

蘇州

SUZHOU



CHINA-A LAND
OF BEAUTY





桃花坞木刻年画

Taohuawu New Year Print.



水印木刻

Watercolor woodblock print.

精华荟萃的古典园林
名胜古迹称誉东南
绮丽的江南水乡
精巧绝伦的传统工艺

封面：双塔映辉 拙政园 虎丘银
装 太湖春色

封底：寒山寺钟楼月色

撰文：胡镜清 徐景田 陈德清

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精美荟萃的古典园林

一梦红楼两百秋，大观园址费寻求。我国古典名著《红楼梦》中的大观园，究属何样，到底在哪里？还是让“红学家”们去寻求吧。曹雪芹笔下的大观园，未必实指，想乃中国古典园林的艺术典型。其蓝本何在？不妨请你带着《红楼梦》到苏州园林一游，或许能寻觅到一点依稀相似的景物，获得一些具体的感受。

中国古典园林有帝王苑囿和私家园林之分。私家园林的精华荟萃于江南，苏州尤为集中，其数量之多，艺术之精，为国内任何地区所罕见。“苏州园林甲江南”，决非过誉之词，称苏州为“中国园林之乡”，亦可当之无愧。

私家园林是园主第宅的扩大和延伸，在园中宴客、聚友、读书、作画、听戏、观剧，既有山水林泉的优美环境，又能享受城市中的优越生活，所以私家园林大都建于市内或近郊，以求不出城池，而得山野之趣。

苏州园林“虽由人作，宛自天开”。它取材于大自然，但与中国诗画相结合，把建筑、山水、花木构成幅幅佳晴、喜雨、快雪之景，使中国山水花鸟画的情趣和唐诗宋词的意境熔于一炉。包含了自然的、历史的、文化的、艺术的多方面的特征，均可从中细细推敲，并有余味蕴藉，好似一部名著，一出名剧，可以一看再看，百看不厌，其奥秘亦即在此。

因系私家园林，一般占地不多，故建园均极讲究随宜安排，巧于因借，在有限面积内，创造无限空间，取得小中见大，以少胜多的效果。廊、桥、门景、窗景等起着隔景、分景、引景、泄景、对景、衬景等作用，尤其是广泛采用颇具哲理的对比手法：大小、高低、远近、曲直、散聚、虚实、动静、……使景物变幻无穷，形成精巧纤秀，曲折幽深的特点，在世界园林中独树一帜。

苏州园林是中国古代文化遗产中的瑰宝，象颗颗珍珠镶嵌在大街小巷之中，装点着苏州古城，故民间有“上有天堂，下有苏杭”之称。

FLOWER AND CREAM OF THE CLASSICAL CHINESE GARDENS

The Grand View Garden, as depicted in *A Dream of Red Mansions*, is typical of the classical Chinese gardens. Meandering in Suzhou gardens, one can enjoy a variety of delightful scenery of a similar nature.

Classical Chinese gardens fall into two categories: the imperial and the private. Private gardens found their exuberant perfection south of the Yangtze River, most strikingly in Suzhou. As the old Chinese saying goes, "Gardens in Suzhou are the best in the world."

The private garden, which is actually an extension of the owner's residential quarters, stands either inside the town or in the suburbs. Moderate in size, it possesses the unique charm of evoking a sense of great intricacy from very limited space. It does this through contrasted components, such as large and small structures, high and low positions, straight and crooked lines, sparse and dense arrangements. The basic approach uses corridors, bridges, doors and windows to separate, link or screen different views, and this further guarantees infinite changes in the scenery. The Suzhou garden is distinguished among its counterparts in the world for its exquisiteness, delicacy, diversity and its sense of seclusion.

Drawing upon nature, the elaborate design of the Suzhou garden is also influenced by the compositions of landscape painting, and is rich in poetic allusions. The artistry brings alive the appeal of traditional Chinese paintings, and of Tang and Song poetry. Combining features of the natural sciences, history, culture and art, the Suzhou garden is really a gem of the cultural heritage from ancient China.

拙政园春光 拙政园建于明代，
布局以水取胜。一泓池水一重山，明
净自然；建筑疏朗简雅，廊、桥相联，
既得山林之趣，又具水乡之情。

Spring scenes, the middle
section of the Humble Ad-
ministrator's Garden. Built
in the Ming Dynasty, the garden
strikes one with its layout of
waters. Here you can experience
the serenity of mountains and
forests, as well as the charm of
water country.



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沧浪亭仲夏 沧浪亭始建于宋代，以古朴简洁见长。巧借园外景色，使人未入园门，仿佛已身在园中。

Outside view of the Gentle Waves Pavilion Garden in midsummer. First laid out in the Song Dynasty. By cleverly borrowing views from outside, it evokes an illusion of being inside the compound before you step in.

狮子林初秋 狮子林始建于元代，以山重路复，如入迷宫的湖石假山群著名，为探奇寻趣之佳境。

Lion Grove Garden in autumn. Completed in the Yuan Dynasty, the garden is noted for its multitude of rockeries built of boulders from Lake Taihu.





留园雪景 留园改建于清代，布局紧凑，装饰华丽。园内建筑虽多，但空间处理精当，且各庭园都自有特色。

Snow scenes, Lingering Garden. Renovated in the Qing Dynasty, the garden is compact in layout and splendid in embellishment. The numerous structures do not overwhelm the vistas, but are ingeniously arranged.



廊与桥

廊和桥是园中建筑之间的脉络，也是主要的游览线路，还起着分景、隔景、增添层次、加

强景深等作用。其形式、结构因各园占地面积不一、景物配置各异而变化多端。

Both covered walkways and bridges are connections between different houses as well as the main route to tour the garden. They

further effect division, separation and multiplication of views, and intensify the impression of depth and remoteness. Their

structures and forms vary with the planned surroundings and dimensions of the gardens.



怡园复廊 怡园东部以建筑庭院为主，西部以山水为主，中设复廊分成两种境界，各具情趣。

Compound corridor, Joyous Garden. It divides the garden into two areas with different attractions: the eastern focuses on buildings and courtyards, while the western rocks and waterways.

拙政园水廊 水是拙政园的主景。此廊置于水上，呈水波形。人行其上，宛如凌波踏水，随波起伏。

Corridor-over-water, Humble Administrator's Garden. Water is the major element of this garden. The undulating corridor just clears the water surface so that one feels he is treading on waves while strolling along the corridor.





网师园曲廊 在园中西南小角上，重重建筑中，左顾右盼，处处有景，不仅不见地处局促，反觉趣吐无穷。

Winding walkway, Master of Nets Garden. The covered walkway lies in the southwest corner of the garden amid a number of houses and buildings. From here you can savor beautiful views, whether looking out at the right, or left

狮子林曲桥 湖心亭以曲桥贯通两岸，有翼然翺跂之势。

Zigzag bridge, Lion Grove Garden. The Mid-lake Pavilion, connected to both banks via the zigzag bridge, stands upright as if with spread wings.



网师园小石桥 是苏州最小的石拱桥，长两米许，宽一米，还有个雅致的桥名：引静桥。

Small stone bridge, Master of Nets Garden. The bridge, some two meters long and one meter wide, is the smallest one in Suzhou, and has a tasteful title: the Bridge-leading-to-quietness.





拙政园涵洞桥 在水廊北侧，另有一派小桥流水的江南水乡风光。

Hangdong (Tunnel) Bridge, Humble Administrator's Garden. Positioned at the northern section of the water corridor, it presents a delightful sight of water country south of the Yangtze River—small bridge spanning over flowing stream.

拙政园廊桥 是廊和桥的精巧结合，朱栏映水，形若彩虹；水波荡漾时，彩虹飞舞，故名“小飞虹”。

Covered bridge, Humble Administrator's Garden. It is a harmonious combination of corridor and bridge. The shimmering reflection of the vermillion balustrade in rippling water looks like a colorful rainbow. Hence the name, "the Little Flying Rainbow"



门景窗景

墙上辟门宕而不装门者称地穴或门洞，开窗宕而不装窗者称月洞或空窗，不装窗而饰有各式图案花纹者称漏窗。这种窗洞、门洞形式多变，起着美化和扩大空间、组织四周景色的作用，同时也有采光通风、过渡空间转换的作用。

Sights from doors and windows. Openings in the walls without door-leaves are called doorways, and those without casements are

called blank windows, while those without casements but frames and fretwork in various designs and patterns are called lattice windows. Varied in forms and shapes, they adorn the garden structures, expand viewer's range of vision, frame the neighborhood scenes, permit air and light, and make possible the transition and conversion of different views.



拙政园“梧竹幽居”的满月形门洞
Moongate at the Retreat-Among
Bamboos-and- Parasol-Trees,
Humble Administrator's Garden.



狮子林“小方厅”后院海棠形门洞
A begonia (quatrefoil)-
shaped door in the backyard
of the Little Square Hall,
Lion Grove Garden.



沧浪亭“御碑亭”旁葫芦形门洞
A gourd-shaped door beside
the Imperial Tablet Pavilion,
Gentle Waves Garden.

留园窗景

Lattice and blank windows,
Lingering Garden.



沧浪亭花型漏窗

A flowered window, Gentle Waves Pavilion Garden.



退思园八角形图案漏窗

A lattice window in the Relaxing-to-reflect Garden.



怡园汉瓶、秋叶、葫芦
形空窗层叠

Three blank windows
in designs of Han vase,
autumn leaf and gourd.

藕园利用隔扇、挂落
组成的门景和窗景

Sights from fretted
screens and arched
partition, Lotus-root
Garden.



叠山是我国特有的造园艺术之一，大体有湖石假山与黄石假山之分。湖石假山始于江南，空灵中寓浑厚，宛转多姿，在苏州园林中佳作比比。

Garden rocks. The arrangement of rocks is a unique art of gardening in China. Generally we have the rock compositions of yellow stones, and of lake boulders. The latter, originated in

south of the Yangtze River, impress one with fantastic shapes, imposing profiles, irregular cavities and holes. Masterpieces are easily found in Suzhou gardens.

假山

环秀山庄假山 占地仅半亩，而山径达六十余米，且峭壁、峰峦、洞壑、涧谷、悬崖、瀑布、桥梁、平台、蹬道、池水俱全。

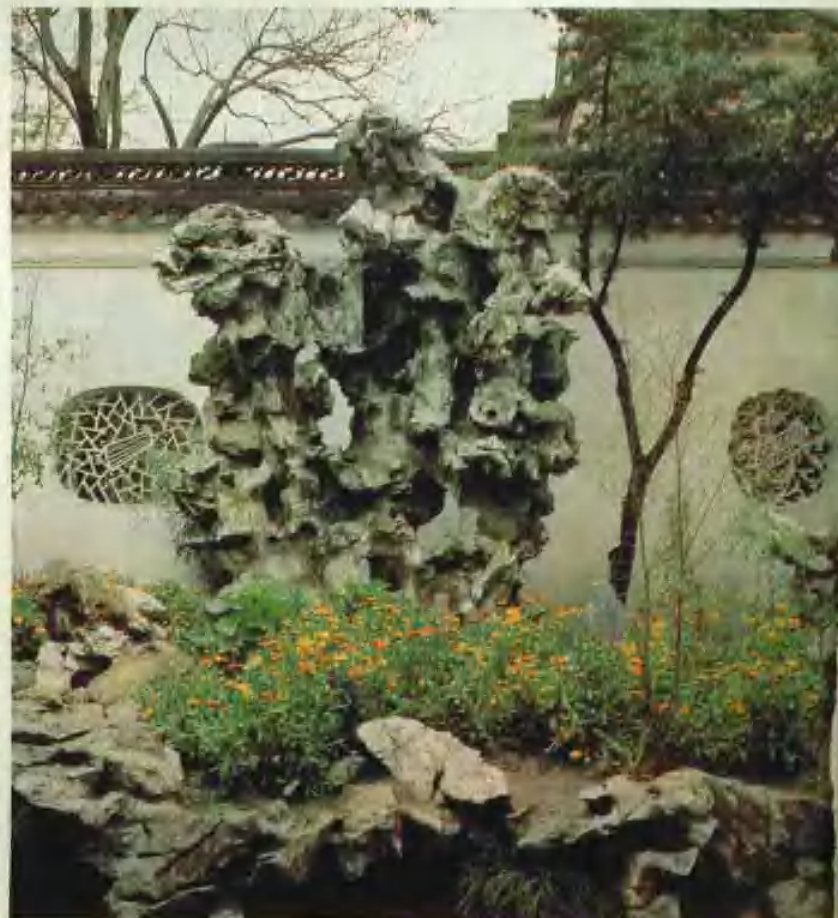
Rock arrangement, Elegance-gathering Mountain Villa. Occupying only an area of some 300 square meters, the elaborate rockeries has a pass as long as 60 meters, and embraces almost all the fine elements of a great work after nature, such as cliff, grotto, valley, waterfall, bridge, steps, terrace and pond.





留园冠云峰 为一完整太湖石，高六米半，皱、瘦、透、漏俱全，为江南名峰。

Cloud-crowned Peak, Lingering Garden. The gigantic stone of Lake Taihu, 6.5 meters in height, is regarded as the best of its kind south of the Yangtze River.



狮子林假山 园中石峰众多，均如狮形，故名“狮子林”。这块假山究竟绘形几多狮子，是难以胜数的。

Rocks, Lion Grove Garden. The garden derived its name from the lion-shaped stones in great number. How many "lions" are there in this picture? Count them.

花木盆景

园林中花木是重要的组成部分。花木分布与环境密切配合，宜花宜木，各得其所。花木品类，顾及四时，园林常年美景如画。

Garden plants and potted distributed with respect for landscape. Scenes in their environment. And care must be paid to the selection of the plants so that picturesque scenes are present all the year round. The potted landscape is one of the delightful

盆景可以美化和绿化室内环境，并与园中花木相辉映。苏州盆景古朴秀雅，自成一派。

approaches to decorate and beautify the halls and rooms. Adding glory to each other with other plants in the garden, Suzhou potted landscape, elegant and aged, forms a unique school of its own.

繁条交纠、瓔珞缤纷的紫藤花

Wistaria with twisted,
crossed tendrils and purple
blooms in strings.



色如白玉、香似幽兰的玉兰

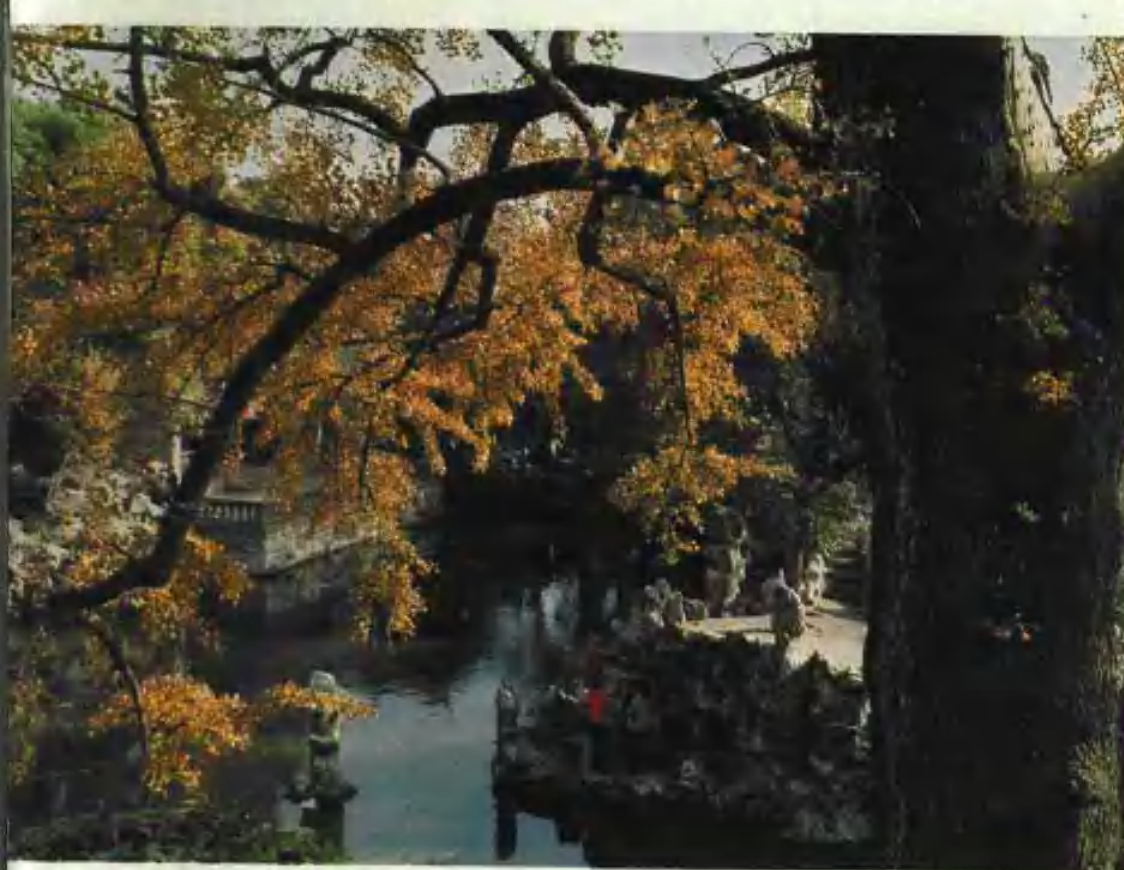
Chinese magnolia with jade-
white color and sweet-smell
of orchid.



枝密条畅、娇柔明艳的海棠花

Begonia with interlaced
branches and smooth
twigs—tender and bright.





有活化石之称的银杏树

Ginkgo, nicknamed
"the live fossil".



万景山庄盆景园

A glimpse of the Ten-
thousand-view Mountain
Villa.

苏州盆景的本、盆、架三者俱佳，协调一致。

The plant, pot and stand of Suzhou potted
landscape are in full harmony and agreement.





虎丘 被誉为“吴中第一名胜”。

Tiger Hill. It is appreciated as "the best-renowned resort in the Wu District".

物华天宝，人杰地灵。苏州城建于公元前五一四年，漫长的历史，给苏州城铭刻下斑驳陆离的印痕。雄霸一方的吴王阖闾，倾城倾国的美女西施，身怀绝技的干将莫邪，力拔山兮气盖世的项羽，先天下之忧而忧的政治家范仲淹，抗金英雄韩世忠、梁红玉，风流倜傥的才子唐伯虎，神话中的和合二仙，直至轰轰烈烈的太平天国，无一不给苏州的山川风物撰写了华章佳句，增添了胜迹逸趣。

名闻中外的虎丘，千年古塔巍然而立，风格雄浑凝重。虎丘山上，断梁殿、试剑石、千人石、剑池、第三泉等古迹，吸引着无数的游人。剑池一隅，景致绝佳，下有清池幽深莫测，上有石桥凌空飞架，两壁怪石森森，壁上嘉木奇卉，参差披拂，虽伏天而无暑气。站立池边，遥想吴王墓葬和埋剑的传说，清幽的去处更又笼罩上一层朦胧的神秘色彩。

灵岩山地近太湖，高一百九十六米，山有石如灵芝。古人说：“灵芝天挺独超群”，“灵岩秀绝冠江南”。山上草木秀润，怪石如林。山顶有寺一座，是在西施的馆娃宫遗址上建造起来的。寺内的吴王井、玩月池、响屐廊、琴台等古迹，伴随着西施与吴王夫差的种种传说。

登山远眺太湖，但见水色悠悠，烟岚漠漠，舳舻泛泛，竹树芊芊。佳景与传说相交融，令人不忍离去。

如果说，灵岩山寺因传说与景致而引人入胜，那么，寒山寺却以钟声和神话而名世。未进寒山寺，先见高耸的江村桥和枫桥，使人立即想起当年张继维舟落碇，扣门夜宿的情景。寺内有大钟一口，岁末晝夜之时，住持鸣钟一百零八响，钟声浑厚而悠远，回荡于旷野烟树之间，飘飞在参商斗牛之际，意境苍茫开宕，在清冷的霜夜中给人一种启始更新的气氛。“古寺听钟”，目前已成为蜚声中外的重点旅游项目之一。

常熟的兴福寺，又名破山寺，有千年以上的历史。寺院建筑雄伟，寺后有翁同龢结庐处，寺旁为虞山，寺前清溪幽篁，恬淡寂静。

天平山范仲淹读书处，西园五百罗汉，紫金庵唐代塑像，玄妙观三清殿建筑，报恩寺九级浮屠，都是各具特色的优美秀逸的胜境。

人们爱把美好的风光比作图画，但苏州这幅图画却难以付诸丹青，她是天然与人工，神话与现实，精神与物质的各种美感荟萃而成的整体。

HISTORIC SITES AND SCENIC SPOTS

—Famous in Southeastern China

The walled city of Suzhou has a long history, which dates back to 514 B. C. Inside and outside the town, traces of the past are found nearly everywhere. It is as if each blade of grass and every tree, brick or roof tile could recount the fascinating ups and downs of the city.

Mysterious Sword Pond, on the side of Tiger Hill, is a century-old riddle which He Lü, King of Wu, left to his descendents. The remains of Guanwagong (Palace of the Beauty), on the shore of Lake Taihu, always stirs the travelers to recall the legendary Beauty Xi Si. The tolling of the bell at the ancient Han Shan Temple for more than hundreds of years has made it seem eternal. Even autumn's cloak of sadness does not cover the city's appeal. The frost is clear, and under the pale moon

a fishing boat lies at the ford in the dim of night. The enormous Xing Fu (Prosperity and Happiness) Buddhist Monastery still stands and its sweet-smelling incense lingers. Towering trees and bamboo groves embrace the meditation rooms, and courtyards provide an environment of solitude and purification. In the Gentle Waves Garden you can pay tribute to the endowments of General Han Sizong, hero of the Song Dynasty. In the Hall of Arhats, you can feast your eyes on the wonderful earthen sculptures of Ji Dian and the Mad Monk.

Land and water scenery in Suzhou are both charming and elegant. Emotions dissolve into the scenery. The beauties of nature and art are wonderfully interwoven. All this turns Suzhou into a brilliant gem, glittering on the vast plain south of the Yangtze River. Here you can enjoy everything at its best while acquainting yourself with the eventful history of Suzhou, and with its wondrous culture.

虎丘剑池 北端池水下，
传为吴王阖闾墓穴。秦始皇，孙
权为求殉葬宝剑，均来凿石而
未得，遂成深池。虎丘虽非大
山，但身临其境，却有登高山
入深壑之感。

Sword Pond, Tiger Hill. It is said to cover He Lü's tomb. Emperors Qin Shi Huang (Qin Dynasty) and Sun Quan (Wu Kingdom, Three Kingdoms Period) tried to dig it up in search of the funerary swords, but failed. The result was a deep pit.

