Fostering Techniques of Murin-an

-The master piece of Japanese Garden-



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'Annual Fostering Techniques of Existing Plants of Murin-an Garden as a National Place Scenic Beauty'

- For Preserving the Spatial Characteristics of Original Sensitivity of Aritomo Yamagata -

名勝無鄰菴庭園の育成管理 一山縣有朋の感性を読み取った庭園管理のあり方一

植彌加藤造園株式会社 UEYA KATO LANDSCAPE Co.LTD

- Greetings -

Murin-an Garden is a designated National Place of Scenic Beauty that is owned by Kyoto City.

Public gardens and parks are managed and cared for under various limitations, such as workable time span and low budgets. The results tend to be conducting minimal maintenance work (cutting back over-grown branches) that does not need skills or garden landscaping knowledge. Hence, most of the time the garden's true potential beauty cannot be fully reciprocated in the garden work. Improving the management care and fostering methods of gardens have always been a difficult problem that owners and designated management have been trying to handle, especially public garden because there are many people who come.

In order to deal with this issue, Kyoto City implemented a proposal selection system in 2007. Prior to this system was the competitive bidding system where the lowest bidding company willing to fulfill the minimal maintenance requirements set by the City was designated to manage the garden. With the new system, the companies that wish to maintain the garden submit a proposal that includes the company's approach and policy towards garden management and the city will choose and delegate a company that has the best appropriate proposal.

Under this new system, Ueyakato Landscape Co., Ltd. proposal did not only include the conventional way of maintaining the garden but a way to monitor the growing garden through the daily maintenance to bring out the aesthetic beauty of the Murin-an garden.

We engage in the daily maintenance of the garden for everyone to feel that growth of the living garden and to share that feeling with as many people we can.

When our company considered the garden fostering and maintenance method for Murin-an, the concept was to revive the original garden concept and value of the garden when it was first created by the original owner, Mr. Aritomo Yamagata (1838 - 1922 Tenpo 9 -Taisho 11).

This garden is filled with Aritomo's refined sense of scenic beauty, a side of him many people forget because he was famous as a great military man and Elder Statesman of the Meiji Era. He was also an accomplished writer, as well as being a man of refined taste and sensibility. The garden craftsman who created the garden was Jihei Ogawa VII, who praised Aritomo for being highly influential to his career and style of garden design.

In 1901 (Meiji 34), Aritomo Yamagata was gifted pine trees from the Meiji Emperor. To commemorate this, the "Onshi Chisho-no-Ki" Monument Stone (即應维松乃記) was placed in the garden. The writing was in poems, but from here we could read about how the garden was at that time.

"When spring is nearing it's end, the scenery is most exquisite, for the mountains become ever more scenic. In summer, moon is cool over the stream and grass. Autumn, sunset adds gradation to the vibrant leaves. Winter, snow covers Mt. Hiezan a calming scenic view from the window. Rain, depth of a scenic refreshing view only created when it rains."

The scenic landscape of Murin-an can be deciphered from Aritomo's eloquent writings of the various aesthetic scenery of the seasons of Murin-an. Such as the spring mountain view, the summer moon, the autumn sunset, the winter snow, and even the charm of a rainy day.

Over time, our sensibility and scenic taste, as well as the environment surrounding Murin-an garden has changed. However, we place importance in deciphering the sensibility and sense of beauty that Aritomo Yamagata had for Murin-an in the Meiji era. We strive to assist in the creation of an appropriate scenery for a modern Murin-an, which we hope to pass on to the next generation.

Below is an abridgment introducing a segment of the fostering garden maintenance method from the essay, 'Annual Fostering Techniques of Existing Plants of Murin-an Garden as a National Place Scenic Beauty'—For Preserving the Spatial Characteristics of Original Sensitivity of Aritomo Yamagata' by Tomoi Sakaue and Tomoki Kato. (Japanese Institute of Landscape Architecture Magazine, Landscape Research Japan VOL. 76 Extra edition, Technical Report NO.8.2015, printed in 2015).



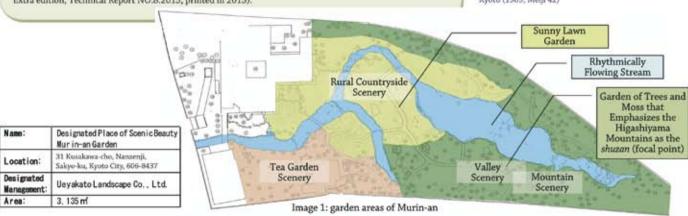
> Murin-an Garden Introduction

Murin-an Garden is located in the Okazaki and Nanzenji neighborhood. In 1890 (Meiji 23), the Lake Biwa Canal was constructed and the area was planned to be built into an industrial zone. However, the City introduced hydroelectric power after the canal was built and as a result, preserved and developed this area as a place of scenic beauty to enjoy the aesthetic view of the Higashiyama Mountains.

Murin-an, the designated Place of Scenic Beauty, was Aritomo Yamagata's villa and one of the first to be built in this area. The garden was created from 1894 - 1896 (Meiji 27 - Meiji 29) by a skilled garden craftsman, Jihei Ogawa VII. In 1941 (Showa 16), the Yamagata family donated Murin-an to Kyoto City, and in 1951 (Showa 26) this garden was designated as a National Place of Scenic Beauty, which led to its current popularity. The Murin-an Garden is fairly spacious with an area of 3,135 m2 (33,740 ft2 and roughly 950 tsubo in Japanese measurements) The Higashiyama Mountains considered to be a key aesthetic scenic point, other characters are the open Lawn Area and refreshing flowing stream.



Old photograph of Murin-an published in the Kyóka Rinsen Cho (京華林泉) a book on the remarkable gardens in Kyoto (1909, Meiji 42)



Garden Fostering Method That Interprets Aritomo Yamagata's Aesthetic Sensibility

When Aritomo created this garden, he preferred a natural scenic garden over the traditional Kyotostyle landscape. He is seem giving specific instructions for the garden in the <u>Record of Pleasant Scenes</u> in and around the <u>Capital</u> (Koko Kaishinroku 統正納及心緣).

- ·Placing grass instead of moss
- ·Plant fems between the waterfall rocks
- *Planting of firs, which was rarely used as a garden tree in Kyoto
- *Flowing stream rather than a pond where water stands still

Notice the photograph, which was published in the Kyöka Rinsen Chō (元本本本本), the grass is somewhat long and there are wildflowers (photograph 1). It looks very similar to the open countryside grass meadow, hence the garden maintenance method of cutting the grass down short and straight is clearly the opposite of the original intended scenery that cherishes the beautiful sensibility of nature, which is reflected in this photograph. It has been about 120 years since the garden was created. The current maintenance and garden fostering at Murin-an strive to prioritize the original scenery of the garden. Efforts are made in deciphering and interpreting Aritomo Yamagata's aesthetic sense of beauty, which will then be compared with today's aesthetic sense of beauty. We will foster the garden in accordance and consideration to the various environmental and ecological changes. In order to create an appropriate scenery for today, importance will be placed on the following particular points:

 Restorative pruning and thinning to evidently bring back the Higashiyama Mountains as shucar (mountain as a focal point).

Aritomo's view of the Higashiyama Mountain is recorded in the <u>Record of Pleasant Scenes in and</u>
around the Capital (Koko Kaishinroku 特色研究).

(Translation: If you calmly look out at the scenery, you will notice that the shuzan the mountain that is a focal point in this garden, has lush greenery you see in the front from the Higashiyama Mountains. This garden is where the roots of the mountains are (foot of the mountains), hence the water from the waterfall looks as though it is flowing from the mountains. Naturally the placement of stones, planting of trees, and all others should calculate and take in consideration (of the mountains) is what I believe is necessary.)



(駐別 (乗車) ル (路 (路)) Photograph 2: Old photo of Murin-an garden published in

Zoka to Chikutei (造家と築庭) (1900, Meiji 33)



Photograph 4: During work of restorative pruning of bordering trees (taken in 2009, Heisei 21)

From this statement, we can interpret and deduce that the land was allotted to make the Higashiyama Mountains as the *shuzan*. When the garden was first created one can see there was greenery bordering the property. Small fir trees around 1.5 meters (4.9 ft.) height were planted in the view line of Mt. Hiei, which could be seen from the veranda of the tea house, built south-west of the Japanese-style main building. The above created a quiet and slightly secluded atmosphere (photograph 2 & 3).

Afterwards, urbanization of the neighborhood led to buildings being established around the garden. In order to hide the city view the height guideline for the bordering trees was set to be taller than before. The trees grew larger as time passed, then in recent years they surpassed the manageable maintenance height, especially the top areas of the bordering trees in the garden became overgrown and thick (photograph 8). Adequate light could not reach the forest floor, affecting the trees to not produce any foliage or branches from the lower to middle area, causing the surrounding building to become visible. The management method used to screen the urban view out was to increase the height guideline of the low trees and shrubs in front of the tall trees (image 2).

In 2007 (Heisei 19) the designated management system was introduced, which meant that management would be decided to the best proposed content instead of the lowest bidder. Since this change, our company has been the designated management company fostering the garden of Murin-an. Actively conducting restorative pruning of the overgrown bordering trees with consideration of historical and cultural relevance while harmonizing with the modem environment around the property (photograph 6 & image 2). During this process, deep consideration was placed to allow Higashiyama Mountains to be the *shuzan* (mountain as focal point) by screening the surrounding modern buildings. Careful planning was placed to keep the garden's perception of depth and scenic blending of the garden trees to those of the mountain side to allow the scenery to be continuous (Photograph 9).

In order for the Higashiyama Mountains to appear larger, the top branches of the bordering trees were thinned out to allow for more visibility (photograph 4 & 5). This allowed for sunlight to reach the lower part of the tree trunk and thus new foliage (branches and leaves) grew from the middle branches, intimately permitting the tops of the tall trees to be cut back. This method was conducted in a way to create high screening capabilities with low scenic damage.

The overgrown bordering trees were like a hedge, because the branches were intertwined and tangled, so before huge pruning could be done, each tree had to be assessed and untangled. Evaluation and consideration was placed in pruning so that each individual tree can be seen in a pleasing or scenic way.

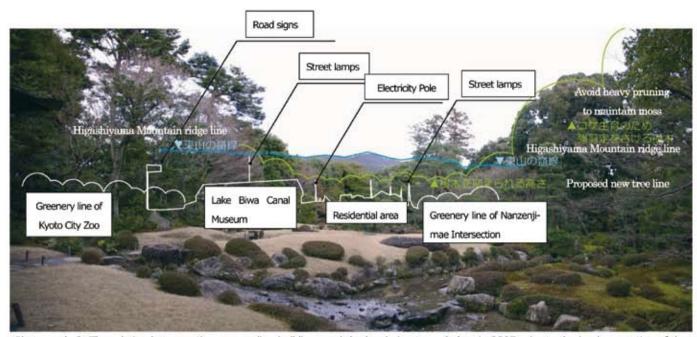
Also, the low to mid sized trees that had grown high, due to the tall tree height that was set by prior management methods, were cut back and a lower tree height was implemented. Thus, is how restorative pruning of the bordering trees were conducted to revive the Higashiyama Mountains as the shuzun, while screening out the surrounding modern buildings, as well as maintaining perception of depth and continuity of scenic landscape from the mountain into the garden (photograph 6 & 9).



Photograph 3: The surrounding environment of Murin-an garden when it was built. Source: <u>Photograph collection: Panorama of 100 years Kyotohistory</u> (写真集成 京都百年パクラ宮) published by Tankosha (1992, Heisei 2)



Photograph 5: Current bordering trees of Murin-an (taken in 2013, Heisei 25)



Photograph 6: The relation between the surrounding buildings and the bordering trees (taken in 2007 prior to the implementation of the proposal selection system)

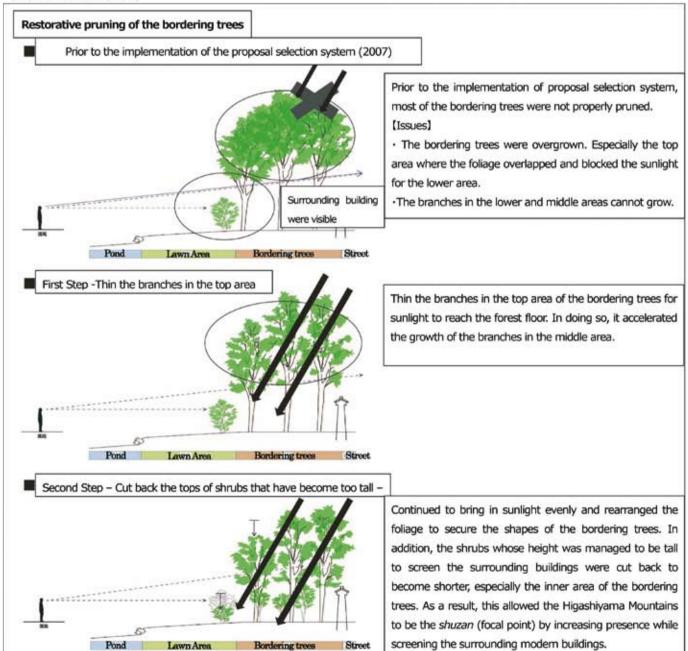


Image 2: Restorative pruning of the bordering trees

Pond



Photograph 7: Scenery of Murin-an not long after it was created. Notice how the Higashiyama Mountains were the focal point of the garden. Source: ART OF THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN JAPAN by Tsuyoshi Tamura, published by Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (1935, Showa 10)



Photo 8: Murin-an prior to the implementation of the proposal selection system. The Higashiyama Mountains, the focal point of the garden, is barely visible and has a small presence in the garden. (taken in 2007, Heisei 19)



Photograph 9: Murin-an after the implementation of the proposal selection system. The Higashiyama Mountains regained its' former presence (focal point) and visibility by conducting restorative pruning of the bordering trees. (taken in 2013, Heisei 25)

2) Garden fostering and caring for the grass and wildflowers based on Aritomo's aesthetic beauty.

The following is an extract of Aritomo words that depicts the way he enjoyed and spent his time at Murin-an, which is etched on the stone monument placed in the garden Onshi Chisho-no-Ki (御際相位乃記) literally meaning record of gratitude to the Emperor for the gifted pines (image 3).

"Amongst the green moss is enjoyment of flowering plants that I do not know their names."

We can depict that Aritomo considered the wildflowers that grew naturally as an element of the garden that can be appreciated, which under the current garden ideology would be considered as weeds. From this we can deduce that the garden was formed with sensibility and sense of natural beauty that differs from today. By understanding Aritomo's sensibility, the open lawn area which is one of the main features of Murin-an, can be maintained by not periodically mowing the lawn with the use of a grass cutter, but rather to appreciate the wildflowers as Aritomo did.

Efforts were made to find a method adaptable for the different seasons and locations of the wildflower by understanding the different varieties and the blooming pattern of the wildflowers (chart 1).

Although it may seem like simple weeding, the density of the wildflowers in each area is adjusted by understanding the blooming patterns of the different wildflowers to decide when the weeds and the seeds of the wildflowers after their blooming season has ended are to be handpicked and when the grass cutter can be used. (photograph 10, 11, 12, 13)

Furthermore, the rustic open lawn area, the scenery that Aritomo is believed to have viewed, is maintained by changing the length of the grass in the proximity of the scenic stone and bushes in consideration to the distance from the Japanesestyle house.



Image 3: Ink rubbed copy of the Onshi Chisho-no-Ki (御順惟公乃記) in The biography of Marquis Aritomo Yamagata, Last volume (1933, Showa 8).



Photograph 10: Lawn Area at Murin-an: matsubaunran or blue toadflax (Nuttallanthus canadensis)



Photograph 11: blue toadflax



Photograph 12: maintaining the lawn area by hand

Photograph 13: Lawn Area at Murin-an: nejibana or Chinese spiranthes (Spiranthes sinensis)

Chart 1: List of managed wildflower	Chart	1: Li	st of	managed	wildflowe
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3) Management of Moss

Murin-an is a dosed canopy garden located near the skirt of the mountains that draws fresh water from the Lake Biwa Canal to feed the waterfall and flowing stream which creates a moist atmosphere well suited for the growth of moss. Aritomo had his own opinion towards the garden and preferred grass over moss from the very beginning when the garden was created. This can be described from the interpreted sentence below which was extracted from the Record of Pleasant Scenes in and around the Capital.

"...Depending on the moss, there is no inspiration therefore I was determined to lay down grass. ...plant onishiba grass (Zoysia macrostachya) and maintain

It can be speculated that the grass which was planted among the Japanese maple forest changed over time into moss, from another interpreted sentence extracted from the Record of Pleasant Scenes in and around the Capital.

"Placing a stone among the Japanese maple trees brings out a sense of aesthetic beauty. Aritomo points to the flat stoned covered in moss and states that the ambience of the garden was much better when it was grass and that the stone is no longer visible with the moss"

Then from the words inscribed on the Onshi Chisho-no-Ki, we can presume from interpretation below that the grass Aritomo admired naturally turned into moss.

"Amongst the green moss is enjoyment of flowering plants though I do not know their names..."

It is believed that Aritomo discovered new insight and his original concept and sense of beauty changed from when the garden was first created by accepting the change in scenery that occured by natured will and from an aging process.

There are currently over 50 types of moss growing in Murin-an garden (Image 4).

The ohsuaigoke (large) Polytrichum formosum Hedw, and the umasiaigoke (lanceolate) Polytrichum commune Hedw, are two types of moss that cannot be distinguished just by appearance but have different biological contents. (Chart 2)

The ohsugigoke thrives near water or on the forest floor in dim lighting and is mass planted and gathers at the root of trees, especially trees that drain rainwater from their

When there are a many varieties of moss coexisting in an environment, sometimes extra effort may be necessary, here to maintain areas with the less durable pine moss called sugigoke (Polytrichum juniperinum), the tough creeping moss called haigoke (Hypnum plumaeforme Wilson) is removed.

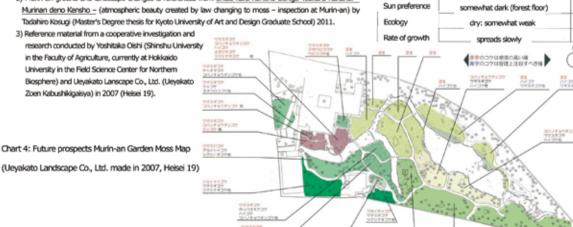
There is also the reddish dumps of akaurokoooke (Nardia assamica) moss, that easily peeled off when there is heavy rainfall and water runs over the ground and today was relaxing and wonderful for each and every one. washed away. The upper layer of soil can get washed away from the bare patches where the moss used to be. Extra effort is made to prevent the top layer of soil from being washed away, by mixing some of the once removed haigoke moss into the patches of akaurokogoke moss, this ultimately protects the sugigoke moss.

In this manner, there are various types of moss with different ecological needs that thrive together in this garden. Small environmental and ecological changes can greatly affect moss with no vascular systems. Hence, when pruning the foliage of trees, we must be extra careful and conscientious about the possible changes the pruning can cause to the forest floor. Such as maintaining enough sunlight to reach patches of moss that like sun, or providing enough shade to maintain moisture for moss that are less resilient to dryness.

- 1) Aritomo Yamagata garden sense is referenced from Nanadaime Ogawa Jihei by Hiromasa Amasaki (Minerva Shobō) 2012.
- 2) Murin-an ground and landscape changes is referenced from Shiba kara Koheno Seniga Tsukuru Kukanbi -Murinan deno Kensho - (atmospheric beauty created by law changing to moss - inspection at Murin-an) by Tadahiro Kosugi (Master's Degree thesis for Kyoto University of Art and Design Graduate School) 2011.

3) Reference material from a cooperative investigation and research conducted by Yoshitaka Oishi (Shinshu University in the Faculty of Agriculture, currently at Hokkaido University in the Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere) and Uevakato Lanscape Co., Ltd. (Uevakato Zoen Kabushikigaisya) in 2007 (Heisei 19).

Chart 4: Future prospects Murin-an Garden Moss Map



Photo

Color when dry

Related species

Future prospects

Currently, the fostering garden management of Murin-an garden is undergoing a huge shifting change in methods from a minimal management style that tries to keep the previous state, to an actively fostering or caring style that considers the historical and cultural background of the garden. The new garden fostering method aims to respect the original concept and sense of beauty that Aritomo Yamagata had when the garden was first created, to do this we read and try to decipher the feelings and ensibilities the owner had and consider those points when we decide management and work in the garden.

The original intrinsic values of Murin-an garden is appearing every day, from the scenic borrowed scenery of the Higashiyama Mountains being revived through restorative pruning the wildflowers that bloom in the lawn area, as well as management methods that takes into consideration the physiological ecology of a wide variety of moss that thrive throughout the garden.

However, the aim is not to simply reproduce the scenery of the past, I believe it is important to continuously explore for the appropriate scenery by always being flexible to update the garden fostering method and content by taking consideration of the changes of the garden and the surrounding environmental changes.

Currently, Japan is undergoing a shift to register designated management companies for cultural heritage gardens (tangible cultural asset) in order for the inheritance and protection of gardens that have been created and nurtured by the local history and culture. However, garden fostering and management that takes into consideration the historical and cultural backgrounds of these gardens are inadequate. In regards to Murin-an garden, advanced research and studies have been made from various fields. such as academic garden studies, architectural history, as well as history about the garden and owner. Hence, we were fortunately able to make use of the abundant resources in creating an appropriate garden fostering method that considered the

The manifestation of the intrinsic value through garden fostering care is not easy at all. However, we believe it is very important to strive to find new elements and appealing aspects by searching through a variety of historical materials in order to uncover and piecing together the intrinsic values of the garden. In addition, it is also essential to attain tradition gardening techniques but the mastery of skills through

Our company cherishes the concept of "learn from the tradition" and "learn from the team" to conduct garden fostering with great sincerity to our employees so as to be able to produce and create the best atmosphere of hospitality. We hope your visitation

> President Tomoki Kato & Employees Ueyakato Landscape Co., Ltd.

Polytrichum commune Hedw.

high red pigmen

haigoke (Hypnum plumaeforme Wilson

likes sun

dry: resilient

Chart - 2: Comparing 2 types of

Polytrichum formosum Hedw.

low red pigment

shiragagoke (Leucobryum-genus) and kobanochochingoke (Trachycystis microphylla)



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Heft 23

Texte zur Welt kann man nicht kaufen – man bekommt sie geschenkt

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世界へのテキスト そのままに、そうあるべきように

第23号

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Texts to the World – as it is and as it should be

issue no. 23

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無鄰菴庭園の立地は山裾に位置し、林冠がやや閉じており、琵琶湖琉水 から引き込まれる流れの影響によって空中湿度が高く保たれ、もともとコ ケが生育しやすい環境である。だが、『続江湖快心録』には以下の一文が あり、山縣が庭園に関して自らの見識を持っており、作庭当初はコケより 芝生を好んでいたことがわかる。

「… 苔によつては面白くないから、私は断じて芝を栽ることにした。 …彼方は鬼芝を載てそれで時々刈せる、…」

作庭当初には楓樹林内にも芝生が植栽されたと類推されるが、『続江湖 快心録』には以下の一文がみえ芝生からコケへ遷移したと考えられる。

「楓樹並に岩石の配置また面白し。侯は一の平面石の苔の下低く没せ るを指ざし、日く、之は据ゑた時はよかつたが、苔が上りをつて低 くなったから困っているのだ。」

そして「御賜稚松乃記」に記された以下の文言から、愛でる対象がコケ に変化してきたことがうかがえる。

「苔の青みたる中に名も知らぬ草の花の咲出たるもめずらし…」

山縣は作庭時に構想した庭園の景色が、自然の織りなす経年の遷移によ り変化する情景を懐深く柔軟に受け入れ、新たな趣を見いだし、自己の感 性を育んでいったと考えられる。

現在、無鄰菴庭園には50種以上の様々なコケが生育していることがわ かっている (図-4) *。その中でスギゴケには、外観では区別がつきに くい生態の異なるオオスギゴケとウマスギゴケの2種類がある (表-2)。 オオスギゴケは水辺や林床のやや薄暗い場所、特に樹幹を流れる雨水(樹 幹流)を集めやすい樹木の根元に群植するが、ウマスギゴケは林冠の開い たやや明るい場所を好む。

幾種類ものコケが重なり生育する場所の育成管理では、劣勢であるスギ ゴケの生育範囲を保護するために、優勢しているハイゴケなどを取り除い

また、アカウロコゴケも生育しており、このコケは大雨などの際に地表 を雨水が流れると簡単に剥れてしまうため、剥れた跡地の表土が流失して 裸地化を引き起こす可能性がある。そこで、アカウロコゴケの群落の中に、 スギゴケ保護のために一旦除去したハイゴケなどを混植し、表土の流出防 止を図っている。

このように、庭園内には生育環境の異なる多種のコケが生育している。 維管束をもたないコケの生育は微細な環境の変化によって左右されるため、 樹木を剪定する際にも、林床に生育するコケの好む生育環境を把握し、明 るい場所を好むものには日射が当たるよう、乾燥に弱いものには日照を避 けるよう育成管理を心掛けている。

- 1) 山縣有限の前間助は、尼崎博正の『七代日小川治兵衛』 (ミネルヴァ書房 2012) 参考。
- 2) 無鄰後の地核の変形は、小杉忠広の京都造形芸術大学大学総修士論文「芝から各への遷移が組る空 開美・帰裔をでの校証—」 (2011) 参考。 3)大石部構体生 (北海道大学北方生物間フィールド科学センター/顕記等: 信州大学標学部 と検鎖
- 加藤当園(株)の共和調査・研究 (平成19年・2007)

現在、無鄰菴庭園の育成管理は、従前の現況を整えることに留まってい た消極的な作業から、庭園の歴史的・文化的背景をも踏まえた積極的なも のへと大きく変化しました。作館時における山縣有朋の構想を尊重し、施 主の作庭への想いや感性を読み取り、それを庭園の育成管理に活かすとい う新たな発想によるお手入れを始めています。

修復剪定による東山の借景の眺めや野花が咲く芝生の景色の再生。庭園 内に生息する多種のコケの生理生態を考慮した管理など、無鄰着庭園の本 質的価値が日々あらわれてきました。

しかし、これは単に古の景色の再現を目指すものではなく、今後も変化 し続ける庭園や外部環境などを考慮し、その育成管理の内容については常 に柔軟に更新し、相応しい景色を探求し続けることも大切であると考えて

現在、日本では各地の歴史や文化に育まれた庭園の保護と継承のため文 化財庭間の指定や登録が進められていますが、歴史的・文化的背景を踏ま えての庭園の育成管理は充分に行われていません。無鄰菴庭園については、 庭園学や建築史、歴史など様々な分野からの研究が進んでおり、それを庭 **園管理の実地に活かすことができ幸いでした。**

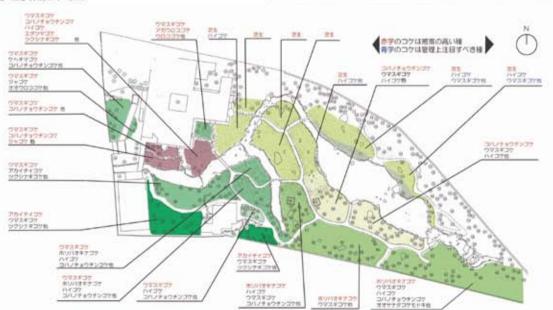
庭園のお手入れを通して本質的価値を顕在化させることは中々容易では ありませんが、庭園の本質的価値を引きだし、新たな魅力とするための要 素を様々な史料から探し出し見極めることも庭園の保護や継承のためには 重要であると考えています。さらに、それを実現するための確かな技術の 鍛錬や伝統的な庭技の習得も重要です。

弊社では "伝統から学ぶ" "仲間から学ぶ" 心を大事にし、庭園のお手 入れに真心をこめて、最高のおもてなし空間を創造することができるよう 社員一同で励んでおります。本日のご来園が、皆様お一人お一人にとって 良きものとなりましたら幸いです。

> 植彌加藤造園株式会社 代表取締役社長 加藤友規 社員一同

表-2 オオスギゴケとウマスギゴケの比較

		オオスギゴケ	ウマスギゴケ
1	¥R	1	***
2	乾燥時の色	赤味が弱い	赤味が強い
3	生理生態上 の近線種	シラガゴケ コパノチョウチンゴケ	ハイゴケ
4	光環境	やや暗い(林床)	明るい
5	生態	乾燥にやや弱い	乾燥に強い
6	流通	少ない	多い



今後の展望 図ー4 無鄰菴庭園コケ分布平面図 (植葉加藤造園株式会社 平成19年・2007)

2) 山縣の美意識を踏まえた芝生と野花の育成管理

庭園内に据えられている石碑「御賜稚松乃記」(図-3) には以下の一文 があり、山縣が無鄰菴で過ごし楽しんだ様子が記されている。

「苔の青みたる中に名も知らぬ草の花の咲出たるもめずらし…」

山縣が、現在の庭園の維持管理では雑草として抜き取られる自然に咲く 野花を庭園の構成要素の一つとして愛でる対象としていたことがわかり、 現代とは違った感性や美意識で庭園が成立していることもうかがうことが できる。

こうした感性を汲み取って、無鄰菴の特色の一つである開放的な芝生空 間の育成管理については、定期的・機械的には刈らないようにしている。 なぜならば、山縣と同様に野花を愛でるためである。

年間を通して生育している野花の種類と開花時期などを把握し (表-1)、 季節や場所に応じた手入れの手法を見極めることに努めている。同じ草引 きでも、雑草を手で抜く時期、野花が咲き終わり種を落としたものを手で 抜く時期、機械で芝生を刈る時期などを把握し、その場所に応じて野草を 残し密度を調整している。 (写真-10、11、12、13)

また、景石や低木周り、主屋からの距離に応じて芝生の長さを変えるな ど、山縣が眺めていたであろう野花が咲く情景に想いを馳せながら、野趣 あふれる芝生空間となるように心掛けている。

記松賜

图-3 「御賜稚松乃記」(拓本) 『保爵山縣有別伝下巻』 (昭和8年・1933)



写真-10 野花(マツバウンラン)の咲く芝生空



写真-11 マツバウンラン



写真-13 野花 (ネジパナ) の咲く芝生空間

写真-12 手作業による芝生の手入れ

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写真-7 往時の無鄰菴の情景。東山がこの庭の主山であることが分かる。

出典 : 『ART OF THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN IN JAPAN 』田村剛 国際文化振興 (昭和 10 年・1935)



写真— 8 プロポーザル入札制度導入前の無郷菴。主山である東山が見えにくい。 (平成 19 年・2007 撮影)



写真— 9 プロポーザル入札制度導入後の無難菴。外縁樹木の修復剪定により、主山である東山が顕在化した。 (平成25年・2013 撮影)

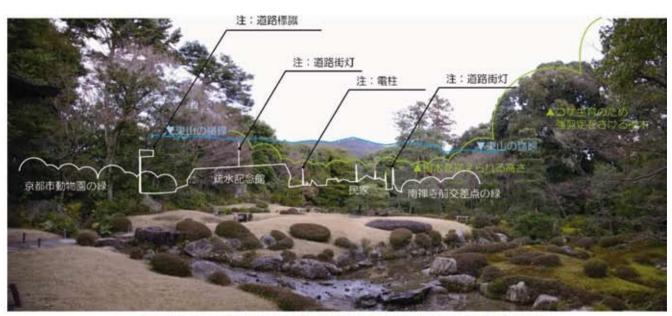
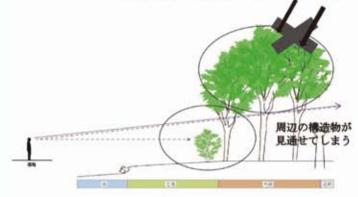


写真-6 庭園周囲の構造物と外縁部の樹木との関係性 (プロポーザル入札制度導入以前 平成19年・2007 撮影)

外縁部の樹木の修復剪定

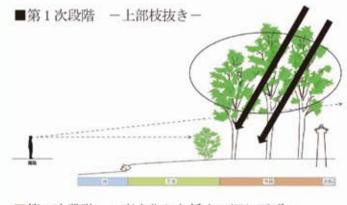
■プロポーザル入札制度導入 [平成19年(2007)] 以前の状況



プロポーザル入札制度導入以前は、外縁の樹木 について、ほとんど剪定が行われていなかった。

【問題点】

- 外縁部の樹木が繁茂。特に上部では枝葉が重な り下部に光が入らない。
- 樹木の中程から下部に掛けて枝が生育していない。



外縁部の樹木の上部枝抜きを行い、林床に光 が入るようにした。それによって、中枝の生育 が促進された。



外縁部については、引き続き均等に光を取り 入れて樹形を安定させるために枝葉を整理し た。加えて、特に外縁部の内側においては、目 隠しのために樹高を高く管理していた低木を切 り下げた。その結果、東山の借景を取り込みつ つ、庭園の奥行き感の演出と外周環境の遮蔽を 実現した。

図-2 外線部の樹木の修復剪定

> 山縣の城性を読み取った庭園管理の手法

山縣は無鄰範庭園を作庭するにあたり、京都の伝統的な作風を好まず自 然風の庭園を望んだ。山縣自らが指示した以下の旨が『続江湖快心録』に カラス

- コケの代わりに芝生を張る
- 瀑布の岩石の間にシダを植える
- ・京都では庭木としてあまり使われることのなかったモミを植える
- 水が滞留する池ではなく流れを施す

また『京華林泉帖』に掲載されている写真(写真-1)を見ると芝生が 伸び、野草が生え、まるで本当の野原のような空間が写し出されており、 芝生をきれいに刈り揃える現代の維持管理とは明らかに異なる感性や野趣 を尊重する美意識を読み取ることができる。

作庭より120年ほど経過した現在の無鄰菴庭園の育成管理においては、 施主である山縣の作庭当時の構想を尊重し、その感性を読み取り、現代と の感覚の違いを見極めるよう努めるとともに、庭園を取り巻く環境や生態 の変化を考慮しつつ、現代に相応しい景色とするため、特に以下の項目に ついて重点的な管理に取り組んでいる。

1) 修復剪定による主山としての東山の顕在化

山縣の東山に対する考え方が『続江湖快心録』に記されている。

「然しこう見渡した。處で、此庭園の主山といふは哺、此前に青く磐 へてゐる東山である。而してこの庭園は此山の根が出ばつた處にあ るので、瀑布の水も此主山から出て来たものとする。さすれば石の 配置、樹木の栽方、皆これから割出して来なければならんじやない か痛」



写真-2 無鄰菴庭園の古写真『造家と築庭』 (明治33年・1900)



写真-4 外級部の樹木の條復前庁 作業状況 (平成21年・2013 撮影)

この発言から、東山を主山として導き出された地割りによって庭園が構 成されていることがうかがえる。

庭園の外縁部には作庭当初、樹高1.5m程のモミが植えられ、敷地南西部にある茶室緑側からは比叡山を望むこともできる閑静な環境であった (写真-2、3)

しかしその後、近隣の市街地化に伴い 庭園周辺に建造物が並び立つよう になり、それらを隠すために庭園の外縁部の樹高が従前より高く設定され るようになった。

時の流れと共に樹木は大きく成長し、近年では手入れが行き届かなくなり、特に庭園の外縁部の樹木の上部が繁茂した状態が続いた(写真-8)。 林床には十分な光が届かず、樹木の中程から下部にかけて枝葉が生育していないため、周辺の建造物が見通せる状態となってしまっていた。そのため庭園の外縁部の高木の手前にある低木の樹高を高めに管理して外部との遮蔽を保っている状況であった(図-2)。

平成19年(2007)にプロポーザル入札制度が導入されて以降、無鄰菴庭園の育成管理を弊社が行うにあたっては、繁茂した外縁部の樹木の剪定に際し、歴史的・文化的側面を考慮しながら、庭園を取り巻く現在の環境や状況に合わせる修復剪定を積極的に寸すめている(写真-6及以図-2)。そこでは、東山が主山となるように外周の構造物を遮蔽しながら、庭園の奥行きと東山との一体感を演出するよう心掛けている(写真-9)。東山がより大きく感じられるように、外縁部の樹木については上部を枝抜きして透かし(写真-4、5)、幹の下部まで光を入れて中枝の枝葉を繁らせたうえで樹高の頭部を切り下げ、庭園外部との遮蔽性をも向上させる手法をとっている。併せて、生垣のように面的に繁茂し絡み合った枝の絡みを解いて切り戻し、高木1本1本が単独でも見られる外縁部の樹姿へと向上

また、かつて高めに樹高管理されていた中低木についても、切り下げを 行って樹高を低めに抑えた。

このように外縁部の樹木の修復剪定については、東山が主山となるよう に庭園の外周の構造物を連載しながら、庭園に奥行きを持たせて、その先 に連なる東山との一体感を演出するよう心掛けている(写真-6、9)。



写真—3 作底当時の無鄰鞋底面の外部環境 出典 『写真集成 京都百年/シラマ館』淡交社(平成2年・1992)



写真-5 現在の無難雑痕間の外部環境 (平成25年・2013 撮影)

名勝無鄰菴庭園の育成管理 一山縣有朋の感性を読み取った庭園管理のあり方一

'Annual Fostering Techniques of Existing Plants of Murin-an Garden as a National Place Scenic Beauty'
—For Preserving the Spatial Characteristics of Original Sensitivity of Aritomo Yamagata—

植彌加藤造園株式会社 UEYA KATO LANDSCAPE Co.,LTD

ご挨拶

無鄰着庭園は京都市が所有する国指定の名勝庭園です。

公共の庭園や公園の育成管理では、作業期間や経費など様々な制約により、ややもすると現状追認型 (伸びた枝を切り戻すだけなど) の単純な維持管理作業に終始してしまいがちで、庭園本来が持つ魅力を引き出す充分な手入れが叶わない実情があります。特に多くの来顕者を迎える公共庭園の育成管理のより良いあり方については、所有者や管理者にとっても常に課題となってきました。

その取り組みの一つとして、京都市では平成19年度からプロポーザル入 札制度を導入しました。それまでの指名競争入札では、管理業者には定め られた仕様書の内容を遂行することが求められてきました。

新たな制度では管理を希望する団体に対して、庭園管理にあたっての考え方や方針を交えた提案書を提出させ、より好ましい提案を行った団体を選定し、管理を委託する方式が取りいれられました。

植瀬加藤造園株式会社では、この制度により無鄰菴庭園の魅力を一層引きだすため、従来の現状維持型の維持管理に留まらない、日々の手入れを通して樹木の成長を見守り、庭園の景色を育む育成管理を提案しました。 命ある庭園の育みをご来園の皆さまに感じていただけるよう、その喜びを多くの皆さまと共有できるよう、庭園のお手入れに携わっております。

弊社では、無鄰菴庭園の育成管理を検討した際に施主・山縣有朋 (天保 9年・1838-大正11年・1922)の作庭当時の構想に着目しました。本庭園に は明治の元勲であると同時に文人・数寄者としても名高かった山縣の趣向 が込められており、作庭者・七代目小川治兵衛は後に、山縣を自身の作庭 に大きな影響を授かった恩人と称しているほどです。

庭園内にある山縣自撰の石碑「御賜稚松乃記」は、明治34年 (1901) に明治天皇から稚松を賜った記念として据えられており、そこには当時の 庭園の様子が記されています。

「春はあけはなるゝ山の端のけしきはさらなり。夏は川どのにすみわた る月の涼しさ。秋は夕日のはなやかにして紅葉のにほひたる。冬は雪 をいたゞける比叡の嶽の窓におちくる心地して、折々のながめいはむ かたなし。中に一きは目だちてあはれるかきは雨のけしきなり。」

無鄰菴から眺めた春の山や夏の月、秋の夕日、冬の雪、そして雨降る日と、巡りくる折々の情景があざやかに映し出されており、山縣が味わい楽しんだ当時の無鄰菴をうかがうことができます。

時代を経て無鄰菴庭園をとりまく環境や私たちの感覚にも変化がみられますが、明治期の山縣有朋の無鄰菴を尊重しその感性を読み取りつつ、現代の無鄰菴に相応しい景色をつくるお手伝いをし、次世代へと継承していきたいと考えております。

以下に「名勝無鄰遊庭園の年間維持管理―山縣有朋の感性を読み取った 庭園管理のあり方―」(版上富男・加藤友規『日本造園学会誌 ランドス ケーブ研究 VOL76 増刊 技術報告集 NO.8.2015 』日本造暦学会 2015) から抜粋し、庭園管理の具体的手法の一部についてご紹介いたします。

無数基度量の概要



無鄰菴庭園が所在する岡崎・南禅寺界隈は、明治23年 (1890) の琵琶湖 疏水開通により工業地化する計画であったが、水力発電の導入が決定して 以降、風致を保存するために東山を望む風光明媚な別荘群及び文化的な景 彼を持つ地域として発達した。

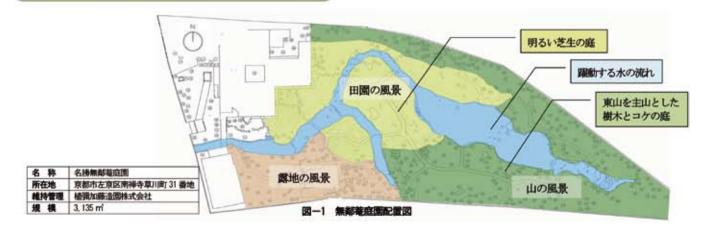
この地域における別柱群の先駆けが明治27年 (1894) から29年 (1896) にかけて七代目小川治兵衛により作庭された山縣有期の別塚・名勝無鄰庵 庭園である。

昭和16年 (1941) に京都市が山縣家から譲り受け、昭和26年(1951) に は国の名勝に指定されている。無鄰菴庭園は敷地面積3,135㎡ (約950坪) の広さを持ち、東山を主山とした明るく開放的な芝生空間と軽快な水の流 れを有する。

明治40年 (1907) の『続江湖快心録』 (黒田譲 山田芸神堂) では、以 後の庭園はことごとく無鄰菴に倣っていると絶賛され、明治42年 (1909) の『京華林泉帖』 (湯本文彦 京都府庁) では、無鄰菴を野趣に富んだ新 庭園の代表と評価するなど[®]、京都における近代庭園の先駆けともいわれ る庭園である。



写真-1 『京華林泉帖』 (明治42年・1909) に掲載された無郵篭の古写真



名勝無鄰菴における **育成管理**



名勝無鄰菴における **育成管理**