

1.11.

13:15

Tuntitehtävä 3 - palautetta

13:30-15

Luento

LUONTO, LUONTOIDEOLOGIAT JA
MAISEMA-ARKKITEHTUURI

Nykyajan maisema-arkkitehtuuri

LUENTO 5

**LUONTO,
LUONTOIDEOLOGIAT
JA
MAISEMA-ARKKITEHTUURI**



”The idea of nature contains, though often unnoticed, an extraordinary amount of human history”

Raymond Williams: Ideas of Nature. In Problems in Materialialism and Culture. London: Verso 1980



SENSITIVE HABITAT

Restoration in Progress

We are working to restore a Coastal Prairie plant community to this area. These rare plants provide habitat for birds and other wildlife and will offer a beautiful floral display.

This plant community has adapted to the extreme wind, salt spray, and steep slopes of the bluffs, yet is easily destroyed by trampling. You can help protect this fragile ecosystem by staying on the trail.



Sensitive Habitat
Stay on Trail

Lincoln Park & Lands End,
San Francisco



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George Shepherd: Battlesden Gardens 1818.

**Heale House
Wiltshire, England**



Willian Robinson: Wild Garden 1870







William Robinson (1838-1935)
Gravetye Manor, Sussex



I--The Prairie Style of Landscape Gardening

A New Mode of Designing and Planting, Which Aims to Fit the Peculiar Scenery, Climate, Soil, Labor, and Other Conditions of the Prairies, Instead of Copying Literally the Manners and Materials of Other Regions

THE Middle West is just beginning to evolve a new style of architecture, interior decoration, and landscape gardening, in an effort to create the perfect home amid the prairie states. This movement is founded on the fact that one of the greatest assets which any country or natural part of it can have, is a strong national or regional character, especially in the homes of the common people. Its westernism grows out of the most striking peculiarity of middle-western scenery, which is the prairie, i. e., flat or gently rolling land that was treeless when the white man came to Illinois. Some of the progress that has been made toward a prairie style of architecture is incidentally illustrated in these pages. (See front cover, and Figs. 1, 5, 17, and 76.)

The progress in landscape gardening is typified by the following statement from one member of the new "middle-western school of artists": "When I was landscape gardener for the West Side parks in Chicago I directed the expenditure of nearly \$4,000,000 on projects inspired by the prairie. Some of the money went for salaries and maintenance, but there was a bond issue of \$3,000,000 for new construction. This was chiefly spent on such designs as the Prairie River in Humboldt Park (Fig. 2), the Prairie Rose-garden (Fig. 8), and the Conservatories in Garfield Park (Figs. 25-34). Of course, the primary motive was to give recreation and pleasure to the people, but the secondary motive was to inspire them with the vanishing beauty of the prairie. Therefore, I used many symbols of the prairie, i. e., plants with strongly horizontal branches or flower clusters that repeat

in obvious or subtle ways the horizontal line of land and sky which is the most impressive phenomenon on the boundless plains. Also, I aimed to re-create the atmosphere of the prairie by restoring as high a proportion as possible of the trees, shrubs, and flowers native to Illinois."

The principles of design on which the "prairie men" lay most stress are conservation, restoration, and repetition, as illustrated on the contents page and by Figs. 2 and 3.

A great field for applying these principles is offered by our parks. Of course, literal restoration of prairie scenery is impractical in places that are visited by thousands of people daily. But the spirit of truth can be restored to every large city park in the Middle West, witness the Prairie River and its adjacent meadow (Fig. 2). Each city can produce a different picture by restoring its local color, or characteristic vegetation. There are three ways of doing this, for the prairie spirit can be idealized, conventionalized, or symbolized. For example, it is idealized in the Conservatories (Figs. 25-34) by suggesting the appearance of Illinois in geological periods before the coming of man. It is conventionalized in the Rose-garden (Fig. 8) so much so that there are no prairie flowers in it, and in Humboldt boulevard (Fig. 59). It is symbolized in the playground at Douglas Park (Figs. 55-56) by means of plants with horizontal branches and flower clusters.

The same principles and methods have been used on many private estates, which offer a larger canvas for pure restorations than the average farmstead or city lot. However, every home can express the new idea in proportion to its means. The farmer may idealize his farm view by fram-



1. The Prairie Style of Landscape Gardening Married to the Prairie Style of Architecture

"The environment is woodland," says the landscape architect, "but the newly planted crab apples are designed to frame the view of the house and give an invitation to the prairie which is not far away." (Home of Henry Babson, River Forest, Louis H. Sullivan, architect.)



Frank Lloyd Wright: Robie House 1909

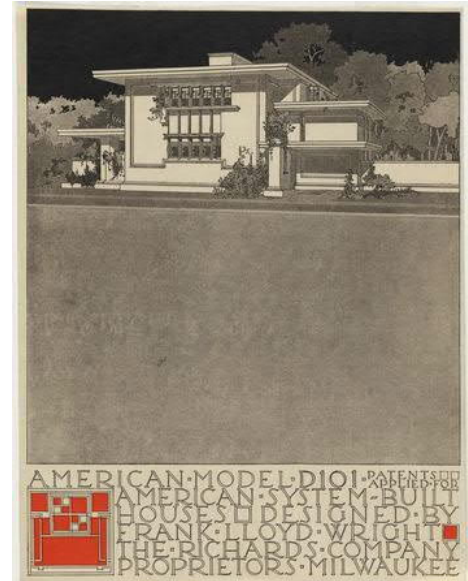
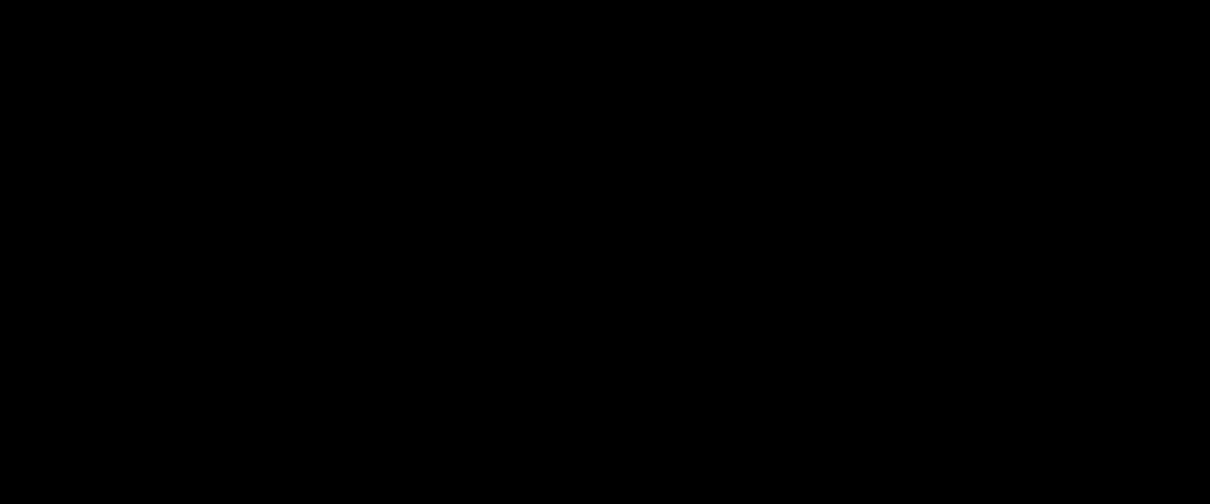


Figure 13. First page of Wilhelm Miller's extension publication, *The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening* (1915), which characterized the work of O. C. Simonds and Jens Jensen as a uniquely midwestern style.







Columbus Park, Chicago 1917-20





**Columbus Park,
Chicago 1917-20**



Jens Jensen

”The gardens that I created myself shall, like any landscape design it does not matter where, be in harmony with their landscape environment and the racial characteristics of its inhabitants. They shall express the spirit of America and therefore have free of foreign character as far as possible. [...]

[...] The Latin and the Oriental crept and creeps more and more over the land, coming from the South, which is settled by Latin people, and also from other centers of mixed masses of immigrants. The Germanic character of our race, of our cities and settlements was overgrown by foreign [character]. Latin has spoiled a lot and still spoils things every day.”

(Gartenkunst 1937)



**Willy Lange (1864-1941):
Gartengestaltung der Neuzeit, 1907**

Zeichenerklärung
zu nebenstehender Abbildung.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| ☒ | Art 1 | Kronenbäume, als Buschbäume zu pflanzen. (Eine Art.) | | |
| ○ | Art 2 | Buschige Bäume oder hohe Sträucher. | | |
| ○ | Art 3 | Sonne liebende Sträucher verschiedener Arten. Art 6 besonders bevorzugt wegen Wegnähe. | | |
| ○ | Art 4 | | | |
| ⊗ | Art 5 | | | |
| ○ | Art 6 | | | |
| ⊙ | Art 7 | | | |
| ⊙ | Art 8 | | | |
| ○ | Art 9 | Sonne liebende Stauden verschiedener Arten. | | |
| ○ | Art 10 | | | |
| ○ | Art 11 | | | |
| ⊙ | Art 12 | Sonne liebende Kleinsträucher verschiedener Arten. | | |
| ⊙ | Art 13 | | | |
| ⊙ | Art 14 | Schatten liebende Immergrüne verschiedener Arten. | | |
| ⊙ | Art 15 | | | |
| ⊙ | Art 16 | | | |
| ⌒ | Art 17 | Schatten ertragende größere Stauden verschiedener Art. | | |
| ⌒ | Art 18 | | | |
| ⌒ | Art 19 | | | |
| ⌒ | Art 20 | | | |
| ⌒ | Art 21 | | | |
| ○ | Art 22 | Klein-
stauden
verschiedener
Arten. | Sonne liebende | |
| ○ | Art 23 | | | |
| ⊙ | Art 24 | | | Halbschatten
liebende |
| ⊙ | Art 25 | | | |
| ⊙ | Art 26 | | | Schatten liebende |
| ⊙ | Art 27 | | | |

Form der Pflanzung
nach Art der Maulwurfsgänge.

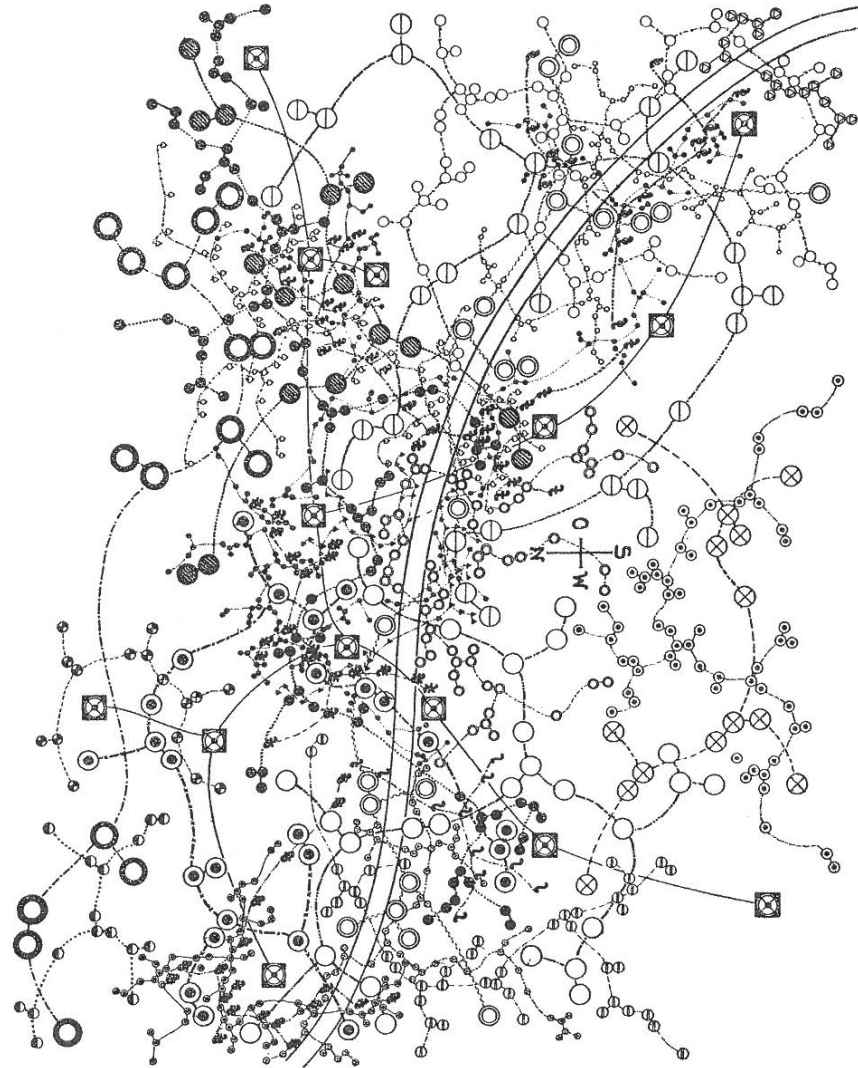


Abb. 25. Natürliche Pflanzengesellschaft physiognomischer Zusammengehörigkeit in künstlerischer Steigerung.



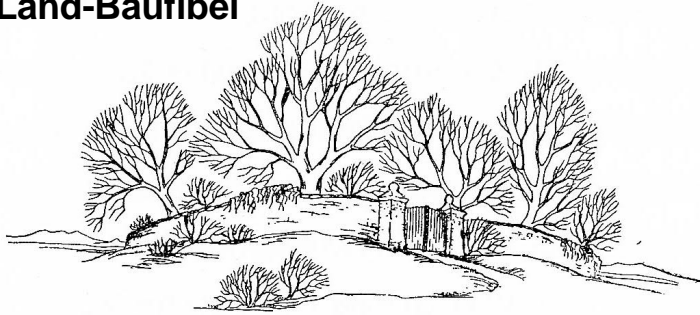
Hermann-Löns-Park, Hannover, 1936-39

Wilhelm Hübötter (1895-1976), Reinhold Tüxen

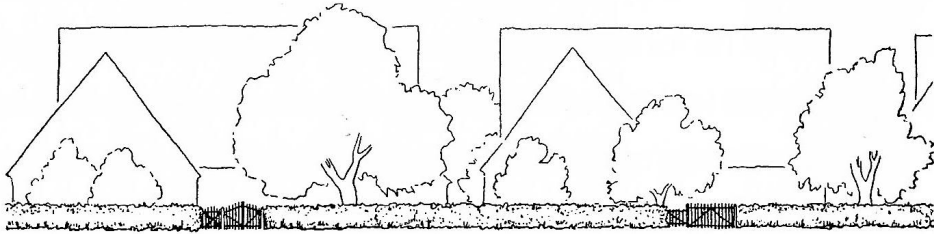




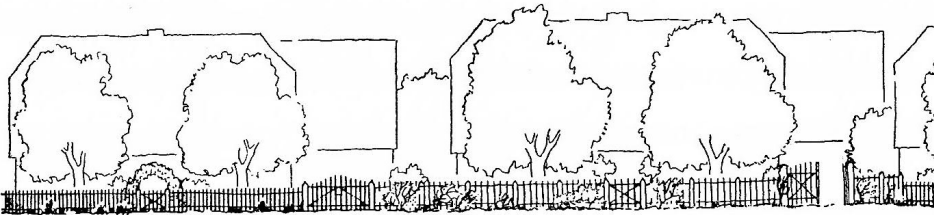
Die Land-Baufibel



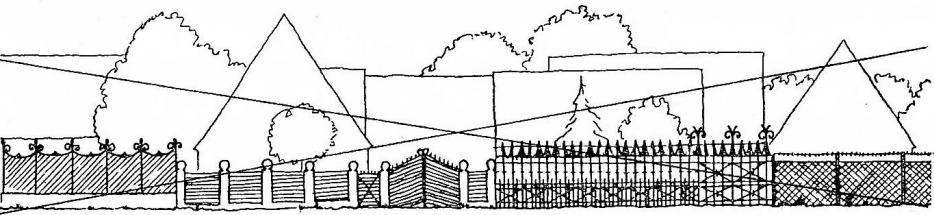
Die deutschen Gauen haben mannigfaltige heimatgebundene Umfriedungen gestaltet, von denen viele für Dorf und Flur zu erhalten und weiterzuentwickeln sind: so z. B. Wallhecken in Schleswig-Holstein und im westfälischen Münsterland, Bruchsteinmauern in Gebirgsgegenden, Findlingsmauern in Pommern, Flechtzäune in Niedersachsen, Sodenwälle in Friesland und andere mehr.



Gut gepflegte Hecken sind von langer Lebensdauer. Als Abgrenzung zur Straße bieten sie dem Garten Staub-, Wind- und Sonnenschutz und Nistmöglichkeit für viele nützliche Singvögel.



Nach heimischer Art hergerichtete, einfache Holzzäune sind in waldreichen Gebieten noch heute geeignete Umfriedungen. Entstandene Schäden können vom Hofbesitzer leicht ausgebessert werden.



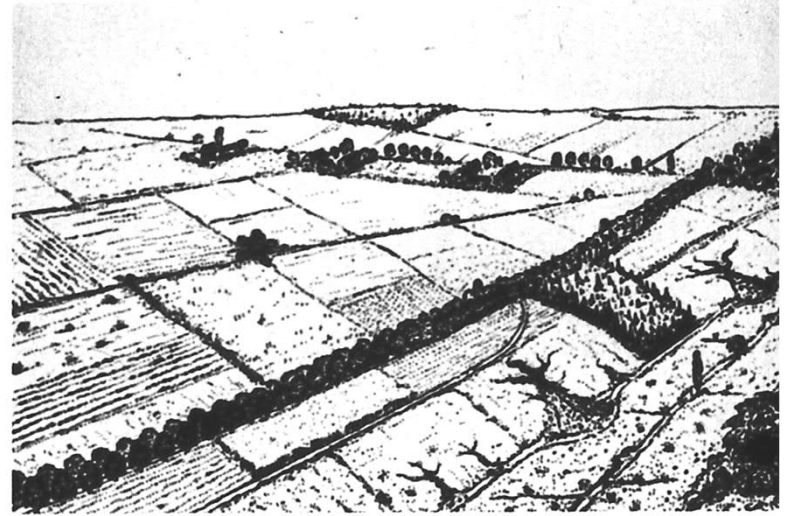
Drahtzäune mit Eisenstützen, Betonpfeilern und Gittertoren in kümmerlicher Gestaltung, spielerischen Aufbauten und Zutaten sind teuer und häßlich und zerstören das einheitliche Dorfbild.



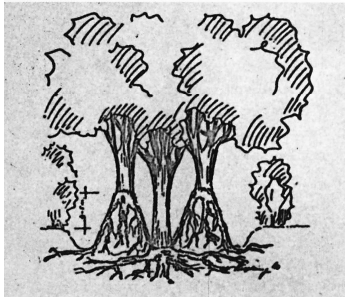
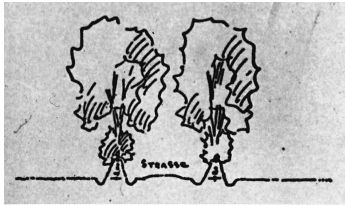
Walter Darré (1895-1953)

„Die Landschaft in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten ist auf weite Flächen durch das kulturelle Unvermögen fremden Volkstums vernachlässigt, verödet und durch Raubbau verwüstet. (...) Dem germanisch-deutschen Menschen aber ist der Umgang mit der Natur ein tiefes Lebensbedürfnis. (...) Sollen daher die neuen Lebensräume den Siedlern Heimat werden, so ist die planvolle und naturnahe Gestaltung der Landschaft eine entscheidende Voraussetzung. Sie ist eine der Grundlagen für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums. Es genügt also nicht, unser Volkstum in diesen Gebieten anzusiedeln und fremdes Volkstum auszuschalten. Die Räume müssen vielmehr ein unserer Wesensart entsprechendes Gepräge erhalten, damit der germanisch-deutsche Mensch sich heimisch fühlt.“

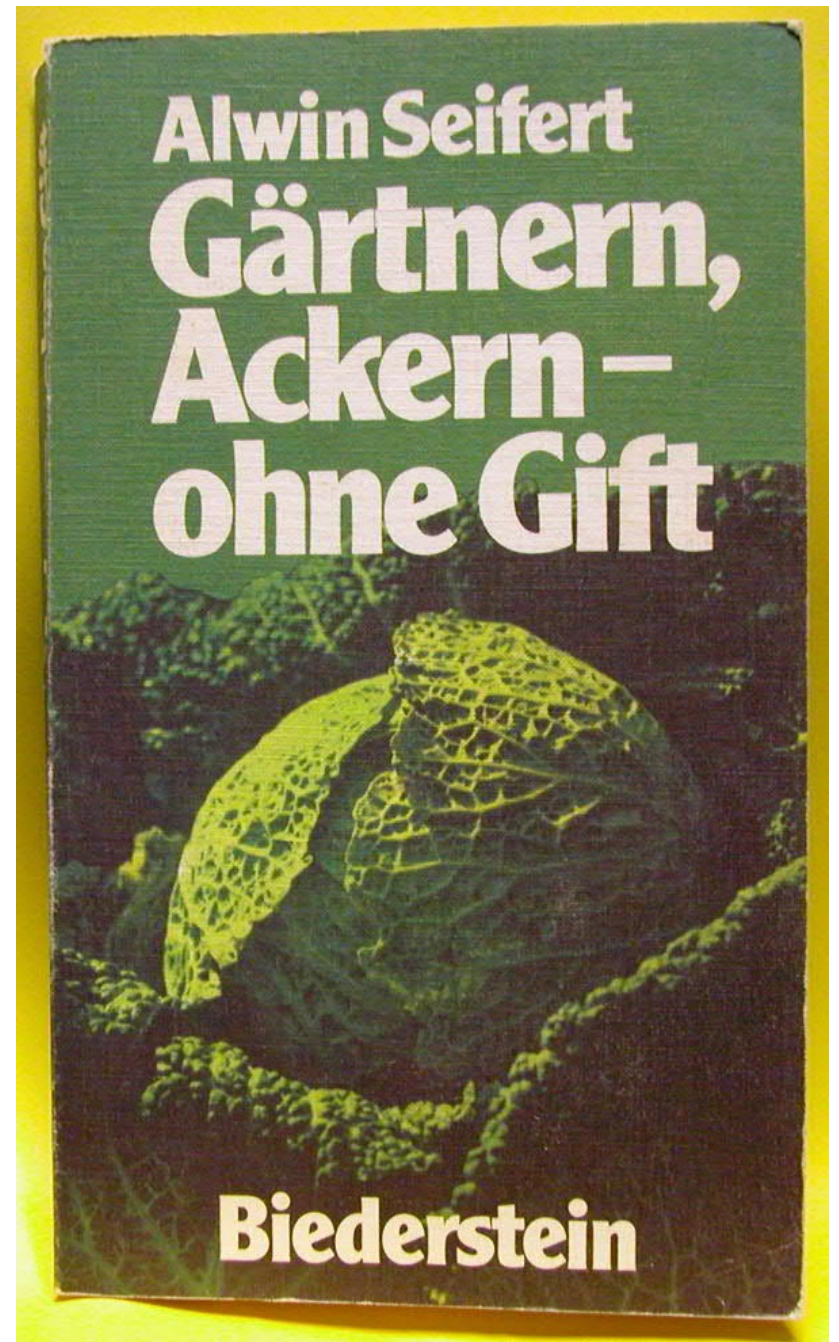
Erhard Mäding: Regeln für die Gestaltung der Landschaft,
Einführung in die Allgemeine Anordnung Nr.
20/VI/42
Berlin 1943



Heinrich Wiepking-Jürgensmann (1891-1973)
Die Landschaftsfibel, n. 1940.



Alwin Seifert
1890-1972





6. Rhododendron in the Seelenfeld cemetery, 1990



17. "Planting according to the motif of nature in the garden of Willy Lange. Hardy azaleas among *Sedum spurium*" (from W. Lange, *Der Garten und seine Bepflanzung*, Stuttgart, 1913, pl. B)

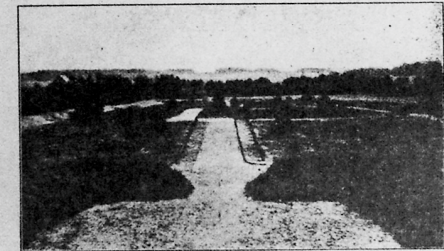
Jahrgang 1 / Folge 3

Nebelung (Nov.) 1932

Die Deutsche Revolution

Kampfblatt des Tannenbergbundes, Landesverband Nord

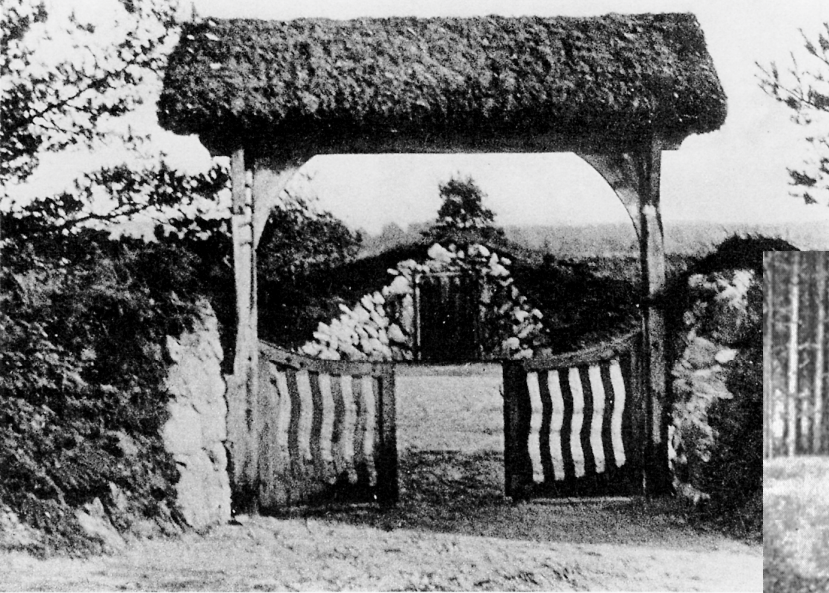
Ahnenstätte der Deutschvölkergemeinde Seelenfeld.



4. Article about the Place of the Ancestors Seelenfeld, published in *Die Deutsche Revolution: Kampfblatt des Tannenbergbundes* 1, 3 (1932)



5. Mortuary in the Seelenfeld cemetery, shortly after its erection, ca. 1930



1. Entrance to the Place of the Ancestors Hilligenloh in 1930; in the background, the mortuary designed like an ancient Germanic barrow



2. View from the Place of the Ancestors Seelenfeld through the entrance gate onto the surrounding rural landscape, 1985; the use of boulders reminds the visitor of ancient Germanic tradition



Vorder a d'Anno Sathornhain

Tacitus GERMANIA

... in universum tamen silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda ...

(n. 55 – n. 120 jaa)

98

SILVA HERCYNIA



Fredrik Vilhelm IV



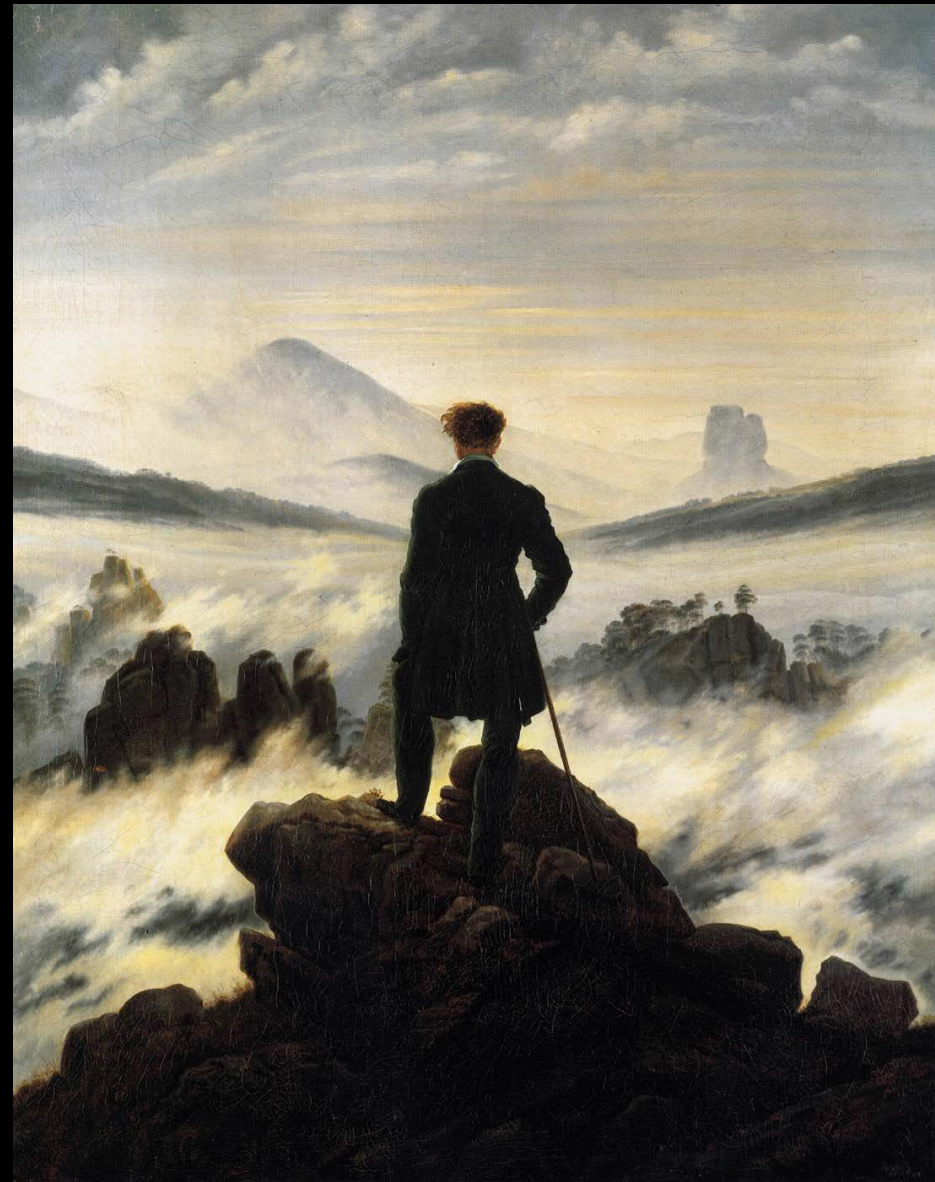




Anselm Kiefer (1945 -): Varus 1976



Der Chasseur im Wald 1814
Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840)





Albrecht Altdorfer (n. 1480-1538)

Laubwald mit dem Heiligen Georg n.1510 (22 x 28 cm)

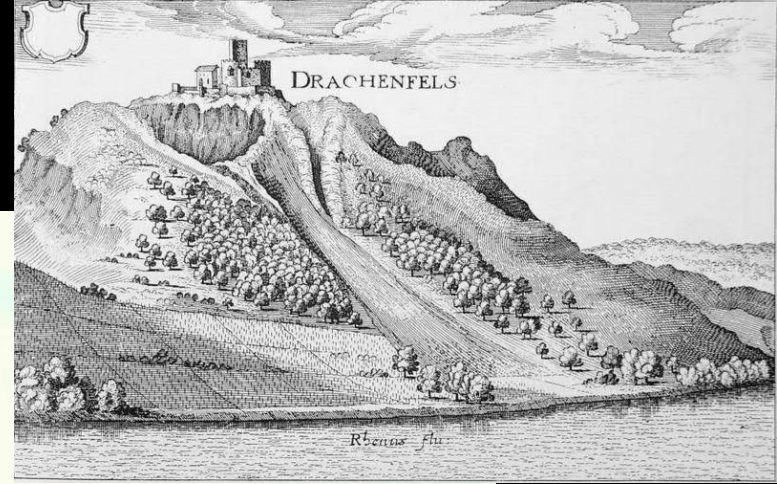
Donaulandschaft mit Schloss Wörth n.1522 (30 x 22 cm)





Gillis Coninxloo (1544-1607)
1598 (42 x 61 cm)

1839 Drachenfels





Yosemite National Park 1864



Yellowstone National Park 1872

AREA OF VIRGIN FOREST
1620



AREA OF VIRGIN FOREST
1920



AREA OF VIRGIN FOREST
1850



AREA OF VIRGIN FOREST
TODAY





WALDEN;
OR,
LIFE IN THE WOODS.

By HENRY D. THOREAU,
AUTHOR OF "A WEEK ON THE CONCORD AND MERRIMACK RIVERS."



I do not propose to write an ode to dejection, but to brag as lustily as chanticleer in the morning, standing on his roost, if only to waken my neighbors up. -- Page 32.

BOSTON:
TICKNOR AND FIELDS.
M DCCC LXX.

Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862)
Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)
Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)

John Muir (1838-1914)



Thomas Cole (1801-1848)

1836: The Oxbow (The Connecticut River near Northampton)



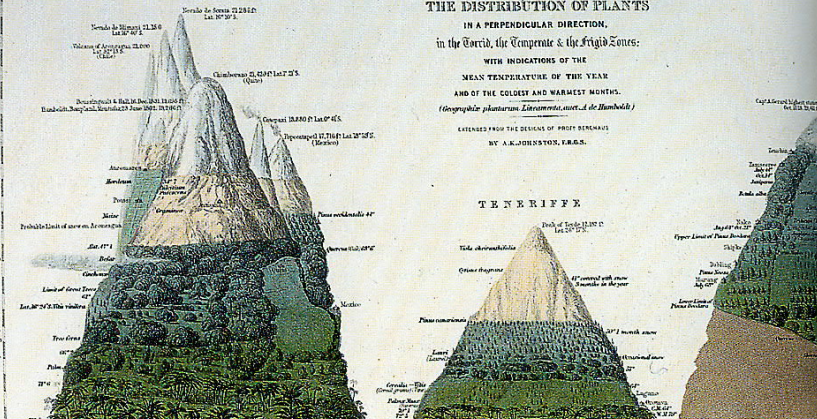
**Régis François Gignoux
1816-1882
Niagara, The Table Rock in
Winter, 1847**

OUTLINES OF
BOTANICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS
IN A PERPENDICULAR DIRECTION,
in the Torrid, the Temperate & the Frigid Zones:

WITH INDICATIONS OF THE
MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE YEAR
AND OF THE COLDEST AND WARMEST MONTHS.
(Geographie phytarum. *Liber secundus. cap. de Humboldt.*)

DESIGNED FROM THE DESIGNS OF PROF. BENNING
BY A. N. JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.



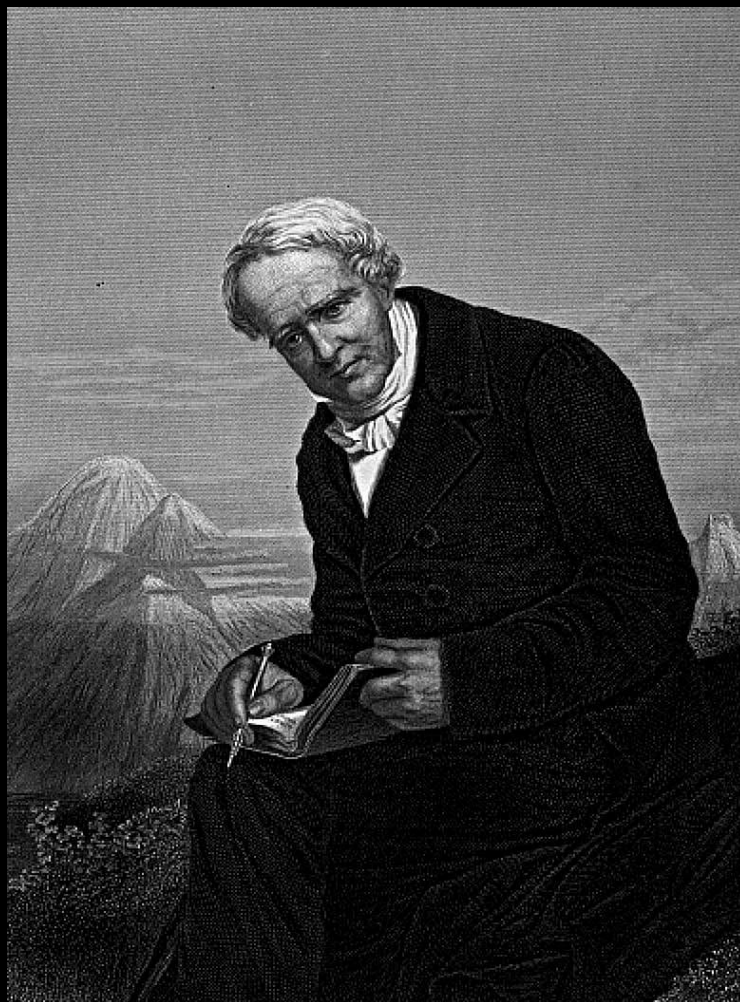
TORRID ZONE, LAT. 0°-10° (Himalaya, Himalaya, Himalaya) LAT. 27°-28° (Andes, South) TEMPERATE — (Andes, North)

SYNOPSIS
of the
PHYTO-GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS
according to Schouw.

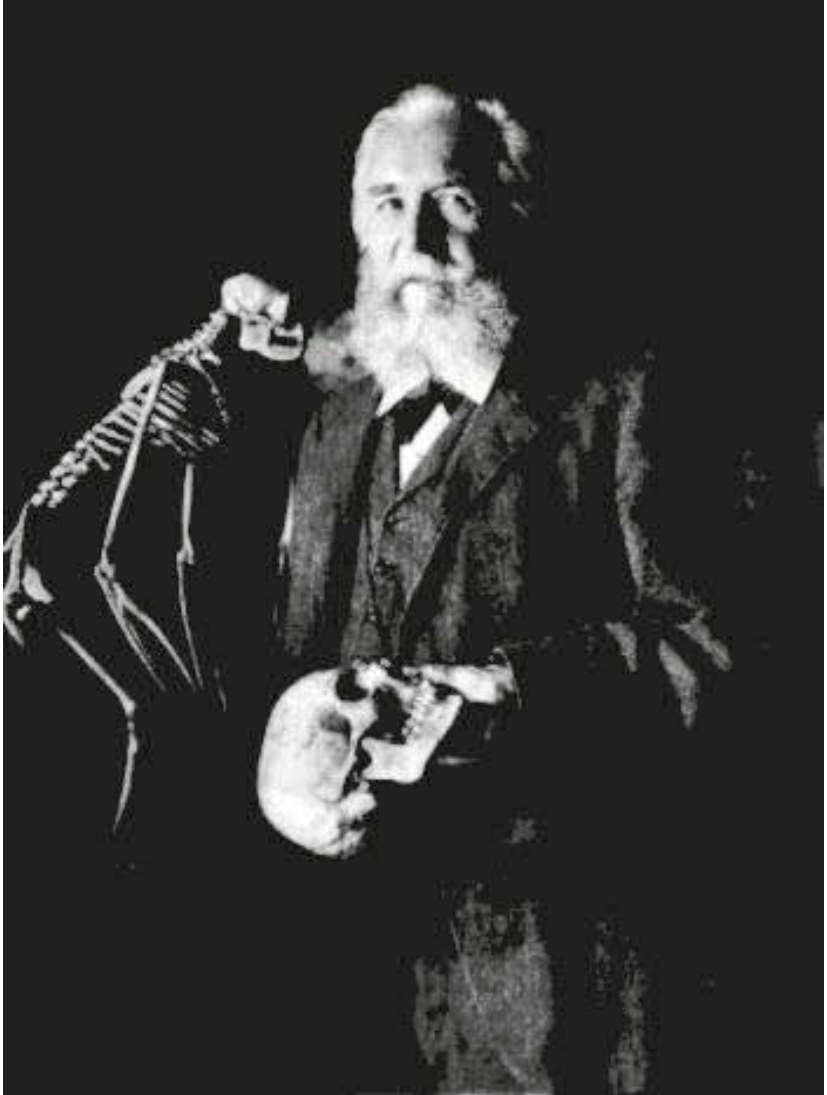
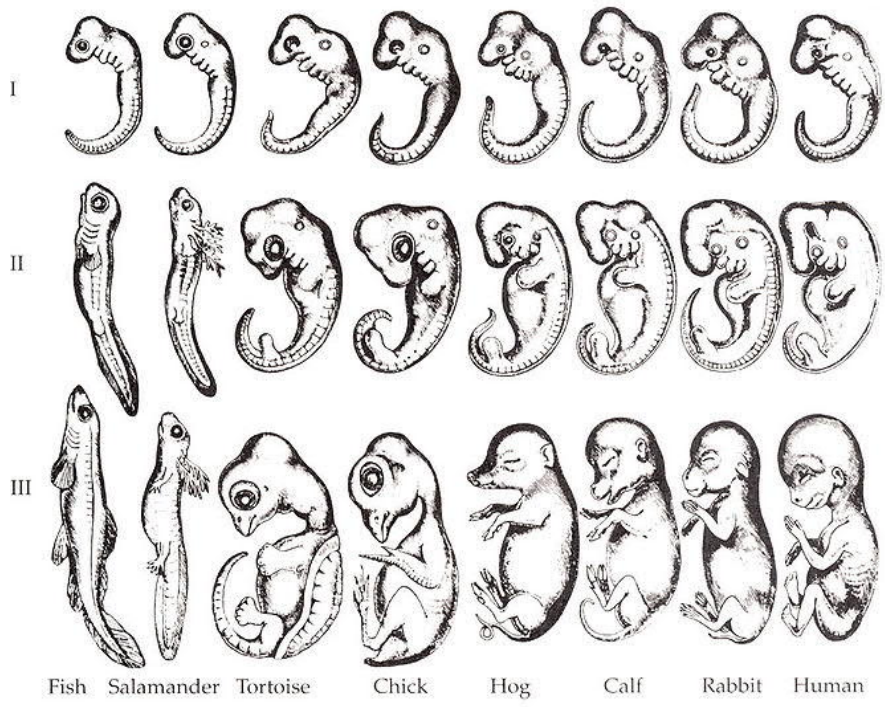
(Regions of)	(Exploded by)
Savanna & Monsoon	1. Nidulobry
Equatorial & Tropical	2. Linnæus
Equatorial & Tropical	3. DeCandolle
Equatorial & Tropical	4. Willdow
Equatorial & Tropical	5. Parlat
Equatorial & Tropical	6. Kuntze
Equatorial & Tropical	7. Benth
Equatorial & Tropical	8. Willdow
Equatorial & Tropical	9. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	10. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	11. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	12. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	13. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	14. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	15. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	16. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	17. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	18. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	19. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	20. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	21. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	22. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	23. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	24. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	25. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	26. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	27. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	28. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	29. Schimper
Equatorial & Tropical	30. Schimper



THE GEOGRAPHICAL
DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS
according to
HUMBOLDT'S STATISTICS
OF THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES & GROUPS:
SCHOUW'S TWENTY FIVE PHYTO-GEOGRAPHIC
REGIONS,
and the distribution of the
FAMILY OF PALMS and the GENERA *VINUS* (PIÑE) & *ERRICA* (BEATH)

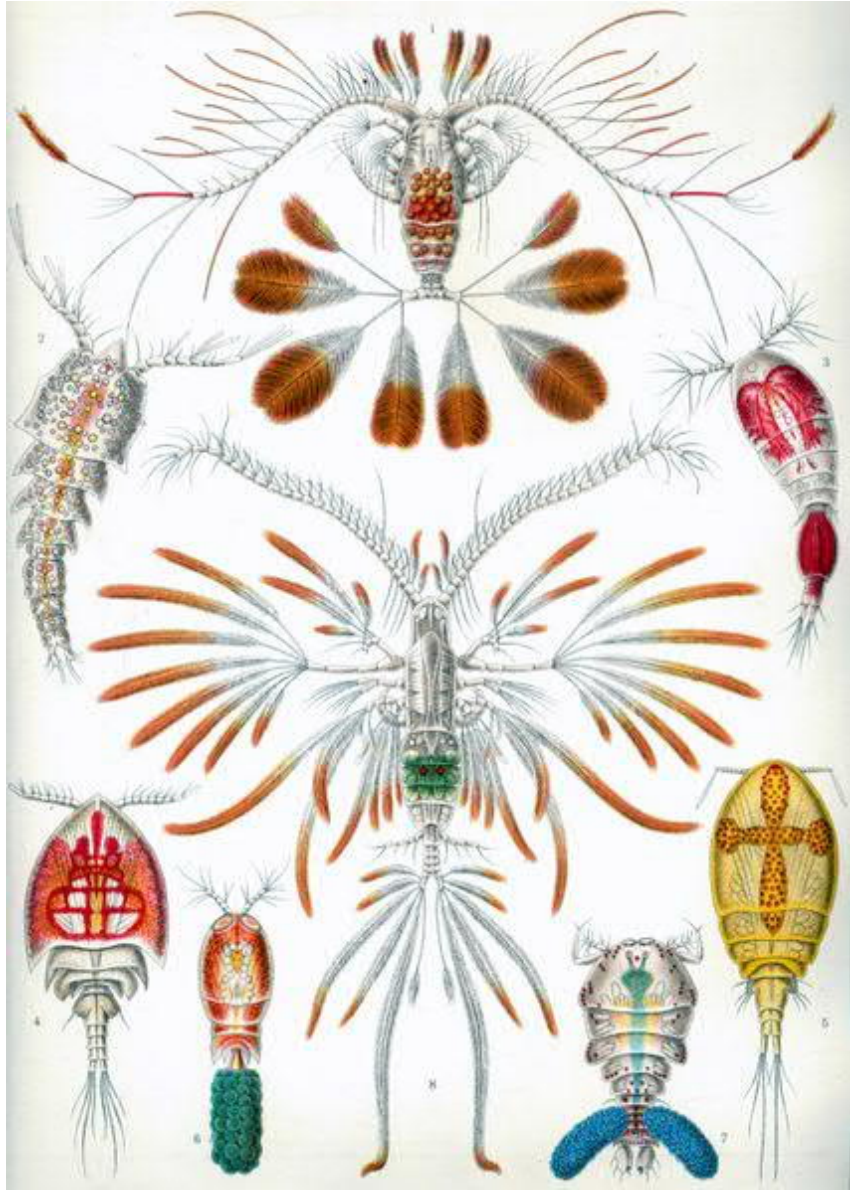


Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859)
Essai sur la géographie des plantes 1805
Ideen zu einer Geographie der Pflanzen 1807



Ernst Haeckel (1834-1919)
Generelle Morphologie 1866

„Unter Oecologie verstehen wir die gesamte Wissenschaft von den Beziehungen des Organismus zur umgebenden Außenwelt, wohin wir im weiteren Sinne alle ‚Existenz-Bedingungen‘ rechnen können.“



**Jacopus Pieter Thijssse
(1865-1945)**

"Heempark"



Thijssse Hof, Amstelveen





Jac. P. Thijssepark, Amstelveen, 1939-1972
Christiaan Pieter Broerse (1902-1995)
Koos Landwehr (1911-1996)



Jac.P. Thijssesepark, Amstelveen, 1939-1972
Christiaan Pieter Broerse (1902-1995)
Koos Landwehr (1911-1996)



Jac.P. Thijssepark, Amstelveen, 1939-1972
Christiaan Pieter Broerse (1902-1995)
Koos Landwehr (1911-1996)



Jac.P. Thijssepark, Amstelveen, 1939-1972
Christiaan Pieter Broerse (1902-1995)
Koos Landwehr (1911-1996)

















Jac.P. Thijssepark, Amstelveen, 1939-1972
Christiaan Pieter Broerse (1902-1995)
Koos Landwehr (1911-1996)











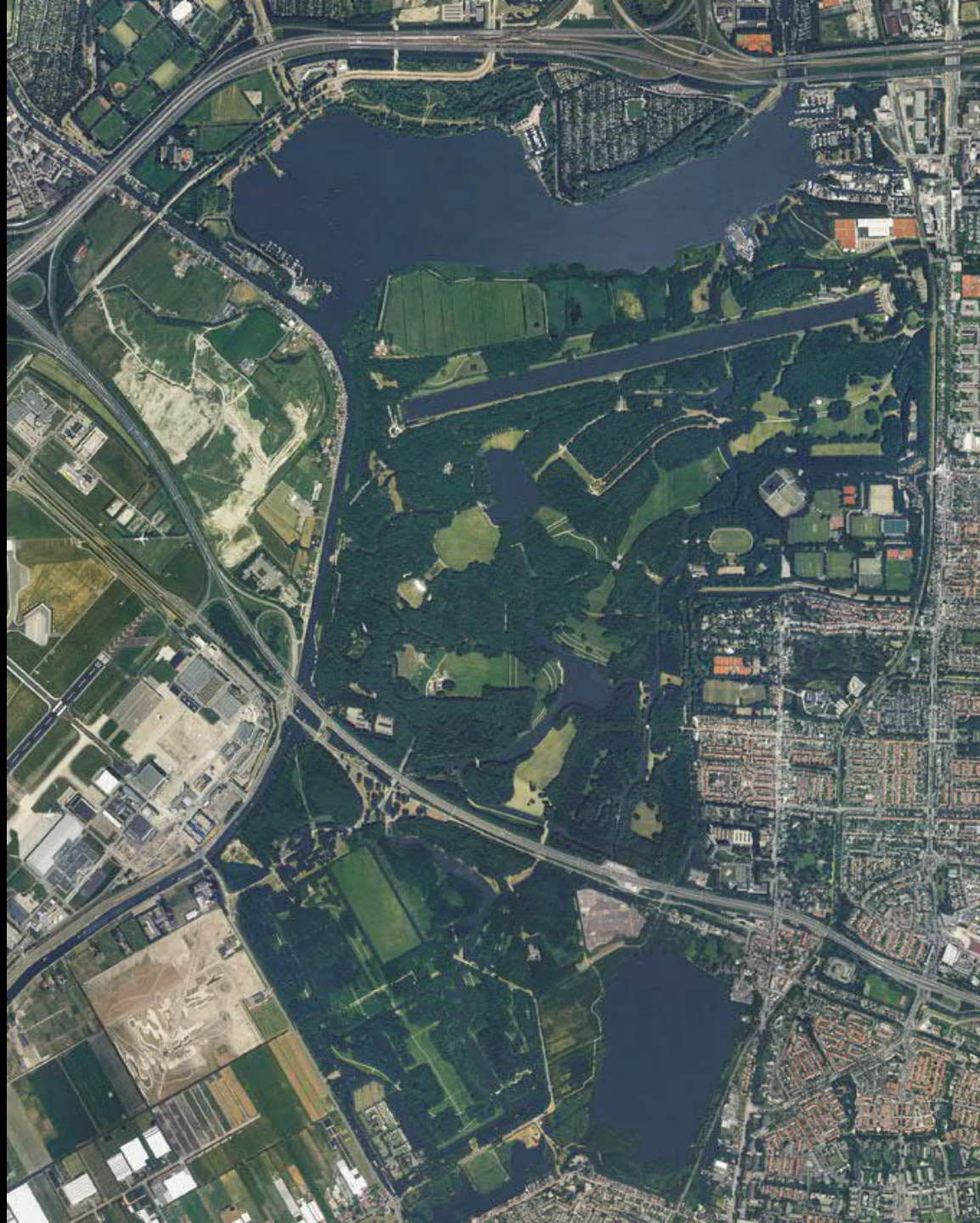




Jac.P. Thijssepark, Amstelveen, 1939-1972
Christiaan Pieter Broerse (1902-1995)
Koos Landwehr (1911-1996)







**Het Amsterdase Bos
1934-67**

















