

The Chinese Garden

吕明伟◎编著

中国园林



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中国园林从三千多年前的商周时期发展至今，已经逐渐形成了独特的民族风格，在世界造园艺术中独树一帜。

和欧洲园林理性、规整的艺术风格截然不同，中国园林最大的特色就是将自然山水的景色，浓缩集中到园林的景致之中，无论是空间布局的设计，还是借景、对景、框景、障景等造景手法的运用，中国园林都遵循着“虽由人作，宛自天开”的原则，对地形地貌进行少量的加工和改造，使人们亲近自然的愿望得到最大限度的满足。园林中的一山一水、一花一草、

The history of Chinese gardens dated back to the Shang and Zhou dynasties over 3,000 years ago. Since then, Chinese gardens have gradually developed a unique national style and established a new school in the world of landscape gardening art.

Entirely different from European gardens – rational and regular in artistic style, the biggest feature of Chinese gardens is that it combines natural scenery with miniature gardens, which is smartly reflected in its spatial layout, and the application of landscape gardening techniques such as borrowed scenery, opposite scenery, enframed scenery and obstructive scenery.



一楼一亭、一桥一塔，在设计者精巧的规划之下，组合成许许多多令人惊叹的画面和意境。

为了使读者对中国园林有进一步的了解，本书从中国园林的类型、造园艺术和园林建筑等方面，结合精美的实景照片与手绘图片，对中国园林进行系统而深入的介绍，希望读者通过本书感受中国园林美之所在的同时，还能够领悟到中国传统文化的博大精深。

Following the principle that the works of men should match that of heaven, the terrain and landform of a garden is just slightly changed and improved, which highly satisfies people's desire to be close to nature. Every single hill, stream, flower, grass, building, pavilion, bridge and pagoda is smartly planned and arranged by the designer, forming many remarkably impressive pictures and images.

To help readers further understand Chinese gardens, this book intends to give a systematic but understandable introduction to Chinese gardens from aspects of types, landscape gardening and the architecture of gardens, and provide exquisite photographs and hand-painted pictures. It is hoped that readers can comprehend the profound traditional Chinese culture when appreciating the beauty of Chinese gardens.





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中国的园林

Gardens in China

中国的园林虽然数量众多，形式各异，但基本上可以分为四个类别：皇家园林、私家园林、自然景观园林和宗教祭祀园林。

Although there are numerous and various gardens in China, basically, they can be classified into four categories: royal gardens, private gardens, natural landscape gardens and religious fete sacrifice gardens.





> 皇家园林

皇家园林，就是仅供历代帝王和皇室成员游赏的园林。皇家园林大多规模宏伟、占地辽阔、布局完整、功能齐全，园中建筑近似于皇家宫殿建筑，辉煌而华丽。园林布局一般强调规则、均衡、对称等造园手法，以显皇家的威严与气派。

最早的皇家园林出现在先秦时期，早期主要是帝王打猎游乐的场所，所以占地面积广大，以自然景观和豢养动物为主，并不以建筑为主，称为“苑囿”。唐宋皇家园林主要集中在长安、洛阳、东京（今开封）、临安等地，数量多且规模宏大，显示出了泱泱大国的气概。现存的皇家园林多为明清时期构建，主要分布在北京、河北两地。

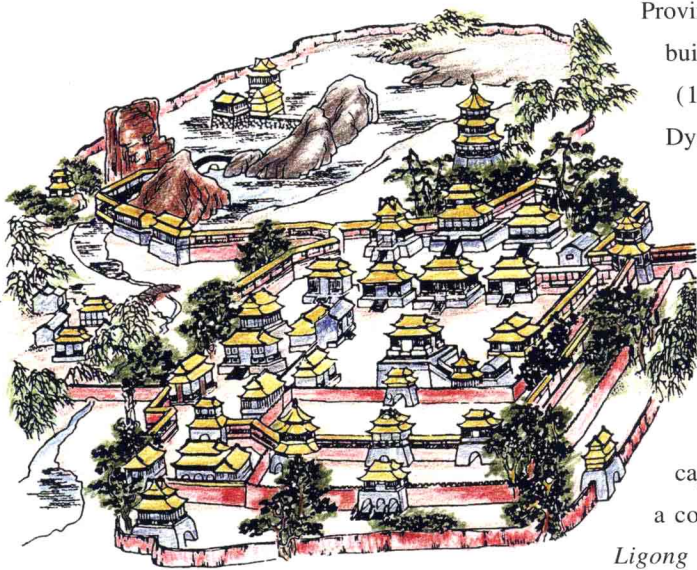
皇家园林可分为大内御苑、离宫御苑和行宫御苑。大内御苑一般

> Royal Gardens

Royal gardens are gardens exclusive to ancient emperors and royal families. Most of them are of large scales and complete layouts, which cover a vast expanse of land and are well functioned. Buildings in the garden are similar to royal palaces, which are brilliant and gorgeous. Generally, the layout of the garden emphasizes landscape gardening techniques like rules, balance and symmetry, so as to showcase the royal dignity and authority.

The earliest royal garden appeared before the Qin Dynasty (211 B.C.-206 B.C.). At the early stage, royal gardens were called *Yuanyou* in Chinese, which were generally imperial hunting parks with natural landscapes instead of buildings. Animals were kept in the gardens for emperors' hunting tour. Royal gardens built in the Tang and Song

建在京城里面，与皇宫毗连，相当于私家宅院；离宫御苑多建在郊外风景优美、环境幽静的地方，是京城皇宫之外，皇帝长期居住并处理朝政的地方。而行宫御苑是供皇帝游憩或短期居住之用。



• 西汉建章宫复原图

建章宫是西汉武帝刘彻于太初元年（前104年）建造的宫苑。在建章宫的西北部，开有大池，名叫太液池，这是一片以园林为主的区域。池中堆筑了三个岛屿，象征传说中的瀛洲、蓬莱、方丈三座仙山。

Palimpsestic map of *Jianzhang* Palace of the Western Han Dynasty (260 B.C.-25 A.D.)

Jianzhang Palace was a royal garden built by *Liu Che*, Emperor *Wu* of the Western Han Dynasty, in the first year of *Taichu* (104 B.C.). In the northwest of *Jianzhang* Palace, there was a big pool named *Taiye* Lake (Lake of Grand Liquid). The area of *Taiye* Lake emphasized gardens. In the lake there were three islands which symbolized the three legendary mountains where the immortals lived: *Yingzhou*, *Penglai* and *Fangzhang*.

dynasties were mainly located in Chang'an, Luoyang, Dongjing (present Kaifeng City) and Lin'an. Royal gardens in this period were of large numbers and scales, which manifested the spirit of a great nation. Existing royal gardens are mainly located in Beijing and Hebei Province, and most of them were built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

Royal gardens can be classified into *Danei* royal gardens, *Ligong* royal gardens and *Xinggong* royal gardens. *Danei* royal gardens were generally built inside the capital, next to the palace, like a courtyard in a private house; *Ligong* royal gardens, mostly built in the beautiful and tranquil countryside outside the imperial palace in the capital, were the place where emperors usually lived and worked. And *Xinggong* royal gardens were built for the short-term tour and stays of emperors.

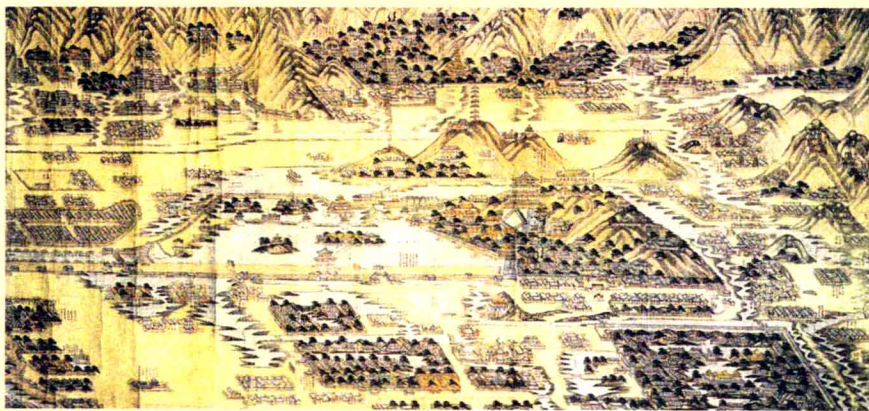
三山五园

三山五园是清朝皇家行宫苑囿的总称。三山指万寿山、香山和玉泉山；五园包括香山静宜园、玉泉山静明园、万寿山清漪园、圆明园、畅春园五座大型皇家园林。

“三山五园”始建于清康熙时期，兴盛于乾隆时期，代表着中国皇家造园艺术的精华。在全盛时期，自海淀镇至香山，分布着90多处皇家离宫御苑与赐园，这些园林有人工山水园、天然山水园，也有天然山地园，连绵二十余里，蔚为壮观。大多数园林在1856~1860年的第二次鸦片战争中被焚毁。

The Three Hills and Five Gardens

The Three Hills and Five Gardens refer to all the royal gardens of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The Three Hills are the Longevity Hill, the Fragrant Hill and the Yuquan Hill (Jade Spring Hill). The Five Gardens include five large-size royal gardens: *Jingyi* Garden on the Fragrant Hill, *Jingming* Garden on the Yuquan Hill, *Qingyi* Garden (Garden of Clear Ripples) on the Longevity Hill, *Yuanming* Garden (the Old Summer Palace) and *Changchun* Garden. The Three Hills and Five Gardens were first established in the *Kangxi* period (1662-1722) and flourished during the *Qianlong* period (1736-1796), representing the essence of the Chinese imperial landscape gardening art. During its prime time, there were over 90 royal gardens located from Haidian Town to the Fragrant Hill. These gardens magnificently stretch more than 20 *li* (over 6 miles), among which were artificial landscape gardens, natural landscape gardens and natural hill gardens. However, most of them were burned to the ground during the Second Opium War (1856-1860).



• 《三山五园图》局部（清）

Part of The Three Hills and Five Gardens (The Qing Dynasty 1644-1911)



大内御苑——故宫御花园

大内御苑，是帝王宫廷的延伸，在布局上一般具有鲜明的轴线，建筑物之间也有相互对称的特点。如今保存完好的大内御苑，有北京故宫内的御花园、建福宫花园和慈宁宫花园。

御花园位于故宫中轴线的最北端，在坤宁宫后方，明代称为“宫后苑”，清代称“御花园”，始建于明永乐十八年(1420年)。

御花园占地约1.1万平方米，全园南北宽80米，东西长约140米，有建筑20余处。园内建筑以钦安殿为中心，布局对称而不呆板，舒展而不零散，玲珑别致，疏密合度。园内现存古树160余株，散布园内各处，青翠的松、柏、竹间点缀着山石，形成了四季长青的园林景观。钦安殿左右有4座亭子：北边的浮碧亭和澄瑞亭，南边的万春亭和千秋亭，造型纤巧秀丽，为御花园增色不少。

倚北宫墙用太湖石叠筑的石山“堆秀”，山势险峻，磴道陡峭，叠石手法甚为新颖。山上的御景亭是皇帝和皇后重阳节登高的去处。

Danei Royal Garden – the Imperial Garden in the Forbidden City

Danei Royal Gardens are the extension of the imperial palace. Generally they have distinct axes on the layout, and the buildings are in symmetry. Today, the Imperial Garden, *Cining Palace Garden* and *Jianfu Palace Garden* in Beijing Forbidden City were *Danei Royal Gardens* that are still well-preserved.

The Imperial Garden is at the northern most end of the central axis of the Forbidden City and at the rear of *Kunning Palace* (Palace of Earthly Tranquility). First built in 1420, it was called *Palace Courtyard* in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), and the Imperial Garden in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

The Imperial Garden covers approximately 11,000 square meters, stretching 80 meters from north to south and around 140 meters from east to west. More than 20 buildings in the garden take *Qin'an Hall* as the center and the layout is symmetrical but not rigid, loose but not disordered. The whole garden looks elegant and well-ordered. More than 100 old trees exist in every corner of the garden. Decorated with hills and rocks, these green pine trees, cypress trees and



- 养性斋

养性斋位于御花园西南角，是一座两层楼阁式的书房，是清代帝王读书、休息的地方。

Yangxing Zhai (Studio of Mental Cultivation)

Yangxing Zhai is located at the southwest corner of the Imperial Garden. It is a two-storey study where emperors of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) studied and relaxed themselves.



- 千秋亭

千秋亭是一座三间四柱的方亭，顶部两层檐，上圆下方。整个亭子装饰富丽而富有生气。

Qianqiu Pavilion

The Qianqiu Pavilion is a square pavilion with three rooms and four columns. On the top there are two layers of eaves with the top one round and the other square. The whole pavilion is luxuriously decorated and appears to be full of vitality.





• 海参石盆景

海参石盆景长近80厘米，高60多厘米，造型犹如一个个小海参挤在一处，尤为真实生动。

Penjing (Bonsai) – Sea Cucumbers Stones

The *Penjing* of Sea Cucumbers Stones is nearly 80 cm long, over 60cm high. The overall shape looks like many sea cucumbers huddling together, which is very vivid.

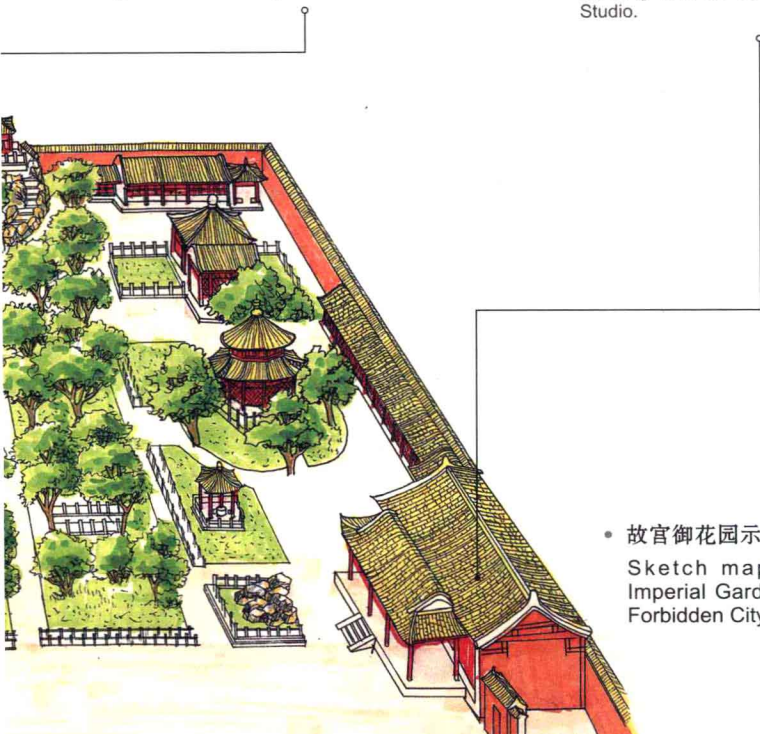


• 绛雪轩

绛雪轩位于御花园东南角，与西南角的养性斋相对。平面成“凸”字形，与养性斋的“凹”字形平面也相对应。

Jiangxue Xuan (Hall of Pink Snow):

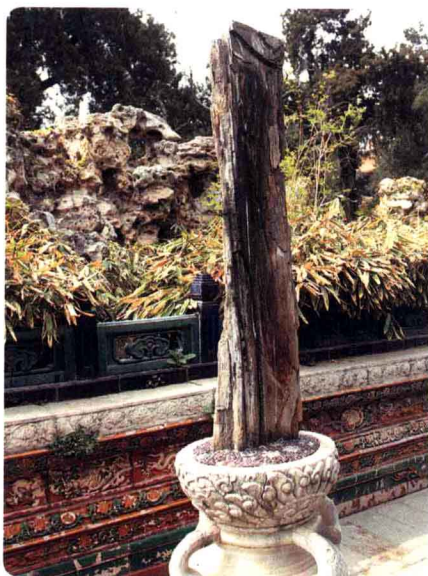
Jiangxue Xuan is located at the southeast corner of the Imperial Garden, faced with *Yangxing Studio* in the Northwest. It is in a convex shape, echoing with the concave shape of *Yangxing Studio*.



• 故宫御花园示意图

Sketch map of the Imperial Garden in the Forbidden City

园中奇石罗布，佳木葱茏，其中的古柏藤萝都有数百年的历史，将花园点缀得情趣盎然。园内甬路均以不同颜色的卵石精心铺砌而成，组成900余幅不同的图案，有人物、花卉、景物、戏剧、典故等，沿路观赏，妙趣无穷。



• 木变石盆景

木变石盆景置于绛雪轩前，虽为石质，却看似一段朽木，高达130厘米，令人称奇。

Penjing (Bonsai) –Wood Alexandrite

The *Penjing* Wood alexandrite is placed in front of *Jiangxue* Hall. Though a piece of stone, the 130cm high *penjing* looks like a piece of rotten wood which is slender and amazing.

bamboos form an evergreen landscape. There are two pavilions on each side of the *Qin'an* Hall: *Fubi* Pavilion and *Chengrui* Pavilion in the northern part, and *Wanchun* Pavilion and *Qianqiu* Pavilion in the southern part. These pavilions are in a delicate and beautiful style, which enrich the beauty of the Imperial Garden.

Near the north wall of the Palace is the *Duixiu* Hill (Gathering Beauty Hill), a little artificial mountain with *Taihu* stones. The small mountain is very steep, and the way that the stones pile is very novel. *Yujing* Pavilion sits on top of the mountain and the emperor and his wife would climb up to the pavilion on the Double Ninth Festival. Rare stones and tall trees can be seen everywhere in the garden: old cypress trees and wisteria of several thousand of years make the garden full of enjoyment. Paths in the garden were well paved with pebbles of different colors, and composed more than 900 different pictures such as pictures of human figures, flowers, scenery, dramas and stories, etc. Walking along the paths, one can enjoy all the beauty around and feel inexhaustibly delighted.

离宫御苑——颐和园

离宫御苑与内廷宫苑的规模相比要大得多，通常建在京城附近风景优美的山林郊外。位于北京西北郊的颐和园，是现存规模最大、保存最完好的离宫御苑。

颐和园距北京城区15千米，占地约293公顷，始建于清乾隆十五年（1750年），历经15年竣工，原名“清漪园”。咸丰十年（1860年），清漪园被英法联军焚毁。光

Ligong Royal Garden – The Summer Palace

Compared with the inner court, the *Ligong* Royal Garden is much larger in size. It was often built in the scenic outskirts of Beijing. The Summer Palace, located in the northwest of Beijing, is the largest existing and best-preserved *Ligong* Royal Garden so far.

The Summer Palace is 15km away from the downtown of Beijing, and covers an expanse of 293 hectares. It was begun in 1750 (the 15th Reign Year of Emperor *Qianlong*) and completed 15 years later. Originally it was named *Qingyi* Garden (Garden of Clear Ripples). In 1860 (the 10th Reign Year of Emperor *Xianfeng* of the Qing Dynasty), it was burned to the ground by the joint Anglo-French forces. In the year of 1888, Empress Dowager *Cixi* appropriated 30 million taels of silver into the reconstruction of the garden and renamed it the Summer Palace.

The Summer Palace manifests extraordinary landscape gardening techniques. Natural



• 俯瞰颐和园

A bird's-eye view of the Summer Palace

绪十四年（1888年），慈禧太后动用3000万两白银，将其重建，改称“颐和园”。

颐和园的造园技艺高超，巧借天然山水，体现自然之趣，高度表现出中国皇家园林壮丽、恢弘的气势。颐和园以昆明湖、万寿山为整座园林的基架，以杭州西湖美景为参照，结合江南私家园林的造园手法，兼具了皇家园林的富丽和江南私家园林的精巧，是中国保存最完整、规模最大的皇家园林之一。



• 佛香阁

佛香阁是一座宏伟的塔式宗教建筑，为全颐和园建筑布局的中心。

Pagoda of the Fragrance of Buddha (Fóxiāng Gé)

Pagoda of the Fragrance of Buddha, a magnificent religious pagoda, is the center of the overall layout of the Summer Palace.

landscapes were smartly adopted in the construction of the garden. The garden reflects natural interest and highly represents the magnificent and impressive manner of Chinese royal gardens. The Summer Palace combines the luxury of royal gardens and the delicacy of private gardens, showing them in one single garden: It takes *Kunming Lake* and the *Longevity Hill* as the basic framework and the beauty of *Hangzhou West Lake* as a reference, combining the landscape gardening techniques of private gardens in the southern areas. Today, the Summer Palace is one of the largest and the most intact royal gardens preserved in China.

The Summer Palace landscapes can be divided into three regions: political activity area (represented by *Renshou Hall*), living area (represented by *Leshou Hall*, *Yulan Hall* and *Yiyun House*), scenic spots (represented by the *Longevity Hill* and *Kunming Lake*). Among them, scenic spots can be subdivided into three areas: the front range of *Longevity Hill*, *Kunming Lake*, and the back of *Longevity Hill* and the back of *Kunming Lake*. The front range of *Longevity Hill* originally was named *Wengshan* (Jar Hill), *Jinshan* (Gold Hill). The south slope which is close to the *Kunming*