

# 揚州園林與住宅

Yangzhou Gardens and Traditional Residences (紀念版)

Centenary Edition

陈从周  
Chen Congzhou

同济大学出版社  
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS



## 作者简介

陈从周，名郁文，字从周，别号梓翁。我国著名古建筑与园林艺术家。

1918 年 11 月 27 日 生于浙江省杭州市。

1938—1942 年 就读于之江大学文学系，获文学学士学位。

1946 年 成为著名画家张大千入室弟子。

1950 年 苏州美术专科学校副教授，同年秋，执教于圣约翰大学建筑系。

1951 年 之江大学副教授。

1952 年始 同济大学建筑系建筑历史教研室主任，先后受聘为副教授、教授、硕士生导师、博士生导师。

1985 年 受聘为美国贝聿铭建筑设计事务所顾问。

1989 年 受聘为《造园季刊》（台湾）顾问，并获日本园林学会“海外名誉会员”称号。

2000 年 3 月 15 日 辞世。

著作有《苏州园林》《苏州旧住宅参考图录》《苏州旧住宅》《园林谈丛》《扬州园林（与住宅）》《说园》《绍兴石桥》《中国名园》《书带集》《春苔集》《帘青集》《随宜集》《梓室余墨》等。陈从周先生不仅对中国古建筑与园林理论有着深入的研究和独到的见解，还参与了国内多处古建筑与园林的鉴定、修缮与保护工作；设计筹建了美国纽约大都会博物馆中的中国园林——明轩；指导设计与修复豫园东部、龙华塔、宁波天一阁、如皋水绘园；设计并指导建造了云南楠园。陈从周先生以其卓越的学识与才能被日本学术界誉为“中国园林第一人”。

## About the Author

Chen Congzhou, whose given name is “Yuwen”, and who styled himself “Congzhou” and “Ziweng”, was a famous artist in field of ancient Chinese architecture and gardens.

27/11/1918 was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province.

1938–1942 studied at Zhijiang University and received his BA degree.

1946 a student of Master Zhang Daqian, one of China’s greatest painters in the twentieth century.

1950 an associate professor at the Suzhou Fine Arts Academy and in the Department of Architecture at St. John’s University in Shanghai.

1951 an associate professor at Zhijiang University.

1952 director of Teaching and Research Office of Architecture History in the Department of Architecture at Tongji University, held the position of associate professor, professor, and PhD student advisor.

1985 the counselor of I. M. Pei & Partners in the USA.

1989 the counselor of the quarterly *Landscape Architecture* in Taiwan, was awarded as International Honorary Member of the Japanese Institute of Landscape Architecture.

15/3/2000 passed away.

Authored *Suzhou Gardens, Pictures and Figures of Traditional Suzhou Residences, Traditional Suzhou Residences, Miscellany of Gardens, Yangzhou Gardens (and Traditional Residences)*, *On Chinese Gardens, Stone Bridges of Shaoxing, Famous Chinese Gardens, Shudai Ji, Chuntai Ji, Liangqing Ji, Suiyi Ji, Zishi Yumo*, etc., Mr. Chen Congzhou not only had in-depth research on and great insight in ancient architecture and classical gardens of China, but also participated in the identification, remediation and protection of them. He designed and organized the Chinese garden Mingxuan for the Metropolitan Museum in New York, guided the design and renovation of East Yuyuan Garden, Longhua Pagoda, as well as Tianyige in Ningbo and Shuihui Garden in Rugao, designed and directed the construction of Nanyuan Garden in Yunnan Province. Mr. Chen had been honored as the Master of Chinese Gardens by Japanese academia.

“陈从周图说古典园林与住宅”丛书

| Chen Congzhou's Works on Chinese Gardens  
and Residences

《苏州园林》（纪念版）

| *Suzhou Gardens*  
(Centenary Edition)

《苏州旧住宅》（纪念版）

| *Traditional Suzhou Residences*  
(Centenary Edition)

《扬州园林与住宅》（纪念版）

| *Yangzhou Gardens and Traditional Residences*  
(Centenary Edition)

《中国名园》（纪念版）

| *Famous Chinese Gardens*  
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| College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University

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## Commemorating the Centenary of Chen Congzhou's Birth

2018 年，因中国著名古典园林与建筑艺术家陈从周先生的百年诞辰而非同寻常。

为了这份特别的纪念，我们将陈从周先生的四部经典学术著作《苏州园林》《苏州旧住宅》《扬州园林（与住宅）》《中国名园》汇集再版。文字的重新录入与勘校，照片、测绘图的重新查找与制作……我们倾注满腔心血，将崇敬之情融入每段文字、每张图片的编排与设计之中。

为了明晰文字内容与图片之间的逻辑关系，我们在忠于原书稿素材的基础上，重新调整了图文次序，并对四本书中的照片和测绘图较原版做了局部删减。另外，因新寻找到陈从周先生当年拍摄的扬州园林照片，《扬州园林与住宅》（原《扬州园林》）较原版做了约 50 张图片的增补。

由于汇集再版的四部著作的原版来自不同的年代、不同的英文译者、不同的出版社，因此译文风格与专有名词译法迥异。加之目前园林等专有名词尚未有统一的官方译法（政府部门、景点官网、国际组织、民间等各方的译法不一），作为“纪念版”，为了尽量保持原版的历史风貌与体系完整，对于专有名词的英译，我们只做了所属书内的统一。

四部久负盛名的经典著作，再现一位建筑前辈的魁奇风骨。

——编者按

2018 is a very special year because of the centenary of a great man in the field of Chinese architecture.

To memorize the extraordinary significance, we are going to republish Mr. Chen's four classic academic works: *Suzhou Gardens*, *Traditional Suzhou Residences*, *Yangzhou Gardens (and Traditional Residences)*, and *Famous Chinese Gardens*. We have put great effort into these books, typing and proofreading texts, collecting photos and drawings, editing images... We designed and arranged the layout and pictures with the highest respect for the author.

While trying our best to maintain the authenticity of the contents, we have adjusted the sequence of the contents and deleted some photos and drawings compared to the original, so as to better clarify the relationship between texts and pictures. In addition, due to the newly discovered photos of Yangzhou gardens taken by the author, about 50 pictures in *Yangzhou Gardens and Traditional Residences* (originally *Yangzhou Gardens*) were added.

Since the original editions of the four reprinted works are from different time, translated by different translators into English, and published by different publishers, the translation styles are not alike, and the proper nouns are translated in different ways. Currently, there is no unified official translation for the proper nouns. For example, for gardens, government departments, official websites of the scene spots, international organizations, and the general public have their own English translations. As the four books published this time are "Centenary Edition", the original historical features and complete system of which should be maintained as much as possible, we have only made the translations of proper nouns consistent within each book.

The four classic works on classical Chinese gardens and residences are revived, reflecting the distinguished character of a trailblazing Chinese architectural master.

— The Editors



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扬州是我国历史上著名的城市，位于长江下游北岸，江淮平原之上，论地理是极其冲要与富庶的地方，地势平坦，气候温和，雨量适中，在7世纪初（隋炀帝）时开凿了大运河，则又使扬州成为南北交通的枢纽，为以后的经济繁荣、技术进步提供了有利条件。现在保留下来的扬州传统建筑兼有南北两地之长，形成了扬州传统建筑的独特风格。

1961年夏，我校建筑系建筑学专业的同学测绘了扬州传统园林与住宅30余处，现汇编成册，作为建筑设计与教学上的参考。

建筑测绘是建筑学专业三年级的教学实习内容，通过测绘增强同学对中国传统建筑的平面布局、空间组合、建筑造型以及色彩、结构、构造与细部等特点的感性认识，掌握测绘方法，提高制图能力，并结合测绘初步了解调查与收集资料的方法。

我国是一个幅员广大、历史悠久的国家。在祖国各地有着丰富多彩的民居，它们是我国古代劳动人民留给我们的优厚遗产。对这份浩如烟海的民居进行调查研究，是一项长期而又艰巨的任务。根据教学单位的情况，结合建筑测绘进行民居调查是一种较

Yangzhou is a historical city located at the north bank of lower Yangtze River and on the Yangtze-Huai Plain. Geographically, Yangzhou is a very important and fertile site with its flat terrain, mild weather and moderate rainfall. In the early seventh century during the Sui Dynasty, Emperor Yang began digging the Grand Canal, which transformed Yangzhou into the transportation junction connecting the South and the North. The Grand Canal provided favorable conditions for economic prosperity and technological advances afterwards. The preserved traditional architecture in Yangzhou has advantages from both the South and the North, forming the unique style of Yangzhou's traditional architecture.

In the summer of 1961, the architecture students from Tongji University surveyed over thirty gardens and residences in Yangzhou. Now the surveying materials are compiled into a book, to serve as a reference for architectural design and education.

As part of third-year students' program of study, they undertake architectural surveys to fulfill their practice requirements. Through surveying, students can strengthen their knowledge of traditional architecture in the aspects of plan layout, spatial combination, and building form, as well as improve their sense of color, structure, tectonics, detail and so on. Students can then master the survey methodology, improve their drawing ability, and also gain the preliminary understanding for research and gathering materials.

China is a large country with a long history and various people living in all parts of the country. Their residences are the generous heritage from the laboring people among our ancestors. It is a long lasting and challenging task to survey



and research all these residences. Based on the condition of the university, it may be suitable to conduct the residential research with architectural survey, which is also a relatively good method to combine teaching and research. Throughout the years, we have been to Suzhou, Yangzhou, Songjiang, Qingpu, Wuxi and several other places for residential research and architectural survey. Not only do we complete teaching requirements, but also accumulate research results.

Professor Chen Congzhou was in charge of choosing the survey locations for *Yangzhou Gardens and Traditional Residences*. Students were under the instruction of professor Chen Congzhou, Wu Yiqing, Zheng Xiaocheng, Guan Tianrui, Lu Jiwei and other professors. Professor Chen wrote the essays. Photos were all taken by Professor Chen, except some old ones. Illustrations were rendered by Professor Lu Jiwei. Students who participated in the survey were third year architecture students in the 1961 academic year. Mistakes and flaws are unavoidable based on the students' and professors' abilities. Please advise us of any corrections or suggestions.

Teaching and Research Office of Architectural History  
Department of Architecture, Tongji University  
July, 1964

为合适的方法，同时也是教学与科研相结合的较好方法。几年来，我们先后进行了苏州、扬州、松江、青浦、无锡等地的民居测绘与调查工作。事实证明，这样不但能够顺利完成教学任务，而且又积累了科学研究成果。

《扬州园林与住宅》测绘对象的确立由陈从周先生负责；测绘工作是在陈从周、吴一清、郑肖成、关天瑞、卢济威等先生指导下进行的；本书文字由陈从周先生执笔；书中照片除若干旧写外，均由陈从周先生拍摄；插图由卢济威先生绘制。参加测绘工作的人员为1961学年建筑学三年级学生。限于师生水平，差错之处在所难免，请读者指正。

同济大学建筑系建筑历史教研室  
1964年7月

扬州是一个历史悠久的古城，很早以前就多次出现繁华景象，成为我国经济最为富裕的地方。物质基础的丰厚为扬州文化艺术的发展创造了有利的条件，表现在园林与住宅方面就是其独特的成就和风格。试从历史的发展来看，公元前 486 年（周敬王三十四年），吴王夫差在扬州筑邗城，并开凿河道，东北通射阳湖，西北至末口入淮，用以运粮。这是扬州建城的开始和“邗沟”得名的由来。扬州由于地处江淮要冲，自东汉后便成为我国东南地区的政治军事重地之一。从经济条件来说，鱼、盐、工、农等各种生产事业都很发达，同时又是全国粮食、盐、铁等的主要集散地之一，而隋唐以后更是我国对外文化联络和对外贸易的主要港埠。这些都奠定了扬州趋向繁荣的物质基础。

Yangzhou, a historically important site in the Jiangsu province, has been one of the most affluent cities in China. From early on, Yangzhou underwent several economic booms and the rich material base provides great opportunities for its development in art and culture. In particular, Yangzhou's landscape and residential architecture established a unique style and achieved several accomplishments. In 486 BC, the 34th year of the reign of King Jing of Zhou, Fuchai, the king of Wu State, began building the city of Hancheng. As part of his efforts, he dug waterways in order to transport grain. The waterways were connected to Sheyang Lake on the northeast direction and connected to Huai River at Mokou on the northwest direction. This marked the beginning of the city of Yangzhou and the name of the canal Hangou. Situated at an important location between the Yangtze River and the Huai River, Yangzhou became a place of political and military importance after the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220). Economically, fishing, salt making, industrial and agricultural industries all developed well in Yangzhou to make the city as China's major distribution center for grain, salt, iron and so on. Furthermore, after the Sui (281-618) and Tang Dynasties (618-907), Yangzhou became the major port for foreign cultural relations and foreign trade. All these made up the material foundation for its prosperity.

By the Sui-Tang period, Yangzhou had become a place of great importance and wealth.



After Emperor Wen (Yang Jian) founded the Sui Dynasty by reuniting northern and southern China, the Yangtze-Huai basin turned into a source of wealth. Yangzhou, situated in the center of the area, naturally became prosperous. Later on, Emperor Yang (Yang Guang) of the Sui came to Yangzhou, spending recklessly wealth and proposing large-scale construction for his pleasure palace. Yangzhou demonstrated unprecedented prosperity even though its wealth was not carried on substantially. The canal dug during Emperor Yang's reign turned Yangzhou into the waterway hub connecting north and south China, providing favorable conditions for a later economic boom. In terms of architectural technology, northern craftsmen dispatched by the ruling class interchanged ideas and collaborated with the craftsmen from regions south of the Yangtze River; together, they greatly advanced Yangzhou's architectural development. Poet Du Mu of the Tang Dynasty wrote in his poem admiring Yangzhou's flourishing scene, "Who knows while West Bamboo Road is quiet, Yangzhou is full of singing and music."

As early as the Northern and Southern Dynasties (420-589), Xu Zhanzhi from the territory of the Liu Song Dynasty (420-479) built Fengting (Wind Pavilion), Yueguan (Moon Tower), Chuitai (Flute Terrace), Qinshi (Lyre Chamber) and so on, which were located lower than Pingshan (Even with Mountain) Hall. During the Zhenguan era (627-649) of the Tang Dynasty, Pei Chen's

隋唐时代的扬州是极其重要而富庶的地方。从隋文帝（杨坚）统一南北以后，江淮的富源得到了繁荣的机会，扬州位于江淮的中心，自然也就很快地兴盛起来。其后，隋炀帝（杨广）来到扬州恣意寻欢作乐，并大兴土木，建造离宫别馆。虽然这时的扬州开始呈现了空前的繁荣，却不能使扬州的富庶得到真正的发展。隋炀帝时，所开凿的运河使扬州成为掌握南北水路交通的枢纽，为以后的经济繁荣提供了有利的条件。在建筑技术上，由于统治阶级派遣来的北方匠师与江南原有的匠师在技术上进行了交流与融合，大大地推进了日后扬州建筑的发展。唐朝诗人杜牧曾用“谁知竹西路，歌吹是扬州”的诗句来歌咏扬州当时的繁荣。

早在南北朝时期（420—589），宋人徐湛之在平山堂下建有风亭、月观、吹台、琴室等。到唐朝贞观年间（627—649），裴谡的樱桃园已具有“楼台重复、花木鲜秀”的境界，而郝氏园还要超过它，但这些在唐末都受到了破坏。宋时有郡圃、丽芳园、壶春园、万花园等，多水木之胜。金军南下，扬州受到较大的破坏。正如南宋姜夔于淳熙三年（1176）《扬州慢》词所诵：“自胡马窥江去后，废池乔木，犹厌言兵。渐黄昏，清角吹寒，都在空城。”宋金时期，运河已经阻塞。至元初，漕运不得不改换海道，扬州的经济就不如过去繁荣了。元代，仅有平野轩、崔伯亨园等二三例记载。明代初叶，运河经过整修，又成为南北交通的动脉，扬州也重新成了两淮区域盐的集散地；明中叶后，由于资本主义经济的萌芽，城市更趋繁荣，

Yingtao (Cherry) Garden featured “buildings and terraces overlaying, with flowers and plants freshly flourishing,” and Hao’s Garden had even more complex construction. Unfortunately, both gardens were destroyed at the end of the Tang Dynasty. New gardens emerged during the Song Dynasty (960-1279) with designs emphasizing water and trees, such as Junpu (County Garden), Lifang (Beautiful Flower) Garden, Huchun (Spring In Kettle) Garden, Wanhua (Ten Thousand Flowers) Garden and so on. When the Jurchen troops invaded the south, Yangzhou suffered major destruction. As Jiang Kui of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) wrote in his poem *Yangzhouman* in 1176, the third year of the Chunxi era, “After barbarian invaders came to the south and left, the city moat and walls of Yangzhou were left destroyed. Locals were fed up with wars and soldiers. As dusk fell, the toneless sound of bugles echoing through the deserted city.” At the same time, during the Southern Song Dynasty and the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234), the canal was already blocked. The grain had to be transported by sea by the early Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368), thus Yangzhou’s economy was not as prosperous as before. Only several gardens as Pingye (Flat Field) Veranda and Cui Boheng’s Garden were recorded. By the early Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the canal was newly renovated, again transforming into the communicating artery connecting the north and the south. Yangzhou was once more established as the salt distribution center for areas on both sides of the Huai River. After the mid-Ming



Dynasty, capitalist economy emerged and cities prospered again. The salt industry, along with other commerce and handicraft industries, progressed. Yangzhou's economy seemingly reached its pinnacle during the Qing Dynasty (1616-1911) around the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Yangzhou's laboring people created unique landscape architecture with their diligence and intelligence. These landscape art works became an important part of China's ancient cultural heritage.

After the mid-Ming Dynasty, merchants in Yangzhou mainly originated from Anhui. Later on, more merchants from Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei and Guangdong came to Yangzhou to join local merchants in running businesses, making large fortunes. The profits from the business were spent on luxurious lifestyles and large construction of gardens and houses. Anhui merchants brought along Anhui architects and craftsmen, so Anhui's architectural style was absorbed into Yangzhou's architectural style. The convenience of waterway transportation enabled bringing in building materials from various parts of China with ease. Artisans from nearby Xiangshan (in Suzhou) also arrived in boats. Yangzhou's architectural style flourished once more. Garden wise, Meihualing (Plum Flower Ridge), built by prefect Wu Xiu during the Wanli reign (1573-1619), was composed with rockeries as mountains and surrounded by pavilions and terraces. In the late Ming Dynasty, four brothers from the Zheng family each owned a grand garden. These four gardens—Yuanxun's Ying (Shadow) Garden, Xiaru's Xiu (Leisure)

除盐业以外，其他的商业与手工业也都获得了发展。到十七、十八世纪的清代，扬州的经济在表面上可说是到了最繁荣的时期。扬州的劳动人民以他们的勤劳与智慧，创造了独特的园林建筑艺术，为我国古代文化遗产做出了贡献。

明代中叶以后，扬州的商人以徽商居多，其后赣（江西）商、湖广（湖南湖北）商、粤（广东）商等亦接踵而来。他们与本地商人共同经营扬州贸易，所获得的大量资金除了花费在奢侈的生活之外，还花费在大规模地兴建园林和住宅。由于水路交通的便利，随着徽商的到来，又来了徽州建筑匠师，使徽州的建筑手法融合在扬州建筑艺术之中。各地的建筑材料以及附近香山（苏州香山）的匠师，由于舟运畅通而源源到达扬州，使扬州建筑艺术更为增色。在园林方面，

如明万历年间（1573—1619）太守吴秀所筑的“梅花岭”，叠石为山，周以亭台；明末郑氏兄弟（元嗣、元勋、元化、侠如）的“四大园林”——影园（元勋）、休园（侠如）、嘉树园（元嗣）、五亩之园（元化），不论在园的面积上还是造园艺术上都很突出。影园是著名造园家吴江计成的作品，园主郑元勋因受匠师的熏陶亦粗解造园之术。这时的士大夫“寄情”于山水，而匠师们却在地处平原的扬州叠石凿池，以有限的空间构成无限的景色，建造了那“宛自天开”的园林。这些在技术上为后来清乾隆时期（1736—1795）的大规模兴建园林奠定了基础。清兵南下，这些建筑受到了极大的破坏，目前，只有从现存的几处楠木大厅尚能看到当时建筑手法的片段。

清初，统治阶级在扬州建有王洗马园、卞园、员园、贺园、冶春园、

Garden, Yuansi's Jiashu (Good Tree) Garden, Yuanhua's Wumu (Five "Mu") Garden—were renowned for their large size and extraordinary landscaping. The owner of Ying Garden, Zheng Yuanxun, acquired his knowledge of gardening from local landscape gardeners and commissioned the celebrated gardener Ji Cheng from Wujiang to design it. Scholar-officials at that time projected their emotions onto mountains and rivers, and the gardeners employed by the officials had to layer rocks and dug ponds on the level ground of Yangzhou. Unlimited spectacles were created in limited spaces, and the gardens were made as if they were built through the divine hand of Mother Nature. This made up the technical foundation for later large-scale construction of landscape architecture during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing Dynasty despite the Manchu invasion and destruction of the south. Nowadays, only a glimpse of the architectural legacies can be seen from the few halls constructed of *Phoebe nanmu* that survived the invasion.

In the early Qing Dynasty, the ruling class built the so-called Eight Famous Gardens in Yangzhou: Wangxianma's Garden (Garden of Librarian Wang), Bian's Garden, Yuan's Garden, He's Garden, Yechun (Going on a Spring Outing) Garden, the South Garden, Zhengyushi's Garden (Garden of Censor Zheng), and Xiao (Slim Bamboo) Garden. During the Qianlong reign, Emperor Gaozong traveled to the south repeatedly for his so-called "inspection tours" which were in fact more for pleasure than for official business.