



THE
CLASSICAL
GARDENS
OF
SUZHOU

上海三联书店

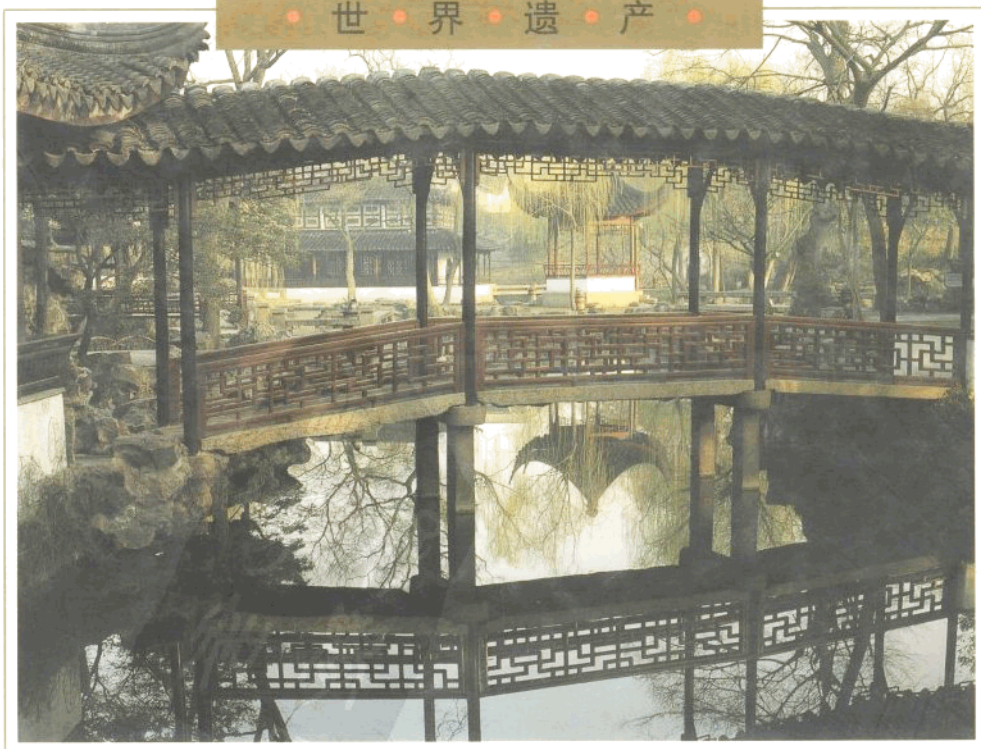
苏州 古典园林

苏州市园林管理局 ■ 编

T H E W O R L D H E R I T A G E



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世界遗产

苏州古典园林

THE CLASSICAL GARDENS OF SUZHOU, THE WORLD HERITAGE



上海三联书店

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苏州是一座具有 2500 余年历史的文化古城，地处长江下游的太湖之滨，自然条件和地理环境十分优越。自公元前 514 年建城，这里一直是江南地区的重镇；特别是明清以来，工商繁荣，人文荟萃，成为中国经济文化中心，尤其是建筑、绘画、戏曲、工艺美术和文学创作等方面，水平高超，名家辈出。

在优越的自然条件、地理环境和浓郁的文化氛围中，苏州产生了如诗如画的古典园林。其数量之多，艺术之精，文化内涵之丰，不仅独步江南，而且誉满中外，是我国传统文化中的瑰宝。

苏州古典园林的历史可上溯至公元前 6 世纪吴王的苑囿。私家园林最早见于记载的是东晋（4 世纪）的辟疆园。16 世纪至 18 世纪，苏州造园达到全盛时期，私家园林遍布古城内外。据记载，当时有园林二百余处，现保存完好的尚有数十处。

苏州古典园林运用中国独特的造园手法，在城市住宅旁有限的空间里，通过叠山理水，栽植花木，营构建筑，创造出充满诗情画意的文人写意山水园林。这些充满自然意趣的“城市山林”，在都市内营造了人与自然和谐相处的环境，表现出古人崇尚自然、回归自然的愿望。今天，我们从园林的山水花木中，从园林的景点题名上，仍能看到造园者追崇自然的文化心态。

苏州园林是中国园林历史的实证，是中国造园艺术的典范，是中国园林理论研究的重要范本。“中国是世界造园之母，苏州园林是中国园林的杰出代表”，这一古人留下的财富，经一代代先人的努力保护，经今人的精心管理，其多重价值，正为人们日益深刻地认识。

1997 年 12 月 4 日，联合国教科文组织遗产委员会第 21 届会议批准，以拙政园、留园、网师园、环秀山庄为典型例证的苏州古典园林列入《世界遗产名录》。2000 年 11 月，沧浪亭、狮子林、艺圃、耦园、退思园作为“苏州古典园林”的扩展项目，列入《世界遗产名录》。

徐文涛

PREFACE

With favorable natural and geographic conditions and a history of more than 2,500 years, Suzhou is a historic and cultural city situated in the Lower Yangtze basin by the side of Lake Tai. Founded in 514 B. C., Suzhou has been an important metropolis in the area south of the Lower Yangtze. Ever since the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Suzhou, noted for its well-known scholars, great artists, outstanding architects, prominent playwrights and literary men, has beheld the prosperity of its industries and commerce, becoming the economic and cultural center of China. Under these advantageous circumstances, the classical gardens of Suzhou came into being. Famous at home and abroad, they are poetic, picturesque, numerous, exquisite and rich in literary connotations, and represent themselves as a brilliant gem of Chinese cultural heritage.

The earliest gardens of Suzhou, which belonged to the King of Wu, can be traced far back to the 6th century B. C. The Pijiang Garden was recorded as the earliest privately-owned garden dating from the 4th century Eastern Jin Dynasty. Historical records show that the classical gardens of Suzhou reached their apogee in a period of time from the 16th to the 18th century and more than 200 gardens were built in the city of Suzhou and its environs. Dozens of them have survived to the present day and are kept in a good state of preservation.

Laid out within a limited area by the house, a classical garden of Suzhou is a microcosm of the world made of the basic elements of water, rocks, vegetation and various kinds of buildings. Like the freehand brushwork in traditional Chinese painting, it is the creation of "urban scenery" or an amicable environment that brings man into harmony with nature. The Chinese ancients held Mother Nature in reverence and had a desire to return to her arms. Today, we can discover these cultural mentalities by observing the landscapes, waterscapes, vegetation and inscriptions of the existing gardens.

The classical gardens of Suzhou, bearing unambiguous evidence of the evolution of Chinese gardens, are excellent examples of Chinese landscape gardening and important models for garden theoretical researches. "Chinese gardens are the mother of gardens on earth and Suzhou gardens are the brilliant representatives of Chinese gardens." Viewed in broad perspectives, people are becoming aware of the value of these treasures handed down from the past generations to the present with protective measures and great care.

On Dec. 4, 1997, the 21st session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee was unanimous in support of the decision of inscribing on the World Heritage List the classical gardens of Suzhou with the Humble Administrator's Garden, the Lingering Garden, the Master-of-Nets Garden and the Mountain Villa with Embracing Beauty as the finest specimens. In Nov. 2000, the Canglang Pavilion, the Lion Forest Garden, the Garden of Cultivation, the Couple's Garden Retreat, the Retreat & Reflection Garden were inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO, making a supplement to the Classical Gardens of Suzhou.

Chineseby: Xu Wentao

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拙政园

THE HUMBLE ADMINISTRATOR'S GARDEN

拙政园位于苏州古城东北部，占地 5.2 公顷，是苏州古典园林的代表作，也是中国四大名园之一，1961 年被列为全国重点文物保护单位；1997 年与留园、网师园、环秀山庄一起作为苏州古典园林的典型例证，被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。始建于明代正德四年（1509），御史王献臣遭贬回乡建造，取晋代潘岳《闲居赋》“灌园鬻蔬，以供朝夕之膳，……是亦拙者之为政也”语意命名。现园分东、中、西和住宅部分：东部原名“归田园居”，中部为全园的精华所在，西部是清光绪年重修的“补园”，三处历史上曾一度分开，50 年代重又合并向公众开放。拙政园布局因地制宜，以水为中心，各式建筑缘水而筑，格调古朴自然，充满诗情画意，呈现出池广树茂，旷远明瑟的明代江南园林风格。园西部有盆景园，陈列苏派盆景 700 余盆。住宅部分现为苏州园林博物馆。每年春、夏季举办杜鹃花展和荷花节。

Situated in the northeastern part of the ancient city of Suzhou, the Humble Administrator's Garden, covering 5.2 ha., is regarded as a typical example of the classical gardens of Suzhou and one of the four most famous gardens of China. In 1961 it was listed as cultural relics of national importance. Since 1997 the Humble Administrator's Garden, the Lingering Garden, the Master of Nets Garden and the Mountain Villa with Embracing Beauty, serving as the four finest specimens of the classical gardens of Suzhou, have been inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO.

In the 4th year of the reign of Zhengde (A.D. 1509) under the Ming Dynasty, the Imperial Inspector Wang Xianchen returned to Suzhou after relegation and built his garden. He borrowed the idea from the essay entitled "Staying at Home Idle" by the Jin writer Pan Yue, saying, "To cultivate my garden and sell my vegetable crop ... is the policy of humble man." Hence the name. Now it



consists of the housing complex, the eastern, middle and western parts. The eastern part was originally called the Retirement Family-house. The middle part is the cream of the whole garden. Reconstructed in the reign of Guangxu under the Qing Dynasty, the former Complementary Garden is to be found in the western part. Separated in the past, the three parts have been united and open to the public since the 1950s. Making good use of the natural contours, the Humble Administrator's Garden is centered upon the broad expanse of a lake with a variety of buildings constructed close to the water and exuberant bushes and trees. Its poetic and picturesque landscapes and waterscapes are described as being simple, original, extensive and natural, possessing the characteristics of the Ming style garden in the area south of the Lower Yangtze. There's a bonsai garden in the western part of the garden. A collection of over 700 Suzhou style bonsai is displayed there. Part of the housing complex is now used as the Suzhou Garden Museum. Rhododendron Simsii & R. Sapp. Show in the spring and Nelumbo Nucifera Festival in the summer are held within the Humble Administrator's Garden.

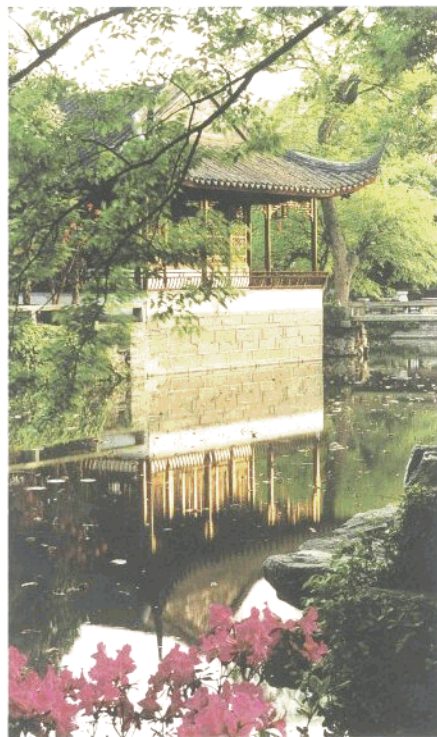




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1. 与谁同坐轩
2. 荷风四面亭
3. 见山楼西侧爬山廊
4. 绣绮亭
5. 倚玉轩
6. 小飞虹

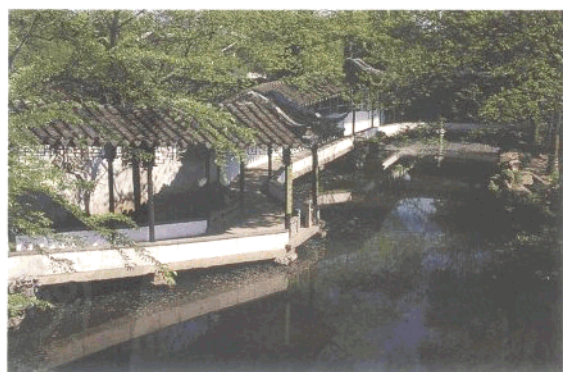
1. The "With Whom Shall I Sit?" Pavilion
2. The Pavilion in Lotus Breezes
3. The Roofed Walkway Going Up the Mountain to the West of the Mountain - in - View Tower
4. The Peony Pavilion
5. The Bamboo Pavilion
6. The Small Flying Rainbow Bridge



5



6





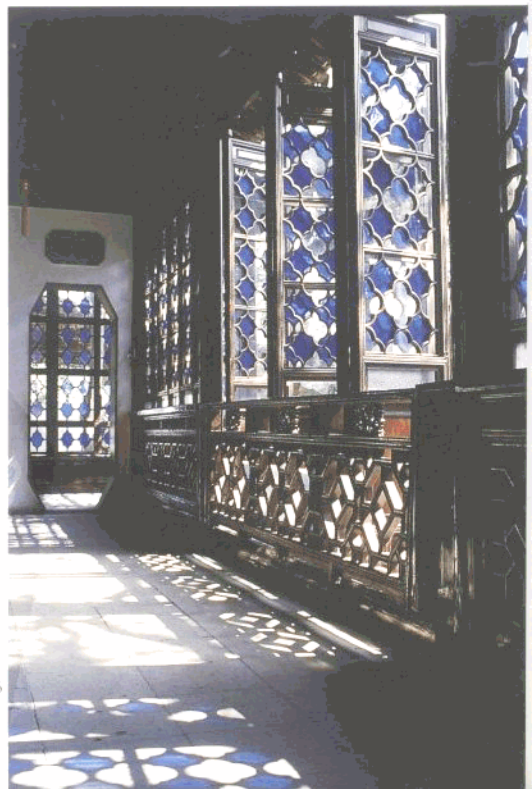
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1. 玉兰堂
2. 住宅大门
3. 波形水廊
4. 远香堂陈设
5. 见山楼
6. 卅六鸳鸯馆窗影

1. The Magnolia Hall
2. The Entrance to the House
3. The Wavy Corridor over the Water
4. Furnishings of the Hall of Drifting Fragrance
5. The Mountain - in - View Tower
6. Window Pictures of the 36 Pairs of Mandarin Ducks' Hall



5



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2



4



1. 香洲
2. 玲珑馆
3. 远眺北寺塔
4. 远香堂
5. 卅六鸳鸯馆
6. 海棠春坞

1. The Fragrant Isle
2. The Elegant Bamboo House
3. A Distant View of the North Temple Pagoda
4. The Hall of Drifting Fragrance
5. The 36 Pairs of Mandarin Ducks' Hall
6. The Malus Micromalus Makina Court





留园

THE LINGERING GARDEN

留园位于苏州阊门外,占地2.3公顷,是中国四大名园之一,被誉为“吴中名园之冠”。1961年被列为全国重点文物保护单位;1997年与拙政园、网师园、环秀山庄一起作为苏州古典园林的典型例证,被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。始建于明万历年间,太仆徐泰时置东,西两园(后西园改为寺院),并请名师堆叠假山。清嘉庆年间,改名寒碧庄,又集湖石名峰十二峰于园内,同治末重修,改名留园。现园分东、中、西、北四部分,东部以庭院、建筑取胜;中部是山水写意园;西部林木幽深,有山林野趣;北部竹篱小屋,呈田园风貌。留园以建筑空间艺术处理精湛著称,园以厅堂、走廊、粉墙、洞门划分空间,通过与山水花木组合成一个个错落相联、层次丰富的庭院,体现了江南园林建筑的艺术特点。

Located at the outer side of the Chang Gate, the Linger Garden, covering 2.3 ha, ranks first among all well-known gardens of Suzhou and is one of the four most famous gardens of China. In 1961, it was listed as a national relic of national importance. Since 1997 the Linger 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 21st year of the reign of Wanli (A.D. 1593) under the Ming Dynasty, Xu Taishi, carrying the ministerial title of Tai Pu, built the East Garden and the West Garden (the West Garden Temple). A mountain range was piled up by the landscape master of the time. During the reign of Jiaqing it was renamed the Hanbi Villa. 12 famous limestone peaks from Lake Tai have added to the attraction of the garden since then. In the 12th year of the reign of



Tongzhi, it was repaired and took the present name. The Linger Garden is now divided into four parts: the eastern, middle, western and northern parts. The eastern part features a happy grouping of exquisite buildings and garden courts. The middle part has a prominent area for its landscape garden which resembles freehand brushwork in traditional Chinese painting. The western part is noted for its delights of woody hills and wilderness, and the northern part its idyllic scenes and fenced small houses. The Linger Garden is celebrated for its artistic way of dealing with the spaces by taken various kinds of architectural forms. The white-washed wall pierced with gates, roofed walkways, rooms and halls are not only the devices for separating different areas but also have combined with rockery, water, courtes, trees and flowers, forming seemingly endless varieties of mini-gardens and demonstrating the artistic features of garden buildings in the area south of the Lower Yangtze.



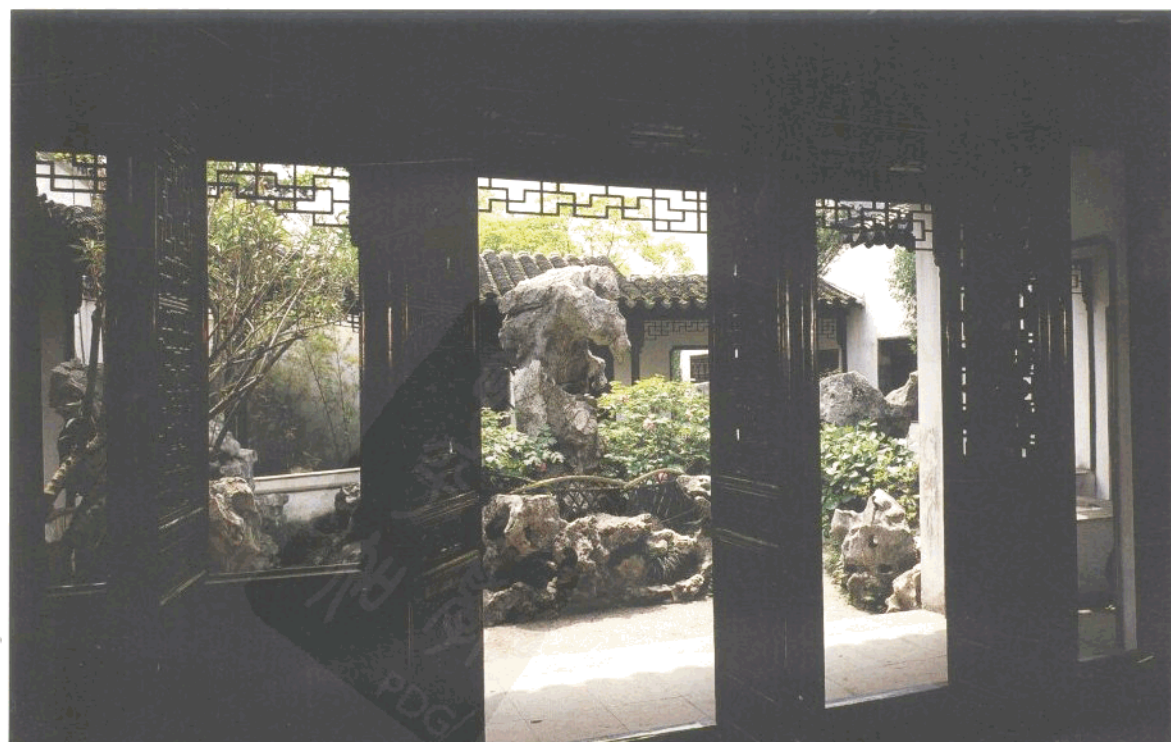


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|---------|---|
| 1. 拙云峰 | 1. The Mountainous Cloud Peak |
| 2. 曲溪楼 | 2. The Winding Stream Tower |
| 3. 明代花台 | 3. The Flower - Bed of the Ming |
| 4. 怡舫陈设 | 4. Furnishings of the Pellucid Tower and the Inscription "Suitable for Boating" |
| 5. 东山丝竹 | 5. The Hermit Music |
| 6. 石林小院 | 6. The Small Garden Court of Stone Forest |



6



1. 小蓬莱
2. 明瑟楼
3. 山水秋色
4. 冠云峰
5. 角隅配植
6. 爬山廊
7. 花步小筑

1. The Small Fairy Isle
2. The Pellucid Tower
3. The Autumnal Landscape and Waterscape
4. The Cloud - Capped Peak
5. Vegetation at the Garden Corner
6. The Roofed Walkway Going Up the Mountain
7. A Small Structure of Huabu

