

Landscape through History



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Middle Ages

6th – 15th century

time between Antiquity and
Renaissance



Holy Elisabeth as coat donator

Societal Values

theocentric world view

Christianity brought simple rule set

strong emphasis on after life

emphasis on collective, rather than individual



woodcut, Jacob Meydenbach aus Mainz, 1492

Architecture and Patrons



Gardens (Prototypes)

gardens had no important role in architecture

occurred as gardens on Monasteries and as accidental greeneries around bastions and city walls

gardens followed a symbolic design



Nature and Culture

Midway in the journey of our life
I came to myself in a dark wood,
for the straight way was lost.
Ah, how hard it is to tell
the nature of that wood, savage, dense
and harsh

--

The very thought of it renews my fear!
It is so bitter death is hardly more so.
But to set forth the good I found
I will recount the other things I saw.

The Divine Comedy - Inferno, Dante Alighieri

Dante in the Dark Woods, Gustave Doré



Renaissance

Term: Re-birth (French)

15 – 17th century

La Mondici, Leonardo DaVinci,
1503-1505



Social and Political Situation

decline of population by plague
church was not able to give a satisfying
explanation for plague and was blamed
being corrupt

Nobility aligned itself to burgher and
merchant class

„Da Gott Uns das Pontifikat verliehen
hat, so lasst es Uns denn genießen.“

„As god gave us the pontificate, we
should enjoy it“

Leo X and his cousins, Raffael



Science & Philosophy

1455 invention of the moveable type printing press by Johannes von Gutenberg led to the Age of Science with Copernicus, Galilei, Versalius and others



The Gutenberg Typing Press, Jost Amman

Societal Values

escape from the dark ages > intellectual reawakening

Anthropocentric world view

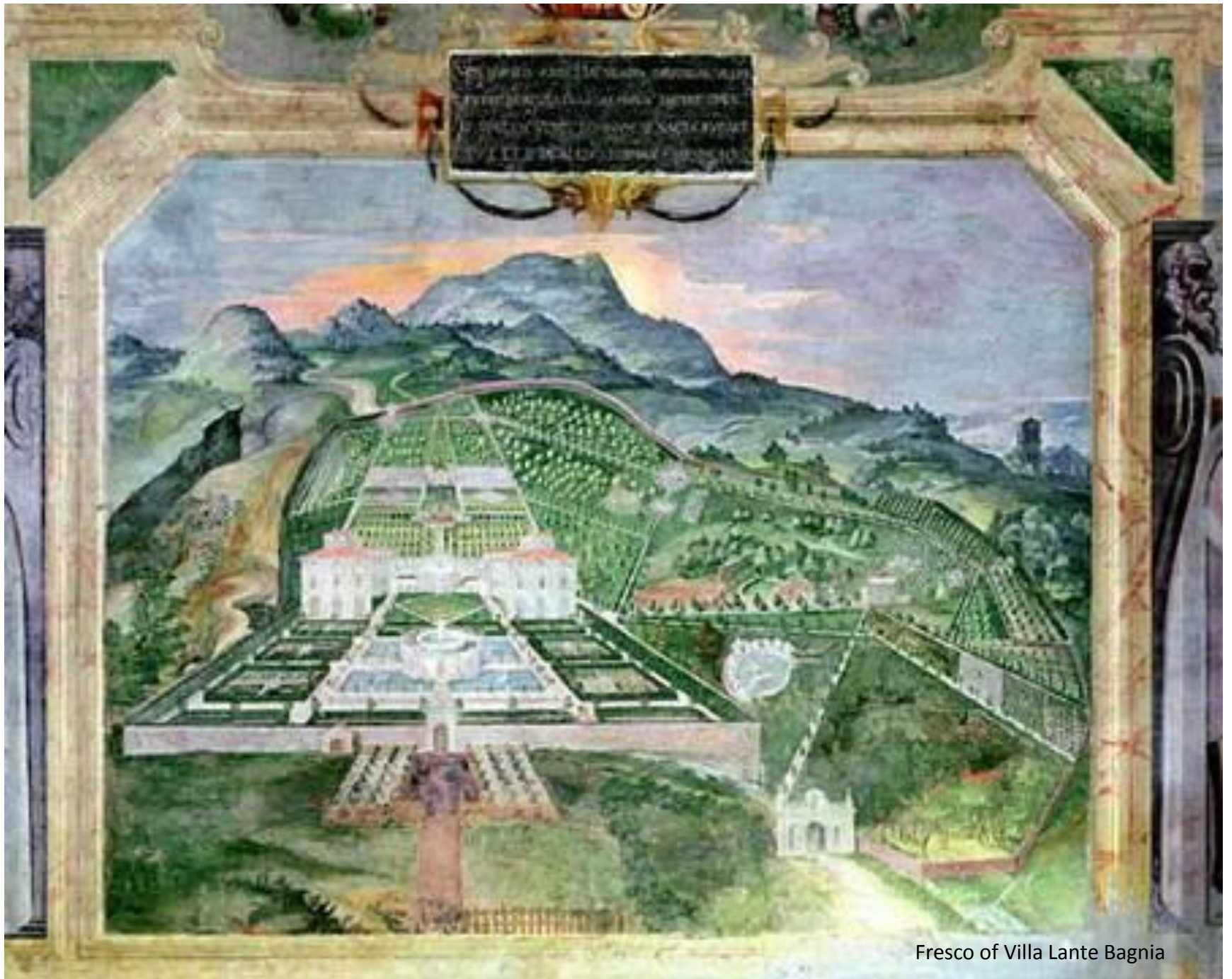
Rediscovery of heritage of Antiquity

discovery of regional cultural potential (language eg)

focus on individual well being > free will to use given abilities

David, Michel Angelo





Fresco of Villa Lante Bagnia

Patrons and Architects

merchants, burghers, nobility,
monarchy and papacy

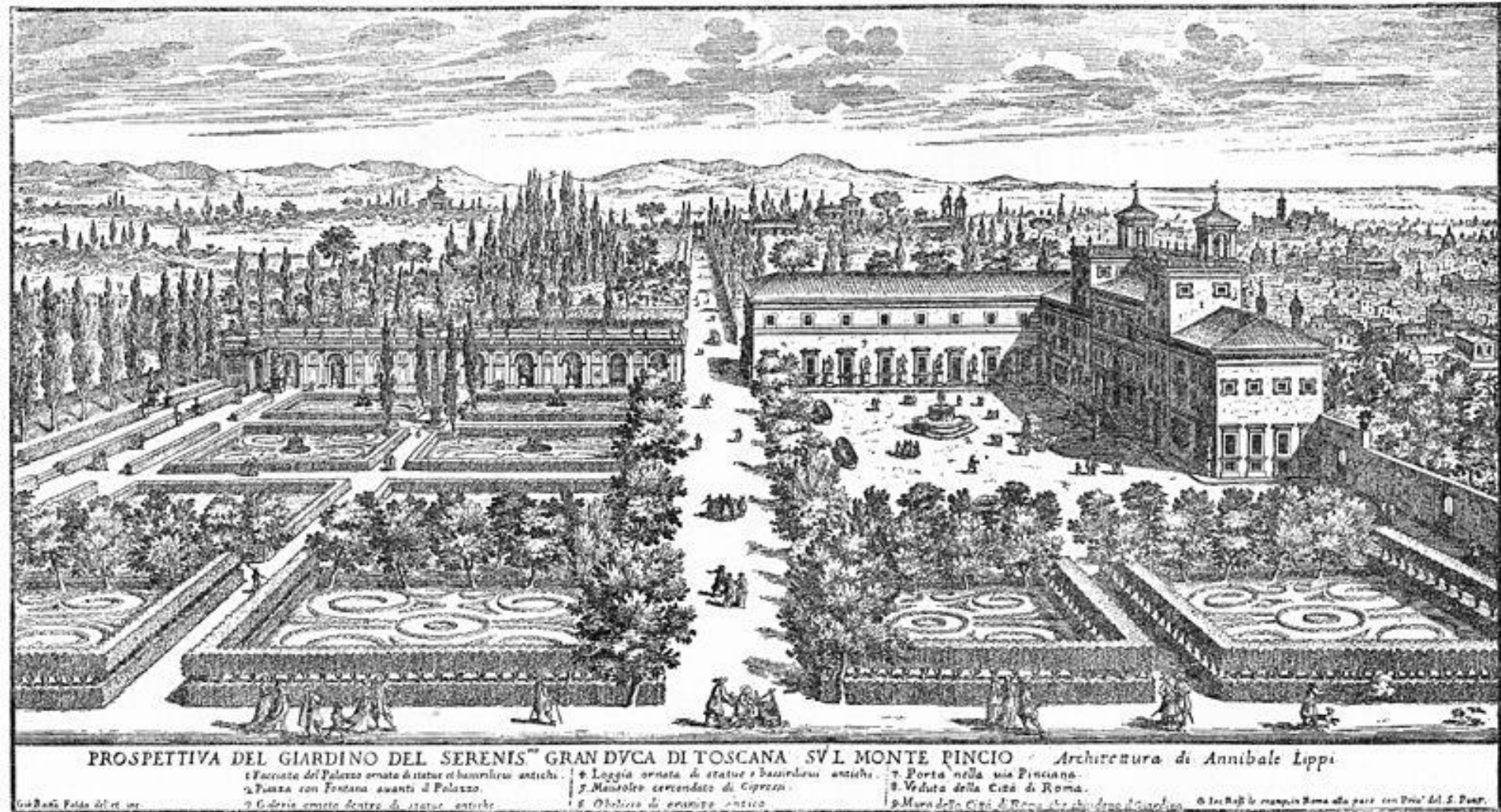
Ruins of classical Rome as source of
inspiration

Architects were in most cases as well
artists and researchers



Concert in a Garden, Lodewyk Toeput

Gardens/ Prototypes



Garden of Villa de Medici, Giovanni Bastista-Falda

Nature and Culture

„To-day I made the ascent of the highest mountain in this region, which is not improperly called Ventosum. My only motive was the wish to see what so great an elevation had to offer. I have had the expedition in mind for many years; ...“

Petrarch to Dionisio da Borgo San Sepolcro
(letter April around 1350)





French Formal Garden

Baroque and Rococo

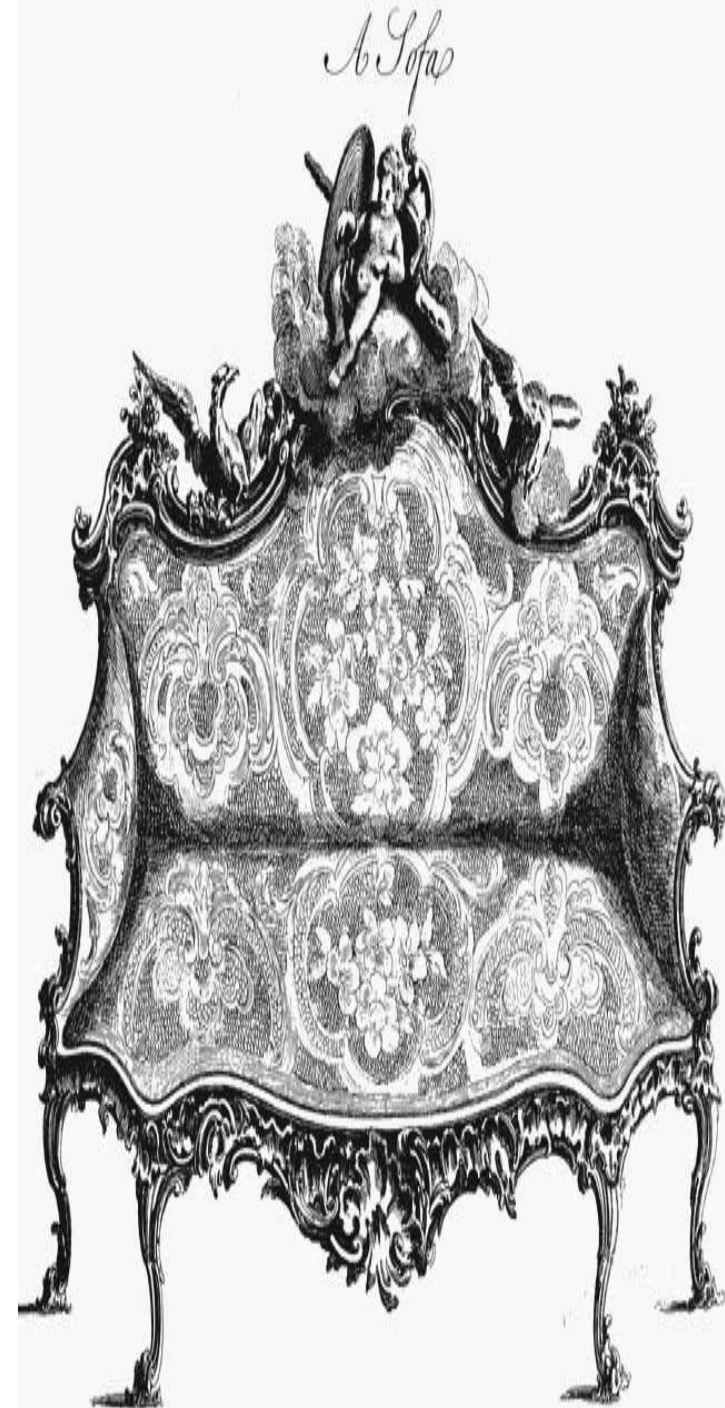
Terms

Baroque – (at first as a term of contempt) – irregular pearl; imperfect.

Baroque style – applies more to the art of 17th c.

Rococo – emerged in the second half of 18th c. as a term for sinuous and fretted forms of Louis XV furniture.

Rococo style – applies more to the art of 18th c.



Social history

The 17th and the 18th c. saw the climax of the system of government based on absolute power of a monarchy that claimed power by Divine Right. Counter-Reformation appeared as a reaction to Protestantism.

Absolutism in France as a pre-condition for FFG

During the reign of Louis XIII in France cardinal Richelieu came to power and virtually ruled from 1624 to 1642. He was successful in establishing the foundations of an **absolute monarchy**. During the reign of Louis XIV (1661-1715) France became the dominant power in Europe. Rise of arts and sciences, as well as **delightful materialism for the nobility** and the Catholic church. The excess of upper class expenditure ended with the French Revolution in 1789.

Society's values

Societies are governed by the principles of absolute monarchy, princely autocrats and the Church.

Thus society's values are determined from above.

Reformation and enlightenment strive for the improvement of the condition of the common man.



Up: Peasant's wedding, Estonia, late 18th c.

Down: Estonians from Parnu, late 18th c.

Royal values

Delightful materialism

Manifestation of power with the means of art (gardens) and war.

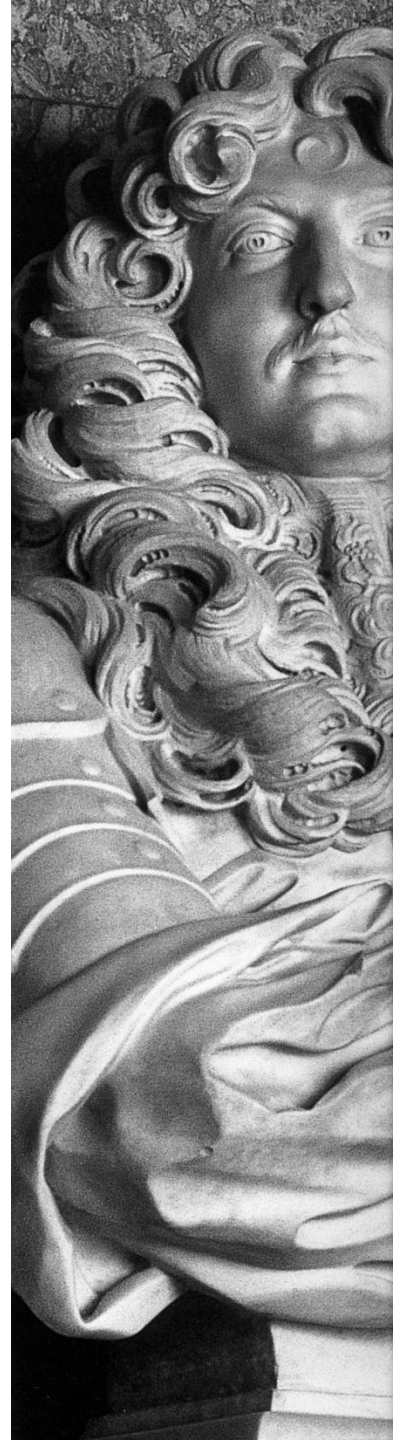
Creation of total works of art.

Expression of fidelity and loyalty to the king.

Royal Feasts. Court of Versailles introduced *le service à la française* as the only civilized fashion of dining.

“Cavalier” style of dress.

Innumerable adventures and sensations.



Science and Philosophy

Rise of science, as the fundamental basis of our knowledge and understanding of the world, due to work of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo and Newton, who revealed and established laws of the universe.

Emergence of Enlightenment philosophy, when scholarship replaced worship – the light of reason thereby replacing the light of heaven. It was Kant and his three critiques that aimed to provide us with a full account of our rationality.

Isaac Newton's *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, 1687

William Harvey's *On the Motion of the Heart and Blood*, 1628

Rene Descartes's *Meditationes de prima philosophia*, 1641

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz's *La Monadologie*, 1714

David Hume's *A Treatise of Human Nature*, 1739, *The History of England*, 1762

Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *On the Social Contract*, 1762

Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*, 1776

Immanuel Kant's *The Critique of Pure Reason*, 1781

Culture

In this period of Western civilization each of the peoples of Europe invented the artistic forms best fitted to its own genius, nevertheless, taking part in active international exchange in the intellectual field.

Some highlights:

Literature –

William Shakespeare's plays

John Milton's epic poem *Paradise Lost*, 1667

Moliere's plays *The Misanthrope*, *Don Juan*, 1665

Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, 1719

Music -

Grandiose style of music – **G. F. Handel, J. S. Bach, Antonio Vivaldi,**

Operas – **Mozart, de Ponte.**

Visual arts –

paintings by **Caravaggio, Rembrandt, Rubens, Delacroix**

sculptures by **Bernini, Girardon, Puget**

Theatre

(...) At that instant a rock opened up and [the dancer] Bejart came out, dressed as a goddess. She recited a prologue to the king on all his virtues [...] and in his name she commanded the terms to walk and trees to speak, and immediately Louis made the trees move and the trees speak.



Baroque theatre in Český Krumlov palace, 1766

/Anonymous chronicler of the fete at Vaux on August 17, 1661/

Visual Arts

Baroque art begins in Rome with deformations of Renaissance prototypes in Michelangelo's works.

Characteristics of art in this period:

Flux of things in their perpetual becoming;
Compositions are dynamic and open and tend to expand outside their boundaries
Forms that go to make them are associated in a single organic action and cannot be isolated from each other – “form that takes flight”. Depictions of suffering and feelings, life and death at their extremes of violence.

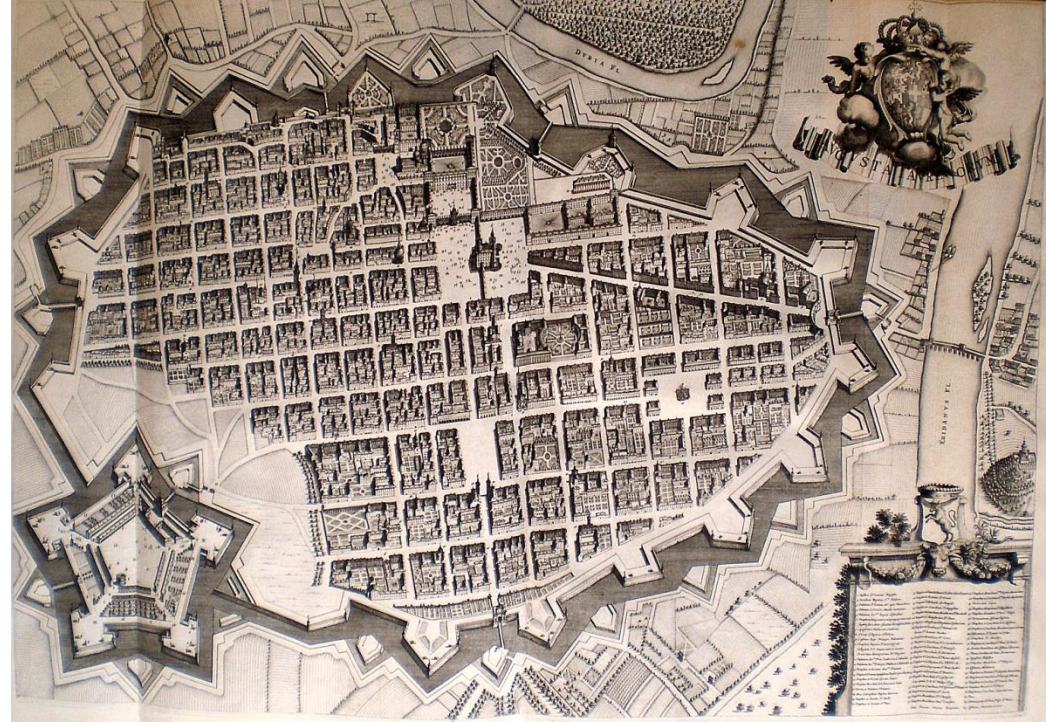


Architecture

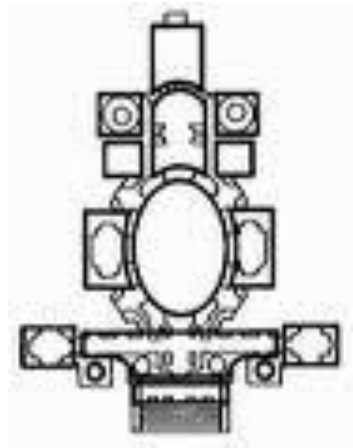
System of Absolutism in design:

- visionary space
- centrality of the plan
- dynamic spatial planning
- stage like plazas in a variety of shapes
- all movement in one direction only
- room opening to another room – leading to a symbol of the regime

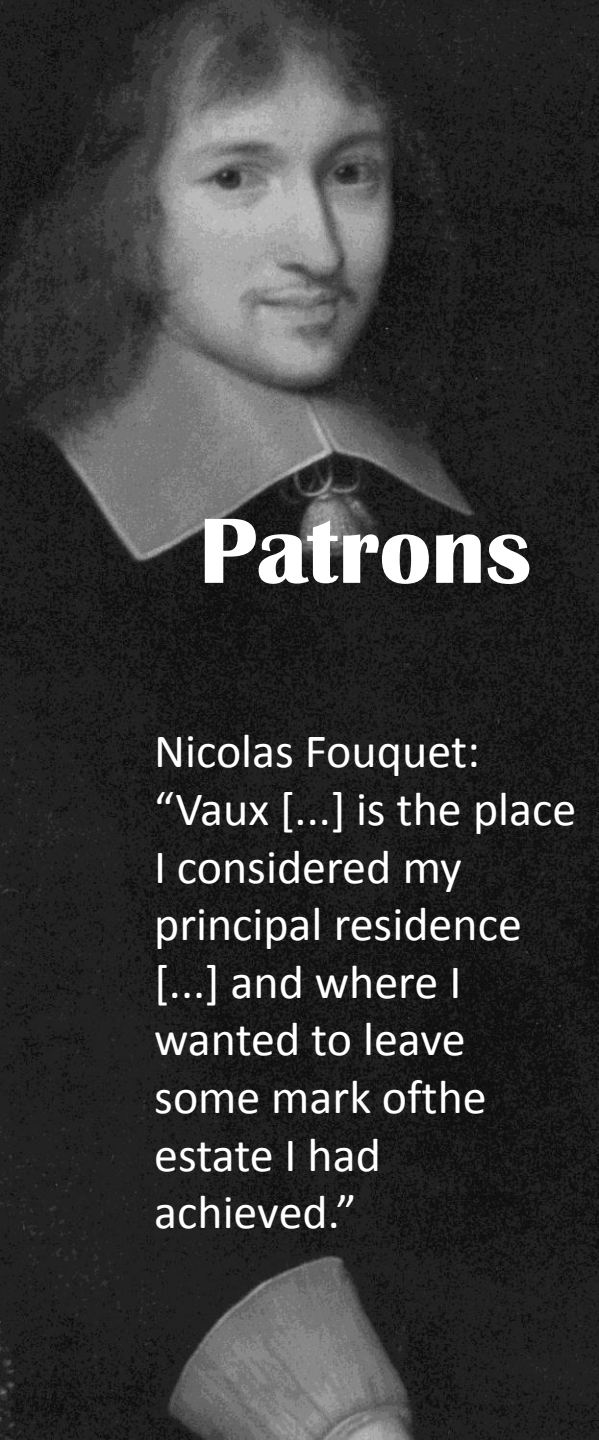
Design of cities by view from above: the city as web or diagram – the street pattern is the city, with nodes of major public buildings.



View-plan of Turin, designed by Giovanni Tommaso Borgonio, 1674



J. B. Fischer von Erlach, Karlskirche, Vienna, 1715-39, plan



Patrons

Nicolas Fouquet:
“Vaux [...] is the place
I considered my
principal residence
[...] and where I
wanted to leave
some mark of the
estate I had
achieved.”

and



Architects

Andre Le Notre:
“I know the pleasure I would have
given Your Majesty, and I would have
had the honour of directing your
attention to the beautiful places
and hearing from you that it is a
beautiful thing of nature to see a
river descend as an astounding
waterfall and create the beginning of
an endless canal.”

Gardens (Prototypes)

French garden style

A pattern that speaks of power,
over nature and over men.

Gesamtkunstwerk.

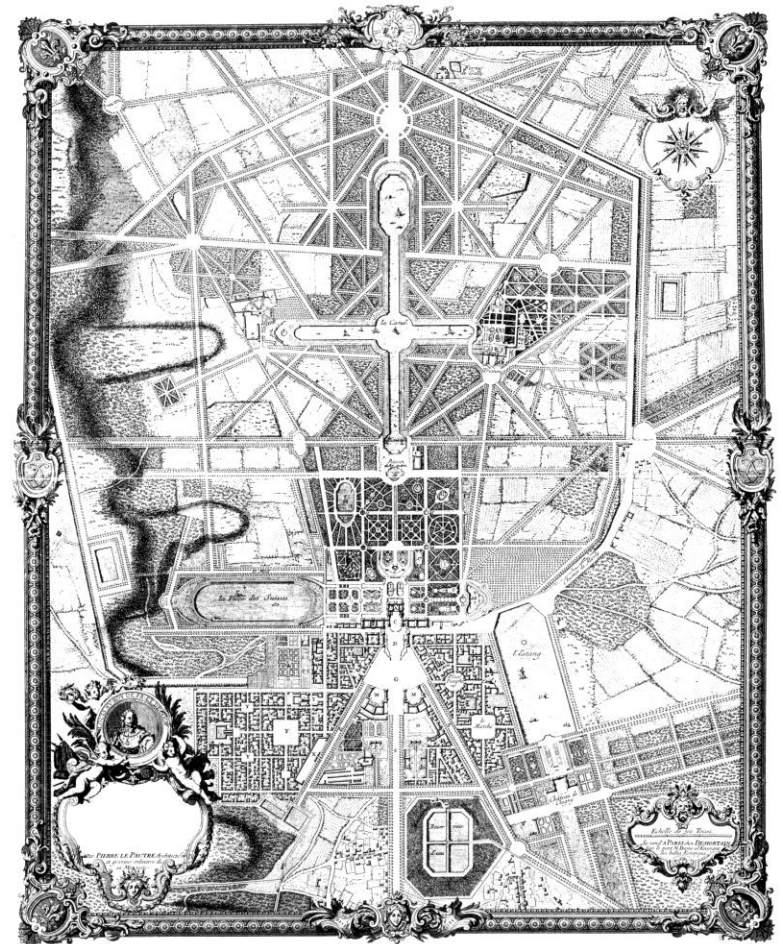
Andre Le Notre

Vaux le Vicomte –

Revolution in attitude

Versailles –

17th c. garden par excellence



Versailles, France



Enlightenment

intellectual movement in Europe in the end of the 17th and in the beginning of the 18th century

forerunner: Age of Science of 16th century

Statue of Immanuel Kant in Kaliningrad



Social and Political Situation

Enlightened Absolutism: the monarch as
the first servant of the state

beginning of separation of powers

cuius regio, eius religio > tolerance in
terms of religion (migration)

Bill of Rights in USA

Catherine the Great, Johann Baptist-Lampi



Societal Values

Ideas of Deism

promotion of ones reasons preferred
to acceptance of traditions

human as product of experiments
and environment > unlimited
progress of humanity

education and literacy developed
fast

Reading of the philosophers

Collection Jean-Jacques Monney



Patrons and Architects

in England the Whig autocracy

In the rest of Europe still monarchies and nobility

Castle Howard



Nature and poetry

Outside the Gate of the Town

From the ice they are freed, the stream
and brook,
By the Spring's enlivening, lovely look;
The valley's green with joys of hope;
The Winter old and weak ascends
Back to the rugged mountain slope.
From there, as he flees, he downward
sends
An impotent shower of icy hail
Streaking over the verdant vale.
Ah! but the Sun will suffer no white,
Growth and formation stir everywhere,
'Twould fain with colours make all things
bright,
Though in the landscape are no blossoms
fair.
Instead it takes gay-decked humanity.
...

Johann von Wolfgang Goethe

Faust and Wagner outside the town, Gustav Schlick



19th century: Industrialization – a new demand for landscape architects

Traditional landscape = family was legally, economically and historical identified with the land it owned and worked and lived on it (bond between human being and landscape)

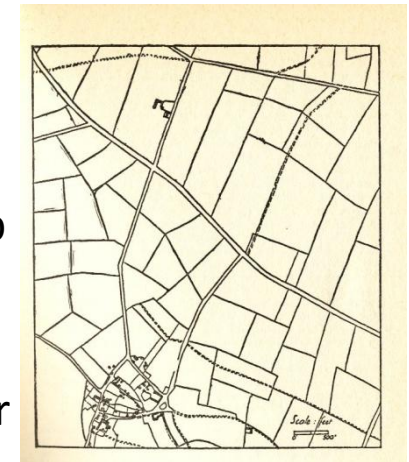
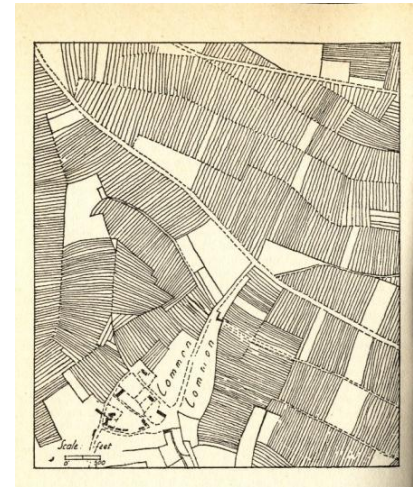
19th century: change of traditional landscape

New definition of land: speculation object, new and unpredictable uses, traditional landscape became loose

Railways and roads gaining importance – landscape became a web of roads, railroads and highways

Street became a permanence, more important than buildings on each side, framework of the landscape, the piece of land no longer determined its composition

Philosophy in the 19th century: time and space as one entity (Jellicoe)



Benevolo, p. 16, 17

Impressionism: a new approach to depict landscape

Creation of atmosphere, painters went outside, closer to nature



Monet: **Autumn at Argenteuil**



Monet: **Le Gare St. Lazare in Paris**



Casper David Friedrich: The Watzmann,
1825



Seurat, Georges: Le Bec du Hoc, 1885



Cézanne: Paysage rocheux

Industrial capitalism (Corner) through big inventions (steam machine)
Industrialization and urban growth → huge waves of migration to cities (Wengel)
Increase in population and concentration of more and more people in town – major factor of economic revolution in modern times
London's population had doubled in three decades (1.5 million inhabitants 1830)
Suburbs expanding uncontrollable rate



William Turner: Rain, Steam, and Speed - The Great Western Railway, 1844



Adolph Menzel: *The Iron Rolling Mill*, 1875

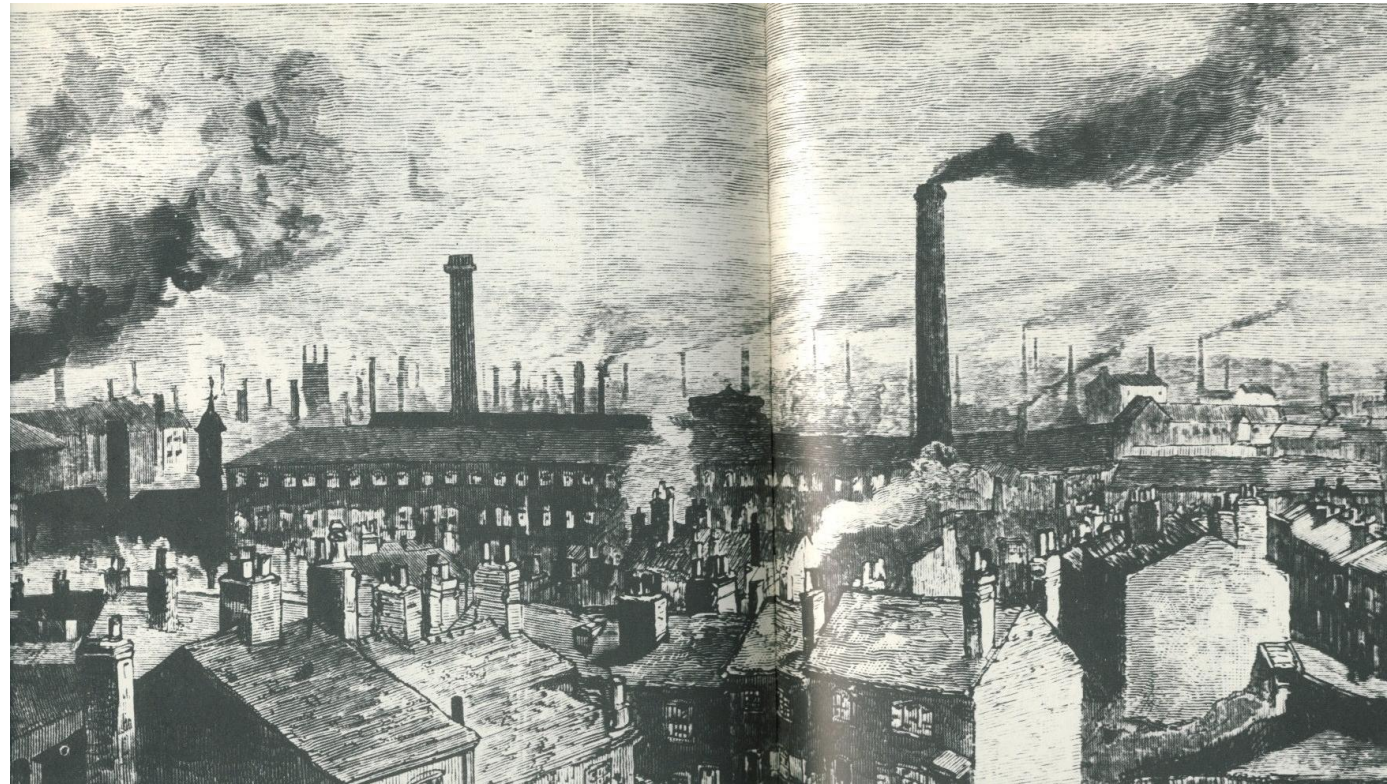
Social and structural changes in 1830 in England and two decades later in Germany and France → uncontrolled urbanization demand for urban planning

Dickens literature, Schinkels reports, Engels observation of English towns are evidence of the chaotic circumstances in “Coketown”

Owen, Fourier, Cabet – modern city utopias as reaction to unbearable situations in the industrialized towns (Benevolo)

Establishment
of first social
system

Reformers and
academics
became
interested in
living
conditions of
the poor



Coketown

It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness. It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and to-morrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next.

19th century: Industrialization – a new demand for landscape architects

City-dwellers grew up with little or no direct personal experience of garden art (Cowell)

→Public Parks in Great Britain and the United States

Concept of a public park emerged as a response to problems as sanitation and urban growth

Public parks to endeavor improvement life situation and quality (Mosser, Teysot)



Regent s Park, London, Jellicoe

Urban parks - America as role model

Industrialization faster, urban problems more urgent and already bigger than in Europe

Mid 19th century: installation of public parks for the city population:

New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago

Meatpacking district, heavy steel and carbon industry

NY: skyscrapers, narrow streets, giant harbor districts – totally new living conditions

Nature and recreation as balance to the negative outcome of urbanization (p. 257, Wengel)

Establishing a democratic system and no imprinting from European royal garden styles

Summary

The loss of landscape in the urban town leads to the establishment of urban parks and protecting the nature:

Conservation movement: emphasis on the value and wonder of the indigenous primeval landscape (American park movement mid 1800)

The urban and regional planning movement : reexamination of relations between buildings and open space, town and country (Eckbo)

Illustrations

- Slide 1: Image from film, Kubrick S. (1975): **Barry Lyndon**, private archive
- Slide 2: Elisabeth as coat donater, artist not named, 1330
http://www.heiligenlexikon.de/BiographienE/Elisabeth_von_Thuringen.htm , date: 01.10.2011
- Slide 3: no title, woodcut, Jacob Meydenbach aus Mainz, 1492
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- Slide 4: Wartburg
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- Slide 5: Medieval Garden
<http://images.cdn.fotopedia.com/flickr-2946673314-hd.jpg> , date: 01.10.2011
- Slide 6: Dante in the dark woods, Gustav Doré, 1857
<http://dantescomedy.blogspot.com/2008/10/inferno-song-i.html> , date: 01.10.2011
- Slide 7: La Gondioca, Leonaordo DaVinci, 1503-1505
<http://pirilamponews.blogspot.com/2011/04/kein-abschied-von-mona-lisa.html> , date: 01.10.2011
- Slide 8: Leo X and his coussins, Raffael, 1518-19
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- Slide 9: The Gutenberg Typing Press, Jost Amman, 1568
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Printer_in_1568-ce.png , date: 01.10.2011
- Slide 10: David, Michel Angelo, 1501-04
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- Slide 11: Concert in a Garden, Lodewyk Toeput, 1603
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- Slide 12, Fresco Villa Lante Bagnia, Raffelino de Reggio, 1574-76
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- Slide 13: Garden of the Villa de Medici, Giovanni Bastista Falda, 17th century
http://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Datei:Giovanni_Battista_Falda,_View_of_Villa_Medici_at_Rome.jpg&filetimestamp=20110120111341 , date: 01.10.2011
- Slide 14: picture of Mount Ventosum
http://www.emmet.de/a_p_berg_sur_11.htm , date: 01.10.2011
- Slide 15: Image from film, Kubrick S. (1975): **Barry Lyndon**, private archive
- Slide 16: Picture of a Rococo sofa, <http://cheyennerogers101.blogspot.com/>, date: 02.10.2011
- Slide 18: Die liefländische Bauerhochzeit, Brotze, J. C., "**Sammlung verschiedener Liefländischer Monumente ...**",
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- Slide 18: Brotze, J. C., "**Sammlung verschiedener Liefländischer Monumente ...**",
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- Slide 19: Sculpture of Nicolas Fouquet, Brix, M. (2008): **The Baroque Landscape: Andre Le Notre & Vaux le Vicomte**, Rizzole, New York, pp. 192.
- Slide 22: Theatre in Český Krumlov palace, <http://www.cesky-krumlov-ubytovani.com/en/sightseeing.php>, date: 02.10.2011

Illustrations

- Slide 23: Bernini's sculpture - Ecstasy of St. Theresa, <http://smarthistory.org/bernini-ecstasy-of-st.-theresa.html>, date: 02.10.2011
- Slide 24: Plan of Turin, 1674, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/22295205@N02/2149325256/>, date: 01.10.2011
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- Slide 25: Portrait of Nicolas Fouquet, Brix, M. (2008): **The Baroque Landscape: Andre Le Notre & Vaux le Vicomte**, Rizzole, New York, pp. 192.
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- Slide 26: Plan of Versailles, Vercelloni, V. (1990): **European Gardens – an historical atlas**, Rizzoli, New York, p. 74.
- Slide 27: Photo of Vaux le Vicomte, Brix, M. (2008): **The Baroque Landscape: Andre Le Notre & Vaux le Vicomte**, Rizzole, New York, pp. 192.
- Slide 28: Statue of Immanuel Kant in Kaliningrad
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- Slide 29: Portrait Catherine the Great, Johann-Baptist Lampi, 1780er
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- Slide 30: Reading of the Philosophers
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- Slide 31: South Lake at Castle Howard
<http://www.geolocation.ws/v/W/4d79f9bf87865614d502b472/south-lake-at-castle-howard/en>, date: 02.10.2011
- Slide 32: Faust and Wagner outside the town, Gustav Schlick, 1847-50
<http://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Datei:Schlick-Faust.jpg&filetimestamp=20090715020653>, date: 02.10.2011
- Slide 33: Landscape as web of roads, Benevolo, L. (1971): **Origins of Modern Town Planning**, MIT Press, p. 16.-17.
- Slide 34: Autumn at Argenteuil, Monet, <http://artmight.com/Artists/Monet-Claude-Oscar/Claude-Monet-Autumn-at-Argenteuil-268501p.html>, date: 02.10.2011
- Slide 34: Le Gare St. Lazare in Paris, Monet, <http://artmight.com/Artists/Monet-Claude-Oscar/Claude-Monet-Autumn-at-Argenteuil-268501p.html>, date: 02.10. 2011
- Slide 35: The Waltzmann, C.D. Friedrich, <http://www.art-prints-on-demand.com/a/caspar-david-friedrich/the-watzmann-2.html>, date: 02.10.2011
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- Slide 38: The Iron Rolling Mill, A. Menzel, <http://www.bilder-der-arbeit.de/Museum/Seiten/VM-HS4.html>, date: 02.10.2011
- Slide 39: Leeds in Yorkshire, Zandt, J., van: **The City**, Kadriorg Library
- Slide 41: Regent's Park, London. Jellicoe, G. and S. (1987): **The Landscape of Man. In: Theory in Landscape Architecture**. Edited by: Swaffield, S. University of Pennsylvania Press. 2002. p. 80-82

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