

王国良 著

中国古老月季



Old Roses in China



科学出版社

中國古老月季

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北 京

内 容 简 介

这是一本中国古老月季全书,也是一本世界现代月季起源与演化专著。

全书共分12章,系统阐述了中国古老月季的界定、分类、起源、演化、谱牒、文化、鉴赏、流散、利用与别考等;初步鉴定了宋代以来传承有序的各类珍稀古老月季近200种(品种);全面确立了中国古老月季作为世界现代月季之祖而无可比拟的国际地位。全书所用为古老月季直接作注的高清图片近500幅,其中绝大部分为首次披露。

这是一本有志于研究蔷薇、玫瑰、月季者的必备之书;是全世界月季爱好者期待已久的经典之书;是一般花卉园艺爱好者的养心之书,也是大专院校农学、林学、生物、园艺、造园、考古等专业师生的参考之书。

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作者简介

王国良，生于江苏宜兴，博士，研究员。中国迄今唯一一位“世界玫瑰大师奖” (Great Rosarian of the World) 获得者。

1983年毕业于南京林业大学，其后留学日本国立千叶大学，曾任江苏省林业科学研究院副院长，现供职于江苏省农业委员会。

长期从事蔷薇属植物资源野外调查、系统分类、迁地保护、高效栽培、遗传改良等研究，特别是在中国古老月季的起源、演化、谱牒、流散、文化、鉴定及其专类园设计与营造等方面，取得了一系列享誉国际的原创性成果，从学术上系统确立了中国古代月季国际领先的地位。

曾主持、参加多项各类课题研究，获国家科技进步奖一等奖一项，省部级科技进步奖多项。



中國古老月季

孔德墉敬題



孔子第七十七代世孙、世界孔子后裔
联谊总会会长孔德墉先生所题书名

中國古老月季

徐秀棠先生題



紫砂世家、中国工艺美术大师
徐秀棠先生所题书名



中国工艺美术大师赖德全先生为笔者所作《春意》釉彩月季指画



笔者与其营造的中国古老月季演化长廊



剪纸名家萧莉为笔者所作《富贵满堂四季吉祥》月季花鸟剪纸

序一（英文版）

Great rose books are few and hard to come by. Fortunately, this volume, *Old Roses in China* by Dr. Wang Guoliang, is destined to become one of the great rose books of our lifetime.

Within this volume are the elusive secrets of the oldest roses of China, perhaps the most important roses of the entire world. For a short period of time, Western gardeners have had but a limited glimpse of Chinese roses with the introduction of the four Chinese stud roses to European gardens during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Finally, with this book, we learn in detail of the true legacy of Chinese roses as Dr. Wang takes us on a fascinating journey from prehistoric China to beyond the Qing Dynasty (1911). Dr. Wang studies fossils, ancient writings, exquisite artwork, and beautiful roses in their natural settings and ancient cultivated gardens to educate us as to the provenance of our favorite flower.

Dr. Wang has made the preservation of heritage roses in China his personal crusade. In an age when the existence of heritage roses in the West is continually threatened by the introduction of modern day “fool-proof” roses, it’s reassuring that in a landscape as vast as China, someone is making an heroic effort to enlighten gardeners on the importance and historical value of the ancient roses. *Old Roses in China* is evidence of his passion for roses as well as a celebration of his life-long work. Dr. Wang continues to inspire gardeners in his homeland as well as those abroad to pay attention to these valuable ancestors of today’s roses.

I am honored to contribute my preface to this epic volume, and especially proud of my colleague and friend, Wang Guoliang, for writing what is destined to become one of the greatest rose books of our time—a book that will inspire generations of gardeners to come and preserve a lasting place in gardens for the oldest heritage roses.

Stephen Scanniello
President, Heritage Rose Foundation





序一（中文版）

有关月季的巨著真是凤毛麟角。幸运的是，王国良博士的这部《中国古老月季》注定要成为当代的月季巨著之一。

这部著作涵盖了中国古老月季最为古老的奇珍异宝，这些宝贝也应该是全世界最为重要的月季文化遗产。十八世纪末至十九世纪初，随着素有“中国四大老种”之称的月季名种引入欧洲，西方的园艺家们才得以一瞥中国月季的冰山一角。通过这部巨著，王国良博士带着我们畅游了从史前中国到清末（公元1911年）的月季演化历程，我们终于学到了中国月季详尽而真实的遗存。在这部著作里，王国良博士考证了蔷薇的化石、古代的记述、传世的艺术品、自然生境里优雅的原种，以及古代庭园里的各种栽培品种等，就月季的起源与演化给我们上了生动的一课。

王国良博士以中国古老月季及其文化遗产传承为己任。在当代，当现代月季因工厂化生产而在西方危及古老月季传承的关键时刻，他让我们确信，在中国这样广袤的土地上，有人为了开导园艺家们，使他们懂得古代月季的重要性和历史价值，做出勇士般的努力。《中国古老月季》一书印证了他对月季的激情，也是对他毕生心血的赞誉。王博士的著作，将会继续激励国内外的园艺家们倍加珍惜这些价值连城的现代月季祖先。

能为这样一部史诗般的著作作序，是我的荣耀。作为王国良博士的同事和朋友，我为他能写出这样一部注定成为当代最伟大的月季专著的书而备感自豪。这部著作将激励一代又一代的园艺家们在他们的花园里为最古老的月季保留永恒的领地。

世界玫瑰大师奖获得者、美国古老月季遗产基金会主席
史蒂芬·斯卡尼罗 (Stephen Scanniello)

（裴小军译）

序二（英文版）

The origins of the world's most romantic flower—the rose, have hitherto been obscured in a mist of speculation, in spite of the valiant efforts of Western researchers, handicapped as they were by the lack of access to authentic oriental records, especially from China, where most of the action lies. We are mainly still in what could be called the “Four Stud Chinas Era” a fixation which occasions bewildered shaking of heads in China, with its wealth of ancient heritage roses.

Rose lovers are indeed dreamers, and perhaps we preferred to agree with Walter de la Mare who wrote:

“Oh no man knows
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the rose.”

With the publication of this new book, Prof. Wang Guoliang may rightfully claim that he has substantially dispelled the haze of mystery surrounding the origins of the rose in the area where the genus displays its maximum diversity. An incredible achievement indeed.

The contribution of China and its roses to the rose world is unmatched. Just one example—today's rose lovers take it for granted that a rose must flower almost continuously throughout the year, but this would never have happened without the love and diligent selection by ancient Chinese gardeners.

Prof. Wang's book is a fascinating account of how emperors and dynasties, painters and poets, and above all, simple people who loved roses, have played a part in the evolution and preservation of the rose in China. No wonder, in spite of the troubled centuries which have passed, more than a hundred authentic heritage roses are still available to enrapture rose lovers of the world.

The painstaking researches of Dr. Wang Guoliang have resulted in a book which will appeal to all sections of rose lovers—those who are interested in the history of the rose, those who delight in the depiction of roses in art, literature and poetry as well as those who value the genetics and evolution of the rose from original species. There is no doubt that we are privileged to be the first readers of one of the most significant rose books ever written.

M.S. Viru Viraraghavan





序二（中文版）

月季这种世上最具浪漫色彩的花朵，其起源一直以来众说纷纭。尽管西方学者进行了不懈的努力，但由于缺乏来自东方的，特别是来自最有实践经验的中国最具权威性的记述，这种努力到头来还是功亏一篑。我们对月季的认知基本上依旧停留在所谓的“中国四大老种”时代，这种停滞不前的状况让坐拥大量古老月季品种的中国啼笑皆非。

情系月季的人其实是追梦的人。也许我们得认同沃尔特·德拉梅尔的观点，他写道：“噢，无人知晓穿越多少蛮荒岁月才能重返月季的时代。”

可以说，通过这本新著的出版，王国良教授彻底拂去了围绕月季起源的迷雾，揭示了这个地区蔷薇属植物所发生的无穷变化。这是一个令人难以置信的成就。

中国和中国月季对月季界的贡献是无与伦比的。这里只举一个例子：当今的月季花迷们想当然地以为月季就应当一年四季开花，但是，如果没有中国古代园丁对月季的热爱和辛勤选育，这一切都绝无可能。

在这本著作中，王博士以引人入胜的方式讲述了醉心于月季的历代帝王、王朝、画家、诗人，特别是普通人曾如何参与中国古老月季的演化和保护。正因为这样，尽管历尽数百年沧桑，却仍然有百余种正宗的古老月季品种留存至今，让月季花迷们欣喜若狂。

世界玫瑰大师奖获得者、印度月季专家
韦鲁·菲拉拉嘎番 (Viru Viraraghavan)
(裴小军译)

序三（英文版）

Rosarians the world over will rejoice to discover this first book from China which completes the story of the transformation of the Rose, from a wild flower of some 120 species, found in their natural habitat, only in the northern hemisphere, to the world's most loved flower, praised in the arts—venerated in painting, honoured in literature, glorified in poetry and hailed in the art of gardening—throughout the world. The ancient civilization of China, which fostered the love of nature and plants as an intimate part of its philosophical belief and medical creed, combined with its refined and esoteric sense of beauty, favoured the evolution of innumerable plants, of which China was so richly gifted in the wild, into refined and sophisticated garden adornments.

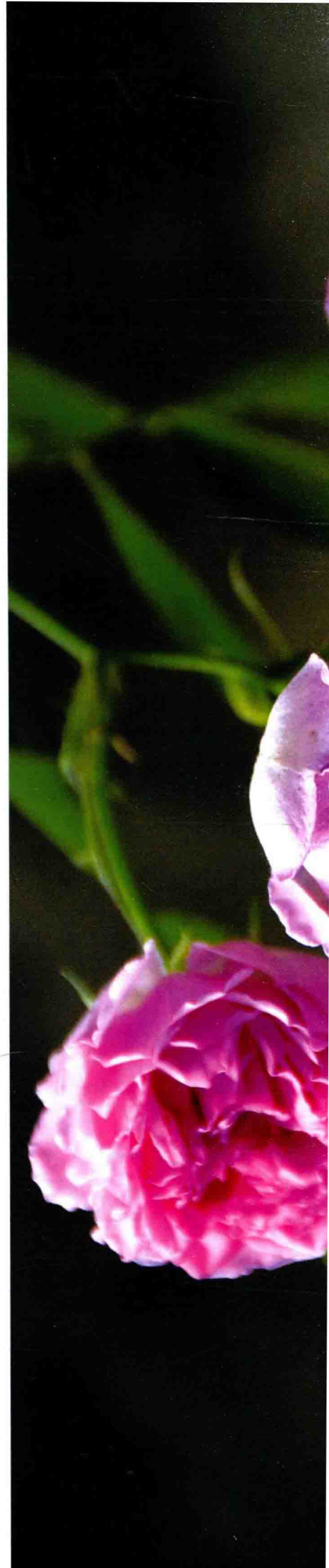
Generally speaking, rosarians in the West have been accustomed to thinking of the introduction of repeat-blooming roses to Europe during the second half of the eighteenth century as the turning point in the history of rose hybridization. The introduction of the four so-called “stud roses”—and many more from China—may now be seen as an over simplification in the long and ongoing story of the domestication of the rose.

This major work by the author, Wang Guoliang, redefines the early history of the rose as a garden plant, tracing its earliest development from the evidence of fossils of wild roses and their utility as defensive fencing to its introduction into courtyards or cultivated areas. Traditionally the Chinese taste favoured double flowers and thus the originally simple rose blooms, born on thorny plants to boot, suffered much competition from more striking blooms such as peonies and rhododendrons. However they slowly underwent, by way of natural mutation and human selection, or by the intervention of patient and perfectionist gardeners, who early mastered the methods of hand pollination, a metamorphosis during a period of some 20,000,000 years.

This book is richly illustrated with fascinating historical paintings testifying to the ever-increasing popularity of the Rose during the Song Dynasty, through the Ming Dynasty and up to the Qing Dynasty.

The author emphatically stresses the importance of the identification and preservation of those ancient Chinese varieties still existent today, be they in the remotest villages of China or in other fast-changing countries around the world today. Future generations of rose lovers will undoubtedly treasure this work as a book of fundamental reference, indispensable in the libraries of all serious students of the history of gardening and plants.

Helga Brichet





序三（中文版）

全世界的月季专家将会为发现这部来自中国的著作而欢欣鼓舞。这本专著完整地记述了北半球仅存的 120 多种蔷薇野生原种是怎样从野花变成了集世界宠爱于一身的绘画界的宠儿、文学界的贵客、诗歌界的美神、园艺界的骄子的。中国古代文明将热爱大自然和热爱植物作为自己的哲学和医学信条中密不可分的组成部分，这种文明与其典雅和高深莫测的美学观念相结合，有助于中国将其得天独厚的无数野生植物改良成精致和高雅的庭园观赏植物。

通常，西方的月季学者们都习惯于十八世纪后期将能重复开花的月季引入欧洲作为月季杂交育种史上的转折点。现在看来，从中国引进所谓“中国四大老种”（后来又引进了更多的品种），也许是在源远流长的月季演化史中走了捷径。

王国良先生的大作，以野生蔷薇化石和利用野生蔷薇作为庭园或耕地的篱笆为佐证，重新定义了蔷薇作为庭院植物的早期演化历史。中国人历来偏好重瓣花卉，所以最初那种花朵单瓣、浑身有刺的蔷薇，与当时花朵更为抢眼的重瓣牡丹和杜鹃相竞争，遭受了很大的冲击。但是，经过自然突变和人工选育，或者通过早期熟稔人工授粉技术而又孜孜不倦追求完美的园丁介入，蔷薇在 2000 万年的过程中慢慢地发生了变异。

本书以大量摄人心魄的历史绘画作为插图，证明了宋、明、清三个朝代中月季得以越来越普及的事实。

作者特别强调，中国古代月季，无论现存于中国最偏远的村庄，还是遗存在全世界众多发生着日新月异变化的国度里，其品种的鉴定和保护都具有重要意义。毫无疑问，未来的月季迷们将会把这部著作当作重要的典籍来珍藏，在所有认真学习园艺史和植物史的人的资料室里，它将是不可或缺的。

世界月季联合会前主席
海格·布里切特 (Helga Brichet)
(裴小军译)

自序（英文版）

This is a complete book of old roses of China. It examines nearly 200 elite varieties of old roses far from the Song Dynasty, covering three traditional classes of *Rosa* L. —wild rose, rugosa rose, and monthly rose. This book is enriched with hundreds of ancient paintings home and abroad as well as modern high-definition photographs related to old roses, most of which are revealed for the first time. The book provides an encyclopaedic coverage in terms of old roses' origin, evolution, cradle, biological pinnacle, enrichment, genealogical trees, related culture, spectacular beauty, dispersion, heritage rose protection, and supplementary studies on rare varieties. With its own systematic structure, the book contains more than ten chapters. As this book is finally ready to send to press, with every note I made throughout these 30 years staying night and day together with the old roses, my mind is filled with a myriad of emotions.

For half of my life, it is rose that attached me to something; it is also rose that dragged me away from something. Reading a book about wild rose, sipping a cup of rugosa rose tea, arranging a bouquet of monthly rose blossom, breathing a delicate smell of Tu Mi (*Fortuneana*), leaning on a Fortune's Double Yellow climber... Such ordinary life brings me inner peace and pleasure. The intimacy between me and roses resulted from my first encounter with some Yue Yue Hong (Old Blush) in front of my former home when I was a child. The buds blossom out to welcome the early spring; the sweltering summer days the delicate flowers smiling; blushes all over the branches while leaves in autumn fall; the snowy winter her sweet and fair stands out from all. Yue Yue Hong achieved its fame in Tang Dynasty. During the Five Dynasties Period, it showed its appearances on paintings, and later reached its pinnacle in Song Dynasty. Li Shizhen, a famous Chinese pharmacist in Ming Dynasty, described Yue Yue Hong as a species that was widely growing in every family. People have a fancy for this kind of simple but smart monthly rose. While others bloom only once a year, why Yue Yue Hong flowers throughout every season? As a child, I tiptoed to gaze at the blushes every morning and evening year after year. And so roses determined my beloved lifelong career.

Compared with the old roses in Europe, old roses in China can be called as ancient roses. A very early discovery comes from some fossils of *Rosa shanwangensis* leaflets 20 million years ago found in Shandong Province. The five-petal patterns on the Dawenkou pottery 6,000 years ago as well as on the Pizhou coloured pottery reveals a close relationship between prehistoric roses and Chinese ancestors. The ancient roses play an important role in Chinese garden design, for as early as 2,000 years ago, Emperor Wudi of Han enjoyed roses with his Lady in the palace garden, and called them "Buying Smile Flower". When perpetual roses raised up 1,300 years ago, they became dominant in ornamental plants for traditional courtyards. A distinctive Tu Mi flower culture of the Song Dynasty was born 1,000 years ago when the rare ancient roses spread out from southwest to northeast China and became popular nationwide. Four Stud Chinas that dispersed overseas 250 years ago gained a reputation and became the parent basis for the birth and enrichment of modern roses.

Overlooking the course of Chinese ancient roses mentioned above, through this book I hope to observe the past and present of Chinese old roses together with you, to reveal the mystery of each rare rose a thousand years ago together with you, to experience the charm of Chinese old roses which were dispersed to the West two hundred years ago together with you, to crack the secret of survival of Chinese old roses and the related culture together with you, to explore a variety of internal relations between mystery roses in Bermuda and Chinese old roses together with you, and to find clues about many suspected Chinese old roses overseas together with you.

This is a comprehensive and systematic elaboration of the origin and evolution of wild roses, rugosa roses, and monthly roses in China, and a number of approaches are adopted, such as etymology, ancient literature study, ancient paintings study, fieldwork, variety screening, and genetic analysis. Based on detailed and accurate historical data, this book provides answers to questions that worldwide rose lovers curious to know: when and where was the recurrent Chinese monthly rose born? How did Chinese rugosa rose evolve from single form to double form which was widely cultivated in gardens? For Parks' Yellow Tea-scented China, is its primitive type a climber or an upright bush, and is it one-season flowering or recurrent? How many kinds of Chinese ancient roses remain so far? How to properly preserve and develop them in modern life? You can find the answers to all these questions in this book.

At the time when this book is ready to go to press, I wish to express my acknowledgement to all those who helped me with my rose research and writing, especially to the following rose experts prefaced this book: Ms. Helga Brichet, former president of World Federation of Rose Societies; Mr. Stephen Scanniello, winner of Great Rosarians of the World, chairman of Heritage Rose Foundation U.S.; and Mr. Viru Viraraghavan, Indian rose breeder, winner of Great Rosarians of the World. My gratitude also goes to friends who inspired me to this writing: Ms. Pat Shanley, gardener, president of the American Rose Society; Mr. Bill McNamara, botanist, head of U.S. Quarryhill Botanical Garden; Mr. Yoshihiro Ueda, rose expert, professor at Chiba University, Japan; Ms. Mikanagi Youki, rose expert, senior researcher at Chiba Prefecture Natural History Museum and Institute, Japan; and Mr. Yishigawa Naoki, president of Niigata Rose Association. A special thanks to Mr. Yang Yuyong, general manager of Kunming Southern Floral Ltd., who have stood together with me through many field studies. I am also particularly grateful to officials in Changzhou Landscaping and Greening Bureau, for their work has given a practical demonstration of old roses decorating city parks.

Translated by Chen Xu

自序（中文版）

这是一本中国古老月季全书。书中所考宋代以来珍稀古老月季名种近 200 种，涵盖蔷薇属蔷薇、玫瑰、月季三大传统类别；所用国内外古代绘画与近期实拍高清图像数百幅，悉与古老月季相关，绝大部分尚属首次披露；所述其起源、演化、发祥、巅峰、绵延、谱牒、文化、奇观、流散、遗产保护、名种别考等十余章，均纵横有度、自成体系。为此，笔者与古老月季朝朝暮暮 30 年，方积墨成册。今始得付梓，百感交集。

我这半辈子，都是玫瑰惹的祸，也是月季结的缘。捧着一本蔷薇书，品着一壶玫瑰茶，插着一把月季花，闻着一缕醺醺香，倚着一树佛见笑，日子虽然过得平淡，倒也颇有云卷云舒之乐。我与月季花的渊源，皆源自儿时老家宅前的那丛月月红。江南水暖春早，她最先探头把春来报；夏暑三伏蒸烤，她开得小巧颌首微笑；秋来凄风苦雨，她却花放枝头不渝；冬至冰雪纷扰，她还能伴着寒梅争俏……此花唐代已出芳名，五代已露娇容，宋代已达高峰，明代李时珍还曾叹曰“处处人家多插之”。这种看似简单的月季花，实则充满了机巧，历来为街坊草根所好。别的花一年只开一季，为什么她却偏偏四季长春？那时的我，常常盯着她那满树粉红色的花朵，踮着小脚发萌。因为她就长在家门前，年复一年，早出晚归我总要多看她一眼。就这样，月季花注定了我一生所能钟情的事业。

与欧洲的古老月季相比，中国古老月季堪称古代月季。2000 万年前山东山旺蔷薇叶化石，掀起了远古蔷薇的盖头；6000 年前大汶口文化遗址庙底沟类型与邳州类型彩陶罐上惊人相似的五瓣花纹，揭示了史前蔷薇与华夏先人的亲密无间；2000 年前汉武帝宫苑里的“买笑花”，再现了古代蔷薇在园林景观设计中的重要配置；1300 年前横空出世的四季开花月季，确立了其在传统庭院观赏花卉中的主导地位；1000 年前由西南向东北流行最终盛行于华夏大地的古代月季名种，孕育出两宋时期特有的醺醺文化；250 年前流散海外香艳世界的“中国四大老种”，奠定了现代月季诞生并风靡五洲的种质基础。

想象着上面这幅笔者为你勾勒的中国古老月季演化通景长卷，再翻开这本拙作，笔者期待与您一起见证中国古代蔷薇、玫瑰、月季的前世今生；期待与您一起揭开千余年前遗存至今的一个又一个月季名种的神奇面纱；期待与您一起体验两百余年前流散到西方的中国古老月季如何改变世界的无穷魅力；期待与您一起破解中国古老月季及其文化至今生生不息的生存秘密；期待与您一起探索百慕大神秘月季与中国古老月季之间的种种内在联系；期待与您一起寻访海外诸多疑似中国古老月季的蛛丝马迹……

本书通过词源学、古代文献记述、历代绘画、野外调查、品种甄别、基因分析等相互交叉印证的方法，全面系统地论述了中国古代蔷薇、玫瑰、月季的起源与演化历程；以翔实的史料为依据，回答了全世界所有月季爱好者长期以来高度关注的种种扑朔迷离。比如，中国四季开花的月季花到底始于何时，发祥地又在何处？中国玫瑰如何从单瓣野生种演化成广为庭院栽培的重瓣大花品种？帕氏淡黄香水月季的原始类型到底是攀缘藤本还是直立灌木，是一季开花还是四季开花？中国至今尚存多少古老月季，如何在现代生活中妥善保存与开发利用？所有这些，你都可以在本书中找到答案。

笔者之所以愿尽毕生之力来研究古老月季，收藏古老月季，交流古老月季，展示古老月季，应用古老月季，纪传古老月季，就是为了认祖归宗，薪火相传，以花为媒，花语人生。认祖归宗，就是要打通中国古老月季流淌数千年之血脉，厘清其起源与演化，穿起散落于国内外的千年遗珍，从学术上系统确立中国古老月季在世界月季中的主导地位，向创造月季的中国古代先贤与园丁致敬。薪火相传，就是要为林林总总的古老月季正名，并为其物质与非物质文化遗产立传。在收集、保护与保存种质资源的同时，将其活用于都市与乡村绿化、美化与香花，活用于子孙后代的遗传改良，活用于传统产业的可持续开发，进而从古代农业文化遗产传承的高度，使之成为华夏文明的有机组