

# THE LINGERING GARDEN

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世界文化遗产 WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE

长城出版社



#### THE LINGERING GARDEN



苏州市留园管理处

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主 编: 徐文涛 孙志勤

副 主 编: 吴素芬 程伯寿 孔旦平

责任编辑: 李培义 王 琛 顾 军

编 委: 陈凤全 陈志岚 汪宇飞 郑可俊

周苏宁 周 峥 周健生 金学智

顾 军 潘益新

撰 文: 金学智 周 峥 陈凤全

封面题字: 汪宇飞 英文翻译: 董晓明

日文翻译: 孙来庆

摄 影: 郑可俊

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### 但愿长留天地间

(代序)

#### 金学智

被誉为中国四大名园之一的留园,坐落在苏州阊门外。明清时代,阊门一带素称繁华。唐寅《阊门即事》写道:"世间乐土是吴中,中有阊门更擅雄。翠袖三千楼上下,黄金百万水西东。"曹雪芹《红楼梦》也说,姑苏阊门"最是红尘中一二等富贵风流之地"。然而,物换星移,风流总被雨打风吹去……。值得庆幸的是,历史的风雨过处,留园仍岿然留存至今,并洗净了身上的创伤斑痕,以更美的丰姿蜚声海内,走向世界。留园,圆了前人愿其"长留天地间"之梦。

清代著名学者俞樾为当时园主所作的《留园记》,还以几个"留"字,多 方面概括了留园迷人的艺术魅力。

"泉石之胜,留以待君之登临也。"是的,留园的山石,擅雄古今。从时间维度看,"花石纲"之遗、"妍巧甲于江南"的瑞云峰,给留园谱写了一段传奇般的历史;袁宏道的《园亭纪略》,又盛赞其中石屏假山"如一幅山水横披画";刘恕的寒碧庄十二峰,仍以其是耶非耶的蛛丝马迹,发人思古之幽情;特别是留园三峰之首的冠云峰,至今仍名播江南,并将永镇林泉;而精致的石林小院,则是"峰不孤立,石乃为林";至于轩南堂北、窗外院内、池畔山麓、墙侧路边孤散的峰石,也颇多可观者……。留园,乃是一部玲珑奇幻、引人入胜的石文化史,值得一读。

"花木之美,留以待君之攀玩也。"是的,留园的花木,别具风采。从空间方位看,东园一角,是名花之最——牡丹领奏"东山丝竹"主旋律的众香国;



北部"小桃坞"盆景园,一盆盆根蟠枝虬,干老叶茂,藏参天覆地之意于盈握之间;西部的山峦,野趣横溢,枫林如醉,霜叶红于二月花;中部景区,参天的银杏群及其他古木嘉树,撑起了偌大的绿色空间,而池上的曲桥藤架,引蔓通津,桥廊上或浓荫翳翳,或繁英累累,一簇簇,一串串,如华鬘,似璎珞,引人步人仙境蓬莱……

"亭台之幽深,留以待君之游息也。"是的,留园的建筑,独领风骚。从 艺术建构看,进门后幽长曲折的夹弄穿堂,迷离掩映的洞门漏窗,其审美功能 广为识者所赏;中部东南一带临水建筑——凉台燠馆,风亭月榭,高高下下, 迤逦相属,虚虚实实,倒影如画,已成为全园的代表性景观。东部建筑庭院之 美,更堪列全国园林之冠。楠木厅五峰仙馆,结构宏丽轩举,陈设典雅辉煌, 被誉为江南第一厅堂;林泉耆硕之馆,南厅北厅性格各殊,异态而和谐共处, 臻于鸳鸯厅之极则;它们又被巧妙地组合在迂曲回环的建筑群体之中,而这些 建筑也个性迥异:"鹤所"以空灵透漏为美,"静中观"以"无心图画"为美, 揖峰轩以雅人深致为美,石林小院以小廊回合为美,还读我书斋以书卷气息为 美,佳晴喜雨快雪之亭以四时皆宜为美……真是美不胜收,令人迷不知其所之!

留园山水泉石、花木建筑错综成文的系列景观,是一首首隽永的诗,是一帧帧精丽的画,是一支支悠扬的乐曲,是一条条形象化的哲理,令人品赏不尽,回味无穷……

愿留园长留天地间!

#### May It Linger Between Earth and Heaven Forever

#### **PREFACE**

Written in Chinese by Jin Xuezhi

Located at the outer side of the Chang Gate, the Lingering Garden has been reputed as one of the four most famous gardens in China. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the Chang Gate region had been very prosperous as described by Tang Yin in the following poem:

"Suzhou has long been celebrated as an earthly paradise.

Its Chang Gate region in particular is life's prize.

Brothels there are swarming with 3,000 pretty courtesans.

Spent like water are 1,000,000 oz. of gold by flesh fans..."

Cao Xueqin wrote in A Dream of the Red Mansion, "The Chang Gate region of Suzhou has been distinguished as No.1 or No.2 meeting-place of the wealthy pleasure-seekers and gentlemen of leisure on earth." Alas! Time flies. All are gone with the wind except the Lingering Garden. With the wounds being healed, it has become even more beautiful and fulfilled the ancients' dream of lingering between Earth and Heaven for a long time. Its fame has been now carried from China to the world.

The prominent Qing scholar Yu Yue set down A Record of the Lingering Garden for the former owner and summarized its artistic beauty and charm from different perspectives by employing the Chinese character "linger".

"The delights of its rockery with springs linger longer, awaiting you to climb." Truly, the Lingering Garden has for long been celebrated for its rockery. The legendary Auspicious Cloud Peak, said to be left behind from the imperial collector of the Northern Song Dynasty, has surpassed all fine specimens of limestone in the area south of the Lower Yangtze. Yuan Hongdao praised the man-made mountain range of the garden for its quality of being like a long scroll of landscape painting in his "Records of Gardens and Pavilions". In spite of the fact that their exact locations are uncertain, the 12 limestone peaks put up by Liu Shu in the garden, called then the Hanbi Villa, will trigger the fond memories of the past. The Cloud-Capped Peak, the best of the three famous limestone peaks in the Lingering Garden, beats all others in the Chinese gardens of the region. The elegant Small Court of Stone Forest boasts a stone forest, not merely a single grand rock. Fine specimens of limestone peaks are to be found to the south of the pavilion, to the north of the hall, outside the window, inside the garden court, on the edge of the lake, at the foot of the mountain, by the wall or the path. Indeed, the Lingering Garden contains a history of wonderful stone culture, being well worth reading.

"The beauty of trees and flowers linger longer, awaiting you to enjoy." Indubitably, the vegetation of the Lingering Garden has its own characteristics. At the east corner is a flower garden with paeonia suffruticosa taking the lead in playing the theme song in a musical composition of Chinese hermit. The Small Peach Dock in



the northern part is in fact a bonsai garden where potted old trees with root entanglements and luxuriant foliage are miniature representations of the world. Noted for the delight of wilderness, the man-made mountains in the western part of the garden have a maple forest rivaling in red in late autumn with flowers in early spring. Towering gingkoes and other age-old trees in the middle part of the garden have put up their green umbrellas. Decorated with wisteria grown over pergolas with long drooping clusters of pale purple flowers, the zigzag bridge spans across the lake leading miraculously to the fairyland.

"The tranquillity of secluded pavilions and terraces linger longer, awaiting you to visit and rest." In point of fact, the buildings of the Lingering Garden are extraordinary. Aesthetic considerations have been given to varieties of architectural forms such as the long, serene corridor behind the entrance with fancy lattice windows and moon-gate admirably winding its way through the hall and playing tricks on light and shade. Major attractions in the middle part of the garden include a number of rooms, halls, pavilions and terraces on the southeast shore of the lake, each of which is related in some way to the others, alternating the concrete with the abstract, the functional with the decorative, and giving a picturesque play of reality and falsehood. The most exquisite buildings and garden courts are to be found in the eastern part of the garden. Constructed with phoebe wood, the spacious Celestial Hall of Five Peaks with elegant furnishings and interior decoration is extolled as the best of this sort in the area south of the Lower Yangtze. Serving as an excellent example of Mandarin Ducks' Hall, the Old Hermit Scholars' House consists of well-fitted halves, the north hall and the south hall, each having its own feature. They are, however, only dissimilar parts intricately connected to the building complex. The Lingering Garden boasts the beautiful open-work of the Crane House, the beautiful soulless picture of the Observing in Quietude, the beautiful Return-to-Read Study with a scholastic atmosphere, the beautiful Worshipping Peak Pavilion with lofty sentiments, the beautiful Small Court of Stone Forest enclosed by the roofed walkway, the beautiful Good-For-Farming Pavilion Under Favorable Weather Conditions, and so many beautiful things that one simply can't take them all in, and too much splendor that one is unable to know where to go and what to see clearly.

A series of scenes made up of the elements of rocks, water, vegetation and buildings in the Lingering Garden is like a collection of awe-inspiring poems or amazing pictures or arrangement of notes in a musically expressive succession or visualization of philosophic principles. It enables one to have the impression of infinitude and perpetual aftertastes.

May the Lingering Garden linger between Earth and Heaven for ever!

### 末永く天地の間に留まるよう

### 序文の代わりに 金學智

中國四大名園の一つと誉められている留園は蘇州の閶門の西に位置している。明清時代の閶門辺りは一番繁盛ぶりを見せた。唐寅はその《閶門即事》に"世間樂土は呉中で、中の閶門は更に雄と称す。美人三千楼閣重なり合い、黄金百万水郷に遍く"と書いてある。曹雪芹も《紅樓夢》で姑蘇の閶門は"浮世の指折りの富貴風流の地である"と書いている。然しながら時間の移り変わりにょってこのような風流はついに風雨に曝されてしまった。幸いなのは歴史の風雨が過ぎたあと留園は依然として巍然たるとした姿で今日まで留まり、而も又曾ての痛手や傷痕などを治して、もっと見目麗しい佇まいで國内で知れ渡り、世界に向けている。今の留園は前人の"末永く天地の間に留まるよう"という夢を葉えたのである。

清代の著名な學者兪樾が時の持ち主の要望に応じて書いた《留園紀》は幾つかの"留" の文字で多方面に渡って、留園の人々を迷わす芸術的な魅力を概括した。

"勝れた湖石を留めたのは君の登攀を待っているのだ"。全くその通りである。留園の山石は古今の雄を成している。歴史の流れから見ると、"花石綱"の遺物で、"艷かしさは江南の甲である"瑞雲峰は、留園のために伝記のような歴史を描いた。袁宏道も又《園亭紀略》で太湖石の築山を"一枚の横書きの山水畫の如く"と譽めている。劉恕の寒碧庄の十二峰はその成程かそうでもないかの手がかりで人々に當時の風情への思いを馳せている。特に留園の三つの峰の王である冠雲峰は、今に至ってもその名が江南に知れ渡り、また永遠に留園の寶物として代々伝わっていくであろう。精致を極める石林小院は、他でもなく"峰は孤立せず、石は林也"の所である。このほかに又建物の南側と北側、窓の外と小庭の中、池畔と山麓、壁沿いと道端に散々している峰石も鑒賞すべき物が多い……。留園は極めて精巧で奇異で変化に富み、人々を引き付ける石の文化史で、一読すべきである。

"美しい花木を留めたのは君の觀賞を待っているのだ"。全くその通りである。留園の花木は格別の風采を呈している。スペースの角度から見ると、東園の一角は牡丹を始めとする百花が咲き競っているコーナーで、北部の"又一村"という名の盆栽園に敷々の鉢植えがあり、古株の木々は根と枝がねじ曲がり、葉っぱが生い茂って、天を突き大地を庇う



ように見える。西部の山巒は野趣に満ち溢れ、楓林は酔う如き、霜葉は二月の花よりも紅なる。中部の景觀區にある天を突く程の銀杏の木と他の古木は、幅広い緑の空間を支え、池に掛けられた曲がり橋と藤棚があり、むこうまでつづいている篤は花傘のように良い木蔭を作り、一總一總垂れている紫色の花は髷玉の繋いだ頭飾りのようで、人々を蓬萊仙境へと導いている。

"奥深い東屋を留めたのは君の游覽と憩いを待っているのだ"。全くその通りである。留園の建築は特に優れている。芸術的建築構造から見ると玄関に入ると一棟又一棟の建築群の奥までを通り抜ける曲がりくねっている通路があり、覆い遮って真相が摑めないほどの洞門や漏窓等の審美感は広く有識者から譽められている。中部の東南側辺りの露臺や広間、東屋や楼閣などは皆池水は臨んで建てられ、高低してうねり、虚実ぼんやりして、繪の如くの倒影等は既に留園の代表的な景觀になっている。東部の庭園建築の素晴らしさは全國に冠絶するものとも言えるであろう。例えば楠木庁とも言う五峰仙館はその広大な構築と典雅な調度類で江南の第一広間と稱されている。 林泉耆碩之館はその南庁と北庁の性格が異なっていても実に旨く調和されているのも鴛鴦庁様式の建物の中の典範である。これらの建物はそれぞれ異なった個性を持っているが皆巧みに迂回曲折の建築群の中に組み入れられている。"鶴所"は透き通るのを美にし、"静中觀"は"無心の図畫"を美にし、揖峰軒は雅やかで深さを美にし、石林小院は曲がり曲がっている廊下を美にし、還我計書処は書卷の息吹きを美にし、佳晴喜雨快雪之亭は四季のどのシーズンにも宜しいのを美にしている……。正にその美しさは敷え切れないほどで、どこが人々を迷わせているのか分からない!

留園の山水湖石や花木建築は入り交じり集まっているシリーズの景觀を成している。それは丸で一首又一首の優れて意味深い詩のようで、一幅又一幅の繪畫のようで、一曲又一曲の樂しいリズムの樂曲のようで、一條又一條の形象化した哲理のようで、人々が切りなく觀賞し、その旨さを繰り返し繰り返し味わうことができる……。留園が未永く天地の間に留まるよう願って止まない!

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# 留园

留园位于苏州阊门外,占地 2.33 公顷,园内建筑精美,花木繁茂,池水明瑟,峰石林立,是一处典型的"城市山林"。特别是建筑空间的处理颇为精湛,造园家们运用各种艺术手法,构成了有节奏有韵律的园林空间联系,形成了园内有园、景外有景的风致。1961 年,国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位,与同时公布的北京颐和园、承德避暑山庄、苏州拙政园一起被誉为中国四大名园。1997 年,与拙政园、网师园、环秀山庄作为苏州古典园林的典型例证,被联合国教科文组织列人《世界遗产名录》。

留园原为明万历年间太仆寺少卿徐泰时建造的园林——东园。徐泰时,字大来,号舆浦,明万历年间进士,曾任工部营缮主事,因修复慈宁宫有功,擢为工部营缮郎中。后又负责营造万历帝寿宫(定陵)。徐性耿直,敢直言,因得罪权贵遭谗,被弹劾"回籍听勘"。回苏州后,徐便"一切不问户外事,益治园圃……里有善垒奇石者,公令垒为片云奇峰,杂莳花竹……"时适逢公安派诗人袁宏道任吴县令,也常常应邀到园内作客,"谈笑移日"。

明清之际,园屡易主,逐渐荒落。乾隆五十九年(1794),园归吴县人刘恕。刘恕,字行之,号蓉峰,曾任柳州、庆远知府,但未满40岁便称病回乡。他十分热爱徐氏东园,购得后花5年时间修葺并扩建,改名为寒碧庄。据记载,"寒碧"之名有多重含义,一是园内多植名贵树木白皮松;再是园内既有山水之美,又广植绿竹,故"竹色清寒,波光澄碧";

三是慕"前哲"韩文懿公,"尝以寒碧名其轩"。刘恕是典型的文人士大夫,他中年归隐,"无声色之好,惟性嗜花石",曾有多部园艺著作,又喜好法书名画。他将自己撰写的小品文章和收集来的古人法帖勒石嵌砌在园中廊壁。后代园主多承袭此风,逐渐形成今日留园多"书条石"的特色。刘恕爱石,治园时,他搜寻了十二名峰移人园内,并撰文多篇,记寻石经过,抒仰石之情。嘉庆七年(1802),著名画家王学浩绘寒碧庄十二峰图(今藏上海博物馆)。

咸丰十年(1860),苏州阊门外均遭兵燹,街衢巷陌,毁圮殆尽,惟寒碧庄幸存下来。同治十二年(1873),园被常州人盛康(旭人)购得。盛曾任庐州、宁国知府和浙江杭嘉湖兵备道、按察使等职。经盛氏修葺,园内"嘉树荣而佳卉茁,奇石显而清流通。凉台燠馆,风亭月榭,高高下下,迤逦相属"(俞樾《留园记》)。因前园主姓刘而民间俗呼刘园,盛康袭其音易其字,改名为留园。盛康殁后,园归其子盛宣怀。盛宣怀是晚清洋务派重臣、实业家,曾任邮传部尚书,在他的经营下,留园声名愈振,成为吴中著名园林。

30年代以后,留园渐见荒芜。1953年,苏州市人民政府决定修复留园,并延请了一批学识渊博的园林专家和技艺高超的古建工人。经过半年多的修整,一代名园重现光彩。90年代初,又修复了盛家祠堂和部分住宅,使原来宅、园相连的风貌进一步趋向完整。

#### THE LINGERING GARDEN

Located at the outer side of the Chang Gate, the Lingering Garden, covering 2.33 ha., is celebrated for its typical "urban scenery" of the pure expanse of the lake and the magnificent man-made mountain range with impressive limestone peaks, an exuberance of vegetation and exquisite buildings. The garden builder succeeded in creating gardens within the garden and scenes after scenes by his ingenuity in rhythmically dealing with the spaces between multifarious architectural forms. In 1961 it was listed as cultural relics of national importance by the State Council, and has since been generally considered to be one of China's four most famous gardens along with the Summer Palace at Beijing, the Imperial Mountain Resort at Chengde and the Humble Administrator's Garden at Suzhou. Since 1997 the Lingering Garden, the Humble Administrator's Garden, the Master-of-Nets Garden and the Mountain Villa with Embracing Beauty, serving as the finest specimens of the classical gardens of Suzhou, have been inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO.

In the reign of Wanli under the Ming Dynasty, Xu Taishi, Dailai or Yupu by courtesy name, became a successful candidate of the climactic palace examination and had a ministerial title of Tai Pu Si Shao Qing. He was outspoken in his remarks and straightforward in his behavior, and once took charge of repairing the Palace of Benevolence and Peace, and building Emperor Wanli's tomb (the Ming Tomb, Dingling). He was promoted to the rank of langzhong in the Ministry of Public Works because of his meritorious conduct. But he offended some influential officials who fabricated an accusation against him and removed him from his post. When the matter was under investigation, Xu Taishi returned to Suzhou, turned a deaf ear to political affairs and set his mind on the construction of his garden, called then the East Garden. It was in the 21st year of the reign of Wanli. An awe-inspiring range of mountains dotted with some flowers and bamboo was designed and piled up by Zhou Bingzhong, a native garden artist of high renown. The poet of Gongan school and the Mayor of Wuxian Yuan Hongdao was often invited to the garden, cheerfully chatting away with the owner.

In the centuries that followed, the garden changed hands a number of times. In the 59th year of the reign of Qianlong (1794A.D.) it belonged to Liu Shu, Xingzhi or Rongfeng by courtesy name, from Wuxian, who used to be the Mayor of Liuzhou, and Qingyuan but retired from public life at the age of 39 because of his poor health. He felt affection toward the garden and had it repaired and expanded in a period of five years, and renamed it the Hanbi Villa. There were three alleged reasons for the name of the garden. Firstly, it had some rare species of pinus bungeana zucc. Secondly, it possessed the delightful scenes of the emerald green bamboo,

crystalline waterscapes and attractive landscapes. Thirdly, the owner held in reverence the ancient sage Han Wenyi whose small room was called "Hanbi". As a scholar belonging to the gentry, Liu Shu lived in retirement, guarded against intemperance and indulgence in sensual pleasures and devoted his time and energy to garden literature, calligraphy, painting and collecting of very good specimens of limestone. A fine collection of limestone peaks were erected in the garden by Liu Shu who wrote several pieces of prose recording their discovery and showing his deep respect for them. In the 7th year of the reign of Jiaqing (1802 A.D.) the distinguished artist Wang Xuehao painted a picture of the 12 Limestone Peaks at the Hanbi Villa which is still kept in the Shanghai Museum. A selection of calligraphic works by artists of different dynasties and some of his own essays were cut on the stone and set in the wall of the long roofed walkway at the Lingering Garden. The selection of inscribed calligraphic works had been enriched by the successive owners, becoming the one we see today.

In the 10th year of Xianfeng (1860 A.D.), numerous houses along the streets and alleyways at the outer side of the Chang Gate were destroyed by a war conflagration. But the Hanbi Villa had survived. In the 12th year of Tongzhi (1873 A.D.) it was purchased by Sheng Kang (Xuren) from Changzhou, who used to be the Mayor of Luzhou and Ningguo, commander of Hangzhou, Jiaxing and Huzhou of Zhejiang, and magistrate. "Repaired by the Shengs, the garden regained its beauty. There were wonderful rocks, clear water, valuable species of trees and flowers, a series of closely connected rooms, halls, pavilions, terraces and other buildings following the hilly contours," wrote Yu Yue in A Record of the Lingering Garden. Sheng Kang gave it a new name the Lingering Garden as "lingering" in Chinese sounds similar to "Liu", the surname of the former owner, and its popular name of the Lius' Garden. After Sheng Kang died, the garden passed to his son Sheng Xuanhuai, an industrialist, the Minister of Postal Service and advocate of the Westernization Movement in the late Qing Dynasty. Under his care, the fame of the Lingering garden at Suzhou was carried far and wide.

Since the mid 1930s it had been in a state of poor preservation. In 1953 the Suzhou Municipal People's Government decided to restore it. For more than half a year, a group of erudite garden experts and skillful craftsmen were engaged in bringing it back to its original splendor. Since the early 1990s, the Shengs' Ancestral Temple and some of the housing complex of the Lingering Garden have been restored to contain all parts that are necessary for completeness.

# 留園

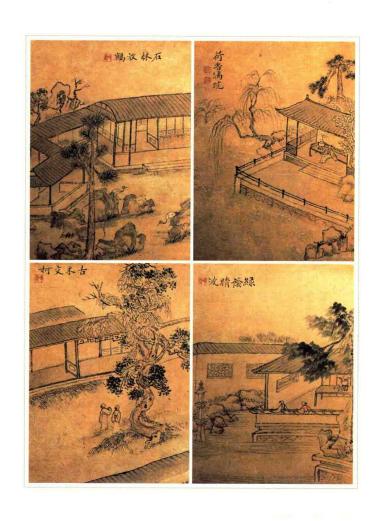
留園は蘇州の間門外に位置し、2.33~クタールの敷地面積を持っている。園内の建築は精致で美しく、花木は生い茂り、池水は揺れ動き、峰石は林立して、典型的な"都市山林"である。特に建築スペースに対する処理技巧は比類を見ないものである。造園家たちは種々様々な芸術作法を用い、リズム有り、優雅な味わいを持ち、互いに繋がり合う庭園のスペースを構成して、庭園の中に庭園があり、景色の外に景色があるというような景觀を築き上げたのである。1961年に留園は中華人民共和國の國務院に全國重要文化財に指定されたと同時に、北京の頤和園、承徳の避暑山莊、蘇州の拙政園と共に中國の四大名園に指定された。1997年に留園は又拙政園、網師園、環秀山莊と共に蘇州の古典庭園の典型的な実例として國連のユネスコに《世界遺産名録》に組み入れられた。

留園はもと明代萬暦21年に太僕(官名で九卿の一)の徐泰時が営造した東園と言う庭園であった。字は大來で、與浦と号した徐泰時は明代萬曆年間の進士で、曾て慈寧宮の修復、万曆帝(定陵)の造営の責任者であった。彼の性格は真正直で、よく直言したため遂に禍を招いて弾劾された。蘇州に戻ったあと彼は"户外の事は一切問わず、庭園の建築に專念した……内に奇石畳の上手な者が居たため、奇峰に畳んで貰って、その間に花や竹などを植えた……"時に詩人の袁宏道が呉杲の知事に任命され、よく園内に招かれて"談笑のうちに日々を過ごす"。

碧でその軒の名にした "のを羨ましがったことごある。劉恕は典型的な文人で、"声色の好みがなくて好きなのはただ花と石だけである。数册の園芸の著作を書いた劉恕は書道と名画も好きで、自分の書いた文章と集めてきた古人の法帖を碑文にし、それを廊下の壁にはめた。それ以來の園主もこのやり方を受け継いで次第に今日の留園の碑の特色を形付けたわけである。劉恕は石を偏愛する人で、庭を整備する間方々で名石を捜し求めたが遂に十二峰を庭に置けるようになった。彼は又これらの名石を捜し求めた經過の文章を書いて自分の石に対する敬慕の感情を表した。嘉慶七年(1802)名画家王學浩が寒碧庄十二峰図を描いた(今上海芸術博物館收藏)。

咸豐十年(1860)この辺りは殆ど燒け野原と化したが幸 "寒碧庄"がけが殘ったのである。同治十二年(1873)庭は常 州の人盛康(旭人)の所有となった。盛康は曾て廬州と寧國の 知事や浙江省の杭州、嘉興と湖州の兵部の長官や司法長官であった。盛康の修復を経て、園内は珍しい木が生い茂り、奇麗な花もすくすくと、奇石が更に目立ち、清水が流れる。露臺や広間、東屋や楼閣などは皆池水に臨んご建てられ、高低してうねっている"(兪樾《留園記》)。前の園主は劉という名字なので民間は俗にそれを劉園と呼んだ。仕樣がなく盛康は諧聲の留を使って"留園"に改名したのである。盛康が死んが後庭は息子の盛宣懷に伝わった。盛宣懷は清代後期の洋式で事務を行う大臣で、相当の実業家であった。彼の経営の下で留園は日増した隆盛になり、蘇州の名高い庭園になったのである。

30年代の半ば頃留園は次第に荒れ果てて來たが、1953年 に蘇州市人民政府は留園を修復することを決めた。博學の庭園 専門家たちと一流の腕の高い古典建築の労動者たちが半年余り に渡った一心同體の修復の後、留園は再度その素晴らしい姿を 現したのである。90年代の初期に又盛家のお龗屋と部分の住宅 を修復して、元の邸宅と庭園の相繋がった風貌を一段と完全な ものに向かわせた。



留園旧景(清代) A Qing-Dynasty Photo of the Lingering Garden. 留園の曾ての景觀(清代)