

Influence of buddhist religion and chinese private garden.

- -India
- -China
- -Korea
- -Japan

# INDIA

Harappa Civilization

(2500-2000 B.C.)

Trees were considered important and to protect them they were given religious values.

The Mauryan Empire (326-184 B.C.)

Could be considered as one of the 'best periods in the history of India.

Gupta Empire (King Ashoka) (270-250 B.C.)

Not only loved trees and parks but gave royal orders to planttrees and develop gardens all ovei bis kingdom.

# Chola kings

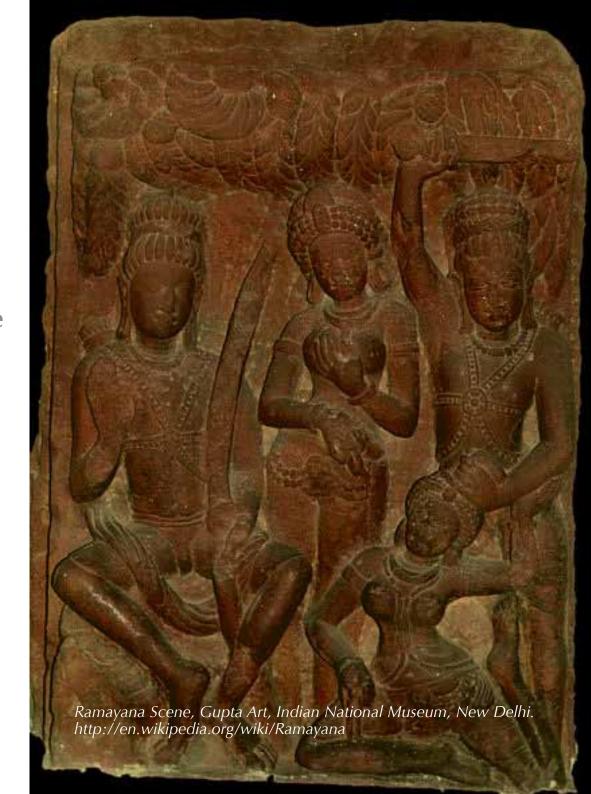
(around the 10th and 11th century A.D.)

Well planned gardens i South India. The great Indian temples, gems of Indian architecture, usually had water tanks in their compounds with gardens attached to them. Invariably, such gardens were called "Nandanyaruun".



Rama and Sita Pass Happy Hours in the Ashoka Garden "The Picturebool Ramayana" H. Daniel Smith

Horticulture was highly developed in ancient India. There is less archaeological evidence of early gardens elsewhere in India but the ancient Hindu sacred books (the Ramayana and the Kama Sutra) give a remarkably detailed account of gardens in Ancient India.



# The Kama Sutra says:

...A virtuous woman... should keep the whole house well cleaned, and arrange flowers of various kinds in different parts of it, and make the floor smooth and polished so as to give the whole a neat and becoming appearance. She should surround the house with a garden, and place ready in it all the materials required for the morning, noon and evening sacrifices... In the garden she should plant beds of green vegetables, bunches of the sugar cane, and clumps of the fig tree, the mustard plant, the parsley plant, the fennel plant, and the xanthochymus pictorius. Clusters of various flowers such as the trapa bispinosa, the jasmine, the jasminum grandiflorum, the yellow amaranth, the wild jasmine, the tabernamontana coronaria, the nadyaworta, the china rose and others, should likewise be planted, together with the fragrant grass andropogon schaenanthus, and the fragrant root of the plant andropogon miricatus. She should also have seats and arbours made in the garden, in the middle of which a well, tank, or pool should be dug.

### THE LIFE OF A CITIZEN:

...He should take a house in a city, or large village, or in the vicinity of good men, or in a place which is the resort of many persons. This abode should be situated near some water, and divided into different compartments for different purposes. It should be surrounded by a garden, and also contain two rooms, an outer and an inner one. The inner room should be occupied by the females... In the garden there should be a whirling swing and a common swing, as also a bower of creepers covered with flowers, in which a raised parterre should be made for sitting.

(http://www.gardenvisit.com/history\_theory/garden\_landscape\_design\_articles/west\_asia/kama\_sutra\_gardens)

Most of these gardens were enclosed with a wall and maintained by a gardener.



# **Buddhist gardens**

The idea of a Buddhish garden as a place of retreat and meditation—typically planted with mango, ashoka, and jaman trees, and furnished with great water tanks. The most celebrated of these retreats, at Gaya, Sarnath, Sanchi, and Nalanda, survive today not as gardens but as archaeological sites.

The earliest Buddhist monasteries evolved from orchards and pleasure gardens that had been donated to the Buddha.

In Buddhism a special place is given human relation with a nature...

### INDIA TREES AND FLOWERS IN ANCIENT GARDENS





Ashoka Tree (Saraca asoca)

Mango Tree (Mangifera indica)

Buddha was born under the Ashoka tree, attained enlightenment beneath a Pippal tree, preached his teachings in the Mango groves and in the shadow of the giant Fig trees....

Sacred Fig Tree, Bodhi Tree (Ficus religiosa)

Sal Tree (Shorea robusta)





# ...and died among the thickets of Sal trees

Buddhism proclaimed this trees sacred.

# CHINA

The style of the China garden originated and developed over 3000 years.

Tang Dynasty (618-907)- First Golden Age of the Classical Garden

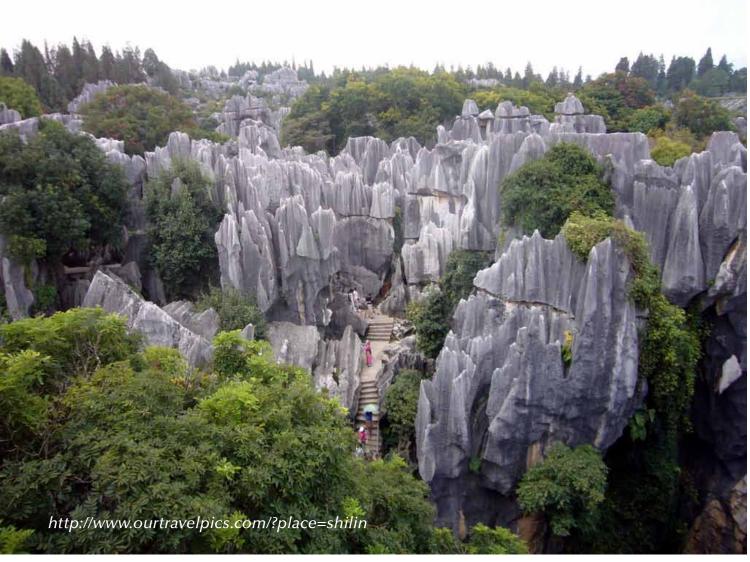
Ming Dynasty (1368–1644)

Qing Dynasty (1644–1912)

Confucianism - geometry

Taoism - lack of artificiality and the importance of the natural

Buddhism - the importance of meditation



*Shilin "The stone forest" (Kunming)* 

The main principle of Chinese garden art, is to depict nature's beauty-by recreating the essence of nature.

# SYMBVOLIC TREES IN CHINA GARDENS

Bamboo



Plum tree (Prunus mume)

Pine tree (Pinus)



# SYMBVOLIC FLOVERS IN CHINA GARDENS

Chrysanthemum

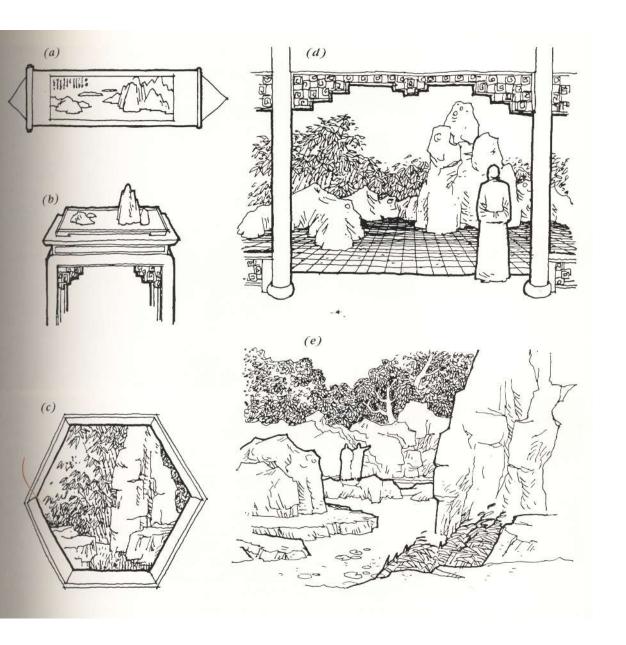




Camellia

## Peony





# Different ways of reproducing natural landscape in the Chinese garden:

- a) painting
- b) potted landscape
- c) window scene
- d) rock-plant composition
- in courtyard
- e) artificial hill

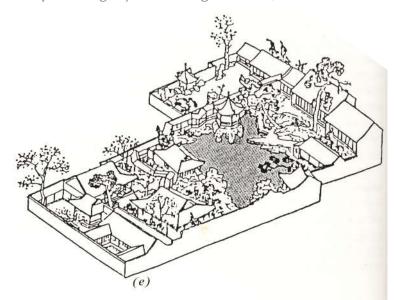
# Classification of chinese gardens:

-the temple garden (Buddist or Taoist)



-the private garden (The South China)

Free planning layout (Wangshi Yuan, Suzhou)







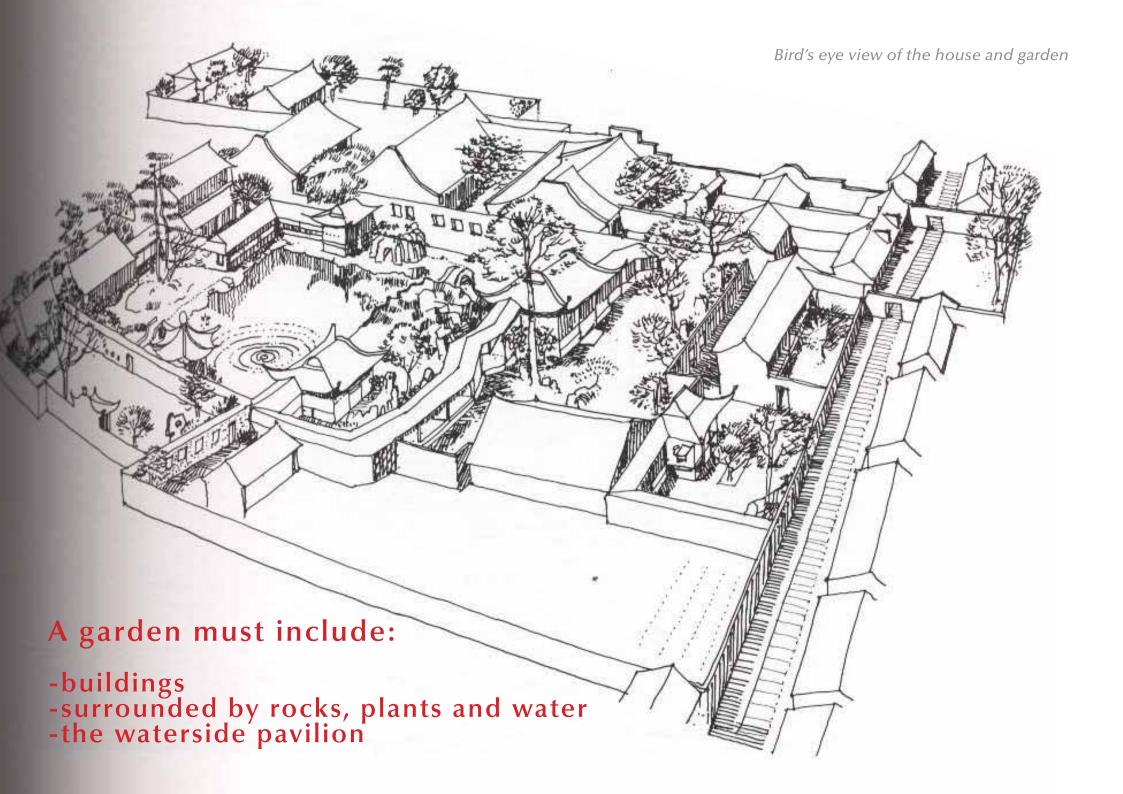
Beijing, The Imperial Palace (Forbidden City)

# The imperial garden (The North China)

...To order well their own states, they first brought order into their families...

(Philosophy of Confucius)







...surrounded by rocks, artificial hills



...surrounded by water



...the reflection



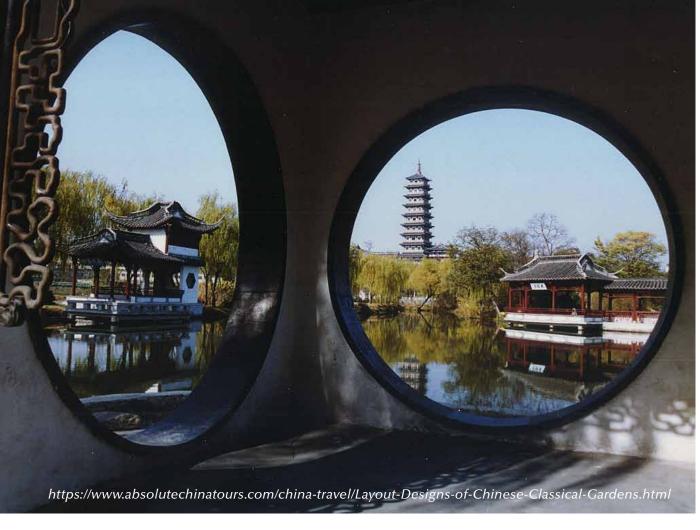
...zig-zag bridge



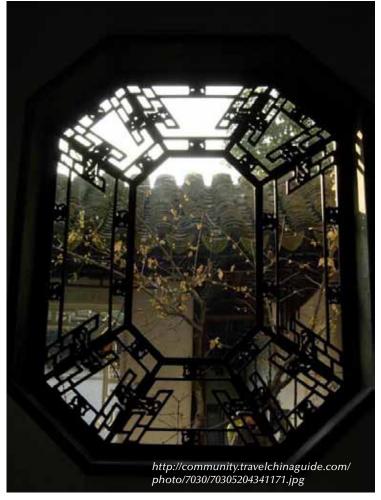
The pavilion has scenic openings in them, designed in circle, square and even lotus shapes—directing the eye to a certain 'scene' of the garden.



Koi fish are a popular choice in Chinese gardens.



...borrowed scenery, framing view



...wall-opening tracery

...the method of contrast





Chinesse Feng-Shui was based on a very ancient wisdom.

It is symbolic system of natural laws which assumes that the universe is in a state of continuous change.

... absolute nothing, which evolved out of itself the Great absolute. The Great absolute was the primordial cause of all existence...

...It's breath, the breath of nature, it is called Qi. When it began to breathe and expand it created the male-Yang, when it contracted for the first time it created the female principle-Yin...

The Qi circulation comes through all nature-in the sky, in the water and in the depths of the earth.

Therefore the Qi of life must be clearly recognisable in the design of natural and man-made elements of the garden.

The dragon concept is the most potent symbol of Chinese geomancy. It was applied to many garden elements...

... like the spirit of the mountains, like fertile rain like the emperor.



Dragon Wall of Yu Garden (Shanghai)

# Korea

Buddhism has had a great impact on the spiritual culture of Korea



...temple and palace garden



private garden

....garden is natural, simple, and unforced

# JAPAN

Many elements of Japanese culture were imports from Korea and China.



hill and pond japan garden

The Zen influence on Japanese culture has a broad range including poetry, calligraphy, painting, tea ceremonies, flower arrangement, and landscape gardening



...dry garden (Kyoto)

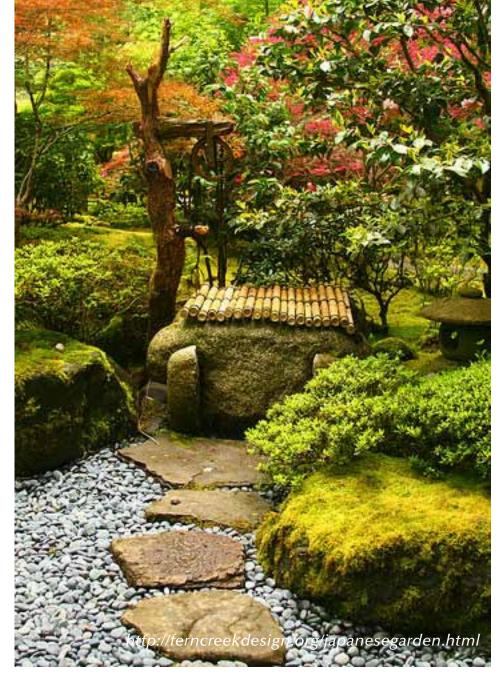
...Kyoto's Iconic Rock Garden Temple





...courtyard garden





...the tea garden

Japanese Maple

### Japanese Red Pine Tree



# SYMBVOLIC FLOVERS AND TRESS IN JAPAN GARDENS

Tsu-ba-ki (Camellia japonica)



Cherry tree



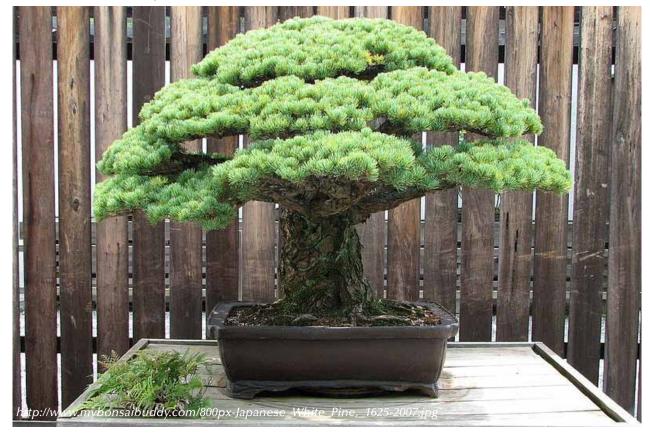


http://hometrendy.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/small-japanese-garden-bonsai-design.jpg

# BONSAI IN JAPAN GARDENS

## Temple Garden on a plate...

The Japanese White Pine (Pinus parviflora 'Miyajima') bonsai sometimes known as Hiroshima Survivor, on display at the National Bonsai & Penjing Museum at the United States National Arboretum. According to the tree's display placard, it has been in training since 1625. It survived the atomic blast in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, and was donated by Masaru Yamaki. This is the "back" of the tree.



# Thank you!



### Links:

http://society.indianetzone.com/gardening/1/gardening\_ancient\_india.htm

http://www.cityfarmer.org/indiagarden.html

http://inside.bard.edu/~louis/gardens/resources.html

http://inside.bard.edu/~louis/gardens/resources.html

http://www.idh.ru/jornal/archive/article100000216.html

http://www.rfc-online.ru/?page=102&art=192

http://www.e-reading.org.ua/chapter.php/105411/21/Dzhangkhu\_-\_Ekodizaiin\_v\_indiiiskoii\_tradicii.html

http://www.sacred-destinations.com/india/sacred-sites

http://www.bonsaiempire.com/bonsai-japan/blog

http://www.absolutechinatours.com/china-travel/Suzhou/Suzhou.html#Suzhou\_classical\_gardens\_

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\_garden

http://psydesign.net/stat/10-1.php

#### Books:

Mohinder Singh Randhawa" Gardens Through The Ages" F. YA-Sing Tsu "Landscape Design in Chinese Gardens" S. Harold Acton "Creating a Chinese Garden"

R. Stewart Johnston "Scholar Gardens of China"

Min Kyung-Hyan "The Land scape of Seoul"

Yoko Kawaguchi "Serene Gardens"