

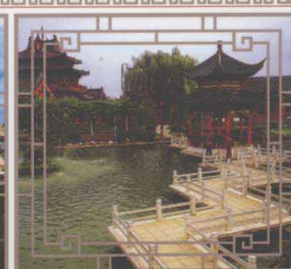
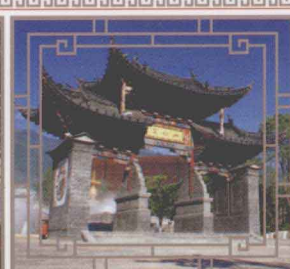
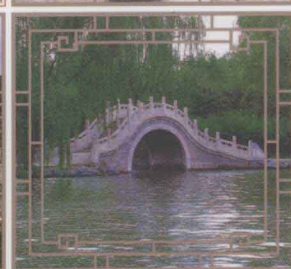
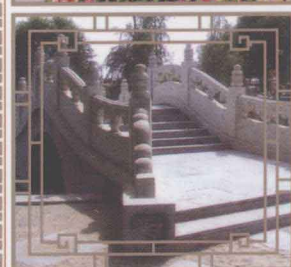
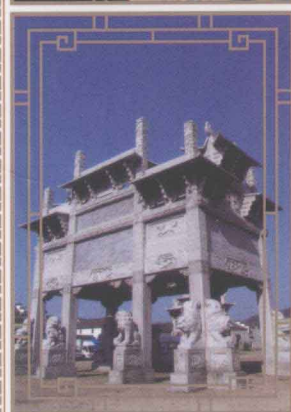
中

式园林景观

Chinese Landscape

唐艺设计资讯集团有限公司 编著

天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS



中

式园林景观

Chinese Landscape

唐艺设计资讯集团有限公司 编著



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中式园林景观/ 唐艺设计资讯集团有限公司编著. —

天津: 天津大学出版社, 2011. 1

ISBN 978-7-5618-3797-9

I. ①中… II. ①唐… III. ①园林艺术—中国 IV.

①TU986. 62

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2010) 第249580号

责任编辑 油俊伟

流程指导: 陈 玲

文字编辑: 董夏云

翻 译: 何 妮

装帧设计:  **DESIGN / Q 设计屋**
林国代 13719222025 www.q-jia.com

出版发行 天津大学出版社

出 版 人 杨欢

地 址 天津市卫津路92号天津大学内 (邮编: 300072)

电 话 发行部: 022—27403647 邮购部: 022—27402742

网 址 www.tjup.com

印 刷 利丰雅高印刷 (深圳) 有限公司

经 销 全国各地新华书店

开 本 245mm×325mm

印 张 30

字 数 483千

版 次 2011年1月第1版

印 次 2011年1月第1次

定 价 RMB 460 USD 90

PREFACE

Rooted in profound traditional Chinese culture, the Chinese gardens belong to a great and profound garden system and originated from Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties. In the Pre-Qin Period, the gardening concept that man was an integral part of nature firstly appeared and in the period of Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties, the integration of culture and religion stimulated the further development of garden art and contributed to the prosperity of Tang and Song gardens. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, the Chinese gardens finally became mature and developed into an outstanding and diversified system.

With more than 3,000 years of boom and slump, the Chinese gardens have been improving themselves in relatively closed social environment and eventually form the garden system integrating natural interest and cultural spirit, art and technology. The difference between local condition and humanistic environment and the influence of politics, economy and culture prompt the evolution within the garden system and create diverse types. Magnificent northern royal gardens, elegant Jiangnan private gardens and beautiful Lingnan gardens feature distinctive charms. Classical Chinese gardens emphasize the gardening concept originating from nature but exceeding nature, show the marvelous natural landscape by the gardening technique of "wide views in a small confined space", seek for poetic atmosphere and follow the principle of painting. They seem subtle, concise and meaningful, featuring mood and rhythm of poem, composition and interest of painting. Landscape architecture, rockery piling, water plan and plant arrangement are four basic elements of gardening. Architecture can be used and appreciated, which is the main part of a garden. Chinese garden architectures feature diverse forms, open and transparent spaces, people-oriented design and multiple functions. Rockery placing and rockery piling are unique gardening techniques of Chinese gardens, adhering to the principle of nature and painting while the participation of literators and craftsmen enables the exquisite skills to feature profound cultural connotations. Water plan emphasizes natural, winding and varied design so as to create a profound artistic conception. Although plants are planted manually, they are also natural with fewer traces of artificial modification, which is different from the regular western plant arrangement technique.

Research carefully, grasp the main types, basic features and gardening techniques of Chinese gardens accurately, learn and inherit the essence of Chinese gardens so as to contribute to the development of Chinese garden industry. This book not only shows diverse garden types to readers, but also analyzes traditional gardening technique in the view of design.

前言

中式园林植根于中国传统文化深厚的积淀，是渊源久远、博大精深的园林体系，发轫于夏、商、周。至先秦，“天人合一”的造园理念已初见端倪。魏晋南北朝时期，文化与宗教的兼收并蓄，使园林艺术进一步发展，并促成了唐宋园林的兴盛。至明清，中式园林最终成熟并发展成博大精深、异彩纷呈的体系。

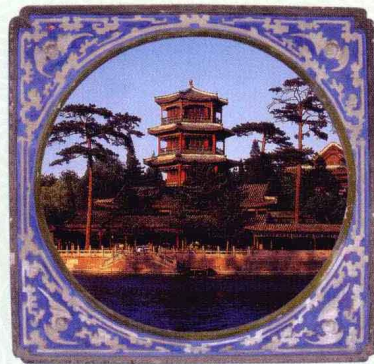
中式园林在三千余年的历史进程中，兴衰演变，在相对封闭的社会环境中，一脉相承，自我完善，最终形成以自然情趣与文化精神相融会、艺术表现与物质技术相结合为特征的园林体系。地域与人文环境的差异，政治、经济、文化的影响又促使体系内部演变分化，形成多姿多彩的体系类型。壮丽的北方皇家园林、典雅秀丽的江南私家园林、风格奇丽的岭南园林异彩纷呈，各具魅力。中国古典园林讲求源于自然而又高于自然的造园理念，擅长“小中见大”的造园手法，缩移再现咫尺山林的自然景观；追求诗情画意相熔铸的情境；借鉴诗歌文学的立意与结构；遵循画理、画法造园，因而显示出含蓄、凝练、隽永，犹如诗歌的情调与韵律以及绘画般的构图形式和笔墨意趣。建筑、叠山、理水和植物配置是造园的四大基本要素。建筑在中国园林中具有使用和观赏的双重功能，往往是园林的主体。中国园林建筑以造型自由丰富、空间通透流畅为主要特征；功能上讲求“可望、可行、可游、可居”，以人为本。至于山石、水和花木在园林景观中的作用，宋代郭熙在《林泉高致》中早有精辟论述：“山以水为血脉，以草木为毛发，以烟云为神采，故山得水活，得烟云秀媚。”叠山置石是中国园林独特的造园手法，既师法自然又遵循画理，文人与工匠的共同参与，使得园林叠山的精湛技艺中蕴藏着深厚的文化内涵。理水讲求曲折有致，以营造深远之意境。园林花木配置注意保持其自然原生形态，不露人工修饰痕迹，与西方规整式园林刻意修饰植物的造园手法大相径庭。

认真研究、准确把握中式园林的主要类型、基本特点和造园手法，学习和继承中式园林这一宝贵遗产，一方面将多姿多彩的园林类型呈现给读者，另一方面从设计的角度解析传统造园艺术，为我国园林事业的发展尽绵薄之力。

CONTENTS

目 录

008



Chapter 1
Garden
Architecture

第一章
园林建筑

The Chinese Garden Systems can be divided into Northern Garden System, Jiangnan Garden System, Lingnan Garden System and Southwest Garden System by different geographical styles. China features vast territory, diversified climates, terrains and vegetations and residents' understandings of natural beauty are distinctive.

按地域风格的不同进行分类，中式园林可分为北方园林体系、江南园林体系、岭南园林体系、西南园林体系。中国地域辽阔，东西南北的气候、地形、地貌、植被有很大差异。各地的居民对于自然美的理解，也有所不同。

010 Part 1 Architectural Characteristics of Four Greatest Garden Systems
第一节 四大园林建筑特色

China features vast territory, diversified climates, terrains and vegetations, and residents' understandings of natural beauty are distinctive.

中国地域辽阔，东西南北的气候、地形、地貌、植被有很大差异。各地的居民对于自然美的理解，也有所不同。

- 010 Northern Garden Architecture..... 北方园林建筑
- 020 Jiangnan Garden Architecture..... 江南园林建筑
- 024 Lingnan Garden Architecture..... 岭南园林建筑
- 028 Southwest Garden Architecture..... 西南园林建筑

030 Part 2 Hall
第二节 厅堂

Halls in a garden always face south, featuring regular shapes and magnificent decorations; interiors are divided by partition boards, down-to-ground openwork screens and antique shelves.

园林中的厅堂大多取坐北朝南位置，往往造型规整，装修瑰丽，室内常用隔扇、落地罩、博古架进行分割。

- 033 Door... 门
- 036 Window... 窗
- 037 Roof... 屋顶

040 Part 3 Room
第三节 斋

Rooms are all situated in quiet places and hidden behind rockeries and plants. The appropriate dimension and simple structure create a tranquil environment.

斋多设于园林的僻静之处，常以叠石、植物进行遮掩，建筑体量适中，结构简单。

- 043 Door... 门
- 044 Roof... 屋顶

046 Part 4 House
第四节 馆

Garden houses are buildings for entertaining and lodging guests.

园林中的馆是招待宾客、供临时居住的建筑。

- 046 Door..... 门
- 049 Window... 窗
- 054 Wall..... 墙
- 062 Roof..... 屋顶
- 068 Beam Column & Dougong..... 梁柱与斗拱
- 074 Balustrade & Hanging..... 栏杆与挂落
- 077 Ceiling & Interior Partition... 顶棚与罩
- 080 Furnishing..... 陈设

Part 5 Windowed Veranda 082

第五节 轩

Windowed Veranda is usually an exposed building located on high ground or at waterside with good views usually seen in classical Chinese gardens.

中国古典园林中，轩多置于高敞或临水之处，是用作观景的单体小型建筑。



Part 6 Podium 086

第六节 台

Early podium was a kind of towering rammed earth construction, and it transforms into open terrace in front of hall later.

早期的台是一种高耸的夯土建筑，后来演变成厅堂前的露天平台。

092 Platform... 台基



Part 7 Waterside Pavilion 094

第七节 榭

Waterside pavilions are mostly built on shore, featuring delicate structures and open spaces.

榭多数为临水建筑。一般都突露出岸，架临水上，结构轻巧，空间开敞。

101 Roof..... 屋顶

102 Balustrade & Hanging... 栏杆与挂落



Part 8 Multistoried Pavilion 102

第八节 楼阁

Multistoried Pavilion is a common and important building type for ancient gardens. For large garden, it is always placed in the main location, featuring advantageous location and marvelous scenery.

在古代园林中，楼阁为常用而重要的建筑类型。大型园林中楼阁置于主体位置，兼有观景和景观的双重作用。

106 Door..... 门

110 Window..... 窗

111 Roof..... 屋顶

112 Balustrade & Hanging... 栏杆与挂落





114 Part 9 Boatlike Pavilion

第九节 舫

As an important waterside building, the boatlike pavilion is built with not only appropriate proportion and form, but also exquisite decoration.

舫为水池边的重要建筑，不但要求比例和造型适宜，而且装修也要精美。



116 Part 10 Colonnade

第十节 廊

The open and natural colonnade is an important architectural form for dividing spaces and creating scenic spots, and it is also the charming scenery itself.

廊的建筑形式通透开敞、自然飘逸，是划分空间、组成景区的重要建筑形式，它自身又是独具魅力的园中景致。

132 Door... 门

133 Wall... 墙

134 Roof... 屋顶

136 Beam Column & Dougong... 梁柱与斗拱

143 Balustrade & Hanging... 栏杆与挂落

148 Ceiling & Interior Partition... 顶棚与罩



152 Part 11 Bridge

第十一节 桥

Bridge is an important element for landscape organization and it helps to connect the both sides and garden paths and appreciate scenery.

桥是园林中组景的重要因素，并兼有交通和观赏的双重功能。

173 Balustrade & Hanging... 栏杆与挂落



175 Part 12 Pavilion

第十二节 亭

Pavilion is not only a place for staying and appreciating scenery, but also an important ornament for a garden.

亭为逗留赏景的场所，也是园林风景中的重要点缀。

191 Beam Column & Dougong... 梁柱与斗拱

193 Balustrade & Hanging... 栏杆与挂落

194 Ceiling & Interior Partition... 顶棚与罩

Part 13 Pagoda 195

第十三节 塔

Pagoda is usually found in temple and garden, and it is built in royal garden for religious needs, implying the auspicious meaning of keeping safe.

塔往往建造于庙宇与园林之中，建在皇家园林中的塔，既有宗教需求，也暗含保平安的吉祥寓意。



Part 14 Memorial Archway & Decorated Archway 198

第十四节 牌坊与牌楼

Memorial archway and decorated archway symbolize and function as doors, and they are subsidiary buildings of the architectural complex.

牌坊和牌楼均有门的象征性和功能。园林中的牌坊和牌楼多为建筑群的附属建筑。

204 Roof... 屋顶



Part 15 Altar 207

第十五节 坛

Altar is both the main part of the sacrifice building and the general term of the architectural complex. Its shape is determined by the theory of Yin-Yang and Five Elements.

坛既是祭祀建筑的主体，也是整组建筑群的总称。坛的形式多以阴阳五行等学说为依据。



Part 16 Sculptured Decoration 208

第十六节 点景小品

Sculptured decorations with ornamental values are always arranged to animate the scene and embellish the space.

园林景观中常安排一些独具观赏价值的雕刻小品，起活跃景色、美化空间的作用。



Part 17 Courtyard Architecture 218

第十七节 庭院建筑

Most Chinese courtyard architectures feature higher walls and emphasize the unity of human and nature.

中式庭院建筑大多有着较高的院墙，强调与自然融合的“天人合一”居住境界。

218 Door... 门 229 Window... 窗 234 Wall... 墙

Chapter 1 Garden Architecture

第一章 园林建筑

Hall 厅堂 · Room 斋 · House 馆 · Windowed Veranda 轩 · Podium 台 · Waterside Pavilion 榭 · Multistoried Pavilion 楼阁 · Boatlike Pavilion 舫 · Colonnade 廊 · Bridge 桥 · Pavilion 亭 · Pagoda 塔 · Memorial Archway & Decorated Archway 牌坊与牌楼 · Altar 坛 · Sculptured Decoration 点景小品 · Courtyard Architecture 庭院建筑



Northern Garden Architecture
北方园林建筑

Northern Garden Architecture features sophisticated architectural style, splendid carved beams and railings and strong color contrast, showing the magnificence and supremacy of royal gardens.

北方园林建筑式样敦实厚重，雕梁画栋，金碧辉煌，色彩对比强烈，显示了皇家园林显赫、至尊的气派。

The Chinese Garden Systems can be divided into Northern Garden System, Jiangnan Garden System, Lingnan Garden System and Southwest Garden System by different geographical styles. China features vast territory, diversified climates, terrains and vegetations and residents' understandings of natural beauty are distinctive.

按地域风格的不同进行分类，中式园林可分为北方园林体系、江南园林体系、岭南园林体系、西南园林体系。中国地域辽阔，东西南北的气候、地形、地貌、植被有很大差异。各地的居民对于自然美的理解，也有所不同。



Lingnan Garden Architecture

岭南园林建筑

Lingnan Garden Architecture features courtyard-style layout, while garden is usually beside the house.

岭南园林多以宅旁园形式为主，一般都采用庭院式布局。



Jiangnan Garden Architecture

江南园林建筑

Jiangnan Garden Architecture features exquisite layout, changeable form, tranquil landscape and compact dimension, open and transparent.

江南园林，布局构思精妙，造型灵活多变，景点曲折幽深。建筑尺度小巧轻盈，通透开敞。

Southwest Garden Architecture features distinctive styles: its architectural form coordinates with local terrain; its color scheme and material selection highlight strong local feature. The simple and elegant style enhances the rustic interest.

西南园林建筑不拘一格，造型与地形地貌相协调，着色和选材极富地域特色。格调质朴素雅，更兼古韵野趣。



Southwest Garden Architecture

西南园林建筑

Part 1 Architectural Characteristics of Four Greatest Garden Systems

第一节 四大园林建筑特色

The Chinese garden systems can be divided into Northern Garden System, Jiangnan Garden System, Lingnan Garden System and Southwest Garden System by different geographical styles. China features vast territory, diversified climates, terrains and vegetations and residents' understandings of natural beauty are distinctive. These different aesthetic ideas influence the gardening style, architectural style and gardening technique. Therefore, this classification helps to get to know the characteristic and style of the classical Chinese gardens.

按地域风格的不同进行分类，中式园林分为北方园林体系、江南园林体系、岭南园林体系、西南园林体系。中国地域辽阔，东西南北的气候、地形、地貌、植被有很大差异。各地的居民对于自然美的理解，也有所不同。这种不同的审美观念影响到造园风格、建筑样式和造园手法等。因此，按照地域风格对中国园林进行分类，有利于对中国古典园林的体系特色和风格作全面了解。



Northern Garden Architecture
北方园林建筑

Ancient Garden Architecture 古代部分

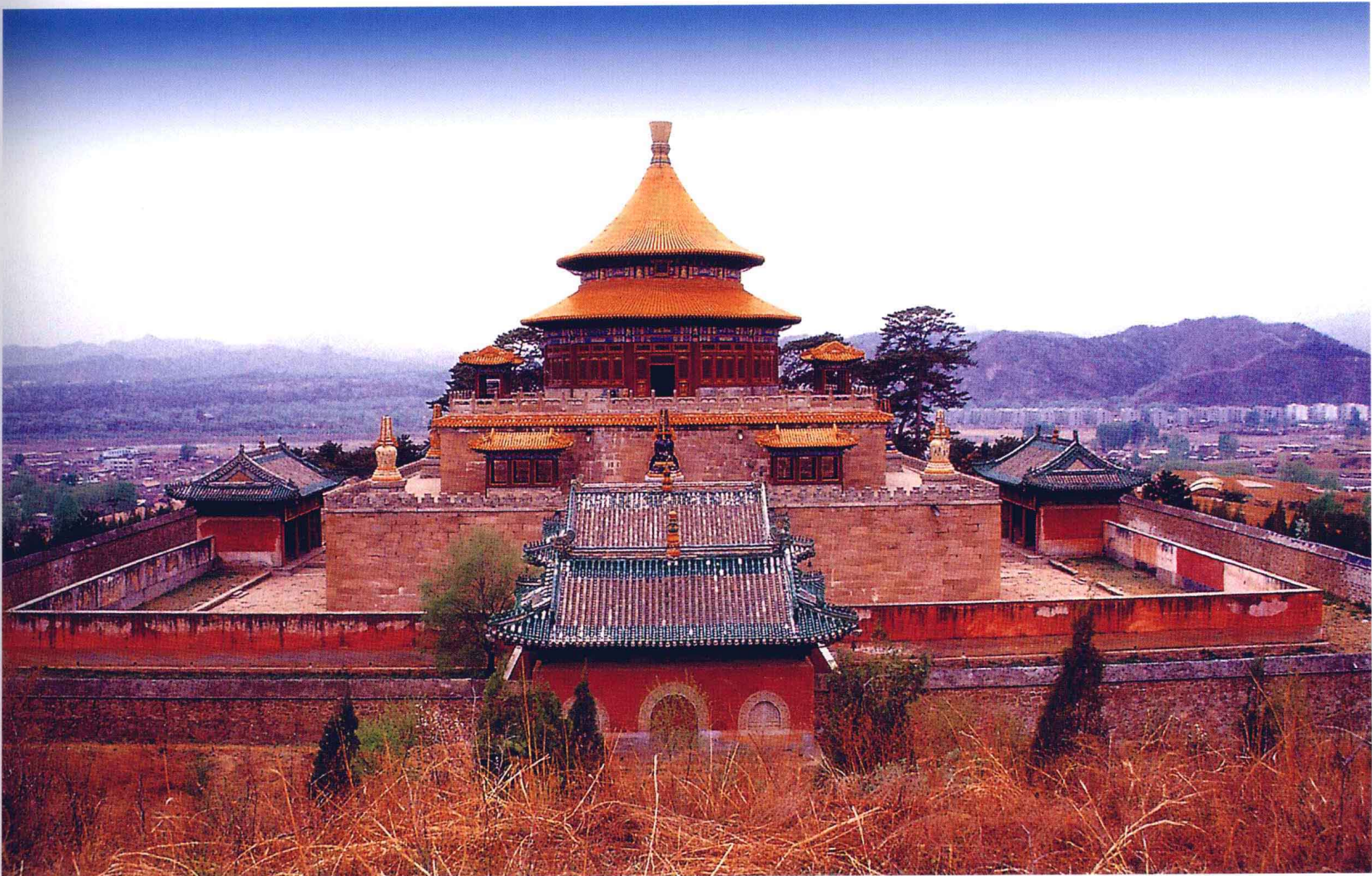
Northern Garden Architecture is represented by royal gardens and temples of Ming and Qing dynasties in Beijing and imperial palaces for short stays around Beijing. The northern area features cold climate, sandy weather, pine and cypress, traditional cultures and customs different from the south, so Northern Garden Architecture is more rigid in layout. Although it takes natural landscape as the backbone, the symmetrical layout is highlighted. The solid and heavy architectural style, splendid carved beams and railings and strong color contrast show the magnificence and supremacy of royal gardens.

北方园林以明清时期北京的皇家御园、坛庙和北京周边地区行宫为主要代表。北方地区气候寒冷，多风沙，植物种类以松柏为主，加之文化传统及生活习俗也与南方不同，因此，北方园林在整体布局上较严谨，虽然也是以自然山水为骨架，但很难摆脱对称轴线的布置方式。北方气候寒冷，建筑式样不可能像南方那样通透轻盈，但却自具宏伟、庄重、刚健的气度，建筑式样敦实厚重，雕梁画栋，金碧辉煌，色彩对比强烈，显示了皇家园林显赫、至尊的气派。







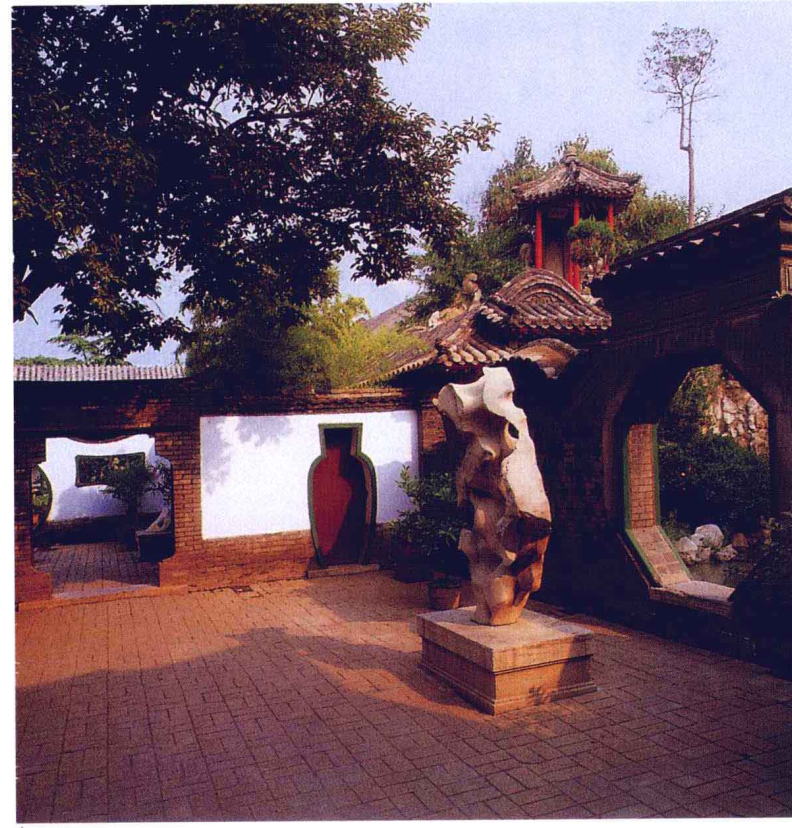


1/2/3/4 Northern Garden Architecture is magnificent, solid and heavy.
北方园林建筑气度宏伟，敦实厚重。





1/2/3/4 Featured with flexibly arranged and dynamic pavilion, podium and pavilion, and framed by mountains and waters, Northern Garden Architecture all looks magnificent.
北方园林亭、台、楼、阁布置较自由活泼，以山水为骨架，尺度宏伟。



| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <p>Garden Architecture 园林建筑 北方园林建筑</p> | <p>Water Plan 园林理水 江南园林建筑</p> | <p>Rock 园林山石 岭南园林建筑</p> | <p>Plant Arrangement 园林花木配置 Southwest Garden Architecture 西南园林建筑</p> |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|

