

GLOSSARY

acropolis The fortified height of an ancient Greek city, a citadel sited upon a prominent elevation overlooking a surrounding plain and sometimes the sea.

agora In an ancient Greek city an important open public space around and in which important civic, commercial, and communication functions took place.

allée A tree- or hedge-bordered walk, usually of gravel or grass. *Allées* are a common component of French garden design where a desired geometrical layout is achieved by straight axes outlined by paths with perspective-reinforcing side elements such as *palissades*, *parterres de broderie*, closely spaced trees, or compartments of lawn.

arbor A garden construction of open latticework or rustic work created to support climbing plants and provide shade.

arboretum A place where a collection of trees and other woody plants are arranged as botanical specimens for scientific study, educational instruction, and ornamental display.

archaeoastronomy The investigation of archaeological sites with the intent of discerning the relationship of certain features to summer and winter solstices, maximum and minimum moon set points, constellations, and other astronomical phenomena.

automata Mechanically propelled garden features, such as singing birds and various kinds of mobile statuary, which were sometimes built with waterworks in order to combine the movement of water with that of various sculptural parts.

avenue A tree-lined approach to a mansion or other important structure that is sufficiently wide to accommodate carriages.

axis-mundi An imaginary vertical axis running as a center pole from the zenith of the sky through the ground, uniting heaven, Earth, and the Underworld.

azulejos The Spanish term for glazed tiles, the production and use of which were derived from Islamic culture. *Azulejos* were incorporated into the ornamentation of Spanish and Portuguese buildings and gardens.

bagatelle The French term for a small, elegant house built in the eighteenth century to house a mistress.

balustrade A row of balusters topped with a continuous rail, usually of stone, employed to form a parapet on terraces and to encase stairs.

baradari An open-sided pavilion in a Mughal garden.

Baroque A term signifying art and architecture that is robust, boldly sumptuous, grandly ornamental, curvaceously plastic, and therefore full of movement and the play of light and shade. Baroque design forms originated in Italy at the end of the sixteenth century and flourished there and in Germany, Austria, and Spain during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. A highly theatrical approach to design, the Baroque sensibility penetrated but never dominated the art and architecture of France or England.

bedding out The Victorian practice of arranging plants, usually brightly colored floral annuals, in either abstract designs or pictorial patterns.

belvedere A structure, usually elevated, designed for observing the surrounding landscape. The term is derived from the Italian *bel* (beautiful) and *vedere* (to see).

berceau An arched trellis for climbing plants similar to a pergola, also closely planted trees trained to form an arched foliage-covered walkway. This French term is derived from the word for cradle, probably because antique cradles have a similar deeply arched form.

bioremediation The human-assisted regeneration of natural ecosystems and their corresponding biological life.

borrowed scenery The design principle of taking into account scenic views beyond the confines of the garden and planning the garden with reference to them. Chinese garden designers frequently used borrowed scenery, *jie jing*, in their designs. Japanese gardeners imaginatively exploited the same design technique and term, which they pronounced as *shakkei*, and some Western landscape architects, such as the Brazilian Roberto Burle Marx, have adopted a similar approach, composing gardens that include within their visual frame natural scenery outside their boundaries.

boschetto Within an Italian garden a small compartment of trees, usually found near the house and often planted according to a regular plan.

bosco The Italian term for a wooded grove within a garden.

bosquet The French term for a wooded grove within a garden.

botanical garden A didactic garden in which families of plant specimens are arranged and labeled according to taxonomic categories of genus and species.

boulevard A French term that has been appropriated into English, signifying a landscaped roadway designed for promenading as well as for vehicular traffic. The word *boulevard* is derived from *boulevard*, meaning bastion fortification, the town walls upon which the first boulevards were built in the seventeenth century.

brownfields Former industrial sites that are candidates for ecological reconstitution and conversion into green fields, i.e., natural areas or recreational parkland, by means of bioremediation.

buffet d'eau A tablelike architectural arrangement of bowls, basins, and troughs set against a wall or placed in a niche in order to animate the flow of water in an ornamental manner.

bunker A sand-filled depression on a golf course intended as a hazard for the player, also referred to as a trap.

bupingeh In the Tewa language of some Puebloan peoples, the plaza around which the adobe dwellings of the Pueblo are centered.

cabinet The French term for a secluded compartment within a garden.

cabinet of curiosities A collection of specimens such as were sought when it was still believed possible to comprehensively assemble in a single room or garden representative samples of various forms of natural history.

carpet bedding The arrangement of low-growing foliage plants of the same height in intricate carpetlike patterns of contrasting leaf color or floral hue.

caryatid A supporting column in the form of a female figure.

casino, casina A term referring mostly to a small pavilion or lodge on the grounds of an Italian villa garden. Usually *casino* denotes a summerhouse for dining and refreshment some distance from the principal villa residence, but in cases where a villa might be used simply for a day's sojourn, it signifies the pleasure pavilion that serves as its principal architectural structure. The term was adopted by English-speaking people and used to denote certain ornamental pavilions and refreshment

structures in gardens and parks in Britain and America. It is also used to signify a gambling hall where gambling and other forms of entertainment take place.

castellum The Latin term for castle or fortress; used also to denote a large architectural display fountain constructed as a rule to signal an aqueduct's formal point of entry into the city. Typically in Rome, where several such fountains were built, they commemorated the emperor or the pope who had commissioned the particular aqueduct marked by the *castellum*.

catena d'acqua The Italian term for water chain, an ornamental inclined channel designed to catch and animate the water falling from one shallow basin into another.

ceque A sight line emanating from Cuzco, the capital of the Inca emperors, like a sun ray and used as a path of pilgrimage.

chabutra A raised square stone dias in the center of the cross-axis of a *chahar bagh* designed to serve as a platform upon which pillows were arranged to accommodate one or two people who could enjoy from this central position the garden's water-cooled breezes and surrounding scenery.

chadar In Mughal gardens, an artificial cascade of masonry with ramplike surfaces carved in a faceted pattern in order to animate better the movement of water and reflective light.

chahar bagh The fourfold Timurid garden, which became the design paradigm for other Islamic gardens, *chahar* meaning "four," and *bagh* being the Turkish word for "garden." The variant spelling *char bagh* denotes the Mughal garden of India, whereas the spelling form *chahar bagh* is used in referring to the gardens of the Safavid rulers in Persia.

cha niwa Japanese tea garden where *cha no yu*, or tea ceremony, is performed.

cha no yu Japanese tea ceremony, an important cultural practice performed in settings that displayed an affinity for the aesthetic principles of Zen Buddhism, specifically that of rustic simplicity mellowed with age, called *sabi*, which were conducive to a mood of *wabi*, refined austerity.

château A magnificent establishment in the form of a castle or palatial manor house set in the French countryside, usually with attendant gardens.

chini kana One of a series of small recesses cut in the face of a terrace retaining wall in Mughal gardens to hold small oil lamps and flowers.

chinoiserie The European evocation of Chinese architecture and decorative arts that first appeared in the seventeenth century and assumed its full proportions in the eighteenth century, when the Rococo style was as its height and pagodas, "Chinese" bridges, and tea pavilions became popular features in Western gardens.

classicism Formal standards that honor as authoritative the principles governing the design arts and literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

conifer, coniferous A needle- or scale-leaved, cone-bearing, generally evergreen tree or shrub such as a pine, spruce, and fir. The adjective *coniferous* is used to describe plants of this category.

conservatory A building with heat and ample natural daylight, usually from south-facing windows, for the indoor protection and conservation of tender plants in the winter; a greenhouse or glass house. In the nineteenth century, although many conservatories were important, domed, freestanding glass structures large enough to accommodate the growth of tall palm trees, the term *conservatory* also came to denote a glass-covered extension of a house, accessible from a principal room, where exotic plants are displayed.

corso An Italian term signifying a principal thoroughfare, *corso* assumed new meaning as driving became a fashionable recreation in Rome and elsewhere after the appearance of spring-hung carriages in the early seventeenth century.

cours The French term for a wide thoroughfare capable of accommodating a daily parade of carriages.

deme A politically affiliated regional village or town within the territorial framework of an ancient Greek city-state, or *polis*.

espalier A fruit tree that is placed against a wall or other structure and trained, through pruning and manipulation of its branches, to grow in a flat plane, usually in a symmetrical fashion. The term *espalier* is derived from *spalla*, meaning shoulder in Italian.

exedra A semicircular bench with a high back, usually of stone, for placement in the landscape; also, in classical architecture, a semicircular portico with seats, which was used in Greek, Roman, and Renaissance times as a place for discussions; an apselike space formed by curving hedges in a garden.

eyecatcher A feature placed at a distant and usually elevated point in a garden or in a visible location outside its boundaries in order to accent the view, provide scenic interest, and draw one's gaze toward the horizon.

fabrique A Rococo garden structure closely allied with French Picturesque painting. *Fabriques* became popular in the eighteenth century when the *jardin anglais* and the *jardin anglo-chinois* appeared on the Continent. These *folies* assumed the form of Turkish tents constructed of wood, *chinoiserie* tea houses and bridges, "Gothic" towers, rustic huts, "Egyptian" pyramids, sham ruins, "hermitages," and other similar features intended to add visual interest to the garden and to evoke poetic associations with the past and with exotic locales.

faubourg The French term originally used for areas of urban development on the outskirts of the city; a suburb lying immediately outside the town walls. Today certain old Parisian *faubourgs* such as the Faubourg St. Germaine are fashionable city neighborhoods. Like a *faubourg*, formerly an outer-edge neighborhood, a *banlieue*, which in France is usually synonymous with an industrial, working-class area, is a zone of settlement on the urban fringe.

feng shui Translated from the Chinese as "wind and water," *feng shui* is the practice of professional geomancers, who divine beneficial and malign influences within a particular location, thereby determining favorable sites and alignments for buildings and gardens while also neutralizing objectionable aspects of the landscape in question.

ferme ornée The French term for ornamental farm used by the English after Stephen Switzer appropriated it in *The Nobleman, Gentleman, and Gardener's Recreation* (1715) to promote the arrangement of agricultural estates as aesthetically pleasing compositions in which, typically, the hedgerows separating fields were enhanced with shrubs, vines, and flowers; an occasional monument was placed in a manner calculated to provoke poetic association; and a circuit drive was laid out to enable movement through the landscape.

folie The French term for folly, a garden structure intended as an evocation of past cultures or faraway places. *Folies*, which can be likened to theatrical scenery, were sometimes used to camouflage useful buildings, such as dairies, barns, or icehouses, but they often served no utilitarian purpose at all. They are usually associated with the *jardin anglais* and with the *jardin anglo-chinois*.

fontaniere A Renaissance hydraulic engineer capable of creating ingenious waterworks or automata.

Gardenesque style The term coined and design theory propounded by John Claudius Loudon beginning in 1832 to define and encourage a method of displaying

plants to best advantage by granting them the appropriate horticultural conditions to develop into attractive individual botanical specimens.

geoglyph The term, which is compounded from the prefix *geo*, denoting Earth, and the term *glyph*, meaning an engraved or incised symbolic figure, signifies an Earthwork, such as those created by the Nazca of Peru, which is composed of an image pecked into the surface of a stony piece of ground.

giardino segreto The Italian term for a secret garden, a secluded and enclosed garden room commonly found in villa gardens of the Renaissance and seventeenth century.

giochi d'acqua The Italian term for water games. *Giochi d'acqua* were fountain effects designed by hydraulic engineers during the Renaissance to add an element of amusement to the garden experience as visitors, who unintentionally activated jets of water from hidden sources, were treated to surprise drenchings as a practical joke.

great house In England, the palatial mansion of an aristocratic country estate.

greenhouse A structure similar to a conservatory or an orangery in that it was originally conceived as a means of overwintering garden greenery that had been imported from warmer climates. With the increase of plant material by botanical discovery and the advance of horticultural science beginning in the eighteenth century, greenhouses were used for propagation as well as for the winter protection of tender plants. To promote indoor plant growth it was necessary to obtain a greater amount of sunlight than was admitted by orangeries and other masonry, windowed structures; in 1816, John Claudius Loudon invented a curvilinear sash bar of wrought iron, which led to the construction of greenhouses that admitted light from above. Because of its nearly all-glass construction, the greenhouse is sometimes referred to as a *glasshouse*. A greenhouse may be an independent, freestanding structure or attached to the side of a house.

grotto A natural cave, which has acquired human significance because of the spiritual forces presumed to inhabit it; also an architectural version of a cave, usually rustic in character and often containing water and sometimes sculptural representations of its presiding spirits. Grottoes that are identified with nymphs are often called *nymphaeums*.

ha-ha A fairly deep boundary ditch, invisible from a few feet away and serving the purpose of a fence separating the garden from the fields where cattle graze. The ha-ha was conceived in the eighteenth century

to give the illusion of continuity between the garden or residential park and the rural landscape beyond. John James's 1712 translation of Antoine-Joseph Dezallier d'Argenville's *Theory and Practice of Gardening* describes how the end of a "Terrass is terminated by an Opening, which the French call a *claire-voie*, or an Ah Ah, with a dry Ditch at the Foot of it." Horace Walpole said that the surprise experienced when one came upon this ditch caused one to exclaim, "Ha! Ha!"

hameau The French term for hamlet. In eighteenth-century French Picturesque garden design a *hameau* is a pretend-village, a group of farmlike buildings conceived as a piquant complement to the landscape and a means whereby aristocrats could make believe that they were rustics.

hedge Compactly planted shrubs or low-growing trees with dense foliage that is clipped so as to form a solid wall of greenery that acts as a boundary or a screen.

herm A male sculptural head mounted on masonry shaft. Originally displaying genitalia and conceived as representations of the god Hermes, herms were erected in antiquity as a series of boundary markers defining important public spaces, such as the agora. A single herm or pair of herms might mark the entrance to private property. In garden design from the Renaissance onward, the term has been used to signify any rectangular or tapering pedestal surmounted by a sculptural head.

hermitage A rustic garden structure built to resemble a rude hut such as might be inhabited by a hermit.

herradura The Spanish term for "horseshoe," also used to refer to an outdoor Native American shrine, usually a low, horseshoe-shaped enclosure, which is frequently located at a high point where there is a distant view.

hortus conclusus The Latin term signifying an enclosed, or walled, garden.

hôtel In France, an urban mansion originally built by families of the French nobility; after the Revolution, a building constructed on a scale and in a style of grandeur that followed this aristocratic model.

hourī An Islamic term derived from the Persian *hūrī*, meaning "gazelle-eyed," an attribute associated with the beautiful virgins who served as companions for the souls of the faithful in Paradise.

huaca In the Inca culture, a spirit-inhabited place in nature, which was located on a *ceque*, a sight line emanating from Cuzco like a sun ray, where offerings were made.

iwakura A sacred rock revered for its indwelling spirit in Japanese Shinto practice.

iwan A Persian structure consisting of large shallow-vaulted porch or hall with a pointed entrance arch. Fully developed under Sasanian rule, *iwans* are found in the ruins of the mid-sixth-century C.E. palace complex at Ctesiphon. They were later used as monumental entrances to mosques and as pavilions facing courtyards.

jardin anglais The French term for the English-style garden, which became popular in Europe in the eighteenth century. Conceived in reaction to the regularity of the geometrical French garden, it is often associated with *fabriques*, or *folies* in the form of garden pavilions and other Rococo features.

jardin anglais-chinois The French version of the Picturesque style of landscape design, which employed Rococo *chinoiserie* derived from William Chambers, whose books, *Designs of Chinese Buildings* (1757) and *Dissertation on Oriental Gardening* (1772), became popular on the Continent in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

jie jing The Chinese technique of borrowing scenery by incorporating distant views into the garden's design.

kami Japanese gods and goddesses who sanctify certain places as their abodes.

kampaku Often translated as "chamberlain," a high governmental official in the Japanese court whose function was to mediate between the emperor and court officials in affairs of state.

kare sansui Dry landscape, a style of Japanese garden frequently associated with Zen temples. *Kare sansui* gardens are composed of carefully arranged rocks, moss, and gravel raked into lines that appear as rippling currents of water.

karikomi Meticulously clipped shrubs constituting an important element in Japanese gardens of the Edo Period (1603–1867) and beyond.

kirei sabi Beauty infused with a weathered rustic quality, a term used to describe certain Japanese gardens of the Edo Period (1603–1867), especially those designed by Kobori Enshu and his followers.

kiva In Native American Pueblo culture a subterranean circular structure descending from a *pit house* and serving as a room in which tribal rituals are conducted in secrecy.

knot garden A compartmentalized garden in which box or other low-growing compact shrubs or herbs such as rosemary, lavender, or thyme are planted in intricate designs resembling a looped and knotted

rope, while the interstices are filled with colored gravel or ground-hugging flowers.

kokoro The Japanese term signifying "heart" or "center" and, by extended meaning, a heart-shaped lake. Japanese garden designers used the device of a bilobate waterbody to provide a middle ground within their landscape compositions.

lanai The Polynesian term borrowed from Hawaii by Californians and other mainland Americans to denote a breezeway, loggia, or roofed patio adjacent to a swimming pool.

limonaia Within an Italian garden, a walled garden filled with potted lemon trees.

locus amoenus The Latin term for a pleasant and delightful place; used in antiquity and the Renaissance to signify a rural or garden retreat of distinctive beauty.

loggia An open-sided covered arcade or gallery, usually attached to a building at ground- or upper-story level.

mall A tree-shaded promenade. The term originated in association with the Italian game *paglio maglio*, which became translated into English as *pall mall*. The game, similar to croquet, was played on an *allée* designed for the purpose. Since people promenaded there as well, the word *mall* eventually came to signify a dignified public space for outdoor exercise and social encounter. After the middle of the twentieth century, the term was commonly employed to denote a shopping center arranged as a series of stores lining a principal landscaped walkway. The first malls were outdoors, but later ones were enclosed, with tiers of stores rising above a broad, central open space serving as a place of respite and recreation.

mausoleum An elaborate architectural structure built as a tomb for one or more deceased persons.

maze A labyrinth in a garden that serves as a puzzle that must be navigated, avoiding blind alleys, if one is to reach the interior goal. Of ancient origins, mazes have been formed using various kinds of barrier material, but the hedge maze, popular since the seventeenth century, is the type commonly associated with gardens.

megalith An enormous stone, often used by prehistoric peoples as a monument or part of a landscape construction such as the circular arrangement of megaliths at Stonehenge.

Modernism The term signifying the early twentieth-century avant-garde approach to design based upon a functionalist and reformist aesthetic honoring the principles

of industrial manufacture and the tenets of the social welfare state.

nansipu In the tradition of Puebloan peoples of the southwestern United States, the earth navel on top of each sacred mountain. The term is also used to denote a small hole within the center of the pueblo's plaza, usually marked with a ring of stones and symbolizing the place from which the people emerged from the Underworld into the light.

naumachia A Renaissance garden feature consisting of a flooded basin designed to function as a theater where mock naval battles were held.

Neoclassicism The late-eighteenth-century Enlightenment reaction to Baroque and Rococo art and architecture reflecting a return to the design principles of classicism, which were believed to reflect better the laws of nature and reason. Neoclassicism stimulated further interest in classical archaeology, which had been awakened during the Renaissance. Implicit in Neoclassicism is the belief in the purity of primitive and purely geometric forms. However, the term applies not only to architecture of a sober, non-ornamental nature such as that echoing Greek Doric forms but also to the more sumptuously ornamental Beaux-Arts style reflecting the historicizing tendencies fostered by the curriculum of the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris during the nineteenth- and early-twentieth-centuries.

niwa The Japanese word for "garden," which may also refer to a sanctified space in nature set apart for the worship of Shinto gods.

noria From the Arabic word *nūriy* meaning "shorter," also known as a *rehat*, this large river-current- or ox-driven wheel with attached buckets acting as pitchers was used for lifting water into an elevated canal or tank to irrigate Mughal gardens in India.

nymphaeum The Latin term signifying *grotto*, a cave or cavelike structure dedicated to nymphs and often containing fountains or other water features.

obelisk A monumental, rectangular, tapered masonry shaft with a pyramidal top, called a pyramidion. The obelisk as a form originated in ancient Egypt, where its pyramidion symbolized, like the large-scale pyramid, the life-giving, sun-blessed mound, the sacred *ben-ben*, revered in association with the worship of the Sun god Re. With its implicit promise of rebirth after death, the obelisk was appropriated in Western culture as a Christian symbol during the Renaissance when several toppled obelisks that had been garnered by the imperial Roman armies were surmounted by Christian

crosses and erected once more in public places in Rome. By the eighteenth century, because of its symbolic association with the afterlife, the obelisk had become a commonly accepted form for funerary and memorial monuments, and many miniature obelisks began to be used as grave markers, especially in the non-sectarian rural cemeteries built in the nineteenth century.

orangery A building designed with tall arched windows for admitting maximum sunlight and used for the winter protection of orange trees and other tender plants grown in boxes or tubs and placed in the garden in warm weather.

otium Denoting industrious leisure comprising worthwhile mental and physical pursuits away from the distractions of urban business, politics, and society. *Otium* as a concept originated with ancient Roman villa owners and was practiced by proprietors of rural estates in subsequent societies where civilized country life was equated with virtue and refinement.

palissade A tall, clipped, space-defining hedge in a French seventeenth-century-style garden.

parterre The French term for a ground plane composed of patterned garden beds. Compartmentalized and geometrical in the Renaissance following Italian example, *parterres* in France evolved into *parterres de broderie* in the seventeenth century.

parterre de broderie The French term signifying an embroiderylike ground-plane design in gravel and herbs, boxwood, or clipped grass, featuring decorative scrolls, palmettes, and arabesques, often with the addition of a monogram.

patte d'oie Three avenues radiating in the form of a goose foot from a central point.

pergola An open structure consisting of uprights and connecting joists or arches intended to support climbing plants, thereby creating a foliage-covered walkway similar to a *berceau*.

piazza The Italian term for a public square; in England the word is used to signify an arcaded passageway similar to the colonnades that often frame Italian *piazze*. In American English a *piazza* is a porch or verandah such as those advocated in the nineteenth century through the influence of domestic tastemaker Andrew Jackson Downing.

Picturesque The painting-influenced style enunciated by British landscape theorists William Gilpin, Richard Payne Knight, and Uvedale Price in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and practiced in England, on

the Continent, and in America in variant forms until the end of the nineteenth century. Although the design of English landscape had been previously influenced by paintings, notably those of Claude Lorraine, it was the air of rugged wildness characteristic of the landscapes of Salvator Rosa that Picturesque landscape designers cultivated. Contemporary with the Rococo, the Picturesque style often incorporated Rococo effects, particularly in France, where Rococo taste originated. French Picturesque gardens also embodied the influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and thus express his sentimental view of nature and imply the virtues of life uncorrupted by society. The penchant for rusticity found in French Picturesque landscapes is also derived from an admiration of Dutch seventeenth-century landscape painting, as well as the works of French eighteenth-century artists Claude-Henri Watelet, François Boucher, and Hubert Robert.

pinetum An arboretum of specimen pines and other coniferous evergreen trees.

place In a general sense, space invested with use and meaning, a defined location. In a particular sense with regard to the urban landscape, place, which stems from the Latin *platea*, means a broad street, from which it became the French term for a public square.

plaisance A summerhouse or garden structure on the grounds of an estate. The term was also used as the name of a mall-like promenade that Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux conceived to link Jackson Park and Washington Park in Chicago. Although designed for the South Park Commission in the 1870s, the Midway Plaisance, a linear band of lawns and shrubbery with a central canal, was not built until 1893 after Olmsted returned as a member of the design team of the World's Columbian Exposition.

pleasure garden In eighteenth-century England, a commercial establishment consisting of grounds with walks and groves of trees and offering food, drink, and music.

polis An ancient Greek city-state.

portico A porch or walkway with a roof supported by columns, often leading to the entrance of a building.

Postmodernism The term that gained currency in the 1970s to denote the reaction to the functionalist, anti-ornamental aesthetic of Modernism and signifying a late-twentieth-century architecture associated with vernacular elements as well as classical motifs.

potager The French term for a produce garden containing vegetables and fruit trees.

presidio A fortified military garrison established in Spanish colonial territories, especially in the American Southwest.

propylaea In ancient Greece, a large ceremonial gateway giving entry to an important ritual space.

pueblo A Spanish term meaning town, often used to denote a settlement on tribal lands in northern and western New Mexico and northeast Arizona, consisting of multilevel adobe or stone dwellings built by the descendants of indigenous prehistoric peoples.

pururuaca In the Inca culture, a large stone thought to be a transformed warrior and venerated as such.

pylon A monumental gateway composed of a pair of truncated pyramids marking the entrance to an Egyptian temple or some later important structure or space such as a nineteenth-century rural cemetery.

pyramid A monumental masonry structure with a rectangular base and four triangular faces rising to a common apex; in ancient Egypt during the Old Kingdom a tomb for a pharaoh, or king.

quincunx A regular arrangement of five trees or other vertical elements, four of which comprise the angles of a square or rectangle, while the fifth serves to mark its center. The term often denotes a regular arrangement of trees set in a pattern composed of multiple units of five. When the quincunx form is thus used repetitively in the planting of a bosk, the resulting quincunx of trees appears as multiple rows set on a running diagonal when viewed at a 45-degree angle; read from a straight-on position, the rows assume a staggered pattern.

ragnaia In seventeenth-century Italian gardens, a series of parallel hedges to support the nets used to trap birds.

recinto A large enclosed parklike precinct within an Italian garden. *Recinti* might take the form of *boschetti*, informal groves of trees, or natural areas for hunting wild game.

rocaille A French term formed by conflating *rocher* (rock) and *coquille* (shell), which denotes the artistically rustic rockwork used to fashion grottoes and other rude-seeming garden structures.

Rococo A term derived from *rocaille* and used to characterize the final, eighteenth-century phase of Baroque art, architecture, and the decorative arts during which a curvaceous, asymmetrical, playful synthesis of abstract

and naturalistic motifs developed in France and was universalized throughout the West. Rococo forms are delicate, elegant, light-hearted, and often amorous in spirit. In landscape design the term *Rococo* is associated with ornamental garden structures displaying a quirky elegance, fanciful exoticism, and ornamental exuberance, including especially representations of *chinoiserie*.

roji The path in a Japanese tea garden, *cha niwa*, that leads the visitor from the entry gate to the tea house, *cha no yu*. Visualized as a dewy path, it is composed of stones set in moss. Spatially, it usually consists of a narrow open corridor.

Romanticism The term denoting the late-eighteenth-century aesthetic movement fostered by the writing of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Derived from *romance*, the medieval genre of storytelling featuring chivalric heroes and adventurous exploits, Romanticism promotes emotion and feeling as modes of expression having as great a validity as those of reason and intellect. It is the counterpart of Classicism, and as such it values the individual and the subjective over the universal and the normative, holds the commonplace in high esteem, and does not look to Greece and Rome for inspiration, but rather to the landscapes of nature that are characterized as sublime, as well as in Picturesque scenery.

rond-point A circular area where a number of *allées* meet. Originally a clearing in the woods where converging paths brought huntsmen to a meeting place, the *rond-point* became prevalent in garden and urban design following its use by André Le Nôtre in the seventeenth century.

rural cemetery The result of religious and sanitary reform, the rural cemetery is a nineteenth-century landscape form harking back to ancient Greek burial practice and monumental commemoration outside the city walls.

rus in urbe Latin for "the country in the city," the term was used in advancing the case for public parks in the nineteenth century when people strongly believed in the therapeutic and spiritual benefit of creating rural scenery within the industrial metropolis. The expression "the lungs of the city" was also used at this time to urge the cause of the reservation of large open, green areas in rapidly growing, congested urban centers.

sabi The mellowness produced by weathered stone, mosses, and lichens. The quality of *sabi* is particularly characteristic of Japanese gardens dating from the Momoyama Period (1573–1603).

shakkei Japanese pronunciation of *jie jing*, the technique of visually incorporating into a garden's design borrowed scenery from beyond its borders.

shan shui Literally "mountains and water," the Chinese term for "landscape."

shin no mihashira The heart post of a deconstructed Shinto shrine, which marks the place next to an existing shrine where a new shrine will be built after a twenty-year interval.

shinden-zukuri A style of Japanese construction derived from Chinese norms of elegance, but austere in character. In Heian-period gardens, pavilions built in this fashion were placed at the edge of a lake.

shogun Often translated as "generalissimo," until 1867 the hereditary commander of the Japanese army, nominally in the service of the emperor, but exercising absolute authority in both civil as well as military affairs.

shoin zukuri A style of Japanese architecture comprising shoji-screen-divided rooms with proportions based upon the module of a tatami mat (approximately three by six feet).

sipapu In the cosmology of certain Puebloan cultures of the American Southwest, the mythical place where people emerged from the earth and the place where they return after death. The term is also used to denote the hole within the floor of a kiva, symbolizing this place of emergence from, and return to, the Underworld.

specimen An item such as a plant that is considered representative of an entire class, genus, or species; something that stands for an entirety. Botanical gardens and arboreta contain specimens that are planted to instruct observers in the characteristic appearance and growth habit of various plant species and their comparative aspects relative to other species within the same genus.

spoil Dredged material removed from an excavation.

stibadium A dining couch or divan, usually of carved stone, furnishing an ancient Roman *triclinium*, or dining area.

stroll garden A garden designed to be experienced sequentially as a series of scenes as the visitor walks along a prescribed route.

stucchi Stucco work in the form of low reliefs modeled wet in sand, cement, and lime and applied on the outside of a building. *Stucchi* for interiors are modeled in plaster.

style champêtre The French term for "rural style." The *style champêtre*, a component of the eighteenth-century French Picturesque style, implies the creation of *hameaux* and other rustic garden features suggesting country pleasures.

sublime In landscape terms, as analyzed by the philosopher Edmund Burke in his influential treatise *A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*, the word *sublime* signifies majestic scenery or turbulent nature capable of stirring the human spirit, causing an emotion that can perhaps be characterized as fearful reverence or thrilled awe.

takamiya "Sacred precinct" in Japanese, often the sanctified area where a special object in nature is revered by practitioners of Shintoism.

tapis vert French for "green carpet," the term refers to a rectangular or other precisely shaped lawn.

temenos A precinct within the Greek landscape considered sacred to a particular indwelling deity. Marked off by stones or defined by walls, a *temenos* contained shrines, temples, and other sacred and symbolical structures, monuments, and natural forms.

tholos A circular temple, an architectural form developed in ancient Greece and often copied in Roman times as well as later when it was used extensively in Western gardens as an ornament within the landscape.

topia The Latin term for landscape paintings, used to denote frescoes of scenery in ancient Roman and Italian Renaissance gardens.

topos The notion of place as coterminous with contained and defined space, a concept derived from Aristotle.

treillage A piece of garden architecture composed of open latticework trellises used to support vines and train plants to assume a desired form.

trellis A structure of open latticework for supporting vines, often in the form of an arbor or arch.

trivio Three avenues radiating from a single point, called in French a *patte d'oie*, or goose foot.

vigna An Italian term denoting the type of suburban villa and rural retreat popular with wealthy aristocratic families during the Renaissance and later periods.

villa An Italian term denoting a country estate, originally an ancient Roman rural retreat with a substantial house. In the nineteenth century, English-speaking people used the word *villa* to signify a middle-class suburban dwelling.

villeggiatura A sojourn at a Renaissance villa, or country estate, usually occurring during the summer season.

volksgarten The public park, or people's garden, as developed in Germany according to the C.C.L. Hirschfeld's recommendation in *Theorie der Gartenkunst* (1779–85) for the creation of didactic landscapes in which monuments and inscriptions served to inculcate moral and patriotic sentiments, especially those promoting nationalism.

wabi Refined austerity, the pleasurable simplicity of poverty, a fundamental aesthetic principle of Japanese Zen Buddhism.

wilderness A wooded garden feature developed in England in the seventeenth century as a localized version of the contemporary French *bosquet*. Wilderness paths, which were originally straight *allées* arranged according to a geometrical plan, evolved from formal labyrinths into meandering byways as eighteenth-century designers attempted to induce in visitors within these secluded garden retreats greater sensations of adventure and surprise.

xian The immortals of Chinese myth, believed to inhabit, among other places, three enchanted islands upheld by giant tortoises.

yarimizu A Japanese riverbank garden.

yuniwa In Japan, a bare, gravel-covered, purified space associated with a Shinto shrine. The term may also be used to refer to the entry court of palaces and other monumental structures when these are empty or contain at most a pair of symbolic trees.

ziggurat A terraced pyramidal structure developed in ancient Mesopotamia by the Assyrians and the Babylonians to serve as a temple tower, an *axis-mundi* connecting earth and sky.