



品读
中国
丛书

Chinese Gardens

中国园林

◎方华文 编著
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国家「十一五」重点图书

中国园林，世界一绝。小桥，流水，亭台，楼阁……没有任何一个民族像中国人那样倾注大量的精力，表现出非凡的智慧营造园林。中国的园林散发出浓郁的历史和文化气息，每一景每一物都在诉说着一段动人的故事。徜徉在园林之中，有和历史老人对话的纵深感，有受文化洗礼的神圣感。

英汉对照



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前言

中国园林世界一绝。没有任何一个民族像中国人那样倾注大量的精力，表现出非凡的智慧营造园林。他们太热爱大自然了，不但出远门游览河山，还把春色美景移到围墙之内欣赏。那假山固然不高，但它有雄伟的气势，姿态巍峨，给人以遐想，能激发人的壮志；那池水固然不广阔，但点缀以小桥和亭台楼榭，就显得水面浩渺，幽复雅致，给人以灵感，鼓励人去创造；那树丛固然不幽深，也不参天，但树影婆娑、浓阴如盖，让你觉得那就是孕育了无数生命的大森林，使你诗兴勃发，由不得要歌颂；那小径固然不宽也不长，但它蜿蜒开去，绕过假山，经过小桥，又穿过树丛，于是便有了“通罗马”、“达北京”的意境，引诱你往前走，再往前走……好一幅壮丽的山、水、树、路的图画！它可以抒情、寄怀，可以养心、“韬光养晦”，可以为画家和诗人提供素材，可以……这就是中国园林的魅力！

你要是不懂园林，可能会以为它们全都是一个格调哩！其实不然，中国的园林可分为四种类型——皇家园林、寺院园林、自然风景以及人文景观园林、私家园林。皇家园林规模浩大、面积广阔、建设恢宏、金碧辉煌，尽显帝王气派，如承德避暑山庄和北京颐和园等。这类园林功能齐全，集处理政务、寿贺、看戏、居住、园游、祈祷以及观赏、狩猎于一体。寺院园林多选址于山清水秀之处，内含殿宇、碑刻、壁画、雕像、苍松古柏、奇花异卉；有的寺院园林里亭台楼阁无不具备，显得静雅、闲适。这类园林，比较典型的有戒台寺和罗布林卡等。自然风景以及人文景观园林的规模更为宏大，内容更为丰富。也许，那儿是大自然的天堂——春季繁花似锦；夏季绿草如茵；秋季金黄秋实；冬季银装素裹。或者，那儿古迹棋布，亭榭星罗。西湖和莫愁湖不就是最好的例证嘛！私家园林规模较小，一般只有几亩至十几亩，小者仅一亩半亩而已。这种园林的主要特点是：一、“小中见大”，即在有限的范围内运用含蓄、扬抑、曲折、暗示等手法来启动人的主观再创造，曲折有致，造成一种似乎深邃不尽的景境，扩大人们对于实际空间的感受；二、大多以水面为中心，四周散布建筑，构成一个个景点，几个景点围合而成景区；三、以修身养性、闲适自娱为园林主要功能；四、园主多是文人学士出身，能诗会画，善于品评，园林风

华清池位于西安市临潼区骊山北麓，是我国最古老的皇家园林之一。华清池，给人的感觉是清静、明净、古朴、雅致。飞霞殿、宜春殿、龙吟榭、龙石舫、九曲回廊等十多座古式建筑雕梁画栋，金碧辉煌，环湖而列，错落有致。

◎ 瑰丽多姿的华清池 ◎ 颐和园——湖光山色览胜景
◎ 承德避暑山庄——秀丽的山水画

格以清高风雅、淡素脱俗为最高追求，充溢着浓郁的书卷气。其中，拙政园和恭王府最值得一提。

中国的园林散发出浓郁的历史和文化的气息，每一景每一物都在诉说着一段动人的故事。徜徉在园林之中，有和历史老人对话的纵深幽远感，有受文化洗礼的神圣感。从前门进来，自后门出去，你会觉得神清气爽，灵魂被洗涤了一般。那花草、那山水，那松、柏、竹、柳……它们都是有生命的——纯洁、高尚的生命！本书荟萃中国园林之精华，娓娓道来，读完之后，你会对中国园林有一个深刻的了解，会感慨生活的开阔和典雅！

方华文
于苏州大学

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中国园林



第一章

皇家园林

第一节 瑰丽多姿的华清池

华清池位于西安市临潼区骊山北麓，是我国最古老的皇家园林之一。华清池，给人的感觉是清静明秀、古朴雅致。飞霜殿、宜春殿、龙吟榭、龙石舫、九曲回廊等十多座古式建筑雕梁画栋、金碧辉煌，环湖而列、错落有致。石牛、石狮、石象及自然碑石点缀其间、相映成趣。宫殿楼阁与山水风光融为一体，景色宜人，庭深廊回，亭阁错落，池水碧波粼粼，垂柳依依，一抹烟波雾气让人顿感心旷神怡，仿佛置身天上人间。“不尽温柔汤泉水，千古风流华清宫”。

作为著名的景点，华清池的历史非常悠久，备受历代帝王垂青。相传三千年前周幽王曾在此修建骊宫，曾上演过烽火戏诸侯的历史闹剧。

秦始皇时，在此以石筑室砌池，取名“骊山汤”。汉武帝时扩建为离宫。到了唐代又数次增建，名曰汤泉宫，后改名温泉宫。到了唐玄宗时又大兴土木，治汤井为池，环山列宫殿，此时才称华清宫。因宫在温泉上面，所以也称华清池。“安史之乱”时，华清池的大部分建筑都毁于兵火，以后历代均进行过整修。

Chapter 1

Imperial Gardens

Section 1 Huaqing Hot Spring

Located at the north foot of Lishan Mountain in Lintong District of Xi'an City, Huaqing Hot Spring is one of the oldest royal gardens. Visitors are impressed with its luster, beauty, elegance and primitive simplicity. One dozen splendid ancient buildings with beams and pillars carved or painted, such as Frost-drifting Hall, Spring Hall, Dragon-chanting Pavilion, Stone Dragon Boat, Nine-bend Cloister, etc. are randomly ranked around the lake. Stone cattle, lions, elephants and natural steles and rocks are scattered among them. The palaces, halls and pavilions are in harmony with the landscape. Courts, corridors, pavilions and towers, are in harmonious disorder. Emerald water in the pool rippled by a light breeze and willows waving in the gentle wind provide a refreshing view. Visitors are so enchanted in the misty air here that they feel as if in a fairyland. As a poem goes, "Endless gentle spring water flows, perpetual romances Huaqing Palace retains."

As a famous tourist spot, Huaqing Hot Spring has a very long history and has attracted great attention of emperors of the past dynasties. It is said that King You of the Kingdom of Zhou had Li Palace built here 3000 years ago and this place witnessed the historic farce in which the king tricked the vassals by setting off the war beacons to coax a smile from his favored concubine.

In the reign of Emperor Shihuang of Qin Dynasty, stones were laid to build chambers and pools here and this place was named "Hot Spring of Lishan Mountain". During the reign of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty, this place was expanded as a resort palace. During the Tang Dynasty, it was enlarged several times with its name changed from Hot Well Palace to Hot Spring Palace. During the reign of Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang dynasty, large-scale construction resumed. The hot spring well was enlarged into a pool and palaces were constructed at the foot of the mountain. With the completion of this project, the place was called Huaqing Palace. The palace



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◎ 瑰丽多姿的华清池 ◎ 颐和园——湖光山色览胜景
◎ 承德避暑山庄——秀丽的山水画

新中国成立后，依照唐代形制几经扩建，始具现今规模，游客可以尽情在温泉水中沐浴。1959年，郭沫若先生游览华清池后感慨万千，挥笔写下“华清池水色清苍，此日规模越盛唐。不仅宫池依旧制，而今庶民尽天王”的诗句，恰如其分地概括了华清池的风貌与发展。1982年，华清池被列入全国重点风景名胜区。1996年，国务院公布华清宫遗址为第四批全国重点文物保护单位。2000年，华清池跻身全国首批AAAA景区之列。

唐代华清池是帝王妃嫔游宴的行宫，每年十月到此，年终返回。白居易在不朽诗篇《长恨歌》中曾形容帝妃们在华清池取乐的情景道：“骊宫高处入青云，仙乐风飘处处闻。”据记载，唐玄宗从开元二年(714)到天宝十四年(755)的41年时间里，先后来此36次之多。1982年4月，人们在基建施工时偶然发现了唐华清宫御汤建筑遗址。经考古专家发掘清理，在4200平方米面积内发现了5个汤池遗址，并确认它们分别是历史上记载的星辰汤、莲花汤、海棠汤、太子汤和尚食汤。“星辰汤”传说原址上面及四周无遮物，沐浴时可见天上星辰，故得名；“尚食汤”是供大臣们沐浴之处；“莲花汤”池形如石莲花，供皇帝沐浴；“海棠汤”池形如海棠，供贵妃享用，相传杨贵妃在此沐浴了近十个春秋。关于杨贵妃沐浴，白居易的《长恨歌》曾写道：“春寒赐浴华清池，温泉水滑洗凝脂。”“长安回望绣成堆，山顶千门次第开。一骑红尘妃子笑，无人知是荔枝来。”则是唐代著名诗人杜牧在《过华清宫绝句》中对当时华清宫盛况的绝佳描述。在这些遗址上建成的唐华清宫御汤博物馆于1990年10月

was built at the site of a hot spring, hence the name Huaqing Hot Spring. During the Rebellion Led by An Lushan and Shi Shimin, most of the buildings at Huaqing Hot Spring were destroyed during the war. But later, they were restored and renovated in consecutive dynasties.

After the founding of PRC (1949), the site was expanded several times after the Tang style and finally reached its present scale. Visitors can now bathe in the hot spring water to their hearts' content. In 1959, Guo Moruo (a famous Chinese writer) was so touched after visiting Huaqing Hot Spring that he wrote the following verse succinctly describing the views and development of Huaqing Hot Spring:

Limpid is the water of Huaqing Hot Spring,
Its present scale puts the Tang prosperity to shame.
The style of the palaces and pools remains the same,
Commons now enjoy the pleasure of former kings.

In 1982, Huaqing Hot Spring was ranked a key national scenic spot. In 1996, the State Council declared the site of Huaqing Palace the fourth group of important cultural relics under state protection. In 2000, Huaqing Hot Spring stepped up to the first group of national AAAA tourist spots.

During the Tang dynasty, Huaqing Hot Spring was the xanadu for the emperors and their concubines. They came here in October every year and stayed there till the end of the year. Once Bai Juyi (a famous poet) described in his immortal poem Song of Everlasting Sorrow how the emperors and their concubines enjoyed themselves at Huaqing Hot Spring:

Li Palace tips into the blue clouds,
Celestial music spreads here and there by winds.

According to the annals, Tang Xuanzong visited this place as many as 36 times during the 41 years from 714 BC to 755 BC. In April 1982, the ruin of the imperial bath house of Huaqing Palace of the Tang Empire was accidentally discovered by workers while digging foundations for a building. After archeologists' excavation, ruins of five pools were discovered in 4200 square meters which were identified as the Star Pool, the Lotus Pool, the Crabapple Pool, the Crown Prince Pool and the Shangshi Pool, all of which are recorded in history. Originally, in the Star Pool, one could see stars while bathing, for there was no cover above or around, hence its name. Shangshi Pool was the bath house for the ministers. The Lotus Flower Pool, shaped like a lotus flower, was the emperor's bathing place. Finally, the Crabapple Pool, which was in the shape of a crabapple flower, was the exclusive use of Lady Yang, Emperor Xuanzong's favorite concubine. It is said that Lady Yang had bathed here for ten years, as was written about by Bai Juyi in his poem: In cold spring she was favored with a bath at





华清池位于西安市临潼区骊山北麓,是我国最古老的皇家园林之一。华清池,给人的感觉是清静、明秀、古朴雅致。飞霜殿、宜春殿、龙吟榭、龙石舫、九曲回廊等十多座古式建筑雕梁画栋、金碧辉煌,环湖而列,错落有致。

◎瑰丽多姿的华清池 ◎颐和园——湖光山色览胜景
◎承德避暑山庄——秀丽的山水画

正式开放。华清池现有4个泉眼,浴池面积约有3000平方米,可供400余人同时沐浴。温泉水每小时流量112吨,水温达43度,泉水含有石灰、碳酸钠和硫酸钠等多种矿物质,适于沐浴疗养,对皮肤病、风湿病、关节炎、肌肉痛等多种疾病有一定的疗效。它是一座国内罕见的大型温泉池,有“天下温泉二千六,唯有华清为第一”之说。

华清池大门上方有郭沫若书写的“华清池”匾额。进了大门就见两株高大的雪松昂然挺立,两座宫殿式建筑的浴池左右对称。往后是新浴池,由新浴池往右行,穿过龙墙便是九龙湖,湖面平如明镜,亭台倒影,垂柳拂岸。湖东岸是宜春殿,北岸是以飞霜殿为主体的建筑群,沉香殿和宜春殿东西相对,西岸是九曲回廊。由北向南过龙石舫,再经晨旭亭、九龙桥、晚霞亭,便到了仿唐“贵妃池”建筑群。出了贵妃池向前行便进望湖楼,先见荷花池然后经飞霞阁,传说此阁是贵妃浴后观景及晾发之处。接着来到五间亭,震惊中外的西安事变发生时蒋介石曾在此居住过。后面骊山的半腰间虎斑石处建有一座“兵谏亭”,兵谏亭匾额是用贵重的蓝田玉制成。走出望湖楼,向右可沿着一条砖砌的台阶上行,直登苍翠葱绿、美如锦绣的骊山游览。

Huaqing Hot Spring, where with slippery spring water she washed her creamy skin. The prosperity of Huaqing Palace was described by Du Mu, a celebrated Tang poet, in his *Passing by Huaqing Hot Spring*

The Museum of Imperial Huaqing Palace Pools in the Tang Dynasty, built on these ruins, was opened to the public in October 1990. At this spa there are four hot springs. The bathing area covers approximately 3000 square meters and can accommodate more than 400 people at the same time. They have a flow of 112 tons of hot spring water an hour and a constant temperature of 43 Celsius degrees. The spring water contains lime, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate and many other minerals, therapeutic for quite a number of diseases such as dermatosis, rheumatic arthritis and muscle pain. It is a large-scale hot spring rare in China. A saying goes that of all the 2600 hot springs on earth, Huaqing Hot Spring ranks the best.

Above the gate of Huaqing Hot Spring, there hangs a horizontal board with the words—Huaqing Hot Spring, written by Guo Moruo. Entering the gate, one catches sight of two tall cedars that stand majestically, with two palace-style bath houses laid out in symmetry on both sides. The new bathing pools are located further back. On the right side of the new pools is Nine-dragon Lake behind the Dragon Wall. The surface of the lake, even as a mirror, reflects the pavilions around the lake, where weeping willows stroke the shore with their drooping branches. On the east shore of the lake is Delightful Spring Palace, with Deep Aromatic Palace on its opposite side. On the north shore are structures with the Frost-drifting Palace as the main edifice. On the west shore rests the Nine-bend Corridor. From the north to the south, one passes the Marble Dragon Boat, Morning Glow Pavilion, Nine-dragon Bridge, Sunset Pavilion, and finally, the reproduced Tang-style architectural complexes of Lady Yang Pool. Walking further, one comes to the Lake-watching Tower where one can see the Lotus Pool. Then one walks through Swift Glow-clouds Pavilion, which is said to have been the place where Lady Yang enjoyed the scenery and dried her hair after bathing. Next comes the Five-Room Pavilion, which witnessed the famous Xi'an Incident, and in which Chiang Kaishek stayed. Walking out of the Lake-watching Tower on the right, one can step up a brick-paved path to the beautiful shadowy Lishan Mountain for sightseeing. Halfway up Lishan Mountain, Armed Exhortation Pavilion was erected at Tiger Spot Rock, Chiang's hiding place in the Xi'an Incident. The plaque engraved with the name of the pavilion on its top is made of precious Lantian jade.