Chinese Gardens

Landscape Design Series 7
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Oriental Gardens
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Chinese Gardens

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Chinese Gardens

- Chinese

There Are Three Categories:

- Monastery Gardens
- Imperial Parks and Gardens
- Private Gardens, Often Known As "Scholar" Gardens
Chinese Gardens

Chinese Monastery Gardens

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Chinese Imperial Parks and Gardens

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Chinese Private Gardens, Often Known As "Scholar" Gardens

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The Development of the Gardens Is Best Viewed in a Historical Context That Included Periods of Peace and Prosperity (The Main Development Periods) and Periods of Factions and Wars
Chinese Gardens

Summer Palaces Were Built Away From the Main Imperial Palace for the Emperor to Escape the Summer Heat. Imperial Gardens Are A Fascinating and Varied Blend of Controlled Design and Subdued Planting
Chinese Gardens

The Origin of Imperial Gardens Can Be Traced Back 3000 Years to the Hunting Grounds
Chinese Gardens

Confucianism and Taoism Influenced Garden Design in China, But Most Major Monasteries Are Based in Buddhism
Chinese Gardens

Many Tales Sent Home to Europe From the Far East Had Their Influence but the Western Mind Was Slow to Grasp the Garden Ideas of the East. It Was the First Time an Entirely New Style Appeared With Nothing Foreshadowing It
Chinese Gardens

The Style of the Picturesque, Opposed in Fundamental Principles to the Garden Art That the Western World Had Adopted
Chinese Gardens

- The First Ample Accounts of the Gardens of China Are Given in the History of His Travels by Marco Polo the Venetian, Undertaken in the Years 1272—93
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- Chinese
  - When Marco Arrived at the Court of Kublai Khan, the Great Mongol Emperor, He Saw the Deer-park at the Summer Residence at Xanadu
Chinese Gardens

He Also Saw the Palace of the Great Khan at Cambalu (Kambalu), and Described Its Double Row of Encircling Walls, Between the Animal Parks
Chinese Gardens

- To China
  Grapes, Wine, Alfalfa, Cucumbers, Figs, Pomegranates, Sesame, Chives, Coriander, Safflower, Domesticated Horses, Bactrian Camels, Astronomy, Medicine
Chinese Gardens

- From China
- Silk, Roses, Azaleas, Chrysanthemums, Peonies, Camellias, Oranges, Peaches, Pears, Gunpowder, Paper, Printing
Chinese Gardens

China Has A Long Tradition of Garden Design Linked to the Needs and the Wealth of Those Who Built Them
Chinese Gardens

The Grand Imperial Palaces and Their Gardens Were Built During Times of Peace and Prosperity in the Centers of Political Power.
Chinese Gardens

• In the Garden Proper Marco Polo Especially Admired an Artificial Mound, Fully a Hundred Feet High, Standing on a Base of “About a Mile“ (Perhaps a Thousand Feet ?)
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This Mound Was Made of Soil Dug Out for the Lake and On It There Were Evergreen Trees. When the Emperor Heard of A Beautiful Tree Anywhere He It Transplanted and Conveyed to This Mound by Elephants
Chinese Gardens

He Acquired the Finest Collection of Trees in the World. He Had the Mound Covered With Green Earth. The Trees and Hill Where They Stood Were Green So It Was the Green Hill.
Chinese Gardens

Rocks Are Widely Used in Chinese Gardens and Their Use in Imperial Parks Is on A Grand Scale
Private Gardens Were First Recorded in China in the 4th Century A.D. By the 7th Century More Than 2000 Private Gardens Were Recorded in Cities of Chang'an and Luoyang
Chinese Gardens

Private Gardens Design Was Touched by Daoist Principles of Wanting to Be Alone, Humility and Eradication of Desire
Chinese Gardens

A Common Design Theme for Private Gardens Was Personal Scholarship for Spiritual, Moral or Intellectual Development
Chinese Gardens

Wounded Pride Was Also A Theme. Frequently The Reason for Building A Garden Was That the Owner Had Fallen From Imperial Favor And Intended to Pursue A More Private Life.
Chinese Gardens

Perhaps No Other Gardens Make Such Rich Use of Symbolism and Nature As Do These Gardens
Chinese Gardens

These Decidedly Asymmetrical Gardens Are Meticulously Laid Out and Each of the Plants, Stones and Building Add an Important Aspect to the Landscape
Chinese Gardens

These Gardens Utilize Impeccable Plants

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These Gardens Included Animals, Birds and Fish to Provide Movement, and Were Used As Sites for Feasts and Parties Given by Noblemen
Chinese Gardens

The Layout of These Gardens Was Dictated by Myth and Legend; For Example, Streams Had to Run From East to West Because in Ancient Chinese Lore, the East Was the Source of Purity and the West Was the Outlet of Impurities
Chinese Gardens

Love of Learning Makes These Gardens an Important Concept And Plants That Are Native to China Are Often Found In Our Gardens
Chinese Gardens

Classical Private Gardens Were Cultural Rather Than Scenic
Chinese Gardens

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These Private Gardens Were Designed By Artists And Poets And Were "Three-dimensional Landscape Painting And Solid Landscape Poetry"
Chinese Gardens

Chinese Classical Painting Was Unique Because Poems Were Written On Paintings
Chinese Gardens

This made painting a combination of landscape and poetic calligraphical strokes and was called "Poetic Landscape Painting". Chinese classical gardens were created in the same way.

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Combination Of Landscape And Paintings Together With Poems This Was The "Poetic Garden"
Chinese Gardens

The Design Concept Of Chinese Private Gardens Was To Provide A "Spiritual Utopia" For People To Come Back To Nature, To Come Back To One's Inner Heart And To Come Back To Ancient Idealism.
Chinese Gardens

Chinese Private Gardens Were Spiritual Shelter For Men Of Letters For A Place Closer To Nature, To Be Close To One's Own Heart And Closer To The Ancient, While Far-away From Their Real Social Lives
Chinese Gardens

They Were Often Frustrated And Disappointed At The Long-lasting Monarchic Feudal Social System In China. Private Gardens Were A Kind Of Non-spoken Language.
Chinese Gardens

Men Of Letters Spoke To Nature, To Themselves And To Ancient Idealists In A Way That They Could Not Speak Out Normally
Chinese Gardens

Dr. Sun Yat Sen

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Map of the Sun Yat Sen Garden

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• The Chinese Garden Style Had a Profound Effect On the Japanese Gardens That Followed