Advanced Master Gardener
Landscape Gardening
For Gardeners
2005
The Quest Continues
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Professor And
Horticultural Specialist
Utah State University
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Davis County USU Extension
Horticulturist
This Class Has 3 Objectives

- Study the history of landscape design through the ages and how it affects present day garden design.
This Class Has 3 Objectives

- Integrate plants and accessories effectively into regional landscape designs
This Class Has 3 Objectives

- Understand how to improve design by understanding plant ecology
Class Requirements

- Class starts promptly at 9:30 am
- Avoid talking or disrupting presenters
- Turn off cell phones and pagers or put them on silent
- Be courteous to those around you
Class Requirements

- Attend classes
- You have made a commitment, we expect you to be here
- Poor attendees will be dropped from the program
Class Requirements

- Pay class fee
- The eighty-five dollar fee includes your CD and other materials
Class Requirements

- Complete volunteer hours
- Hours cannot be double counted
- Twenty-five hours is in addition to what you contribute in your counties
- Hours due by September 15, 2006
Class Requirements

- Respond to class needs
- Teaching
- Assisting educational efforts
- Recruiting
- Moving the program forward
Class Requirements

- Complete project on assigned subject by due date
- Class project can be a team effort of one or two individuals
- If more than two are involved it must be two projects
Class Requirements

- Project must include written materials, audiovisual materials and/or learning activities.
- These must be geared to a presentation that will be done as a Saturday Garden Workshop to be presented by the participating Master Gardeners.
Class Requirements

- Written materials are a fact sheet on Word or WordPerfect at least two pages and not to exceed four pages
- Templates will be provided
- Audiovisual materials and/or learning activities can include slides, overheads, PowerPoint or Presentations as part of the teaching activities
Class Requirements

- Written materials and all other audiovisual materials and/or learning activities including slides, overheads, PowerPoint or Presentations materials must be original work.

- They cannot contain copyrighted materials unless you have a written release from the copyright holder.
Class Requirements

- Written materials and presentation proposal (subject matter) are due by November 4, 2006, otherwise you will be assigned as subject.
- Proposals are first come first served.
- Submit your subject preferably by email to jaydee@ext.usu.edu.
- In case of ties or appropriateness of the subject, Jay Dee is the judge and jury.
Class Requirements

- Written materials and audiovisual materials for the presentation are due by March 1, 2006
- Additional materials such as slides can be added as the season progresses
- The materials are considered public domain and can be used by others for teaching purposes
Class Requirements

- Written materials are preferably submitted to Jay Dee by email
- Audiovisual materials for the presentation can be submitted by email or in person
- These materials will be made available to everyone on class CD
Class Requirements

- Class CD will include lecture notes and pictures, class presentations and other materials
- It is included as part of the class fee
- Class members as a condition of taking the class agree to use it only for educational purposes and not duplicate or sell any materials on the CD
Class Requirements

- Other class needs
- Volunteers for board and for officer nominations (yourself or others)
- Volunteers for specific task coordinators including librarian, slide librarian, talk coordinator, schedule coordinator and others
Class Requirements

- Have fun
Class Requirements

- Be happy
Class Requirements

- Expand your mind and your love of plants
Class Requirements

- Direct complaints to me, compliments to J. D. and enthusiasm for the class to everyone else you meet
- Help recruit people to classes wherever you go
The History Of Landscape Gardening
History of Early Gardening

- Life according to the Bible began in a garden
History of Early Gardening

- Wherever that garden was located that was planted eastward in Eden, there were many plants that Adam and Eve were to tend.
History of Early Gardening

- Those plants grew randomly and the beauty came because it was natural and beautiful.
History of Early Gardening

- The Garden provided “every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food”
History of Early Gardening

- Stories of gardens as a place of life come from Native Americans, African tribes, Polynesians, Aborigines and many other groups
History of Early Gardening

- Garden design was influenced by teachings and legends
History of Early Gardening

- Garden design was influenced by art
History of Early Gardening

- Garden design was influenced by religion
History of Early Gardening

- Garden design was influenced by architecture
History of Early Gardening

- Garden design was influenced by military actions
History of Early Gardening

- The “how” and “why” of the different geographical and cultural influences on Landscape Gardening is the theme of the 2005 Advanced Master Gardening course in Davis County.
In Your Mind,
What Makes a Beautiful Garden?
What Made Those First People Become Gardeners
You are Entering a New Level of Master Gardening
Come Explore the History of Landscape Gardening
History of Early Gardening

- Earliest known indications of agriculture only go back about 10,000 years
History of Early Gardening

- Bouquets of flowers have been found in tombs some 60,000 years old
- These may have had aesthetic or ritual roles
History of Early Gardening

- There is evidence of gardens in the fertile crescent between the Tigris and Euphrates valleys.
History of Early Gardening

- Sumerians had gardens in 3000 B.C.
- Stepped pyramids called ziggurats had complex irrigation and drainage systems
Historical Garden Design

- The ziggurat was primarily a religious edifice
- Gardens were secondary
Historical Garden Design

- Sumerians had outdoor rooms
- Rooms were rectangular plots
- Walled against animals and the desert winds
- Central storage tank for water
Historical Garden Design

- Eventually this form took on religious connotation
- Four canals symbolized the four rivers of paradise
- Old Testament mentions rivers flowing from Eden
Historical Garden Design

- Gardens contained fruiting trees and shrubs and some flowers
Historical Garden Design

- Grapevines trained on walls or on trellises
Historical Garden Design

- Three to seven terraces
- Each was planted with trees and vines
- Temple built on top where the gods were believed to inhabit
Historical Garden Design

- Assyrians overran the Sumerian empire
Historical Garden Design

- Started a third form of formal garden
- Hunting parks emerged
Historical Garden Design

- Huge tracts of land enclosed by walls
- Trees planted in orderly rows
- Stocked with wild animals to be hunted from horseback
Historical Garden Design

- Later parks built by Persians had garden houses for refreshment
- These provided a place for revelry after the hunts
History of Early Gardening

- Hanging gardens of Babylon
King Nebuchadnezzar

- Built the fabulous Hanging Gardens of Babylon for his Persian wife because she missed the green hills of her native land.
King Nebuchadnezzar

- Archeologists have found the remains of an intricate irrigation system that carried water to a garden built on the roof.
King Nebuchadnezzar

- One of the 7 Ancient wonders of the world
History of Early Gardening

- First evidence of what ancient gardens actually looked like are found in Egyptian tombs
History of Early Gardening

- Egyptian Gardens were for pleasure and for food production
History of Early Gardening

- Egyptian Gardens that we have records of were for the royalty
- The concept of the public garden was not yet known
History of Early Gardening

- Figs, dates and grapes were commonly grown
History of Early Gardening

- Egyptian gardeners successfully moved trees from Punt (Somalia) a distance of several hundred miles.
History of Early Gardening

- Temple and royal gardens were very large
- Harsh deserts had to be irrigated to get the plants to grow
History of Early Gardening

- Egyptians grew
- Cornflowers
- Corn poppies
History of Early Gardening

- Egyptians grew
- *Convolulus*

**Morning Glory**
The small relief fragment at bottom comes from a representation of *Convolulus arvensis*, or the morning glory, which is also on a block farther to the left. The plant was a favorite of ancient Egyptians, especially during the New Kingdom, when it was often incorporated into large bouquets of flowers and used to decorate pavilions on festive occasions.

Gift of Edward S. Harkness, 1921
21.9.10
History of Early Gardening

- Egyptians grew
- *Convolulus* or field bindweed
History of Early Gardening

- Egyptians grew many culinary and medicinal herbs in their gardens
History of Early Gardening

- Egyptian gardens later influenced the Greek civilization after Alexander.
History of Early Gardening

- Alexander sent information and specimens back to Aristotle in Athens
History of Early Gardening

- At Aristotle's Lyceum, the first known botanical garden was established
Historical Garden Design

- Greeks made few contributions to ornamental horticulture
Historical Garden Design

- Never enthusiastic pleasure gardeners
Historical Garden Design

- Primarily orchard, vineyard and kitchen gardens
Historical Garden Design

- Developed the nymphaeum a sacred grove planted next to a stream
- Enhanced with basin of stone or marble to catch water
- Often contained grottos and altar for offerings
Historical Garden Design

- Public gardens appeared about 400 BC
- Public squares used for educational gatherings or outdoor assemblies.
Historical Garden Design

- Style of government limited wealth so home gardens were modest
Roman Influence

Next Came
Roman Historical Gardens
Italian Design
Mediterranean Plants
Next Week We Will Continue the Quest
The End
Introduction to Design

- Why do some gardens seem to flow and blend and others seem to never reach their potential?
Introduction to Design

- Design as gardeners interpret the concept is to blend plant materials with the hardscapes, the structures and all other features to create a pleasing garden.
Introduction to Design

- Design principles do not control the garden but are used by the gardener to make the plantings more pleasing.
Introduction to Design
Introduction to Design
Introduction to Design
Introduction to Design
These gardens at first glance appear as informal masses of many different plants and features.

To the landscape gardener, the walls, paths, hedges, and borders are the garden's skeleton and create a wonderful sense of order and excellent areas for displaying many plants.
The English were some of the great plant explorers and introduced plants from throughout the world to their gardens.
English

- Kew Gardens
English

- Mutiny on the Bounty
English

- Lady Banks Rose
English

- Crystal Palace
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
English
Italian

- The reawakening of the renaissance influenced scientists, artisans, inventors, authors and gardeners.
- Nowhere was this more evident than in Italy.
Italian

- 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.
Italian
Italian
French

- French gardens are the most formal of all garden designs.
- The influences of the French designs are replicated in many different plantings and included in many different designs.
- Their formal characteristics include symmetrical layouts of plants and hardscapes.
French

- Their formal characteristics include symmetrical layouts of the plants and hardscapes.

- Typical features include
  - fountains
  - sculptures
  - hedges
  - topiaries. These are stunning gardens but these designs are high maintenance and are not suitable for casual gardens.
French

These are stunning gardens but these designs are high maintenance and are not suitable for casual gardens.
French
French
French
French
French
Spanish

- The Spanish empire borrowed from many cultures.
- Part of the influence comes from the Moors who brought the rich designs of Northern Africa to the Iberian Peninsula.
- This design spread as Spain colonized much of the new world.
Spanish

- This influence continues to be the dominant factor in the landscapes of the Southwestern United States.
- Plants from the Southwest, Central and South America and other dry areas of the world are prominent in these landscapes.
American Gardens

New World Historical Gardens

Over time, unique New World characteristics developed in these landscapes and these gardens influence designs today.
American Gardens

New World Historical Gardens

- These gardens are combinations of many different designs from Europe and the British Isles.
- These designs include the food gardens and the show gardens.
American Gardens

American Rise to Glory

- As the American dream developed, the gardens also developed.
- Many wealthy families planted exceptional gardens to surround opulent houses.
American Gardens

American Rise to Glory

■ The real surge in gardens came with the rise of the middle class and suburbs.

■ For the first time in recent history, the common person could own home and property for more than just subsistence.
American Gardens

Contemporary American Landscapes

- Turfgrass became a crop
- Trees moved from the forest or wooded designs
- Annual flowers become a staple part of gardens.
American Gardens

Contemporary American Landscapes

- Home ownership
- Gardening is now America’s number one outdoor leisure activity
- The concept of landscapes for gardeners is into its element.
American Gardens

Contemporary American Landscapes

- These gardens are not just showy designs nor are they plant collections.
- They are planted for the gardener to enjoy as gardens and to enjoy the pastime of gardening.
- This is the favorite part of gardening and a time to enjoy a chosen hobby.
Oriental Japanese Gardens

- The opening of Japan in 1868 had a far reaching effect on the rest of the world and on gardens in other countries.
- These gardens are beautiful to look at and peaceful in their design.
Oriental Japanese Gardens

- Understanding how and why they are designed and maintained the way they are is vital to their enjoyment.
- Some of their significance comes as a part of the religious beliefs, some comes from a deep and abiding respect for nature.
Oriental Japanese Gardens

- Elements from these gardens make their way into many contemporary landscapes
- Japanese dry gardens offer an exciting alternative to most waterwise designs.
Oriental

Chinese Scholar Gardens

Perhaps no other gardens make such rich use of symbolism and nature as do these gardens.
Oriental Chinese Scholar Gardens

Decidedly asymmetrical in their design, these gardens are meticulously laid out and each of the plants, stones and building add an important aspect to the landscape.
Oriental Chinese Scholar Gardens

- These gardens utilize impeccable use of
  - Plants
  - Water Features
  - Hardscapes
  - Buildings
Oriental Chinese Scholar Gardens

- Love of learning makes these gardens an important concept to understand
- Chinese garden ornaments and plants that are native to China often find their way into our own gardens
Oriental

Chinese Scholar Gardens

- Japanese gardens date to at least 592 AD
- There is evidence that the art had progressed long before because these early gardens were well-developed.
Early gardens contained artificial hills, ornamental pools, and many other features of Japanese gardens today.

The first major development in the history of Japanese gardens came in the Nara period (646-794 AD).
Oriental

- When trade with China began in earnest many changes came to the Japanese culture.
- More elaborate gardens were constructed in the castles of Japanese elite class.
- These gardens included animals, birds, and fish to provide movement, and were used as sites for feasts and parties given by noblemen.
Oriental

These gardens included animals, birds and fish to provide movement, and were used as sites for feasts and parties given by noblemen.
As the fascination with other cultures began to wear off in the Heian period (794-1185 AD), those who could afford to build gardens had a renewed interest in traditional Japanese styles and customs. This change brought an elegant mix of Chinese customs and Japanese style to gardens, known as Shinden.
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.
Not many changes were made to the Shinden style until the middle of the Kamakura period (1185-1392) when Zen Buddhist priests began creating gardens for meditation instead of merely for entertainment.
Oriental

Decorativeness was played down in favor of meditative qualities; gardens in this era tended to include stones, water and evergreens, remaining constant throughout the year. This minimalist theory was carried to even greater extremes in the Muromachi and Higashiyama periods (1392-1573) when gardens contained only stones.
Oriental

Created in the style of the monochrome landscape paintings popular during the time, these gardens used specially picked stones as metaphors for objects in nature. Also developed during this time was the flat garden, or the Hira-niwa.
During the Momoyama period, most likely as a reaction to the frugality of the Zen garden design, royal gardens once again became vibrant and lush. These gardens were full of hills, waterfalls, and a variety of plants.
Oriental

However, the old Zen tradition lived on in tea gardens. Walking gardens were invented, constructed so as to be pleasing to the eye from any angle, and paths had to be woven into the structure of the garden itself.
The result, right up to the modern day, is a great variety in Japanese gardens. From Zen rock gardens to tea gardens to walking gardens, the art of Japanese gardens is still very much alive.
Oriental
Japanese Flat Garden

Flat gardens, or Hira-niwa, are constructed without hills or water; the flat ground level symbolizes water.
Oriental
Japanese Flat Garden

The ground is usually covered with pebbles, raked in circles and straight lines to give the impression of ripples.
Oriental Japanese Flat Garden

These gardens contain stones, trees, stone lanterns and wells and are representative of the seaside or of grand lakes. Carefully selected and placed groups of stones symbolize islands; sometimes a waterfall is suggested by upright oblong stones.
Oriental Japanese Flat Garden

Hira-niwa reached their height of popularity during the Edo period, as described in the history of Japanese gardens, and are most often found in Buddhist temples as objects of contemplation. The most austere contain only stones, carefully laid out to look pleasing but also to facilitate contemplation.
Oriental Japanese Flat Garden

- The garden design is very subtle; stone placement oftentimes suggests far off lands and mystical locales.
- Many modern flat gardens also contain wells and stone lanterns.
Oriental

Japanese Flat Garden

- Wells have a purpose in these gardens: purification of those who wish to observe the gardens.
- Typically they are constructed with wood and have either a pulley system or a large spoon for drawing water.
- Stone lanterns are ornamental and serve to illuminate the gardens at night.
Oriental
Japanese Hill Garden

The Japanese name for hill gardens, Tsukiyama-sansui, means hills and water: the foundations of a classic hill garden. This garden is like a three-dimensional picture.
Oriental
Japanese Hill Garden

Traditional gardens were viewed from only one point, modern gardens are designed with winding paths throughout them, to display the garden to its full advantage. Usually these paths are made of carefully selected flat stones.
Oriental Japanese Hill Garden

Water plays a very important role, and nearly every garden contains a waterfall and a pond. Waterfalls are an essential part of hill gardens, as they not only help water flow down the hill, they also provide great symbolism.
Oriental
Japanese Hill Garden

They are usually constructed with two large stones, giving the appearance of great distance and size. They are often shaded by several tasteful bushes or trees which form a partial screen.
Oriental Japanese Hill Garden

The ike, or pond, is meant to represent a sea, lake, or pond in nature. It is usually rimmed with stone-work piling, and always contains an island.
Oriental
Japanese Hill Garden

They are often shaded by several tasteful bushes or trees which form a partial screen. Islands have great symbolic significance in Japanese hill gardens. The islands are built with rocks as their base and dirt piled neatly on top, in order for plants to grow.
Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

Sometimes a garden designer will include a bridge to an island. If so, often there will be a stone lantern or other worshipping object.
Oriental
Japanese Hill Garden

The general layout of this type of garden is designed to give the appearance of great distance and expansiveness, as if the whole world were contained in this one garden. Some have suggested that this is because there is so little space in Japan
Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

A more philosophical viewpoint is that the creators of these gardens wish to present the essence of nature, or nature boiled down to its essential components.
Oriental
Japanese Tea Garden
The Japanese tea garden plays an integral part in the tea ceremony, and as the ceremony has grown more elaborate through the years, so have the tea gardens.
Oriental
Japanese Tea Garden

- Stone lanterns light the gravel or flat stones pathways between the two sections
- The tea garden is usually made in a style similar to a hill garden, but is different in several respects
Oriental Japanese Tea Garden

- The tea garden contains a wash basin, or *Tsukubai*
- The Tsukubai is surrounded by *Yaku-ishi*, or (literally "accompanying stones")
- One in front used for standing on, one on the right, and one on the left
Oriental Japanese Tea Garden

- The basin itself can be any shape, as long as it can be easily used
- Broken stone lanterns are often put to use as new wash basins
- The tea garden contains a resting place, for breaks in the tea ceremony
Oriental
Japanese Tea Garden

- This resting area was not in the original tea gardens
- The resting place's principal purpose, is to convey the spirit of *wabi*, or quiet solitude in nature
Oriental Japanese Tea Garden

- The outer garden contains deciduous plants and trees and is open and spacious.
- The inner garden is densely filled with evergreens, symbolizing its everlasting peace.
Oriental Japanese Tea Garden

- Tea gardens today have relatively few stones
- Flowering plants and extravagant designs are avoided
- Indigenous plants and materials of the Japanese countryside are used
Oriental
Japanese Tea Garden

- Garden designers seek to find the essence of nature, and present it as a contemplative subject.
- The modern form of Japanese tea garden is the one most well-known around the world.
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

Bonsai was thought to have taken root in China and transferred to Japan during the middle of the Heian period (794-1185). When the plant reached the Japanese island regional gardens influenced bonsai in Japan, distinguishing it from the Chinese variety.
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

- This artistic practice became known as "bonsai" meaning "cultivation in a pot"
- The goal of bonsai is to create a plant, small in size, that would suggest a larger natural scene
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Techniques are used by bonsai artists to shape the tree's branches and trunk
- A variety of different trees are used for bonsai
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

- A bonsai also depends upon repotting for its survival
- Some trees are repotted every two to three years
- This removes old, dead roots so new roots are able to absorb air, water, and fertilizer more easily
Oriental
Japanese Bonsai Garden

- If properly cared for, bonsai trees can live many years
- Examples exist today of bonsai almost five hundred years old.
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

Bonsai is viewed according to a predetermined criteria of beauty.
One important quality is root spread, or the amount the roots of a bonsai appear above the earth.

Bonsai trees usually do not attain a good root spread until they are much older.
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Another quality is the "rise" of the trunk
- The "rise" is the way the tree rises off its base and also the shape of the base
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Another quality is the "rise" of the trunk
- The "rise" is the way the tree rises off its base and also the shape of the base
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

The last important quality is the arrangement of the bonsai's branches
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Many trunk and planting styles appear in the art of bonsai
- The most basic of these forms is the straight trunk style
Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

The last important quality is the arrangement of the bonsai's branches.
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

Other varieties include the

- Curved-trunk
- Triple-trunk
- Literati style (a simple unsophisticated style)
- Windswept style
- Raised roots style
- Cascade style (where bonsai grows outside and below the rim of the pot)
Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

The variety and complexity of bonsai underscores its position as a truly unique art form.
Oriental
Japanese Tea Garden

Japanese tea gardens have two parts: the *soto-roji* (outer garden) consists of a place where guests wait for the master to appear. The *uchi-roji* (inner garden) contains the tea house itself.
Waterwise Gardening

Gardens need not be volcanic rocks and cactus.
Waterwise Gardening

- Learning to design attractive, water thrifty gardens is an increasingly important skill.
- Learning which plants are going to grow well and how to care for them is an important part of this class.
Sustainable Landscaping

- Landscapes are only effective if they survive.
- Almost any plant will survive if given enough care.
- Selecting the right plant and using it in the right place is important if the landscape is going to survive and flourish.
Sustainable Landscaping

- Integrated Pest Management
- Integrated Plant Management
- Plant Health Care
- These are ways of making landscapes more sustainable in our conditions.
Water Gardening

Since many designs cover water or the lack of water in the landscape, it is important to understand water in the landscape and its relationship to plants..
Water Gardening

- Water plants add to the landscape but they are different than their terrestrial counterparts.
- Knowing how to select, care for and propagate these plants is a vital part of landscape design for gardeners.
Historical Garden Design

- There Are Two Basic Approaches to Garden Design
- Formal and Informal
- http://www.gardenville.com/t/c5s1.html
Historical Garden Design

- Formal Is Arranged by Subject
- Balanced and Controlled Plan
- Oldest of the Two Designs According to Historical Records
Historical Garden Design

- Informal or Naturalistic
- Topography and Plant Materials Arranged to Resemble Their Arrangement in Nature
Historical Garden Design

- Roman Gardens First Copied Greek Academy Parks
- Later Gardens Were Opulent Villas
- Gardens were Fitting of the Wealth of the Owners
Historical Garden Design

- Common Features
- Fountains and Pools
- Arbors for Grapes and Roses
- Marble Statuary and Furniture
- Small Temples to Various Gods
- Grottos for Cool Relief
Historical Garden Design

- Roman Country Gardens Had All the Comforts and Indulgences That Great Wealth and Slave Labor Could Provide
Historical Garden Design

- Roman City Gardens Were Much Different
- Excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum Show Best Record
- House Built on Streets with No Outside Windows
Historical Garden Design

- Enclosed Gardens Open to the Sky
- Surrounded by Walkways with Roofs and Colonnades
- Decorated with Very Small Pools.
  (Water Was Scarce in Cities)
Historical Garden Design

- Geometric Flower or Herb Beds
- Edging Done with Ivy, Boxwood or Other Plants
Historical Garden Design

- Statues and Fountains Were Popular
- Outdoor Dining Rooms
- Often Furnished with Marble Tables and Couches under Grape Covered Pergolas
Historical Garden Design

- Decline of Roman Empire Saw the Movement of Learning Culture Move Back Across the Mediterranean
- First Move Was to Byzantium
Historical Garden Design

- Second Move to Islamic Capital at Baghdad
- Arabs Adopted Paradise Gardens of Ancient Persia
Historical Garden Design

- When Arabs Conquered Northern Africa They Brought this Style West with Them
- Moorish Palaces Were Built on Hillsides
Historical Garden Design

- Patios Enclosed Tile Patios Planted with Cypress, Myrtle or Bright Flowers
- Water Moved from One Level to the next in Tile Runnels
- Water Brought Relief from the Hot Sun
Historical Garden Design

- Spanish Retained Many of These Features When They Drove the Moors out in the Late 15th Century
- Spanish Carried Many of These Features to the Americas with Them
Historical Garden Design

- Arabs Conquered by the Mongolians in the 13th Century
- Mongols Adopted Islam and Moved into India in 1483
- In the Capital of Agar They Built Palaces and Gardens
- The Most Famous Is the Taj Mahal
Historical Garden Design

- Europe Entered a Long Period of Upheaval after the Fall of Rome
- Great Villas and Gardens Were Mostly Destroyed or Reverted to Wilderness
Historical Garden Design

- European Gardens Withdrew Behind Walls
- Monks Did Most of the Gardens
- Simplified Geometric Designs Similar to Roman Gardens
Historical Garden Design

- In the 12th Century European Nobles Started to Build Pleasure Gardens
- First Gardens Were Enclosed in Castle Walls
- Usually Used for Herbs for Seasoning and Medicinal Use
Historical Garden Design

- Gradually Gardens Moved Outside the Castles but Were Still Surrounded by Hedges, Walls or Fences
- Usually Contained Benches, Arbors, and Simple Water Features
Historical Garden Design

- Early 15th Century Italy Had Settled and the Renaissance Was Starting
- Designs Followed Classic Roman and Greek
- Topiary Work and Intricate Geometric Patterns Were Followed
Historical Garden Design

- Hot Dry Italian Summers Precluded Most Flowers
- Gardens Depended on Greenery, Views
- Used Architectural Elements and Imaginative Use of Water
Historical Garden Design

- Baroque Excesses Followed by the End of the Century
- Water Was Lavishly Employed
- Used to Run Automatons, Play Organs and Produce Hidden Spray Jets
Historical Garden Design

- Magnificent flights of stairs led visitors from one terrace to the next.
- Grottoes were adorned with statues of nymphs, satyrs, and grotesque animals.
Historical Garden Design

- Charles VIII of France invaded Italy in 1495.
- Brought back to France twenty-two Italian Artists and Gardeners to remodel his gardens in the Renaissance style.
Historical Garden Design

- Results turned out much differently
- French chateaus were built on level ground
- Italian villas were much different because they were on hillsides
- French adapted to compensate for differences
Historical Garden Design

- French design incorporated water in large still reflecting pools and in broad canals
- Used surface decoration to create interest
- This compensated for the expansive views that were so essential in Italian design
Historical Garden Design

- Parterres were introduced
- Parterres meant on the ground
- Patterns were often done in low clipped boxwood hedges
- The insides of the patterns were colored with sand, brick dust, or iron filings
Historical Garden Design

- The beds became so elaborate and resembled embroidered designs.
- Their designs were made to resemble elaborate clothing of the period.
- The gardens were called *parterres de broderie*.
Historical Garden Design

- Louis the XIV’s reign marked the culmination of the French style
- Versailles had great canals, reflecting pools, and hundreds of fountains
- Avenues of trees
Historical Garden Design

- Gardens Were Dedicated to the Glory of the King
- They Were the Ultimate Expression of the Monarchy
- Society Believed That Man’s Reason Could Conquer Nature
Historical Garden Design

- Versailles was easily imitated
- Rules of the garden were set out with great precision
- Most royalty tried to imitate the French design
Historical Garden Design

- Holland had a much different slant on garden design
- They had a much larger and prosperous middle class
- Their government was also more democratic
Historical Garden Design

- Egalitarian society and scarcity of available land changed the Dutch style
- They could not repeat the style at Versailles
- Land was floating on the sea
- Large avenues of great trees were unthinkable
Historical Garden Design

- Dutch gardens became miniaturized
- Hedges replaced rows of trees
- Dutch were flower fanciers
- They were unwilling to give up the flowers even though other continental people considered them passé
Historical Garden Design

- Dutch gardens were known for busyness
Historical Garden Design

- Italian essayist Elmondo De Amicus describe gardens he saw in Boek in 1874 “They seem made for dwarfs. The paths are scarcely wide enough for the feet...basins about as large as an ordinary sitz-bath contain a Lilliputian boat tied by a red cord to a sky-blue post.”
Historical English Garden Design

- English styles also developed slowly and differently
- During the reign of Henry the VII (1457-1509) conditions finally stabilized so Englishmen felt comfortable coming out of their strongholds
Historical English Garden Design

- Gardens were medieval in character
- Walled and hedged outdoor rooms
- Rose cover arbors
- Shaded walks
- Features of continental gardens were included
Historical English Garden Design
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- Henry VIII built Hampton Court Palace
- He added a mount of 250,000 bricks that were covered with earth and planted with hawthorns
- Bright railings bordered flower beds
- Many other decorative features
Historical English Garden Design

- Elizabethan gardens continued this trend
- After Charles II returned from exile in France he started to remodel the gardens at Hampton Court to resemble Versailles
- Work continued through the reign of William and Mary
Historical English Garden Design

- Strong influence from the Dutch
- Use of tulips and many other flowers
- Topiary became very important in the gardens
Historical English Garden Design

- French and Dutch designs strongly influenced English gardeners for many centuries.
- In the early 18th century a unique English form of landscape design emerged.
- The concept was new only in the western world.
Historical English Garden Design

- England changed from agrarian to industrial
- People move to the cities
- Large parks were set aside in the cities
- Individual homes for the middle class had plots set aside for the gardens
Historical English Garden Design

- Exotic flowers introduced into the gardens
- Hothouses needed to produce these flowers
- Improved propagation methods made plants affordable
- Gardening became a national pastime
Historical English Garden Design

- England was being flooded with plants from around the world
- Horticultural information was disseminated through arboretums and through garden publications
Historical English Garden Design

- Garden building that was once the exclusive province of the rich became a national pastime
Historical English Garden Design

- 19th century was not the high point for English gardens
- Gardens were often marked by enthusiasm for the new and the unique, not for the best plants for the area
Historical English Garden Design

- English gardens changed and returned to old fashioned flowers and fruit trees
- These plants were what English men and women had love three hundred years ago
- Change was not for archeology nor ostentation but because they gave real pleasure and delight
Historical English Garden Design
Historical Garden Design