

# History of Landscape Architecture

Larissa Guschl

## Introduction

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### 1. Why should a landscape architect study the history of landscape architecture?

It is important to know the backgrounds to create for the future.

### 2. What historical parks do you know? Where and how old are they?

The most parks I know from my own experience because I visited them, especially in Germany and France. Other parks, for example, the Ryoanji I studied in university. That's a small excerpt of the parks which were first coming in my mind thinking about historical parks:

Stadtpark (city park) in Hamburg, Germany – around 1900

The English Park in Munich, Germany – 19<sup>th</sup> century

Ryoanji in Kyoto, Japan – 15<sup>th</sup> century?

Bois de Boulogne in Paris – 19<sup>th</sup> century

Parque de Versailles, France, 18<sup>th</sup> century

Tiergarten in Berlin, Germany, 19<sup>th</sup> century

Castle park of Karlsruhe, Germany, 18<sup>th</sup> century

Villandry, valley de Loire, France, 17<sup>th</sup> century

Parque Güell, Barcelona, Spain, 20<sup>th</sup> century

The ages of the park I was only guessing in order to keep the brainstorming structure.

### 3. What would you like to learn from the history of landscape architecture (until 1900), what are you interested in?

I am especially interested in Japanese garden art and in general about approaches to landscape and gardens in different cultures around the world. And also what was garden architects driving and motivating to create parks. What is their aesthetical value and why are some parks so important regarding Versailles or the park around Schloß Schönbrunn in Vienna.

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4. Where can you find information about historical parks and the history of landscape architecture?

Kadriorg library, national library, library of EKA, the internet and of course while walking, observing and enjoying yourself in the park.

Give some sources, books etc.

Swaffield, S. (2002): Theory in Landscape Architecture. University of Pennsylvania Press.

Jellicoe, G. and S. (1987): The Landscape of Man.

Eckbo, G. (1950): Landscape for Living.

Corner, J. (1992): Representation and Landscape.

Cowell, F.R. (1978): The Garden as a Fine Art, Boston.

Wengel, T. (1985): Gartenkunst im Spiegel der Zeit, Umschau Verlag.

5. What are your expectations or hopes for this course?

I would like to get a deeper knowledge of parks and to know the connections and backgrounds of parks – not just the design approach but what is people moving to create parks and how is the outcome of it.

I also hope that people are motivated and that discussions will be interesting and lively and the structure of the course is well organized and prepared.

6. What aims do you have for yourself on this course?

My aims are to explore the relation between the concept and the concrete design of landscapes and how societal values in different time periods affecting the design of landscape and garden architecture. And also the functions of gardens and how they are used in specific eras.

For the last tasks where we should apply our knowledge I would be interested in creating an element in the parks where the usage is not determined already but people are free to explore and create something on their own.