



THE CONSERVATION AREA AND THE REGISTERED LANDSCAPE

Lecture 1: History. From the garden to the cultural landscape ideas

*Katarzyna Palubska, PhD
ICOMOS-POLAND
katarzyna.palubska@gmail.com*



Erasmus+

The history of gardens is a special chapter in the history of art, because - unlike for example from sculptures or paintings - all gardens were subject to constant changes and alterations, and above all - and this is the most important - the subject of garden art are living plants that grow and change the image of the garden. In spite of this variability, each garden implements one and sometimes several at the same time from the aesthetic and philosophical concepts that create the logical history of this art. It is worth remembering that the art of gardens is the oldest of the arts, because the first garden was paradise.

Terminology:

Garden - a space separated from the environment by closing and separating with a fence, intended for the cultivation of useful and ornamental plants

Park - from landscape gardens in the 18th century, a compositional-spatial garden with the surrounding landscape

Landscape concepts - a more general concept applied to some garden solutions, eg alley, boulevard, calvary, etc

..

(Majdecki, 2008)

ANCIENT GARDENS

- Based on artificial irrigation
- In the system of flat terraces with swimming pools, dikes and wells
- The oldest transfers concern 3100 years BC.
- Characteristic trees: sycamore (*Ficus sycomorus*), fig tree, vines, date palm
- The gardens were always surrounded by a wall.

In ancient Egypt, the central element of the royal, grave and cult gardens was a water reservoir - a canal or swimming pool with colorful fish and lotus. These were flat type gardens divided into quarters covered by canals, avenues were planted with sykomora, date palms, pomegranate trees, willows and tamarisks. Sycamores and palm trees were given divine attributes.

Garden of the chief of Amenhotep III in Thebes, 1567-1320 BC
(www.rietberg.ch/de-ch/ausstellungen/vorschau-gaerten-der-welt.aspx)



Formal gardens existed in Egypt as early as 2800 BC. During the eighteenth century of the Egyptian dynasty, gardening techniques, used to embellish affluent houses, were fully developed. Porticos served to connect the house with the surroundings, creating a daytime space.

The peak of the development of Egyptian gardens falls on the period from the sixteenth to the 11th century BC, and from the times of Ramses II, there were more than 500 garden assumptions.

Garden setting with a water pool in Thebes, XVIII dynasty

(perezartplastiques.com/2015/03/18/leau-dans-lart/)



The landscape architecture of ancient Greece (VI B.C. - IV A.D.)

The landscape architecture of ancient Greece was dominated by strict symmetry. Alleys and parks were decorated with fountains, columns, vases and sculptures.

also built stair gardens, on which fountains were placed, flowers and trees were planted.

The Greek garden had many elements: huge amounts of plants, spiral stairs and many decorations

Typical elements: water elements and vases in gardens.



Bar colonnade in Greek Olympia,

Fresco from Akrotiri, around 1600 BC

<http://www.historiasztuki.com.pl/strony/007-01-00-HISTORIA-OGRODOW.html>

Gardens of ancient Rome

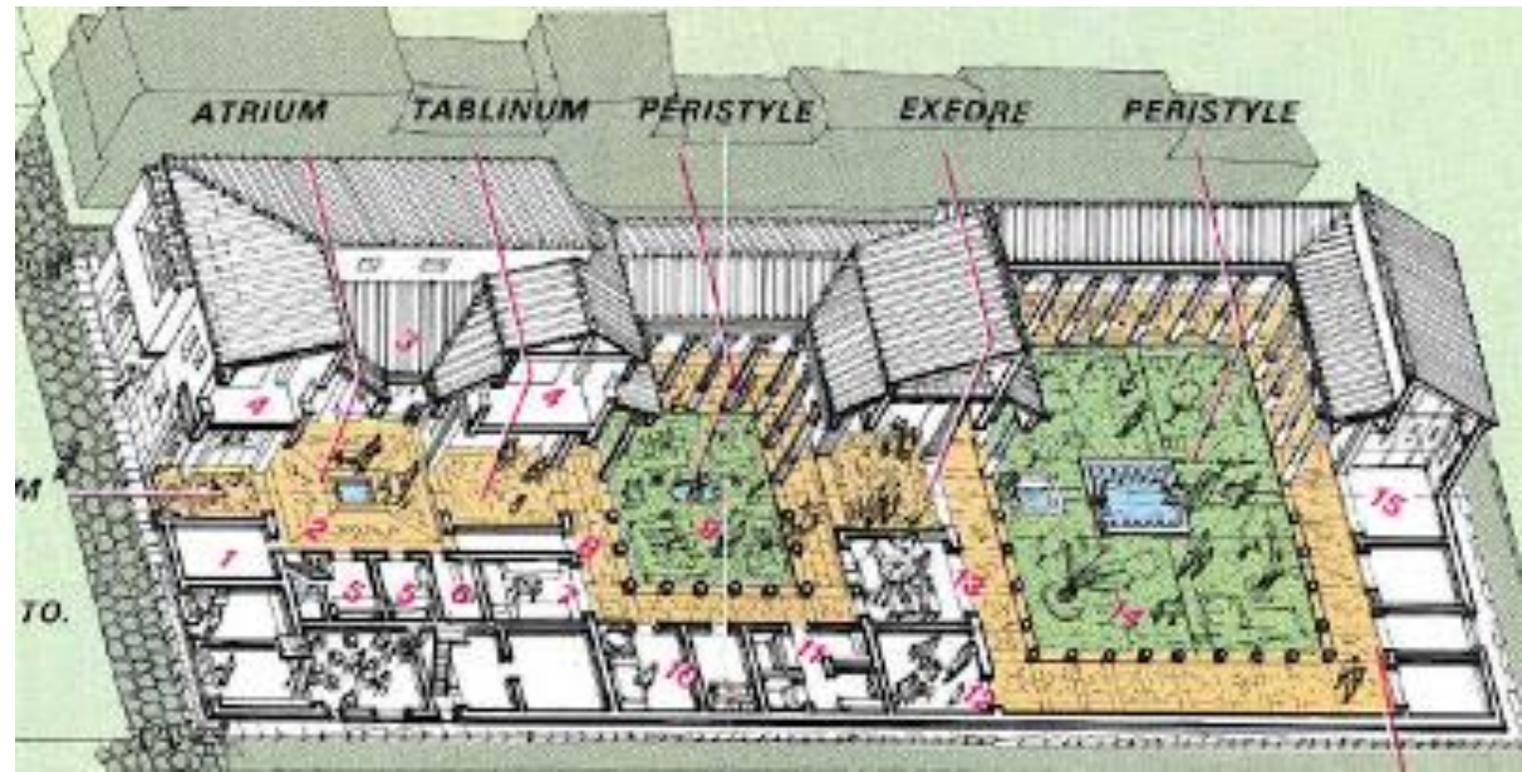
All Roman gardens were generally made of the same basic elements. The atrium is inside the house, it is considered part of the garden, because it is a hole that would allow the Romans to collect rainwater used for irrigation of plants and gardens on the property.

All gardens of this type have the same basic parts: patio at the entrance, terrace, orchard or vineyard, several water elements, kitchen garden, chapels, caves and other decorations.

Peristyle - defines the type of open courtyard, which is surrounded by walls of columns supporting the porch).

Xystus - (garden walk or terrace) was the main element of the Roman gardens.

Popular plants found in a typical Roman family garden include roses, cypresses, rosemary and mulberry trees. Possibly also a variety of dwarf trees, tall trees, marigolds, hyacinths, narcissi, violets, saffron, cassia and thyme were also included.



Acient garden in Rome
(historiasztukii.blogspot.com/2013/04/dom-rzymski-w-pompejach.html)



Forum Romanum
Photo ©K.Palubska,
2009



MIDDLE AGES' GARDENS
(5th -15th cent.)

*A small paradise garden, a master of Upper
Norse (around 1410-20), Städel Museum,
Frankfurt am Main*

- Flourishing in the 11th century (5th - 15th centuries)
- Art connected with the hierarchical feudal system, a strong connection with religion and the Church
- The dominant symbol of the cross (orientation to the east)
- Sacred Geometry - circle-God, square-absolute (cardinal virtues), triangle-Holy Trinity
- In fact, there is no direct connection between the compositional architecture and the surroundings

- close-up - interior garden
- monastery surrounded by cloisters
- on a square plan

- Romanesque style (5th - mid 13th century)
- Gothic style (from the 12th to the 15th centuries)

- *De agricultura - treaty on agriculture*, Pietro de Crescenzi - around 1305.

Monastery in Pelplin, Poland, ©K.Gromadzka, 2010





Lucas Cranach St., 1530, Gemaeldegalerie Monachium

HORTUS CONCLUSUS (closed garden)

His layout was modeled on contemporary monastic assumptions and had a religious meaning. As a whole, the Church symbolized a baptismal fountain and blessing for those who believed in virgin births.

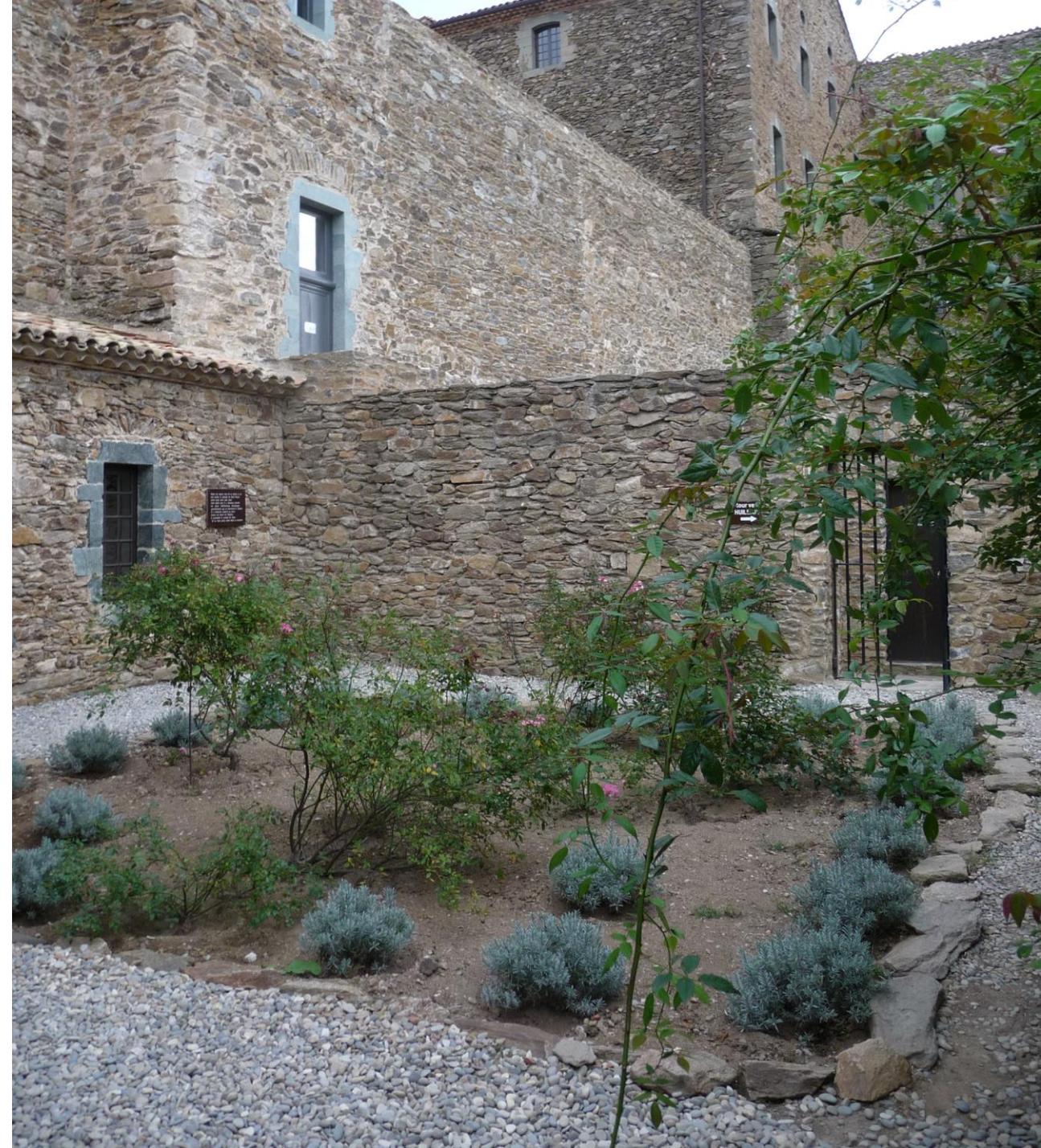
The white petals of the white lily (*Lilium candidum*) meant purity, golden stripes radiating the soul light, modest phloes (*Viola sp.*) Humility and reddish (*Rosa sp.*) Blood of the martyrs.



In monasteries, *hortus conclusus* was surrounded by amulatory, and its size was the rule of the order. Usually, the well itself was located in the center, and the garden was divided into four parts, signifying four cardinal virtues, evangelists or parish rivers. Ornamental plants, low shrubs and herbs were grown there. It was a place for contemplation for monks, sometimes called a paradise.



Secular gardens were located under the windows of apartment rooms. They were closed with a willow fence (*Salix* sp.) Or hazel (*Corylus* sp.) In the form of trellis and pergolas, and paths running parallel to them crossed at a right angle. In the middle was a fountain or well, and in larger assumptions a gloriette where you could rest.





*Le Thoronet Abbey, France,
photo ©K.Palubska , 2008*



RENAISSANCE GARDENS
15th -16th cent.

*Boboli gardens in Florence, Italy,
photo © K.Palubska, 2011*

15-16 century in Europe

Compositional connection with a residential house, the garden remained subordinated to the architecture of the building

Two types of garden systems predominated: axial and central (rarely used in practice)

Striving for geometrization of space - square quarters dominated

Searching for harmony in proportions (square symbolism)

Characteristic elements: flat terraces and inclined walls with retaining walls, ramps, stairs, repeated use of water in the form of fountains, cascades, swimming pools.



*Boboli gardens in Florence, Italy,
photo © K.Palubska, 2011*



Boboli gardens in Florence, Italy, photo: ©K.Palubska, 2011



Villa d'Este, Tivoli, Italy (1560-1569), photo © K.Patubska, 2009



Villa d'Este, Italy, photo ©K.Palubska, 2009



Villa d'Este, Italy, photo © K.Palubska, 2009

The 16th century renaissance garden is enriched by numerous fountains and water elements, as well as magnificent statues, both ancient originals and replicas. The unique features of water are probably the most valued legacy in the gardens. Among the many exquisite fountains that can only be characterized as a true work of art, the most popular water features are the Owl Fountain, which thanks to its wonderful and innovative design, has created organ music, Stu Fountains and its canals, it's a beautiful promenade line.



References

- Hobhouse, P. 2002. *The Story of Gardening*. London: Dorling Kindersley Limited.
- Majdecki L., 2008, *History of gardening*, tom 1 i 2., PWN, Warsaw
- *History of arts*, www.historiasztukii.blogspot.com
- *History of arts*, www.historiasztuki.com.pl



**Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe"
implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme
Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects
Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232**

This publication has been funded within support from the European Commission.

Free copy.

This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

**Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union**





Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe" implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).