



The No.1 Sight in Suzhou Tiger Hill

吳中第一名勝 虎丘



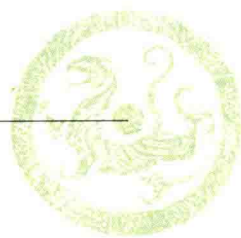
吳中第一名勝

虎丘

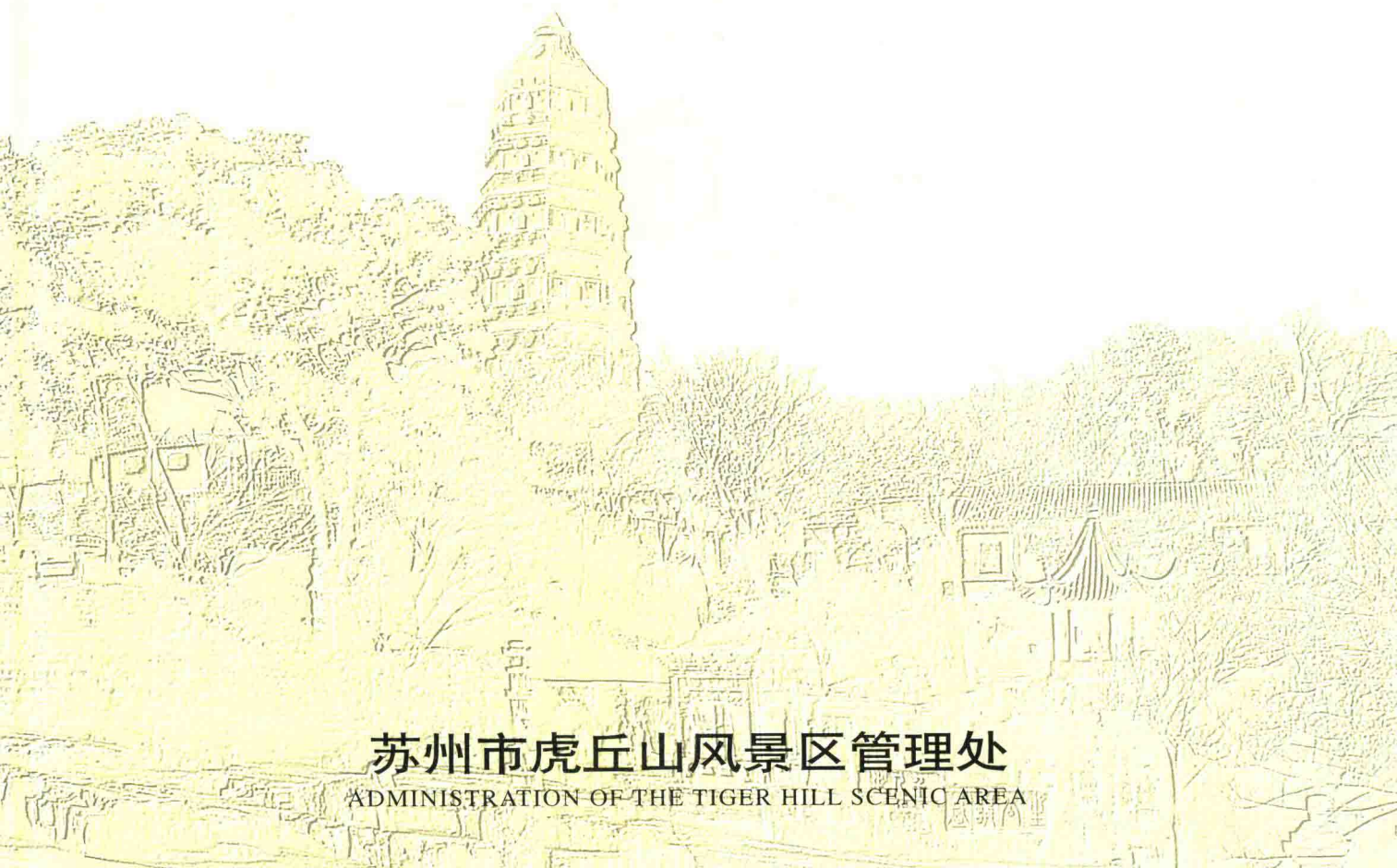
長城出版社

吴中第一名胜

THE TIGER HILL — NO. 1 SIGHT IN SUZHOU.



虎丘



苏州市虎丘山风景区管理处

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TIGER HILL SCENIC AREA

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到苏州不游虎丘，
乃憾事也。

— 宋·蘇軾

"It is a loss to visit Suzhou without seeing the Tiger Hill."

— Su Shi of the Song Dynasty



虎丘鸟瞰

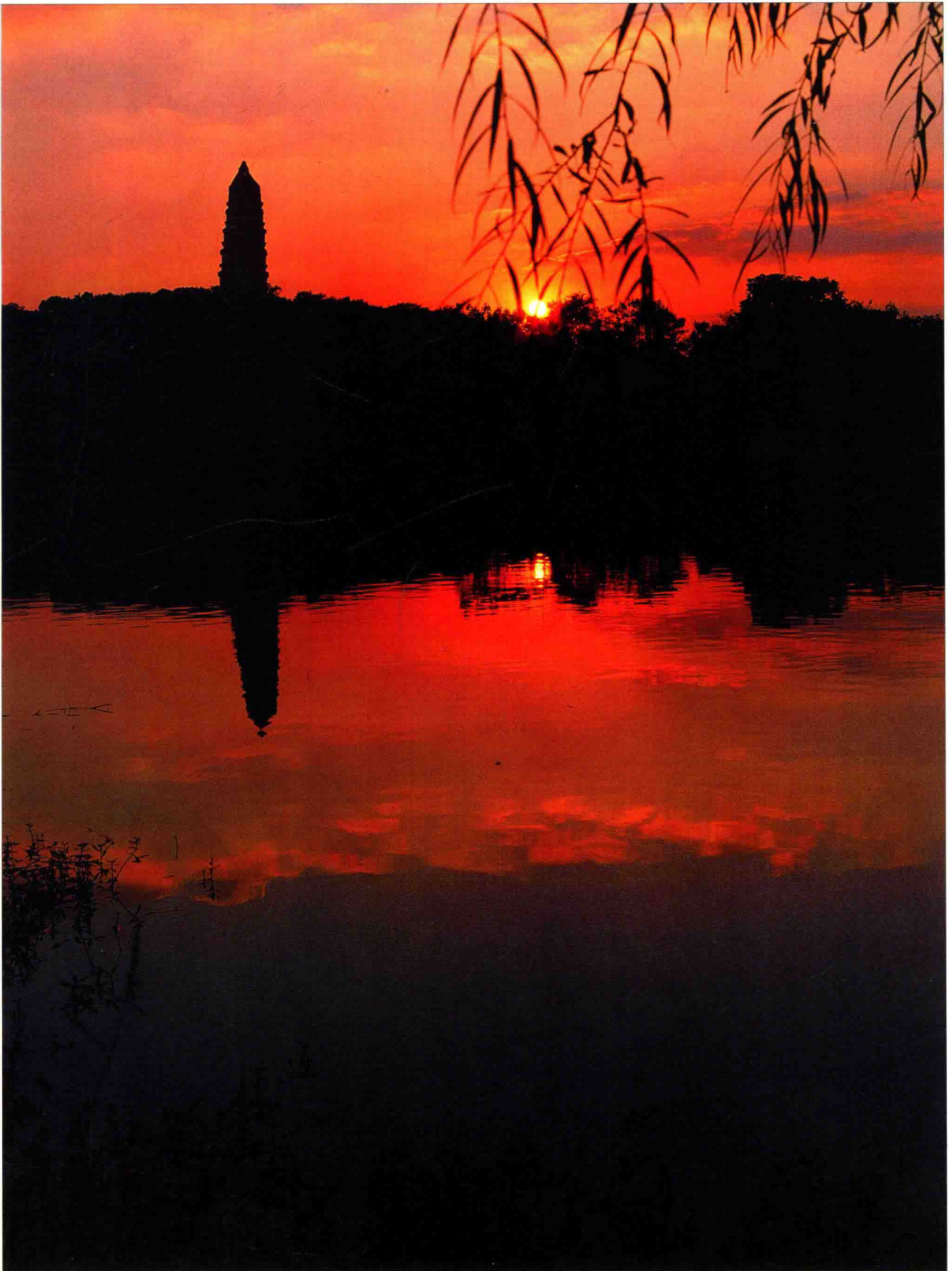
Bird's-eye view of the Tiger Hill.







春 Spring





秋 Autumn



冬 Winter

序

虎丘，处姑苏城外西北方，岩壑幽奇，泉池深邃，浮图插天，万木拱秀，乃“吴中第一名胜”。自晋唐以来，名家汇集，题书咏诗，留为美谈。南朝褚渊登览虎丘不禁感叹：“天下名山，所见不及所闻，独虎丘，所闻不及所见也”。宋代大文豪苏轼“到苏州不游虎丘，乃憾事也”的赞誉流传至今。

虎丘，原名海涌山。相传春秋时期，吴王阖闾葬于此山，有白虎踞其上，故名虎丘。由山门入内，一弯清水环山一周。拾级而上，胜迹遗踪目不暇接。吴王墓葬池下，生公说法石上；秦皇求剑于中，憨憨得泉于前，响师涌泉于后，陆羽品泉于井，吴王试剑于石，清远养鹤于涧，真娘遗冢于径，国宝玉藏于塔。前人论虎丘景色，向有“三绝”、“九宜”之说。即“望山之形，不越冈陵，而登之者见层峰峭壁，势足千仞，一绝也；……万景都会……指掌千里，二绝也；剑池泓渟，彻海浸云，……三绝也”。又称虎丘“宜月、宜雪、宜雨、宜烟、宜春晓、宜夏、宜秋爽、宜落木、宜夕阳”，是谓九宜。春夏秋冬，雪月烟雨，朝曦夕阳，游目骋怀，无不相宜。

虎丘，曾几度兴衰，历经沧桑。至公元1949年，旧时盛况不复存在，颓败之势令人感叹！中华人民共和国建立后，政府数次拨巨款重振虎丘



山，挽危塔于将倾，拯国宝于险境；护古迹，植名木，培佳卉，添新景，令盛景再现。

今临虎丘，七里山塘蜿蜒于前，碧水粉墙黛瓦，垂柳小桥人家；林木层迭深秀于中，飞檐翘角隐显，雾气余辉互映；千年古塔傲然矗立，苍鹭盘旋林间，怎不令人心旷神怡！花会庙会交替盛行，更使人有欣逢盛世之感。

古往今来，迁客骚人歌咏虎丘的诗文枚不胜数，受人瞩目。公元1998年7月殊荣再添，虎丘列首批全国十佳文明风景旅游区示范点，惟缺实景画册，成一时之憾。为此，虎丘风景区管理处集众人之力，圆前人之梦，实乃美事。画册以胜迹为主，以“山藏寺中”、“生公遗踪”、“风壑云泉”、“可中玩月”、“天开画图”、“山庄拥翠”、“山灵香魂”、“玉树松声”、“古塔秘藏”，殿以“岁时新风”、“山塘清韵”，分列为十一篇，图片190余幅。篇末，附以虎丘名胜简介、虎丘全景示意图，远眺近览，细细品味，益添游兴。置诸几案，可资卧游，适欣赏珍藏。观画册、游虎丘诚乐事也！

徐海亭

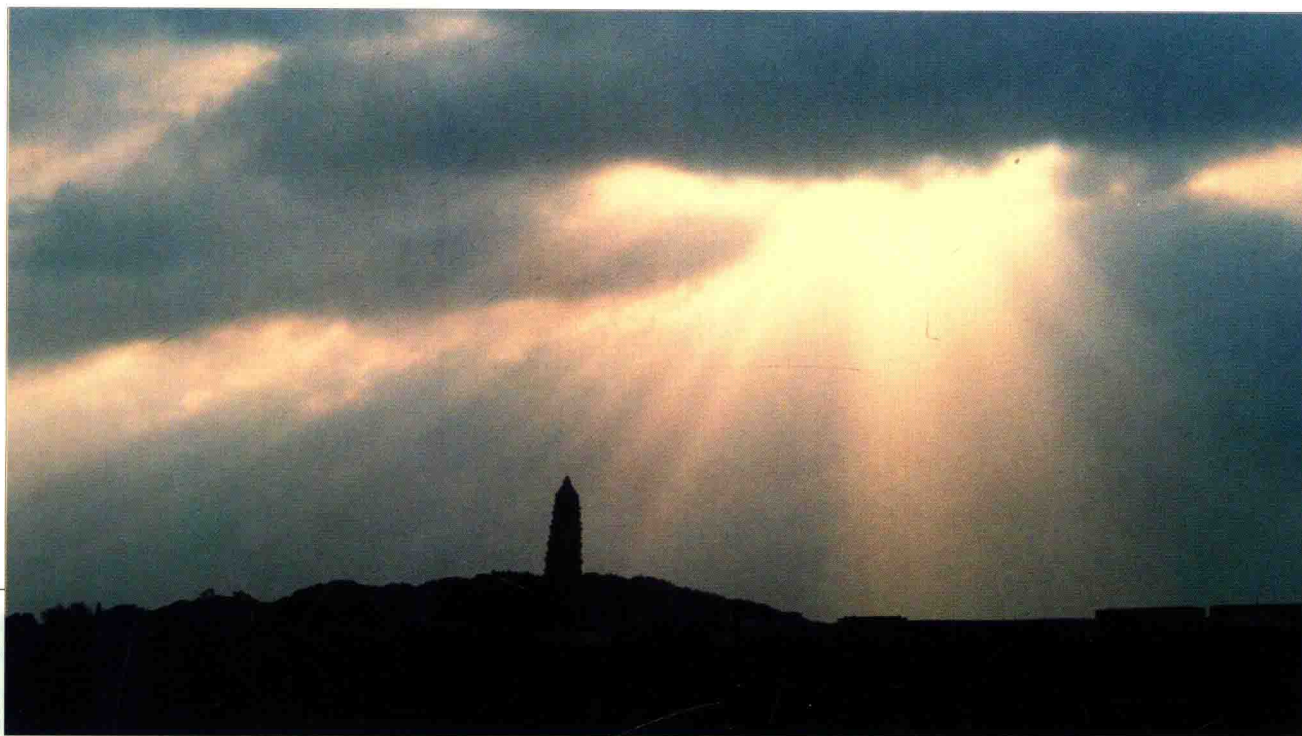
2000年1月



Steep cliffs, deep ravines, mysterious spring waters, the towering pagoda, and luxuriant forest are all converged in the Tiger Hill, to the northwest of the city of Suzhou, and made the place "No. 1 historical site in the Wu Region". Celebrities and scholars since the Jin and Tang Dynasties who frequented the Tiger Hill have left many poems and inscriptions about the hill, which made the hill even better known. So exclaimed Zhu Yuan of the Southern Dynasties when he climbed up the hill: "Most of the famous mountains do not look so sublime as they are professed to be, but the Tiger Hill appears really better than you hear of it." To this day, the comment by Su Shi, great literary figure of the Song Dynasty, is still being quoted: "it is a loss to visit Suzhou without seeing the Tiger Hill."

Originally known as Haiyong Hill, the hill got its present name from the legend that in the Spring and Autumn Period, after King He Lu of Wu State was buried on the hill, there appeared a white tiger crouching on the hill. Hence the name. Behind the temple entrance is a stream around the hill. Along the steps up the hill, numerous historical relics meet the eye: the tomb of the King of Wu underneath a pond, the rock on which Reverend Monk Sheng used to preach, the pond in which Emperor of the Qin attempted to unearth the swords, the spring well sunk by Monk Han Han on the front slope of the hill, the Gushing Spring of Monk Xiang Shi in the back of the hill, the well of spring which Lu Yu once tasted to judge the quality, the rock on which King Wu tested his sword, the creek where the Taoist priest Qing Yuan used to raise cranes, the tomb of the Virtuous Lady by the hill path, the treasures found inside the pagoda atop the hill, and so forth. People in the past summed up the beauty of the hill into "three wonders and nine seasonal changes". The first wonder is that a mere mound at first glance, the hill surprises one in the ascent with mountain ridges and sheer cliffs. Secondly, the hill commands both a distant view of the city and a panorama of natural scenery round. The third wonder is the Sword Pond with deep and clear water in the ravine of cloud shredded mountain. The "nine seasonal changes" are: the moon-lit night, snowy days, rainy days, hazy hours, the vibrant spring, summer, the refreshing autumn, the season of fallen leaves, and the sunset, which are most appropriate times to feel the allurements of the scenery.

The Tiger Hill has its past glories as well as repeated devastation. By 1949, instead of a bustling haunt for visitors, it had fallen into deplorable desolation. It is after the founding of the People's Republic of China that the Tiger Hill is



restored to its former grandeur through renovations with large funds allocated by the government. The dilapidated leaning pagoda was repaired and secured, and the cultural treasures saved from destruction. All the historical relics are now under protection, and trees of rare species and flowers grow luxuriantly all over the hill.

Along the 7-li meandering Shantang Canal, which approaches the foot of the Tiger Hill and gives additional charm to the hill, can be seen the green waters, white walls, dark roof-tiles, and houses with curved eaves under weeping willows, and the distant pagoda glowing in mist and herons gliding in the sky. The picturesque scene is further enlivened by the annual fair and flower show in the area, which imparts an atmosphere of prosperous folklore.

A lot has been written in praise of the Tiger Hill by famous poets and scholars since ancient times. A special honor of distinction was added to the Tiger Hill in July 1998, when the hill was officially listed as one of the first ten model scenic spots of tourist attraction in China. For a long time, however, it was felt regrettable that no albums of photos of the Tiger Hill had ever been published. The Scenic Area Administration of the Tiger Hill has thus undertaken to compile the current album, with concerted efforts from various quarters, to make a long cherished dream come true. Focused on the historical sites of the hill, the album is divided into eleven chapters: "the Monastery Hidden in the Hill", "the Traces of Reverend Monk Sheng", "Spring underneath Clouds in a Breezing Ravine", "the Scenery under Moonlight", "Paintings by the Hand of Nature", "the Mountain Villas in Luxuriant Verdure", "the Cherished Souls over the Divine Hill", "the Magnolias and Forest of Whispering Pines", "the Mystery Unraveled from the Ancient Pagoda", "the Customs and Entertainment Today", and "the Cultural Flavor along Shantang Canal". The 190-odd photos with an appendix of brief account of the historical relics on the hill and a sketch map of the entire premises give the reader a complete picture to savor and to tour the famous site at home. It also adds a worthy book to the reader's collection. It is indeed a great treat to read it after a tour of the hill.

Xu Wentao

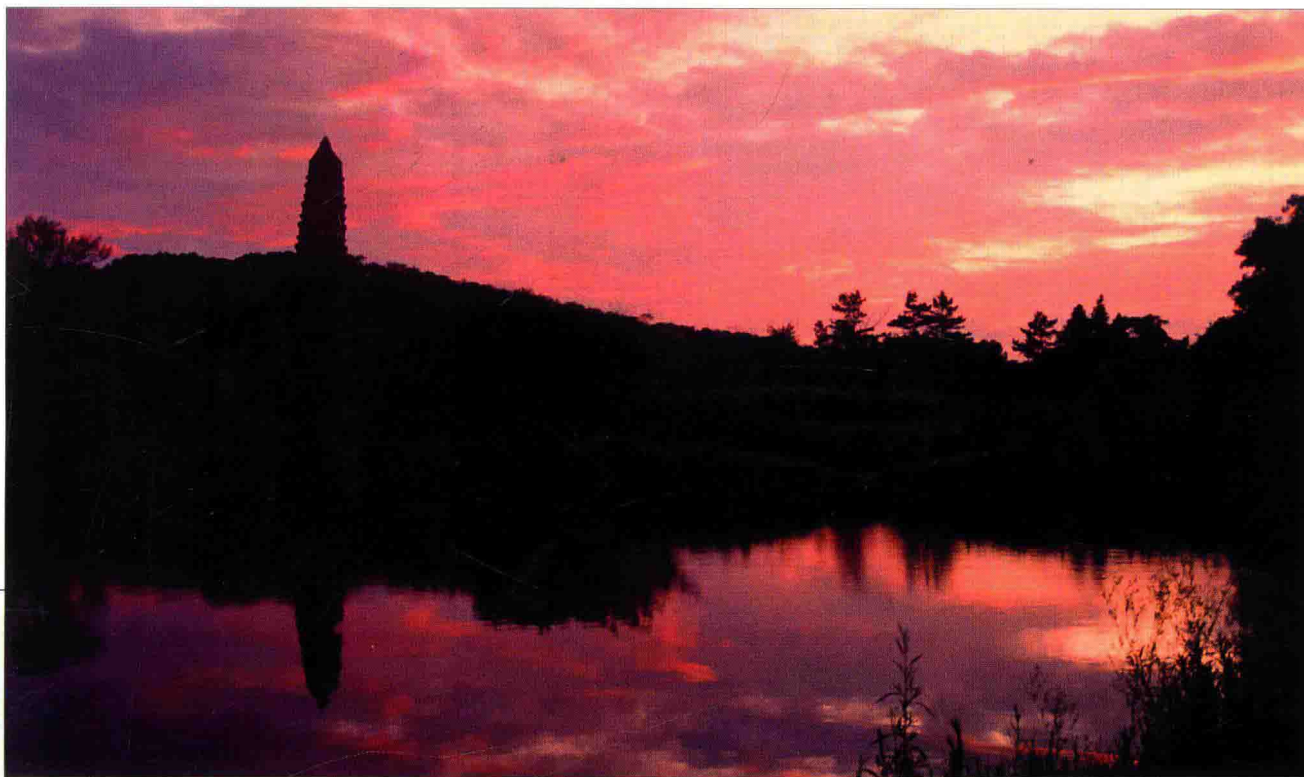
January 2000

前書き

虎丘は姑蘇城外北西にあり、岩と谷間が幽邃奇妙で、泉池が奥深い、仏塔が天に聳え立ち、万木が俊秀であり、「呉中第一名勝」であります。晋唐以来、名家は集まり、題字詩賦が美談に残されました。南朝褚淵は虎丘に登り観賞した後禁じえなく嘆きました「天下の名山、所見は聞いたことより及ばないが、虎丘のみ聞いたことは所見より及ばない」。宋代の大文豪蘇軾「蘇州へ行って虎丘へ遊びに行かなかったらまことに遺憾」の称賛は今まで伝わってきました。

虎丘、旧名海涌山。春秋時代呉王闔閭の墓であり、埋葬して白い猛虎がうずくまっていた言い伝えからこの名がつきました。山門くぐり、中に入ると清い水が山の一周をまがります。階段を登ると名勝遺跡は人々が見切れません。呉王は池の下に埋葬し、生公は石の上に説法し、秦の始皇帝はそこで剣を求め、憨憨はその前で泉を得、响師はその後に泉を涌かせ、陸羽は井戸で泉を賞味し、呉王は石で剣を試し、清遠は谷川で鶴を飼い、真娘の墓は道に残され、国宝は塔に秘蔵されました。先人は虎丘の景色を評論する場合はこれまでは「三絶」、「九宜」の説があります。つまり「山の形を見ると丘陵にすぎないが、登ってみたら重なった峰と絶崖は勢いがすさまじい、それは一絶；…万景は集中し…掌に千里が集められ、それは二絶、剣池が深く澄み透、…それは三絶」です。又虎丘は「月に適し、雪に適し、雨に適し、煙に適し、春曉に適し、秋のさわやかに適し、落木に適し、夕日に適する。」の九宜があります。春夏秋冬、雪月煙雨、朝日夕日、眺め渡し思いを馳せさせ、誰にもふさわしいです。

虎丘は幾度も興隆と衰微を経て、世の転変を経験し尽しました。紀元 1949 年に旧時代の盛況は既に有していません。衰えた姿は人々を感嘆させてしまいます。中華人民共和国が建国して以来、政府は数回も巨大な額で虎丘の風貌を取り戻し、危塔が傾いた最中に挽回され、国宝を危地に救い、旧蹟を保護し、名樹を植え、優れた草花を栽培し、新しい景観を作り出し、その盛況を再び呈せしました。



今日虎丘へ訪れ、七里三塘は前を曲がりくねって、水が青く、壁が白く、煉瓦が青く、垂れた柳、小橋、人家、林木が重なり合い、秀色が中に含まれ、そりかえった軒、角は見え隠れし、霧煙と最後の輝きは取り交わし；千年の古塔は毅然と高く聳え、青鷺は大勢林間で旋回し、人々の心を広々とさせないことは無いと思います。花市、縁日は交替で盛んに行われ、人々に嬉しく盛んで平和な世に遭う感じをさせてしまいます。

昔から今まで文人墨客は虎丘を吟詠した詩文は枚挙にたえなく、人々に注目されてきました。紀元 1998 年 7 月に虎丘は又新しい名誉を獲得し、第 1 陳の全国十佳文明観光地模範に評価されましたが、ただ画集だけが欠け、一時遺憾なことになりました。その為、虎丘風景区管理处は皆様の力を集め、先人の夢をかなえ、誠に素晴らしいことです。画集は名蹟を主な内容にし、中は「山は寺に隠し」、「生公遺跡」、「風谷間雲泉」、「可中での月見」、「天開き図を書き」、「山莊緑」、「山靈香魂」、「玉樹松音」、「古塔秘蔵」、殿は「歳時新風」、「山塘清韻」を以って、11 篇に分列され、写真は 190 枚あまりです。篇末に又虎丘名勝の簡単な案内、虎丘全景の見取図、遠く眺めても、近く観賞しても細かく味わうと遊覧の興味が又深くさせてしまいます。これを机に置き、遊覧の興を楽しめることに役立ち、観賞、保存に適すると思います。画集を観賞しながら虎丘を遊ぶのは誠に楽しいことです！

2000 年 1 月

徐文涛

山藏寺中



老僧只恐山移去，
日落先教锁寺门。

—— 明·高启

"The old abbot ordered the monastery gate
to be locked up at sunset for fear of the
hill being moved away."

—— Gao Qi of the Ming Dynasty



照墙 海涌流辉

Screen wall with the inscription "Splendor of the Surging Seas".