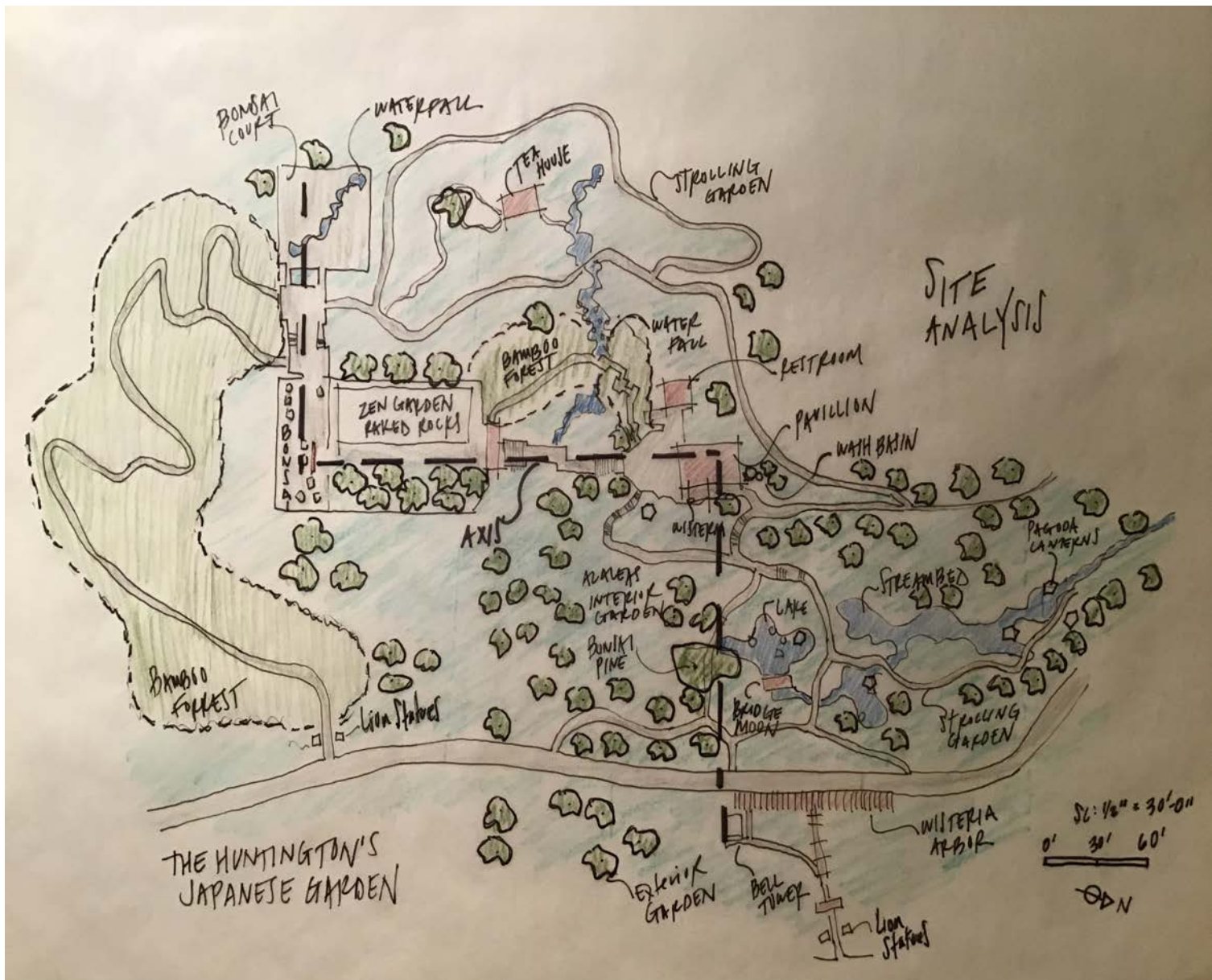


Shakki, superb application where an entire sequend of space is manipulated to create dramatic experience, as shown in the entire site at The Huntington's Japanese Garden...



Japanese Garden, San Marino, CA

Welcome to the Huntington's Japanese Garden, with pavilions lined on axis to both sacred bell and zen raked rock gardens. Journey through the stroll gardens, situated on stream beds and a tea garden, with a pleasure garden influenced by the 17th Century Japan.

The Huntington's Japanese Garden is located at the Huntington Library Art Museum and Botanical Gardens at 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino, Ca 91108

Built in 1911, 12 acres of the Japanese Garden founded by Henry E. Huntington, with addition of restored original Kyoto Tea House, imported in May of 2011.

The gardens include traditional entry gates with lion statues, winding paths forming a traditional strolling garden, a stream in Japanese fashion, ceremonial waiting bench, traditional Urasonke tea ceremony pavilion, 5 room Japanese pavilion built in 1904 of persimmon and red pine woods with decorative wood detail from late Meiji period of 1862-1912 Japan. A moon bridge of douglas fir and red wood, flanks the pond garden, called yarimizu, with winding stream and coy ponds.

UCLA Extension of Landscape Architecture
 Hitory of the Designed Landscape Professor JC Miller
 Drawn by: Ristin Wilson Summer 2020

Traditional Japanese gardens have an outer garden of manicured gardens for controlled space with formal character and the inner garden controls the outer garden with more natural arrangement of plants and other elements. This garden in particular, its outer garden consists of bamboo forest, maples, flowering fruit trees, oak trees, flowering camellia, ivy ground cover, agapanthus and pear trees. While the interior gardens hosts lotus and water lilies in the pond and moss on the water's edge, Japanese red pine, dwarf bamboo, nandina fall color, bonsai juniper, cycads, bonsai pines, mondo grass, jasmine ground cover, azaleas, maples, arbors of wisteria vine and 30' high sacred olive trees.

The pavilions situated on the mountain, is considered sacred and the view in and out of the pond in the lower basin give way to walking paths with views from different angles called borrowed scenery, shakkei. The paths influence the stroll garden designed for symbolic thresholds displaying lanterns, rocks, bridges and wash basins. The landscape is designed with use of geometry in the water's edge and idealism of nature.

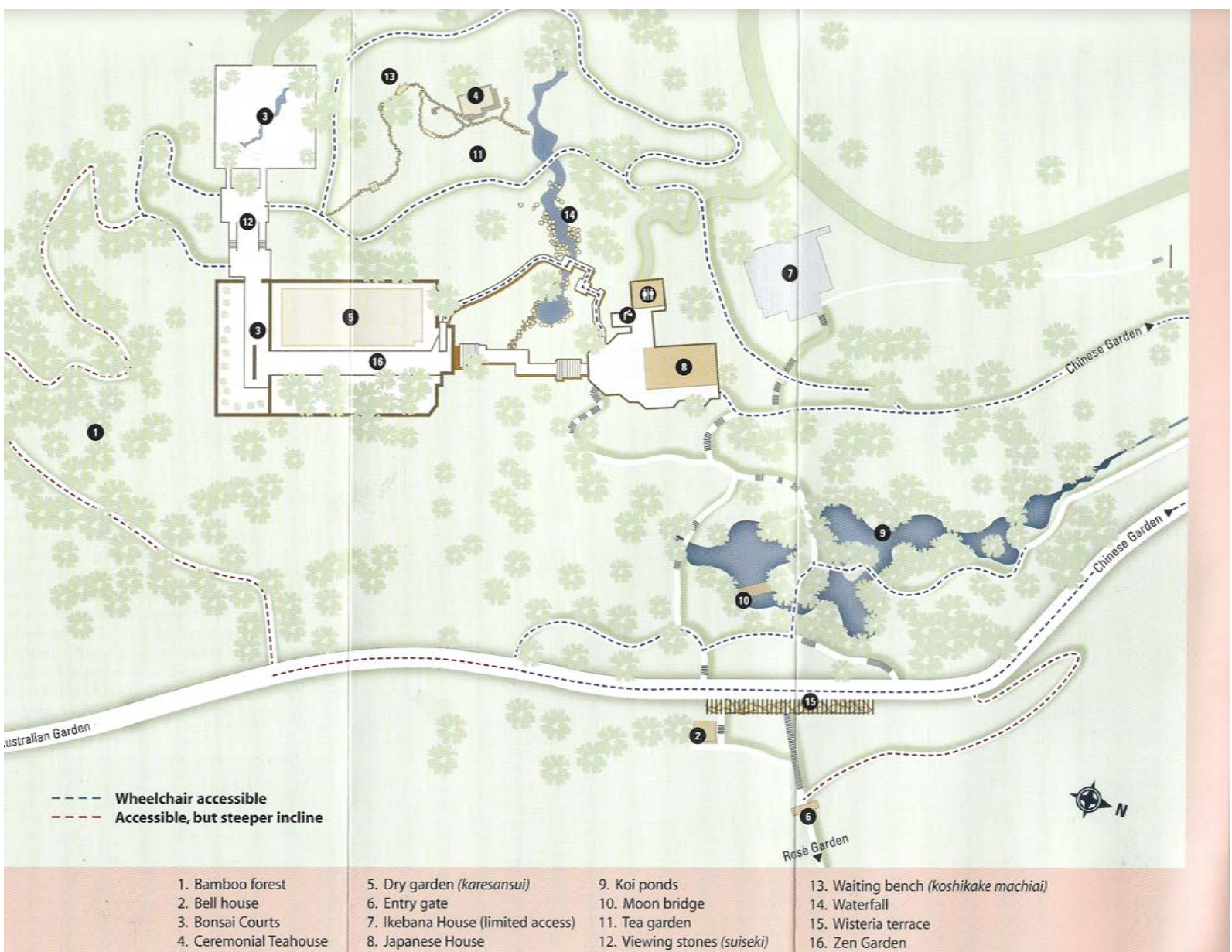
The stroll garden's function as a place of passage and was realized on a much greater scale. The waterfall cascade on mountain rocks signifies legend that a coi turned into a dragon, going up stream to a flat rock. The Japanese Garden reflects on Zen Buddhism which principle influence both sacred tea gardens and zen dry rock gardens. The tea ceremony, cha no yu, celebrating a "dewy path" known as spiritual transformation, to an inner state of composure. The garden's most important message is to learn from nature and perceive its actual sense of beauty while contemplating nature.

Minimalism and Zen practice shape the 15th Century and zen practice is emphasized with meditation and interior development through the reflection of viewing this aspect garden with strolling paths meandering through the sacred mountain side. The upper garden houses the main pavilion with a wash basin, tsukubai, for ritual cleaning, and wisteria arbor with axial alignment through the entry pergola of the dry rock zen garden, next to the bonsai court, zill gitt, and viewing stones, through to the second, water fall bonsai court. The rectangular zen rock garden has white rock in concentric circles and in longer dimensions reflecting on running water. The borders are in rectangular seating benches and flowering fruit trees, with strategically placed boulders. The bamboo forest is the perimeter with a sacred path to a waiting bench, before you enter the tea ceremony pavilion, tea meetings, called cha-niwa. In the valley below are interior plantings of azaleas, framing the view to the central moon bridge in the coi pond, with a 40' high bonsai pine on stilts attesting the ware of time. A stream meanders next to the strolling path, weaving in and out with bonsai juniper manicured and cantilvered rocks with seven pagoda lantern statuary at the water's edge. Both the entry gate at the wisteria terrace and the bamboo forest are flanked with 4' high lion statues in traditional style. The Japanese admiration for a sign of age and the accidents of time, a concept called, wabi jabi. This historical Huntington Japanese Garden is well cared for, now over 110 years old, with traditional pavilions imported from Japan and still standing today...

*Sacred boulders = iwakura
Sacred ponds = kami ike
Sacred trees = shinboku*

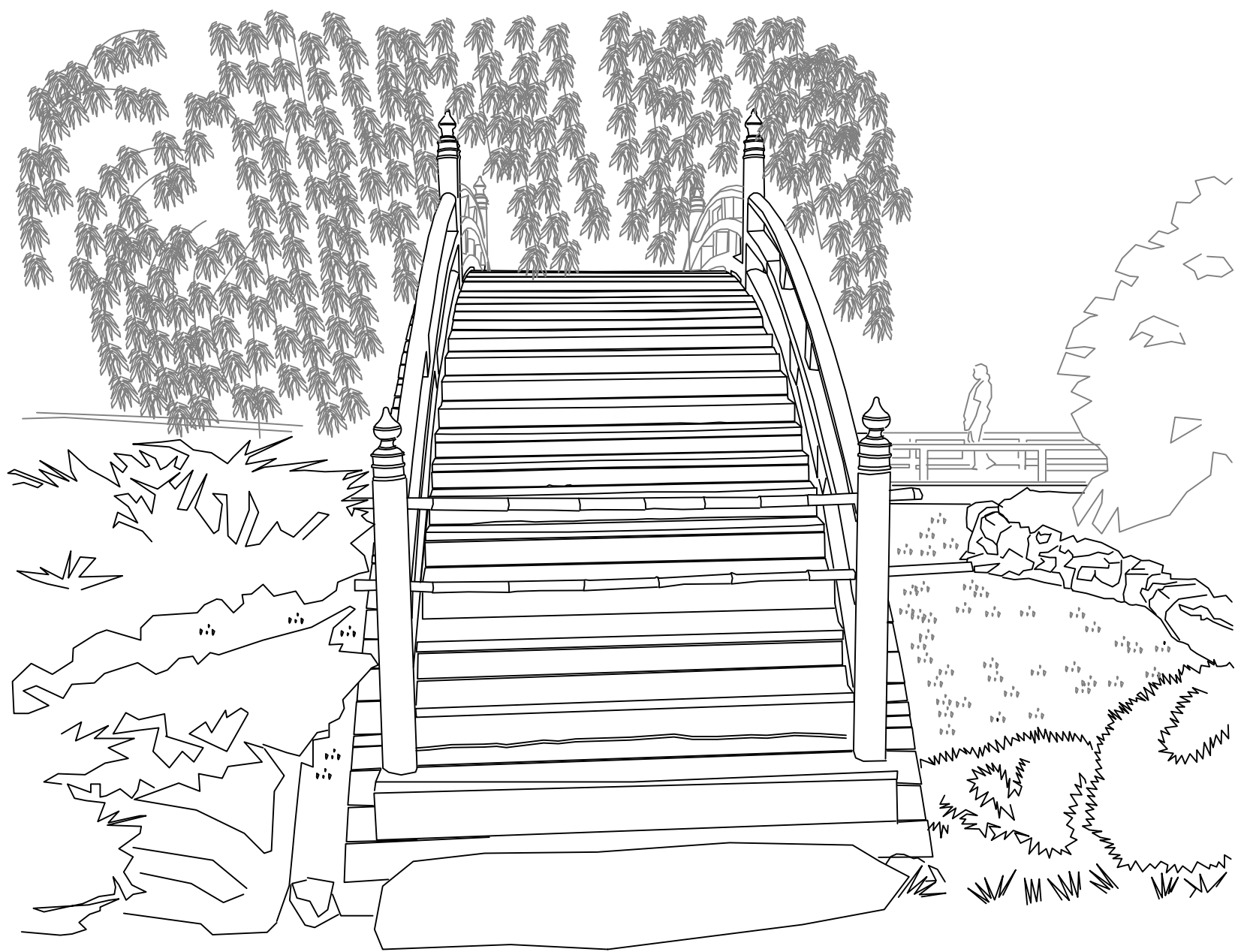


The Huntington Garden's Site Map



Japanese Garden Site Plan

Scale: 30' 90'
0' 60'



MOON BRIDGE
HUNTINGTON JAPANESE GARDEN

SC: $3/4" = 1'-0"$

Shrubs were clipped to look like rocks: low broad lanterns harmonize with the horizontality of the lake.



Garden entry Lion Statue

Zen rectangular garden of raked white gravel in parallel lines to longer dimensions and concentric circles framing rock groups.



Dry garden, kare sansui, creates illusion of streams and waterfalls through placement of rocks and gravel.



Stroll garden contained tea houses, pavilions, sculptural lanterns and pagodas, large boulders placed at the shoreline of lakes.



Soko ishi, bottom stones, those set along the bed of a stream to modulate the flow of water and perhaps to prevent erosion.



Bamboo forest entry guarded by lion statues

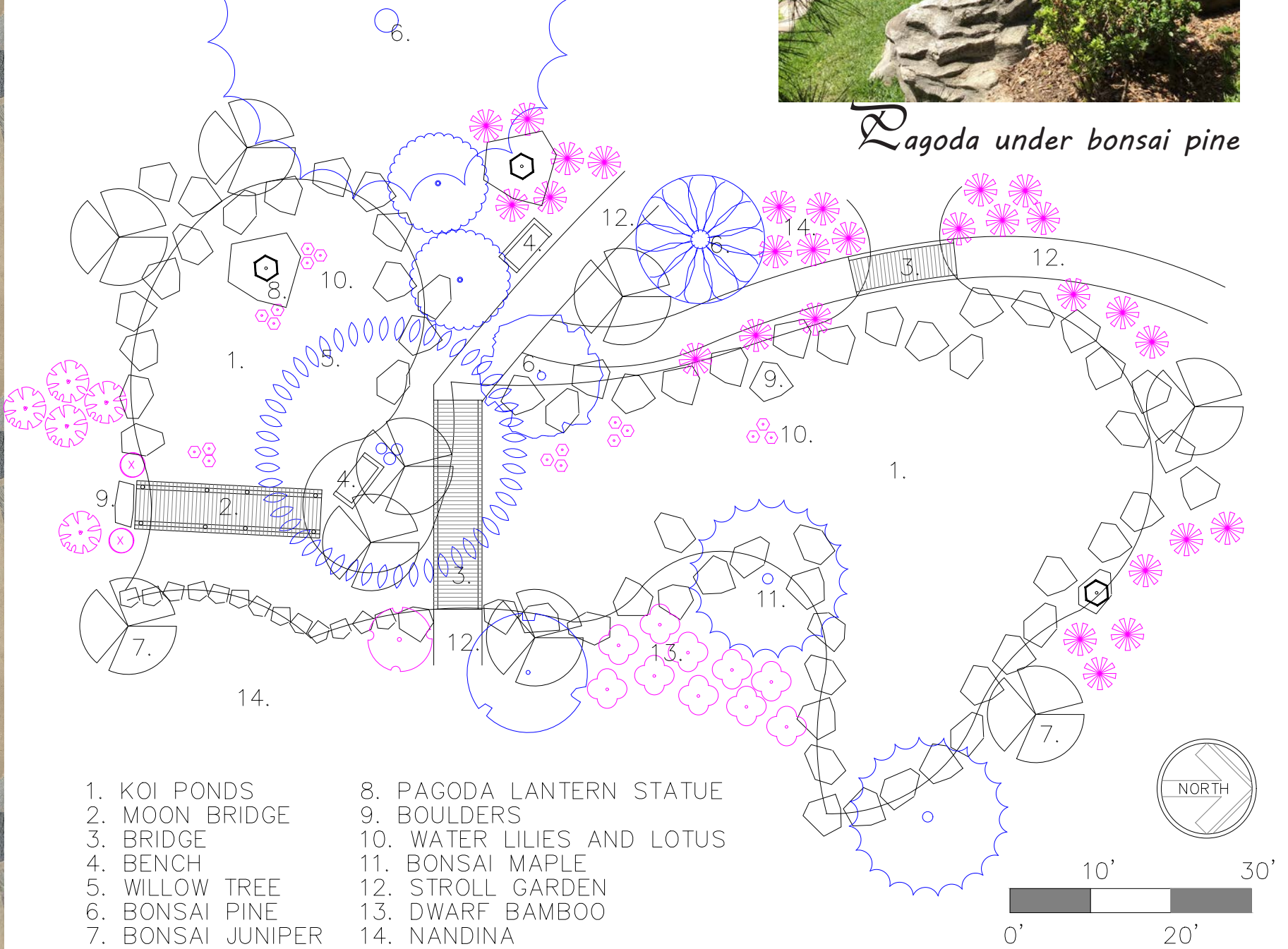


Early Japanese Shinto tradition is temple placement on mountains or forest is sacred.



Pagoda under bonsai pine

Borrowed scenery, shakkei, view from sacred mountain top.



KOI PONDS ENLARGEMENT
HUNTINGTON JAPANESE GARDEN

SC: 1/8"=1'-0"