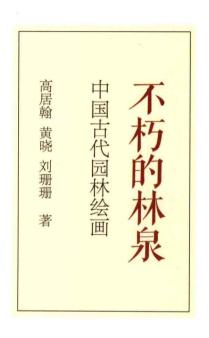


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Garden Paintings in Old China

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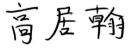
本书至少在两重意义上可以称为是"远程合作"的产物。这样说,首先是指空间上的遥远,我与两位年轻的合作者——黄晓和刘珊珊——从未谋面。我们主要通过邮件交流,我仅有的印象来自他们发来的一张合照,两个年轻人坐在一座中国园林池边的柳树下。其次是时间上的间隔,就此书而言,他们创作的部分刚刚写就,而我那部分的著述则在多年前就已完成。回顾一下本书产生的过程也许能更好地解释这个古怪的开场白,同时也能帮读者更好地理解这本书的架构。

我与两位年轻人的最初接触是在2010年初。他们发给我一封邮件,说曹汛先生找到了《止园记》,在中国国家图书馆有一本止园主人的文集,很可能是海内仅存的孤本。1627年明代画家张宏为止园画过一套二十开的册页,我对这套册页很关注,曾为一次关于它的特展专门写过一篇文章,并在某次关于中国园林绘画的讲座中向听众展示过。他们告诉我,这套册页的图片在中国国内只能找到一部分,曹汛先生很希望能看到全部,我答应会将当年特展时出版的图册寄过去。以这次契机为开端,随着我们之间陆续的通信交往,这本书的轮廓逐渐萌生成型了。我早年写过一些关于中国园林绘画,特别是关于止园的文章,还从未发表过;以这些文章为基础,两位年轻人再结合他们和曹汛先生(曹先生计划写一篇关于止园的文章)的研究做一些拓展,相信会是一部颇有价值的著作。我们跟三联的杨乐女士商议,出版社欣然接受了这一提议,于是整个工作便步入正轨。我给他们寄去自己以前的文章、历年搜集的园林绘画,以及各种相关资料。我们一直保持着密切的联系,期间有大量的信件来往,讨论书的框架,推敲文字,挑选图片。现在转眼快有两年了,

整本书逐渐成型,已到了准备付梓的时候。

在我的演讲和著作中,我曾一再申明,自己并不是一位中国园林领域的专家,以我的阅读范围和研究经历而言是无法胜任的。然而,至少从20世纪70年代起,我便开始对中国的园林绘画做持续的关注和研究。我曾在伯克利就此一课题组织过一次研讨会,并曾多次就此题目发表演讲,其中最重要的是2004年4月在纽约为美国亚洲协会做的那次演讲。我的兴趣主要在中国画家为表现园林的需要而采用的不同绘画形式上——单幅、手卷和册页,以及园林的哪些特征和方面是可以通过绘画表达出来的。我对不同绘画形式及绘画目的的思考最后常常导向同一个结论,即张宏的《止园图》册是目前所能见到的最为真实生动地再现了中国园林盛时风貌的画作。我曾经推断说,如果有足够的资金、水源、花石等,借助张宏留下的图像信息,理论上说我们完全可以较为精确地重新构筑止园。这当然只是一个愿景,但却是一个有可能成为现实的愿景。然而就在不久前,两位年轻人写信告诉我,说他们已经找到了止园的遗址,但却发现——天啊!那里已经被开发成为带有大型购物广场的住宅区了!这就是那个宏伟愿景的终结,如今这一愿景仅存在于一个业已不再适应今日之社会现实的老人心中,而商业利益已将他所熟悉的那个世界推残得一片狼藉。

因此,从某种意义上说,我觉得这本书纪念的是一个业已逝去的世界。往昔的胜景不再,但幸由中国古代的那些伟大画家,借助他们的杰作,我们仍得以感受那些美好乐园的流风余韵。非常感谢黄晓和刘珊珊的合作,我们一起首次对中国绘画作为视学记录和美学再创造的功能作了探讨,该功能在本书中的落实点——便是中国园林。



2011年7月

Preface

This book is the product of what might be called a "distant collaboration" in at least two senses. First, distant in space: I have never met my young collaborators, Huang Xiao and Liu Shanshan; we have only corresponded by email, and they have sent me a photograph of themselves, seated beneath willows at one of the Palace Museum moats. Secondly, distant in time: their contributions to this book were written recently, mine mostly long ago. An account of how this book came into being will explain this strange opening, and the form the book has taken.

My first contact with them was when, in the early part of 2010, Huang Xiao sent me an email to inform me that his professor at Beida or Peking U., Cao Xun, had discovered in the Beijing Library a book, of which this was the only surviving copy, that identified the owner of the Zhi Garden, which had been depicted in the 20-leaf album painted by Zhang Hong in 1627. I had written an essay on this album to accompany an exhibition of all its leaves, and featured it in a lecture on Chinese garden paintings. Huang told me that his professor did not have images of the leaves of Zhang Hong's album, so I sent these to him. From this beginning, and from our later correspondence, arose the idea for this book. It would be made up, I proposed, from some writing I had done but never published, on Chinese garden paintings and on the Zhi Garden album in particular, plus new writing that they would do from their own research and from their professor's (with proper acknowledgement, of course.) After some consultation with Ms. Yang Le of Sanlian

Press, they agreed to this proposal, and the work was underway. I sent them my old texts and images, along with some new materials. Over the nearly two years that have passed since then, and with a lot of correspondence and sending of texts and images between us, the book has taken shape, until now it is ready for publication.

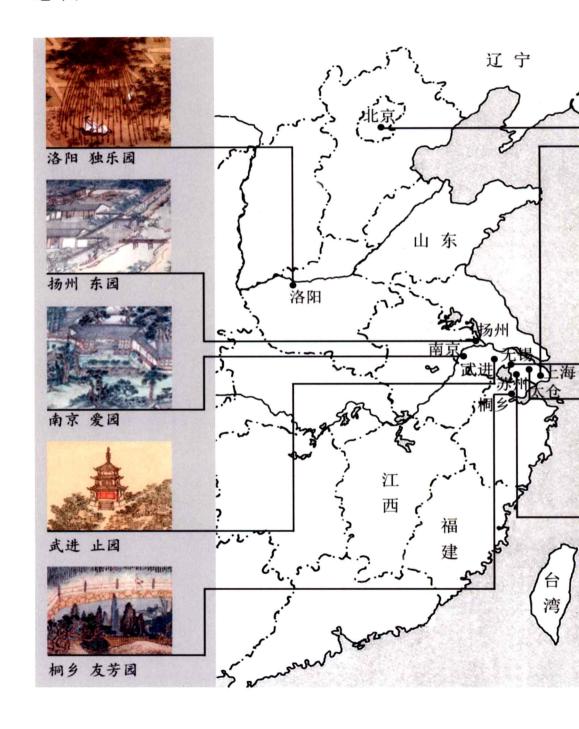
I myself always made it clear, in my lectures and writings, that I do not qualify as a specialist in the study of Chinese gardens; to become that would have required far more reading and research than I have done. But I have worked for many years, at least since the 1970s, on Chinese paintings of gardens. I gave a seminar on that subject at U. C. Berkeley, and lectured on it a number of times, including a lecture given for Asia Society in New York in April, 2004. My interest was principally in the different forms Chinese artists had used for their representations of gardens — the hanging scroll, the handscroll, the album — and what features and aspects of the gardens they were able to convey in their representations. And considerations of these different forms and purposes always led to the same climactic ending: a presentation of Zhang Hong's Zhi Garden album as by far the most visually informative record that we have of how a great Chinese garden, from the greatest period of the garden in China, really looked. I used to conclude by saying that with the visual information Zhang Hong has given us, we could in principle reconstruct the Zhi Garden with some accuracy, if only we had the money, the water source and rocks and garden plants and all the rest. This was of course only a vision, but it was a vision capable of realization. Until just recently, that is, when Huang Xiao and Liu Shanshan wrote to tell me that they had located the original site of the garden and visited the place — to find, alas, that it had recently been covered over by a housing development with a shopping mall. So ends a great vision, which existed only in the mind of someone too old to adjust to the realities of today, and to the sad shambles that commercial interests are making of much of the world he once knew.

So, I welcome the book as a pictorial record of a world largely lost, but partly visible in these visually engaging paintings by old Chinese artists. And I thank Huang Xiao and

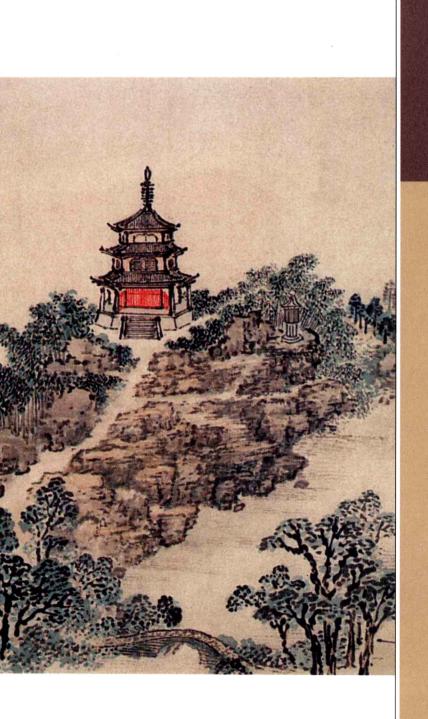
Liu Shanshan for taking part, along with myself, in this project of presenting for the first time an aspect and a category of Chinese painting as visual record and aesthetic recreation of a great art, that of the Chinese garden.

July 2011

地 图







再现一座十七世纪的中国园林

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第一章



1996年5月16日至7月21日,洛杉矶艺术博物馆举办了一次长达两个多月的展览——"张宏《止园图》册展:再现一座十七世纪的中国园林"^[1]。对中国的园林研究者来说,《止园图》册其实并不陌生,陈从周先生《园综》一书卷首所附的十四页园林图,便来自这套图册。《止园图》册现存二十开【图1.1】,它们详细描绘了一座画家当时亲眼所见的园林。这套册页已经分散多年,分属几个不同的机构和个人,这次展览,是它们第一次以全貌的方式与大众见面,使人们不但可以相对完整地欣赏这套杰作,也为研究其中所传递的信息和所蕴涵的意义提供了便利。以图像的形式表现一座园林,在中国有着悠久的传统,到明代风气尤盛,而《止园图》册则堪称此类绘画中的巅峰之作。

《止园图》册绘于明天启七年(1627年),此后便鲜见记载;直到近代,才重新现世。第一次出现是在20世纪50年代,册页的收藏者保留下自己最喜欢的八幅,将其余十二幅卖给马萨诸塞州剑桥的收藏家——理查德·霍巴特(Richard Hobart)先生。这也是这套册页在近代第一次被拆散。原始收藏者手中的八幅,在1954年的一次中国山水画展上展出过^[2],继而被瑞士的凡诺蒂博士(Franco Vannotti)买走;霍巴特的十二幅则在他死后传给了女儿梅布尔·布兰登小姐(Mabel Brandon)。后来,那位原始收藏者又从布兰登小姐手中购回十二幅中的八幅,布兰登小姐也留下了她最喜欢的四幅。景元斋收藏的六幅便是此后我从该位原初收藏者手中购得的,他手中其余两幅则归洛杉矶艺术博物馆(Los Angeles County Museum of Art)所有。凡诺蒂手中的八幅,在20世纪80年代被柏林东方美术馆(Museum fur Ostasiatische Kunst in Berlin)收藏。最近,藉由组织这次展览的机会,洛杉矶艺术博物馆又购到了布兰登小姐手中的四幅。所以到目前为止,这套册页分属于三处机构——柏林东方美术馆八幅,洛杉矶艺术博物馆六幅,景元斋六幅。

至于我个人与这套册页的渊源,还可以追溯到更早。很久以前,我还是一个年轻学生的时候就见过它们。那是在某个博物馆的库房里,这套册页还未被拆散,该博物馆正考虑将其转手出去。那个时期的我正在致力于理解和吸收中国传统文化精英的理论和观点,并据此解释当时西方人尚知之甚少的文人及文人画。按照那套

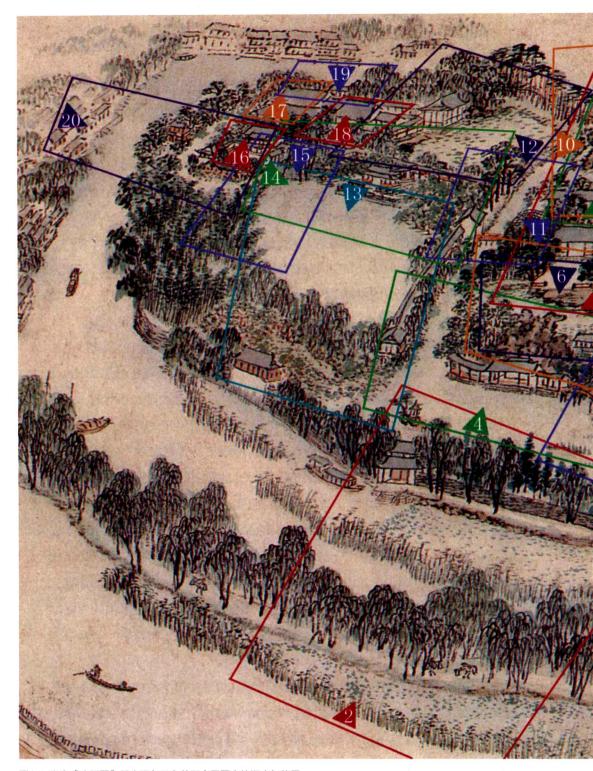


图1.1 张宏《止园图》册内页各开在首页全景图中的顺序与位置 (据高居翰"Exploring the Zhi Garden in Zhang Hong's Album"文中插图改绘,各开的序号及位置系根据作者理解所编定)

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