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岭南园林艺术

● 陆 琦 著

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岭南园林艺术 Art of Lingnan Gardens

中国园林有着悠久的历史,它通过人为的艺术加工和创造,将建筑,山水,植物融为一体,把自然美和人工美统一在一起,形成景象优美,意境深邃的园林特点。造园本于自然,高于自然,"虽由人作,宛自天开",具有很高的艺术欣赏价值。岭南园林是中国园林的一种形式,岭南地区由于所处的地理环境和人文习俗,因此形成了具有地域特色的岭南园林文化。

岭南园林始见于南越,早期当推五代南 汉王朝的御花园药洲仙湖最有特色, 以水体 为主的造园手法突破了秦汉以前重台高阁, 宫馆复道的格局,这种不受拘束,强调自然的 风格特色,奠定了岭南造园既异于北方又别 于江南的素质。虽然岭南造园实践在古代远 不及中原繁盛, 但明清以后, 随着岭南地区的 经济水平的提高,造园活动开始兴盛起来。而 中西文化的碰撞、交融, 使岭南园林受西洋文 化的影响更多,不但在园林造园理念上,甚至 在园林规划布局上也有模仿欧洲规整式园林 的做法。岭南气候湿润,土地肥沃,具有良好 的自然条件,而经济发达又为造园提供了物 质基础。岭南造园以珠江三角洲为中心, 影响 范围波及两广,福建,甚至台湾等地。英国迈 克尔·苏立文 (Michael Sullivan) 先生在所著 的《东西方美术的交流》里提到: "迪・哈尔 德在介绍中国园林时,则将中国园林描写成 小规模的、讲究实用的、种植蔬菜和果树要比 观赏植物要多的庭园。"[1] 其实这就是中国园 林的一种类型——岭南园林。

岭南园林以清新旷达、素朴生动取胜。造园构意新颖,布局平易开朗,较少江南园林那种深庭曲院的空间构设。在园林的总体布局、空间组织、建筑造型、色彩运用、叠石理水和花木配置方面逐渐形成自己的特点,形成一种不似北方园林之壮丽,不似江南园林之纤细的通透典雅、轻盈畅朗的岭南格调,成为与江南、北方鼎峙的三大地方风格之一。

Chinese garden has a long history. Through people's artistic processing and creation, it integrates buildings and floras with rockeries and waters, combining natural beauty and artificial sceneries in one, thus forming the unique characteristics of garden construction. Lingnan garden is one of the forms of Chinese gardens, which has a regional feature due to its specific geographical environment and social customs of Lingnan area.

Lingnan garden began to emerge in the period of South Yue State, the most typical of which was the Medicine Islet of Immortal Lake in the imperial garden of the South Han Dynasty. Breaking through the former layout of Qin and Han garden construction, this garden building focused on waters, forming the qualification of Lingnan gardens which was different from styles of either the North China or the lower part of the Yangtze valley. Since Ming and Qing dynasties, garden building began to boom with the economic development of this region. Influenced by western cultures, Lingnan garden building followed the patterns of European gardens not only in the philosophy but also in the plan and layout. Lingnan area has excellent natural surroundings with wet climate and fertile land, and it also has a developed economy, which lay solid foundation for its garden building. Lingnan garden centers in the Pearl River delta and spreads to Guangdong, Guangxi. Fuijan Provinces and even Tajwan district.

Lingnan garden is famous for its style of purity, freshness, simplicity and liveliness. It forms its own characters in the overall plan, uses of spaces and colors, building patterns, flora and rockery and water arrangement. Lingnan gardens are transparent, elegant, graceful and spacious, not as magnificent as gardens in North China, or as delicate as gardens in Jiangnan area. Being equal to the other two types of gardens, Lingnan garden has become one of the three great forms of local garden construction in China.

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第一章 园林沿革

岭南园林的记载,较为详细的应是南汉时期,随着西汉南越国宫署御苑遗址的发掘,使岭南园林的历史又推进了一千多年。岭南造园,从史料记载和现存园林来看,都没有像中原及江南那样表现出其造园发展的连贯性,而是突出表现在某几个历史阶段。岭南传统园林的发展主要为南越王朝,南汉王朝,明清时期及近代园林造园,这几个历史阶段的造园虽然侧重有所不同,但每一次大规模的园林兴建,都将岭南园林的造园活动推向一个高潮,都使园林登上一个台阶,有新的突破。这些造园活动的实践,为岭南园林创造自己风格和特点奠定了基础。

Chapter 1 History and Evolution of Lingnan Gardens

Lingnan Gardens were best recorded in the South Han period. But with the excavation of the remains of palaces and imperial gardens in the State of South Yue during the West Han period, the known history of Lingnan Gardens was stretched back by over 1,000 years. According to historical records and still existing gardens, the garden building in the Lingnan region did not experience consistent development as in Central China area and Jiangnan regions. Instead, it was only prosperous during certain historical periods. The development of traditional Lingnan Gardens went through several major periods: South Yue Dynasty, South Han Dynasty, Ming and Qing Dynasties and the modern times. In those periods, with each large-scale garden construction, the building of Lingnan gardens was brought to a new climax, and breakthroughs were made, although the respective highlights of the periods were different. Those developments have laid the foundation for the creation of the unique styles and characteristics of Lingnan Gardens.

一. 南越国园林

秦末时,赵佗接替秦郡尉任嚣之职后,建立南越国,自称武帝,效仿秦皇宫室苑囿,于广州越秀山下建王宫,并在越秀山上筑越王台和朝汉台。据屈大均《广东新语》记载:"赵佗有四台。其在广州粤秀山者,曰越王台,今名歌舞冈。其在广州北门外固冈上者,曰朝王台,冈形方正竣立,削土所成,其势孤,夷无丘阜,盖茎台也,与越王台相去咫尺。其在外,中之旧治,故筑台。又新兴县南十五里有白鹿台,佗猎得白鹿,因筑台以志其瑞,是为四台。"越王台的修筑基本上是依

山就势,南越王每年三月三登高娱乐,还有歌女奏乐歌舞,唐韩愈曾写有"乐奏武王台"^[2]的诗句。至于朝汉台,《水经注·泿水》说:"佗因岗作台,圆基千步,直峭百丈,顶上三亩,复道回环……名曰朝台"。而在歌舞冈南面,凿有九眼井。屈大均《广东新语》曰:"九眼井,在歌舞冈之阳,相传尉佗所凿,其水力重而味甘,乃玉石之津液,志称佗饮斯水,肌体润泽,年百有余岁,视听不衰。"

广州市的秦汉考古,在1995至1997年间 发现了西汉南越国宫署御苑遗址,这是目前 我国发现年代最早的宫苑实例。现所发掘的 南越国宫署御苑遗址里,筑有石砌大型仰斗



图 1 广州西汉南越国宫署御苑遗址石砌曲渠(本图摘自(广东文物)1998 年第一期) The stone ditch in the remains of the imperial garden of the South Yue State during the West Han period in Guangzhou

状水池、鼋室、石渠、平桥与水井、砖石走道 等。虽然御苑遗址仅为整个南越国宫署的一 小部分,但也可以看出当时岭南造园的状况。

仰斗状大型石砌水池, 面积约4000平方 米,外观近似方形,池壁呈斜坡形。方形水池 南面的铺石斜壁之下,埋有一条暗槽是用来 引导池水流入南面的石砌曲渠。石砌曲渠截 面呈梯形状, 渠底用石板铺砌成冰裂纹状, 上 面密排着灰黑色的河卵石,其间还有黄白色的 大型卵石疏落点布(图1)。石渠的东端设有一 弯月形水池, 弯月形水池的中间用直竖的大石 板将池分隔成三段,水池上部已毁,但从结构 分析来看,上部原来应有构筑物。在弯月形水 池池底的淤积土内,有过百个龟鳖遗骸叠压成 层,故推断水池上的构筑物应是一座呈弯月形 的石构鼋室(图2)。除弯月形水池外,整条石 渠的底部也发现有少量的龟鳖残骸。石渠上还 设有三个"斜口"和二个"渠陂",考古学家 认为这个"斜口"可能是方便龟鳖从渠中爬行 进出活动而特设的(图3)。"渠陂"则由二块 弧形石板合并成拱桥形状,横卧于渠底,用于 阻水和限水, 使流水通过时涌出浪波⁽³⁾(图4)。 石渠的西端有石板平桥,桥的两边铺有步石, 步石小道通往北面南越国宫署的砖石走道,砖 石走道估计是御花园通往宫殿的主要通道之 一。漫步苑中, 池水荡漾, 曲渠细流, 花木成 荫,园林是南越国宫苑休憩观赏、取乐游戏之 地。汉武帝元鼎六年(公元前111年)灭南越, 汉兵"纵火烧城", 南越国宫署及其御花园也 被火烧毁。



图 2 石渠东端石构電室遗迹(本图摘自《广东文物》1998 年第一期) The remain of the stone turtle chamber at the east end of the stone ditch



图 3 石渠上供龟鳖爬行活动的 "斜口"(本图摘自《广东文物》1998 年第一期) The splay of the ditch for turtles



图4 石渠上用于阻水和限水的"渠陂" (本图摘自《广东文物》1998 年第一期) The qupo of the ditch for controlling water

I. Gardens in the State of South Yue

At the end of the Qin Dynasty, Zhao Tuo founded the State of South Yue in today's Guangzhou City after taking the place of Ren Xiao, former governor of the district appointed by the Qin emperor. He named himself the Wu Emperor, and built an imperial palace for himself at the foot of the Yuexiu Mountain in Guangzhou, following the style of Qin imperial palaces and gardens. He also built Yue Wang (King of Yue) Platform and Chao Han (Worshiping the Han Emperor) Platform on top of the mountain.

The remains of palaces and imperial gardens in the State of South Yue during the West Han period were discovered sometime between 1995 and 1997 in the archeological exploration on Qin and Han dynasties in Guangzhou. This site proves to be the earliest imperial complex of palaces and gardens ever discovered in China. In the part of the complex already excavated, there is a large bucket-shape stone pool, a turtle chamber, a stone ditch, flat bridges and wells, and pavements made of bricks and stones, etc. The remains of the imperial garden, though only a small part of the whole site, demonstrate what Lingnan gardens were like at that time.

The large stone pool, covering an area of about 4, 000 square meters, was approximately square-shaped, and its banks were sloping toward its bottom. The section of the stone ditch was a trapezium. Its floor was paved with flagstones of cracked-ice pattern, covered with dense deep-gray cobbles and sparsely scattered

big yellow and white cobbles (Fig. 1). The east end of the ditch was a crescent-shaped pond, which was divided into three parts by large vertical flagstones in the middle. The upper part of the pond had been destroyed. However, the structural analysis tells us that there should have been some architecture above it. In the silt on the bottom of the pond, there were layers of hundreds of turtle remains, which led to the conclusion that the architecture on top of the pond should have been a crescent-shaped stone turtle chamber (Fig. 2). Outside the crescent-shaped pond, a few turtle remains were also found at the bottom of the ditch. There were three splays and two qupos in the ditch. The splays were considered by archeologists to be for the purpose of allowing turtles to move in and out of the ditch (Fig. 3). The arch-shaped qupos were made of two curving slates, lying across and at the bottom of the ditch to control the water flow and to create waves (Fig. 4). At the west end of the ditch, there was a flat stone bridge, on each side of which there were stone steps leading to a brick pavement in the north, probably one of the main routes from the garden to the palace. Walking in the garden, you would see waves in the pool, water flowing in the zigzag ditch and among lots of trees and flowers. It was a place of rest, entertainment and games for the royal family of the South Yue State. In 111 B.C., with the invasion of the Han emperor, the State of South Yue was put to an end. Han soldiers set fires in the city and the palace, together with its garden, was destroyed in the fire.

二. 南汉国园林

古代广州历史上有"三朝十帝",南汉为 其中一朝。南汉初期, 政局安稳, 物阜民丰。 《南汉书·诸臣传》称: "光裔相高祖二十余年, 府库充实。辑睦四邻,边烽无警。当时号称贤 相。"南汉王投以钱财物力扩展王城、精心兴 建园林宫馆。《新五代史·南汉世家》称:"故 时刘氏有南宫、大明、昌华、甘泉、玩华、秀 华、玉清、太微诸宫。凡数百,不可悉记。"南 汉内宫中更有昭阳殿, 文德殿, 万政殿, 乾和 殿、乾政殿、集贤殿、景阳宫、龙德宫、万华 宫, 列圣宫等, 在乾政殿的西面, 还有景福宫, 思元宫、定圣宫、龙应宫。《五国纪事》对昭 阳殿的奢侈有细致的描述:"以金为仰阳,以 银为地面, 檐、楹、榱、桷皆饰以银, 殿下设 水渠、浸以珍珠,又琢以水晶、琥珀为日月, 列于东西两楼之上, 亲书其榜。"由此可见宫 殿之豪华瑰丽。

南汉宫苑规模极盛,"三城之地,半为离 宫苑圃"。南汉宫城禁苑中,最著名的当数南 宫仙湖药洲。《南汉春秋》称:"凿山城以通舟 楫, 开兰湖, 辟药洲。"兰湖即芝兰湖, 在当 时的府城北,亦为南汉时宫苑。有诗云:"芝 兰生深林, 无人常自芳。君子处阶前, 明德惟 馨香。游鱼牣置罗,好鸟各鸳鸯。微风动林岸, 此心共回翔。"到明代后兰湖因淤积而不存在 了。药洲仙湖, 因位于当时广州古城的西面, 所以仙湖又称西湖, 是南汉较大园林工程之 一。仙湖原为天然湖泊沼,泉水从池底自涌流 出,南汉主刘龑开凿扩大湖区,其水北接白云

山文溪, 东接沙澳流入珠江, 并可通船只。西 湖周围五百余丈,水绿净如染,湖中有沙洲岛, 栽植红药, 刘龑还集中炼丹术士在岛上炼制 "长生不老"之药,故称药洲。药洲上放置有 形态可供赏玩的名石九座,世称"九曜石",比 拟天上九曜星宿, 寓意人间如天宫般美, 使药 洲仙湖成为花、石、湖、洲争妍斗艳的园林胜 景。九曜石是刘龑派遣罪人从太湖、三江等地 移来的。"石凡九,高八九尺,或丈余,嵌岩 峍兀, 翠润玲珑, 望之若崩云, 既堕复屹。"药 洲因此也称为"石洲"。南汉园林受道教思想 影响很大, 追求人的"长生不老", 这在园林 的命名和布局上都有所体现。

仙湖北面筑有玉液池, 池畔建有含珠亭, 紫霞阁,"每岁端午令宫人竞渡其间"。玉液池 与药洲仙湖之间有狭窄水道贯连 两岸垒石成 峡,"列石甚富,刘氏所谓明月峡"。南汉时, 明月峡水道两堤夹植杨柳,通往药洲用砺山之 石跨湖为桥。桥上"其石光洁若玉,长丈有六, 横三尺,厚二尺,平列如砥",称为宝石桥。

药洲西湖历宋,元、明、清诸代,一直是 广州古城的主要风景区。郭祥正有《游药洲》 的诗句描述:"驱车欲何适,独往观药洲。大 亭插层城, 玉虹跨深沟。常年一百五, 载酒倾 城游。"宋人题有。"步入葛仙洲, 煮茶景濂堂。 采菊筠谷, 榜舟九曜石下。"南宋嘉定元年(公 元1208年),由陈岘加以整治,在湖上种植白 莲,故又有白莲池之称。明代誉"药洲春晓" 为羊城八景之一。后因城市商业街道展拓, 使 广阔的西湖变为陆地。今广州教育路南方戏



The zigzag bridge in Nine-Star Garden



图 5 位于广州教育路的千年故迹——五代南汉 The site of Nine-Star Garden of South Han Dynasty



图 7 九曜园观鱼台 Fish-Viewing Platform in Nine-Star Garden

院旁的"九曜园"(图5~7),是五代南汉药洲的千年故迹,园内有一方水池,面积约三百平方米,著名的"九曜石",如今剩有遗石五座,散处池中和池边,是珍贵的历史文物(图8~9)。在池边和壁上有许多古碑刻,其中有翁方纲《米题药洲石记》和翁方纲、阮元等清代名人诗刻。

城北越秀山后有芳春园及甘泉苑, 芳春 园"飞桥跨沼,林木夹杂如画",甘泉苑也是 南汉重点建筑园林之一,面积非常大,内有甘 泉宫, 避暑亭等建筑, 配以泛杯池、濯足渠等 园林水景。每当盛夏炎热之时,"汉主避署于 甘泉宫", 苑内甘溪(甘泉)穿园而过, 夹溪 种有刺桐、木棉,景色秀丽,相传溪水上常有 宫女们卸妆时丢弃的花朵随波流逝,故水为 "流花溪",桥为"流花桥"。现石桥上还刻有 "流花古桥"四个字(图10)。其甘泉最初为东 晋太守陆胤所凿,"引泉以给广民"。唐节度使 卢公遂疏导其源以济舟楫, 并饰广厦为踏青 避暑之胜地。南汉刘氏复凿山为甘泉苑, 苑水 上接白云山菖蒲涧的山水, 下连荔枝湾, 乘小 舟可漫游南汉各处离宫,沿河岸桃红柳绿,翠 波涟漪,透过树丛,尽是亭台楼阁,宫馆别苑。 在越秀山原越王台旧址, 南汉时刘龑改为游 台,台前叠石为道,两旁种有奇花异草,名曰 "呼銮道"。

广州城西的荔枝湾,风景秀丽,古时称荔枝洲。《南越志》一书中有这样的记载:"江南洲周回九十里,中有荔枝洲,上有荔枝,冬夏不凋,盖以荔枝湾为古荔枝洲也。"相传西汉初期,陆贾奉汉文帝之命南来广州游说南越王赵佗归汉,曾在此处种植荔枝。荔枝湾从唐代起就以种植荔枝出名,唐咸通年间,岭南节度使郑从谠在荔枝洲上筑有荔园。其好友安徽舒州诗人曹松来园游玩,写下了《南海陪郑

司空游荔园》一诗:"荔枝时节出旌游,南国名园尽兴游。乱结罗纹照襟袖,别含琼露爽咽喉。叶中新火欺寒食,树上丹砂胜锦州。他日为霖不将去,也须图画取风流。"此诗是荔枝湾最早的题咏。

五代时南汉王刘鋹大肆兴建园林宫馆, 城西半塘荔枝湾有华林苑, 昌华苑, 芳华苑, 显德苑等, 合称为西园。《舆地纪胜》曰: "刘 王花坞乃刘氏华林园,又名西御苑,在郡治西 六里, 名半塘, 有桃、梅、莲、菱之属。"《舆 地纪胜》还曰: "荔枝洲在南海寺四十五里,周 回五十里, 刘氏创昌华苑于此。" 昌华苑占地 10多平方公里。每当夏季蝉鸣荔熟时节,南汉 王刘鋹便和妃嫔、内臣游园设宴,擘食荔枝, 称之为"红云宴"。郭棐在《岭海名胜记》中 曰: "荔枝湾, 在城西七里, 南汉于荔枝熟时, 宴干此, 名红云宴。"陶谷的《清异录》也说: "刘鋹大宝二年,命荔枝熟时,设红云宴,岁 以为常。" 芳华苑与千佛寺建在一起, 有溪河 直接到达,《南海百咏》称:"在千佛寺侧,桃 花夹水一二里,可以通小舟,盖刘氏芳华苑故 址也"。千佛寺以千佛塔著称, 塔高二十七丈, 寺院佛塔优美佳景要数元宵、中秋夜色,《恭 岩札记》称:"南汉时,上元、中秋,辄登塔 顶燃灯,以兆丰稔,号曰赛月灯。"西园诸园 皆与水洲结合布置,以观花为主,形成庞大的 宫苑园林群。直至明代时,荔枝湾风采依然, 千树荔红,白荷玉立,"五秀"(莲藕、荸荠、 菱角、茨菇、茭笋)飘香,渔民清晨出江捕鱼, 黄昏归舟鱼贯,渔歌互答,富有诗情画意。这 一派优美的水乡风光景色, 明代被誉为羊城 八景之一的"荔湾渔唱"。清代时荔枝湾仍保 持水乡之特色, 张维屏"千树离支(荔枝)四 围水, 江南无此好江乡"就是荔湾风光的生动



图 8 散处池中和池边的 "九曜石" Nine Star Stones scattered in or beside the pool

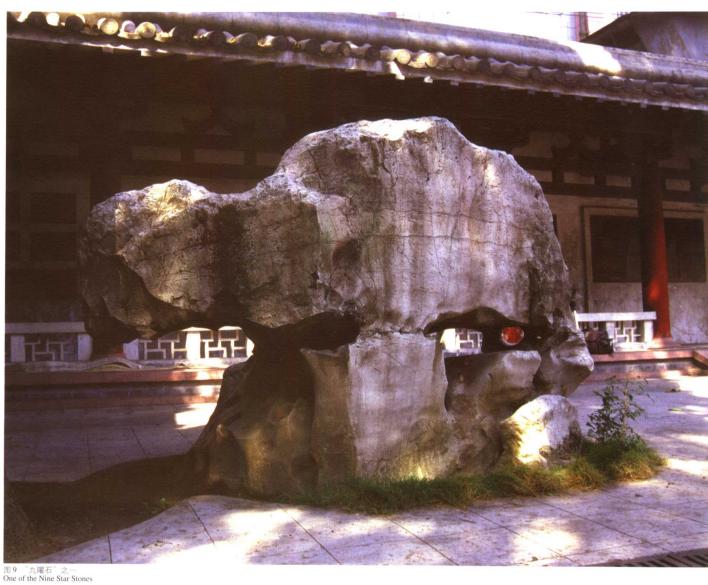




图 10 流花溪石桥,上刻有「流花古桥"四字 The stone bridge across the Flowing Flower Brook with characters of "Ancient Flowing Flower Bridge"

II. Gardens in the State of South Han

The ancient Guangzhou went through the rule of three dynasties, which had ten emperors in total, and South Han dynasty was one of them. In the early period of South Han, the State enjoyed political stability and prosperous economy. The emperor spent large amount of money and resources in expanding imperial palaces and building gardens. It was recorded in history that "the Lius (translator's note: family name of the emperor of South Han) family had hundreds of palaces". In interior royal court there were even more halls and palaces.

Among the imperial palaces and gardens, the most famous one was the Medicine Islet of Immortal Lake. Located in the west of the ancient Guangzhou City, the lake was also called West Lake. It was one of the big gardens in South Han period. The Immortal Lake was originally a natural swamp, formed by spring water flowing naturally from its bottom. Liu Yan, the South Han emperor, excavated and expanded the area to receive water from Wenxi Stream of Baiyun (White Cloud) Mountains in the north. In the east, the water in the lake flowed to Sha'ao, which finally converged with the Pearl River. Ships and boats could sail straight to the lake. The West Lake had a circumference of over 1,600 meters and the water was green and clear. In the middle of the lake was an islet, where the red medical herbs were planted. Liu Yan also invited alchemists to the islet to make pills of immortality. That is why the islet was called the medicine islet. There were nine famous pieces of stones, called "Nine Star Stones", for people to appreciate on the islet, which symbolized the nine shining stars in heaven. The hint here was that this place, although in the mortal world, was as beautiful as the heaven, thus the place was also called the Stone Islet. It was a beautiful attraction blessed with flowers, stones, the lake and the islet competing with each other for beauty. The South Han garden building was greatly influenced by Taoism. The appeal for immortality was shown in the names and designs of the gardens. The Medicine Islet and the West Lake had always been a major natural attraction in the ancient city of Guangzhou during the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. It was given the name "White Lotus Pool" during the South Song Dynasty, because people at that time planted white lotus in it. In Ming Dynasty, "the Start of Spring in the Medicine Islet" was one of the eight attractions of Guangzhou. Later on, due to the expansion of the city streets, the vast West Lake disappeared. The "Nine Star Garden", next to the South Theater on Jiaoyu Road in today's Guangzhou, was the remain of the South Han Medicine Islet more than a thousand years ago (Fig. 5~7). There is still a small pool of about 300 square meters in it. As for the famous "Nine Star Stones", only five survived, scattered in or beside the pool, as precious historical heritage (Fig. 8~9).

At the foot of the Yuexiu Mountain in the north of the city, there was a complex composed of Fangchun (Flowering Spring) Garden and Ganquan (Sweet Fountain) Garden, which was also one of the important gardens during the South Han dynasty. The complex covered a large area and had such architectures

as Ganguan Hall and Summer Pavilion, and waterscapes, etc. In summer, the South Han emperor would come to stay in Ganquan Palace to escape the heat. A brook zigzagged across the garden, on both sides of which were planted willwill and ceiba, giving a delicate sense to the garden. It was said that the maids of the emperor often threw flowers they wore into the brook, and the flowers flew away with the water. Thus the brook was given the name "Flowing Flower Brook", and the bridge on it was called "Flowing Flower Bridge". Up until now, there are still four Chinese characters carved on the bridge, meaning "ancient flowing flower bridge" (Fig. 10). The water in the brook came from the Changpu Spring of Baiyun Mountains, and flew into the Litchi Bay. All the South Han imperial palaces and gardens could be reached by traveling on boat. Along the waterway, flowers blossoming and willows getting green, pavilions, terraces and open halls, as well as palaces and gardens could be viewed. At the spot where the King's Terrace of South Yue dynasty had once stood, Liu Yan, the South Han emperor, built a touring platform, with stone steps in front of it. On both sides of the steps were planted exotic flowers and rare herbs.

The Litchi Bay is in the west of Guangzhou City. This beautiful place was once called Litchi Islet in ancient times. It was said that in the beginning of the West Han Dynasty, Lu Jia, who came southward to Guangzhou at the order of the Han emperor to persuade Zhao Tuo, emperor of South Yue, to surrender to the West Han dynasty, planted litchi trees here. The place has been famous for its litchi since Tang Dynasty. A famous Litchi Garden was once built here. During the Five Dynasties, Liu Chang, South Han emperor, built a large number of gardens and palaces here, which were given a name of the West Gardens. Changhua Garden had an area of over 10 square kilometers. Each summer, when cicadas cried and litchi ripened. Liu Chang would visit the garden and set up a litchi banquet with his empress, concubines and internal officials in court, which they called "red cloud banquet". Fanohua Garden was built to be connected to the Thousand Buddha Temple by a small river. The temple was famous for its Pagoda of a Thousand Buddha. The West Gardens were a huge group of palaces and gardens linked together by waterways and were most unique for its flowers. Up to the Ming Dynasty, Litchi Bay maintained its beauty with thousands of litchi trees full of red fruit and white lotuses presenting themselves elegantly in the water. Fishermen would go out for fishing in early morning and come back with their boats loaded with fish at dusk, while singing to each other in fisherman's songs. This beautiful scenery of rivers and lakes here was honored in the Ming Dynasty as one of the eight attractions in Guangzhou, namely, "Fisherman's Songs in Litchi

三. 明清粤中宅园

唐宋以来,随着生活文化的发展,为追求居住环境的舒适和情趣,庭园园林应运而生。有以花木果树为主的园圃,亦有住居休闲之用的小庭园。宋代时的庭园园林多为州府仕士所营,如宋经略梁之奇在都督府之右的南汉明月峡玉液池遗址处辟西园,园中置池,池中列石,其状若屏,故称为石屏台。石屏台的东面建有经略厅,北面建有翠层楼。到明洪武二年,易名"清荫园",内有蕉竹山房、来青阁、红雪阁、红雪亭、古树堂、环翠轩、近水榭、西池、梅舫、射堂、戏庵、风烟一览、小山丛桂、小桥曲径等胜境。岭南私家园林的繁盛则出现于明清时期,宅园主要集中在广州(图11~12)、粤中和粤东等地。

广州明清时的名园就有五六十处之多。城北诸园多集中在越秀山东南一带。越秀山为广州城的穗坦主峰,绣岚撑翠,故"石渠古洞,大树仙园,环列于其麓",城北的园林有小云林、继园、野水闲鸥馆、挹秀园、梦香园、碧琳琅馆等。

位于越秀山南麓的小云林,为明代诗人李时行所辟,始建于嘉靖戊申年(1548年)。内有湛虚亭、招鹤亭、驭风亭、水云居、元同轩、青霞精舍、影山楼、月波桥、钓月台等。园里"畜二仙鹤,客至招之,飞舞翩跹,久之乃去"。楼亭围着池水而建,池约五亩,四周种植槐柳,芙蓉桃李,湛虚亭后"叠石为山,花竹辉蔽",还有"古榕一株,荫可数十人",通往影山楼的曲径旁植有名菊、香色宜人。继园曾是广州著名的私家园林,规模不大,却以设计精巧,缩地成寸取胜,把亭、台、楼、阁、假山、碧水尽纳于方寸之间。园内有祖祠明德堂、读书处退思轩、藏书处经纬楼、儿孙读书处养翎馆及枕棉阁、佳士亭、香雪亭和得月台

诸胜。园内时花绿树相互辉映,既有被誉为"岁寒三友"的松、竹、梅,又有田园风光的荷花塘、"寒菜畦"和"蔬笱堂"。

城东,明代有洛墅、东皋等别业园林,均在大东门外。东皋别业于崇祯四年所建,为广州明代名园,园内池亭楼阁山林陇亩应有尽有。屈大均在《广东新语》中描述:"有一湖曰疏叶,尝有蔬叶自罗浮流至。湖中有楼,环以芙蓉、杨柳,三白石峰矗立其前,高可数丈,湖上榕堤竹坞,步步萦迴,小汊穿桥,若连断。自挹清堂以往,一路皆奇石起伏,芊眠陂陀岩洞之类,与花林相错。其花不杂植,各为曹族,以五色区分,林中亭榭则以其花为名,器皿,几案、窗棂,各肖其花形象为之。"园林中筑有舒啸楼,开镜堂、金栗馆、怀新轩、柳浪亭、泛花亭、十丈亭、浸月台、浴鹤池、玉带桥、九龙井等。明末时园内荒废、康熙年间,清驻防镶黄旗参领王之蛟修葺后作为别业

明清时,广州城内居民走出西门到西郊游乐,所遇见的第一个名园就是晚景园,清代诗人谭莹有诗云:"出廓先经晚景园,半塘南岸果皆繁。三水大石红相望,熟到陈村又李村。"晚景园园主黄衷,南海县人,历任湖州知府,广西参政督粮、云南巡抚、工部右侍郎郑和兵部右侍郎等职,为官廉洁,荐贤安民,兴修水利,节支理财,颇有政绩。黄衷营建园林别墅时,已年老退休,故题园名为"晚景园"。园内白石筑堤,湖上跨以石桥,湖边有竹柏环植的浩然堂。此外,还有天全所、表泛轩、素华轩、鸥席草堂、后乐榭等诸胜。小桥流水,丹荔夹道,一派南国水乡的园林景色。

城西荔枝湾邻近泮塘, 弥望荷花万柄, 岸上遍植荔枝树, 荔湾涌一水蜿蜒其中, 通向珠江, 夹岸园林错列, 最饶幽趣。嘉庆年间, 两



图 12 广州明清富商私园 Private gardens of rich businessmen in Guangzhou during Ming and



图 11 广州明清私家园林 Private gardens in Guangzhou during Ming and Qing Dynasties

广总督阮元游后,赞赏其为"白荷红荔半塘 西"。素以"一湾春水绿,两岸荔枝红"景色 著称的荔枝湾,"富家大族及仕大夫宦成而归 者,皆于是处治广囿、营别墅"。明初"南园 五子"之一番禺诗人黄哲在此建"听雪蓬"。清 代嘉庆年间丘熙筑有"虬珠园",两广总督阮 元以唐代诗人曹松曾游览荔园而取义题名此 园为"唐荔园"、赞它如同唐代荔园。清道光 年间巨商潘仕诚得此园后, 除保持原来幽雅 景色外,还筑小山,修湖堤,增建戏台、水榭、 凉亭、楼阁,面积扩大至数百亩。园林之名"海 山仙馆", 得于落成之日的对联: "海上神山, 仙人旧馆"。海山仙馆奢丽非常, 其园规模很 大,独揽台榭水石胜概,当时有"南粤之冠" 的誉称(图13~14)。园中小山高约百米,林 木阴森, 登山有石级。山下有湖水百亩, 与珠 江相通,并可在湖中泛舟。《番禺县续志》记 有潘园之盛况:"海上仙馆,池广园宽,红渠 万柄,风廊烟溆,迤逦十余里,为岭南园林之 冠。"园内堆有一山,"冈坡峻坦,松桧蓊蔚, 石径一道,可以拾级而登。""一大池广约百亩 许,其水直通珠江,隆冬不涸,微波渺弥,足 以泛舟"。湖旁大堂雕梁画栋, 气势非凡。堂 前曲径回廊,廊中遍嵌石刻,多是历代名家手 迹。大堂对着的湖中有大戏台, 西有水榭, 东 有白塔。塔高五层,均用白石堆砌而成。园的 西北为高楼层阁, 曲房密室, 其雪阁楼高数百 尺,有"游人指点潘园里,万绿丛中一阁尊" 之佳景。西北处还养有多头梅花鹿的"鹿洞"。 由于园林占地辽阔,所以潘氏制造了几部马 车,往来于园中。"园多果木,而荔枝树尤繁。 有一楹联绘出了园林之景象:"荷花世界,荔 子光阴。"夏日,荷香扑鼻,丹荔垂挂,万绿 丛中层楼高阁,宛如人间仙境。此园之美,不 但吸引四方达官贵人、文人雅士,还曾作过官 府的外交活动场所。同治年间,潘仕诚因亏空

巨额公款而被抄家,潘氏家产连同海山仙馆 被官府没收、拍卖。

荔枝湾先后筑有叶兆萼的"小田园",李 秉文的景苏园、张氏听松园、蔡氏环翠园、邓 氏杏林庄、彭园、凌园、倚澜堂、小画舫斋。 此外, 城西还有磊园、君子矶、荷香别墅、吉 祥溪馆等。可惜现仅有小画舫斋存在。

小画舫斋建于清光绪壬寅年(公元1902 年), 西关商人黄绍平购买了原称"小田园"的 私人花园后改建小画舫斋。小画舫斋因在园 内沿荔枝湾河畔修建房屋, 其平面形状类似 画舫, 故得名"小画舫斋"。小画舫斋采用"连 房广厦"的布局(图15),四周置有精致幽雅 的楼房,中间为庭园,是西关著名的园林之 一。小画舫斋园林正门朝南,大门是用白麻石 脚和石框, 墙壁用水磨青砖, 门额正中题有 "小画舫斋"石刻魏体字,是广东晚清名书法 家苏若湖的手书。大门之后是木雕镶边套蚀 刻彩色玻璃的大屏风, 玲珑剔透。屏风后是南 门厅, 门厅右边为侧厅与住房, 后面为两层的 主楼 "船厅" (图16)。园林北面是一间坐北朝 南的家庙, 里面有神龛供奉祖先(图17)。家 庙斜对面为称作"诗境亭"的半边亭。园内遍 置花草树木,有九里香、白玉兰、荔枝树及米 兰、茉莉花等。园内还有石山鱼池。当年园主 人常邀诗人, 墨客, 画家到小画舫斋畅叙。黄 绍平去世后,其弟黄子静入住,又购置了与小 画舫斋相连的楼宇,扩大了园林的范围,增加 了北门厅、轿厅等内容。

城南珠江北岸一带,以中小宅园为多。昔 日珠江边有一江心洲, 名曰太平沙, 明代陈恭 尹题有"太平烟浒"。太平沙一带曾建有袖海 楼, 岳雪楼, 柳堂, 露波楼, 伫月楼, 风满楼, 烟浒楼, 烟竹楼, 水明楼, 得珠楼, 得月台等 亭台楼阁和别馆离苑。而珠江南岸的富家园 林住宅,主要为十三行行商潘氏,伍氏家族的



著名画家夏銮所作的海山仙馆园林之间 Painting of Haishan Xianguan by Xia Luan, a famous painter of Qing Dynasty



图 14 广州海山仙馆越华池馆 Yuehuachi House of Haishan Xianguan in Guangzhou

园宅。潘氏家族的宅园有南雪巢、南墅、万松山房、秋红池馆、双桐圃等;伍氏家族有伍崇曜的粤雅堂、伍秉镛的五松园、南溪别墅,还有清晖池馆、听涛楼、翠琅玕馆等。

现保存较为完整的岭南晚清四大名园, 是顺德清晖园、番禺余荫山房、东莞可园和佛 山梁园。清晖园坐落在顺德大良镇,园内有归 寄庐、笔生花馆、惜阴书屋、碧溪草堂等,其 主要建筑船厅是模仿珠江游艇"紫洞艇"修 造,据说是园主人龙廷槐特为爱女而建,故称 "小姐楼"。船厅有左右两池,倚立"船舷"下 望,可领略水乡岸边风情。余荫山房是清代举 人邬彬的私园, 园不大却景观幽深。有深柳 堂、临池别馆、玲珑水榭、卧匏庐、杨柳楼台、 孔雀亭和来熏亭等, 园内遍植树木花草, 各建 筑以风雨廊连接,圆门、漏窗、牌匾、楹联 花坛、假山浑然一体,颇具岭南园林特色。可 园位于东莞城西的博夏村,由张敬修修建,园 内可楼为主体建筑, 高达 15 米多。园中的桂 花厅是高级客厅,夏天清凉沁人。梁园是由十 二石斋,群星草堂等所组成,有秋爽轩,书斋, 客堂、船厅、石桥、湖亭等景观。建筑古朴幽 雅,布局野趣盎然。

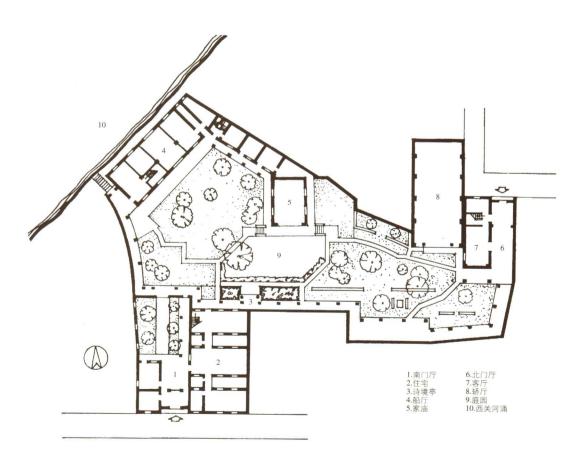


图 15 小画舫斋庭园平面图 Plan view of the garden of Little Painted Boat Studio



图 16 小画舫斋 "船厅" Boat Hall in the Little Painted Boat Studio

III. Residential Gardens in Central Guangdong During the Ming and Qing Dynasties

Since Tang and Song Dynasties, with the improvement of life quality and development of culture, people began to seek comfortable and appealing living environment, thus emerged the residential gardens. Some were mainly for the purpose of growing flowers and fruit trees, while others were just for recreational purposes. This kind of private gardens reached its prosperity in Ming and Qing Dynasties. Most of the gardens were located in Guangzhou (Fig. 11–12), and in the central and east regions of Guangdong Province as well.

There were 50 to 60 famous private gardens in Guangzhou City in Ming and Qing periods. Those in the north of the city were mostly located in the southeast of the Yuexiu Mountain. Xiao Yun Lin (Little Cloudy Forestry) in the southern part of Yuexiu Mountain was built by Li Shixing, a poet in Ming Dynasty (1548). There were architectures such as pavilions, halls, bridges, towers and terraces, all of which were in the neighborhood of a pool. The pool covered an area of five mu, and was surrounded by Chinese scholartrees, willows, peach and plum trees. Rocks were piled up to take the shape of mountains, and ancient banyans stretched out their huge shades. Exotic and rare flowers blossomed and gave out sweet smells.

Jiyuan Garden was once a famous private garden in Guangzhou. It was small, but was exquisitely designed, embodying pavilions, platforms, storied buildings, rockwork and pool in a very small area. Inside the garden there was an ancestral temple, a study called Tuisi Hall, a building to keep collections of books called Jingwei Tower, a study for children called

Yangling Hall, and also other buildings. Flowers and trees endowed the garden with more beauty. Not only were there winter plants such as pine trees, bamboos and plum trees, but also country style sceneries such as lotus pond and vegetable gardens.

Donggao Villa in the east of the city was built in the fourth year of the reign of the Ming emperor Chongzhen. It embodied all kinds of designs such as pools, pavilions, storied buildings, hills covered with trees and crop fields. Architectures in the garden were various kinds, but the garden was abandoned by the end of Ming Dynasty.

The Litchi Bay in the west of the city has always been famous for its "green spring water surrounded by red litchi trees". During the reign of the Qing emperor Jiaqing, Ruan Yuan, then governor of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, paid a visit here. So impressed, he described the scenery as "white lotuses and red litchis covering half of the lake". Many wealthy families and senior officials built large gardens and villas here in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. During the reign of the Qing emperor Daoguang, a wealthy businessman Pan Shicheng built Haishan Xianguan, meaning "a fairy's house on the mountain amidst the sea", covering hundreds of mu. The garden was very big and extravagant, embodying various kinds of buildings. It gained the title of "No. 1 Garden in South Guangdong" (Fig. 13~14). The hill in the garden was about a hundred meters high and was densely covered with big trees. There were stone steps leading up to the top of the hill. The lake at its foot was connected to the Pearl River. People could row boats on the lake. There was a magnificent hall next to the lake, which was decorated by exquisite carvings and paintings on its beams and rafters. In front of the hall was a snaky cloister.