool Of Isolotto
Italian Gardens—University of Pisa

- The Oldest Botanical Garden Associated With a University Was Closely Tied to the Study of Medicine
- The Aim Was Researching the Properties and Virtues of Medicinal Plants
Italian Gardens-University of Pisa

- The Garden, at the Time of Foundation in 1544 Had As Its First “Prefect” the Illustrious Luca Ghini, a Professor at the University of Bologna
Italian Gardens - University of Pisa

- Under His Direction the Pisan Garden Became in a Short Time One of the Most Important in Europe for the Quality and Quantity of the Plants
Italian Gardens-University of Pisa

- Luca Ghini Gave a New Course to the Study of Plants, Turning Botany Into an Independent Science, Not Just a Complement to Medicine Anymore
In caso di vento è consigliabile non sostare sotto gli alberi.

With wind don’t stop under the trees.