

TOPIC OVERVIEW

HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 1160

ALEXA VILLA, GINGER WHITE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introductory Statement	1
Ancient Civilizations	2,3
Classical Era: Influences Of Greece and Rome	4,5
Middle Ages	6,7
Islamic Influences	8,9
Pre-Columbian America	10,11
Italian Renaissance & Baroque	12,13
English Landscape School	14,15
China & Japan	16,17
Colonial America	18,19
Fredrick Law Olmstead	20,21
Rise of American Landscape Architecture	22,23
New Towns	24,25
National Park Services	26,27
20th Century & Future Trends in Landscape Architecture	28,29

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

A basic overview and understanding of the history of landscape architecture. Learning the history of landscape architecture is crucial to fully understand important concepts regarding this profession. The goal of this project is to enhance the appreciation of design in landscape architecture through learning history.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

- Paleolithic Period/ Stone Age

Awareness of Cosmos

Order- insecure world needs stability

Geometry- circle & basic shapes

- Neolithic Period

Gardens- associations to paradise and after life

Agricultural awareness

- Ancient Egypt

Gardens represent paradise and luxury

Obolus- symbol- ray of sunshine, deity

Design Takeaway for Application: Use shapes and symbols to illustrate and determine order and direction.



Axis Mundai



Babylonian Calendar

CASE STUDY

Chauvet Cave

The first landscapes consciously conceived by man appear in the cave paintings of France and northern Spain between 30,000 and 10,000 BC. The painting from Lascaux, France measures roughly twenty-six by nine feet. The drawings are instinctive, created before geometry was known. Despite varied scales, the animals in the drawings are closely related to one another and to the cavern and rock wall as a whole. The drawings are complex in time as one animal has later been drawn over another with a respect for the past. As a whole, the cave paintings are the first and most pure of all the intuitive arts of landscape design



CLASSICAL ERA: INFLUENCES OF GREECE AND ROME

- Genius Loci- spirit of place/ sense of place
- Humanism & Human Scale
- Math & Geometry- mode of reason
- Geographic Determinism
- Natural Factors & Micro-Climate
- Hellenism (chora, freeform) & Hellenistic (agora)
- **Design Takeaway for Application:** Embrace multiplicity of meanings without over simplifying. There is value in the use of human scale and quantitative ratios.



Agora



Golden Section

CASE STUDY

Oracle of Delphi

The site is sacred to all the greeks. People believed it was the center of the world. There are many monuments surrounding the site. It is viewed at the naval, the womb of the world. Also, it blends well in the natural landscape and geography of the site



MIDDLE AGES

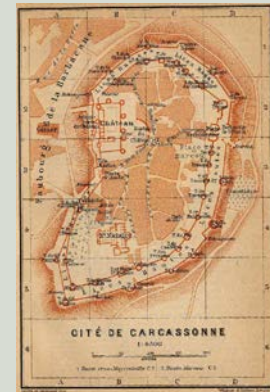
- **Monasticism**- Christianity was the motive force
- **3 Considerations of Nature**
- **Key Social Structures:** Manorialism & Feudalism
- **Medieval Gardens**- earthly paradise with spiritual art & literature on garden walls
- **New Towns:** Bastides & Planted Towns
- **Design Takeaway for Application:** Squares and openness develop space utilized for community and popular community activities.



Feudal System



Cloister Garden



Carcassonne Medieval City Plan

CASE STUDY

Piazza del Campo

The main public space of the historic center of Siena, Tuscany, Italy. It is regarded as one of Europe's greatest medieval squares. It is renowned worldwide for its beauty and architectural integrity.



ISLAMIC INFLUENCES

- Water is Highly Valued
- Mathematical Principles Incorporated into Design
- View of Nature- tamed, domesticated, regulated
- Value of Privacy
- Strong Presence of Geometric Shapes
- Climate & Geographic Determinism
- Design Takeaway for Application: Culture impacts and reflects design, and design impacts and reflects culture.



Mosque Hassan



Dome of the Rock



Geometric Pattern

CASE STUDY

Baghdad- “Garden of dad”

- Perfectly round
- 1 mile diameter
- Extensive canal system
- Population reached 860,000
- The center is known as Paradiso (golden gate palace) and has cast gardens, mosques, and large buildings.



PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICA

Ecological & Environmental Awareness
Astronomical Connections to Master Plans
and Complexes
Successful Complex Civilizations Under Eco-
logical Distress
Deep Understanding of Weather & Climate
Patterns
Axis Mundi
Design Takeaway for Application: site selec-
tion and analysis of the site is imperative for the
site's success and sustainability.



Tenochtitlan



Machu Picchu

CASE STUDY

Pyramid of the Sun

According to Aztec tradition the sun, moon, and the rest of the universe traced their origins to Teotihuacan.



The Anasazi Civilization

Extensive knowledge of the environment, patterns, regional use of materials, repetition, and passive solar buildings.



Italian Renaissance & Baroque

Beginning of the Modern Era & Age of Discovery

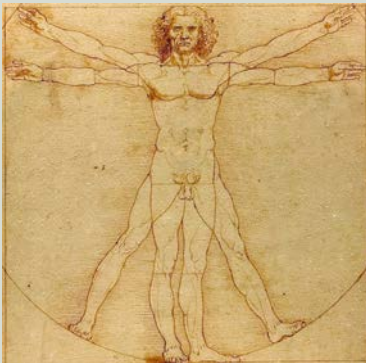
Renaissance = the rebirth of greco-roman culture (art, science, philosophy, creativity, architecture, and symmetry)

Man is the Center of the Universe

Human Scale & Humanism

Emergence of Urban Design & Modern Architecture

Design Takeaway for Application: A unified composition and scale incorporates balance, order, symmetry, precedent, & axis.



Da Vinci's Vitruvian Man



Italian Renaissance
Art



Andrea Palladio
Villa

CASE STUDY

Villa Medici at Fiesole

Includes fantasy and surprise gardens, high renaissance and mannerism. The Medici Villa has gracious terraces cut into a stony hillside. There are panoramic views of the River Arno and Florence. The steep Topography exploited the panoramic views of Florence which became a pertinent element of Italian Garden Design.



ENGLISH LANDSCAPE SCHOOL

- Landscapes Mimic Natural Landscapes
- Romantic Period- Picturesque, Beautiful , Sublime, Emotion
- **Gardenesque**- artificial quality, plants and planting design are a part of art
- **Picturesque**- fit to be made into a picture for scenic pleasure
- Sense of Arrival
- Multiple Views and Paths
- Capability Brown, Humphrey Repton, Ellen Shipman
- **Design Takeaway for Application:** Utilize the site space to provide a variety of views and paths to enhance viewer experience.



Capability Brown's
British Garden



Middleton Place



Blenheim Palace

CASE STUDY

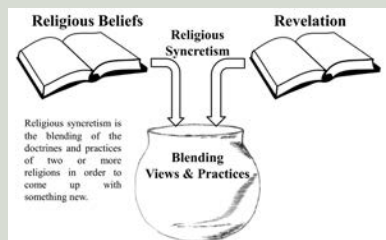
The Garden of Stourhead

The Estate was bought by the banker, Henry Hoare, in 1717. He replaced the existing manor house with a Palladian mansion and christened it Stourhead.



CHINA & JAPAN

- Yin- Yang- balance of life, opposing forces of nature
- China
- Importance of Geography, Land, & Nature
- Life is Integrated into Landscapes- honor these places
- Chinese Garden- 17 Elements
- Religion- Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism
- Japan
- Deep Cultural Origin- meaning for everything
- Organizing Chaos
- Create Relationships with Architecture & Landscape Architecture
- Design Takeaway for Application: There is success in studying the relationships between culture and landscape in a community to enhance design.



Syncretism



Jade Belt Bridge



Great Wall of China

CASE STUDY

Yi He Yuan, Summer Palace (Park)

Vast site of lakes, gardens and palaces. Notable for Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake which illustrates natural views and cultural interests.



COLONIAL AMERICA

- Conflict & Encounter Between Expanding Nations & Native Americans
- Master Planning at Town & City Level
- Colonial Settlements
- Design Takeaway for Application: Early urban settlements create precedent and impact future urban planning and design.



Beacon Hill



Savannah, Georgia

CASE STUDY

Savannah, Georgia

1733- City incorporating squares and gardens with emphasis on vegetation that breaks up urban scenery. Integration of the grid of square parks pair well with the architecture.



FREDRICK LAW OLMSTEAD

- Father of Landscape Architecture
- American Parks Movement
- City Beautiful Movement
- Introduction of Sustainable Design
- Park Systems
- Seven S's of Olmstead Design- scenery, style, separation, service, suitability, subordination, & sanitation
- Design Takeaway for Application: Great design stands the test of time.



Prospect Park



Boston Park System



Biltmore Gardens

CASE STUDY

Central Park

A response to the poor quality of life in NYC. Living conditions were terrible and the city was very industrial and urban. The park allowed people to get away from the city life by including a plant screen. The land used for Central Park was derelict, not worth much at the time.

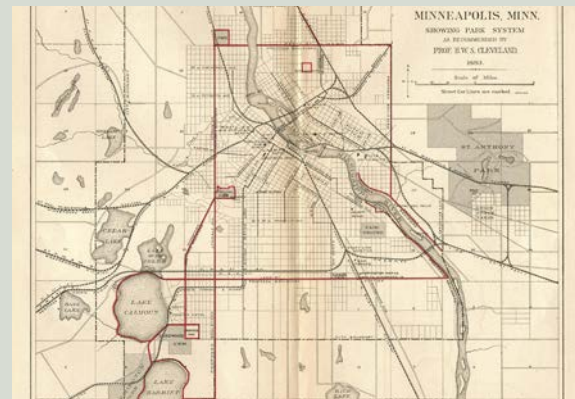


RISE OF AMERICAN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

- Land Ordinance 1785- subdivision of land allows more individuals to own land
- Frederick Law Olmsted Theory of 5 Streets
- In Response to Industrial Revolution & Urbanization
- City Beautiful Movement
- American Parks Movement
- Playground Movement
- Design Takeaway for Application: Development & change in landscapes parallel the needs and evolution of the population.



Blue Ridge Parkway



Horace Cleveland Park

NEW TOWNS

- Depression Era - Greenbelt Town Program (deconcentration)
- Garden City Movement
- Separation of Auto & Pedestrian Movement
- Green Space
- Regional Planning Association of America - Lewis Mumford, Clarence Stein, Benton Mackaye
- **Design Takeaway for Application:** In regards to neighborhood planning in urban environments, create optimal opportunities for viewing, leisure, circulation, and recreation.



Levittown



Village Green Baldwin Hills

CASE STUDY

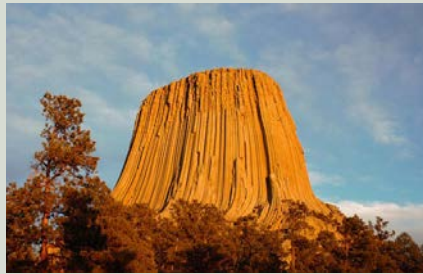
Greendale Neighborhood

Single family homes. Detached garage that provides privacy and visual barrier. Narrow streets cause a slow down in traffic for safety.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICES

- U.S National Park System
- Historic Preservation
- Education & Recreation (FLO)
- Antiquities Act of 1906- protect and preserve historic landmarks for future generations
- **Design Takeaway for Application:** Land holds value and its natural integrity should be preserved for the future.



Devils Tower



Grand Canyon

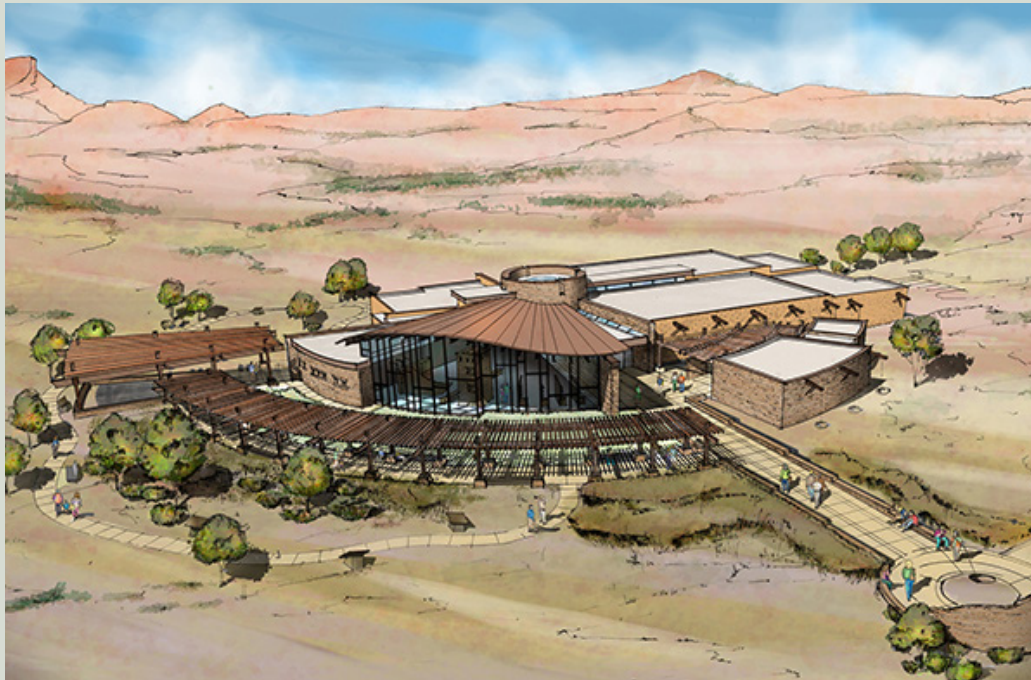


Crater Lake Oregon

CASE STUDY

Denver Service Center

Interdisciplinary work for NPS to preserve the land and its nature and educate future generations.



20th Century & Future Trends in Landscape Architecture

- Notable Individuals
- James Corner
- Fresh Kills, Staten Island, New York
- Garrett Eckbo
- Orthogonal & Modern Design
- Landscape for Living
- Peter Walker
- IBM Solana, West Lake, Texas
- Science Center at Harvard University
- Walter Hood
- Witness Walls, Nashville, Tennessee
- Design Takeaway for Application: Design is limitless and can provide solutions to things such as ecological and social issues and constraints.



Twin Tower Memorial



Necco Garden



Crissy Field

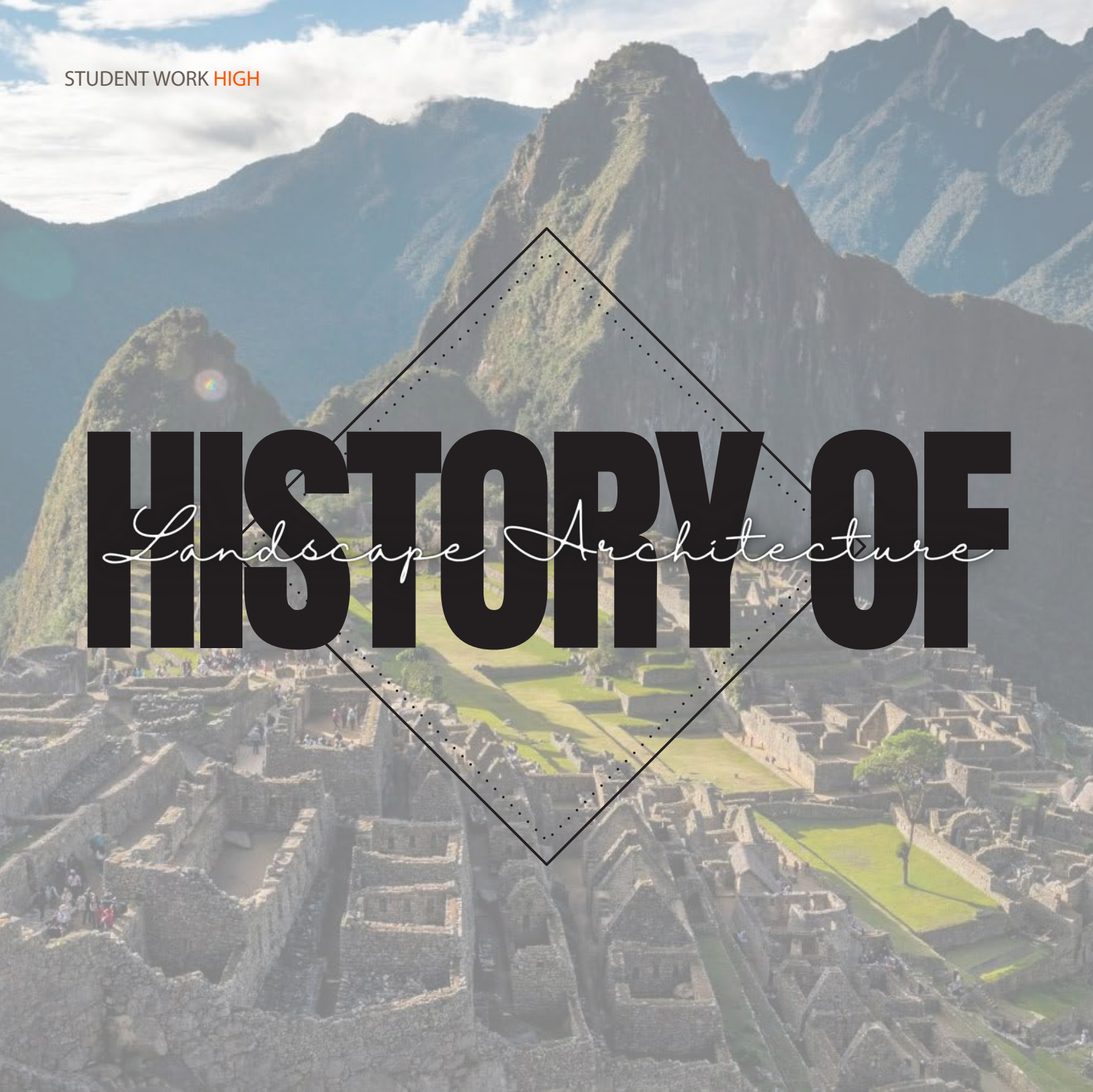
CASE STUDY

International African American Museum

Charleston, SC. Walter Hood Designs. The IAAM site, Gadsden's Wharf, was the disembarkation point of enslaved African Americans. The design took 20 years of thoughtful planning.



STUDENT WORK HIGH

An aerial photograph of the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu, showing the stone ruins of buildings and terraces nestled in a valley. In the background, steep, forested mountains rise under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. A large, semi-transparent diamond shape is overlaid on the center of the image, with a dotted line forming its inner border. The title text is centered within this diamond.

HISTORY OF

Landscape Architecture

LARC 1160 HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
BLA



**Ellie Hartsgrove
History of Landscape
Architecture
LARC 1580
April 27th, 2023
Dr. Thomas Schurch**

Table of Contents

Introduction Statement.....	1
Ancient Civilizations.....	2-4
Classical World.....	5-7
Middle Ages.....	8-10
Islamic Influences.....	11-13
Pre-Columbian America.....	14-16
Italian Renaissance and Baroque.....	17-19
English Landscape School.....	20-22
China and Japan.....	24-27
Colonial America.....	28-30
Frederick Law Olmstead.....	31-33
Rise of American Landscape Architecture....	34-36
New Towns.....	37-39
National Park Service.....	40-42
20th Century and Future Trends in Landscape Architecture.....	43-45
Conclusion Statement.....	46

Introduction Statement

Landscape architecture is the design of outdoor areas, landmarks, and structures to achieve environmental, social-behavioural, or aesthetic outcomes. Throughout this course, we are expected to learn not only about the intricacy of designing landscapes, but also what different design strategies mean in a larger context. We will do this by examining many different cultures across many different countries and regions in order to gain a broader worldview that will help us form our own design styles.

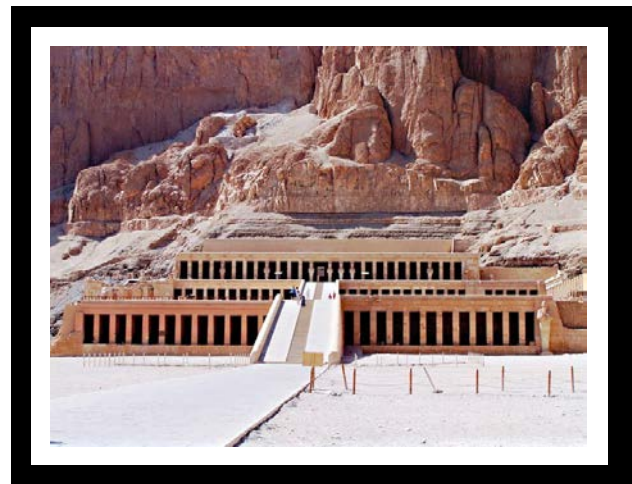
While this project is intended to be a group project, my group seemed to fall apart within the first few days of the semester. Also, due to some unfortunate events in my personal life, I found the addition of a group project to be too much stress. Therefore, I have chosen to do this project on my own. By doing this on my own, I hope to be able to examine all of the material on a much deeper level and use this analysis to help me form my own design style.

With this project and this course, I expect to gain a new perspective on the profession I have chosen. I also hope to gain a lot of knowledge that I can carry with me as I proceed through the next three years of my education.

Topic 1 - Ancient Civilizations

Key Take Aways

- In the beginning, the geography of the environment in which man settled conditioned them into the differences of race that we see today
- Cave art was the first appearance of landscape art based on direct experiences and interaction with the environment
- The Neolithic age was a shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture, bringing about farms
- With the changing of the landscape and its limitations, came the development of celestial gods
- The discovery of metal in "poor lands" influenced the beginning of trade
- Gardens were widely associated with paradise "Garden of Eden"
- Ancient Egypt was settled due to the proximity to the river and the resources it provided



Topic 1 - Ancient Civilizations

Examples of Physical Design

- Prior to Egypt, there was no importance placed on mathematics, the landscape was biological art
- Primitive humans would stack rocks, emulating hills, as grave markers
- Ancient civilizations were inspired to build fascinating structures like Stonehenge and the Easter Island Statues as a way to pay homage to their gods
- Ancient Egypt began to rely on geometry for the design of their gardens
- Ancient Egypt's design represented the view that
- Most of Ancient Egypt's key features show a relation to the four cardinal points
- Most landscape designs attempt to emulate or reflect the creation of the universe



Topic 1 - Ancient Civilizations

How To Inform My Design

I can learn a lot from ancient civilizations when it comes to site design. For example, I will begin to use the cardinal directions to inform my designs because it creates order that is appealing to the eye. I should also consider implementing an Axis Mundi in my designs because it creates a focal point that the rest of the sight must revolve around. Finally, I should be looking into the meaning and history behind all sites that I work with because that is what makes the site special in the first place.



Topic 2 - Classical World

Key Take Aways

- Palaces in Crete were open to the landscape - no fortifications
- gardens were often seen as sacred spaces where people would go to learn
- Greek clarity of thought gave birth to science, mathematics, and philosophy and the evolution of this clarity of thought is seen through the landscape of Ancient Greece
- After the fall of Mycenae, Greek mysticism began to evolve and the Ancient Greeks began to revere the landscape by attributing certain metaphysical qualities to it
- The Greeks were trying to give order to the inherent chaos of the natural environment
- The Roman Empire extended from England to Egypt, so they had to be creative with many different climates
- Italy itself is divided by the Apennines and contained both flat plains as well as hills
- Town landscape and landscape design emerged under Alexander the Great
- Aqueducts were constructed to control the flow of water
- Small landscapes allowed a level of chaos, larger landscapes were controlled
- The landscape was seen as an extension of the existing architecture



Topic 2 - Classical World

Examples of Physical Design

- Palaces in Crete were open to the landscape - no fortifications
- gardens were often seen as sacred spaces where people would go to learn
- Greek clarity of thought gave birth to science, mathematics, and philosophy and the evolution of this clarity of thought is seen through the landscape of Ancient Greece
- After the fall of Mycenae, Greek mysticism began to evolve and the Ancient Greeks began to revere the landscape by attributing certain metaphysical qualities to it
- The Greeks were trying to give order to the inherent chaos of the natural environment
- The tradition of the small garden began with the small farms that surrounded Rome, but were continued in Pompeii
- The Temple of Vesta at Tivoli was one of the Emperor Augustus's favorite sites
- The Temple of Vesta at Tivoli originally existed in harmony with the water surrounding it as there was originally a river that flowed directly in front of the site, falling over the gorge that the temple was constructed on
- Imperial landscapes began under Augustus
- Hadrian's Villa near Tivoli was built on open land and became the most influential landscapes of antiquity
- The complex covers 750 acres and is comprised of many planned internal spaces that don't necessarily relate to the external garden spaces



Topic 2 - Classical World

How To Inform My Design

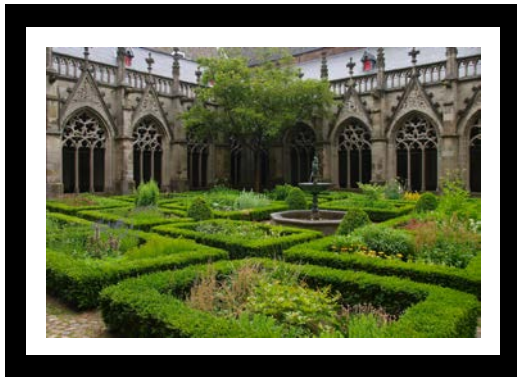
The classic world was based around the mystification of the natural landscape. The Greeks and the Romans desired to create a certain order from the chaos of the natural world, while also making it sacred. In my own design, I can learn from the Greeks and the Romans. Most landscapes hold a certain meaning to those who live there, just like the landscapes of the classic world, which held a mystic quality to the Greeks and Romans. Therefore, I will take the time in my design process to research the areas that I am designing and find the deeper meanings attributed to them. Then I will use that deeper meaning to inform my designs so that the area does not lose its authenticity and its connection to the people that live there. I can also see that the classic world wanted to give order to the chaos of nature. I can use this principle to inform my designs by creating landscapes that control nature. While no one can fully control nature, as a landscape architect, I will be able to design spaces in such a way that it seems as if the nature is growing in such a way that it looks as if it has been forced into order.



Topic 3 - Middle Ages

Key Take Aways

- Christianity was “the motive force of the Middle Ages” – Geoffrey Jellicoe
- After the fall of Rome, Christianity continued to spread through Europe due to monasticism
- In the Bible, gardens play a large role so they immediately became important to the landscapes of the Middle Ages
- Gardens are regarded as highly spiritual
- Castles were constructed because of the fall of Rome, the rulers of the Middle Ages did not want to see their kingdoms fall the same way
- The feudal system thrived in the Middle Ages, creating a strict order of society



Topic 3 - Middle Ages

Examples of Physical Design

- Cloister gardens emerged to inspired contemplative perambulation and are derived from Roman peristyle gardens
- Medieval cities had a radial design and were compact so that it was easier to protect them
- There was not a lot of green space inside of the cities because they were so compact, but many people had their own little gardens
- Most of the green space was outside of the city walls and a part of large manors that were tended by serfs
- The open fields necessitated cooperation among manor inhabitants
- Fountains began to pop up in cities as center pieces of either the city as a whole or certain sections of the city



Topic 3 - Middle Ages

How To Inform My Design

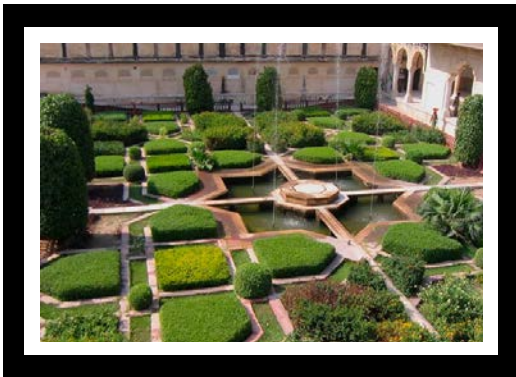
The Middle Ages was even more focused on order as they saw that as the only way to prevent their kingdoms from falling like how Rome fell. From the Middle Ages, I can learn a lot about how to organize my landscapes so they don't look chaotic and remain pleasing to the eye. The Middle Ages also started the use of cloister gardens. I can use this to inform my design by using them as inspiration for my sites that require tranquility. If I want to create a design that puts people at peace, then I should institute something similar to the cloister gardens because that will encourage people to circumambulate the site in quiet reflection. Finally, learning about the Middle Ages has inspired me to think about adding fountains to my designs as they are a great way to draw attention and give a site a focal site.



Topic 4 - Islamic Influences

Key Take Aways

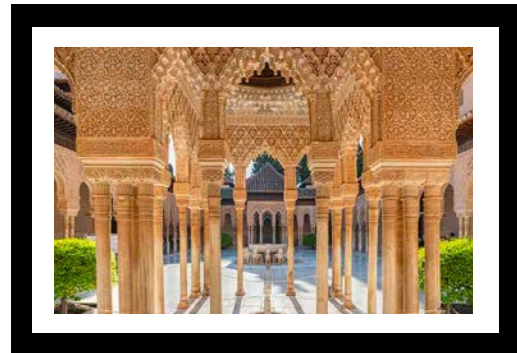
- The Islamic Empire is situated in a climate that is constantly subjected to extreme ranges of temperatures due to it being a desert landscape so they had to adapt
- A majority of Islamic architecture revolved around water because it was not easily accessible in the the desert landscape
- The Islamic Empire expanded into areas like Spain, which had much more fertile soil and a less intense sun
- When the Islamic empire expanded into Spain, they were inspired by the remains of the Roman empire



Topic 4 - Islamic Influences

Examples of Physical Design

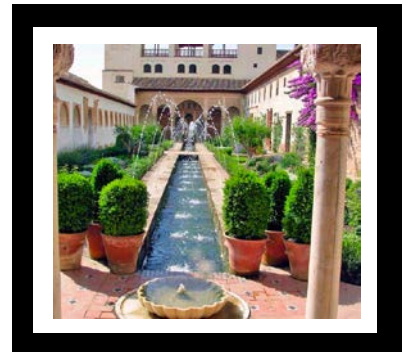
- The Alhambra is not a unified plan in the Roman sense because to the Muslim culture, symmetry would be arrogant and displease Allah
- The spaces in the Alhambra are mathematically proportioned and in human scale and each seems to have its own water feature
- The Generalife at Granada was built in the open country and contrasts the Alhambra
- The Alhambra is relatively closed off, but for the Generalife, the gardens are an extension of the architecture
- It is based on a romantic view of the Granada area, it is a forerunner for Italian Renaissance villas
- The mosque at Cordova has two thirds of it internally lit and the rest is lit by an open air patio
- The open air patio is full of orange trees and an irrigation system that reflects the mathematical mysticism of the inside
- Most of the landscapes were based around mathematics in order to replicate the order of the universe as described in the Quran



Topic 4 - Islamic Influences

How To Inform My Design

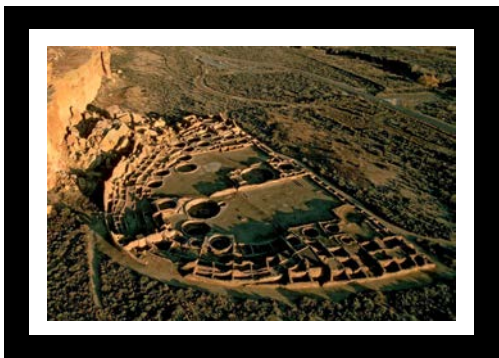
Islamic influences on landscape design can inform my future designs by influencing how I create order. Islamic landscapes are full of mathematical proportions that make them very appealing. Therefore, for my designs, I will put more effort into the mathematical proportions of my site. This will not only keep my projects within the right scale while also making it perfectly proportioned so that it doesn't create a feeling of unease. When there is mathematical order, it creates a feeling of relief, but when there is not mathematical order, the sight seems like it is off and people feel tense. I don't want people to be tense, so I will take inspiration from Islamic landscape architecture. Islamic landscape design is also often centered around water. Not only does this have a functional purpose, but water also tends to make people feel more calm and at ease. Therefore, in my own designs I will use water features when the site needs to invoke a feeling of relaxation.



Topic 5 - Pre-Columbian America

Key Take Aways

- The valley of Mexico was a natural metropolitan area where many civilizations existed] in many different climates due to how large of an area modern day Mexico covers, but they were always near water
- The Incas thrived in an empire dependent on roads like in the Roman Empire
- The civilizations of Pre-Columbian America worshipped the sun as one of the center points of their religion
- These cultures spent a significant amount of time and effort mapping celestial events, which they often based the design of their cities around
- They constructed monuments to their gods in order to conduct rituals and they often lined up with the sun or moon



Topic 5 - Pre-Columbian America

Examples of Physical Design

- In the Mayan civilization, their buildings and surrounding areas were meant to mimic the order of the cosmos
- In the Inca civilization was practical and perpetually concerned with survival
- Inca sites were made of clay and arranged in rectangular groups, all regulated to the topography
- Machu Picchu is an architectural wonder as it has many forts and food terraces scattered along the valley slopes and are all related directly to the site
- The Anasazi people designed all of their cities so that they either lined up with the North and South axes or the East and West axes, revealing the time of the yearly solstices and equinoxes
- The city of Tenochtitlan was constructed by the Aztecs in the middle of a lake on floating platforms
- The civilizations of Pre-Columbian America relied on specific angles and directions that were precisely calculated to ensure that the civilizations were able to map the celestial events most important to their culture



Topic 5 - Pre-Columbian America

How To Inform My Design

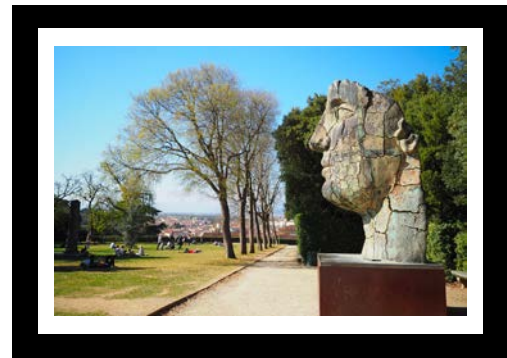
Pre-Columbian America, much like ancient civilizations, relied on the cardinal directions to inform their designs. This helps to orient people within the site. So, if I want the visitors of my site to be oriented in my site and ultimately more comfortable, I need to pay attention to these directions and make sure my site is designed around them. Pre-Columbian America also went to great lengths to work with the landscape they were given. I can take a lot of inspiration from that. In my own designs, I can work with the existing topography instead of leveling the site. This will preserve the integrity of the site and ensure that the site itself doesn't deteriorate due to the soil being moved around too much.



Topic 6 - Italian Renaissance and Baroque

Key Take Aways

- The climate and topography of Italy were both irregular
- Italy had flat plains, high mountains, coastal areas, and river valleys
- Landscape design developed in certain areas: Tuscany, Rome, and the North
- Italy emerged from the Dark Ages as many independent states under princes under the Pope, but people often opposed the Pope, inspiring freedom of ideology and morals which gave way to the free thinker as they were now looking to Greece and Rome for authority
- The free thinker first emerged in Florence
- People began reexamining the classic world and placing more importance on creativity as well as humanism
- There was a large shift from a concern for man's relation to his immediate surrounds to man's relation to his relation to the universe as a whole
- The most prolific period of villa and garden building was during the second half of the sixteenth century and the Church was the one doing the building
- The Baroque period came about during the Protestant Reformation and the Counter-Reformation
- People began to understand that everything was in flux and man was not actually the center of the universe



Topic 6 - Italian Renaissance and Baroque

Examples of Physical Design

- They believed that the garden was made for man and dignified him, so the form was crucial
- They usually placed sites on hill sides because of the view and the ideal climate, they also carved these sites into the hillside to create harmony
- They were often designed in long shapes to encourage thoughtful perambulation
- They used relatively permanent materials like stones, water, and evergreens
- They also included many man-made elements to emphasize the permanence of each site
- The garden design was often moulded to the personality of the owner
- Vignola lifted landscape into the sublime and marked a pivotal change from the forcing of order to the harmonization of nature and order
- With the emergence of the Baroque, the garden finally became theatrical
- Instead of representing the finite, landscapes began to represent the infinite and the struggles of Mannerism
- The era of Mannerism was full of fear, tension, and ambiguity instead of harmony like in the Renaissance
- The Boboli Gardens in Florence mix the Renaissance, Baroque, and Mannerism by including idyllic and tension filled decor within the same site
- The Grotto displays Mannerism by being a space where nothing seems secure due to inconsistent perspectives, the morphing of rocks into living figures, and more
- Baroque landscape was based on a sense of movement and expansion beyond the finite boundaries of the Renaissance

Topic 6 - Italian Renaissance and Baroque

How To Inform My Design

The Italian Renaissance and the Baroque periods are two very distinct eras, both of which I can take inspiration from. In terms of the Renaissance, there was a heightened importance placed on man. I can take inspiration from this in my own design by creating sites that cater to the visitors. By keeping the site in human scale and designing it in such a way that will cater to the visitor and what they need, I can create a site of enlightenment and encourage learning and reflection. These principles of design will be good to institute in a design that I create for a school, museum, or any other area where learning occurs. In terms of the Baroque era, it was mostly focused on reflecting the tension and fear occurring in the world at the time. I can take inspiration from this in my own design by using scale and placement to evoke these similar emotions. Like Baroque landscapes, I can design sites larger than human scale to overwhelm the visitors and create a sense of fear. I can also intentionally place the elements of the site so that the visitors feel disoriented, creating tension.



Topic 7 - English Landscape School

Key Take Aways

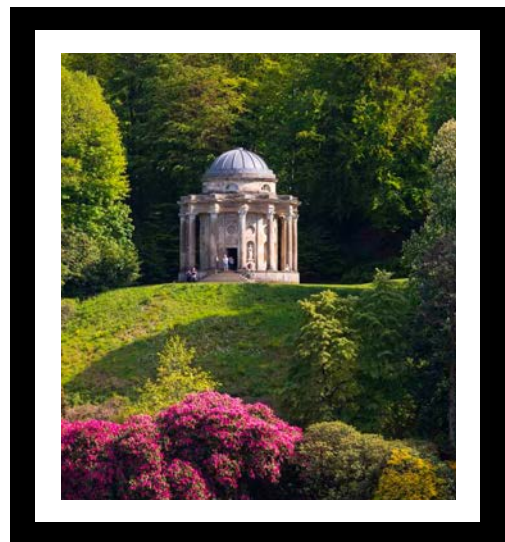
- The English School borrowed a lot of its principles from different periods
- The English Landscape School gave rise to the Picturesque and the Sublime which came from Romanticism and Mannerism
- Picturesque landscapes were sites that aesthetically appeal to the human eye, while sublime landscapes create an overwhelming feeling of the potential to be destroyed by the surrounding nature
- The English Landscape School was a response to the French School and their principles of symmetry and geometry
- Emphasized the softness of the environment
- Mimicked true nature
- Often comprised of castles with large green spaces
- Introduced border planting
- Shift from exclusive private land to public parks
- Capability Brown's style was popularized
- Olmstead inspired by the English Landscape School
- Garden cities provided an escape via nature
- Arts and crafts movement began



Topic 7 - English Landscape School

Examples of Physical Design

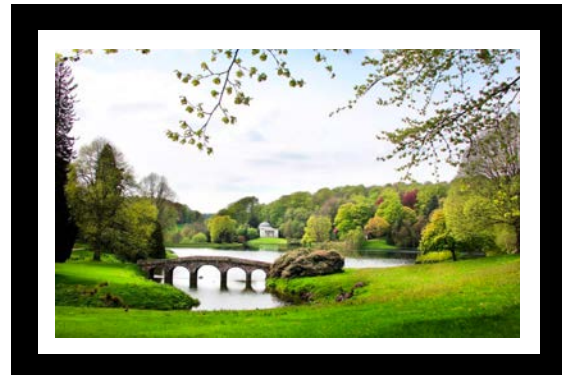
- The gardenesque emerged, making gardens a work of art as opposed to their true natural and chaotic state
- Lancelot Brown worked well with water and instituted a certain smoothness in his work
- Lancelot Brown also attempted to bring the house and the landscape together as one cohesive unit
- Landscapes began to depend upon Sinuosity
- Many landscapes included nods to the great philosophers of the Enlightenment, who inspired most of the ideals represented by the landscape designs



Topic 7 - English Landscape School

How To Inform My Design

The English Landscape school represents a melding of a lot of the design principles of previous periods and a return to the beautiful and idyllic. The English Landscape School also encourages the connection of architecture and landscape architecture. In my own design, I can be inspired by the English Landscape School to create cohesive sites. In a lot of sites, there will either be existing buildings, surrounding buildings, or buildings that are being built along with the landscape. Therefore, I can learn how to make my designs flow with the surrounding architecture in order to create a cohesive space that will exude beauty that attracts visitors.

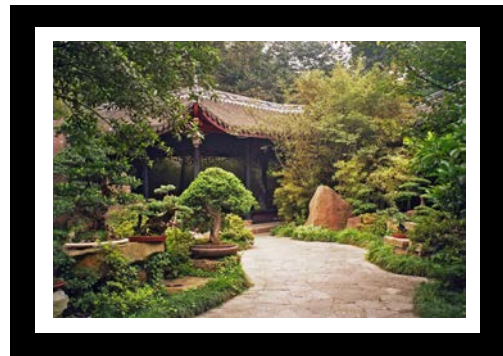


Topic 8 - China and Japan

Key Take Aways

China

- Taoism: 640 Bc, Confucianism: 551 BC, Buddhism: 450 BC
- Strong ties to land and nature, which were used as the basis of origin myths
- Nature = constant yet rhythmic and capable of small changes
- Ming Dynasty was the height of China
- When China consolidated and began to trade, the arts flourished
- Landscapes were imbued with Taoist qi, which is a sense or spirit of place
- The North was seen as bad because that's where bad weather and invaders come from
- Landscapes were believed to hold a collective memory which would outlive dynasties
- Landscapes were dramatized in art and humans were minimized

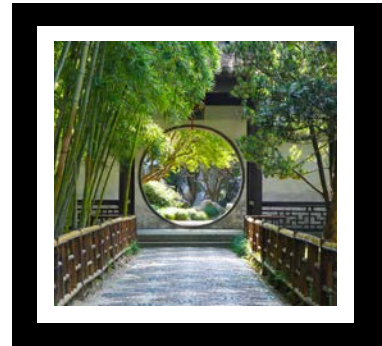


Topic 8 - China and Japan

Examples of Physical Design

China

- The Great Wall was built during the Ming Dynasty
- The Great Wall was used mostly for protection and fortification but also highlighted the dramatic landscape of the area
- Chinese gardens were a form of fine art and contained certain significant elements:
 - Close to home
 - Small, subdivided, and walled in
 - Asymmetrical
 - Spaces connect
 - Rocks symbolizing the greater landscape
 - Je Jing
- Plants were specifically placed based on seasonal changes
- Humble Administrator's Garden
 - Confucianist and built specifically for contemplation
 - Symmetrical building with asymmetrical garden
 - Each section creates a new experience
- Yi He Yuan Park
 - Known for its large hill with a temple atop it
 - Hill is man-made
 - Garden is symmetrical like Indoors
 - Elaborate gates and architecture resembling the Forbidden City

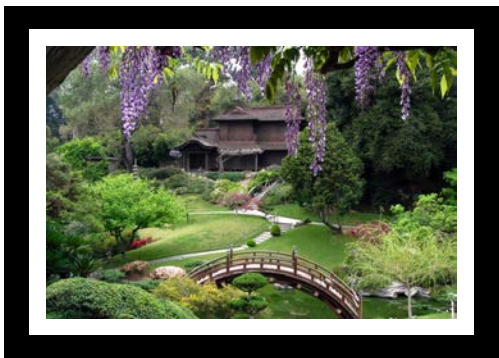


Topic 8 - China and Japan

Key Take Aways

Japan

- Spiritualism played an important part in how the people viewed the landscapes around them
- Japan landscapes tended to be very narrow, enclosed, and small
- Japanese landscape design focused on unifying the house and garden
- Architectural structures and their shapes were directly derived from the shape of the landscape
- Japan's architecture was often asymmetrical, sequential, and sophisticated
- Stones played an important role in both Chinese and Japanese landscape design because they were more than just building materials, they were pieces of the greater landscape taken into the smaller landscape to create balance and reflection



Topic 8 - China and Japan

Examples of Physical Design

Japan

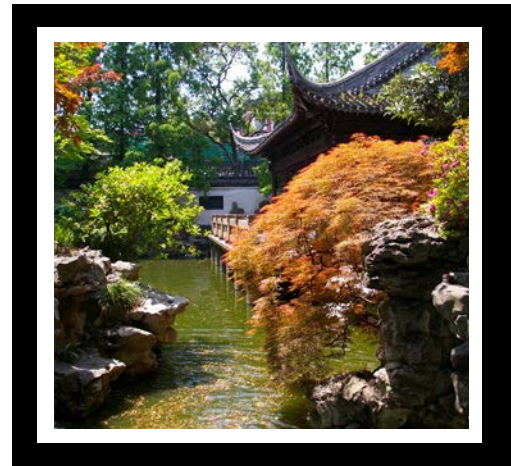
- Many specific design elements for the Japanese style:
 - Paradise and zen gardens
 - Close relation to religion
 - Use of stones to call back to and mimic the greater landscape
 - Pathways and Stairways
 - Lanterns used throughout
- Landscapes designed with Yin and Yang in mind to create harmony
- Cognizant of opposing forces in nature and how they work together in contrast
- Buried stones in order to achieve a stable feeling
- Trees "trained" to grow in an appealing and balanced way
- A majority of landscapes are fenced in or walled in
- Torii gates commonly used to bring the visitor from the profane to the sacred
- Kodai-ji Temple embraces the pursuit of zen with its architecture and gardens
- Sento Imperial Palace gardens embrace the existing landscape and remains very natural-like
- Ryoan-ji Temple garden uses stones to inspire reflection and contemplation



Topic 8 - China and Japan

How To Inform My Design

Chines and Japanese landscape design both focus heavily on the ideas of balance and harmony. Strangely, they do this by creating designs that are asymmetrical in order to mimic natural landscapes. I can use this in my own designs by learning to not to be afraid of symmetry. If I want my designs to evoke a sense of naturalism and encourage the visitors to see my design as a reflection of the greater landscape, then I cannot rely on geometric forms because they are not natural. I can also take inspiration from the fact that Chines and Japanese landscapes deliberately place pieces of the greater landscape in their designs as a way to honor the greater landscape and create a connection. I should be aware of this in my own designs because it creates an environment that the visitor will view with awe.



Topic 9 - Colonial America

Key Take Aways

- Fall line, points where water fell due to topography
- Couldn't move passed fall line in colonial times because it was a geographic obstruction
- Mountain Men, integrated themselves into Native American tribes
- Joseph Walker was the last of the Mountain Men
- Spanish missionaries colonized the West coast and many of their missions are still intact
- The Spanish colonial style borrowed from the Roman Empire's style
- The lavishness of the settlement was dependent upon the resources found
- Laws of the Indies dates back to 1573 and outlines how colonizers must go about settling, consists of 1488 ordinances
- The Spanish were meant to not disturb the natives already there but they did not always follow that guideline



Topic 9 - Colonial America

Examples of Physical Design

- Colonists created agricultural gardens that mimicked their homeland with the purpose of growing crops to provide food and other valuable resources
- Designed to the human scale as the landscapes were mostly created to be functional or enjoyable to the colonists
- Gardens were meant to be a utility for the colonists
- Colonial gardens were often enclosed gardens
- The interior often remained connected to the exterior and was said to have led out to the exterior design
- Not many colonial gardens are particularly famous, but many have been restored, such as John Bartram's famous botanical garden in Philadelphia
- Mount Vernon is one of the most well known landscapes from around this time, but its creation borders on the colonial period and the post colonial period



Topic 9 - Colonial America

How To Inform My Design

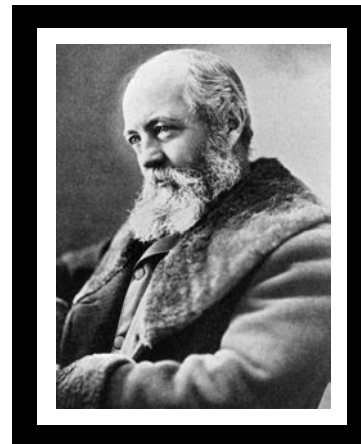
The colonial period is a time of design for utility. It is also a time period where designers and builders had to design in new environments and were confined to the limitations of where they ended up. I can take inspiration from this period by ensuring that my designs are versatile when needed. Many times, landscape architects are handed projects in places that they are not familiar with. Now knowing more about the colonial period and how they used the land they were given, I feel I can use their example when in an unfamiliar situation. The colonial period teaches designers that simplicity and utility is an important part of design, not just the aesthetic look. Therefore, I can learn from the colonists to be adaptable, comfortable with simplicity, and comfortable with utility.



Topic 10 - Frederick Law Olmstead

Key Take Aways

- Father of Landscape Architecture
- Well known for spearheading and inspiring the American Parks Movement and the City Beautiful Movement
- He got his education through deeply religious private tutors and was a deeply religious man himself
- He travelled a lot and by the time he was 16, had seen many natural wonders such as the White Mountains, Niagara falls,
- and the Connecticut River Valley
- He tried his hand at farming originally but eventually decided to pivot his career path
- As a farmer, he encouraged the use of “through-drainage” of soil
- He became a journalist and was able to travel due to his job
- While traveling, he became enamored with the British Countryside and was inspired by the English Landscape School
- He was vehemently against slavery
- Founded the Union League Club to counter anti-war sentiments during the Civil War
- He headed a national commission which resulted in management policies for preserving Yosemite Valley and establishing it as a state park



Topic 10 - Frederick Law Olmstead

Examples of Physical Design

- Central Park
 - Fits into the grid of New York City
 - Land that no one wanted because of its location in the middle of the city
 - Olmstead was intent on promoting passive recreation
 - Separated roads from the park itself
- Prospect Park in Brooklyn
 - Follow up to Central Park but is slightly smaller
 - Remains the same even hundreds of years after its design and construction
 - Influenced by the English Landscape School
 - Pays attention to the Boulevards around it
 - Very organic
- Riverside
 - Contains a commuter railroad connecting the development to Chicago
 - Works with the river and is mindful of its changing level through the year
 - Meandering streets to slow people down
 - Town center creates autonomy
 - Sunken streets prevents you from seeing them
 - Ginkgo Trees are used which is weird because they grow slowly



Topic 10 - Frederick Law Olmstead

How To Inform My Design

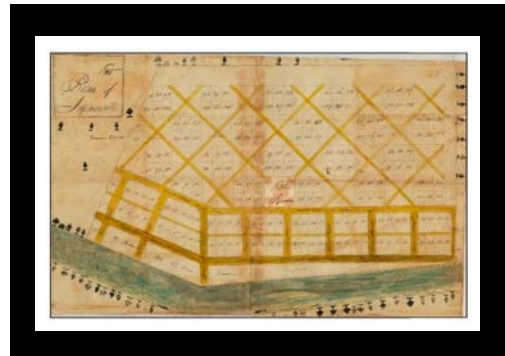
As the father of landscape architecture, Frederick Law Olmstead is a figure that I can learn a lot from in terms of design. Olmstead's ability to adapt and work with changes in his careers and designs is a trait that should be shared by most in this profession because it is so collaborative. I can also learn the importance of mixed use land from Olmstead, as that is a critical part of most, if not all, of his designs. Finally, I can also learn the importance of designing for people first. In all of his designs, Olmstead makes it a point to separate people from the roads dedicated to transportation. He also attempts to divert traffic as much as possible, making the easiest form of transportation in his designs to be on foot. I can take inspiration from this because I also feel it is important to design for people first. Since people are the patrons of all landscapes, it makes sense to design sites that make it easy for them to get around on foot without the stress of cars making that harder.



Topic 11 - Rise of American Landscape Architecture

Key Take Aways

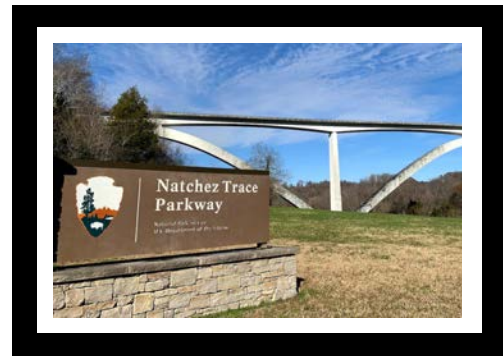
- Land ordinance of 1785 was the first Landscape Architecture legislation and it laid out the standards for land use
- Jefferson was influenced by European Industrialization because he hated it
- The Social Reform Movement created an opportunity for improvement to landscapes
- The Playground Movement emerged with the Social Reform Movement
- Gifford Pinchot, the first director of the US Forreast Department, worked with Olmstead on the Biltmore
- Around this time, you no longer had to be rich to own land because land was subdivided equally
- The American Parks Movement was a response to American Industrialization
- Most Landscape Architects were
- hired by BLM, NPS, and USNPS
- Even architects like Burnham were
- effected by the City Beautiful
- Movement



Topic 11 - Rise of American Landscape Architecture

Examples of Physical Design

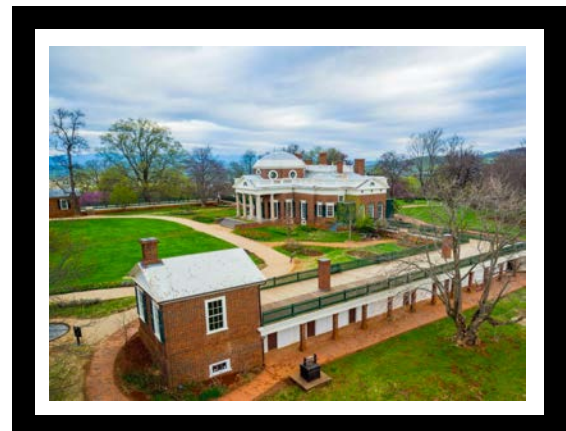
- Jeffersonville was designed with a skewed grid
- Diagonals were discovered to be much more efficient, so they were implemented into design
- Manhattan is the epitome of the grid layout
- Local cities began to want what New York City had with Central Park, leading to designs like the Buffalo Park System
- Balboa Park
 - San Diego's Central Park
 - Wanted to have a Boulevard that connected the park to the Bay
 - Freeway sadly added later on 100 years later, landscape architects revisited the idea of taking the bridge to the bay
- Natchez Parkway
 - Expansion of the National Park system
 - Connected Nashville, Tennessee to Natchez, Mississippi
 - Originally a trading trail



Topic 11 - Rise of American Landscape Architecture

How To Inform My Design

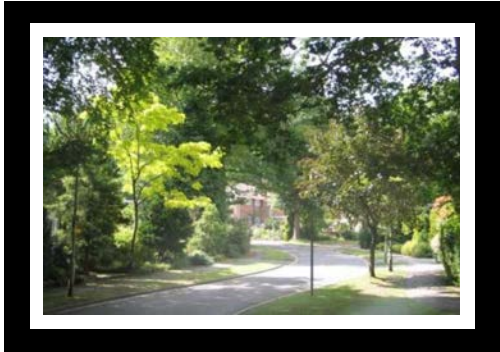
The rise of landscape architecture displays a lot of different styles and purposes coming to light. However, despite the many differences, there is a commonality in this time period: everyone wants to improve landscapes. I can take a lot of inspiration from this period because it can help me develop my own style. I tend to like the more organic shapes and i'm not particularly a fan of the grid layout in landscapes, but that doesn't mean that I have to pick one over the other. Designs like Jeffersonville show that there is room to play with the grid layout. I also like the idea of using diagonals to emphasis focal points in a landscape because the diagonal is a strong feature that will draw the eye.



Topic 12 - New Towns

Key Take Aways

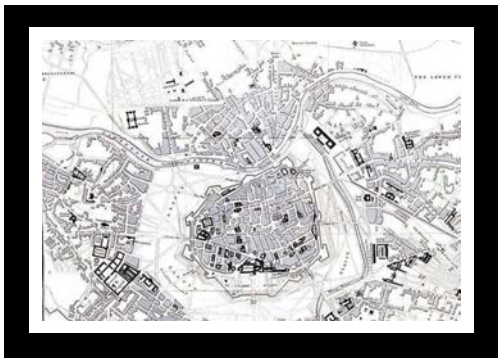
- A response to the Industrial Revolution
- Noblesse Oblige: Noble Obligation
 - Those with privilege are obligated to give back
- Garden cities originated with American, Ebenezer Howard
- Universal design and barrier free design is important to creating a wholistic and equal experience for all patrons
- Hierarchy is important to establishing different sections of the town
- Cars were becoming more common due to Ford creating the affordable Model T
- Cars made design harder because they had to be accommodated for
- When gardens were taken out of the city, they became sterile and less interactive for the residents



Topic 12 - New Towns

Examples of Physical Design

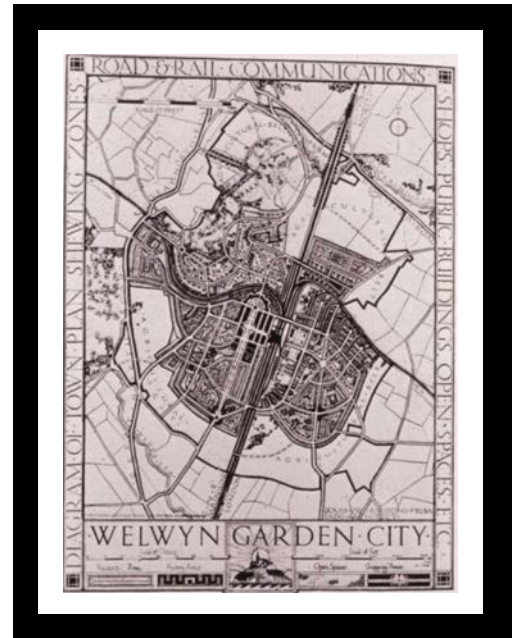
- Washington DC
 - Famous example of a New Town
- Barcelona, Spain
 - Transformed from Medieval city to a livable city
- Vienna
 - Original plan
 - Included historic Medieval city and an open space that would never be built in
 - Organic layout
 - Eventually an inorganic city design was proposed
- Designers had to consider how cities fit into different contexts
- Radburn designed towns with car access around the town, which limited unnecessary traffic from coming in and disturbing the town



Topic 12 - New Towns

How To Inform My Design

I can learn a lot from New Towns in terms of residential design. The new Towns movement emphasizes the importance of keeping nature in cities. I can learn a lot from New Towns because they are great examples of how to make cities livable. I can take inspiration from New Towns by dedicating significant green space in my city plans as well as making sure that the design is walkable and fosters a connection to the area for those who live there. Finally, I can New Towns are very focused on mixed use land. Therefore, I should make sure that a majority of the areas in my design are mixed use in order to create a successful community.



Topic 13 - National Park Service

Key Take Aways

- There are more than 300 diverse parklands under the NPS
- More than 200 landscape architects serve a vital role as employees of the NPS
- Stephen Matter was the American industrialist and conservationist who promoted the concept of the agency of NPS, also was the first director of NPS
- Horace Albright played a crucial role in acquiring lands for NPS and was the second director of NPS, also one of the first park rangers in the newly created National Park Service
- Woodrow Wilson created the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 which established the National Park Service as a federal agency responsible for the management and protection of the national parks and other federal lands
- Wilson signed legislation that created the National Park-to-Park Highway
- FDR established the Civilian Conservation Corps, providing work by having people develop National parks and other public lands



Topic 13 - National Park Service

Examples of Physical Design

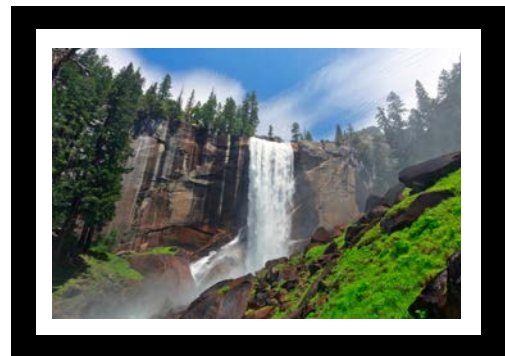
- Misty Fjord Alaska
 - Largest wilderness in Alaska's national forests
 - Second largest wilderness in the United States
 - Covered with thick rainforest
 - Dramatic waterfalls
 - Gets more than 150 inches of annual rainfall
- The Scenic Parkway
 - Limited access to control traffic
 - Blends natural and cultural elements with the road
 - Connects National Parks
- Yellowstone national park
 - The first national park
 - Has one of the world's largest petrified forests
 - Yellowstone Lake is one of the largest high-elevation lakes in North America
 - 96% is located in Wyoming, 3% is in Montana, 1% is in Idaho
- Mesa Verde National Park
 - Southwestern corner of Colorado
 - Established in 1906
 - Full of old Puebloan dwellings



Topic 13 - National Park Service

How To Inform My Design

The creation and preservation of the National Park Service represents the importance of maintaining natural, untouched landscapes. In terms of inspiration for my own designs, the National Park Service has inspired me to be much more aware when it comes to my designs. When analyzing a site that I am given, I should make sure to determine if there are significant landmarks or natural landscapes so I can preserve those areas in pristine condition. I should do this because natural landscapes can often be much more awe-inspiring than man-made landscapes. Therefore, by preserving these natural landscapes, I will create a view that will draw people to my site.



Topic 14 - 20th Century, Future Trends in Landscape Architecture

Key Take Aways

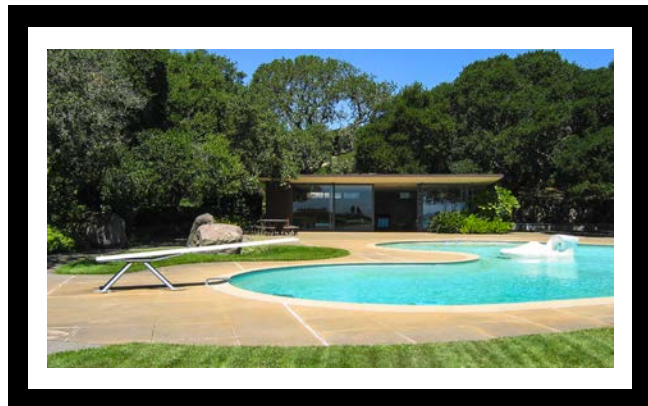
- Eckbo, Kiley, and Rose started the Harvard Rebellion
- They didn't like the lack of modernism in the Harvard landscape architecture program
- Eckbo wrote many books on landscape architecture
- James Rose was very sensitive to interior-exterior relationships and was said to be improving on modernism
- Burle Marx worked with abstract modern forms
- Lawrence Halprin did Ghirardelli Square and had incredible stature in the profession
- Halprin did Downtown Greenville
- Ian McHarg wrote Design with Nature, a critical text in the profession
- McHarg's overlay method is one of the earliest forms of GIS
- John Lyle was more of a quiet designer
- Professor of landscape architecture at the California State Polytechnic University
- Michael Hough's four distinct urban impressions:
 - Lack of visual connection to the hinterlands
 - Urban parks intended solely for leisure
 - Mutually exclusive nature of cities and countryside
 - Abundant use of energy



Topic 14 - 20th Century, Future Trends in Landscape Architecture

Examples of Physical Design

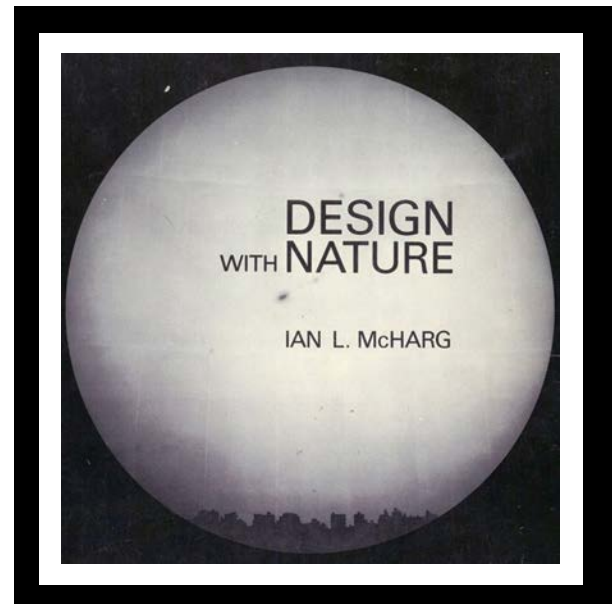
- Big Dig
 - Put the freeway underground
 - Turned original highway into a linear park
- San Francisco Embarcadero
 - A former freeway
 - designed to let the city use the shoreline
- Donnell Garden
 - Organic shapes
 - Integration of the house and the garden
 - Human scale was fundamental
 - Irregular layout
- The Woodlands
 - Built on principle of on woodland preservation and drainage
 - Over 130 community parks connected by 205 miles of pathways
 - 87 miles of trails
 - Underground utilities



Topic 14 - 20th Century, Future Trends in Landscape Architecture

How To Inform My Design

The 20th century landscape architects discussed in this section are very important because they are the architects that I will be taking inspiration from when I start practicing. I can learn a lot from these landscape architects. For example, the landscape architects have inspired me to really take into consideration the relationship between the interior of pieces of architecture on the site and the exterior, which I will be designing. This creates a sense of harmony that is very pleasing to the eye. I can also take inspiration from the Harvard Revolution. Architecture is moving in a very modern direction, so, if I want to maintain the harmony discussed earlier, I need to be ready to incorporate modern design in my sites. Finally, having learned about McHarg, I am inspired to read his book on landscape architecture in order to gain the most knowledge as possible about the profession before I graduate and begin practicing.



Conclusion Statement

Throughout this course, I have learned a lot about landscape architecture. Through the first half of the course, learning about different cultures and their specific design styles helped me understand the context of the profession before I learned about the profession itself. This was valuable because I developed a sense of importance for my chosen profession.

The second half of the semester had us learning more about the profession itself and the ones who built it. This was useful because it gave me insight into the profession that I will be entering in three years and I was also able to get inspiration for design and how to make my sites successful.

This project would have been a lot easier if I had worked with a group, but I am glad that I did it on my own. By doing it on my own, I was forced to examine every topic discussed very closely, which kept me very engaged throughout because I was responsible for all of the information required.

Overall, this project and this course has provided my peers and I with valuable knowledge about not only the profession of landscape architecture, but also its broader context and why it is important.



A QUICK LOOK INTO



The Global History of Landscape Architecture

Introduction/Conclusion by Will Bardol

Will Bardol, Russell Patterson, Tyler Rocco

LARC 1160, Landscape Architecture, Clemson University, 4/25/2023

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Ancient Civilizations Pt 1.....	4-5
Ancient Civilizations Pt 2.....	6-7
Classical world.....	8-9
Middle Ages.....	10-11
Islamic influence.....	12-13
Pre-Columbian America.....	14-15
Italian Renaissance and Borque.....	16-17
English Landscape School.....	18-19
China and Japan.....	20-21
Colonial America.....	22-23
Fredrick Law Olmstead.....	24-25
Rise of American Landscape Architecture.....	26-27
New Towns.....	28-29
National Park Service.....	30-31
20th Century and New Trends.....	32-33
Conclusion.....	34

Introduction

As a first year student coming into this class, I knew little to nothing about the history of landscape architecture. Landscape architecture was something that I was very passionate about, but I had no idea how design implications changed, adapted, and created beautiful landscapes over time.

I am from Chicago, IL, and I came to Clemson University for the landscape architecture program for various reasons, including the facility, professors, resources, and the open concept of working with your studio peers. This class as a whole not only taught me the different eras of landscape architecture but how in many ways, they related and contrasted each other in many ways. Specifically, this final project has challenged me as a student by diving into the different elements of landscape architecture through time. This project aims to directly relate concepts in the past to help us in the studio in college, as well as in our future jobs. Learning about this history of design and concept can help us as students develop our own ideas by utilizing inspiration from what we learned this past semester.

Personally, I thought that the way that this class was taught was perfect for the project ahead of us. It specifically gave me time to process the different eras of the design separately and, over time, find similarities between the different time periods. It allowed us to dive deep into these different cultures and ideas so we could fully grasp the magnitude of the ideas. That said, let's get started with the early Ancient Civilizations...



Ancient Civilizations Pt I

Key "take aways"

- People in the stone age became aware and intelligent understanding the cosmos
- Understanding the relationship with eclipses, sun/moon cycles, and sky
- Very religious/ritual characteristics shown
- Landscape and religion go hand in hand

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Locations built around religious spots such as ritual/gathering places
- basic shapes important in design such as the circle, triangle, and square
- Cared and built common spaces/gathering spots

Specifics you can relate in studio

- The basic shapes used in the stone age are timeless shapes and can be used currently without feeling "out-of-date"
- Much like how the stone age humans built gathering places by ritual spots can lead people now to understand how to know your client and make a space that will gather/attract the people you are designing for







Ancient Civilizations Pt II

Key "take aways"

- Landscape...nature.... geography...natural systems. landscape works within the ecosystem
- Very sacred rituals that required order stability and predictability
- Used a lunisolar calendar to identify the months
- This was the Babylonian calendar which consisted of animals, plants, and other pieces of nature

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- many murals were found in caves, and this was a way they could show a ritualistic event by honoring the animals they hunted.
- another example includes Stonehenge and how it was built.

Specifics you can relate in studio

- When you are creating site plans, you can map out the sun pattern to find out where the sun is during that time of day, just like how they would do it in ancient civilizations
- The care and love for animals during this time can be taken into account when you are thinking about creating a site and how animals might interact/survive in that area







Classical World- Greece and Roman Empire

Key "take aways"

- Orderly planning of the landscape began to develop in this time period
- This was mainly started by the Greeks and later continued by the Romans
- Spatial proportions began to be discovered and used more in the landscapes of both Greece and Rome

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- No building in Greece attempted to dominate the landscape
- Instead, it was associated with the landscape through different elements
- Greece contained many hills, mountains, and islands which each contained their own genius loci
- Romans emphasized having the natural landscape have harmony with the man-made landscape
- Romans also began to develop roads and explored creating order in a more urban landscape

Specifics you can relate in studio

- When laying out possible new landscapes we can learn to integrate order so that the landscape flows and makes sense
- We can incorporate proportions into our designs that will also contribute to the order of our landscapes







Middle Ages

Key "take aways"

- Time is better known as the dark or medieval ages
- Christianity was a motive force during the Middle Ages
- A lot was based on horticulture botanical gardens etc.
- There are three considerations of nature which are first second and third nature
- Lewis Mumford was a great urban historian who had a lot of influence during this time period

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Existing gardens include st john in Lateran and st Paul in Rome.
- Design at this time related a lot to the outside nature already mentioned including plants animals' water features and even people
- This culture also designed things from the inspiration of fishing hunting and even winemaking
- One example of a design they would typically create is called a pleasure garden

Specifics you can relate in studio

- Overall, this period is one that we all can use to help with designs in studios because of the influences that existed during this time period including some of the urban and ritualistic features
- we can use these ideas to influence our own work style and maybe try incorporating some of these designs







Islamic Influences

Key "take aways"

- Used many symbols relating to the Muslim faith respecting the "One God Allah" and incorporating design as much as they could to the Hebrew Old Testament
- Two common ways of thought, "religious extremist" and "logical philosopher"
- Muslim philosophers practiced and tried to master medicine, agriculture, alchemy, astronomy, and zoology

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Baghdad (not the first circular city) is special of and contemporary historians left detailed descriptions and measurements
- Common architectural structures dominated this time such as the dome, the minaret, and the formal court
- The common minarets were developed from the ancient ziggurat and were returned to tradition being found in the ensemble at Samarra

Specifics you can relate in studio

- Islamic culture learned how to utilize water components in designs to create a sense of serenity, and I believe this is important and can be used in the studio when designing to make a space have a sense of calm and peacefulness
- The western expansion of Islam into Spain utilized columns supporting horseshoe arches derived from Roman remains which can be utilized in today's day in age as well as a structure to symbolize a portal or a grand transitional space







Pre-Columbian America

Key "take aways"

- Aztec, Maya, and Inca civilizations developed
- Religion was a huge part of the lives of the people in these civilizations
- The Mayas were unpractical and uninventive
- To maintain and express partnership with the god's large ceremonial centres surrounding mountains and valleys (religion was everything)

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Many pyramid-shaped structures
- Structures were very large in order to relate to the heavens
- Stairs on the structures were very steep
- Buildings and pathways were organized in an orderly way
- There was lots orientation to astronomical aspects in these civilizations
- The Placement of structures gave definition to plazas which were centers for people to gather

Specifics you can relate in studio

- Machu Picchu and many other mountaintop villages were geographically places with beautiful and outstanding backgrounds that can be utilized in the studio by understanding how much background impacts a place/space
- The use of materials such as strong stone resembles the importance and strength of their buildings and can be observed on why materials can symbolize deeper meanings behind the landscape







Italian Renaissance and Baroque

Key "take aways"

- The Church remained ruthless as it was resistant to the criticism of moral behavior that led to the Reformation
- Officers of the Church in the second half of the sixteenth century were the predominant builders of villa- and garden- building lay
- the revolution in church sprang new conceptions of space applied to landscape design and town-planning

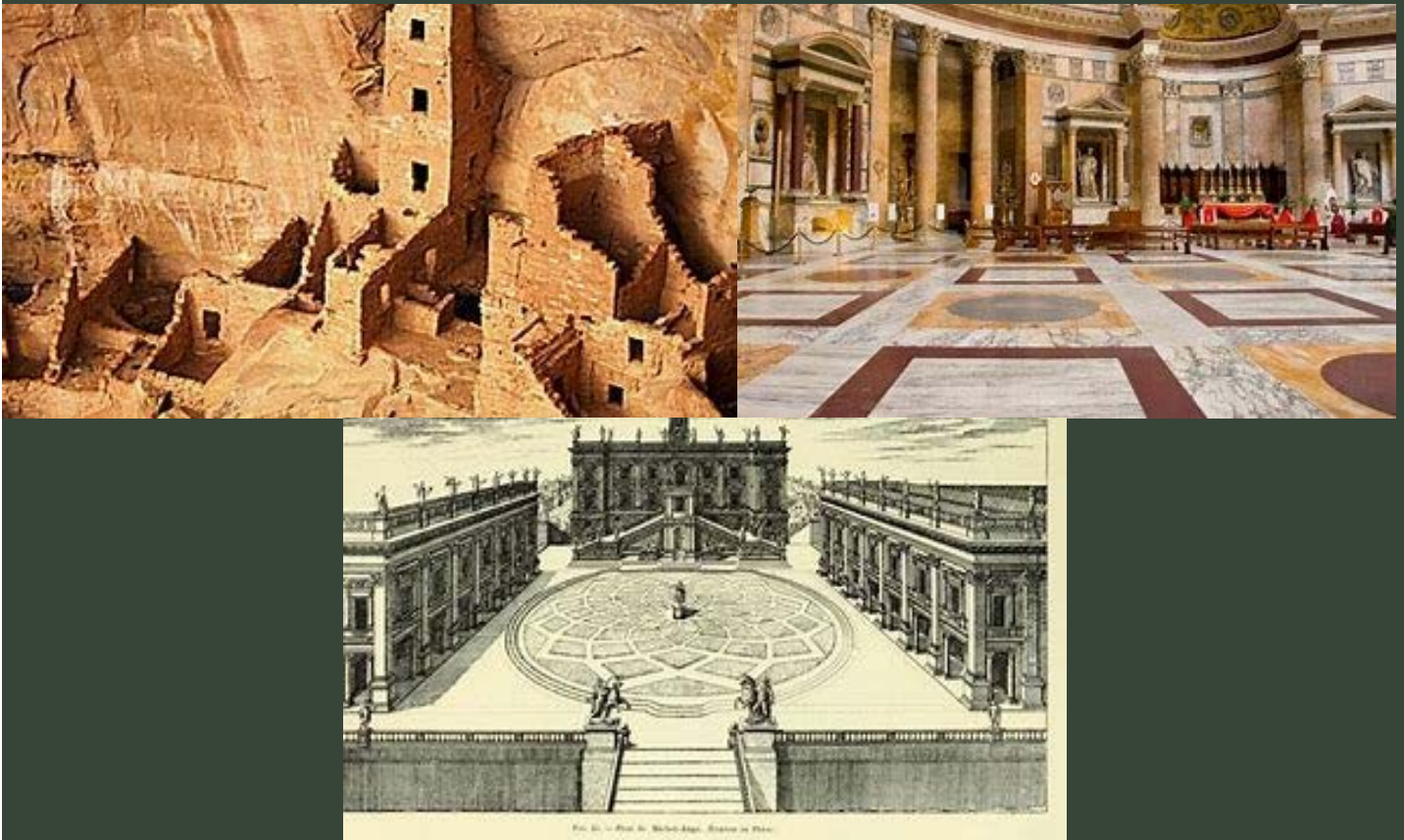
Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Religious and domestic forms of architecture were utilized
- Established a belief that there was a harmonic relation between geometry and music
- Michelangelo had begun the Capitol in Rome
- Roman space design was townscape rather than landscape
- Romantic qualities using rocks, grottoes, giants, and secret fountains were incorporated in a ground design continued from the Renaissance
-

Specifics you can relate in studio

- The use of paintings and sculptures used in the Renaissance can help show how you can use different types of art to display a certain level of importance and status
- Urban planning because relevant which allowed for more organized spaces and can be applied to the studio when trying to fit many different aspects and ideas into a landscape







English Landscape School

Key "take aways"

- The School was indigenous to England
- The movement was literary and spontaneous as nature was no longer subservient to man but an equal partner
- Ideas started to develop around the idea that the laws of nature were connected with the Newtonian laws of the heavens
- The idea that simple things such as farms or factories can be made into works of art because it was commonly judged by the form and principals than the content itself

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Castle Howard is a great example of how the countryside itself seemed to organize the monumental architecture with limited help or change
- The mansion of Castle Howard stands in the center of the landscape and is seen to be cut off from the outside world and nature surrounding the structure
- Undulating countryside connected architectural structures that complimented one another and not places without reason

Specifics you can relate in studio

- It was taught that nature could be a refreshment and moral uplift, which can help me in the studio create designs that are not only functional but meaningful and impactful
- Everything in the landscape has a meaning and should have meaning. Curves, hills, and how people interact with the land are all things that landscape architects have to account for







China and Japan

Key "take aways"

- Chinese philosophers developed concepts that explained how the focal point of a landscape should act like a host that includes the surrounding elements as its guests
- Land divination was very important depending on the site and layout
- Both China and Japan shared very strong religious beliefs that gave opportunities for gardens/peace areas using the natural land
- Chinese influence on Japan was very strong as they learned how to use materials and symmetry to symbolize concepts such as religion

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- China, because of the large amount of land mass, provided an outlook on the landscape that was extrovert
- Chinese designs incorporated many natural landscapes and used borrowed views as a common theme
- Japan, because the tight seas surrounding the land tended to design and look at the land introvert and in-depth
- Japanese designs were often enclosed and created a new design of enclosed through "Japanese form of Zen Buddhism"

Specifics you can relate in studio

- Open spaces/borrowed landscapes can be just as effective as enclosed/introverted spaces but can show different symbolism
- Extroverted landscapes can be used to relate and connect with the earth and spaces around you (much like the Chinese did)
- Introverted landscapes can be utilized to find inner peace and stillness through the silent/enclosed scenery







Colonial America

Key "take aways"

- A lot of this time period revolved around the exploration and conquest of the new world since different land was being discovered so often.
- A lot of the landscape in this time period was sought after by the Native Americans
- Most of the land was also used as a foreground for new things since there wasn't much there to replicate.
- Many plants were used that were native to this specific area

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Some examples from this time period include Savannah, Georgia, which was a grid system settlement, and the great Borque, which was a whole different type of settlement
- This time period overall had a bunch of different concepts and designs from city to city
- Many new settlements were made to welcome more people into the newly found country

Specifics you can relate in studio

- I think that this whole time period had a bunch of different cool and unique styles regarding the way each city was built.
- I think the grid style is the most intriguing just because it is very complex yet so simple, and from an architectural standpoint, it is really appealing to the eye, and I think that cooperating that style into your own work can be really creative







Fredrick Law Olmstead

Key "take aways"

- Known as the father of landscape architecture
- He was a deeply religious man who, in his younger days, was tutored by clergymen
- Was part of a group that we would call a salon today
- In 1847 he took up farming on Staten Island
- He was very much into the nature side of things and how he could help society

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- He visited the White Mountains, Niagara Falls, and the river valley and got his inspiration from some of these earth structures
- Major works include central park prospect park in Brooklyn, Riverside, and the World's Fair in Chicago
- He designed the grounds of New York City's Central Park and the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., as well as the Biltmore Estate in North Carolina

Specifics you can relate in studio

- There are a lot of different things you can take away from Olmstead's work, but as far as applying it to your own work, there are a bunch of different routes you can take
- He went about his ways in a very interesting way because he was such an earthy person, so you could apply that style into the studio by really implementing a strong central focus on nature







Rise of American Landscape Architecture

Key "take aways"

- The population was growing, and areas for large masses of populations needed to be built
- Great lakes were an essential part of transportation; therefore, cities and hubs were built alongside many of the lakes
- Thomas Jefferson was cultured and fascinated by the implications of landscape design between French and English
- The most noticeable early American designers were F.L. Olmsted and Thomas Jefferson

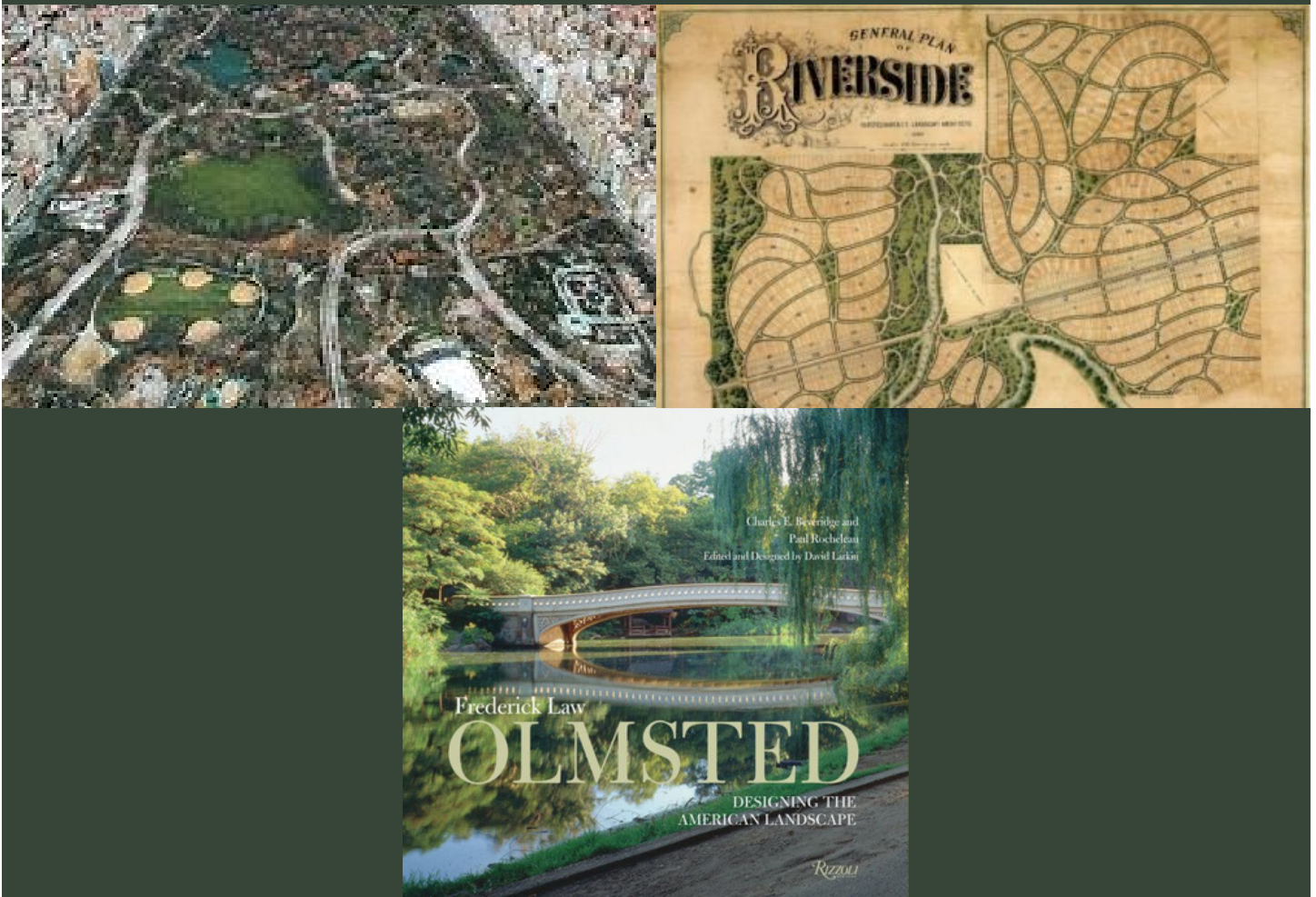
Key facets or examples of the physical design

- New planning techniques included underpasses for four essential crossroads in Central Park by Olmstead
- Boston and Chicago were the first attempts to organize complete recreation areas of major cities
- America took inspiration from many other countries, displayed in the influence of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, where inspiration was taken from geometrical and architectural layouts for building universities

Specifics you can relate in studio

- I believe I can use this in the studio by utilizing inspiration from people and other areas, much like America did
- Areas created by Thomas Jefferson built Universities specifically with students in mind, which can teach you to design for your users and keep them in mind







New Towns

Key "take aways"

- This era of new towns took place during both parts of the industrial revolution
- This was a time when towns started to take a new look and go from the old style to the new style
- A lot more family features were added to the designs of these towns, including parks, walkways, and other types of greenery

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- There are a lot of different examples of things brought into these new towns, like parks and fountains
- Some examples of these new towns include Letchworth garden city, Hamstead Garden Suburb, and Forest Hills garden
- Sunnyside Gardens and Radburn are examples of some of the new towns as well that had a major impact on the way new towns are built

Specifics you can relate in studio

- I don't see a specific style of work that you can relate to the studio since different people have had a lot to do with the design of some of these new towns
- I would say the main thing that you could take into the studio would be the way you design around objects
- So you can apply the way these parks and pathways help society to your own work, for example, when trying to design something that helps a community



Your paragraph text





National Park Service

Key "take aways"

- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Ferdinand V. Hayden, William H. Jackson Thomas Moran were all famous environmental impact people during this era
- Carleton Watkins was Landscape Photographer Influential in the Establishment of Yosemite as a National Park
- Franklin D Rosevelt was also a very influential person in the national park systems
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, and National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 are just a couple examples of park protection acts.

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Mariposa Grove and Yosemite Valley are two examples of parks discussed
- Two more known parks include the grand canyon and yellow stone
- My personal favorite is the Mesa Verde in Colorado, just because of all the tiny huts that look like they were just placed inside the cave

Specifics you can relate in studio

- I think that this, much like some of the other topics covered, is a tough one to relate to the studio
- If I were to take away some things, I would first start by looking to replicate certain things applied to some of the parks
- Things like the greenery and the way that the path flows throughout, also things like the center point and how some of the park's main emphasis points are natural features like the body of water in crater lake







20th Century & Future Trends in Landscape Architecture

Key "take aways"

- Heavy focus on nature-lead landscapes
- Wanted to bring nature into cities
- Many landscapes had a nature aesthetic
- Designers based their work around the idea of creating a human habitat for people to live and thrive in
- Landscapes designed with the intent to help the people in them, depending on the area
- Landscapes were built based on human patterns

Key facets or examples of the physical design

- Landscapes on college campuses were made with the intent of encouraging reflection as well as the acquisition of knowledge
- City climates that contain water forms can invite people to see or use them
- Bringing nature into cities can help bring together the difference between the artificial aspects of cities and the natural aspects of nature

Specifics you can relate in studio

- I can make sure to add nature into landscapes, especially if the landscapes I am creating are in cities
- I can make sure to base the landscape on the human activity in the area
- Making sure the landscape allows for reflection
- Making sure to draw people to already present attractions in the landscape





Conclusion

Throughout my time in this class, I can confidently say that I am aware and understanding of the different elements of landscape architecture throughout time. This class taught me about the history of design and the concepts of utilizing inspiration from other people and times, much like what happened in history. For example, French and English styles strongly influenced early American design, borrowing ideas of geometric and architectural layouts. I also believe that during this class it has helped me realize how timeless specific designs, shapes, and materials are. Shapes such as circles and triangles and materials like brick and stone stand the test of time and can be seen in designs centuries apart. Good landscape architecture stands the test of time and is still effective no matter how old the site may get.

I think that the most important aspect of this class was how to relate it to your own design in the studio and beyond. Each chapter highlighted how I could relate my finding in that time period to my own projects. I found a lot of great advice, such as utilizing various materials and textures shown so prominently in China and Japan. Ancient civilizations and how they were able to relate their designs to the plants, animals, and sky above them taught me how to utilize a site and grab inspiration from the location it might be in.

I truly thought this class was inspirational and interesting the whole semester. I think this class is so important for the curriculum because it opens your eyes to a new way of thinking about design. This final project is a special artifact that I will find so much use in the future. I can use this book as a reference to the past and ideas to spark new designs I come up with in the future. I am so glad I had the opportunity to take this class, and I look forward to making designs in the future that can stand the test of time.

STUDENT WORK MEDIUM

History of Landscape Architecture

By AJ Palazola
Partnered With Bowman Williams and Bryce Rausch



Introduction

Landscape architecture is a field that has progressed and evolved through thousands of years. Dating back to the ancient civilizations, landscape architecture has been used for providing food and for medicinal use. Along with practicality as Landscape architecture has advanced it has become more complex starting in the renaissance period. Through the years many cultures have adopted and learned new philosophies for planning and design. Landscape architecture will forever be an art form that shapes the natural environment into aesthetically pleasing places with functionality. Starting in the 19th and 20th centuries Landscape architecture expanded its scope by introducing the planning of urban places, the creation of public parks and green spaces. Today, Landscape architecture has developed into the design of sustainable places that don't diminish the environment. As well as creating places that meet the needs of a community, promote diversity and conservation.

For this project the role I played consisted of many things. Every day I took notes in class on the material to help develop our final project. I also drew photos to help develop ideas that we had learned about. As well as discussing the topics within my group to help form information. I also worked on the gathering of information and graphics for the booklet.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Ancient Civilizations.....	4
Classical World.....	6
Middle Ages.....	8
Islamic influence.....	10
Pre Columbian America.....	12
Italian Renaissance and Baroque.....	14
English Landscape School.....	16
China.....	18
Japan.....	20
Colonial America.....	22
Frederick Law Olmsted.....	24
Rise of American Landscape Architecture.....	26
New Towns.....	28
National Parks.....	30
20th Century & Future Trends.....	32
Conclusion.....	34

Ancient Civilization

- Order and meaning of the ancient civilizations were derived mostly from religion and the understanding of the cosmos.
- The Omphalos was a Greek symbol for the naval and umbilical cord which was known as life giving.
- Most designs would be human scale which meant that nothing felt huge or overbearing.
- Geometry and spacial awareness meant everything in designs from ancient civilizations.
- “Axis Mundai” represents the idea of designing enviornments closer to God.
- A balanced combination of built and natural enviornments were most influential in this era.



The Greek Omphalos stone symbolizing a connection to life and the center of the earth.



The intent of design was to bring humans closer to a godly level, which meant understanding the cosmos.



A Greek temple. A much more human scale design than what came from the Roman Era.

Classical World

- “Genius Loci” was a latin phrase used to describe the spirit or attitude of a place. ie, (the difference between a “space” and a “place”)
- Hellenistic design tended to use open gathering space aka “Agora” which emphasized the use of nature and being outside.
- Hellenistic culture emphasized the ability to grow and spread as the population changed. Often, city states would be created in order to keep track politics and best suit the people.
- The Theme of Merging landscapes with structures continued in this era except the relationship would continue indoors with courtyards and open style designs.
- Scale of structures grew similarly to reflect how man can be closer to the gods.



City layout reflected foot traffic ideals and the ability to get from one place to another easily.



Scale of structures exponentially changed as to reflect how man is related to gods.



The intent of seamless indoor/outdoor experiences was revolutionary in the classical world.

Middle Ages

- The middle ages change religiously as the connection to higher power changes from built to symbolism.
- Botanicals become more common and are introduced in the form of “pleasure gardens,” which provided purposeful experiences in nature.
- Cities are now placed radially around a central point of communal space. This offered a secure and compact community
- Central squares introduced an element of gathering.
- Gathering space allowed multiple uses like merchant space etc.



Pleasure gardens took the use of greenery to another level allowing people to enter a space and be enveloped by botanics.



Town squares were the most popular idea generated during the time as it was able to fill more public needs..



The radial city layout allowed for keeping people in and enemies out.

Islamic Influence

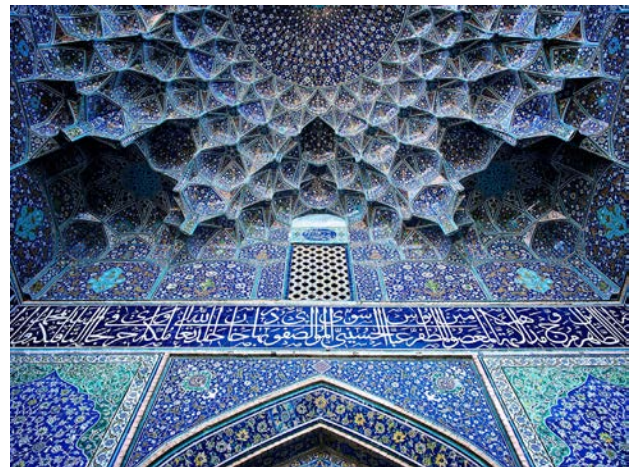
- Islamic design reflects the cultural and religious lifestyle.
- Islamic design implements climate features. Strategic use of micro-climates was very common in desert landscapes.
- Geometric shapes were applied throughout Islamic design to show complexity and order.
- Water represented great value in Islamic culture due to the harsh climate and lack thereof.
- Strategic site planning involved finding proper environment for plant growth and irrigation.
- The creation of Oasis began in Islamic design. A lush greenscape in the center of an otherwise barren environment completed this aesthetic.



The tall windows on clay buildings were used to catch wind and allow for a comfortable indoor tempature throughout the day.



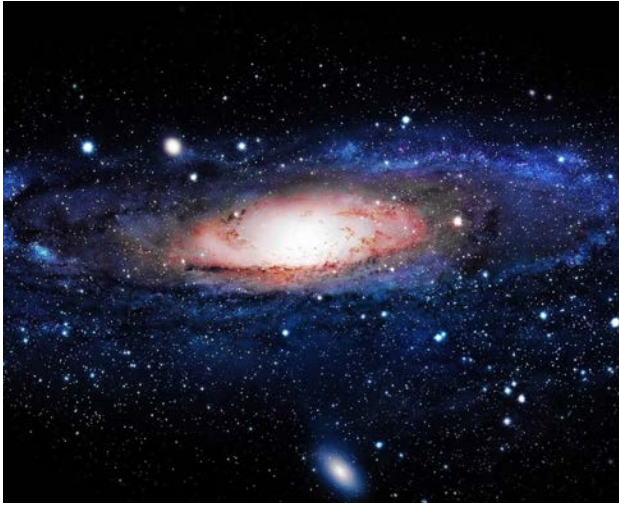
The effect of Oasis in islamic landscape created an enviornment of virtue. Most designs include water which was used for irrigation.



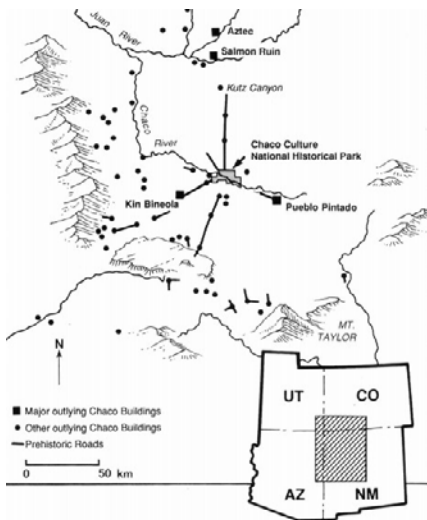
The use of complex geometry established a sense of control in islamic design. The use of color fraws the eye in and holds attention.

Pre-Columbian America

- Archeo-Astrology is the study and use of astrology in ancient and prehistoric cultures.
- Microclimates were common from this era. The use of sun alignment and positioning helped with farming and temperature control throughout the year.
- The design style of Pre-Columbian America revolved around community and socializing
- The Native environmental mindset relied on being observant of the surroundings and using every resource.
- Axis Mundi is a word used to relate this culture's close understanding of the universe.
- Star mapping is identified in the structure layout across the planes that the natives lived.



Understanding the universe was vital for the natives. Sun and moon phases held priority in the construction/placement of living spaces



Star mapping used the stars to create an easily navigatable landscape allowing large groups to find their way and move quickly.



The Anasazi created what is assumed to be ceremonial gathering spaces in order to worship the sun and moon.

Italian Renaissance and Baroque

- Technological advancements began to provide the renaissance era with architectural capability and understanding.
- The artistic movement grew providing beauty and arrangement to landscapes.
- Repetition is a common theme in the renaissance and Baroque era providing emphasis.
- The emergence of urban design was prominent in cities.
- Scale of buildings grew to a monumental scale creating a narrative of power.
- A significance in oblique structures grew in order to monument spaces.



The scale of structures grew to represent the power of humans.



The four sided tapered structures called obelisks began to pop up reflecting its use back during the roman era.



Repetitive gardens became popular along with the use of symmetry and complex shapes.

English Landscape School

- Was the start of an artistic movement during the 18th century. People wanted to move on from strict geometric features into a more natural look.
- This began in a time where people were in an emotional and romantic movement. Creating picturesque and sublime scenes.
- Some of the key influencers in the English Landscape school include Isaac Newton, John Locke, Rousseau. Two of the biggest influencers were Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton. They aimed to improve upon nature as well as the marriage of the natural landscape and the home. They also believed in creating zero ornamental or foundational planning as they didn't want to obscure the structure to give it space.
- The school itself responds to French architecture consisting of using axis, symmetry, geometry, and create an atmosphere that makes people feel good.
- The site itself uses statement structures and thresholds to captivate the visitors and create a sense of emotion.



English Landscape Garden photos



China

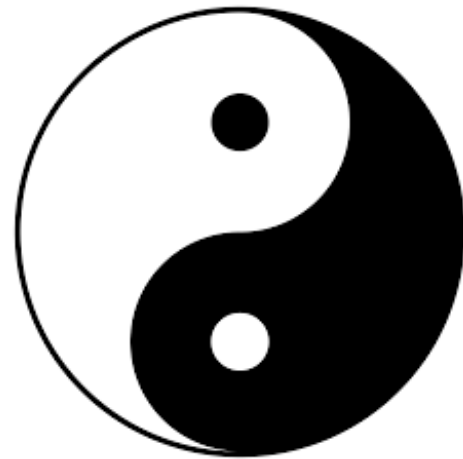
- China's architecture had heavy ties with incorporating nature into its landscape architecture. They had a strong belief in "the unity of man and nature."
- Yin & Yang is an example of the philosophy they used to have balance incorporating nature. Light needs shadow to be defined while shadow needs light to have emphasis. The two can't define each other without the other. The Chinese had strong ties with the surrounding elements for example, the mountains, plants, and the rhythms of nature. Landscapes were inspired by the spirit and energy.
- Chinese architecture was built on the philosophies of Taoist qi (the rhythm of energy that constitutes everything). Genius Loci (The protective spirit of a place). Geomancy (Creating by using the lines and textures on the ground). Feng Shui (traditional Chinese practice using energy to harmonize individuals with their surrounding environment).
- Ming Dynasty lasted from 1368-1664 and were responsible for the creation of the Great Wall of China to help protect against nomadic invaders.
- Creating spaces through the use of Axial relationships (Creating focal points across a site) and Confucian (Nature is not only valuable but "morally good").
- Elements of Chinese gardens include proximity, size, individual sections, asymmetry, spatial connections, sequencing, rocks for symbolism, use of Feng Shui.



Great wall of China took over 2,000 years to build and consists of brick quarried granite and blocks of marble.



Humble Administrator's Garden in Suzhou measuring 13.8 acres and was created by the Ming Dynasty in 1509.



Yin & Yang symbol characterizes the Chinese philosophy in Landscape architecture. In how they incorporated balance through there sites.

Japan

- Japanese landscape architecture was created off the bases of balance, and a meaning in everything. They found meaning through the use of rituals, and the connections through space. Also by use of centering and the human scale.
- Yin & Yang and the balance of man and nature plays a massive role in Japanese landscapes. As well as the balance of earth and water, mass and void, interior and exterior.
- They use the “island’ idea for the basis of there work. Creating places that are organic but as well as contrived and rational.
- The Japanese created based off of there surroundings keeping the same patterns but organizing the chaos. Creating places based off of what it will look like in the future. Also by using the surrounding building to create a space of harmony.
- Hierarchy and scale also is implemented heavily in the design process by creating a place with security and comfort that can make a vistor feel relaxed but at the same time curious.
- The Japanese use multiple different materials in there design while also making it cohesive. As well as breaking the rule’s of theree’s. As well as using assymetry sequential and sophisticated designs.



The dry garden of Ryoan-ji in Kyoto which was developed in 1392 with the fundamental design around buddhism.



Sento Imperial Palace was completed in 1630 for Emperor Go-Mizunoo's retirement.



A machiya is a traditional wooden townhouse. It has over a thousand years of history, dating back as far as 794 AD

Colonial America

- There was a clash of civilizations between the newcomers and westward expanding nations and the native americans like the seminole tribe in Florida.
- Landscape Architectural ideas were surround the use or order through a circle with a big wall creating the circle.
- Mound builders used topography to create mounds that they would build their homes on to use for security from invaders. During this time Native Americans used tipi housing to migrate quickly and took down the tipi homes to move in to the next spot more efficiently.
- During the creation of Jamestown the creators adopted a very simple style. Many other colonial towns consist of Philadelphia which was French quarter built on the highest point to prevent flooding. Boston which was a place where livestock could be stored from bringing to the americas and was a general commonground. Williamsburg which changed the layout of importance in politics. For example, Governor was no longer more important than the capitol building. As well as emphasized the importance of democracy by creating gridiron layouts allowing more people to buy into the city and lifestyle. Savannah, which consisted of a hierarchy of squares, lots of preserved land and was built near water canals. Annapolis, Maryland which was very axial and had prominent gathering spaces.

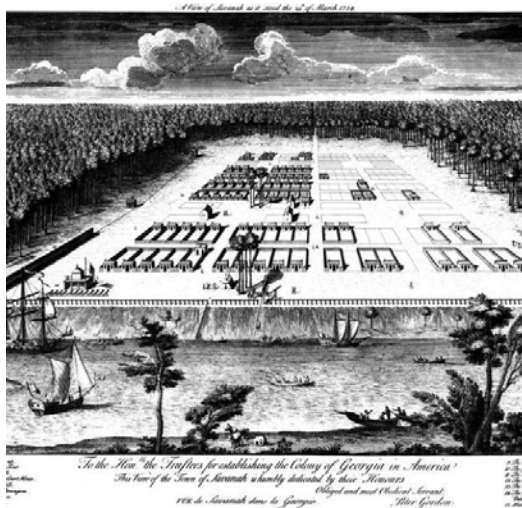
-



Boston Common which is the oldest city park in the United States.



Philadelphia marking the beginning of the grid marks in urban planning.



Savannah's history begins to be recorded 1773 the year that James Oglethorpe and 120 passengers landed along the Savannah river.

Fredrick Law Olmstead

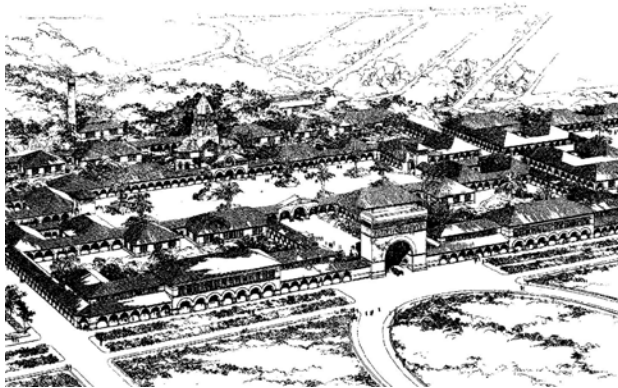
- Known as the father of Landscape Architecture and was born in 1822 in Hartford Connecticut and died in 1933 in Belmont, Massachusetts. One of the founders of the American park movement and used ideas of urban design and form.
- During his early life he experimented with many different work fields and was able to find new ways to incorporate sustainable agriculture. Founded agriculture improvement society on staten island. Improvement of soils, sanitation and landscape of his own farm. Convinced society to import english machinery for creating tiles used for drainage.
- Later on he went to travel to Europe where he examined the careful engineering, the gently curving pathways and drives, mounding of earth.
- He began working on Central Park in 1858 with other major works including Central park Prospect Park, Riverside, Milwaukee's park system, Boston and Buffalo's park system, World's Fair Chi-RAQ, andStanford university.
- Olmstead followed a design process using the Seven S's. Scenery, sustainability, style, subordination, sanitation, seperation, and service.



Central park began in 1859 to address the recreational needs of the rapidly growing city.



In 1893 towards the end of his career Fredrick Law Olmstead created the Lake Washington Riverside Parks.



Fredrick Law Olmstead master plan for Stanford University in 1886.

Rise of American Landscape Architecture

- Frederick Law Olmstead had influenced most of what we see in America today through his work and his son carrying on the business.
- Olmstead had come up with 5 types of streets to change the way cities were organized and planned. The gridiron design was no longer efficient for developing cities.
- Streets and planned subdivisions were being changed to separate motor vehicles and pedestrian traffic. The walkways were going to implement more trees and a picturesque orientation to better serve people.
- These changes led to more and more land being preserved to serve big cities and combine business and leisure.
- A playground movement was also enacted to restore and invite more children to go outside and enjoy the city from an outdoor play area.



Frederick Law Olmstead Jr. continued the legacy and design principals created by his father to continue revolutionizing the way cities were developed.



Playgrounds in the middle of cities became more frequent and started to take an abstract and artistic look like this one.



Streets or avenues started to change and became more than just a way for people to walk from point A to point B to include the businesses on that street to encourage more activity and gathering space.

New Towns

- The new town movement seeks to make a more efficient, diverse and cohesive living experience for people
- Designers sought to make life more enjoyable for the residents by directing traffic to different areas where people would not be as effected.
- Some towns were built on top of old military bases created for suburban living. built very quickly and houses look very similar to each oher with the same plot of land.
- Other towns built in more compact and urban areas sought to combine the yard and compact living experience like putting the front door facing the park and the back door for parking and driveways.
- All designs were created to make the best experince for the user and most effiecient for traffic, wether that be vehicles or pedestrian and differenciate those two areas so they dont intersect.



Baldwin Hill, also known as The Village Green revolutionized urban design by using the center “green” as a public park that in theory replaces the backyard and completely separates motor traffic from pedestrian.



Levittown is known as the utopia of suburbia. It changed the way planned subdivisions would be built for the future.



Radburn revolutionized neighborhood design by isolating all of the vehicle traffic in one area to reduce kids playing in the streets and moves the to the “park” or front yard.

National Park Service

- Abe Lincoln was the founder of the national park system movement and FLO was on the main decision board as for where these parks would be and what would be preserved.
- The National park service started in 1910 and is a government agency thanks to president Roosevelt, serving as a model to the rest of the world for how preserved land should be managed.
- James cooper, Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, and Thomas cole all worked together with President Roosevelt to create the national park service that exists today.
- It is the largest employer of Landscape Architects with over 200 designers across 300 parks around the United States.
- Some Facts about what the National Park Service looks to do:
- Interconnect bio masses in order to preserve the wildlife and natural landscape of plants.
Connected by parkways
- Use national parks, monuments, seashores, etc... for education and recreational use for the public. Created to preserve the natural aspects of the world we live on.



The Blue Ridge national parkway is an example of preserved land that people can experience through driving but not on foot to keep the land natural



Insert Text



Northern California is home to one of the largest wilderness lands in the United States. A wilderness is land that is preserved for the specific purpose of keeping wildlife stable. Humans are not allowed to tamper with or explore them

20th Century & future trends

- Many Landscape architects started to play around more with art and abstract designs that have flow and more thought put into the reason for the design.
- New methods and forms in design were created, such as using themes like repetition, alignment, balance, symmetry, etc...
- Designers like Walter Hood started exposing the world to racial experiences with design. He implemented this through museums and memorials.
- James Rose took a more modernistic approach to the Japanese-esque design with combining the indoor and outdoor living experience.
- Roberto Burle-Marx used a curvilinear approach to modern art and abstract color patterns with his choices of foliage to create an artistic design
- Designers also started to dive into historic restoration like the highline in New York designed by Ken Smith to restore an old railroad that had gone out of commission into a parkway.



Laerence Halprin uses a very sustainable approach to his designs of mixing business with leisure in the corporate area.

A few of the most influential Landscape Architects of the 20th century



Ian McHarg is very well known for is best selling book *Design with Nature*. He also started the L.A. program at Upenn and strong influenced the implementation of GIS into site analysis



Peter walker is most well-known form his 9/11 memorial design for the twin towers and the Solana corporate complex focusing on stormwater management.

Conclusion

To wrap it up, the history of landscape architecture has been shaped by an array of cultures and people who are looking to create and design a place. From the ancient designers and the designers from the renaissance period landscape architects have drawn their inspiration from social and cultural contexts to create aesthetically and functionally pleasing places. The evolution of landscape architecture has been influenced for many reasons. Such as environmental change, advancements in technology and urbanization. Currently, landscape architects continue to push boundaries to create sustainable and innovative designs. As time passes it's clear that landscape architecture will play a substantial role in shaping natural and built environments. Creating spaces that enhance our lives, promote health and the well-being of our communities.



STUDENT WORK MEDIUM

The History of Landscape Architecture

Jenna Shuey

Yamin Pariyaprasirt

Shiloh Egan

LARC 1160

Spring 2023

Landscape Architecture

Thomas Schurch, PhD, FASLA, PLA

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Ancient Civilizations and Egypt	3-4
Classical World	5-6
Middle Ages	7-8
Islamic Spain	9-10
Pre-Columbian	11-12
The Renaissance	13-14
English Landscape School	15-16
China and Japan	17-18
Colonial America	19-20
Frederick Law Olmstead	21-22
Rise of American Landscape Architecture	23-24
New Towns	25-26
National Park Service	27-28
20th Century and Future Trends	29-30
Conclusion	32

Introduction

This book discusses the various ways in which cultures throughout history have viewed and utilized the landscape. Some cultures were more connected to nature than others, and it had an overall higher place in their lives. There are so many unique things, though, that we can learn about how to interact with nature and the landscape from many peoples, places, and times. As landscape architects, it is highly important to pay attention to those that have come before us in order to understand what designs truly last throughout time and effectively suit the needs of people and the environment.

In my group we met to discuss each topic that we had worked on in order to learn from each other's ideas and thoughts on how landscape architecture's history can affect us and our designs today. I completed the pages on Ancient Civilizations, Middle Ages, China and Japan, Colonial America, and New Towns.

Ancient Civilizations and Egypt

Ancient Civilizations

- Ancient civilizations had an extraordinary awareness of their environment and the ecology that they were in and surrounded by.
 - This was impacted largely by the dependency of these civilizations on the land around them.
 - It was crucial that they knew how the climate, time of year, and time of day affected them.
- This awareness of the environment in ancient civilizations is an example to learn from as landscape architects.
 - We both need an understanding of how life and relationships are working in the boundaries of a site we may be utilizing, and the surrounding area since everything in an ecosystem is related.
 - Environmental awareness is also extremely important to Landscape Architects as we take into consideration the fact that we are not studying fixed, immovable, and dead objects, but rather life itself that is changing constantly and, though it may have patterns, is very unique.
- During the Paleolithic period, some key factors in their daily lives were an awareness of the cosmos, knowledge of their location, and a sense of order to ensure survival in their environment.
 - Places had sacred meanings and nature and the forces around them were richly tied into various rituals that they had.
 - One way that they showed how important nature and “mother earth” was to them was through the symbol of the Omphalos.
 - The Omphalos was symbolic of the connection that they felt to the earth and how the earth was life giving to them (like an umbilical cord—means naval).

Egypt

- The ancient Egyptians had a very high quality of art that they produced.
 - There were elaborate sculptures and decorative items that were indicative of very sophisticated craftsmanship in the Egyptians.
- There was a heavy influence of religion on the art as well as the structures that the ancient Egyptians created.
 - They created sculptures and tapestries depicting the deities that they believed in.
 - They created elaborate and large-scale structures for the burial of their Pharaohs since they were often seen as god-like.
- The Egyptians also had an impressive understanding of mathematics and architecture
 - The structures that they built demonstrated a deep connection between the earth, the heavens, and their place within both of these.
- We can learn from the Egyptians' example as landscape architects through the influences that culture, mathematics, and a knowledge of their place in the world all have on their architectural design.



Classical World

Ancient Greece

- The Ancient Greeks were very connected with the environment which they lived in.
 - They used a human scale within their landscape to emphasize the unity of humans and nature
 - Because of the connectivity, architecture and landscape architecture at the time were as one unit.
- Instead of only destroying the landscape to build, the Greeks built into the landscape itself and were to be considered “of” the landscape.
 - Geographic determinism was a factor in their development of life as mountains were used as barriers for protection.
- The Greeks worshiped gods who were humanistic and were connected to nature.
 - They had temples around Greece such as the Temple of Poseidon and the Sanctuary of Delphi that tied the Greeks to their gods and to nature itself.
 - The Acropolis of Athens was known as the “high city” and was a symbolism of a Omphalos. The Acropolis was dedicated to the goddess Athena.
- Inspiration from the ancient Greek designs allows landscape architects to embrace the surroundings, whether physically, or spiritually.



The Sanctuary of Delphi
Dedicated to the Greek god
Apollo

The Roman Empire

- Rome used an empirical scale in which everything was much larger than human scale.
 - This was to show their power and wealth in buildings and the landscape but also disconnected them from nature.
 - Romans would build things for their durability as some of the roads, aqueducts, arches, and buildings still have parts lasting today.
- The towns had a public square located in the core.
 - Rome was built from the axis and had two main roads that connected at the forum/public square.
 - The towns also were military based and consisted of military camps.



Roman Aqueducts



The Roman Forum

A public meeting place

- The Roman Empire has several types of villas that are still potent today.
 - Urbana is urban type of housing (apartment, townhome, etc.), suburbana housing were houses with yards, rustica were rural farm lands, and marittima were wealthy people's housing.
 - The Getty Museum is a contemporary version of a Marittima.
- The Roman landscape design is an inspiration as the empirical scale can be used to demonstrate power and strength within an environment.

Middle Ages

- Towns in the Middle Ages were successful because of their human scale, walkability, and land use.
 - These towns were built for small communities in which everything was close together and protected.
 - There were often barriers created with the land around the towns.
 - The towns contained everything needed for those living in it without travel being necessary.
 - The towns were often created in very organic shapes that depended on the geography around them.
 - These towns were also often created in ways that took advantage of the land by terracing the houses or having staired walkways throughout, etc.
- Geography affected almost everything about their lives, especially where they chose to live.
- The places that they created had multiple different uses and meanings.
 - This includes towns that were more focused on military and agriculture and that were created with a set plan, as well as towns that were founded more for commercial function and trading activities and that were built more naturally into the landscape.



Middle Ages

- Christianity was very important during the Middle Ages.
 - This influenced the ways in which the landscape was used at the time.
 - Medieval gardens, especially walled gardens, were meant to be spiritual.
 - Gardens were also often used for meditation and a way of centering oneself spiritually and physically.
 - The towns in the Middle Ages were very inwardly focused in a way that mimicked the inward focus on the soul that Christianity promotes.
- We, as landscape architects, can use this example that the Middle Ages provides when we design by drawing influence and meaning from things that are culturally significant to the place and time in which we are designing.



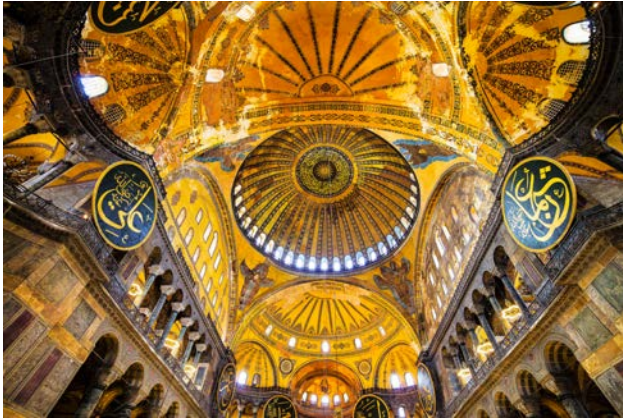
Islamic Spain

- The general practice of landscape architecture in the Middle East primarily derives from the Quran.
- Water, shade, walls, gates, and pavilions of paradise gardens are all emphasized in the Quran.
- Much of the Islamic view of nature is characterized as "tamed, domesticated, and regulated."
 - This leads to a lot of very geometric and intricate designs in their landscapes, often including a strong axis that leads to a focal point
- Privacy is certainly an important aspect of Middle Eastern landscape architecture.
 - Hence, Islamic landscapes often include either structural or more natural walls and a lot of seclusion.



Islamic Spain

- There were multiple different influences on Islamic architecture.
 - These include ancient Roman, Byzantine, Iranian, and Mesopotamian architecture.



Interior of Hagia Sophia
Byzantine-designed architecture



Isfahan Mosque
Iranian-designed architecture



Roman Colosseum
Roman-designed architecture



Ziggurat Ur
Mesopotamian-designed architecture

Pre-Columbian

- The Pre-Columbian era consisted of several cultures that used geographic determinism as well as symbolism to nature.
 - The Aztecs were located in present day Mexico City and had sun pyramids that were very similar to the pyramids of Ancient Egypt.
 - The Mayans designed their landscape to represent rattlesnakes to show their axis mundi.
 - The buildings in the Mayan landscape represented how snakes go into the earth as well as how the sun goes down at night.
 - The Incans were located along the Andes Mountains.
 - Because of the very long highways, they had designated "runners" for sending messages.
 - They used a type of design called terracing into which their agriculture was built into the landscape.

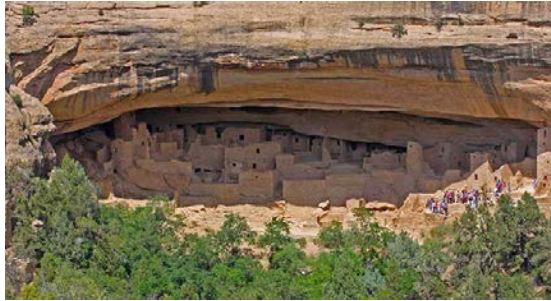


Sun Pyramids



Terracing
Incan way of farming

Pre-Columbian



The Anasazi Civilization

- The Anasazi lived in cave dwellings that consisted of many microclimates in the Four Corners region of the US.
 - Living in the cave dwelling allowed their civilization to be shaded during the hottest times of the day and in the sun during the coolest.
 - Because of the little supply of water, they created water channeling/irrigation systems called acequias.
- The Pueblo Bonito, also known as the Chaco Canyon, was a very advanced civilization for its time that was located in New Mexico.
 - The people who lived in there developed Sun Daggers to which they would allow them to track the solar and lunar cycle.
 - This allowed them to determine solstices and equinoxes as they would have rituals during specific seasons.
- The Pre-Columbian Era is an inspiration to landscape architects in that it shows how we can design our spaces to not only connect with nature itself, but to use the sun as an advantage in how we design where specific plants go into the landscape we design.



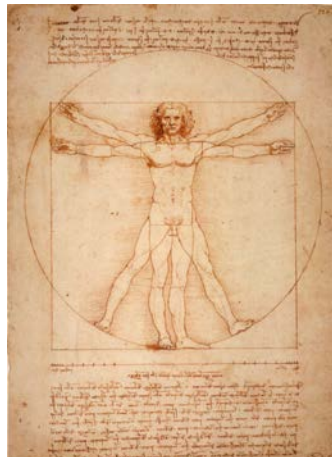
Sun Dagger

The Renaissance

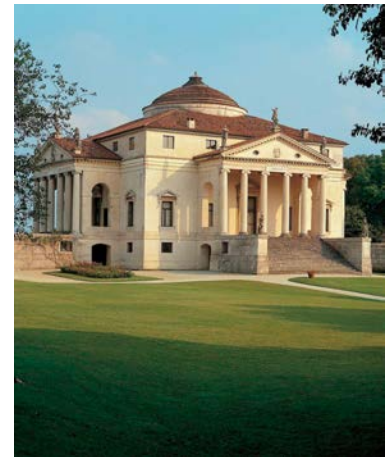
- During the Renaissance period, there were biblical, political, as well as secular, standpoints which allowed for a fascinating integration of production and design into landscape architecture.
 - The Palladio was a Renaissance villa in which was a refuge from the Plague and political strife.
 - Campidoglio Capitoline Hill was primarily constructed for religious and political reasons, given it was one of the the the seven hills of which Rome was founded upon.



Campidoglio Capitoline Hill



Vitruvian Man



The Palladio

- There was a profound mixture of art and science during the period.
- Leonardo da Vinci was a great representation for the relationship between art and science during the Renaissance
 - Leonardo da Vinci is referred to as the "man of the Renaissance" or the "Renaissance man."
 - One of da Vinci's more prominent works is the *Vitruvian Man*

The Renaissance

- There were many large-scale gardens in which pertained to the idea of paradise, fantasy, and "surprise" gardens.
 1. Villa d'Este
 2. Villa Lante
 3. the Boboli gardens



Villa de Lante



Villa d'Este

- In such gardens, there was the popularity of using *parterres*.
 - Parterres – a level space in a garden or yard occupied by an ornamental arrangement of flower beds
 - There was an immense amount of 'repetition' in these gardens in which enabled all of them to have a strong element of design.
 - "The human eye seeks order."

English Landscape School

- Time and space were very important aspects within the English School of Landscape.
 - The picturesque was defined as the aesthetic/ scenic experience a landscape; the landscape is designed to be made into a picture or painting of sorts.
 - The painter William Gilpin's art inspired the English School's design of landscape using picturesque themes.

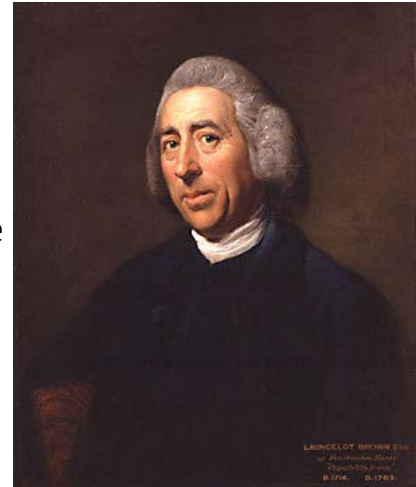


Picturesque artwork by William Gilpin

- The English School of Landscape Architecture marked the transition of classicism to romanticism of design and art.
 - Design used to focus on spiritual concepts and connecting to the earth or the gods and switched to focusing on emotion.
- William Kent was known as "the father of modern gardening".
 - He was an artist as well as an architect who commissioned several landscape designs, such as Chiswick House, Middlesex, that looked like paintings come to reality.

English Landscape School

- Lancelot (Capability) Brown was a landscape architect who would mimic nature within his designs.
 - Brown implemented the organic lines of nature itself as well as connecting house and landscape together.
 - Hydraulics of water were used widely throughout his work.
 - He designed locations such as Highclere Castle as well as Blenheim Palace.
 - Blenheim Palace was Winston Churchill's childhood home that is full of parks and meadows.
- The School led to the Garden City Movement as well as the Arts and Crafts Movement.
 - Ellen Biddle Shipman and Beatrix Jones Farrand were two women who were popular within the Garden City Movement.
 - Shipman was a pioneer who made her designs so that the garden and the home complimented each other.
 - Farrand was influenced by the Renaissance and focused on private estate gardens such as Dumbarton Oaks.
 - The Arts and Crafts Movement in landscape led to more symbolic gates as well as border planting.
- The English Landscape School is an inspiration in design as a landscape may be designed for the emotion it provides rather than spiritual meanings.



Capability Brown

Japan and China

China

- The landscape had strong meaning in Chinese culture.
 - There was a belief that the landscape had a spirit or energy.
 - There were beliefs similar to those of earlier civilizations of "genius loci" or "sense of place". The belief only slightly differs to mean the spirit of the place.
- When designing their landscapes, they would create very naturalistic and organic spaces that allowed people to feel more connected to nature.
 - Their value of nature could be seen very evidently in the landscape paintings or prints that they created.



They were inspired by and revered the landscapes around them



They centered their lives around nature, rather than try to make nature conform to their lives

Japan

- Japan had a similar way of looking at the landscape as China did.
 - They highly valued the landscape and reflected that in their landscapes.
 - One way that they differed from the Chinese, though, is that instead of only emphasizing naturalism in their landscapes, they reflected specific elements of nature that they saw around them within their designed landscapes.
 - They would use rocks to symbolize the islands that they inhabited, therefore connecting them further to where they lived.
- In their designs they continued the more naturalistic approach that the Chinese had.
 - The Japanese would begin with a grid layout, but alter it to make the forms that they used more organic.
 - They would work in odd numbers as well.
- They also used various elements of harmony and balance within their designs.
 - This included the balance of opposites such as earth and water, mass and void.



This image provides an example of how the rocks and moss are closely related to the surrounding landscape.

Colonial America

- Many towns in Colonial America had a grid iron layout.
 - The closeness with which they settled could help with safety and convenience of travel.
- The towns were often settled by bodies of water.
- In 1660, New Amsterdam, currently Long Island, NY, was designed to look like Amsterdam in the Netherlands.
 - The wall that was built for protection is current day Wall Street.
- Philadelphia, PA was established in 1682.
 - Pennsylvania was named after William Penn who was a Quaker who settled their after not swearing to the king.
 - Philadelphia is considered the "City of Brotherly Love" as Quakers were pacifists who were very accepting of others.
- In 1733, Savannah, GA was an official city.
 - It was an old town garden city inspired by the English School.
 - Savannah was built using a grid iron and consisted of several fountains and monuments.
 - This city was originally built to be a penal colony for prisoners.

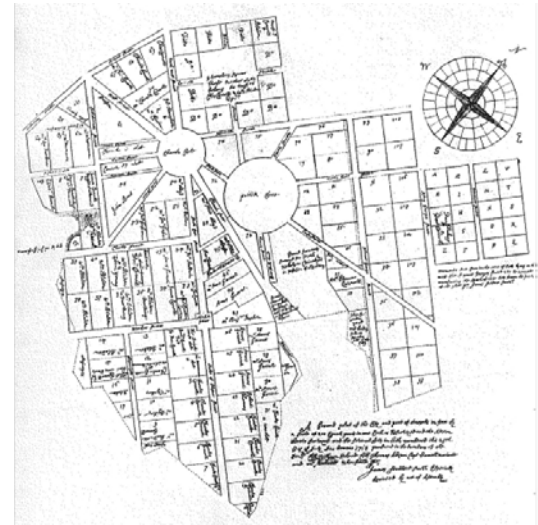


New Amsterdam



Savannah

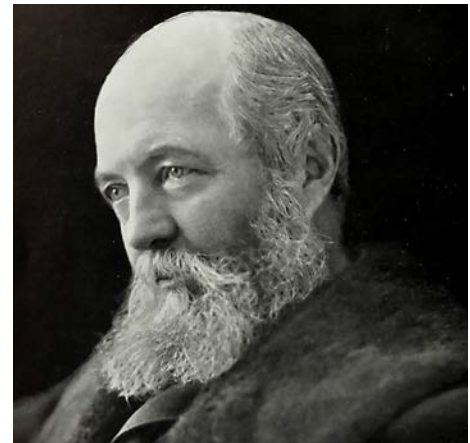
- Boston, MA was designed with an irregular shape because of the topography of the landscape.
 - There was a space called the "common" where people would be able to share the land to keep their livestock.
- Some Colonial towns, such as Annapolis, used an axial layout in order to effectively connect the different areas of the town.
 - Annapolis was built on human scale.
- Williamsburg, VA was a great example of master planning for a small town.
 - It consisted of a market place, capitol, church, and a college.
 - The governor's palace was placed on the edge of town to indicate that the people of the democracy are more important.
 - This town was a precursor to Washington, DC.
- In 1565, the town of St Augustine was established in Florida.
 - Being in the south during the Civil War, St Augustine lost its beauty, so afterwards, Rockefeller redecorated the city.
- The Fall Line in the southeast impacted westward expansion.
 - Because of all the waterfalls and mountains located along the line, it made it very difficult for horses and wagons to get across.
- The Laws of the Indies were created by Phillip and Isabella of Spain in 1573.
 - The Laws were guidelines on how to settle within the new colonies.
- As landscape architect students, we can learn from this era that



Annapolis

Frederick L. Olmsted

- Frederick Olmsted was born in Hartford, Connecticut during the year of 1822 and died in Belmont, Massachusetts during the year of 1903.
- Olmsted is the father of landscape architecture and coined the term 'landscape architecture.'
- In Olmsted's earlier years, he was a land surveyor, part-time student at Yale University in scientific training and farming, bookkeeper, and sailor.
 - Olmsted was also tutored by a Connecticut clergyman.
- The American Parks Movement began with the project of Central Park in New York City, New York and was influenced by Frederick Olmsted.
 - In addition, Frederick Olmsted also influenced the City Beautiful Movement.
- Frederick Olmsted had early "scientific" farming experience which included finding an agricultural improvement society on Staten Island, as well as convincing the society to import first English machines for making tiles for "through-drainage" of soil.
- The development of Central Park was designed by Frederick Olmsted and was initially part of a competition in which began in 1858.
 - At the conclusion of the competition, Olmsted and Calvert Vaux—who worked alongside Olmsted on Central Park—won.



Frederick L. Olmsted

- The following list includes some of Frederick Law Olmsted's major works:
 1. Central Park
 2. Prospect Park in Brooklyn
 3. General plan of Riverside, Illinois
 4. Milwaukee's park system
 5. Boston's park system
 6. Buffalo's park system
 7. 1893 World's Fair in Chicago, Illinois
 8. Stanford University
 - Olmsted created layouts for numerous college campuses



Central Park in New York City, NY



Rise of American Landscape Architecture

- Landscape architecture began developing rapidly as America was forming.
 - The Land Ordinance of 1785 passed by Thomas Jefferson allowed for more equal land for others which also allowed for those with less money to own land and vote.
- The worldwide Industrial Revolution led to the creation of steamboats and better tools but also urbanization and the major increase in pollution.
 - Urban areas were not very attractive spaces and workers had no place for leisure.
 - In 1850, Olmstead and Vaux began the Central Park Plan to bring beauty to cities.
- There were several movements throughout the early 20th century that allowed for the beautification and conservation of nature throughout the United States.
 - The American Parks Movement
 - The City Beautiful Movement
 - The Social Reform Movement
- National parks began with the establishment of Yosemite Valley in 1864.
 - Their purpose was to promote a better quality of life
 - The NPS was the largest employer for landscape architects.



The City Beautiful Movement
Daniel Burnham's Plan of Chicago

Rise of American Landscape Architecture

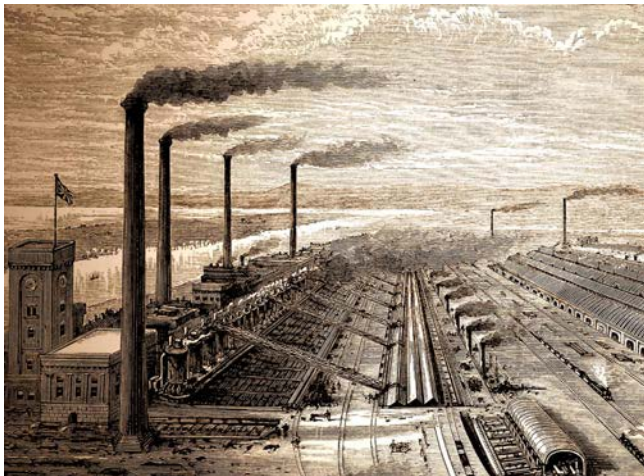
- The American Society of Landscape Architecture (ASLA) was established in 1899.
 - This marked the large growth of the landscape architect profession.
- This era in history consisted of numerous landscape architecture luminaries.
 - Charles Elliot worked under Olmstead and created the Emerald Necklace in Boston, MA.
 - His work included numerous bridges with axis that crossed each other for pedestrian walkways as well as horse and carriage routes.
 - Olmstead Jr was one of FLO's sons.
 - He developed the McMillian Commission plan in 1901.
 - This design was the park system within Washington, DC.
 - John Nolen was one of the most prominent landscape architects from this time.
 - Nolen was an urban planner who created a comprehensive plan of San Diego.
 - He designed Palm Canyon which is known as the "City of Bridges" as well as Balboa Park which is the "Central Park" of San Diego.
 - We can learn from this era as good landscape design is sustainable and adds value to the land itself.



"City of Bridges"
Palm Canyon located in San
Diego, CA

New Towns

- During the Industrial Revolution, many rich industrialists would create towns for their workers to live in.
 - It mostly came from the feeling of an obligation to give back some of the wealth these industrialists had accumulated.
- Some of the towns would utilize their geography in order to create spaces that allow everyone to access nature and its benefits.
 - This included parks strategically placed so that they were encountered regularly and could be accessed by everyone.
 - There were also ways that landscape architects had provided access to water features from the center of town.
 - This was key in allowing everyone to be able to appreciate nature, rather than only those with a lot of resources.



New Towns

- One unique development during this period of time was that of automobiles.
 - The developers of cities and towns had to account for automobiles and did so in a way that minimized the impact that cars would have on people's daily life.
 - This included garages and driveways that were attached to the back of homes, streets that went around rather than through neighborhoods, and sufficient paths for pedestrian only travel.
- We can learn as landscape architects the various ways to promote pedestrian travel rather than that of automobiles.
- An ideal town includes all of the essentials of daily living within one town.



National Park Service

- Frederick Olmsted was the designer of many park systems and parkways across the United States
 - He was commissioned to design park systems in states such as New York and Massachusetts
- The following is a list of park systems Frederick Olmsted designed:
 1. **Buffalo, New York** – Delaware Park, The Front (Front Park), The Parade, South Park and Cazenovia Park, and connecting parkways
 2. **Boston, Massachusetts** – The "Emerald Necklace:" Charlesbank, Back Bay Fens, Riverway, Leverett Park, Jamaica Pond, Arnold Arboretum, Franklin Park, and Marine Park
 3. **Rochester, New York** – Genesee Valley, Highland, Seneca Parks, and several city squares
 4. **Louisville, Kentucky** – Shawnee, Cherokee, and Iroquois Parks, Southern Parkway, and multiple small city parks and squares



Delaware Park in Buffalo, NY



Jamaica Pond in Boston, MA

National Park Service

- Parkways in which Frederick Olmsted designed and was commissioned for are listed below:
 1. **Brooklyn, New York** – Eastern and Ocean Parkways (1868)
 2. **Buffalo, New York** – Humboldt and Lincoln, Bidwell and Chapin Parkways (1870)
 3. **Chicago, Illinois** – Drexel Boulevard and Martin Luther King Drive (1871)
 4. **Boston, Massachusetts** – The "Emerald Necklace" (1881), Beacon Street, and Commonwealth Avenue extension (1886)
 5. **Kentucky, Louisville** – Southern Parkway (1892)



Beacon Street in Boston, MA

20th Century and Future Trends

- With the increase in knowledge of climate change, landscape architects have started focusing more on sustainable designs.
 - George Hargreaves focused on large scale design and reconstructing ecology.
 - He designed the water front park in Louisville, KY as well as Crissy Field in San Francisco.
 - Hargreaves' design of Byxbee Park in CA repurposed a landfill and made it a suitable environment for people to enjoy.
 - Ken Smith redesigned the High Line in NY to make it a more enjoyable and allow for plant ecology in an urban area.
 - James Corner aims for complex ecology in his designs to create many interrelationships.
 - Corner with his company repurposed the former landfill Fresh Kills.
 - His main focuses are program, habitat, and circulation.
- Walter Hood is a compelling landscape architecture whose designs signify the black community.
 - His projects include: Witness Walls, TN, International African American Museum in Charleston, and the Foster Homestead and burial ground.



The Highline, NYC

Designed by George Hargreaves

20th Century and Future Trends

- Two of the most pertinent landscape architects of the last century are Lawrence Halprin and Ian McHarg.
 - Halprin focused on freeform design that did not directly imitate nature but was inspired by it.
 - He loved the connection of people with nature and believed that landscapes were designed for people.
 - Halprin designed spaces such as: Portland Transit Mall, Ghirardelli Factory, FDR Monument, Freeway Park, and Stern Grove, San Francisco
 - McHarg was very dedicated to the 1960s Environmental Movement.
 - He was a professor at UPenn and created their landscape architecture program.
 - McHarg developed the overlay method in which designers could find the most suitable places for landscape development.
- Peter Walker and Martha Schwartz are landscape architects who use their designs in different ways.
 - Peter Walker would focus on regional character and ecology.
 - He designed the 9/11 Memorial in NYC.
 - Martha Schwartz created landscape "art".
 - She designed the Bagel Garden in Boston and the Necco Garden in NYC.
- We can learn that everything is an ecosystem in landscape architecture.



Ghirardelli Factory

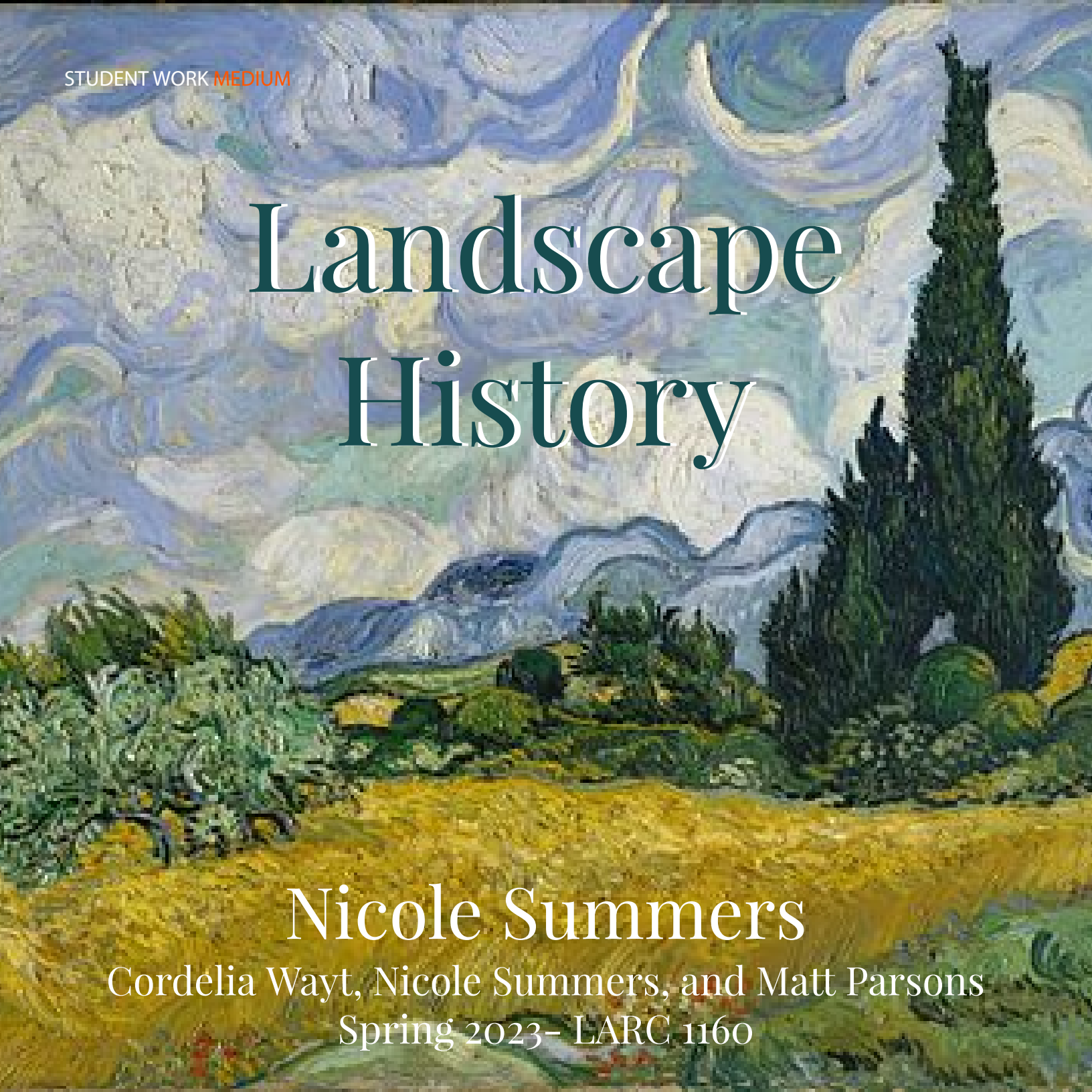


9/11 Memorial

Conclusion

Throughout this course I have learned so much about how to be more aware of the environment around me, and how this can inform my designs. When a landscape architect can become truly in-tune with how nature affects them and how they, in turn, can impact it, they are much more capable of designing in a way that benefits and does not harm the inhabitants of an area and the people that use it. One important method of learning how to have environmental awareness is to study people throughout history that have been observant of their surroundings and to learn from them. For these reasons I feel that I have greatly benefited from this course and its content.





STUDENT WORK MEDIUM

Landscape History

Nicole Summers

Cordelia Wayt, Nicole Summers, and Matt Parsons
Spring 2023- LARC 1160

Table of Contents

<Introductory Statement	
<Stone Ages....	1
<Egypt....	2
<Classical Period: Greece....	3
<Classical Period: Roman Empires....	4
<Middle Ages....	5
<Islamic Influence....	6
<Pre-Columbian America....	7
<Italian Renaissance and Baroque....	8
<English Landscape School....	9
<Colonial America....	10
<Frederick Law Olmstead....	11
<Rise of American Landscape Architecture....	12
<New Towns....	13
<National Park Service....	14
<20th Century & Future Trends in Landscape Architecture....	15
<Concluding Statement....	16

Introductory Statement

The study of the history of Landscape Architecture is a vast topic that spans the entirety of mankind. Although the term “Landscape Architecture” has only been around for a short amount of time, we can still see how it was implemented and expanded throughout history. With this collection of information, it will help to summarize just how important Landscape Architecture is and has always been to humans and the development of our natural environment. It's essential to go back to the past, bring forward what's important, and maintain our resources for future generations.

The Stone Ages

- Paleolithic people possessed extensive environmental awareness. They lived a life of plenty compared to today's society.
- Many rituals derived from nature: light, wind, water, life forms, and animism.
- Stonehenge was the first ancient computer.
- Nature & People have divine qualities and are intimately related.
- Shapes: circle, axis, pyramid, or variations are universal



Nature and People



Ancient cave art



Stonehenge built 4,500 years ago

Egypt

- Gardens were created to emphasize paradise and the afterlife.
- Egyptians achieved timelessness with impressiveness through superhuman scale.
- Rituals & religious practices were formalized during this period.
- Layout & certain built forms reinforced rituals and the afterlife.
- Ziggurat pyramids, tombs, temples, and baths were all significant parts of the Egyptian landscape.



Temple of Satet



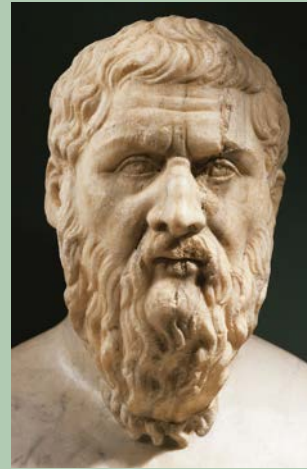
Tomb of Ramses VI



Ziggurat pyramid

Greece

- Genius Loci: The recognition & expression of the spirit of a particular place was the most enduring aspect of Greek landscape design
- Greeks were dependent on the seas & natural land formations.
- Greek buildings were not intended to dominate the landscape but to blend & harmonize with the natural landscape.
- Plato recognized that an ordered garden was essential to learning.
- The evolution of Greek minds to science, mathematics, and philosophy was reflected in the landscapes of Greece.



Plato



The Parthenon on the Acropolis



Garden at the National Archeological Museum

Roman Empires

- Roman scale was massive & they did everything over the top.
- Romans were engineers and developed the large scale arches with their development of concrete.
- Gardens were an absolute extension of their architecture.
- Romans invented the aqueducts from the importance of moving water. They were able to accomplish this through their vast engineering science.
- Romans went far past the Greeks in the complexity of form & the organization of the urban space.



The Roman Colosseum



Ancient Roman Forum Ruins



The Getty Villa

Middle Ages

- Middle Ages gave rise to the culture, meaning, and form.
- Christianity was the motive for the Middle Ages.
- Cloister gardens & the outdoor rooms were designed for meditation & contemplation.
- Fortified cities & villages were part of Manorialism and Feudalism.
- Shapes: circle, axis, pyramid, or variations are universal



The Met Cloisters



Jesus rising from the dead



Medieval Garden painting

Islamic Influence

- The dome & the formal court dominated the architecture of this period
- The interior & exterior were closely interwoven
- This environment was hot and dry so most Islamic culture only flourished along coastal regions
- Symmetry & finality in town-planning was avoided as perfection, because only Allah could attain that
- Landscapes & architecture were enclosed by walls



Dome of the Rock Mosque



Focus on Symmetry



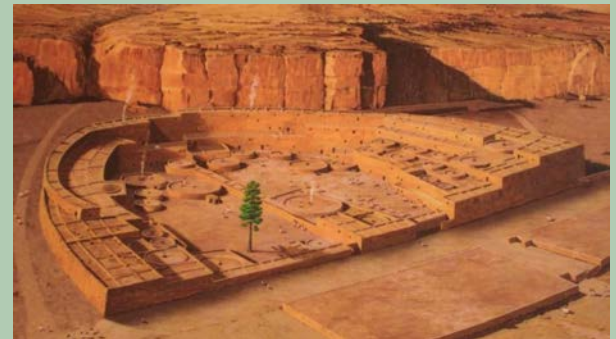
Le Jardin Secret

Pre-Columbian America

- Topography & land forms were used as a hierarchical ward, but also for the views
- The Anasazi people were well ahead of their time with understanding astronomy & archaeoastronomy
- The many built structures and temples played major roles in ritualistic practices
- There was an astounding knowledge of the Equinox, Solstice, and how they relate to life & religion
- Sites were pretty level & designs of towns usually consisted of rectangular & geometric shapes placed closely together. The stones were quarried directly from the mountains



Fajada Butte



Pueblo Bonito



Anasazi Ruins

Italian Renaissance and Baroque

- Gardens were made for man and dignified him consisting mostly of evergreen trees, stone, and water
- There was an intellectual awakening that looked to Greece & Rome rather than the Church
- Villa D'Este & Villa Lante were amazing gardens designed to exercise space according to geometry
- Humanism dominated people's lives in this period & it was reflected in the natural environment
- The Renaissance led to the idea of perfection for divine harmony between man & the universe, man assumed to be at the center



Vatican Gardens



Tatti Gardens



Villa Lante

English Landscape School

- Picturesque: fit to be made into a picture, purely for scenic pleasure
- English School of Landscape Architecture with historical precedents inspires us today. Geometry, parterres, and topiaries
- There was a strong correlation with English gardens to the Renaissance & Baroque Period; for example, London's Buckingham Palace
- Isaac Newton and John Locke's inventions and discoveries made a huge impact on Landscape Architecture
- There was an abundance of knowledge and a remarkable artistic movement that was built around the Romantic movement (emotions)
- Allotment Gardens were very popular in England with a relationship close to gardening



Stourhead Gardens Wiltshire, England



Buckingham Palace



English town style

Colonial America

- The European Arrival in America had a huge impact on landscape design
- Right after Christopher Columbus' arrival, Spain began its colonizing efforts. The 3 main elements to Spanish design of towns were the Mission, the Presidio (military) fort, and the Civilian Villa
- British first towns were Jamestown, Virginia and Plymouth, Massachusetts. These were laid out as Fortified Villages
- William Penn's "Green Country Town" had planned, uniformed streets with equal proportioned lots from the water inland. Very grid-like settlement
- American Colonial Gardens were mainly utilitarian, strictly for providing food and medicinal herbs. Only the wealthy plantation owners had extensive, beautiful gardens



Christopher Columbus arrives in America



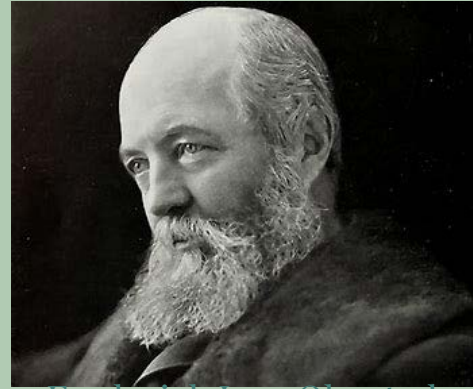
Spanish American Colonial town



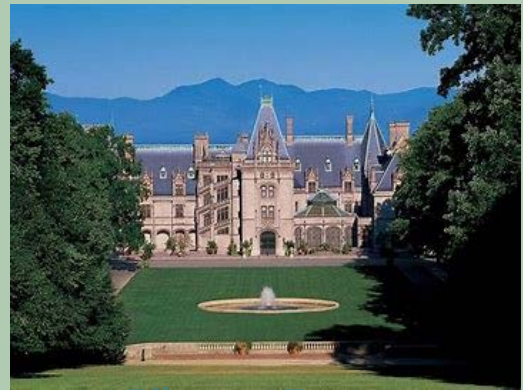
William Penn

Frederick Law Olmsted

- Father of Landscape Architecture (1822-1903)
- Olmsted's early farming experience plays a huge role in advancing his career as he founded the agricultural improvement
- Olmsted was a very diversely educated man and very religious. His travels also influenced his style
- Some of his major works consisted of Central Park, Prospect Park, Riverside, and World's Fair
- Olmsted's design principles consisted of the Seven S's
- Olmsted's work is a living legacy and still is revitalized and restored in his same design principles today. Example: The Biltmore Estate



Frederick Law Olmsted



Biltmore Estates



Central Park

Rise of American Landscape Architecture

- As American began to grow, there was a need and growth of urbanization.
- Jane Jacobs played an important role in this movement, and this led to large scale planning
- Conservation became a huge part of Landscape Architecture as we have to protect national areas from growth that harmed the qualities of places and habitats
- Tourism became a big part of landscapes as Walt Disney grew their empire and then funded and built Walt Disney's Celebration Florida, an imaginary Golden Age town
- The Washington Mall was the main focus of the MacMullan Commission to study the City Afresh movement



Celebration, Florida



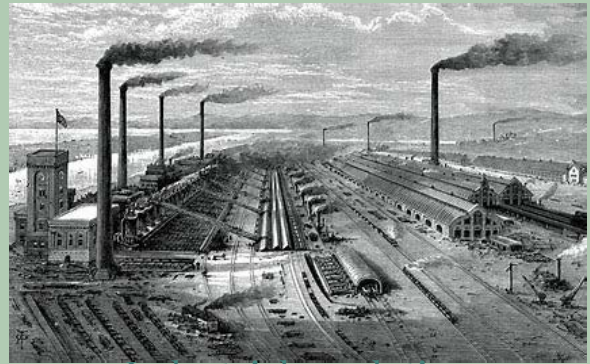
Jane Jacobs influence



Washington Mall

New Towns

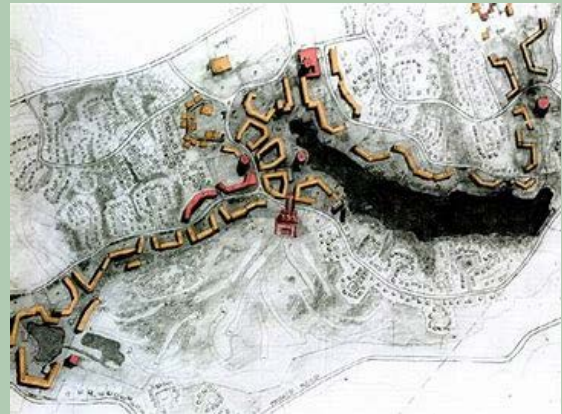
- This movement started with the first Industrial Revolution and included the second Industrial Revolution and the Machine Age
- Regional planning became a significant concept, and the Regional Planning Association of America
- The appearance of city-scapes was axial extensions defined by ranks of trees and intersections markers with fountains or other central-like features.
- The Reston concept of New Towns was for people to live, work, and leisure in the same community and not have to be uprooted through their life.
- New Mexico, Guatemala, Spain, and Austria, were examples of Capital Cities being designed, planned, and implemented.



Industrial revolution



Venice Florida design



Reston, Virginia city plan

National Park Service

□ Frederick Law Olmstead was the luminary in the National Park System. He headed the National Commission, resulting in management policies for preserving Yosemite and establishing it as a state park.

□ The Antiquities Act was passed in 1906 and signed by Theodore Roosevelt, allowing Presidents of the U.S. the authority to, by Proclamation, create National Monuments and federal lands to protect significant natural, cultural, scientific features.

□ Stephen Mather was an American Industrialist that was a passionate advocate for preserving America's national and cultural resources

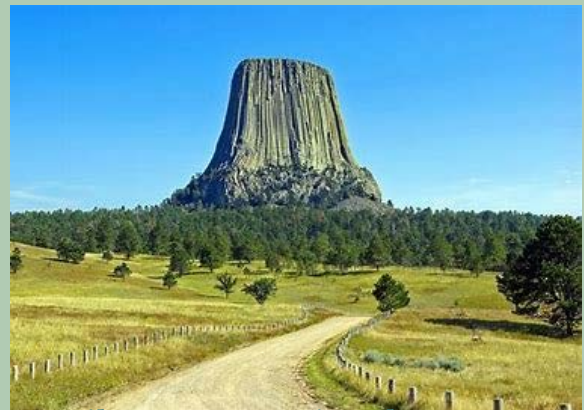
□ The National Park System was founded in 1916; Government agency protects fragile and important landscapes.



Yosemite preserved



Theodore Roosevelt



Devil's Tower National Monument

20th Century & Future Trends in Landscape Architecture

- Fletcher Steele is accredited for creating over 700 gardens and used Earth form in his designs beautifully
- Eckbo, Keily and Rose began to transform Landscape Architecture through the "Harvard Rebellion"
- Burle Marx designed the Promenade in Rio de Janeiro and brought a whole focus on artistic style in Landscape Architecture
- Thomas Church implemented the concepts of utility, function, simplicity, and scale
- John Lyle plays a significant role in regenerative design for sustainable development



Fletcher Steele's work



Garret Eckbo designing



Rio De Janeiro

Conclusion Statement

It has been a pleasure to learn how our profession has changed over all the years. Landscape Architecture is an ever-evolving organism. We see through the ages of man and through our history how it has completely different ideas and styles from our predecessors. We can take some or all of their concepts and visions and incorporate them into our future endeavors as landscape architects. I think learning from the past and building on what we've learned is essential. Future landscape architecture will likely look completely different from what it looks like today, but the enduring concepts and visionary approaches will continue through time. As society evolves and changes, landscape architecture will do the same.



STUDENT WORK LOW



LARC HISTORY

By: McAndrew Mangan

Partnered By: Cauthen Best

Table of Contents

- Ch. 1: Ancient Civilizations
- Ch. 2: Classical World Greek/Roman Empire
- Ch. 3: Middle Ages
- Ch. 4: Islamic Influences
- Ch. 5: Pre-Columbian America
- Ch. 6: Italian Renaissance and Baroque
- Ch. 7: English Landscape School
- Ch. 8: The Far East: China and Japan
- Ch. 9: Colonial America
- Ch. 10: Frederick Law Olmstead
- Ch. 11: Rise of American Landscape Architecture
- Ch. 12: New Towns
- Ch. 13: National Park Service
- Ch. 14: 20th Century and Future Trends in Landscape Architecture

Introduction

By definition, landscape architecture is the art and practice of designing the outdoor environment, especially designing parks or gardens together with buildings and roads. For thousands of years, long before landscape architecture even got its name, people have been altering the land around them for purposes of movement, comfort, agriculture, and aesthetics. Through time, a design process began to emerge and ultimately shape this idea of landscape architecture.

In this assignment we look at a variety of different time periods and geographical locations to see how they impacted the landscape architecture that we are familiar with today. Our goal is to form a better understanding of this practice by studying its different origins. We will look at many different key figures and the impacts that they had on this design process. By comparing what we learn from the past to what we know about the precedent we will be able to apply this knowledge into the field.

Ancient Civilizations

Key Takeaways:

- Early humans were largely in touch with the cosmos and natural world
 - Sun at center of solar system/fosters all life
- People had:
 - Awareness of cosmos
 - Sense of location
 - Order/stability
 - Meaningfulness/ritual
 - Sense of time



Stonehenge, Great Britain

Examples of Design:

- Easter Island Statues:
 - Examples of ritual based statues
- Stonehenge:
 - Told early humans seasons and time



Easter Island, Chile

Principles/Techniques:

By having sense of direction, time, location, contemporary landscape architects can orient design around the natural world and key factors including time, season, and sunlight.

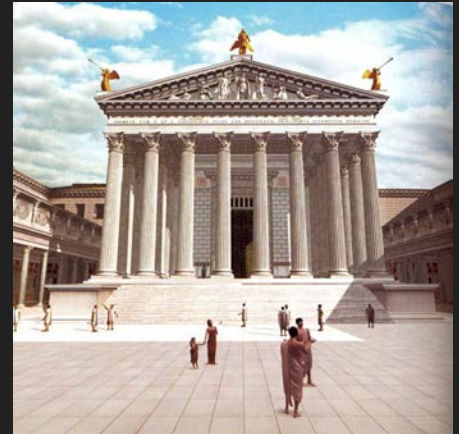
Classical World Greek/Roman Empire

Key Takeaways:

- Established a foundation for government
- **Genius Loci** or the sense of place began to emerge
- Large period of “modernism”
- Beginning of:
 - Written records
 - Coined money
 - Religion
 - Schooling

Examples of Design:

- The agora
 - Early version of town square
- Tenemos
 - First use of outer wall for defense
- Lack of symmetry though organization was present



Agora Athens, Greece



Ancient Olympia, Greece

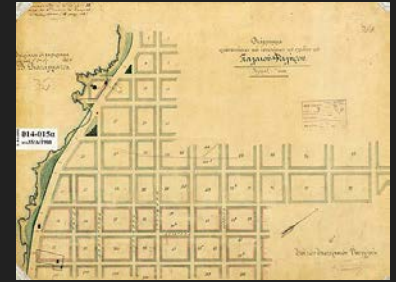
Principles/Techniques:

Having a sense of place will always be a key design principle for landscape designers. A place is something that provides an experience and this time period was the first time we really get to see this idea.

Middle Ages



Drawing of middle aged settlement



Middle aged grid system for a town

Key Takeaways:

- Religion became very important to people during this time period
 - Most design was oriented around the church
- The emergence of the use of gardens
 - Aesthetic
 - Spiritual place
- Began to see higher education/universities
- **Feudalism:** hierarchy of social status ranging from church officials to surfs

Examples of Design:

- **Manorialism:** use of a wall outside of community for safety
- Began to see the use of a grid system to organize communities/manors
- Churches and markets began to become better designed as they were meant for congregations large numbers of people

Principles/Techniques:

Contemporary landscape architects can still use grid system to arrange landscapes symmetrically and in a way that directs movement. In addition this idea of having areas of congregatio highlights this sense of place.

Islamic Influences

Key Takeaways:

- Wanted to create areas of peace
- Key Beliefs
 - Social Equality
 - Strong social code
 - Time for religion
- Influenced by Roman Empire and Mesopotamia Architecture



Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore, Pakistan

Examples of Design:

- Very detailed architecture on ceilings
- Tiles were used in various ways
- Aqueducts



Taj Mahal, India

Principles/Techniques:

The Islamic influences that are used or can be seen in today's landscapes can be aqueducts used for farming still and buildings being very detailed to the smallest thing for it to be appealing to the audience.

Pre-Columbian America



Ancient Mayan Calendar

Key Takeaways:

- Civilization based on worship of sun
- Believed celestial influence could help bring order out of the chaos on Earth

Examples of Design:

- Temples
- Monuments for gods and sun
- Aztec Calendar
- Inca Highway system



EL Castillo – Tinum

Principles/Techniques:

The Pre-Columbian era was a very useful jump in technological advancements for the western world, with these techniques and styles still being used today involving LARC's such as a movement orientated landscape.

Italian Renaissance and Baroque

Key Takeaways:

- Beginning of Modern era
- Was not only a “rebirth” of art but of sciences as well
- Revival of classical learning



Italian Renaissance drawing of a landscape

Examples of Design:

- Outdoor rooms
- Cascades
- Structure and space relationships



Villa Borghese

Principles/Techniques:

With the reemergence of a more artistic style or view on the landscape in this time LARC's today can create a more interactive and more elevated landscapes.

English Landscape School

Key Takeaways:

- English School of Landscape displays Baroque designs
- Reflects Britain's global dominance
- Response to the French's school

Examples of Design:

- Very formal place
- axial
- symmetrical



Temple at Chiswick House at the English Landscape School

Principles/Techniques:

By having order and symmetrical place LARC's today can use the designs to help create a very eye catching or appealing design.



Blenheim, Oxfordshire

The Far East: China and Japan

Key Takeaways:

- Chinese and Japanese design heavily embraces the importance of geography
- Design is more organic than geometric
- Landscapes and design process was heavily influenced by religion
- Chinese Garden Elements: Asymmetry, Spatial connections, Jie Jing (borrowed scenery)
- Ming Style ideas: Circle = heaven, Square = Earth

Examples of Design:

- Yi He Yuan Park
- Koda-ji Temple (to the right)
 - Zen influenced Japanese architecture
 - Natural design
- Torii Gate



Japanese Torii Gate

Principles/Techniques:

Much of the design process in early eastern landscape architecture and architecture consisted of finding harmony between the existing landscape and the built environment. The design process was meant to be very spiritual and most landscapes turned out very natural and balanced.

Colonial America



Colonial Map of Williamsburg, VA

Key Takeaways:

- Land development during early colonial settlements of the Americas, predominantly North America
- This time period was influenced by the existing landscape, English landscape principles, and the native people of North America
- This time period consisted heavily of exploration and acclimation to a theoretically new world

Examples of Design:

- Heavily influenced by the English School of LARC
 - The use of grid system was common
 - Baroque style used in most design
- Savannah, GA (1773)
 - Grid based city
- Annapolis, MD (1695)
 - Baroque style settlement



Painting of what a very early colonial settlement might look like

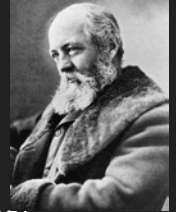
Principles/Techniques:

In my eyes many colonial settlements were very basic layouts with a few common roads usually built around a grid with shared greenspace. It was not until later years that American civilization gained its own design tendencies and uniqueness.

Frederick Law Olmstead



Central Park, NYC



Key Takeaways:

- Frederick Law Olmstead is known as the father of Landscape Architecture
- A luminary of the American Parks Movement and the city Beautiful Movement
- Wrote the book: Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England (published 1852)_{FLO}
- Olmstead's Seven S's: Scenery, Suitability, Style, Subordination, Separation, Sanitation, Service

Examples of Design:

- Many well known parks: **Central Park (NY), Prospect Park (NY), The Biltmore Estate (NC), World's Fair (IL)**
- Many college campuses: **LSU, Samford, Troy, Alabama, Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky, etc.**
- The Greens ward project was his most renowned project. Working alongside Calvert Vaux, Olmstead designed what is now Central Park in New York City

Principles/Techniques:

Frederick Law Olmstead had an immense impact on the world of Landscape Architecture. He earned the name, "the Father of LARC" through his career of timeless design. Without Olmstead's contributions, Landscape Architecture could look completely different today

Rise of American LARC

Key Takeaways:

- Land Ordinance of 1785
- 1840 Industrial Revolution
- Bureau of Land Management

Examples of Design:

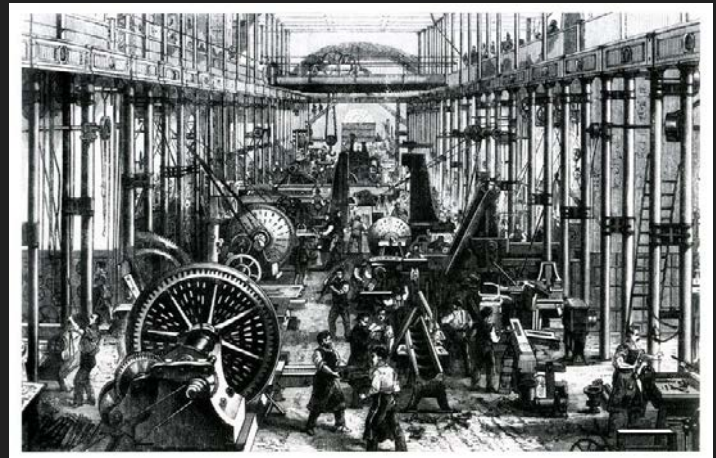
- Scenic byways
- Grid systems
- More natural designs

Principles/Techniques:

Today many LARC's tend to look for a more natural design when looking at site planning and site design to help sustain and preserve the natural environment.



Scenic byways in the U.S.A



Depiction of a industrial factory in the 1840's

New Towns

Key Takeaways:

- Regional Planning Association of America
- Garden in Cities Movement
- More green spaces being used

Examples of Design:

- Balance between mass and void
- Grid layout
- Hierarchy of roads and parks

Principles/Techniques:

With the emergence of green spaces in this time period, LARC's today will use these to help the site feel more natural.



Taos, New Mexico



Forest Hills, New York

National Park Service

Key Takeaways:

- Little change to environment but total change in man attitude towards it
- Over 400 National Parks in the United States
- To protect or sustain important land and species

Examples of Design:

- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Brasilia, Brazil



Yellowstone National Park

Principles/Techniques:

In today's society LARC's can look at how sustainable and well preserved these national parks are and have keys takeaways from them to help with future designs.



Rio de Janeiro

20th Century and Future Trends in LARC



Union Bank Plaza

Key Takeaways:

- In the precedent and near future we can expect to see a push to bring a more natural feel into urban design. This has been, “an objective of all advanced civilization” (Jellicoe)
- The idea of a private garden remains constant as this is a reflection of an individual through a landscape

Examples of Design:

- The pool in Boston City Hall Plaza
 - Brings an element of water into a completely urban landscape
- Small landscape at the Union Bank Plaza
 - This landscape designed by Garrett Eckbo brings green space and a water element into a previously completely urban landscape



Klyde Warren Park

Principles/Techniques:

We can expect to see the world of Landscape Architecture continue to trend in a more sustainable direction as time progresses. However, from a design standpoint, landscape architects will continue to do what they have found to be successful in their designs.

Conclusion

The history of landscape architecture is a rich one, spanning centuries of human civilizations and cultural influences. From early garden designs in ancient civilizations to the emergence of formal landscape architecture as a profession in the early 19th century, the field has continually evolved and adapted to meet the changing needs and values of society. Today, landscape architects continue to play a critical role in shaping the built environment, creating sustainable and resilient landscapes that enhance the quality of life for people and promote environmental stewardship.

Through this assignment I feel that I have not only gained a better understanding about the practice of landscape architecture but also acquired some techniques that will likely be able to help me in professional practice. Through analyzing the past, I hope that I will be able to shape the future.

Designing Across Eras

Physical Design Examples and Key Takaways from Ancient
Civilizations, the Middle Ages, Pre-Columbian, and the
Renaissance

Physical design examples from each time period

Key takeaways from each period

Design insights for landscape architects

By: Dralyn Clinkscales

5/3/2023

Contents

Title.....	Page 1
Table of Contents.....	Page 2
Introduction.....	Page 3
Concept Statement.....	Page 4
Ancient Civilizations and Egypt.....	Pages 5-6
The Middle Ages.....	Pages 7-8
Pre Columbian Era.....	Pages 9-10
Renaissance.....	Pages 11-12
Important Figures.....	Pages 13-14
New Towns.....	Pages 15-16
Conclusion.....	Page 17

Introduction

Design is ubiquitous in our daily lives; few people understand or consider its deeper contextual relation with cultural history across civilizations. This booklet project aims to explore this unexplored territory considering four different timespans: Ancient Civilizations and Egypt, the Middle Ages, the Pre-Columbian era, and Renaissance Prodigies-- discovering valuable insights on sculpture or art mainly represented through social beliefs' influence on fabric material formation within our modern times. By going deep into each of these periods' physical artifacts remains that undeniably define their respective histories—extracting significant clumps of knowledge about elements shaped by deep-rooted customs bound with specific societal normative values which invariably led towards informed modern-day designs. Similarities between past culture-based works integrated within modern-day techniques were likewise studied after thorough research revealing some surprising results pointing out the tremendous balance between generations likely due to natural materials combined with eco-friendly tactics unleashed by the latest technologies over the ages.

Concept Statement

The history of landscape architecture from pre-colonial times to the present is a fascinating journey that encompasses the evolution of human civilization and its relationship with the natural environment. This comprehensive exploration will trace the origins of landscape architecture in indigenous cultures, its development during colonial periods, and its transformation in modern times, highlighting key historical events, cultural influences, and technological advancements that have shaped the field. Through an interdisciplinary approach, this study will examine the various social, cultural, environmental, and technological factors that have influenced the theory, practice, and aesthetics of landscape architecture over time.

Ancient Civilizations & Egypt

The History and Evolution of Urban Design

Political beliefs held sway over the design philosophy for many ancient cities while the preservation of religious tenets also played a pivotal role. A highly appealing aspect in renaissance-era urban design was its underscoring emphasis on symmetry as well as geometric order. Modern-day civic planners aspire to develop healthy living spaces by incorporating strategies such as mixed-use development models alongside enhancing green spaces while promoting mass transit systems.



Site Analysis & Assessment

Establishing a detailed site analysis requires accounting for physical aspects like topography, climate along with natural resources in conjunction with social-cultural components consisting of demographics together with community values. Physical design thoughts that require contemplation include building placements plus public space usage alongside harmonious integration using nature's offerings including waterways together with hillsides. Lastly use of sustainable methods (such as solar panels mixed together with rain gardens) within designs should be well-considered.

Ancient Civilizations & Egypt

Urban Form and Spatial Organization

The term urban form covers a city's physical layout while spatial organization relates to how buildings are positioned inside that framework. Elements such as building height or density, street width or alignment together with existing focal points affect the formation of urban design plans. To create appropriate spatial arrangements though requires adherence to frameworks like developing walkable communities designing integrated transit systems and including green spaces where citizens can converge.



Sustainability & Resilience

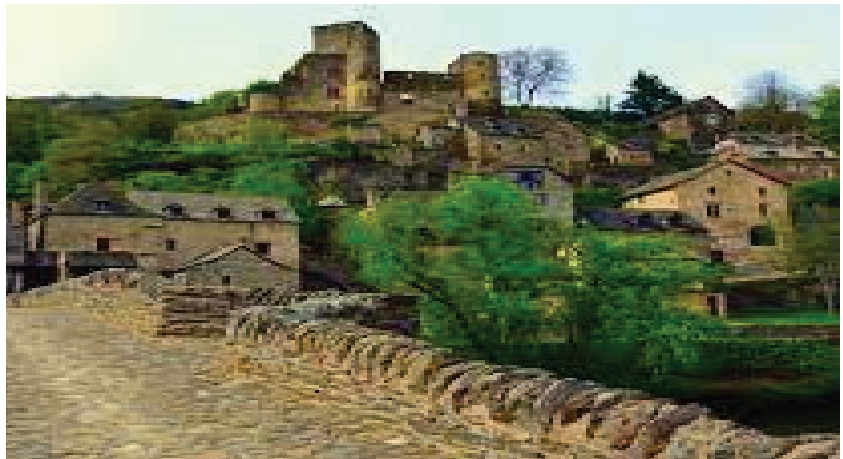
Urban design and planning are inevitably linked to sustainability and resilience demands - two aspects gaining increasing significance. Sustainable physical design aspects involve the deployment of energy sources that replenish themselves, green roofs/walls integration as well as stormwater system management application. The counterpart of the equation lies in ensuring the resilience against natural calamities by designing buildings/infrastructure that can withstand the toughest situations in addition to having emergency response plans/systems while creating social spaces that serve a dual purpose.

The Middle Ages

Introduction & Social & Cultural Developments

Between 500 CE to 1500 CE, Europe witnessed a period known as Middle Ages marked by several factors including the rise of Christianity alongside feudalism, as well as development in European state formation.

Considered a vital part of European history from ethical & cultural viewpoints was significant involvement of The Church whose role involved ensuring unity across societies & development through increased education



Significant Events & Art & Literature

Amidst the Middle Ages era, a notable social-economic system ensued; referred to as the feudal system. Herein, lords would hold lands whilst according support accompanied with protection to their vassals in exchange for complete loyalty coupled with quality service provision.

Alternatively, this epoch bore significant events inclusive of the fall of Western Roman Empire, Crusades along with Black Death. Culture assimilation concurrently didn't go unnoticed as it reflected vividly throughout art works alongside written material examples like illuminated manuscripts or Gothic cathedrals.

The Middle Ages

Designing streetscapes

Key takeaways: Streetscapes should be designed to balance the needs of pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists.

Key factors: Traffic flow, safety, accessibility, aesthetics, and sustainability.

Examples of physical design: Street furniture, pedestrian crossings, bike lanes, bus shelters, and landscaping



Scientific and Technological Advances

The Middle Ages also saw the development of significant scientific and technological advances, including the invention of the printing press, the development of the mechanical clock, and advances in medicine and agriculture.

Overall, the Middle Ages was a period of significant historical and cultural development in Europe, characterized by the rise of Christianity, the feudal system, and numerous scientific and cultural achievements.

Pre-Columbian

Religion, Mythology, and Human Sacrifice in the Design and Construction of Pyramids

Due to extensive interactions between religion, politics, and mythology in Pre-Columbian art & architecture tremendous importance was placed on structure alignment that corresponds with celestial phenomena & nature's formation in the form of sculpted carvings on stones/clays which were extensively used for building purposes. The pyramids of Mesoamerica were often used for human sacrifice and other religious rituals.



“Remarkable Architectural and Geographical Wonders
of the Americas”

The Temple of the Sun in Cuzco, Peru was designed to align with the rising and setting of the sun on the solstices.

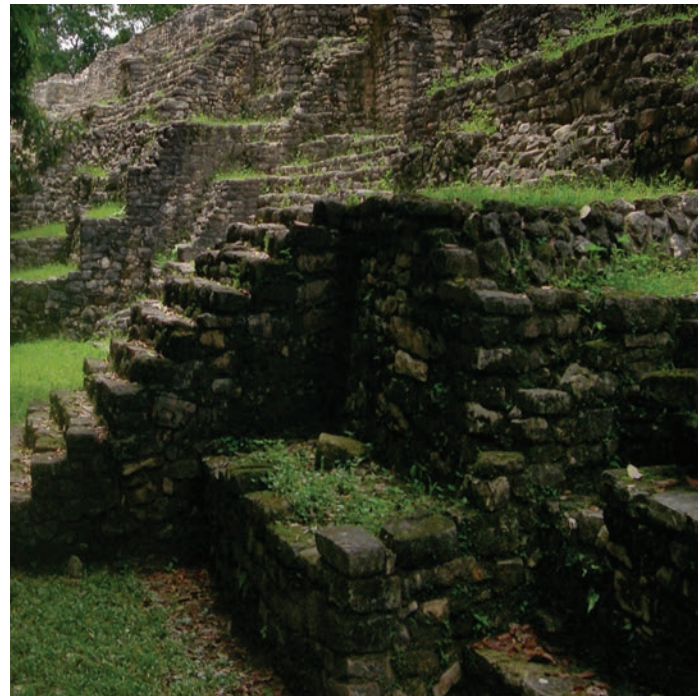
Pre-Columbian

“Pre-Columbian Architecture: Integration with Nature, Water Features, and Ornate Details”

The natural terrain surrounding Pre-Columbian ruins played an essential role in designing them while simultaneously serving as a source of inspiration during construction phases by providing necessary resources like building materials etcetera that were abundantly available locally. Water features such as canals or fountains added an element of tranquility within those ancient edifices which people today should emulate when designing new buildings etcetera intending spiritual unity with nature’s elements too! Ornate sculptures found on prehistoric ruins also serve pointers to architects willing to experiment with detailed patterns exclusive to traditional styles often disregarded nowadays by overly innovative designers.

Pre-Columbian Art and Architecture as a Source of Inspiration for Landscape Architects

Overall, the art and architecture of Pre-Columbian civilizations is a rich source of inspiration for landscape architects, with many lessons to be learned from their use of natural materials, integration with the environment, and focus on religious and mythological symbolism.



Renaissance

Artistic Developments

The emphasis on realism, perspective, and humanism in painting and sculpture is an essential aspect of Renaissance art. The use of oil paints and canvas to create detailed and lifelike images allows for a more realistic portrayal of the subject. Physical design elements such as frescoes, paintings, and sculptures showcase these attributes with great detail. “The Last Supper” by Leonardo da Vinci is an excellent example of a work that incorporates realistic details and perspective.



Revival of classical architectural styles, such as the use of columns and arches

Development of new techniques and materials, such as the use of the dome and the use of bricks and mortar for construction
Examples of physical design: Renaissance palaces, churches, and civic buildings that incorporate classical elements, such as the Palazzo Medici in Florence

Renaissance

Cultural Developments

During this epoch, interests surrounding ancient Greek/Roman studies made a triumphant comeback along with an intensified appreciation for learning in general. Concurrently gaining popularity was the school of humanist thought which extolled independence and intellectual curiosity as its cornerstones. Such ideas were reflected in new urban designs transforming gardens/public environments into settings aligned with humanisms ideals; e.g.-the Boboli Gardens located within Florence.



Examples of physical design:

Gardens and public spaces that incorporate scientific principles, such as the botanical gardens at the University of Padua

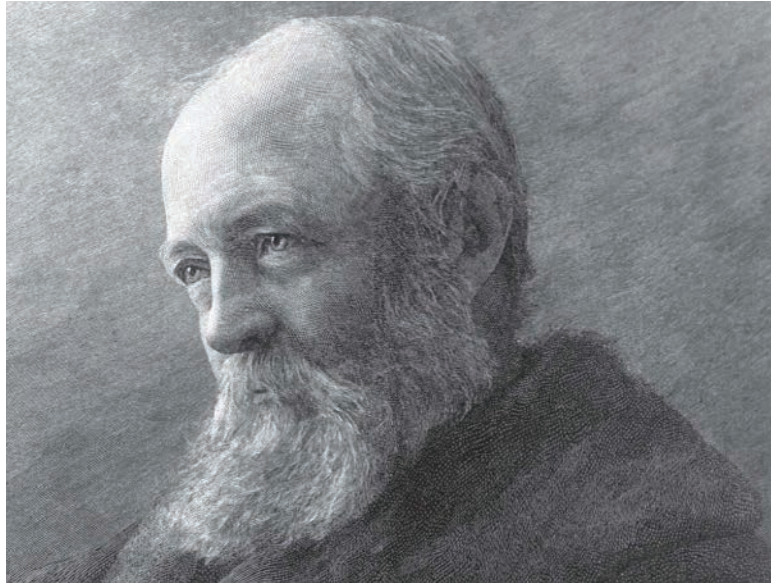
Overall, the Renaissance period was marked by a renewed interest in classical ideals and a focus on humanism and individualism. The physical designs of the period reflected these ideals through the incorporation of realistic details, classical elements, and scientific principles. Landscape architects can draw inspiration from these designs by incorporating similar elements into their own work, such as by creating public spaces that reflect humanist ideals or by using new technologies and materials to push the boundaries of design.

Scientific Discoveries

Advancements in mathematics, astronomy, and anatomy

Development of new technologies and instruments, such as the telescope and microscope

Frederick Law Olmsted



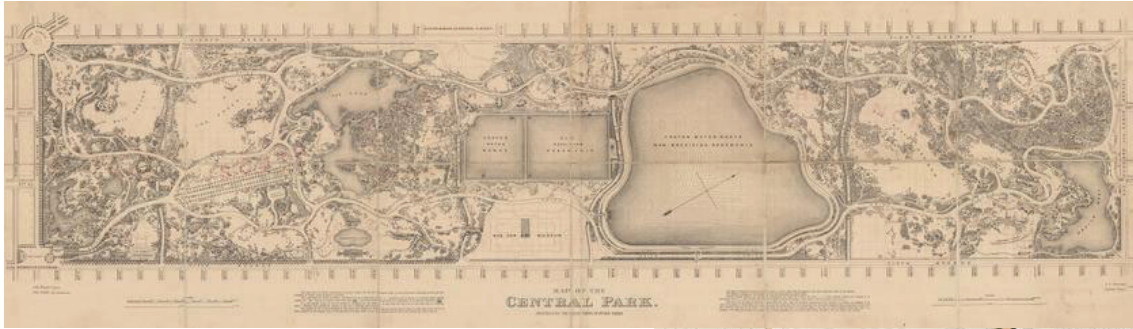
Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903) was an American landscape architect and journalist, known as the "father of American landscape architecture."

He co-designed Central Park in New York City, which is one of the most famous urban parks in the world. He also designed many other parks, including Prospect Park in Brooklyn, the Emerald Necklace in Boston, and the grounds of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

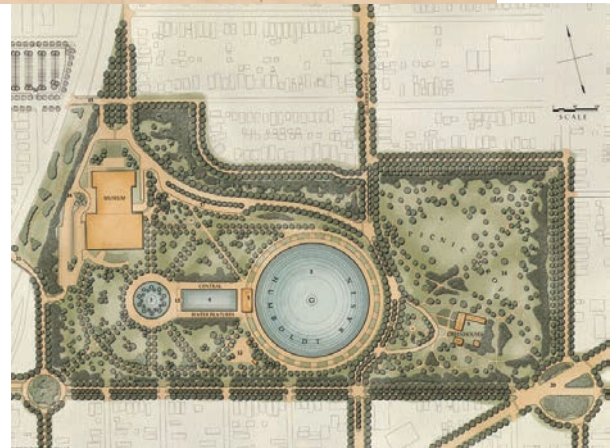
Olmsted's designs were characterized by their naturalistic style, with sweeping vistas, winding paths, and carefully placed plantings to create a sense of tranquility and immersion in nature.

He believed that parks and public spaces were essential for promoting public health and democracy, as they provided spaces for people from all walks of life to come together and enjoy nature.

Frederick Law Olmsted



Olmsted also played a role in shaping the field of landscape architecture itself, co-founding the first professional organization for landscape architects in the United States and advocating for the recognition of landscape architecture as a distinct profession.



His work had a lasting impact on American cities and the landscape architecture profession, inspiring generations of designers to create public spaces that are both beautiful and functional, and to prioritize the needs of people and the environment in their designs.

Ian McHarg

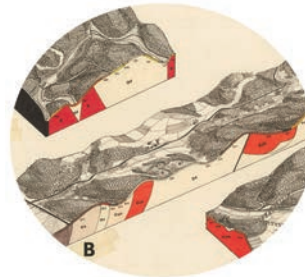


Ian McHarg was a Scottish landscape architect and writer who had a significant impact on the field of landscape architecture.

McHarg and his team applied his ecological design principles to create a master plan for the park that balanced conservation with recreational use, protecting sensitive natural systems while also providing opportunities for visitors to engage with the park's unique ecology. The resulting plan included recommendations for trail networks, visitor facilities, and ecological restoration projects, and it served as a model for the integration of ecological principles into park planning and design.



Thousand Islands National Park Plan



Roberto Burle Marx

Roberto Burle Marx (1909-1994) was a Brazilian landscape architect, artist, and musician, known for his innovative designs that blended modernist and Brazilian cultural influences.

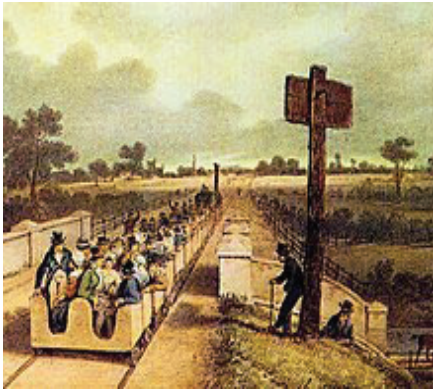
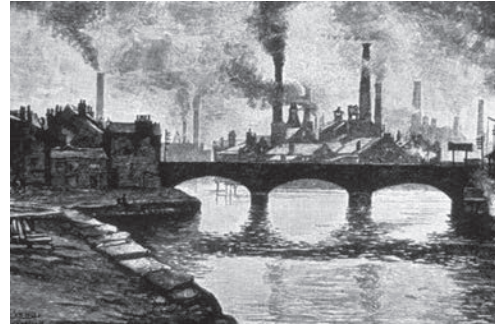
Roberto Burle Marx had a significant impact on landscape architecture through his innovative designs, emphasis on sustainability and conservation, and global influence, inspiring a generation of Brazilian and international designers who continue to be influenced by his work today.



“Exploring the Legacy of Roberto Burle Marx: A Colorful Celebration of Nature and Design at The New York Botanical Garden”

New Towns

New Towns in Landscape Architecture during the First Industrial Revolution (approx. 1750-1840):



New Towns in Landscape Architecture during the Second Industrial Revolution (approx. 1840-1915)

As evident from rapid urbanization and population growth resulting from industrialization during the First Industrial Revolution (roughly between 1750-1840), it led up to discovering solutions via landscaping architecture: creation of new towns such as proposed by Ebenezer Howard's book "Garden Cities of To-morrow." Built by Titus Salt in 1851, Saltaire provided a glimpse into a model community aimed at providing enhanced living conditions to workers. The design of new towns laid emphasis on enhanced public health facilities, better housing facilities and excellent sanitation services.

The Second Industrial Revolution lasting from approximately (1840-1915) witnessed further progress into creating garden cities alongside constructing new towns exemplified through Letchworth Garden City located in England together with Forest Hills Gardens situated in New York . Integrating natural landscapes intertwined with expanding public green spaces constituted an essential component while designing various town plans by world-renowned experts such as Frederick Law Olmsted known as the first American landscape architect. In particular, Riverside (Illinois) & Druid Hills (Georgia) were created under his guidance. Correspondingly, the late 19th century ushered The City Beautiful Movement advocating for aesthetically pleasing yet monumental buildings existent within an urban setup with the objective to propagate social order and civic pride.

New Towns



New Towns in Landscape Architecture during the Machine Age:

Functional design principles emphasizing efficiency and rationality dominated the Machine Age from late 19th to mid-20th century, resulting in the creation of new towns showcasing high-rise apartments, low-density decentralized communities established by architects like Le Corbusier with *Ville Radieuse* or Frank Lloyd Wright's *Broadacre City*. In addition, there was a noticeable influence from previous planning movements represented by *Garden City* or *City Beautiful* principles on cities planned as self-contained communities such as Australia's *Canberra* or Brazil's *Brasília*, offering abundant green spaces.

In this version, an introductory phrase is used to set the tone for a balanced sentence discussing new towns built during Machine Age times without specifying when they were constructed exactly. The use of a participle placed immediately after the noun leads to uncertain reference making it difficult for readers to interpret ("low-density decentralized communities established"). Additionally, there is redundancy in using the words "functional design principles emphasizing efficiency and rationality," which means nearly the same thing.

Conclusion

This booklet project delves into examining four pivotal historical eras to affirm an intrepid correlation existing between those times and current design practices. According to various studies, it becomes apparent how deeply entrenched cultural beliefs and values dictated past designs just equally they shape present-day designs. Ancient Egypt serves as an example of how religion impacted on their architectural designs - pyramids were erected to honor gods while temples served an identical purpose; together significant landmarks in ancient Egyptian worship sites. Notably divergent from this era was Gothic architecture during the Medieval period where Christianity took center stage - grand cathedrals symbolizing power of church authorities became religious pilgrimage destinations for many worshippers- once again spotlighting the fundamental role culture played in their respective architectures throughout history even till current times when Open University embraced sustainability by replicating classical Greek & Roman features jettisoning use unsustainable materials. Both persistence and constant innovation resonate throughout human beings' artistic expressions regardless of changes in eras witnessed over time.