

中国盆景艺术系列
Chinese Miniature Landscape Series

(修订版)
(Revised Edition)

中国 盆景名园 藏品集

Collected Articles of Well-Known Chinese
Miniature Landscape

韦金笙 主编

Compiled by Wei Jinsheng



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作者介绍

韦金笙, 1936年9月生, 上海市人, 原任扬州市园林管理局总工程师、高级工程师, 现任中国风景园林学会花卉盆景赏石分会副理事长、江苏省和扬州市花卉盆景协会副理事长。

从事风景园林、花卉盆景研究和建设40余春秋。曾系统探讨扬派盆景个性, 发扬“云片”特色, 打破“师传口授”习俗, 总结剪扎技艺11种棕法, 倡导在继承传统基础上进行创新。1979年10月主持全国盆景艺术展览苏北馆展出, 重点展览扬派盆景并获好评。翌年, 参加中国盆景艺术研究科研项目, 1981年9月该科研项目科研成果确立扬派盆景为中国盆景重要流派。1984年10月主持筹建扬州盆景园。1986年5月主持在意大利举办的第五届国际花卉博览会的中国馆的规划、设计和施工, 荣获最佳布置荣誉银质奖。为正本正源, 深入研究中国盆景史, 1991年5月在《中国园林》杂志上发表《中国盆景史略》。1991年12月受中国花卉盆景协会委托, 率江苏省参展团参加在香港举办的香港北区第五届花鸟虫鱼展览, 荣获盆景类冠军奖。1995年5月, 任中国代表团秘书长, 应邀参加在新加坡举办的第三届亚太地区盆景赏石会议暨展览, 首场讲演《中国盆景的历史、流派及其艺术欣赏意境》。1997年10月, 担任第四届亚太地区盆景赏石会议暨展览组委会执行副主席, 主持盆景展览、盆景研讨会, 并担任评委。1999年5月, 应聘担任中国1999年昆明世界园艺博览会专业评审组专家, 主持盆景评比。还先后应聘担任第二、第三、第四、第五届中国国际园林花卉博览会盆景评比组组长, 主持盆景评比。曾代表中国风景园林学会花卉盆景赏石分会与主办城市共同主持第三、第四、第五届中国盆景评比展览和第六届中国盆景展览, 并任主评委。2001年5月, 建设部城建司、中国风景园林学会为表彰其为中国盆景事业发展做出的突出贡献, 向其颁发“突出贡献奖”。2003年2月, 任中国代表团副团长, 应邀参加在菲律宾举办的第七届亚太地区盆景赏石会议暨展览, 并主持申报工作, 通过努力第八届亚太地区盆景赏石会议暨展览将在北京举办。主编《中国盆景艺术大观》(1998年)、《中国当代盆景精粹》(2001年)、《中国盆景流派丛书》(2004年); 编著《韦金笙论中国盆景艺术》、《中国扬派盆景》(2004年)。发表《试论中国盆景分类》《试论盆景艺术展览的布展艺术》《论盆景经营与商品化生产》等多篇学术论文。

An Introduction of the Author

Wei Jinsheng, a Shanghainese, was born in September, 1936, Who was originally the Chief Engineer and Senior Engineer of the Park Administration Bureau of the city of Yangzhou, is now Vice-president of the Flower and Miniature Landscape and Rockery Branch of the Chinese Society of Landscape and Garden, Vice-president of the Jiangsu Provincial and Yangzhou Municipal Association of Flower and Miniature Landscape.

Mr. Wei has been engaged in the study and construction of scenic garden, flower and miniature landscape for more than forty years. He has systematically explored the characteristics of the miniature landscape of the Yangzhou School, developed the "cloud layer" features, and shaken off the habit of "oral instruction by the teacher". He has summarized eleven techniques of pruning and tying and advocates creativity on the basis of inheriting traditions.

In October 1979 he took charge of the exhibition of North Jiangsu Hall of All China Miniature Landscape Art Show, with the emphasis on the exhibition of the miniature landscape works of the Yangzhou School and received favorable comments. In the next year he participated in the research project of Chinese miniature landscape art, whose result affirmed the miniature landscape of the Yangzhou School as an important sect of Chinese miniature landscape in september 1981.

In October 1984 he directed the preparations for the setting up of Yangzhou Garden of Miniature Landscape. In May 1986 he directed the planning, design and construction of China Hall of the 5th International Flower Expo held in Italy, and won a silver medal of best decoration honour.

In order to thoroughly overhaul and further study the history of Chinese miniature landscape he published in May, 1991 his essay *A Short History of Chinese Miniature Landscape* in the journal *Chinese Gardens*.

Entrusted by the Chinese Association of Flower and Miniature Landscape in December 1991, he headed the Jiangsu Delegation to Hong Kong to take part in the 5th Flower, Bird, Creature and Fish Show of the North District of Hong Kong, and won the championship of miniature landscape. In May 1995, as the Secretary General of the Chinese Delegation, he was invited to take part in the 3rd Conference and Exhibition of Miniature Landscape and Rockery of the Pacific-Asian Areas held in Singapore, in which he delivered the first speech *The History, Schools and the Artistic Appreciation Conception of Chinese Miniature Landscape*. In October 1997 he held the post of the Executive Vice-chairman of the 4th Conference and Exhibition of Miniature Landscape and Rockery of the Pacific-Asian Areas and presided over the exhibition and seminar of miniature landscape, and acted as a member of Assessment Committee. In May 1999 he was invited to be an expert of

the professional assessment group of the 1999 Kunming World Gardening Expo, and directed the appraisal of miniature landscape works. In addition, he was invited respectively to be the leader of the miniature landscape assessment group of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th China International Garden and Flower Expo, and directed the assesment and comparison of the miniature landscape works. On behalf of the Flower, Miniature Landscape and Rockery Branch of the Chinese Society of Lanscape and Garden, he, together with the host cities, took charge of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Chinese Miniature Landscape Assessment Show and the 6th Chinese Miniature Landscape Show, in which he was the chief member of the assessment group.

In May 2001 the City Construction Department of Chinese Construction Ministry and the Chinese Society of Landscape and Garden awarded an "Outstanding Contribution Prize" to Mr. Wei Jinsheng in praise of his prominent contributions to the development of Chinese miniature landscape. In February 2003, he, as the Deputy Chief of the Chinese Delegation, was invited to the 7th Pacific-Asian Areas Miniature Landscape and Rockery Conference and Exhibition held in Philippines, and was in charge of the declaration. By their efforts during the Conference, the 8th Pacific-Asian Areas Miniature Landscape and Rockery Conference and Exhibition would be held in Beijing, China.

Mr. Wei has compiled books, such as *A Grand view of the Art of Chinese Miniature Landscape* (1998), *Fine Works of Contemporary Chinese Miniature Landscape* (2001), *Chinese Miniature Landscape Schools Series* (2004). His writings include *Wei Jinsheng on the Art of Chinese Miniature Landscape*, *Miniature Landscape of the Yangzhou School, China* (2004). His essays include *On the Classification of Chinese Miniature Landscapes*, *On the Exhibiting Skills of the Miniature Landscape Show*, *On the Management and Commodity Production of Miniature Landscapes*, etc.

序

盆景园是生产、收藏和长期展示盆景的场所，有些著名盆景园内的藏品能代表地方乃至我国盆景艺术和栽培技术的水准。

长期以来，盆景多由民间收藏，陈列于达官贵人的厅堂和庭园之中，仅供少数人赏玩。新中国成立以后，各地不断兴建公共园林，有些私家园林也向公众敞开了大门。为了丰富公园的展览和活动内容，在公园内建专类盆景园成为时尚，尤其盆景基础较好的城市更是从民间广搜盆景名品，并潜心创作，使盆景园规模不断扩大，水平日益提高。广州流花西苑、扬州盆景园、杭州花圃掇景园、上海植物园盆景园、成都杜甫草堂盆景园、苏州虎丘万景山庄、南通盆景园……其藏品洋洋大观，享誉中外。特别是1979年，国家建设部在京举办了首届全国盆景艺术展览，各地盆景工作者云集首都，切磋技艺，交流经验，使中国盆景事业的发展又掀起了一个新的高潮。如在北方城市的北京植物园、天津水上公园也都建起了盆景园。

随着盆景生产出口业务的发展，扬州红园、广州芳村艺萃苑……还建有生产与收藏相结合的盆景园。近年来随着改革开放力度的不断加大，民营经济蓬勃发展，一些经济实力雄厚的民营企业家也四处搜罗盆景名品，建园收藏和创作盆景。由于民营经济机制相对灵活，故发展甚速，大有异军突起之势，已成为中国盆景发展的新生力量，使我国盆景园的数量与日俱增。

2003年中国台湾著名盆景和古盆收藏家苏义吉先生陪同世界盆景友好联盟、国际盆景协会和欧洲盆景协会的领导来华参观，中国盆景园内的藏品令他们大开眼界。2004年4月美国国家树木园园主来扬州和上海访问，两地盆景园也给他留下了极为深刻的印象。同年5月份我在美国与这位酷爱中国文化的树木园园主会面时，他对中国盆景大加赞赏。

纵观世界各国的盆景园，欧美等地区盆景发展历史虽短，但美国国家树木园、纽约博兰克林植物园、洛杉矶汉庭顿植物园、加拿大蒙特利尔植物园等的盆景收藏都十分丰富。如美国国家树木园及加拿大蒙特利尔植物园除了有相当数量日本、中国的盆景作品外，还有许多美国、加拿大自己创作并具有一定特色的本土盆景。欧洲，新西兰、澳大利亚都有高水平的私家盆景园。日本除了皇宫内有丰富的盆景收藏外，私人盆

景园就有 500 余家之多，日本的大官盆栽村更是世界闻名。这些盆景园精品荟萃，养护精细，代表了当今世界盆景的最高水平。

中国盆景发展进入了新的时代，盆景园内的藏品是目前中国盆景水平的真实写照。韦金笙先生花了大量的心血将中国著名盆景园内的藏品整理编撰，《中国盆景名园藏品集》使人足不出户就能领略中国盆景名园名作的风采。书中重点介绍了 34 个盆景名园（包括国有的 22 个、私人的 12 个）的盆景藏品，这对宣传、弘扬中国盆景艺术，推动中国盆景事业的发展，将起到积极的作用并具有深远的意义。该书必将受到国内外盆景专业工作者和业余爱好者的欢迎。

——胡运骅

Preface

The miniature landscape garden is a place for the collection, production and long-term exhibition of miniature landscape pieces. Some of the collected articles in the famous gardens could represent the levels of the local, even national miniature landscape art and planting skills in China.

Miniature landscape articles have, for a long time, been collected among the people and exhibited in the halls and gardens of high officials and noble lords only for the appreciation of the few. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, public parks and gardens have been built up continuously in various parts of China, while some private gardens also open their doors to the public. For the purpose of enriching the exhibits and activities in the park, the establishment of specialized miniature landscape garden within the park became a fashion in China, especially in cities of better basis, where famed miniature landscape articles were collected from among the people. A lot of new pieces were worked out with great elaboration. Thus the miniature landscape gardens expanded constantly while their artistic levels were raised day by day. The spectacular collections of Liuhua West Garden of Guangzhou, the Miniature Landscape Garden of Yangzhou, the Scene Collection Garden of Hangzhou Flower Nursery, the Miniature Landscape Garden of Shanghai Botanical Garden, the Du Fu Thatched Cottage Bonsai Garden of Chengdu, the Mountain Villa of the Tiger Hill Park of Suzhou, the Nantong Miniaure Landscape Garden, etc., enjoyed fame at home and abroad. Especially in 1979 the Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China held the 1st All China Miniature Landscape Art Show in Beijing with the miniature landscape artists from all parts of China gathering in the capital where they exchanged views on arts and skills and swapping experiences, launching a new upsurge in the development of the cause of Chinese miniature landscape, say, miniature landscape gardens were set up in Beijing Botanical Garden and Tianjin Water Park, both of which are the northern cities in China.

With the development of production and exportation of miniature landscapes, gardens of miniature landscape were built in the Red Park of Yangzhou and the Fangcun Art Garden of Guangzhou in which they manufactured and collected miniature landscape works. In recent years, with the increasing intensity of reform and opening up and the vigorous development of private economy, a number of entrepreneurs with powerful

financial capacities have searched for famed articles of miniature landscape everywhere, and set up gardens to collect and create miniature landscape works. Thanks to its flexible system, private economy has been progressing quite quickly, like a new force suddenly coming to the fore, and has become a new emerging force of the development of Chinese miniature landscape, thus enabling the daily increase of China's miniature landscape gardens.

In 2003 Mr. Su Yiji, a famous miniature landscape and ancient pot collector of Taiwan, China, accompanied the leaders of the World Friendship League of Miniature Landscape, the International Miniature Landscape Association and the European Miniature Landscape Association to visit China, when the collections in the Chinese miniature landscape gardens greatly widened their horizon. In April 2004, the head of the U. S. National Arboretum visited Yangzhou and Shanghai where he was deeply impressed by the miniature landscape gardens of both cities. When in May 2004, I met the head of the Arboretum, who had a profound love for Chinese culture, he once again expressed his great admiration for Chinese miniature landscape.

Looking all around the miniature landscape gardens in various countries of the world, in spite of the fact that the development of miniature landscape only has a short history in European and American countries, the U. S. National Arboretum, New York, Brooklyn Boland Botanical Garden, Los Angeles Arboretum Dayton Hanting, and Montreal Botanical Garden, etc., all possess rich collections of miniature landscape works. Take the U. S. National Arboretum and Montreal Botanical Garden of Canada for example, they not only own quite a number of Chinese and Japanese miniature landscape works but also own a great number of their native miniature landscape works with certain features created by Americans and Canadians. There are also private miniature landscape gardens of high level in Europe, New Zealand and Australia. In Japan, apart from the rich collections of miniature landscape works in its Imperial Palace, there are over 500 private miniature landscape gardens. What's more, the Japanese High Official Bonsai Village is well-known in the world. The fine miniature landscape articles in those gardens are enjoying great care and represent the highest level of the contemporary miniature landscape in the world.

Chinese miniature landscape has developed into a new era. The collected articles in China's miniature landscape gardens reflect the genuine level of the present Chinese miniature landscape. With a great deal of thoughts and energies, Mr. Wei Jinsheng sorted out the collections in the famous miniature landscape gardens in China, and compiled and published *Collected Articles of Well-known Chinese Miniature Landscape Gardens*, enabling us to appreciate at home the graceful bearing of the masterpieces in the well-known Chinese miniature landscape gardens. In the book he presents the collections, with emphasis on those collected and stored in the thirty-four famous miniature landscape gardens, including twenty-two state-owned ones and twelve private-owned ones, which will play an active part and possess far-reaching significance in the publicity and enhancement of the art of Chinese miniature landscape, and in the promotion of prosperity of it. This book will be warmly received by the miniature landscape professionals and amateurs both in China and in the world.

—Hu Yunhua

前言

盆景起源于中国，是以树木、山石等为素材，经过艺术处理和精心培养，在盆中集中典型地再现大自然神貌的艺术品。盆景被誉为“无声的诗，立体的画”，说她是诗，却寓意于丘壑林泉之中；说她是画，却生机盎然四时多变。这种源于自然，高于自然，树石、盆盎、几架三位一体的艺术品，经历代盆景艺术家的精心雕琢，成为中国艺术宝库中的一块瑰宝，以鲜明的民族特色、古雅的艺术风格而驰誉世界。

新中国成立后，为弘扬中国盆景艺术，我国各地政府先后筹建苏州拙政园盆景园（1954年）、广州流花西苑（1956年）、杭州花圃掇景园（1958年）、温州盆景园（1958年）、扬州红园（1958年）、泰州盆景园（1958年）、成都杜甫草堂盆景园（1963年）等。1978年党的十一届三中全会后，中国盆景艺术犹如明珠出海，又闪耀其灿烂的艺术光辉。为进一步弘扬中国盆景艺术，继承传统，并在继承传统的基础上进行创新，又先后筹建上海植物园盆景园（1978年）、苏州虎丘万景山庄（1982年）、成都市百花潭公园盆景园（1983年）、扬州盆景园（1984年）、徐州果树盆景艺术园（1988年）、昆明市关上公园（1989年）、天津盆景园（1991年）、北京植物园盆景园（1995年）、深圳盆景世界（1997年）、昆明世界园艺博览园盆景园（1999年）、江阴中国乡镇盆景博物馆（1999年）、靖江盆景园（2000年）、南通盆景园（2000年）、成都武侯祠盆景园（2001年）、江都龙川盆景艺苑（2003年）等。上述盆景专类园在中国盆景进入新的历史时期时，广聘人才，如广州流花西苑孔泰初和苏伦（中国盆景艺术大师）、扬州盆景园万觐棠（中国盆景艺术大师）、泰州盆景园王寿山（中国盆景艺术大师）、成都杜甫草堂盆景园李忠玉（中国盆景艺术大师）、苏州虎丘万景山庄朱子安（中国盆景艺术大师）、上海植物园盆景园殷子敏（中国盆景艺术大师）、杭州花圃掇景园潘仲连（中国盆景艺术大师）、温州盆景园胡乐国（中国盆景艺术大师）等。同时，培养人才，如扬州盆景园万瑞铭（中国盆景艺术大师），苏州虎丘万景山庄朱永源（中国盆景艺术大师），上海植物园盆景园胡荣庆、邵海忠、汪彝鼎（中国盆景艺术大师），扬州红园赵庆泉与林风书（中国盆景艺术大师），靖江盆景园盛定武（中国盆景艺术大师），以及造就众多中国盆景事业的骨干。并收藏、精心养护遗存的明清古老盆景，如扬州盆景园收藏的桧柏盆景《明末古柏》《明

末遗风》《明末遗韵》，黄杨盆景《腾云》《行云》等；泰州盆景园收藏的桧柏盆景《六朝松》《云莺出岫》《龙马精神》，刺柏盆景《鹤立街芝》《蟠龙剑峰》等；苏州虎丘万景山庄收藏的圆柏盆景《秦汉遗韵》《巍然侣四皓》，地柏盆景《衡山画意》，榔榆盆景《沐猴而冠》，紫薇盆景《花团锦簇》等；南通盆景园收藏的雀舌罗汉松盆景《琼楼玉宇》《蛟龙串云》《龙腾虎跃》《鲲鹏腾天》《蛟龙探云》等。还创作精品名作，并频频获奖，如扬州盆景园创作的黄杨盆景《巧云》等；泰州盆景园创作的黄杨盆景《三阳开泰》等；苏州虎丘万景山庄创作的雀梅盆景《虎踞龙盘》等；南通盆景园创作的大阪松盆景《迎客松》等；上海植物园盆景园创作的大阪松盆景《苍松迎客》《拂云擎日》，五针松盆景《苍龙探海》，罗汉松盆景《峥嵘岁月》，黑松盆景《松韵》等；杭州花圃掇景园创作的五针松盆景《刘松年笔意》《窥谷》《亭亭高山松》，桧柏盆景《泰岱风骨》《寿》等；温州盆景园创作的五针松盆景《向天涯》《松石图》《雄风依旧》，圆柏盆景《天地正气》《狂风动地》等；广州流花西苑创作的雀梅盆景《春复春》《三叟会西苑》，九里香盆景《九里香传万里》《春情叠翠》，榆树盆景《树石情缘》等；扬州红园创作的水旱盆景《古木清池》《八骏图》《饮马图》《幽林曲》《柳村诗画》等；靖江盆景园创作的山水盆景《岁月峥嵘》《鹰嘴奇岩》《云山叠彩》《雪融江溢》《大江东去》等；成都杜甫草堂盆景园创作的山水盆景《寐思》《试剑石》《空山新雨后》《蝉噪林愈静》，六月雪盆景《凜然山水间》等；成都市百花潭公园盆景园创作的金弹子盆景《相依》，山水盆景《高山流水》《静影秋水》《三峡人家》，水旱盆景《清流独吟》等；江阴中国乡镇盆景博物馆创作的砚式盆景《江头春水绿湾湾》《回首青山半是云》《郑燮笔意·冗繁削尽留清瘦》《天林清音图》，榆树盆景《更写华山风》等，均为发展中国盆景事业做出了重大贡献。

近10余年来，业余盆景爱好者队伍迅速壮大，痴迷盆景的企业家积极参与，纷纷筹建私家盆景园，收藏精品，创作佳作，并频频获奖。如扬州陈武创建的武静园（1982年）、杭州鲍世骐创建的怡然园（1993年）、湛江谢克英创建的天外天盆景世界（1994年）、成都赖胜东创建的胜东盆景园（1996年）、台州梁景善创建的梁园（2000年）、广州黄家乐创建的芳村艺萃苑（2000年）、成都胡世勋创建的邑园（2000年）、黄山黎坚创建的鲍家花园（2001年）、海口刘传刚创建的刘传刚盆景艺术中心（2001年）、广东刘仲明创建的艺盈园——岭南盆景之家（2001年）、常州辛长宝创建的盛士达盆景园（2001年）、泉州谢继书创建的宜园（2003年）等，成为发展中国盆景事业的新生力量。

为全面展示中国盆景名园（含私家盆景园）及其收藏的明清古老盆景、精品名作，特编辑出版《中国盆景名园藏品集》，以供存档、参考、学习。希望出版发行后，能受到我国和国际盆景界的青睐和赞赏，并收藏之。

——韦金笙

Foreword

Originated in China, miniature landscape is an art in which trees and rockeries are cultivated artistically and elaborately to reproduce the spirit of the nature in an essential and typical way. It is praised as “a silent poem, a solid painting”. It’s a poem, yet its poetic quality is contained in hills and ravines, woods and springs; it’s a painting, yet it has vibrating life and changes with the seasons. Such a three-dimensional work of art consisting of tree, rockery, pot, tray and stand comes from nature but rises above it. Miniature landscape, elaborately cultivated by artists through the ages has become a gem in the artistic treasure house of China, which enjoys great fame in the world for its distinct Chinese characteristics and artistic style of classic elegance.

Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, in order to promote the development of the art of miniature landscape, various local governments in China have built respectively the Miniature Landscape Garden in the Humble Administrator’s Garden of Suzhou(1954), Liuhua West Garden of Guangzhou(1956), the Scene Collection Garden of Hangzhou Flower Nursery(1958), Wenzhou Miniature Landscape Garden(1958), Yangzhou Red Garden(1958), Taizhou Miniature Landscape Garden(1958), Du Fu Thatched Cottage Bonsai Garden of Chengdu(1963), so on so forth. After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the art of Chinese miniature landscape shone brilliantly just like a pearl out of water. To further develop the art of Chinese miniature landscape and carry forward the traditions, and blaze a new trail on the basis of the traditions, the Miniature Landscape Garden of Shanghai Botanical Garden(1978), Wanjing Villa of the Tiger Hill Park of Suzhou(1982), the Miniature Landscape Garden of Chengdu Flower Pond Park(1983), Xuzhou Fruit Tree Miniature Landscape Art Garden(1988), Guanshang Park of Kunming(1989), Tianjin Miniature Landscape Garden(1991), the Miniature Landscape Garden of Beijing Botanical Garden(1995), Shenzhen Miniature Landscape World(1997), the Miniature

Landscape Garden of Kunming World Gardening Expo(1999), Chinese Countryside Miniature Landscape Museum of Jiangyin(1999), Jingjiang Miniature Landscape Garden(2000), Nantong Miniature Landscape Garden(2000), Chengdu Temple Bonsai Garden(2001), Longchuan Miniature Landscape Garden of Jiangdu(2003), etc., were set up one by one.

In the specialized miniature landscape gardens mentioned above, on entering a new historic period, a large number of talented persons were employed, including Kong Taichu and Sulun(masters of Chinese miniature landscape art)of Liuhua West Garden of Guangzhou, Wan Jintang(master of Chinese miniature landscape art)of Yangzhou Miniature Landscape Garden, Wang Shoushan(master of Chinese miniature landscape art) of Taizhou Miniature Landscape Garden, Li Zhongyu(master of Chinese miniature landscape art)of Du Fu Thatched Cottage Bonsai Garden of Chengdu, Zhu Zi'an(master of Chinese miniature landscape art) of Wanjing Villa of the Tiger Hill Park of Suzhou, Yin Ziming(master of Chinese miniature landscape art)of the Miniature Landscape Garden of Shanghai Botanical Garden, Pan Zhonglian(master of Chinese miniature landscape art)of the scene Collection Garden of Hangzhou Flower Nursery, and Hu Leguo(master of Chinese miniature landscape art)of Wenzhou Miniature Landscape Garden, etc. At the same time they trained and brought forth a lot of talented people and key members for the cause of Chinese miniature landscape, such as ZhuYongyuan(master of Chinese miniature landscape art)of Wanjing Villa of the Tiger Hill Park of Suzhou, Hu Rongqin, Shao Haizhong and Wang Yiding(masters of Chinese miniature landscape art) of the Miniature Landscape Garden of Shanghai Botanical Garden, Zhao Qingquan and Lin Fengshu(masters of Chinese miniature landscape art) of Yangzhou Red Garden, and Shen Dingwu(master of Chinese miniature landscape art)of Jingjiang Miniature Landscape Garden, and so forth. They collected and took good care of the ancient miniature landscape works handed down from China's Ming Dynasty(1368—1644)or Qing Dynasty(1616—1911), like potted Chinese juniper *Ancient Juniper of Late Ming Dynasty*, *Remaining Grace of Late Ming Dynasty*, *Remaining Melody of Late Ming Dynasty*, and the potted poplar *Riding the Clouds* and *Floating Clouds*, etc., collected and stored in Yangzhou Miniature Landscape Garden;potted Chinese juniper *Pine of Six Dynsties*, *Orioles Floating Out of the cave*, *Vigorous Spirit*, *A Standing Crane with a Glossy Ganoderma in Its Beak* and *Coiling Dragon and Sword Peak* collected and stored in Taizhou Miniature Landscape Garden;potted cypress *Remaining Melody of Qin and Han Dynasties*, *Four Magnificent Old Companions* and *Poetic Beauty of Hengshan Mountain*, potted elm *A Crowned Monkey*, and potted rose *Splendid Colours and Magnificence* etc., collected and stored in Wanjing Villa of the Tiger Hill Park, Suzhou;potted pine *Magnificent*

Palace, A Dragon Running through the Clouds, Dragons Rising and Tigers Leaping, A Big Bird Flying up, and A Dragon Craning into the Clouds, etc., collected and stored in Nantong Miniature Landscape Garden.

Masterpieces were also created, and won prizes frequently, such as potted popular *Exquisite Clouds* by Yangzhou Miniature Landscape Garden; potted popular *Good Luck* by Taizhou Miniature Landscape Garden; potted plum *Coiling Dragon and Crouching Tiger* by Wanjing Villa of the Tiger Hill Park of Suzhou; potted Osaka pine *Ushering-in Pine* by Nantong Miniature Landscape Garden; potted Osaka pine *Vigorous Ushering-in Pine* and *Caressing the Cloud and Lifting the Sun*, potted pine *A Vigorous Dragon Craning into the Sea, Memorable Years* and *Pine Melody*, etc., by the Miniature Landscape Garden of Shanghai; Botanical Garden; potted pine *Painter Liu Songnian's Mood, Watching the Valley, Upright Pines*, and potted cypress *Character of Mount Tai*, etc., by the Scene Collection Garden of Hangzhou Flower Nursery; potted pine *Toward the End of the World, Pine and Rockery, Awe-inspiring Bearing*, potted cypress *Unyielding Integrity*, and *Fierce Wind*, etc., by Wenzhou Miniature Landscape Garden; potted plum *Spring and Spring, Three Old Men Gathering at Xiyuan*, potted Jiulixiang *Fragrance Floating Around, Spring Spirit in the Green*, and potted elm *Love between the Tree and Rockery*, etc., by Liuhua West Garden of Guangzhou; Watered miniature landscape *Old Trees by the Clear Pond, Eight Horses, Horse Drinking, Deep in the woods*, and the *Picturesque Willow Village*, etc., by Yangzhou Red Garden; trayed landscape *Memorable Years, Hawk-nosed Cliff, Hills with Rosy Clouds, Snow Melting & River Overflowing, and Great River Flowing East*, etc., by Jingjiang Miniature Landscape; trayed landscape *Sleepless Night, Sword Trying Rock, Desolate Mountain after the Rain, Cicadas Shrilling, Trees Quieting*, and potted June Snow *Standing Stern between the Mountain and Rive*, etc., by Du Fu Thatched Cottage Park of Chengdu; Potted Gold Pellet *Depending on Each other*, trayed landscape *High Mountains and Flowing Rivers, Quiet Shadow in Autumn Water, Families of the Three Gorges*, watered bonsai *The Clear Stream Sings Alone*, etc., by the Miniature Landscape Garden of the Flower Pond Park, Chengdu; inkstone-styled bonsai *Green Spring River Flowing Around, Floating-clouded Mountains, Painter Zhen Xie's Mood, Tediousness Deleted and Thinness Remained, Heaven Forest and Clear Sound*, potted elm *Re-describing Mount Huashan*, etc., which have all made significant contributions to the development of Chinese miniature landscape.

For the past ten years the number of miniature landscape amateurs have increased rapidly. Bonsai-infatuated enterprisers have taken an active part in the work or built private miniature landscape gardens in which they collected and created fine works and won prizes time and

again, such as Wujing Garden(1982)set up by Cheng Wu of Yangzhou, the Content Garden(1993)set up by Bao Shiqi of Hangzhou, the Tianwaitian Bonsai World(1994)set up by Xie Keying of Zhanjiang, Shengdong Miniature Landscape Garden(1996)set up by Lai Shengdong of Chengdu, Liangyuan Garden(2000)set up by Liang Jingshan of Taizhou, the Fangcun Art Garden(2000)set up by Huang Tiale of Guangzhou, Yiyuan garden(2000) set up by Hu Shixuan, the Baos Garden(2001)set up by Li Jian of Huangshan City, Liu Chuan-gang Art Center of Miniature Landscape(2001)set up by Liu Chuangang of Haikou, Yiyang Park—Home of Lingnan Bonsai(2001) set up by Liu Zhongming of Guangdong, Shengshida Miniature Landscape Garden(2001)set up by Xing Changbao of Changzhou, and Yiyuan Garden(2003)set up by Xie Jishu of Quanzhou, etc., which have all become the new emerging forces in the promotion of Chinese miniature landscape.

For the purpose of displaying all the famous miniature landscape gardens, private gardens included, and their collections of China's Ming and Qing Dynasties(1368—1911)and other fine works of bonsai, we have compiled the book Collected Articles of Well-Known Chinese Miniature Landscape Garden to be placed on file, for reference and studies. After its publication, it is hoped that, it will be well received and appreciated and collected by the miniature landscape circles both in China and in the world.

Wei Jinsheng

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