时景起源与变迁研究

Research on the Origin and Changes of Shi Jing

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LU Lei FAN Yingjia JIN Hexian BAO Yiyi SHEN Hongjie 摘 要: "时景"也称时间景观,是中国风景园林的重要组成,是风景属性、时间属性与人文属性的结合,体现了"天-地-人"的彼此联系。通过对历代重要诗词、哲学文献、园林文献的分析,探讨背后的时间逻辑,得出时景观念源于"对时育物"的传统,与观象授时、物候观测确定时间密不可分,时景审美源于天体观测与崇拜中诞生的美学雏形,以及物候农业劳作中产生的观生意审美。时景审美经历了"雏形-建构-繁荣-世俗化"4个重要时期,并与山水诗画的产生和发展紧密相关。时景发展历程的分期特征与中国传统园林的发展既关联又具有独特性,同时体现了待时而动、阶段发展、时境相依的生态哲学思想,对时景营建、风景保护具有极为重要的意义。

关键词:风景园林;时景;对时育物;起源;变迁

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Abstract: "Shi Jing", also known as time-scape, constitutes a pivotal element in Chinese landscape architecture, embodying the fusion of landscape attributes, temporal properties, and cultural elements, thereby reflecting the interconnectedness of "heaven-earth-human". Through an analysis of significant poetry, philosophical texts, and literature on garden design throughout various historical periods, the paper explores the underlying temporal logic behind Shi Jing, and concludes that the concept of Shi Jing originated from the tradition of "cultivating things in accordance with time", which is inextricably linked with the observation of phenology, astronomical phenomena and weather. The aesthetic appreciation of Shi Jing originates from the aesthetic prototype born from the observation and worship of celestial phenomena, as well as the aesthetic appreciation of life generated from phenological agricultural work. The aesthetics of Shi Jing has gone through four important periods, namely, "prototype - construction exuberance - secularization", and has been closely connected with the emergence and development of landscape poetry and painting. The phasing characteristics of Shi Jing developing process are related to the development of traditional Chinese landscape architecture but it is also unique, and at the same time reflect the ecological philosophy thought of waiting for the time to move, stage development, and the interdependence of time and environment. The study is of great importance for Shi Jing construction and landscape conservation.

Keywords: landscape architecture; Shi Jing (time-scape); cultivating things in accordance with time; origin; change

中国传统时间观具有漠视精确(表现为测度时间不发达,凭天时、气象、物候等外环境感知时间)、循环往复、注重过去、强调个体并形成群体经验等特点^[1],与西方精确的测度时间和理性审美不同,更易形成"四时之景不同,而乐亦无穷也"的时间性审美,从而产生"时景"(Shi Jing)^[2]这一中国传统风景园林品题美学的重要组成部分。

明代计成在《园冶》中总结提炼出"时景 为精"的重要营园规律^[3],清代汤贻汾在《画筌 析览·论时景》中提出"景"与"时"相依的特征^[4],"时景"将时间性与风景性结合起来,产生"况当节律变"^①的具有"确定性与不确定性"^[2]双重属性的风景审美现象。这里的"时景"一般是"自然时间"的维度,包含天象变化、天气变化和物候变化等方面^[2]。中国传统的时间观是循环时间观与线性时间观统一的结合体^[5],四季轮回、昼夜交替的循环周期性和历史渐进、景随时异的线性发展性产生了审美主体对景的不同感知。

《易传》云: "夫大人者,与天地合其德,与日月合其明,与四时合其序,与鬼神合其吉凶。^{[6]463}"人与天地、日月、四时相合,"天时""地利""人和"是彼此联系的有机体,为风景园林时间性认知提供了新的思路。长期以来,风景园林学界对时景的关注多从风景园林绘画中的时间表达^[7]、时间风景意象^[8-11]及园林时空一体化^[12]等角度出发,特别是将园林的空间意识与时间意识相融合,形成有我之境、无我之境、天合之境的时间意境^[13],而少有学者关注

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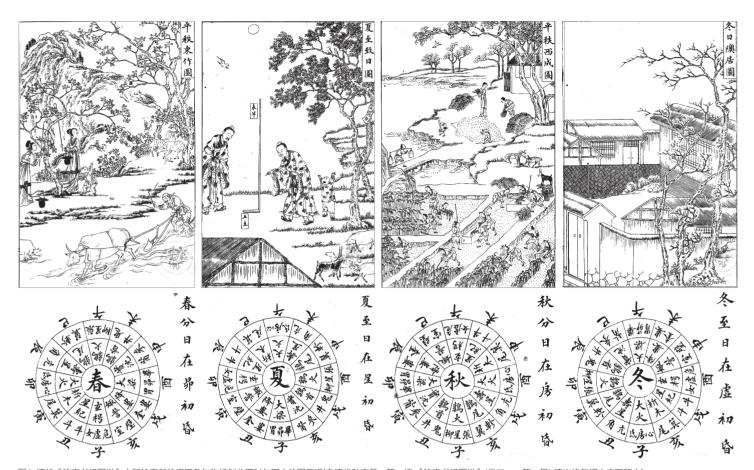


图1 清代《钦定书经图说》中所绘帝尧依据天象与物候划分四时与四方的图示[引自清代孙家鼐,等,编.《钦定书经图说》(卷二一,第一册).清光绪年间内府石印本]
Fig. 1 The diagram depicting Emperor Yao's division of four seasons and four directions based on celestial phenomena and phenology in the Qing Dynasty's Authroized Book Classics and Illustrations

中国传统时景的起源问题。刘滨谊从"风"和"景"的流变及宇宙(天)、地球(地)、生物(人)三者的统一体出发,探讨了中国传统"风景"观的起源问题,涉及时景源起的重要论断^[14];吴静子则重点从自然崇拜与审美的角度来梳理风景的源流,简要分析上古时期壁画中透露的对天象类时景的情感^[15]。既往研究未能将时景演变过程连成完整的发展线,因此,风景园林时景的起源与演变还有待进一步阐明。本文从时景的起源出发,分析时景审美的产生受到哪些因素的影响,进一步探讨时景的演变历程,总结时景流变下的生态哲学思想。

1 对时育物: 时景观念的产生源流

中国古人最早以狩猎、种植等方式满足生活所需,主要基于他们在植物生物节律和动物迁徙等现象中对天象、物候等经验的总结,形成一种群体的先验认知,通过长期观测认识,产生了时间经验。中国传统园林三大雏形囿、台、园圃的主体功能——狩猎、祭祀、种植果腹等,其背

后就有天象、物候等规律所形成的时间经验的反映。与此同时,在传统的农历(即早期的夏历,是一种阴阳历)诞生以前,古人根据草木枯荣、动物迁徙的变化制定物候历,根据日月星辰的变化而观象授时^[16],中国古人计时意识由此诞生,也是中国传统时景审美乃至风景审美的雏形。

《周易·无妄卦》曰: "天下雷行,物与无妄; 先王以茂对时育万物。^{[6]192}" "对时育物" 一词概括了时景审美产生的源流特征。

1.1 对时: 立表测影, 划定四时

在象征时间的日月星辰运行规律等未被识别之前,天地被认为是一片混沌[17]。王逸注《楚辞·天问》云: "言天地未分,溷沌无垠,谁考定而知之也?"一方面,古人普遍认为这种混沌蒙昧的状态是因为天地未分,从而形成盘古开天、眼化日月等传说;另一方面,因为天地分隔,人们又积极展开对天地、日月等形成原因与运行规律的观察和探讨,如屈原《天问》中发出"明明暗暗,惟时何为""日月安属?列星安陈"等疑问。

《尚书·尧典》记载了上古帝尧划分四时的 传说[18],通过分封四方风神,测定四时与四方 (图1)。《说文解字》云: "堯(尧),高也。从垚 在兀上, 高远也。""尧"的形成, 一则与部落 领袖帝尧出生地位于高原,其名为尧有关;二则 "尧"本身就代表了垒土修观象台活动^[17],西方 也有类似观象台的记录与遗存[19]。修建高台借 助圭表测日影等,观测日月星辰运行规律,发现 日月星象变化与四时轮转、物候节律等相关。根 据日影长短、月圆月缺、星辰运行等规律,结合 物候形成春秋两分、夏冬两至,乃至划分四时、 二十四节气等时间观念。此外,还对风等自然现 象进行观测,制定四风、八风等,且与四时四方 关联。不过中国传统观念中的"四时"并不完全 是当代"四季"的概念,"四时"反映出阴阳相 生相克关系[20],并非关于时间的精确量度。

先民在观测日月星辰等天气、天象环境时就已将"人道"与"天道"建立紧密联系,反映出"观测认知-神化想象-向往仙境/对立顺合-审美建立"的整体过程。

其一,对日月等天象、天气现象的神化。如将日封神,祭祀日神以求"阴阳调,风雨节,茂气至"^[21];太阳黑子神化为金乌等。对月的想象则更具浪漫色彩,《山海经》记载帝俊妻常羲生十二月,后世逐渐演变为奔月嫦娥、蟾宫月桂等故事,壁画画像亦有这种描绘,月面上坑洼的平原被想象成桂树、玉兔、蟾蜍等,这与动植物审美崇拜有关,寄托了古人对月上神仙居所生活的向往。此外,对雷电、风雨、云雾等各类时景现象通于神明,形成雷神、风神^[22]。由此可见,上古先民不仅积极展开对天象、气象环境的观测,又对这些现象展开充分联想,赋予原始的审美,认为"它们"也是有灵魂和生命的存在。

其二,对丹丘玄圃、天界神明的向往。丹 丘(亦作"丹邱")、玄圃(亦作"悬圃")等都是 神仙居所的称谓,《楚辞·远游》:"仍羽人 於丹丘兮,留不死之旧乡。"《楚辞·天问》: "昆仑悬圃,其尻安在?"古人想象玄圃在昆仑 之顶, 山高而不可攀, 产生圣山崇拜, 同时昆仑 之巅云雾缭绕,更显神秘。因此,在天象、天气 观测时,古人将云气与仙界进行关联^[23]。《山海 经》[24]《楚辞》[25]《齐物论》等都对仙居环境 特别是仙境时景展开丰富的讨论,例如于高天之 上"摅虹""吸湛露""漱凝霜",出行时"驾 龙辀"引动雷声,车上"载云旗"而遮天蔽日, 或"乘云气、骑日月"而行等。先人对仙居环境 的描述,将各天象元素抽象成为可食、可居、可 行、可游之物,与地景环境相比,有类似(如神 树想象,"若木" ②为日落之树等)也有区别,只 有神能吸风饮露、驾云而行, 这显然非人所生活 的山水林屋环境能比,更多是一种对理想环境的 向往。这一时景理念对后世园林中仙山府邸、壶 天仙境等理念的形成产生深远影响,也形成了洞 天福地中气象景观的重要基础。

其三,对特殊天气、天象环境的恐惧、崇敬、对立与顺合。远古、先秦时期"靠天吃饭",农业生产除受物候变化的影响外,还受到天气环境的制约,狂风暴雨、电闪雷鸣、洪涝干旱等极端天气被认为是天降灾祸,《礼记·祭法》云:"山林川谷丘陵,能出云,为风雨,见怪物,皆曰神。"人们因恐惧而祭神,登高台而求雨,遇酷暑而"射日",总之,天体崇拜反映了崇敬与对立的两面性。孔子云:"天何言哉,四时行焉,百物生焉。"在四时观念产生后,人们对这些特殊的

天气、天象环境也有了更深的认知,"天道"与 "人道"紧密关联,通过遵守四时来进行劝诫, 包括农业种植、祭祀礼仪、兴修宫室、园林营 建、庆赏罚刑等都要顺应四时自然规律,因此自 然崇拜又具有顺应时节规律的内涵。

其四,早期天象、天气等自然审美的建立 从神秘性走向现实性。远古时期的自然审美往往 是建立在想象之上的,无论观象授时还是对仙 境的描绘,这种天象、天气环境的审美总是富 有神话色彩,对日月进行观测,总结一定的科 学规律,却也离不开祭祀日月这一行为,《九 歌·东君》[25]52-53是楚人祭祀太阳神的颂词, 已蕴含着现实的审美,"暾将出兮东方""羌声 色兮娱人,观者憺兮忘归",日出于东方,日光 照射、光彩耀人,令观看的人流连忘返。古时 "日月星"称为"三光",西汉董仲舒《春秋繁 露》云: "寒暑与和,三而成物;日月与星,三 而成光。"其光景的时景美学特征已被识别。 《诗经》[26]中有纯粹以自然审美现象为主的天象 时景,如"月出之光""维天有汉,监亦有光" 等,也多是以光景特征来反映天象时景的特征。 而当时风、雨、雷、电、雪等天气元素大多还未 产生审美现象, 其描述时多反映环境之恶劣, 少 则与农业生产环境有关,而云雾等因象征祥瑞与 仙境,已有审美行为的产生,如"荟兮蔚兮,南 山朝隮"的景象。在对天象、天气等自然现象的 观测过程中,正是这类环境本身自然属性的一面 被发掘,从神性中剥离出本来的面目,才具有了 现实审美的可能性,从而影响后世天象类时景审 美的产生。

1.2 育物:农事节律,生意之美

与观象授时相对应的还有植物枯荣、动物迁徙 等物候节律现象的观测与总结,由此以物候历来 引导岁时³生活,不再仅靠捕猎、采摘,而开始以 农业种植来充饥果腹,并逐渐形成聚落以定居。

《夏小正》[27]《诗经》等有较多关于时节物候现象的描绘,如《诗经》中有"(春)桃之天天,灼灼其华""(秋)蒹葭苍苍,白露为霜"等,表明在周朝以前就已形成物候与季节、月令之间的联系,且例如春季的物候特征更多反映在植物风景层面,以及与之相关的农业生产节律。到了汉代《礼记·月令》[28]已经能较为准确地建立起物候节律与天象规律间的关系。《春秋繁露》云:"天气上,地气下,人气在其间。春生

夏长,百物以兴,秋杀冬收,百物以藏。"无论 历书怎样演变,春生、夏长、秋收、冬藏的规律 是始终如一的,其背后所反映的月令与四时节律 都呈规律性循环。

对物候时景审美产生的探讨发现,先人们遵 照天时而行农事,在这一过程中逐渐发掘出生物 中的自然美,形成了早期观生意的物候时景审美 形式。

其一,早期物候规律对农业生产具有指导作用,根据各时令特色开展农业活动。受节律影响,根据植物生长、动物迁徙的时令性划定采摘与捕猎的时间,农作物播种与收割也与时间相联系,物候观测的根本目的是为了满足生存需求。春季忙采蘩、采葛、采桑等并"急除田",秋季"筑场围""纳未稼",忙收割等,重要的祭祀日期也安排在春秋,如《周颂》^[26]中《载芟》春耕而祭,以求这一年收成好,《良耜》秋报而祀,报答上天丰衣足食的恩赐。反映出重春秋、轻冬夏的整体特征。

当然,随时令而行农事经历了从自主规律探索到法令规范的过程。《礼记·月令》除了是一部总结岁时规律的著作外,更是一部规范农业行为遵守天时的准则。先秦时就已建立起严格的环境保护法度^[29],反映出早期待时而动、顺时而为的生态哲学思想,强调"以时禁发",顺应时间的自然生态保护与发展^[30]。《周易》云:"时行则行,时止则止;动静不失其时,其道光明。^{[6]376}"无论农业生产还是其他活动,都必须顺时而为。

其二,物候观测与农业生产中产生观生意的时景审美形式。在农业生产和自然物候的观察中发现植物的生命之美。最初通过植物枯荣感受时间变化,当秋季叶"其黄而陨"铺满地后,预示万物凋零枯萎,引起萧瑟悲秋之感,冬季"雨雪雰雰",万物难生,先民期待着冰雪"见晛曰消",春季万物重焕生机。由枯转向生的生命属性,使得春季是一个充满希望的季节,恰万物生长,而观生意,观生命之美。《诗经》中"溱与洧,方涣涣兮,士与女,方秉蕳兮"等多处春游的景象,春季是一个郊游、约会的时节,后世春季踏青的习俗由此而来:1)古时重"夏暑以养""冬寒以藏",且秋气萧瑟,秋景审美(尤其是秋色叶植物审美)还未被充分发掘,而"春暖以生",因此择春季郊游最多,一直影响后世;

2)郊游者多为年轻的男女,农事并不繁重,因而也会为了婚恋等目的举行郊游活动,《周礼·地官·媒氏》云"仲春之月,令会男女,于是时也,奔者不禁",择春季游玩与谈婚论嫁是一种顺应自然规律和当时法度的做法;3)"桑者闲闲兮""桑者泄泄兮",忙里偷闲是为妙矣,劳逸结合的模式更有利于春季农事活动的展开。不过,时人一年四季生活在自然之中,时时、处处有景可赏,观生意之审美形式不受限于时空的转变,这种自然环境提供了一种康养疗愈的空间。

对观生意这一时景审美形式的美学特征展开分析发现,早在《夏小正》就记述正月有"柳稊""梅、杏、杝桃则华"的现象,《诗经》则描述为"桃之夭夭""杨柳依依",夏商时期桃柳秾纤的现象就已被挖掘,成为后世典型春季风景代表。一般而言,花、叶、果等为植物最典型的审美特征,不过《诗经》《楚辞》等先秦诗歌文集对物候自身的其他时景审美属性^[31]也已有挖掘。如关注到具有典型时令特色的植物香景特征,"合百草兮实庭,建芳馨兮庑门""光风转蕙,氾崇兰些"^[25],荷花、花椒、秋兰等香气沁人心脾,象征着高尚的品德,植物比德的思想也在观生意的时景审美形式产生时形成;动物声景也成为审美的重要因素,乃至风声、雷声等天象声景都有了审美的雏形。

1.3 对时育物: 时景雏形, 千年流变

《周易·系辞传》云: "仰则观象于天,俯则观法于地,观鸟兽之文与地之宜。^{[6]464}" 先人在测定时间和农业生产中发掘出天时风景和物候风景这2种与时令季节紧密联系的自然风景类型,产生了"对时育物"这一时景的雏形,四时规律也被认为是宇宙运行的重要法度。在这一过程中,构建起"天 – 地 – 人"的关系。但是,具体落实到"时景"这一概念上,虽然景随时变,却反映为被动的时间性审美,尚未将"四时之景"作为整体考虑,"重春秋、轻夏冬"的特点较为突出。总之,风景审美雏形初现,园林营建和其中时景营构尚待探索。

2 时景流变分析

2.1 秦汉以前: 时景的雏形阶段

时景审美源流时期即时景的雏形阶段,指导着园林营建与风景体察,尤其是夏商乃至 上古时期先人"对时育物"的过程,为后世

表1 魏晋南北朝典型四时诗中的时景意象

Tab. 1 Shi Jing images in typical four seasonal poems of Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties

	时景意象(与典型风景类型)	特点
春季	春水、蘅若(植景)、春风、山林	万物复苏、春江水暖
夏季	夏云、奇峰、梧楸(植景)	深入山林、避暑纳凉
秋季	秋月、鸣笙(物景,声景)、秋风	秋高气爽、萧瑟枯寂
冬季	冬岭、寒松、置酒(物景)、冬雪	万物凋零、置酒取暖

"时景"的发展奠定了美学基础。到汉代《礼记·月令》等完整时令历书的出现,以及董仲舒写《春秋繁露》,构建天地、阴阳、四时、五行的宇宙图式^[32],产生较为完善的时令观念,中国古代时间观走向成熟,指引园林人居环境的建设,建筑营造从居住空间遵循时间提供遮风挡雨、冬暖夏凉等实用功能走向注重审美的多元功能,与此同时,建筑附属环境即园林环境的时景营建开始萌芽。

《尚书‧尧典》在记载帝尧测定四时的同 时,也记录了先民顺时搬迁的情形[18],对住所 环境的描述为,夏季"厥民因"住于高处密林 "巢居"以求避暑,冬季则"厥民隩"居于室 内如洞穴之中,春秋两季住在平原农业劳作, 这也形成了传统居住体系的雏形——"南巢北 穴",晋·张华《博物志》云:"南越巢居,北 朔穴居,避寒暑也。"谢灵运总结为"古巢居 穴处曰岩栖",尽管当时房屋建筑技术逐渐发 展,但这种居住模式受到了文人等的青睐,得 以延续。远古时期的"南巢北穴"、先秦时期 的高台建筑等都具备冬暖夏凉、遮蔽风雨的功 效,实用主义至上而审美性不足。《小雅·斯 干》[26]173-174云: "秩秩斯干,幽幽南山。如竹 苞矣,如松茂矣。"住所面山临水、山阴水阳, 周边种植翠竹、松树,到了冬季,形成"天之冬 右阴而左阳"的山水格局,加之松竹种植形成屏 障, "逆气左上, 顺气右下, 故下暖而上寒", 起到冬暖的效果。随着对四时环境认知的加深及 风景审美的需求,建筑不再局限于只满足"约之 阁阁, 椓之橐橐, 风雨攸除"这类挡风遮雨等 受时间影响的实用功能, 最典型的是秦汉之际 "亭"这一园林建筑功能的转变[33],逐渐供人交 友、赏景,从最早的单一居住遮蔽功能转向景观 与观景的综合功能。

园林环境中时景营建的产生相对缓慢。《小雅·鹤鸣》被认为是最早描写园林风景环境的文献,涉及天景、植物景、动物景(声景)、水景、石景等园林要素,其中关于时间要素的云气及动

植物的物候性,相对较少。《大雅·卷阿》"有 卷者阿,飘风自南"[26],周公庙在择址上选择 了东西北三面环山、藏风纳气的环境, 利用地形 使得风只有从南面而来,南风可解愠^④,同时形 成早期"南风"意象的象征属性并影响后世园林 建设。到秦代都城规划主动象天法地,咸阳城规 划"以象天极",写仿天上的星辰布局,一方面 反映了对星象的崇拜,另一方面也表明时景意识 的逐渐产生,同时反映了古代城、园建设从一开 始就立足于"天人合一"的法度。汉武帝营造上 林苑时,《三辅黄图》卷四《池沼》有言:"武 帝凿池以玩月, 其旁起望鹄台以眺月, 影入池 中,使宫人乘舟弄月影。名影娥池,亦曰眺蟾 台。[34]"这是较早将天景引入园林的记录,虽 还与日月崇拜有关,但后世开始,在赏风景、建 园林的过程中更多注重时景的审美与营造。

2.2 魏晋南北朝至隋唐时期: 时景的建构阶段

魏晋南北朝时期(时景建构前期)是山水诗画艺术的重要发端时期,这一艺术形式在隋、唐(时景建构后期)走向全盛,形成时景的整体建构,为宋朝时景营建的繁荣奠定了良好的基础。

魏晋时期政权的动荡,使得无数文人走进自然,发现山中云气触手可及,山岳并非想象般的神秘,山水之美与天时风景之美得到挖掘,并且诞生了山水诗画的艺术形式。《山居赋》^[35]载"(竹)捎玄云以拂杪,临碧潭而挺翠",云气与植物的组合是山岳时景的重要代表,在云气的作用下山中植物更显青翠,山景更为缥缈,意境更为深远。文人在山水诗画的表达上十分重视对天象、天气风景和物候风景的描摹,王微《叙画》云:"望秋云,神飞扬;临春风,思浩荡。"南朝梁元帝萧绎论四时山水画法时指出:"秋毛冬骨,夏荫春英。炎绯寒碧,暖日凉星。"在文人画家眼中,彰显仙境风景的云气已是一个现实性的绘画表现内容。

如果说无数文人住进自然并创作山水诗画、 反映时景营造与审美,是一个时景建构的不自觉 过程,那么对四时山水风景变化的观察,以期年 为对象形成四时诗和四气诗则可视为从不自觉走 向自觉的过程。以陶渊明《四时》、王微《四气 诗》二诗为对象分析得出当时四时之景意识产生 过程中风景审美的对象(表1),季节意象与园林 生活相结合的模式在中国传统园林发展前期就已 充分体现。

隋唐时期山水诗画进一步发展, 唐朝王维的 《山水论》被认为是画论中对四时画题整体性总结 较早的文献,指出"凡画山水,须按四时",并总 结了风雨、雨霁、早景、晚景、春景、夏景、 秋景、冬景等具体画法,涉及山林、水溪、雾 霭、云气、月色、红日、古木、瀑布、幽亭、 密林、鸿雁、白雪、渔舟、水滩等各种时节的 各时景意象[36]194。除山水风景审美,园林营造同 样重视时景运用,如白居易的《吾庐》指出"林泉 风月是家资"。在唐代诗词中,"景"已经具备 "风景"的概念,常常反映特定时节地域的风光景 色[37],如白居易三首《忆江南》,展现了月中寻桂 (子)、钱塘观潮等苏杭时景,形成地域风景组词的 范式[38]。在四时风景意识的指引下,唐代的物候 风景以"四时流行"为典型特征[39]。总体而言, 唐代"四时之景"的整体概念还极少出现,且意 义多为四时之"影"[14]而非四时风景。直到宋 代, "四时之景"表征四时风景的概念才多次出 现,成为宋代重视时节感知的风景营造理念[40]。

2.3 宋朝时期:四时之景影响下的时景营建繁荣 阶段

宋朝的美学以风雅为主,以"四时之景"风 景审美为特色,促成了时景营建的繁荣。究其原 因主要有以下3点。

1)四时之景的盛行得益于前代的积累。宋 初,宋太宗赵炅命李昉等人编纂《文苑英华》, 收录萧梁至唐五代的诗文, 其中有唐代崔融 的《代皇太子贺芝草表》云: "四观其如盖如 阁,如日如星,得五方之气象,合四时之景 色。""景色"即"景致",说明唐代就有"四 时之景"这一整体概念的出现,唐代李白、杜甫 等人均有写四时诗词传于后世。魏晋南北朝是 四时之风景真正发端的时期,到唐朝"四时流 行",宋朝"四时之景"成为时代潮流是一个循 序渐进、自然而然的过程。

2)四时风景是自然美学与风雅美学的重要组 成。宋朝崇文抑武的政策,同时大力发展经济、

宗,宋初的群臣又因"杯酒释兵权"而乐观归 隐,形成全社会兴建园林、赏四时景的风尚。同 时四时审美融入生活美学,如插花、编纂四时花 谱、穿着一年景服饰[41]等。

3)四时流行离不开文学家、画家等的"名人 效应"。欧阳修是宋朝家喻户晓的大文豪,他指 出"四时之景不同,而乐亦无穷也","四时之 景"的说法广为流传;画家如宋代郭熙《林泉高 致》、韩拙《山水纯全集》在前代基础上对四时 之景山水画法的归纳更为细致,注重写实,突出 四季特色,并十分重视云气,这类画理深刻影响 了当时画坛中山水画作表达的内容及风格。

早在五代时期,荆浩、关仝、董源、巨然 这"四大山水画家"就绘有多幅四时山水图并流 传于世。进入宋朝以来, 画四时山水的风气更为 盛行,如郭熙有《早春图》(图2)、《关山春雪 图》等。郭熙在《林泉高致·山水训》中指出 "山春夏看如此,秋冬看又如此,所谓'四时之 景不同'也"[36]195,以春山为例,"真山水之 云气,四时不同,春融怡""真山水之烟岚,四 时不同,春山淡冶而如笑",特别指出烟云对山 水的作用,这一"烟霞仙圣",比之唐朝则更显 重要,同时与最早云气代表吉祥、象征仙界相 比,此时的云气增加了四季特色融合的独特性 格,春季温和,夏季树木葱郁而带动云气"夏蓊 郁",而"秋疎薄""冬黯淡"。此外,还有风 雨、阴晴、山谷、人物、林木、楼观、溪谷、津 渡桥梁、渔艇钓竿等同样具备时景特色。韩拙 《山水纯全集》[42]也有论水之四时、林木"四时 之荣枯";有专门《论云雾烟霭岚光风雨雪雾》 的章节,指出晴霁、阴晦时的四时云气也各不相 同,而雾、烟、霭、霞、岚光等也各具不同的 时景地域特色,风雨雪雾与时间的联系更甚;还 有《论人物桥杓关城寺观山居舟车四时之景》一 节,充分反映园林、山林中人与环境四时融合的 特点,春有踏青郊游、耕锄、捕鱼等,夏有"山 林阴映""水阁亭轩"处"避暑纳凉", 秋则有 "采菱浣纱,渔笛捣帛"丰收景象,并"登高赏 菊",冬则主要"围炉饮酒",已充分涵盖中国 古代四时山水园林雅事的总体类型。

宋朝四时之景的一大独特性在于由画理走 向现实,并与八景文化的产生及风景组词的进一 步发展紧密联系。其中最典型的就是西湖十景的 商业、农业、文化等,使得商贾富裕、百代文 产生,并影响后世极具时景特色的八景文化营建



图2 (北宋)郭熙《早春图》(中国台北故宫博物院馆馆藏) Fig. 2 Early Spring by Guo Xi in Northern Song Dynasty

潮流。西湖十景由南宋时期的画院、诗社群体在 品赏西湖美景时形成相关集称品题名称[43],《梦粱 录》卷十二指出"近者画家称湖山四时景色最奇者 有十"[44],《方舆胜览》云:"西湖……四时画舫 遨游, 歌鼓之声不绝, 好事者尝命十题。[45]"西 湖十景统摄天时风景于人间景观,形成时景营建 的典范。当然,宋朝时景的概念比之"四时之 景"更显丰富,有待进一步探讨。

2.4 宋朝以后: 时景的世俗化阶段

至宋代以后, 时景逐渐走向世俗化。园林在 选址、布局、立意、山水、建筑、花木、匾额楹 联、园名、借景等方面都考虑到时景观念。现存 中国传统园林的景点中或多或少都会涉及时景命 名与营建,如听雨轩以聆听雨声意蕴,香雪海是 冬春季节赏梅的胜地,见春亭、春藕斋、长春书 屋等都是赏春的景点,同时又有月色江声、水月 庵等赏秋月景的佳地。

这一时期,人们对演替数千年的风景园林 时景理念进行总结。计成"时景为精"[46]的 营园理论应是对前代"四时之景"等观念提炼 总结后首提,《园冶》中直接以"时""四 时"等时令词汇有十余处,如《立基》一章, "按时架屋",园林选址立基时就已考虑四时 之景;再如"惟园林书屋,一室半室,按时景 为精"成为园林建筑立基、屋宇选址乃至借景

的重要原则;而更多物候时景、气象时景与活动习俗时景等间接词汇更是不胜枚举^[3]。计成十分崇拜五代荆浩、关仝二人,荆关二人乃画时景的大家,同时唐宋时期画论中对四时的重视、由繁荣走向世俗的时景意识等,都促成了计成总结出"时景为精"这一重要的营建理念。基于此论,其他园林匠人很可能已经将对时景的营造运用看成一种自然而然的行为。

3 结论与讨论

中国传统时景意识诞生于早期社会观象授时和物候观察的测时方式,形成对时育物的时景源流,并衍生出天体审美与自然生意审美2种时景审美雏形。随着风景意识的强化,时景从初期象天法地、注重实用走向山水风景的审美形式。宋朝经前朝的酝酿总结出"四时之景"的整体概念,并且时景集称景观也多从画理走向现实,而后走向世俗化。

3.1 时景审美的自然人为过程分析

中国传统时间观漠视精确而非准确度量的特征来源于小农生产过程中只需要建立物候时间与天象时间的整体认知,不必如西方那样将这些要素抽象与概念化,中国先民一直生活在现实和情境之中^[47],因而从一开始便产生了审美(或观察自然)现象。"时间"既构成了中国传统风景审美的条件,也形成了时景这一审美对象。从先秦时期自然崇拜占据主体,到秦汉时景审美现象逐渐产生,而后在魏晋南北朝形成了真正意义上的时景审美。文人在自然观察中发现,四时山水不同,四时云雾等也各有特色,于是对先秦就已建立的四时意识进一步完善,形成四时风景的概念,这一概念恰好在另一个崇尚自然和美学的宋朝成为社会潮流,此后时景便走向世俗化。

时景文化的产生离不开群体的作用,无论是测定时间、农业生产的过程,还是时景审美过程的发展,不同时期的领导者、天文学家、文人群体等都起着极为重要的作用。自然审美以自然时间为载体,逐渐形成时景审美的社会群体趋势,反映了时间社会学中从自然时间到社会时间的现象。此外,若拓宽自然时景的概念,放到时代时景^[48]、文化时景的大概念中,时代时景和文化时景就可看作因自然审美而产生的时景社会群体意识的范畴,充分说明自然与人为的不可分割性甚至是相互反馈关系。

3.2 时景变迁与传统风景园林时代分期关系

周维权先生按照传统园林由发展走向全盛、 成熟的过程对其进行分期,冯纪忠先生提出了 "形、情、理、神、意"的中国风景园林5个时 期论[49],而时景审美的分期构建相比之下存在 异同性。"对时育物"影响下的时景发展,具备 从自然崇拜与模拟, 到顺应自然与探索总结, 再 到师法自然与细致应用, 最后走向世俗与灵活应 用的总体特征。时景雏形阶段重视象天法地,无 论是模拟星象布局建咸阳城,还是影娥池的倒影 月色,都契合了"形"的阶段。魏晋南北朝时期 是中国传统风景园林的转折时期,即"情"这一 阶段的一部分,对应时景的建构前期,这一时 期主要是深入自然以发现自然时景之美, 既有 自然"情"的一面,又有山水画作描绘自然写 实重形的一面。而唐朝对应园林全盛时期,是 "情""理"交织的阶段,反映在时景层面,则 主要是四时山水画论总结更深、时景营建更多更 广、四时盛行的特点,并非全盛繁荣的特征,但 为后续重视山水时景写实、写意相结合以及时景 从画理走向现实奠定了基础。宋朝是中国传统风 景园林第一个成熟阶段,重"理"重"神",在 宋朝舒朗美学的引导下,时景尤其表现出宏大的 特征,以整个山水时景风貌为背景进行园林建 设, 时景集称景观建设追求细致入微。往后风景 园林逐渐走向世俗阶段,一方面与当时私家园林 多局限于小小城隅,宏观时景体验受限于狭小的 院落空间有关; 另一方面也与时景发展走向大 众、由盛入凡的时势所趋有关。当然,在这一时 期傍于城市的私家园林又产生了空间对比、小中 见大、壶中天地这类新的园林时间体验形式,表 现为时空融糅的特征。由此可见,时景组成了中 国传统风景园林的重要一角,自身又具特色。

3.3 时景审美变迁下的生态哲学思想

前文已述,时景审美的产生同时表明中国古人一直秉持着待时而动的生态哲学思想,而整体时景的变迁又体现出中国传统文化影响下因时而变的生态思想。《周易》前六卦总结了中国易学体系下事物发展的6个阶段,即"难、蒙、等、顺、尊、争"^{[6]7-8},时景的发展规律顺合了这一思想,从面对天象环境的未知到探索,再到顺应自然的四时之景社会风尚的形成,以及最后世俗化阶段的灵活嬗变,体现出阶段发展的特点。这一观念是流动变化的,表现为不同时期

与自然不同的相处方式,以达对自然的最适应。 时景审美以天象、天气风景和物候风景为主体, 涵盖自然社会与人类社会的各种要素,自然有气 候之变、万物枯荣之变,人类社会则对应产生因 循时节的各项活动,如农业生产、风景游赏和娱 乐休闲等,并且声、光、香等要素都是其中重要 的组成,从而构成时境相依这一整体生态思想。 因此,在当代的时景营建时需要思考环境的整体 性,避免对时间要素的忽视,也应停止对自然环 境的过分破坏,防止物候不齐、气象失常。时间 的循环性一旦被打破而走向单一的线性,时间社 会将难以延续,时景不再是景。

注释:

- ① 引自元代麻革《置酒半山亭得秋字》: "况当节律 变,万物飒以秋。"节律是指季节时令的变化规律。
- ② 《山海经》记载"黑水青水之间,有木名曰若木,若水出焉",若木是上古神话中生于日落之处的神树,其花名"若华",《楚辞·天问》云:"羲和之未扬,若华何光?"
- ③ 《周礼·春官·占梦》云: "掌其岁时,观天地之 会,辨阴阳之气。" 郑玄注: "其岁时,今岁四时 也。" "岁时"生活是传统中国民众有关时间的生活。
- ④ 相传帝舜作五弦琴歌《南风》曰: "南风之薰兮,可以解吾民之愠兮。"南风解民众暑气,逐渐成为滋育百姓、顺合时序的象征。

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Research on the Origin and Changes of Shi Jing

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The traditional Chinese time view exhibits characteristics such as imprecision, cyclical repetition, emphasis on the past, and the formation of collective experiences, which makes it easier to develop a temporal aesthetic captured by the phrase "scenes are different in each of all four seasons, and the fun is endless". This aesthetic, encapsulated in the notion of "Shi Jing" (time-scape, 时景), constitutes a significant component of the aesthetic discourse within traditional Chinese landscape architecture. Shi Jing integrates temporality with scenic beauty, giving rise to a landscape aesthetic phenomenon characterized by both determinacy and indeterminacy in accordance with temporal changes.

Within the academic domain of landscape architecture, attention to Shi Jing has predominantly stemmed from explorations of temporal expressions in landscape painting, time imagery, and the integration of temporal-spatial dimensions within gardens. However, comprehensive studies linking the evolutionary trajectory of Shi Jing in landscape architecture have been scarce. Consequently, the origins and changes of Shi Jing remain subject to further elucidation.

1 Cultivating Things in Accordance with Time: The Emergence of Shi Jing

Ancient Chinese initially satisfied their needs through activities such as hunting and cultivation, drawing primarily from collective experiential knowledge derived from observations of celestial phenomena, seasonal changes, and phenology. This accrued wisdom, acquired through prolonged observation and reflection, laid the foundation for time experiences. The term "cultivating things in accordance with time" (对时育物) encapsulates the essential characteristics leading to the emergence of Shi Jing aesthetics.

1.1 Observing the sky: using the sundials to measure the shadow and determine the time

Our Ancestors engaged fervently in observing and discussing the causes and regularities governing celestial bodies, including the sun, moon, and stars. Through the construction of high-platforms and the use of sundials, they scrutinized the movements of celestial bodies, correlating them with seasonal cycles and phenological rhythms, thus giving rise to concepts such as the four seasons and the twenty-four solar terms. This process reflects a holistic progression from observational cognition to mythological imagination, culminating in the establishment of aesthetic ideals.

- 1) Mythologizing Celestial and Meteorological Phenomena: Ancestors not only observed celestial and meteorological phenomena but also imbued them with divine significance. People endowed these phenomena with souls and life, recognizing their primitive aesthetic value.
- 2) Aspiration towards Divine Realms: People associated cloud with the immortal realm, and described or abstracted idealized environments as various entities suitable for habitation and exploration, reflecting a yearning for an idealized existence. This concept profoundly influenced the construction of paradisiacal landscapes in subsequent garden designs.
- 3) Fear, Reverence or Adaptation to Weather Phenomenon: Extreme weather events were perceived as omens of divine wrath, prompting propitiatory rituals and pleas for intervention. People sought divine favor by ascending high-platforms to summon rain or by engaging in rituals like "shooting the sun" during scorching summers. The emergence of the concept of the four seasons regulated people to adhere to seasonal norms, imbuing natural reverence with adherence to time regularities.
- 4) Transition from Mystical to Realistic Aesthetics: Observations of celestial and meteorological phenomena gradually transitioned from mystical interpretations to a recognition of their intrinsic natural qualities, such as the lightscape. This demystification paved the way for the emergence of realistic aesthetic perceptions, significantly influencing subsequent developments in celestial-themed Shi Jing aesthetics.

1.2 Observing phenology: agricultural rhythms and the beauty of life

In tandem with the observation and synthesis of celestial phenomena for timekeeping purposes, ancient Chinese also engaged in monitoring and summarizing phenological rhythms based on observations of plant growth cycles, animal migrations and other seasonal phenomena, thus guiding seasonal activities. The ancient calendars of the Xia, Shang, Zhou, Qin, and Han dynasties established connections between phenology, seasons, and lunar phases, reflecting the cyclical patterns of plant landscapes and related agricultural production rhythms, epitomizing the rhythms of sow in spring, develop in summer, harvest in autumn, and store in winter. Within this framework emerged early forms of phenological Shi Jing aesthetics.

1) Phenological Patterns to Guide Agricultural Production: Early phenological observations served as guiding principles for agricultural activities according to seasonal characteristics. Agricultural production also reflects the overall characteristics of emphasis on spring and autumn, while neglecting winter and summer. Moreover, the transition from autonomous exploration to legal norm in agricultural practices mirrored an ecological philosophical idea that adapting and acting in accordance with seasonal rhythms, emphasizing the importance of "restraining as time requires" to foster natural ecological conservation and development.

2) The Emergence of Aesthetic Forms in Phenological Observations and Agricultural Production: Initially, perceptions of temporal changes were derived from the cyclical patterns of plant growth, with autumn and winter symbolizing dormancy and spring heralding the renewal of life. The transition from dormancy to growth mirrored the vitality of all living things, evoking an aesthetic appreciation of life itself, thus making spring an ideal season for leisurely pursuits.

The phenological landscapes of peach blossoms and willow trees during the Xia and Shang periods became iconic representations of springtime scenery in subsequent eras. Furthermore, the aesthetic characteristics of phenology itself, such as fragrances and sounds, laid the foundation for embryonic aesthetic perceptions.

1.3 Observing time: the embryonic form of Shi Jing, millennia of transformation

Our ancestors uncovered two natural landscape types closely linked to temporal changes – the scene of celestial phenomenon and phenology, thus giving rise to the embryonic form of Shi Jing, known as "cultivating things in accordance with time". The cyclical patterns of the four seasons were perceived as fundamental laws governing the universe, establishing the "Shi Jing" relationship among the "heaven-earth-human".

2 Evolution Analysis of Shi Jing

2.1 Before Qin and Han Dynasties: prototype stage of Shi Jing

The period of temporal aesthetic origins represents the embryonic stage of Shi Jing, guiding landscape construction and scenic appreciation, particularly during the Xia, Shang and ancient eras, wherein the process of "cultivating things in accordance with time" laid the aesthetic groundwork for the subsequent development of Shi Jing. As the concept of seasonal observance matured in ancient China, it directed the construction of human habitats within landscapes. The construction of architecture shifted from providing practical functions such as

shelter from wind and rain, and warmth in winter and coolness in summer, following the principles of time in residential spaces, to emphasizing aesthetic diversity. Concurrently, the cultivation of Shi Jing within garden environments began to emerge.

2.2 Wei-Jin, Northern and Southern Dynasties to Sui and Tang Dynasties: constructive stage of Shi Jing

The Wei-Jin and Northern and Southern Dynasties marked the significant inception of landscape poetry and painting, particularly amid the political upheaval of the Wei-Jin era, which prompted numerous literati to immerse themselves in nature. They discovered that the beauty of mountains and rivers was tangible and that clouds were not as mysterious as imagined. This period witnessed the exploration of the beauty of astronomical phenomena and weather scene, giving birth to landscape poetry and painting in the four seasons

Observations of seasonal landscape changes further developed during the Tang Dynasty, where phenological landscapes became characterized by "four-season popularity". However, the holistic concept of "four-season scenery" (四时之景) rarely appeared during the Tang Dynasty, until the Song Dynasty became the concept of landscape construction that attaches importance to the perception of seasons. In addition, "Shi Jing" and "Si Shi Zhi Jing" (four-season scenery, 四时之景) have richer connotations.

2.3 Song Dynasty: exuberance stage of Shi Jing construction under the influence of four-season scenery

The aesthetics of the Song Dynasty primarily focused on elegance, with the characteristic feature of "four-season scenery" (Si Shi Zhi Jing) aesthetics. This era witnessed a flourishing stage in the construction of Shi Jing. Firstly, the prevalence of four-season scenery owed much to the accumulated knowledge of previous generations. Secondly, the four-season scenery became an essential component of both natural aesthetics and elegant aesthetics. Thirdly, the popularity of four-season scenery was bolstered by the "celebrity effect" of literary figures and painters.

The depiction of four-season scenery in Song Dynasty landscape paintings became more meticulous, forming the four seasons painting theory, highlighting seasonal characteristics. A unique aspect of Shi Jing in the Song Dynasty was its transition from theoretical concepts to reality, exemplified by the creation of the "Ten Scenes of West Lake", which became the prototype for subsequent Shi Jing construction.

2.4 Post-Song Dynasty: secularization stage of Shi Jing

Post-Song Dynasty witnessed the gradual secularization of Shi Jing. Considerations of

temporal aesthetics permeated various aspects of garden design, including site selection, layout, conceptualization, landscapes, architecture, flora, plaque, couplet, borrowed scenery and son on. People summarized the millennia-old concept of temporal landscapes in garden design, giving rise to the theory that "the exquisite of Shi Jing" (时景为精) as a refined abstraction from previous notions like "four-season scenery".

3 Conclusion and Discussion

The concept of traditional Chinese temporal aesthetics originates from early societal methods of celestial observation and phenological monitoring for timekeeping purposes, giving rise to the embryonic stage of Shi Jing aesthetics rooted in the cultivating things in accordance with time. This process engendered two pascent forms of temporal aesthetics: celestial aesthetics and natural aesthetics. As landscape awareness intensified, Shi Jing transitioned from initially focusing on "modeling heaven and earth", and practicality towards aesthetic forms centered around landscape scenery. The Song Dynasty synthesized preceding eras' developments into the comprehensive concept of "four-season scenery", leading Shi Jing aesthetics towards prosperity and eventually secularization.

3.1 Analysis of the natural and human processes of Shi Jing aesthetics

The inherent disregard for precision measurement in traditional Chinese time perception stems from the agrarian context where phenological and celestial time sufficed, shaping an innate aesthetic (or observation of nature) phenomenon among ancient Chinese societies. The emergence of Shi Jing culture is inherently collective, with natural aesthetics serving as the conduit for temporal appreciation, gradually culminating in a societal trend towards Shi Jing aesthetics, reflecting a shift from natural time to social time within the realm of sociological time perception.

3.2 Relationship between Shi Jing evolution and periodization in traditional landscape gardening eras

Under the influence of "cultivating things in accordance with time", the development of Shi Jing exhibits a trajectory characterized by transitions from natural worship and emulation to harmonization with nature and subsequent exploration and synthesis, ultimately evolving towards learn from nature and nuanced application, culminating in secularization and flexible application. Shi Jing constitutes a crucial aspect of traditional Chinese landscape gardening, possessing distinct characteristics reflective of its era.

3.3 Ecological philosophical thought under the evolution of Shi Jing aesthetics

The emergence of Shi Jing aesthetics underscores ancient Chinese adherence to

an ecological philosophical ethos of adapting to the times, while the overarching evolution of Shi Jing reflects the dynamic ecological ideologies influenced by traditional Chinese culture. Shi Jing aesthetics, primarily focusing on celestial phenomena, weather landscapes, and phenological landscapes, encapsulate various elements of both the natural and human realms. Elements such as sound, light, and fragrance play pivotal roles, forming an interdependent ecological ideology known as "the interdependence of time and environment" (附資相依).

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