



世界文化遗产 / World Cultural Heritage

# 苏州狮子林

THE LION FOREST GARDEN OF SUZHOU



百家出版社

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罗哲文



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## 概述

狮子林，位于古城苏州东北隅。该园集祠堂、住宅、族校、义庄、花园为一体，系典型的苏州私家园林。

狮子林占地面积1.1公顷，开放面积0.88公顷。东部为祠堂、住宅，西部为花园，花园南面为族校和义庄。花园内湖石假山群雄踞东侧，一泓清水蜿蜒西流，四周长廊环绕，亭台楼阁相间于山水之中。

狮子林距今已有660多年的历史，元代至正二年（公元1342年），元末名僧天如禅师惟则的弟子“相率出资，买地结屋，以居其师”。因园内“林有竹万个，竹下多怪石，状如狻猊（狮子）者”；又因天如禅师惟则得法于浙江天目山狮子岩普应国师中峰，为纪念佛徒衣钵、师承关系，取佛经之意，故名狮子林。狮子林既有苏州古典园林亭、台、楼、阁、厅、堂、轩、廊的人文景观，更以湖山奇石、洞壑深邃而闻名于世，素有“假山王国”的美誉。“人道我居城市里，我疑身在万山中”，就是身居狮子林的真实感受。

据史载，1703年2月11日，康熙皇帝游狮子林赐“狮林寺”匾后，乾隆皇帝又六游狮子林，其中“真趣”匾额至今悬挂园中真趣亭内。乾隆皇帝还在北京圆明园、承德避暑山庄仿建了两座狮子林，成为中国造园史上一段佳话。1918年富商贝仁元买下狮子林，设水池、植花木、重建厅堂，增建燕誉堂、九狮峰等景点。

解放后贝氏后裔把狮子林捐给了人民政府。整修后于1954年开放游览。2000年11月被联合国教科文组织批准列入《世界遗产名录》。





## SURVEY

Lion Grove, a classical private garden, is situated in the northeast of Suzhou city, comprising of ancestral shrine, living compounds, familial private school, charity villa and back garden.

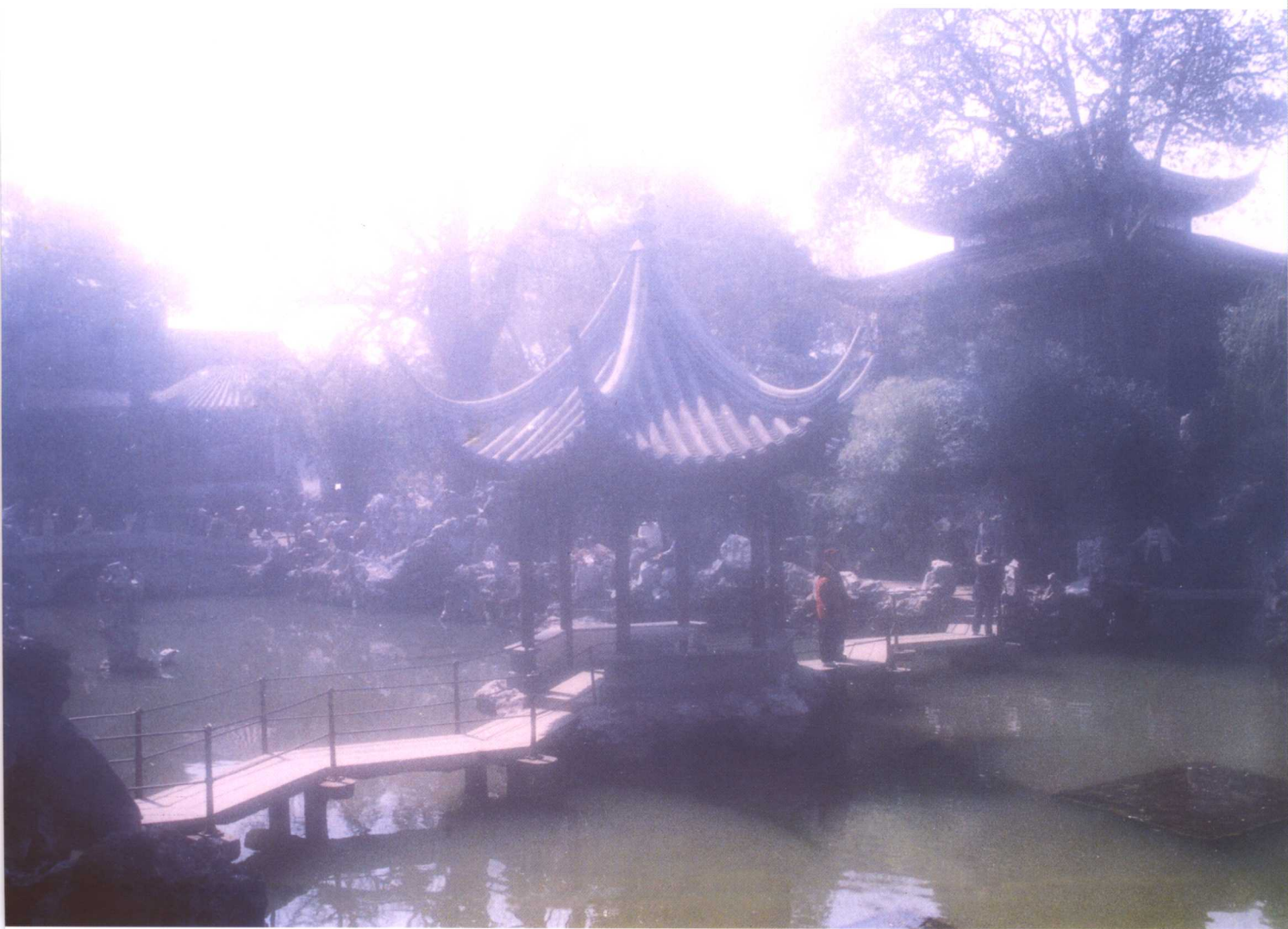
Covering an area of 1.1 hectare, within which 0.88 is open to the public, the Lion Grove garden is compact and elegant. Ancestral temple, living houses are all in the eastern of the garden, while back yard is in the west, and familial private school, charity villa are in the south of the back yard.

All kinds of Tai Lake stones stand towering in the east of the garden, with a limpid stream wandering through from west side. Beside the rockeries are exquisite long corridor, different pavilions, terraces, buildings, and attics dotting among them.

History of the Lion Grove Garden could trace back to more than 660 years ago. In Yuan dynasty, apprentices of the famous Buddhist monk, Tianru, raised funds to build the houses and garden for their master. In honor of Tianru's master Zhongfeng, who practiced Buddhism in Lion Cliff at the Tian-Du Mountain in Zhejiang Province, they named this garden Lion Grove. It is not only outstanding for various classical architectures, pavilions, terraces, buildings, attics, halls, chambers, corridors and so on, but also marked for the rockeries, so Lion Grove Garden enjoys the fame of "kingdom of rocks". One would wonder whether he is in the city or in the mountain when visiting, this is real feeling about this beautiful garden.

In historical recording, on February 11th in 1703, Qing dynasty, Emperor Kangxi visited the Lion Grove Garden and vouchsafed here "LionGrove Temple". After that, Qianlong emperor visited here six times, and vouchsafed "True Delight" tablet to here, which is in the handwriting of Qianlong Emperor himself. What's more, Qianlong emperor built two gardens in Beijing Yuanming Garden and Summer Resort in Chengde, which are modeled on the Suzhou Lion Grove Garden. This story is well known in China gardening history. In 1918, a rich merchant Beiren yuan bought this garden and rebuilt it, adding some sights in it, such as Hall of Swallow's Blessing and Nine Lion Peak, pond, also planting many plants.

After liberation, offsprings of Clan-Bei denoted this garden to government. After repairing and maintaining, it opened to public in 1954. In November of 2000, the UNESCO listed Lion Grove Garden in the World Culture Heritage.



雾锁狮子林  
Locked in mist, Lion Grove Garden

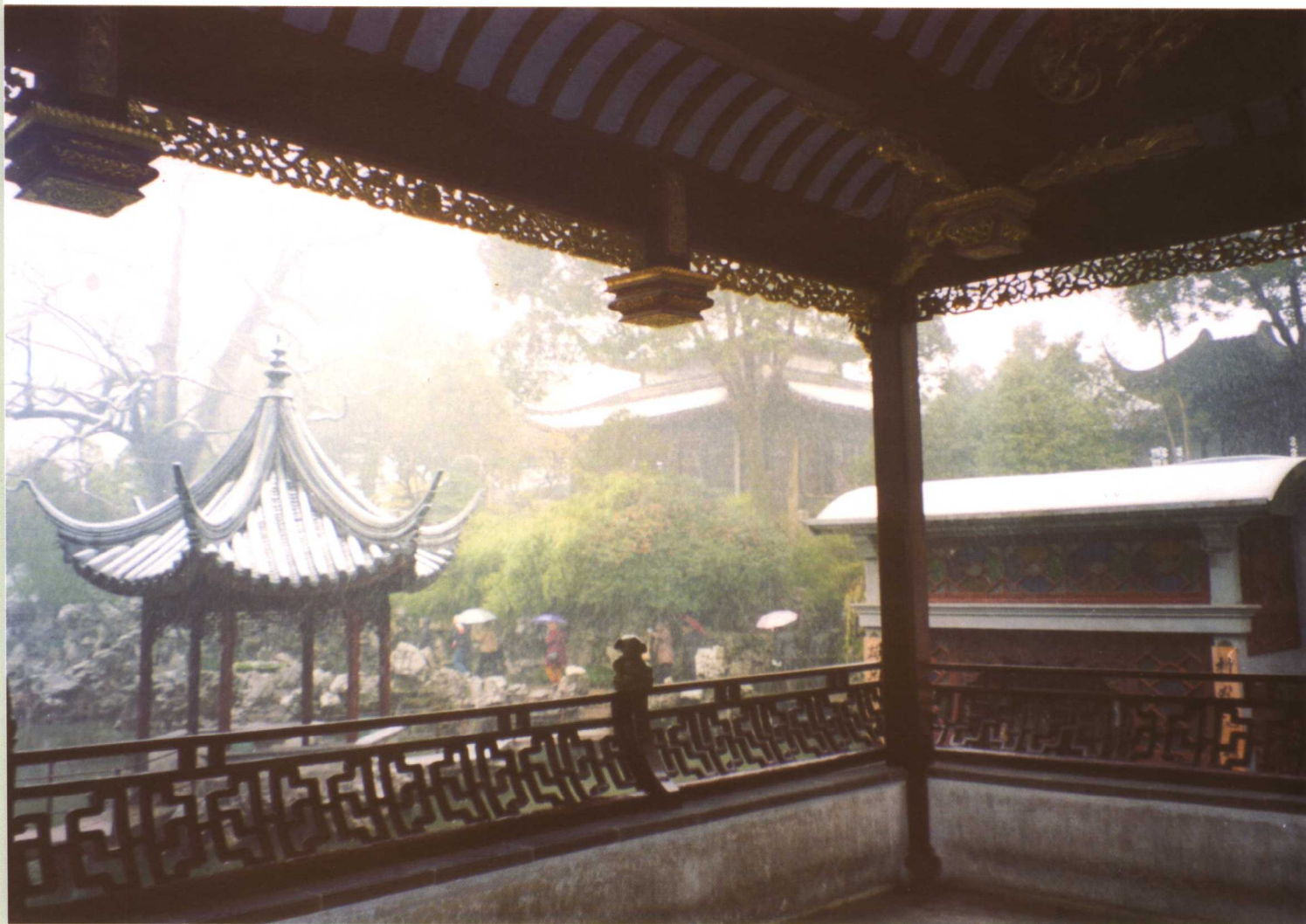








狮林春汛  
Spring waters of Lion Grove Garden



狮林瑞雪  
Auspicious Snow of Lion Grove Garden



狮林飞瀑  
Flying Cascade  
of Lion Grove Garden







曲桥凌碧水(之一)  
Sinuous bridge over green water ( I )

曲桥凌碧水(之二)  
Sinuous bridge  
over green water ( II )





曲桥凌碧水(之三)  
Sinuous bridge  
over green water ( III )



水趣 / Spice of water





石趣 / Spice of rocks











假山王国  
Kingdom of Rocks