* Italian Renaissance – Urban Design
* Venezia – Republica Marinara
  + Columns of San Marco very much represent Venice
* Piazza Campidoglio
  + People gather in these places and have conversations
  + What makes it a renaissance space?
    - Central axis \*\*\*
    - Bilateral symmetry \*\*\*
* Vatican City, Italy, Piazza san Pietro
  + The church, Vatican and the Piazza are combined to celebrate the spiritual center of Christendom
  + Like the “Motherly arms of the church” \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*
    - HUGE plaza (you’ve been here)
* MIDTERM REVIEW \*\*\*\*\*\*\*
  + Define landscape architecture
  + Define Cultural Landscape
  + Culture, Landscape, Design
  + Genius Loci – gives us a sense of place
    - Reveal our relationship with land over time
    - History of human culture: our values of time and space
  + Cultural landscapes – defined by the world heritage committee
    - Distinct geographical areas or properties uniquely representing the combined work of nature and of man
  + UNESCO
    - United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
    - Develops dialogue based upon respect for shared values and dignity of each civilization particularly in the face of terrorism, which constitutes an attack against humanity
  + 4 types of cultural landscapes
    - historic sites
      * landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person
    - historic designed landscapes
      * landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition
    - historic vernacular landscapes
      * landscape that evolved through use by people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape
    - ethnographic landscapes
      * landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources tat associated people define as heritage resources
  + Mission of American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)
    - To lead, to educate to participate in the careful stewardship, wise planning and artful design of our cultural and natural environments
  + Axis Mundi
    - Our place/relationship with the earth and sky
    - Point of connection between earth, sky, and 4 cardinal points
  + Sacred Mountains
  + Caves and Grottos
    - Connection to underworld
    - Womb of earth or mother goddess
    - Sacred Grottos
  + Sacred Grove, tree
    - Connection between earth and sky, strength and power, axis mundi
    - Sacred Grove located outside the city but within chora
  + Perception
    - Meaning and memorial
    - Innovations and technology
    - Meaning and myth
  + Design structure
    - Layout and structure of garden (study slide)
    - Point, line, plane, form
  + Garden of Eden
    - Enclosed garden
  + Kiva
    - Sipapu
      * The small hole or indentation in the floor of a kiva that symbolizes the portal through which their ancient ancestors first emerged to enter into this world
    - Fire pit
    - Usually entered into through the roof
  + Ziggurat – Hill of Heaven
    - Temple common to Sumerians, Assyrians, Babylonians
    - Central Focus of the Ziggurat is the Cella
    - Built of clay bricks with debris infill
    - Religious ceremonies, civic meetings
  + Egyptian Landscape
    - Shaduf \* - ?
    - After life of Ancient Egypt
      * Great Pyramids
      * Obelisk
        + 4 sided pillar of stone which tapers at the top to a pyramid shape
        + often thought of as a way-finder
        + ben-ben represents the mount of earth that appeared above the water at the beginning of creation
  + Great Temple of Amun-Re (alignment on nile) \*\*\*\*\*
    - Mortuary temples are built on the west bank
    - Temples for Gods on the East Bank
    - Amun – creator God
    - Re – Sun God
    - Amun-Re : the Hiddeon One, power of the wind and soul of all things
  + Ancient greece
    - Golden Ratio
    - Religion & the Gods & Goddesses
  + Roman Forum
    - Public place for debates
  + Peristylum \*\*
  + Roman Housing \*\*\*\*\* check slides
    - Atrium
    - Peristylum
    - Posticum
    - Exedra
    - Tablinum
* Renaissance
* Why take this class?
  + Help you learn and appreciate values and cultures of other countries when you travel.
* 1 Pensee, 2 due dates (2/3 or 2/23) - Done
* midterm (2/16)
* final (3/21 Tuesday)
* What are cultural landscapes?
  + The shaping of space
  + The meaning of place
  + Culture – people and belief systems
  + Landscape – context/environment
  + Genius Loci: sense of place
    - From the Latin “Spirit of Place”
    - i.e. Golden Gate Bridge, Big Ben, Disneyland
  + Reveal our relationship with land over time
  + History of human culture: our values over time and of space
* Why study History & Place?
* What is UNESCO?
  + United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
  + Established in 1945, to develop dialogue based upon respect for shared values and dignity of each civilization particularly in the face of terrorism (constitutes attack against humanity)
  + World urgently requires global visions of sustainable development based upon on observance of Human Rights, Mutual Respect and the Alleviation of Poverty
* What is the Cultural Landscapes Foundation?
* 4 types of cultural heritage sites
  + historic sites
    - landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person
  + historic designed landscapes
    - landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, etc
  + historic vernacular landscapes
    - a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape
      * landscape by an average person (fence, etc) or not necessarily a designer
  + Ethnographic landscapes
    - A landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources
* What is Landscape Architecture?
  + Encompasses the analysis, planning, design, management, and stewardship of the natural and built environments
  + Projects include:
    - Parks and rec, urban design, historic preservation and restoration, academic campuses, security design, rural/agriculture preservation, urban agriculture, hospitality, urban design, transportation corridors, etc
* How is Landscape Architecture history studied?
* What creates “Place”?
* What are sources of information?

*LA history involves the following elements and issues:*

* People and Place
  + Context, Genius Loci: Character and Sense of Place
    - Geography – mountain, valley, island, lake, river, fire, etc
    - Flooding
* Human Values
  + The Times – Artistic, Social, Religious, Economic and Political influences
  + Social Role of Design
* Effects of Intervention and technology
* Aesthetics (Design Structure)
  + Point, line, place
  + Harmony, Contrast, Rhythm, etc
  + Patterns, edges, enclosures, roofing, axis, connections, etc
  + Site setting (how does the project use the site?)
  + The senses – sight, sound, smell, touch, taste, psychic
  + Perception
* Religion, Myth and Meaning – sacred and/or Ritual Site
  + Belief systems about where we came from
* Caves and Grottos
  + Connection to underworld
  + Womb of the earth or mother goddess
  + Sound chambers
  + Sacred places (grottos)
* Sacred Mountains
  + Temples are often thought of the architectural version of mountains (mountains/orientation to the heavens)
* Water (Sacredness)
  + Cleansing
  + Wealth
  + Reflection
    - Able to see oneself in water’s reflection
* Sun (Sacredness)
  + Provokes a feeling of hope
  + Louis the XIV (14) associated himself with the sun (sun god)
  + Orientation (NWSE)
* Axis Mundi
  + Our place/relationship with the earth and sky
  + Point of connection between earth, sky, and 4 cardinal points
* Magic, Myth and Nature
* Landscapes of Ancient Peoples
* *Ancient Cultures and Ritual Sites*
* Holistic Societal practices and expressions
  + Our place and relationship with nature
  + Our spiritual harmony with the universe (astronomy linked with religion or spiritual beliefs)
  + Form & layout; alignment between built and natural world
    - *Creation stories, rebirth*
    - *Mountain, hill, temple, heavens*
    - *Cave, womb, kiva*
    - *Water,fertility, purity*
    - *Astrological orientation*
* Where do we come from? What is the meaning behind our existence?
* Relationship to Nature: Paleolithic Age (500,000 BCE – 8000 BCE)
  + **I-it relationship to the environment** (people in early society had a fear of the environment, couldn’t set themselves down anywhere)
    - Need for individual to associate with others for survival
    - Cluster groups for hunting
    - Village or clan organization initiated
* Relationship to Nature: Neolithic Age “*The Stone Age”* (8,000 BCE to 3,000 BCE)
  + **I-Thou Relationship to the environment**
    - Village organization
    - Domestication of animals
    - Use of agricultural implements (use of plows)
    - Mother Goddess
    - Movement of Groundwear (ganat, kanat, qanat)
* Relationship to Nature: Copper, Bronze Age to Present (3,000 BCE to current times)
  + **I-I relationship to the environment**
    - Aggressiveness and conquest
    - Exploitation of environment
    - Reliance on technologies
* Neolithic and Bronze Age Sites
  + *Stonehenge (3100 – 1800 BCE)*
    - Who built it?
      * Possibly King Arthur; from historic stories of it being made to fly by Merlin the Magician, in homage to the King
    - Why it was built and who put it there (very unknown)
    - A ditch and a bank enclosing a ring of 56 pits
    - Idea that this became a pilgrimage place when walked in ceremonial rituals take place
    - Connected by ley-lines
  + The Great Serpent Mound – Ohio River Valley (800 BCE – 100 CE)
    - Adena Culture
    - Hunter-gatherer society – agriculture
      * Permanent settlements
    - Alignment with summer solstice sunset June 21
    - Supposed/rumored to be hovered and look over the entire mound
    - Has an egg – rebirth
  + Mississippian Culture (Cahokia Illinois)
    - Wooden Palisade
    - Woodhenge
    - Mounds
    - Monk Mounds
* The Ancient Ones – The American West (800 BCE – 1450 CE)
* Chaco Culture National Historical Park (UNESCO World Heritage Site) (850 CE – 1250 CE)
  + High desert, 6200 feet elevation
  + Considered a sacred place
  + Strong lines for communication
  + One of the most important pre-Columbian site
* Chaco Canyon Pueblo Bonita
  + One tree growing in the middle
* Casa Rinconada – The Great Kiva
  + With north/south axis doorways
  + Kiva
    - Sacred spaces, gathering areas (kivas for men, for women, for families)
    - Associated with particular windows
    - Components:
      * **Sipapu** – small hole or indentation in the floor that symbolizes the portal through which their ancient ancestors first emerged to enter into this world (**from the underworld) \*\*\*\*\* test question \*\*\*\*\***
      * Fire pit
      * Usually entered through the roof
      * Anasazi – used for spiritual ceremonies
* Hohokum Culture
  + Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
    - Communal living
    - Dependent on agriculture in an arid environment
    - Sophisticated irrigation system with canals (20 miles long 30ft wide, 10ft deep)
    - Three sisters
* Mesopotamian Civilization (mesos means middle; potamos means river
* “Land between the Rivers” (7500 – 330BCE)
  + Area watered between Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
* Mesopotamia Civilization
  + No natural boundaries – difficult to defend
* Garden of Eden – Garden of God
  + Gives an ambience of religion
  + **\*\*\* Enclosed hunting park or walled orchard garden \*\*\***
  + Metaphorical Tree of Life
  + Pomegranate being the forbidden fruit
* Euphrates River
  + Unpredictable flooding – made it hard to control crops/environment
* Tigris River
  + Flowing through Iraq
  + “Swift River” much faster
  + historically grew wheat, barley, date palms, pomegranate and figs
  + Sophisticated Irrigation Systems – Qanats
  + **\*\*\*** **Qanats \*\*\***
    - Irrigation system from ancient Persia 7th century BC
    - Qanat system allowed water to flow underground from a spring to areas where it was needed over long distances
    - Surfaced in reservoirs, irrigation canals or in urban areas
* Sumerians
  + Evolved city-states, first writing, first code of laws, capital of Babylon, developed first hunting parks
  + 1275 BCE Babylon fell to Assyrians
* UR – Sumerian City
  + At end of 4th millennium, considered one of the largest cities in the world
  + **\*\*\* Built on a Tell (hill) \*\*\***
  + **\*\*\* No garden visible \*\*\***
  + **\*\*\*\*\* Temenos – religious precinct \*\*\*\*\***
    - Common to Sumerians, Assyrians, and Babylonians
  + **\*\*\* Ziggurat – Hill of Heaven temple common to Sumerians, Babylonians and Assyrians \*\*\***

Assyrian Landscape Design

* + first recorded to have hunting parks
  + Cypress Trees, Myrrh, Figs
    - Physical medication – stops bleeding
  + King Ashurbanipal and his Queen relaxing in his garden
  + Date Palms, Grapes
  + Sacred Tree
* Hanging Gardens of Babylon
  + King built it to console his Median wife who craved the mountain environment
* Ancient Egypt
* Old Kingdom: 2550-2700 BCE Great Pyramids
  + Stonehenge and Avebury ritual sites
* Middle Kingdom: 2133 BCE – 1786 BCE
  + Literature, architecture, art
* New Kingdom: 1567 BCE – 1075 BCE
  + Empires, conquering other nations
* Nile River Basin
  + Longest river in the world
  + Beginning around area of Lake Victoria
  + Predictable flooding July-October
  + Fertile regions
  + 10 countries make it up
* Nile River
  + Housing – primary living space on the second floor
  + Flat roofs, small windows, mud brick
* Ancient Agriculture – organized by government
  + Food Storage: pickling and drying, baking, wine making
  + Crop Rotation Methods
    - Plant in different areas of fields to protect the integrity/fertility of the soil
* Nile River Flooding & Irrigation
  + Protected from flooding in an interesting way
    - Reservoirs
    - Creation Mound
      * Egyptians really revered this (associated this with the rising sun)
* **\*\*\* Shaduf \*\*\***
  + Simple water hoist with a pole, leather water bucket and weight
  + \*\*\* Allowed lots of people to move water quickly from river to its garden/crops \*\*\*
  + still used today by many Egyptians
* The After-Life
  + The Sun God – the Cult of Re
* The Mastaba
  + Arabic word for ‘bench’
  + Built of Mudbrick and Stone
* Stepped Pyramid of King Djoser (Zoser)
  + Designed by Imhotep at Saqqara
  + Important because it is the first monumental structure out of stone
  + Metaphorically helps the king in his ascension to the eternal north star
  + Surrounded by a white Tura limestone wall 10.5 meters high with 14 false doors, only one real entrance.
  + Columns represent reeds
  + Cobras
* Tombs and Temples Stepped Pyramid
  + Egyptians built tomb pyramids
  + \*\*\* Tomb is an ascension to the heavens \*\*\*
  + Ziggurat
* Why build the Great Pyramids at Giza at its location?
  + Today: located 13 miles from Nile River on West Bank
  + Trade route is closer to Nile River (closer access)
  + Closer to the water
* Funerary Boat of Khufu’s
  + Every dead person would be brought with this
* Funeral Procession – Ancient Egypt \*\*\* comes up a lot
  + Gateway experience, entryway
* Causeway to Pyramid of Chephren (Khafre)

Obelisk with Ben-Ben

* + A four-sided pillar of stone which tapers at the top of a pyramid shape
  + Often thought of as a way-finder/way-marker
  + Obelisk itself represents several things
    - New day, new season, marker of a fresh start
  + Top of Obelisk is Ben-Ben
    - Represents the mound of earth that appeared out of the primordial waters at the beginning of creation
    - Sun emerged from water to manifest itself first as the light of the ben-ben
* Great Temple of Amun-Re at Karnak in Thebes
  + Amun: Creator God
  + Re: Sun God
  + Amun-Re: The Hidden One, power of the winds and the soul of all things
    - Around us at all times
  + Temples for Gods located on the (East Bank) of the Nile River
    - Other side of the bank are the Mortuary Temples (West Bank)
  + \*\*\* Pylon: represents the edge of the Earth \*\*\*
  + Sacred Lake – Cleansing Pooling for Priests
    - Represents the primordial ocean (source of life)
* Queen Hatshepsut
  + “Foremost of Noble Ladies”
  + Ruled over Upper and Lower Egypt
    - Reigned for a long time
      * One of the most peaceful times of Egypt
  + Throne Name: Maatkare
    - “Truth is the Soul of Re”
  + Wore men’s clothing and beard
  + Nile River
  + \*\*\*\*\* Symbolically linked dead with living \*\*\*\*\*
  + Mortuary Temple
    - Bilateral Symmetry
    - No other temple had a Tree lined causeway entry
      * Tamarisk – Salt Cedar type trees
    - Paid in homage to her, but she was not buried here
    - Myrrh was brought from Africa
      * A dried resin used for healing wounds
* Gardens of Ancient Egypt
  + Palace and Pleasure Gardens of the Wealthy
  + Funerary Gardens
  + Design Significance
    - Walled gardens, enclosed spaces
      * protection and privacy
    - Provided shade, shelter and water from harsh climate
    - Formal layout (geometric or bilateral symmetry)
    - Irrigation systems – ponds and canals
      * Shaduf
    - Provided nourishment
      * Fruit, vegetables, vineyards, fish, birds
    - Symbolism with plants
  + \*\*\*\*\* Blue Lotus \*\*\*\*\*
    - symbol of the Sun Gods and rebirth
    - Floral Symbol of Upper Egypt
    - Other Lotus used symbolically in gardens of India and Persia
* Ancient & Classical Greece
* 776 BCE – First Olympics
* Greece
  + Mountainous
* Topos & Chora
  + Greeks identified with this
  + \*\*\*\*Mariners\*\*\*\*
  + Chora
    - Idea of regional context
* Greece Arahova
  + Rough texture in land
  + Similar to California
* Religion & The Gods & Goddesses
  + Greek Gods are allegorical representations of various ideals
  + Idealized guardians of human society
  + Apollo
    - \*\*\*Represents the ideal man (perfect body)\*\*\*
  + Hera
    - \*\*\*Goddess of women, birth, marriage, family\*\*\*
    - Wife of Zeus
  + Athena
    - \*\*\*Goddess of wisdom and war\*\*\*
  + Sacred Plants represent the God’s attributes
  + Lived in the idealized landscape – springs, lush groves, etc (caves, etc)
    - Where the Gods reside
    - Piligramages for believers
      * Grottos (Springs)
      * Caves
      * Groves of Trees
      * Temples
  + Greeks did not have outstanding gardens because their Gods lived in the landscape
* Sacred Caves & Grottos
  + Links the sacred realm of Gods with the profane world of humans
* Sacred Groves
  + Gods & Nymphs
  + Associated with temples (Groves are temples or next to built temples)
  + Education – Plato’s Circle
  + Sacrifice
  + Iliad and the Hero
* Philosophers
  + Socrates
    - Critical thinking
    - Socratic method
      * Share ideas and discussion
  + Plato
    - Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics
  + Aristotle
    - First to study plants, natural history
    - Student of Plato’s
  + Hippocrates
    - “Walking is a man’s best medicine”
* Classical Design
  + Beauty is found in Proportion, Symmetry appropriate Ornamentation and Pythagoras, Plato, Euclid
* Arts – Classical World
  + Adept at making sculptures look realistic
* Island of Crete
  + Largest island of Greece
* Cistern with Clay Water Pipes
  + 3 Tiered WaterSystem:
    - supply
    - drainage runoff
* Acropolis of Athens
* Agora
  + \*\*\* definition: Marketplace \*\*\*
  + women did not go down to agora
  + men did all shopping, discussion, etc
* Festival of Panathenaea \*\*\*
  + Celebration of Athena
  + Goddess of Wisdom and war
  + Sacred Plant – olive
* Sacred Way
  + Leaving the city through the sacred gate to the Mystic Grottos of Eleusis across the countryside
* Panathenaic Way
  + The processional road which lead from the dipylon gate to the acropolis
  + Processional begins at the Dipylon gate & sacred
* Acropolis Erechtheion
  + Dedicated to Athena
  + Athena and the sacred olive tree, the tree of wisdom and peace
* Caryatids maidens of Karyia
  + \*\*\* Dancing maidens carrying baskets of live reeds on their heads to look like dancing plants Karyia – walnut true \*\*\*
    - Reference to nature
* Formation of City - State
* Polis/City
  + A community of substantial size and population density that shelters a variety of non-agricultural special specialists, including the literate elite
  + Hippodamus – First Urban Planner
* Early City Planning
  + City center was divided into 3 cores
    - Religious
    - Administrative
    - Artisans, husbandmen
  + Existence of some form of written communication
    - Permanent records kept, messages transmitted, development of math, sciences and astronomy
  + Technological Expertise
* Symmetry, balance and democracy
  + Grid layout
    - Everyone has equal opportunity to buy or own property/land
* Sacred Places and the Oracle
* Ancient/Classical Roman Empire
* Roman Empire expanded to more than just Rome itself
* Roman Senate (Government)
  + Expanded Greek Ideas on democracy
  + Order and control of people and place/Environment
  + Married women in order to gain more property
  + Women in Rome had less limitations in society than the Greek women did
* Roman Lifestyle
  + Type of clothing depended on status
    - Toga was a symbol of citizenship
  + Foot measurement came from Ancient Rome
* Roman Accomplishments
  + Cicero (106-43 BCE)
    - Popularized Greek ideas
      * Epicurean
  + Romans published the very first books
  + Roads
    - Appian Way was one of the principal land routes in Italy
      * Extended across Italy
    - Monumental Architecture – Arch
      * Roman developed cement and concrete
      * “Triumphal” monuments, Professional Gateways
  + Aqueducts
    - Used to move water around
  + Baths
    - Promoted as a healthy way of living for everybody (both genders)
* Circus Maximus
  + Used for horse racing, mock battles, and hunts
* \*\*\*Republic Forum is very similar to the Agora (marketplace)\*\*\*
* Roman Forum
  + Political and Economic Center during the Republic
* Early Roman Settlements – Palatine Hill
  + Where many affluent Romans resided
  + “Palace” term came from Palatine
  + \*\*\* Most Italian Gardens have water features of some sort because the Italians/Romans loved water \*\*\*
* \*\*\*\*\* Temple of Vesta \*\*\*\*\*
  + \*\*\* Hearth of Rome , Eternal Flame (fireplace) \*\*\*
* Romans had very intricate, aesthetically pleasing gardens

Roman Castrum (building)

* + Set up on a rigid grid system
  + Primary roads oriented towards cardinal points
  + Intended to be temporary camps
* \*\*\*\*\* Roman Garden\*\*\*\*\*
* Peristylum
  + Vestible
  + Atrium
    - Impluvium
  + Exedra
  + Posticum

Persian Empire

Islam

* + Adamwas first prophet, Muhammad is the last
  + Muhammad
    - was chosen as a prophet (messenger of God to Mankind) at age 40
  + Two most important cities are Makkah and Jerusalem
  + God is the First Gardener
  + Muslims – Garden Paradise is a reward
  + 4 Rivers of Life
    - one of which is unpolluted water
    - river of milk
    - rivers of delectable wine
    - rivers of clearest honey
  + Paradise Garden
    - Paradeiza – enclosed area, walled garden
    - Islamic tradition – pleasure garden
    - Place to be rewarded
  + Garden Types – public
    - Hayat – minimal design elements, pavilions, water
    - Meidan – public square/garden, formal layout
  + Garden Types – private
    - Layout: Metaphor of four rivers of life
    - Chahar Bagh with a central chabutra (platform)
* Medieval Europe
* Constantine the Great
* Charlemagne
  + “Great Reformer”
  + 1st Emperor Empire
  + came at a time of struggle
  + Capitulare
    - Describes the military obligations of landowners
      * If you own property, you need to put your service to the country
* Black Death hit hard
* Hierarchical Society
  + Feudalism
  + Loyalty and obedience
  + Control & enclosure
* Guilds
  + Created to provide support and resources for other craftsmen
  + Apprentice – journeyman – master
* Manor House and Properties
  + Very tight village \*\*\*
* Agriculture
  + Field crops included grains such as wheats, oats, barley, beans, peas, roots
* Castle Farm
  + Organized to serve the lord high quality foods
* Pergolas & Arbors
  + Men’s tights
* Trellis – Espalier
  + Limited space
  + Idea that you could control the space
* Pleaching
  + Creating different forms of gardens, shapes
* Monastic Gardens
  + Labyrinth
    - Idea of walking on a journey and having a central question (by the time you get to the center of the route, you should have the answer)
    - NOT mazes
* Step-ramps
  + Push carts, horses, provides resistance for carts to keep them from rolling back

Bosquet \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

* + Grove or wood Formal plantation of trees (must be at least 5 trees of the same species)
* Outward Expansion of Castle Gardens Pleasure Gardens
  + Games are played, Lawn tennis
  + Gloriette becomes part of the garden
    - House out in the garden
* Italian Renaissance
* (started in 1400’s, goes to the 1700’s)
  + Rebirth of Classical Humanist Values
    - Humanist – someone who values human ideals
      * Breaking away from the ideas of the church
  + Works of art explored and expressed classical ideas
  + Art expression goes beyond reach of rational though or technical skill
  + Pictorial representation
    - Architectural composition
    - Unity and balance
    - Intuition and drama
      * Lots of stories
  + Mannerism
    - Manipulate nature creating an idealized perception of grace and beauty
    - Manipulate images and use visual tricks (almost like contemporary art)
  + Leone Battist Alberti
    - Country house planner
    - Villas should overlook (enclosed) gardens
    - Located on a hill to capture views and breezes
    - Bi-lateral symmetry
    - Terraces
    - Grottos, Mazes
  + The French gardens started in Florence, Italy had a lot of influence over it
  + Renaissance Garden
    - Owner
    - Artist
    - Humanism – philosophy of reason and science, ethical philosophy, universal human qualities
  + Giovani de Medici – owner Michelozzo Michelozzi – architect
    - Wanted a place where he could relax, hang out, read/write poetry
  + Villa Lante Bagnaia
    - Mannerism Garden
  + Fountain of the Giants
    - Brings fertility to the lands
    - Represents the Tiber and Arno Rivers
  + Fountain of the Lights

Italian Renaissance uses colored stone between the design of the shrugs \*\*\*\*