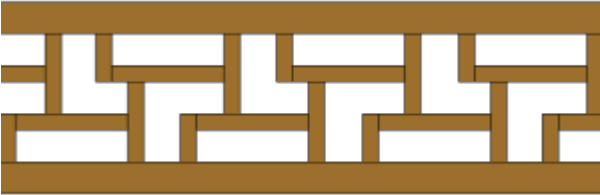


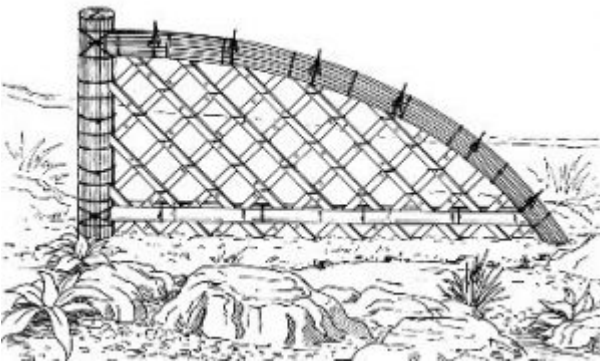


IDEENSAMMLUNG

Raumteiler



Muster für ein Geländer, Abschrankung, Hag.



Koetsu-gaki

Photogalerie





























































IMG_0508

IMG_0506

IMG_0505

IMG_0501

IMG_0498

IMG_0494

IMG_0492

IMG_0489

IMG_0488

IMG_0485

IMG_0484

IMG_0483

IMG_0482

IMG_0480

Einfache aber elegante Anlage. Mindestens für einen Teil der Gesamtanlage geeignet. Zum Beispiel beim Eingangstor.

IMG_0476

Kiesel mit Steinen



Trockenanlage

IMG_0472
IMG_0471
IMG_0470
IMG_0468
IMG_0467
IMG_0465
IMG_0464
IMG_0463
IMG_0461
IMG_0460
IMG_0459
IMG_0458
IMG_0457
IMG_0456
IMG_0453
IMG_0450

Pflanzen

Verschiedene Pflanzen, welche in einen japanischen Garten passen würden.

- Schmuck-Farn
- Azalee
- Päonie
- Sternmoos

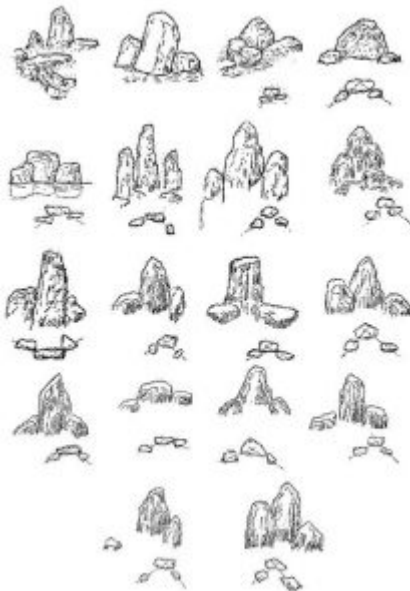
Wasser

Trockenanlage

Mizubashi



Steine



Mögliche Anordnung der
Steine

Stones—large and small—are a major component of most Japanese gardens, and must have been important from the very beginnings of garden design. As Takei's and Keane's recent translation of the *Sakuteiki* points out, the opening line of that oldest of Japanese garden manuals equates the creation of gardens with the setting of stones. The "meaning" and the aesthetic appeal of garden stones have been the subjects of much analysis by the students of these gardens, but it is a controversial topic. There can be little doubt that the use of stones and the reverence shown them have roots in Shinto belief, but the exact nature of stone worship in prehistoric Japan can only be surmised. That the selection and placing of stones in the historic period has a spiritual component cannot be denied, however, as that responsibility often fell to the priestly caste. The *Sakuteiki* specifically mentions the secrets of rock-placing and associates them with the priest En no Enjari. Indeed, stones and the placing of stones are the major concern in garden design according to that ancient text, particularly since the poor placement of stones would lead to misfortune and illness.

In the Muromachi Period, the task of selecting and placing stones sometimes fell to members of the *kawaramono*, or "river-bed people," a group of outcasts living along the riverbanks of Kyoto's Kamo River. In at least one instance, a *kawaramono* became not only a garden designer but also a general advisor to the shogun in matters of aesthetics (Zen'ami, 1386-1482). The garden of Ginkaku-ji, represented on this page, has been attributed to him.

Interesting enough, also here we have a link to the *Sakuteiki*.

from: [The Japanese Garden \(Bowdoin\)](#)