

旅游在中国 *Travel in China*

苏州园林

GARDENS OF SUZHOU



世界文化遗产

A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

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看苏州园林

SUZHOU GARDENS

A Cultural Phenomenon

苏州,自古称之为:“人间天堂”。在诗人眼里“三生花草梦苏州。”

这是因为,以水为主的城市框架构成了流水清清、小巷可人的社会大环境,以及在此之中叠山理水、植树养花、建屋架廊,营造了温馨诗意的居住小环境。

苏州人的居住环境,经过历代文人、画家的创意、推敲,经过能工巧匠的揣摩、创新,经过苏州昆曲、评弹、吴侬软语的亲和、浸润,形成了有理论、有风格,魅力独具的园林。明清两代,苏州城内有大小园林、庭院 270 余处。狭义上的苏州园林,是苏州现存的 60 余处园林庭院;广义上的苏州园林,便是与皇家园林形成对照的、遍布江南、如今已扩大至海内外的,具有苏州风格的私家花园。

水,是园林的命脉。苏州园林内外,大多以水贯通。园外之水,利舟楫之行;园内之水,起到营造园林空间、调节上下层次、拓展园林进深的作用。池边的建筑、花木,无不因水中倒影而生静谧和妩媚。

山,是园林的主体。因其体量和高度,往往在园林中占有主要的位置,山顶楼阁成为赏景之佳处。山水相依,高低相映,人行其中,回归自然的情趣,便怡然可得。

Suzhou has been extolled as a "paradise on earth" since ancient times. In the eye of a poet, a Suzhou cocooned in colourful flowers and verdant grass is a dream worth a life-long pursuit.

A labyrinth of limpid rivers constitute the framework of the urban landscape of Suzhou, mingling with a maze of alleyways to form a cosy environment for residents and visitors alike. Waterfront dwellings, often adjacent to corridors with an oriental aura, are tucked away in the shadows of green trees and blooming plants. The result is a city believed to be one of the most liveable places on earth with a poetic touch.

But it is the landscaped garden that makes Suzhou gardens such a pre-eminent cultural phenomenon. These gardens were created by generations of gifted local artisans, who turned the idylls of ancient men of letters and landscape painters into their own, and drew inspirations from local culture -- the Suzhou school of the kunqu opera and the art of telling stories and singing ballads in the sing-song tones of the Suzhou dialect. It is said that during the Ming and Qing dynasties the land of Suzhou was studded with more

亭、台、楼、阁、廊、榭、厅、堂,构成园林的主要景观。单檐翘角,表现了南方建筑的轻巧精致;配以粉墙、黛瓦、栗柱,在素朴、简洁的色彩和样式中,处处透出超脱世俗的淡雅。

花草树木,是园林的风采。花木与建筑构成的小品,是园林的精致所在。苏州园林的花木种植,重搭配、重寓意,石与竹相配,芭蕉与荷花相邻。园主的意志和情感,托之于花木,见之于匾额、对联。因此说,游苏州园林,不可不细读匾额、楹联之文字。

苏州园林,园内园外都有景。如沧浪亭、耦园、艺圃,园外的小桥、流水、居民、小巷勾勒出园林的生存背景,表现出苏州古城的城市节奏。这对了解苏州园林,调整游客的心理节奏,是十分必要的。

苏州园林,室内室外都是景。圆洞门、花窗、漏窗、挂落、圆罩、落地窗,构成了室内观景的最佳形式和角度,形成了最美的框景。以粉墙为底景的各个角落,都有不俗的创意。处处有景,步步成景,细微处可见一片匠心,这就是小小园子能产生如此多好照片的原因。

苏州园林,语言声音都是景。“听风阁”、“听雨轩”,在园林中处处可见。虽说体会古代文人的情怀有些费力,但在园林内,评弹、昆曲、苏州方言与建筑的完美结合,令人惊讶。真有“此曲只能苏州有,除却园林不动听”的感

than 270 gardens and parklands of varying sizes. The narrow sense of the term "Suzhou garden" refers to the 60 or so gardens that have remained in Suzhou to this day. In a broad sense, it refers to all the private gardens south of the lower Yangtze River which are, in terms of landscaping and architectural style, worlds apart from the imperial gardens up north. Today, the Suzhou garden has become an oft-emulated subject within and without China.

Ingenious deployment of streams and pools is vital to Suzhou gardens. That is why the exterior of a typical garden in the city is always surrounded by or linked with a river for water conservancy and navigation purposes, and its interior is crisscrossed by streams and often dominated by ponds and pools that add new dimensions and depth to the scenery. Waterfront buildings, flowers or trees invariably look more bewitching and tranquil with their forms reflected in the quivering surface of a river or a pond.

Hills, most of which are actually piles of rocks known as "artificial mountains", are the mainstay of Suzhou gardens because they add substance and height to the terrains. Pavilions and chambers standing atop such a hill, natural or man-made, often provide excellent

觉。

苏州园林,有许多桂冠:全国重点文物保护单位,全国风景名胜十佳、四十佳,世界文化遗产。苏州园林,代表了苏州数百年历史,体现了中国数千年文化;苏州园林,涵盖了文学、绘画、建筑、宗教等多种领域。苏州园林很美,很神秘。不过,说到底,苏州园林只是过去某一时期的某些人生活的地方。她的价值在于:展示历史,标识未来。千百年前,苏州人已经构建了今后数百年内,人类追求的居住环境:人与自然共存。

views of the surroundings. A footpath winding up and down a hill that is silhouetted in the river that skirts it, never fails to remind the pedestrian that nature is such an endearing and intimate thing.

Kiosks, terraces, pavilions, storied chambers, corridors, parlours, and lobbies are the component parts of a garden. Their single-layered eaves are graced with upturning corners to accentuate the elegance of southern Chinese architecture. Walls are whitewashed, roof tiles are black in colour, and pillars are painted vermilion - the simplicity in coloration is designed to inspire a feeling of otherworldly presence.

Flowers, grass and trees serve to enhance the allure and mystique of a garden, and integrate with buildings to form mini-scenes that contribute to the depth of a garden's intricate layout. Suzhou garden builders are impeccable with the way flowers and trees are arranged, and make sure that the cultural implications thus engendered are always in good taste. Rockwork piled up in a bamboo grove, and leafy palm trees forming a canopy over a lotus pond, are typical combinations that give expression to the aesthetical aspiration of the owner of a garden. Calligraphic works inscribed on horizontal boards, and rhyming couplets that flank doorframes or

windows, also shed light on the feelings of the builder or owner of a garden.

Captivating scenes and sights are found inside and outside a Suzhou garden. Tiny bridges, gurgling streams, stately dwellings, and hidden alleyways form the backdrop for such classical masterpieces as Canglang (Surging Wave) Pavilion, Ouyuan Garden (Lovers' Garden Retreat) and Yiyuan (Comfort) Garden, and render life and rhythm to local life. This is a point visitors to Suzhou should keep in mind.

The windows of a Suzhou garden building always open onto beautiful sights. Moon-shaped entrances, latticed openings, round pediments, and floor-length windows are like picture frames that bring the scenery on both sides of a wall into focus. Thus beautiful scenery is ubiquitous in a garden, and changes with the shift of the footstep. A single "pictorial frame" often serves as a showcase of the visual-art genius in the builder. This is why even a tiny garden in Suzhou can contain an impressive collection of postcard-perfect views.

Words and sounds are cemented in the scenery of a Suzhou garden. A pavilion is often built for visitors to hear the wind. In the same token, a waterfront kiosk is set for you to listen to the rain. Influences of the

Suzhou school of storytelling and ballad-singing, the kunqu opera and the local dialect are palpable in such buildings, convincing the beholder that what he sees or hears in a garden belongs only to Suzhou -- even though in many cases such influences have to be discerned with one's heart.

Some gardens in Suzhou are under state protection as key cultural heritage. Some are among the nation's Top 10 and Top 40 scenic resorts. A few have found their way onto the UNESCO list of world cultural heritages. With their close association with Chinese literature, painting, architecture and religion, Suzhou gardens are microcosms of an age-old civilization, and Suzhou is definitely part and parcel of it. In old days, these gardens were mere dwelling places of the landed gentry. Today, they have become reminders that, thousands of years ago, the people of Suzhou had already developed an ideal living environment that blended man and nature in harmony, an environment which remains a dream yet to come true for much of the humankind today.

1 始建于 16 世纪中叶的拙政园,是现存苏州园林中最大最有代表性的花园。

代表性之一,从园名到构园都浸透了古代文人的理念。因取晋人潘岳闲居赋“灌园鬻蔬……此亦拙者之为政也”之意,故以“拙政”名之。中部一池一岛格局,追求与世隔绝的仙境;以荷为主的题咏,体现了主人清高淡泊的精神境界。

代表性之二,以水为主,疏朗开阔,水环山转的动感,临水建筑的空灵感,以及与大自然的亲近感,由此而生。

代表性之三,一条架于水上的曲廊,将园分成中、西两部,既有天然不露痕迹的美丽,又使中部的明代风格与西部的清代风格,泾渭分明。

代表性之四,各类园林建筑、各种造园手法,几乎都可在拙政园找到佳例。

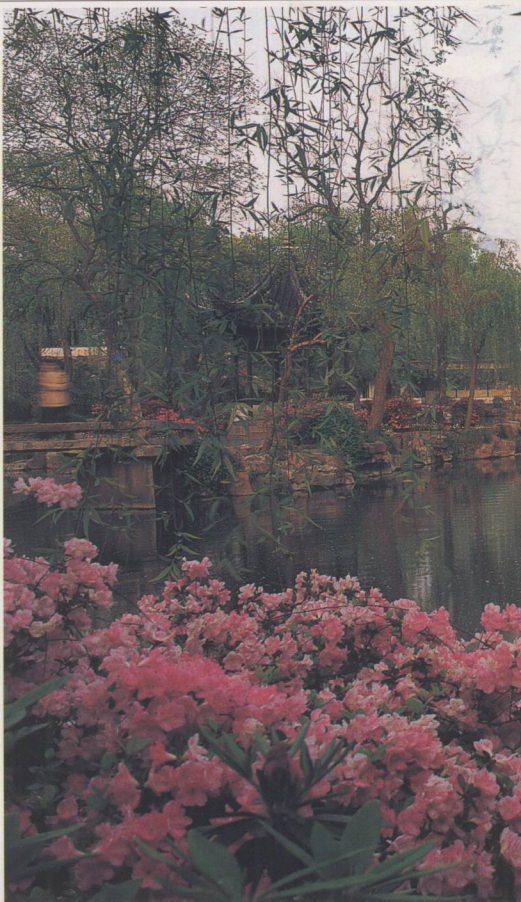
春、夏、秋、冬,晴、雨、雾、雪,各种气候条件下,在拙政园的各个角度,都可找到美丽的景致。

Humble Administrator's Garden, first completed during the early 16th century, is the largest and most representative of all gardens in Suzhou.

It is representative of Suzhou gardens in that both its name and layout are steeped in the philosophy of the ancient scholar-gentry. The name of the garden is actually derived from a line written by a Jin-dynasty poet, Pan Yue, during his idle years: "The man may be so humble as to espouse a life of irrigating a garden and planning vegetables, yet it is always the humble ones who emerge as government administrators." The layout of the garden, characterized by three isles on a lake, evokes of a celestial realm that stays aloof from the mundane world. The surface of the lake is covered with lotus leaves, believed to be a fitting symbol of the desire of the garden owner to stay away from politics and material pursuits.

It is representative of Suzhou gardens in that the landscape is dominated by a vast expanse of water. Nature is made particularly endearing to this garden; and the motion of the rippling water surface is set in contrast with the stillness of the water-rimmed hills.

It is representative of all Suzhou gardens in that a winding corridor running across the lake divides the garden in two parts - the central part and the western





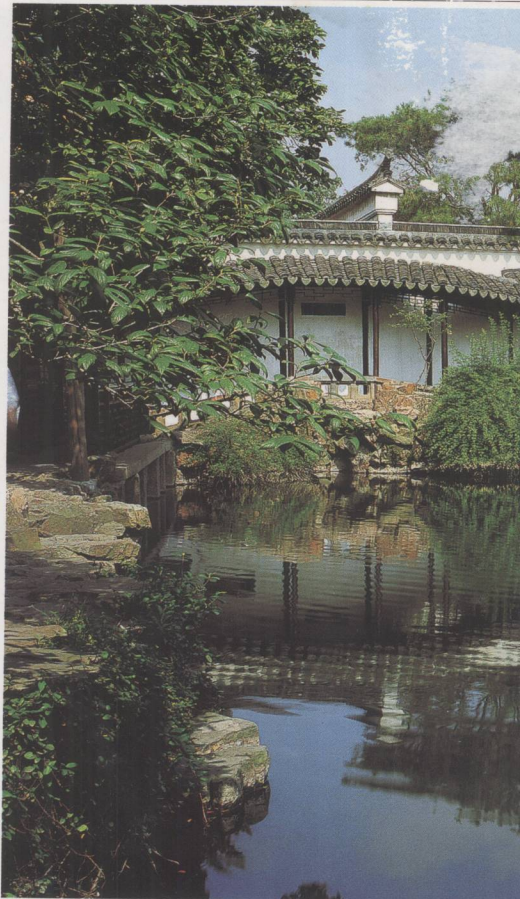
part. The division appears so natural as to be imperceptible, yet the Ming-dynasty style of the central part of the garden is apparent in comparison with the Qing-dynasty elements of the western part.

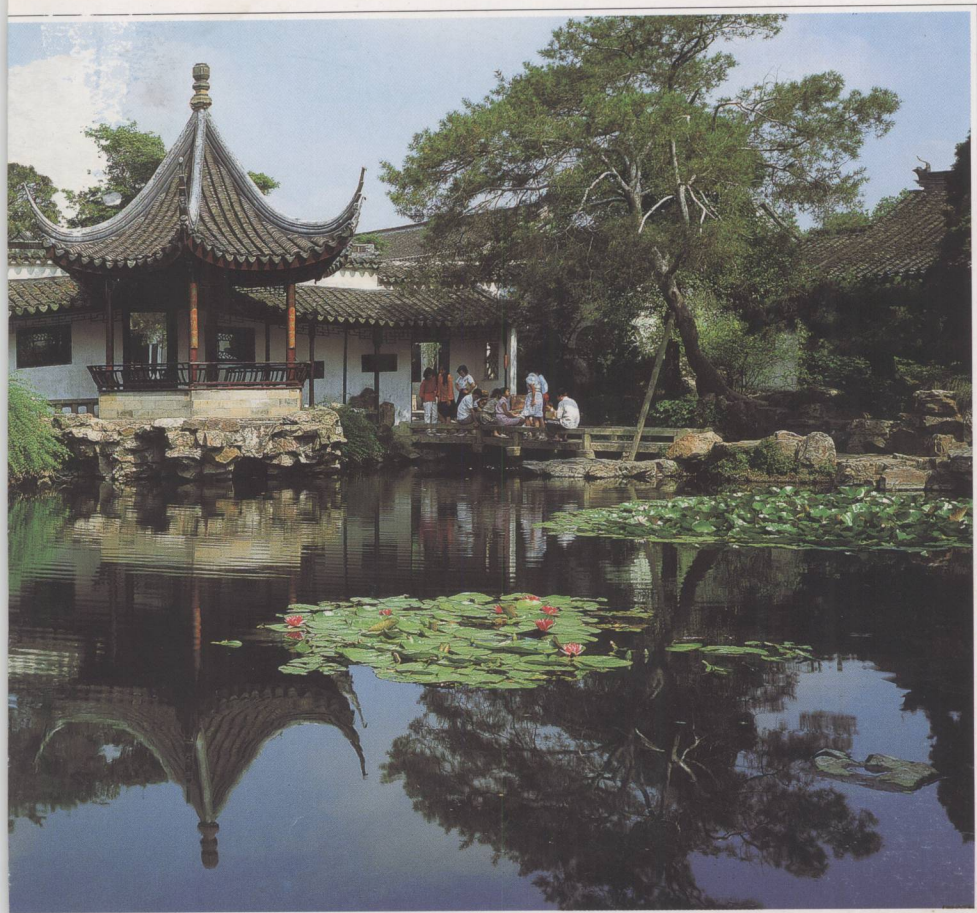
It is representative of all Suzhou gardens in that it is a veritable museum of all manner of garden-related structures and garden-construction techniques.

Beautiful sights are everywhere in the Humble Administrator's Garden in all four seasons, rain, snow, fog, or shine.

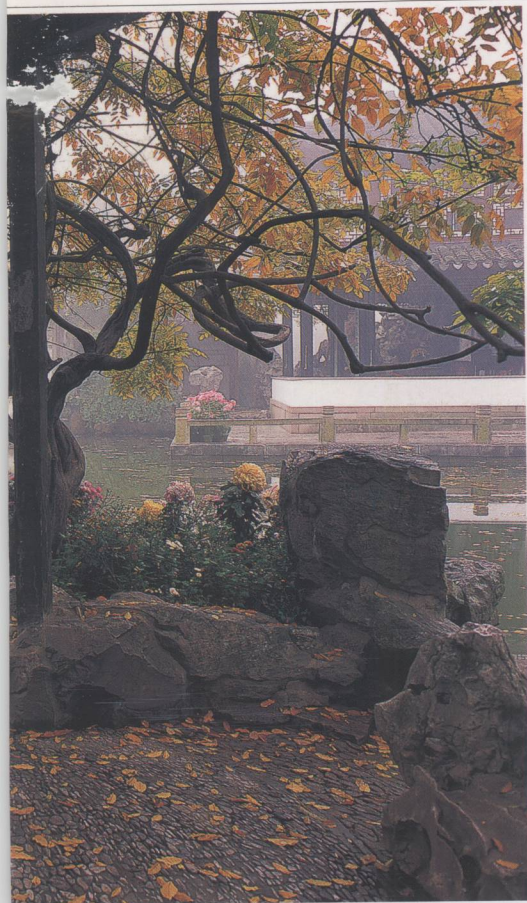
2 网师园“月到风来亭”

In Wangshi (Fishing-net Master's) Garden: the Pavilion for the Arrival of the Moon and the Wind.





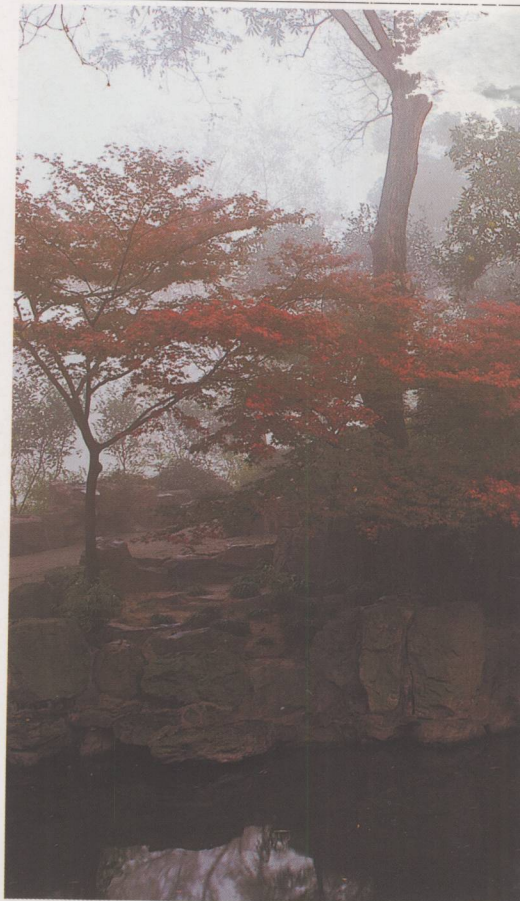




- 3 “一夜西风起，黄叶落满径”，留园的秋色别有情趣。
Autumn descends on the Garden to Linger In. As the line goes, “Overnight the west wind arises, literally obscuring the path with yellow leaves.”

4 初冬晨雾迷蒙，待霜亭前枯黄枫红，入诗入画。

Daishuang (Fog Awaiting) Pavilion (also known as Orange Pavilion) on a foggy winter day; there is something poetic about the scene, with golden orange trees gleaming amidst red maple leaves.







5 拙政园远香堂。

Yuanxiang (Drifting Fragrance) Hall in Humble Administrator's Garden.

6 远处晨光中的“香洲”，在红嫣如火的杜鹃花的映衬下格外醒目。

Bathed in morning glow, the azalea-carpeted Fragrant Isle is a feast to the eye.

