

Arts of Asia Lecture Series Spring 2019  
The Architecture of Asia: From Baghdad to Beijing, Kabul to Kyoto and Tehran to Tokyo  
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**Capturing Paradise: Gardens and Architecture in East Asia**

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Keywords and People

- Five Marchmounts: Five protective mountains located in the four directions and the center of the Chinese realm. They are: Mount Tai (East, Shandong prov.), Mount Hua (West, Shaanxi prov.), Mount Heng (South, Hunan prov.), Mount Heng (North, Shanxi prov.), Mount Song (Center, Henan prov.)
- Isles of the Immortals: Magical mountains located in the Eastern Sea on which are thought to grow life-giving plants. Only accessible to transcendent/immortal beings which can fly. The most famous are: Penglai, Fangzhang, and Yingzhou.
- Grotto Heavens: Underground realms existing within famous mountains that are free from war and disease, usually described as thirty-six in number but linked through a network of underground channels (*dimai*).
- Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove: Xi Kang (223-262), Shan Tao (205-283), Ruan Ji (210-263), Ruan Xian (3<sup>rd</sup> cen.), Wang Rong (234-305) and Xiang Xiu (221-300), Liu Ling (c. 225-280)
- Tao Yuanming (Tao Qian, c. 365-427): Poet and author of the “Peach Blossom Spring (Font)”
- Maitreya: Future Buddha, presently a bodhisattva residing in Tuṣita Heaven.
- Mount (Su)meru: central Indic cosmic mountain, often understood as having five peaks
- Bodhidharma (6<sup>th</sup> cen.): First Patriarch of Chan/Zen Buddhism, whose hermitage was on Mount Song, the Central Marchmount.

Important Sites and Objects

1. **Sage Mother Hall**, at Jinci (The Jin Shrines), 1038-1085. Located at the Jin Springs, southwest of modern Taiyuan, Shanxi province, China
2. **Temple to the Central Peak**, Qin Dynasty with later expansions and reconstructions, Mount Song, Henan province, China
3. **Hill Censer**, Han Dynasty, Bronze, 26” high, 22/8” wide, Avery Brundage Collection, AAM
4. Wen Jia (Chinese, 1501 - 1583), **The Peach Blossom Spring**, dated 1577, Ming dynasty (1368-1644), Ink and colors on paper, *The Avery Brundage Collection*, AAM
5. Wei Jujing (Chinese, 1500 - 1600), **The Elegant Gathering**, 1573-1619, Ming dynasty (1368-1644), Ink and colors on gold-surfaced paper, AAM
6. **Garden of the Humble Administrator** (*Zhuozhengyuan*), Ming dynasty (1368-1644) with later reconstructions, Suzhou, China
7. **Seated Bodhisattva Maitreya with Attendants**, dated 551, China, Marble, *The Avery Brundage Collection*, AAM
8. **East Garden of the Daisenin** (Cloister of the Great Immortals/Transcendents), Daitokuji, 16<sup>th</sup> cen., Kyoto, Japan

Further Reading:

Susan Bush, "Tsung Ping's Essay on Painting Landscape and the 'Landscape Buddhism' of Mount Lu," in *Theories of the Arts in China*, Susan Bush and Christian Murck, eds., Princeton: Princeton University Press (1983), 132-164.

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Norris Brock Johnson, "Mountain, Temple, and the Design of Movement: Thirteenth-Century Japanese Zen Buddhist Landscapes," in *Landscape Design and the Experience of Motion*, edited by Michel Conan, 157-185. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks, 2003.

Lothar Ledderose, "Earthly Paradise: Religious Elements in Chinese Landscape Art," in *Theories of the Arts in China*, Susan Bush and Christian Murck, eds., Princeton: Princeton University Press (1983), 165-183.

Jessica Rawson, "The Chinese Hill Censer, Boshan Lu: A Note on Origins, Influences and Meanings." *Arts Asiatiques*, 61 (2006): 75-86.

R. A. (Rolf Alfred) Stein, *The World in Miniature: Container Gardens and Dwellings in Far Eastern Religious Thought*. Translated by Phyllis Brooks. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1990.

Nathaniel R. Walker, "Reforming the Way: The Palace and the Village in Daoist Paradise," *Utopian Studies*, 24.1 (Mar 2013): 6-22.