

Hangzhou

A Famous Historical and Cultural City

历史文化名城杭州



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序

俗语说：“上有天堂，下有苏杭。”

杭州素称华夏富庶之地，钟鸣鼎食，好水好山，才人辈出。历史上，文人墨客歌咏杭州风物民情的诗文辞赋，成千累万；记载杭州人文发展的方志掌故，也是不胜枚举。作为中国的历史文化名城，杭州应有一部自己的历史文化类的“百科全书”。而作为地域性的“百科全书”，丰富厚实的内涵是第一要义。除此之外，文字要简洁，行文要优美，最好是以散文的笔法来述说，而且还要配上一定数量的给人以美感的图片。

一个地方有一个地方的形象，一个城市有一个城市的风格。这个形象，这个风格，是自然与人力“合作”的结果。人心通天，因地制宜，城市的风格因此而成型。但仅有这些，恐怕还不够，还要有人用文字概括出来，提炼出来。然后，辅之以各种手段，譬如图片，譬如多媒体，使这个城市的风格广为人知，或者还可纠正人们原先对这个城市的误会和偏见。所以，我说编一部杭州历史文化类的“百科全书”，无论是对于杭州的城市建设、文化建设，还是旅游业的发展，都是一件意味深长的工作。

现在浙江人民出版社约请杭州市长仇保兴担纲，并组织众多作者精心结撰，推出这部图文并茂的大书，是很及时的。在杭州的历史上，这样的书，恐怕还是第一部。有心人做了这么一件工作，我应该表示祝贺，也借此祝愿杭州在即将到来的新世纪里，有一个美好的前途。

费孝通

There is an old saying which goes like this, "Above is Paradise; below are Suzhou and Hangzhou".

Hangzhou has long been known as a place of prosperity in China, where life is affluent, landscape beautiful and talents numerous. There are hundreds of thousands of poetic and prose works created by literary persons in history to celebrate the sceneries of the place and life of its people. There are also abundant chronicles and anecdotes recording the human development of the city. As a famous historical and cultural urban concentration, Hangzhou needs to have its own "encyclopedia" of history and culture. For such a regional "encyclopedia", rich, solid content is of primary importance. Meanwhile, the language needs to be terse and writing graceful. It would be best if it is written in a prose style, and featured with a certain amount of photos that appeal to people's aesthetic perception.

A place has its own image; a city has its own style. Either the image or the style is the result of the "collaboration" between man and nature. Human mind possesses a comprehension of the laws of nature; he can therefore take measures in accordance with his practical circumstances. This is how the style of a city is formed. However, it would be inadequate to have a city's style on this dimension only. Rather, it has to be generalized and sublimed in words and then enhanced through diversified means such as pictures, or multi-media methods, so that the style of the city becomes widely recognized. It may even rectify old misconceptions and biases that people have got against a city. So I would say, either to the city's urban construction, culture development or tourism facilitation, it is likewise a project of far-reaching significance to compile a historical cultural "encyclopedia" of the city of Hangzhou.

Now, Zhejiang People's Publishing House has invited Mayor Qiu Baoxing to take the lead, and has engaged a big group of writers in the elaborate work of compiling the book. It is timely for them to publish such a huge book of exquisite pictures and fine texts. It may be the first of its kind in the history of Hangzhou. When the observant and conscientious group of people has accomplished this work, I would very much like to give them my congratulations. I would also like to take this opportunity to wish Hangzhou a beautiful prospect in the new century.

Fei Xiaotong

序

“江南忆，最忆是杭州。山寺月中寻桂子，郡亭枕上看潮头。何日更重游？”

唐代曾任杭州刺史的白居易的这首《忆江南》词，极为恰切地反映了著名古都杭州迷人的魅力。

杭州地属浙北平原，早先这里曾是与钱塘江相通的浅海湾，由于潮汐的冲击，导致泥沙淤塞，海湾与钱塘江逐渐分隔，形成了西湖，于是城市逐步兴起。

考古资料证明，远在四五千年前，已有先民在杭州繁衍生息。近些年来在杭州北郊良渚等地陆续发掘出的大批黑陶、玉器等，被确认为新石器时代晚期的遗物，史家称为良渚文化。春秋时期，这里曾是吴越争霸之地，到秦代始设县治，称钱唐县。《史记·秦始皇本纪》载，始皇三十七年(前210)，嬴政出游，过丹阳，至钱唐。到两汉时期，钱塘江逐渐南移与西湖分离，郡议曹(地方官)华信在今云居山麓至钱塘门之间筑大堤以防海水，对西湖的保护和杭州城市的发展起到了极大的作用。三国时期杭州地属孙吴，南北朝时，陈朝在此置钱唐郡。

隋开皇九年(589)，废钱唐郡，置杭州，杭州之名始于此。开皇十一年(591)，在凤凰山麓首建州城。隋炀帝建成沟通南北的大运河后，杭州作为大运河南端的起点，经济、文化、交通大为发展，为后来的繁荣打下了坚实的基础。

唐代的杭州，成为东南名郡和重要贸易港口。同日本、高丽、大食(阿拉伯)、波斯等国都有贸易往来，出现了“灯火家家市，笙歌处处楼”的繁荣景象。长庆二年(822)，白居易任杭州刺史时，治理西湖，筑堤建闸，疏浚六井河道，进一步促进了农业和城市经济的发展。

五代时期，是杭州历史发展上一个重要的阶段。公元九二三年，镇海军节度使钱鏐立吴越国，定都杭州，对唐代杭州城进行了很大的增扩。内有子城，外有夹城和罗城，共

"Fair South recalled, Most dearly recalled is Hangzhou as before: Around mountain temples I search for osmanthus seeds from the moon that fall; In the office pavilion I lie watching the surging Qiantang River tidal bore. When shall I visit Hangzhou once more?" (English translation by Chen Gang 1996).

The lyric composed to the tune of Fair South Recalled by the poet Bai Juyi, governor of Hangzhou in the Tang Dynasty, is a most effective reflection of the charm of the ancient capital city.

Hangzhou lies in the geographical region of the northern plain land of Zhejiang province. In ancient times, it used to be a bay connected with the Qiantang River. Tidal waves piled up earth and sand, which in time formed a block between the bay and the river. The West Lake began taking shape and a town gradually emerged by its side.

Archaeological discoveries indicate that as early as four to five thousand years ago, there were already human ancestors dwelling at the land. The big amount of black pottery and jade articles excavated around Liangzhu in northern suburbs of Hangzhou has been identified as relics of the late Neolithic Age.

Historians refer to the ancient development of civilization as Liangzhu Culture. During the periods of Spring & Autumn (770-475 B.C.), and Warring States (475 - 221 B.C.), this place used to be a huge battleground where the two kingdoms of Wu and Yue fought bitterly for their domination over the region. It was not until the Qin Dynasty (221 -206 B.C.) that the place was formally established as a county named Qiantang. In the ancient book *Basic Annals of the First Emperor of Qin* from the series *Records of the Historian*, it is documented that Ying Zheng, the First Emperor (Shihuang) of Qin, once arrived in Qiantang on an inspection tour made in 210 B.C.

In the times of the Western and Eastern Han Dynasties (206 B.C. - 220 A.D.), the Qiantang River shifted its course gradually southward and therefore became separated with the West Lake. A local official named Hua Xin managed to have a sea dike built up at the site between foot of the Yunju Hill and the Qiantang Gate, which played a significant role in preserving the West Lake and encouraging the growth of the city.

In the following period of the Three Kingdoms (220-280A.D.), Hangzhou was under the jurisdiction of the Sun-ruled Wu Kingdom. In the Southern & Northern Dynasties (420-589A.D.), Hangzhou became Qiantang Prefecture of the Chen Regime (557-589A.D.). Yet in 589, Emperor Kaihuang of Sui (591 -618A.D.) abolished the prefecture status of Qiantang as a "Jun", and set it up as a "Zhou". This was where the name Hangzhou originated. Two years later (591A.D.), the Emperor began building the city at the foot of the Phoenix Hill for the first time in history. Later, his successor Emperor Yangdi accomplished the project of the Grand Canal, a manmade waterway that linked up the North and the South of the country. Located at the southern end of the Canal, Hangzhou experienced great development in economy, culture and transportation, and made solid preparation for its future prosperity.

Hangzhou continued its growth in the Tang Dynasty (618-907A.D.) and became a well-known prefecture and an important trade port in the Southeast, maintaining business relations with Japan, Korea, Arabia and Persia. "Light is bright in every market; Music and singing is enchanting in every mansion." This was what the booming city was like at that time. In 822 A.D, the great poet Bai Yuyi was appointed governor of Hangzhou. For the purpose of securing irrigation water for farmland, he started his treatment of the West Lake and erected a causeway in there with water gates to store up fresh water. He also had rivers and wells dredged. His work led to further development of agriculture and urban economy.

The period of the Five Dynasties & Ten Kingdoms (907 - 979 A.D.) was an important age in the history of Hangzhou. In 923 A.D., Qian Liu, the general commander of the Zhenghai military area established his Wuyue Kingdom, and chose Hangzhou as its capital. He greatly expanded the area of the city left from the previous dynasty. Three circles of walls were built for the city. The inner circle standing at the foot of the Phoenix Hill enclosed the imperial palace while the outer two were tall and magnificent, fencing up an area larger than the Old Town Section of the present Hangzhou. To prevent the floods of sea tides, King Qian Liu completed a gigantic project to construct a rock dike extending from the Six Harmonies Pagoda to Gengshan Gate, and also organized an Army of Lake Protection for the special responsibility of dredging and caring for the Lake, rivers and canals in Hangzhou. Owing to all these efforts, Hangzhou became an urban concentration of leading wealth in the Southeast. In his article Notes on Youmei Hall, Ouyang Xiu of the following Song Dynasty praised the flourishing days of Hangzhou during the Wuyue times, "The people were fortunate to

有三重城垣。子城建在凤凰山麓，作为王宫，夹城和罗城也极为壮观，其面积还大于今天杭州的老城区。为防止海潮的侵袭，又从六和塔到艮山门修筑了工程浩大的钱塘江石堤，并成立了“捍湖军”，专门从事西湖和各河道的疏浚、治理工作。由是钱塘成了富庶甲东南的大都会。欧阳修在其《有美堂记》中称赞吴越杭州的盛况时说：“今其民幸富足安乐，又其习俗工巧，邑屋华丽，盖十万余家，环以湖山，左右映带，而闽商海贾，风帆海舶，出入于海涛浩渺、烟云杳霭之间，可谓盛矣。”吴越时期，还大兴佛教，大修寺院，留下了许多珍贵的古建筑和文物。今存灵隐寺石塔、梵天寺经幢、雷峰塔(遗址)、六和塔、保俶塔、闸口白塔等等，都是建筑史上的不朽之作。

宋代，在杭州历史上可说发展到了高峰，北宋时期著名文学家苏轼于元祐四年(1089)起任杭州知州时，组织民工二十余万开掘葑滩，用开出的葑泥在西湖上筑起一条横贯南北的长堤，更添西湖秀色，是为苏堤；还组织人力疏浚六井和城内河道，使城内清水长流，居民受益。北宋时期，杭州已被冠之以东南第一州的称号了。北宋词人柳永的词《望海潮》写道：“东南形胜，三吴都会，钱塘自古繁华。烟柳画桥，风帘翠幕，参差十万人家。……市列珠玑，户盈罗绮，竞豪奢。重湖叠嶂清嘉。有三秋桂子、十里荷花……”如此繁华的城市，传说金主完颜亮闻歌此词，有慕于“三秋桂子、十里荷花”的美景，遂起投鞭渡江之志。南宋绍兴八年(1138),把临安定为行都，从此杭州成为南宋一百多年政治、经济、文化的中心。高宗大兴土木，营建宫城市肆，其中一条纵贯都城南北的“天街”长一万三千五百尺，两旁店铺林立，临河渠岸边遍植红桃、绿柳，极尽繁华与美景之能事。与此同时，南宋君臣还在都城之内，西湖四周，大造行宫御苑和官、私园林，供他们终日行乐，忘却了恢复中原大业，因而引发了林昇《题临安邸》的咏叹：“山外青山楼外楼，西湖歌舞几时休，暖风熏得游人醉，直把杭州作汴州。”当然，这繁华而又优美的环境中，南宋时也哺育了像李唐、苏汉臣、刘松年、马远、夏圭等画家和许许多多的文学艺术人才，为杭州这一历史文化名城增辉添彩。

元代改临安府为杭州路，仍然继续了昔日的繁华。公元十三世纪，意大利人马可·波罗曾来到杭州，把她称作“世界上最美丽的城市”。元末张士诚据杭州时，还重筑了周长三十五里多的城垣，但唐、五代、两宋时期的繁荣，已随钱江东流而去，成为历史。

明清时期，置杭州府，清为浙江省会。在历代经营的基础上，杭州的经济、文化继续得到发展。悠久的历史、丰富的文物古迹、秀丽的湖山景色，构成了驰名中外的历史

live in abundance and peace. It was their custom to advocate high technique and exquisite quality. The houses they built were magnificent. The city of a hundred thousand homes was surrounded by a lake and hills. They set each other off in a graceful style. Meanwhile, diligent local merchants and overseas traders were busy sailing in their ocean boats back and forth in the vast seas of rolling waves and boundless veil of mists and vapors. What a splendid view it was." During the same period of time, Buddhism was greatly encouraged. There rose an unusual enthusiasm to build Buddhist temples and thus left behind many precious ancient architectures and cultural relics. Those that have come down to this day include the rock Sutra Pillars in front of the Lingyin Temple, the Sutra Pillar of the Fantian Temple, the relic site of the Leifeng Pagoda, the Six Harmonies Pagoda, and the White Pagoda at Zakou. These are all valued as immortal works in architectural history.

Hangzhou of the Song Dynasty (960-1279 A.D.) entered its peak stage of development in history. In 1089, Su Shi (Su Dongpo), the renowned literary master of Northern Song (960-1127 A.D.) began his service as governor of Hangzhou. He organized 200 thousand of laborers to dredge the West Lake for a larger storing capacity of irrigation water. The silt of the Lake piled up a second causeway stretching north and south in the West Lake. With trees and plants growing on both sides, it added much to the beauty of the Lake and became known as Su Causeway. Besides this, the governor had the wells and rivers inside the city dredged as well to benefit the local residents. During the Northern Song period, Hangzhou had already won the reputation of the First Prefecture in the Southeast. The luxuriant sights, scenic splendors, and the happy peaceful life of the local residents were presented most exquisitely by the Song poet Liu Yong in his masterpiece of poetry composed to the tune "Watching the Tidal Bore". It was said in history that Wuanyan Liang, the King of Jin of Nuzhen nationality that had taken from Song the vast Central Plains north of the Yangzi River, once heard people chanting the poem. He was so impressed by the city with "somanthus flowers in late autumn" and "miles and miles of lotus in bloom" that he felt an urge to lead his troops across the Yangzi River.

In 1138 A.D., the Song regime fleeing from the north settled down in Hangzhou, named it Lin An (Temporary Settlement) and thus made it the provisional capital of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127 -1279 A.D.). For the following period of over a hundred years, Hangzhou maintained its role as the political, economic and cultural center of the dynasty. Within his reign, Emperor Gaozhong launched a range of construction projects for the imperial palace, the city and its business section. The "Heaven Street" ran north to south for over 13 thousand feet, lined on both sides with stores and shops; river banks extended through the city, accompanied by pink peach blooms and green willow twigs. Everything possible was done to create the prosperous and graceful environment. Meanwhile, the rulers were also interested in building traveling palaces, imperial and private gardens inside the city and around the Lake. Their indulgence in luxurious pleasure and indifference to the responsibility of recovering the sovereignty over Central Plains of its territories became targets of criticism. Lin Sheng sighed in his poem Inscription in an Inn at Lin An, "Mountain beyond mountain and tower beyond tower, Could song and dance by West Lake be ended anyhow? Warm southerly breezes keep visitors so drunk That they simply take Hangzhou for the old capital." (English translation by Chen Gang 1996). The prosperous and graceful environment wore out the fighting spirit in a lot of people at court and in society, but it also brought up a number of great painters like Li Tang, Su Hancheng, Liu Songnian, Ma Yuan, Xia Gui, and many literary talents who would bring glory to the historical and cultural city of Hangzhou.

When the Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368 A.D.) started, Hangzhou remained to be wealthy and affluent. Marco Polo, the Italian who came to Hangzhou in the 13th Century, depicted it as "the finest and most splendid city in the world". When Zhang Shicheng took the city in his revolt against the Yuan regime in the late period of the dynasty, he had the 35 li (Approximately 17 kilometers) of encircling walls rebuilt. By this time, however, the old prosperity that Hangzhou had achieved in the periods of Tang, Five Dynasties and Song was gone with the flowing water in the Qiantang River. It had passed into history.

During the Ming (1368 - 1644 A.D.) and Qing (1644 - 1911 A.D.) Dynasties, Hangzhou was made the capital city of Zhejiang Province. Based upon the foundation laid by generations in the past, it continued its development in economy and culture. The long history of culture, abundant supplies of heritage sites, and the

文化名城和著名的风景园林城市。

说到杭州，她的历史文化、文物古迹、风景名胜，都是与西湖分不开的。无怪白居易在怀念杭州的诗中说：“未能抛得杭州去，一半勾留是此湖。”苏轼的一首《饮湖上初晴后雨》诗：“水光潋滟晴方好，山色空濛雨亦奇，若把西湖比西子，淡妆浓抹总相宜。”更成了描摹西湖景色的绝唱。

西湖位于杭州城西，东邻城区，三面环山，构成了“三面云山一面城”的格局。西湖的山水、园林、风景名胜美不胜收，在南宋时期就有西湖十景之说，多少年来一直延续着。八百年来不断经营发展，西湖的景点、景区和文物古迹又不断地丰富，有一湖、二峰、三泉、四寺、六园、七洞、八墓、九溪、十景之说，但也难以概括其丰富的内容。

杭州西湖，不仅湖山如此多娇，而且历代人文荟萃，千百年来一些民族英雄如岳飞、于谦、张苍水等长眠于此，使湖山增色。历代著名的诗人词客如白居易、刘禹锡、柳永、苏轼、王安石、陆游、杨万里、袁枚等，均为杭州与西湖留下了千古传诵的诗赋词章，有的还为杭州、西湖留下了光辉的政绩。这些都是杭州的无价之宝。

新中国成立之后，特别是改革开放以来，杭州不仅在经济发展、城市建设、人民生活水平的提高等方面有着飞跃的发展，在文物古迹、风景名胜保护、旅游事业发展等方面也都有着重大成果。杭州与西湖分别被国务院公布为国家历史文化名城和国家重点风景名胜区，许多重要的文物古迹被公布为国家和省、市级重点文物保护单位。为了将杭州西湖悠久的历史、锦绣的大好湖山和五十年来保护与建设的成果展现给人们，仇保兴市长特主持编辑了图文并茂的《历史文化名城杭州》，由浙江人民出版社在新千年到来之际出版。举凡杭州城市之历史沿革、山川风物、文物古迹、文学艺术、风土民情、土特名产等等，皆扼要包罗其中。此书对于杭州与西湖的保护与建设，让人们了解杭州、认识杭州，无疑将会起到积极的作用。

浙江人民出版社知我半个世纪来，由于工作的关系不断奔走于被誉为“人间天堂”的杭州。对她虽然知之不多，但已与之结下了深厚的感情和不解的因缘，特嘱我为序。不敢推辞，略赘短言，恭祈指正。

雁珺文

beautiful sceneries of the Lake and hills made Hangzhou a cultural and scenic city of prominent fame.

When we talk about Hangzhou, about its historical, cultural and natural attractions, we can always see a connection with the West Lake. No wonder Bai Juyi wrote in a poem, "I can't bear to leave Hangzhou, Part of the reason — West Lake." (English translation by Chen Gang 1996). Su Shi had a poem titled Drinking on the West Lake, "The shimmering ripples delight the eye on sunny days; The dimming hills present a rare view in rainy haze. West Lake may be compared to Beauty Xi Zi at her best, It becomes her to be richly adorned or plainly dressed." (English translation by Chen Gang 1996). This poem has become a popular masterpiece dedicated to the grace of the West Lake.

The West Lake lies to the west of the city proper. It is adjacent to the downtown area on the east and is embraced by hills standing on the other three sides. With waters, hills, gardens and parks, the West Lake area has an endless array of scenic spots and heritage sites. Ten Attractions of the West Lake began to win popular attention as scenic resources in the Southern Song Dynasty. The continual conservational efforts of over 800 years have greatly enriched these resources. Of the most important views, there is one lake, two peaks, three springs, four temples, six garden parks, seven caves, eight tombs, nine creeks and ten attractions, to use a popular approach for a listing. Naturally, the brief summary is not likely to cover the abundance of the West Lake charms.

The West Lake in Hangzhou is distinguished not just for the graceful natural sceneries it displays, but also for the cultural heritage it has accumulated and great personages it has attracted throughout history. There are great national heroes buried near the Lake, like Yue Fei, Yu Qian, and Zhang Changshui, whose noble quality of righteousness and devotion has glorified the city and the Lake. There are also literary masters, like Bai Juyi, Liu Xiyu, Liu Yong, Shu Shi, Wang Anshi, Lu You, Yang Wanli, and Yuan Mei, who dedicated their masterpieces of enduring value to the West Lake. Some of these people are also remembered for the notable achievements they made at official positions in Hangzhou. These are all priceless assets of Hangzhou.

Since the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, especially since the strategic policies of economic reform and opening to the world began to be carried out in 1978, Hangzhou has undergone prominent progress in its economy, urban construction and living standards of the residents. It has also done enormous work in conserving cultural relics, protecting historic sites and scenic attractions, and in developing tourism as a promising new industry. The city of Hangzhou and the West Lake have been respectively designated by the State Council as one of the Famous Historical and Cultural Cities and Key Areas of Scenic Spots and Historical Sites of China. Many of its heritage items and sites are under state, provincial or municipal protection. In the hope of making an organized presentation on the long cultural and historical tradition and the fascinating landscape of Hangzhou, as well as its major achievements in terms of protection and construction attained in the past 50 years, Mayor Qiu Baoxing directs the compiling program of the book *Hangzhou — A Famous Historical and Cultural City* that is to be published by Zhejiang People's Publishing House at the arrival of the new millennium. The book covers a variety of aspects of the city, including its historic change and development, the landscape attractions, cultural and historical relics, traditions of literature and arts, social customs and conventions, local products and specialties. There is no doubt that the book will play a very active role in protecting and constructing Hangzhou and the West Lake, and enabling more people to have better knowledge of the city and the lake.

I have maintained a close relationship with Zhejiang People's Publishing House for half century. Because of my work, I go around a lot in the city of "Heaven on Earth". My knowledge of the city is still quite limited, yet I have developed a deep feeling and irrevocable commitment to it. As I cannot very well decline the invitation from the Publishing House to prepare the preface for the book, I write the brief review of the history of Hangzhou to serve the purpose. I'd like to invite readers to oblige me with valuable comments.

Luo Zhewen

目 录

序(费孝通 Fei Xiaotong)
Foreword

1

序(罗哲文 Luo Zhewen)
Foreword

1

上 篇

The First Part

独木舟划出的文明曙光

Little Canoes Ushering in the Dawn of Civilization

2

一座城市的童年歌谣

Childhood Ballad of a City

14

依稀唐朝旧梦

Old Dreams of the Tang Dynasty Vaguely Remembered

26

纷乱时代的世外桃源

Haven of Peace in Precarious Times

38

暖风犹记西湖歌舞

Gentle Winds Still Remembering the Songs and Dances around the West Lake

52

向世界开启的窗户

A Window Open to the World

88

承上启下的三百年

A Link of Three Hundred Years between the Past and the Future

104

下 篇

The Second Part

西湖梦寻

Old Dreams of the West Lake	120
觅西湖足迹 寻历代风流 Trace the Evolvement of the West Lake; Search the Footprints of Historic Personages	122
有绰约塔影 印千年湖山 Pagodas Stand with Grace; Profiles Are Cast against the Ancient Hills and Lake	131
东南西北山 尽在不言中 Hills Rise All around the Lake; In Serenity They Keep Each Other Company	138
堤横一线 岛隐几点 Causeways Are Straight Spreading across the Lake; Islets Are Scattered Partly Hidden in the Vapor	146
潋潋水光中 历历古桥痕 Waters Ripple in the Lake; Bridges Remain Hundreds of Years Old	153
掬泠泠泉音 听西湖情韵 Scoop up the Tinkling Crystal Spring; Listen to the Melodies of the West Lake	162
数亭亭玉立 看楼台明灭 Count Pavilions Standing with Grace; Watch Mansions Marked with Vicissitudes of Life	170
花开花落有时 西湖风光无限 Flowers in Bloom Know Their Seasons; The West Lake Has No Limits in Views It Presents	178
千年石不冷 万载洞更幽 Ancient Rocks Do Not Feel Cold; Age-old Caves Appear Even More Tranquil	188

民俗传说

Customs and Folktales	194
中秋赏月 Admiring Full Moon at Mid-Autumn Festival	196

<u>西湖香市</u>	Pilgrim Market of the West Lake	202
<u>龙井问茶</u>	Paradise of Longjing Tea Connoisseurs	207
<u>西湖之春</u>	Spring Arriving at the West Lake	212
<u>西湖之夏</u>	Summer Scenery of the West Lake	218
<u>吃在杭州</u>	Hangzhou — Paradise of Gourmets	223
<u>白娘子和许仙</u>	White Snake Lady and Xu Xian	228
<u>梁山伯与祝英台</u>	Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai — Butterfly Lovers	233
<u>才女苏小小</u>	Su Xiaoxiao — Talented Woman	238
<u>文人和艺妓</u>	Men of Letters and Geishas	242

晨钟暮鼓	Morning Bells and Evening Drums	248
<u>灵隐寺溯源</u>	Origin of Lingyin Temple	250
<u>净慈寺话旧</u>	Past of Jingci Temple	262
<u>径山古刹</u>	Ancient Temple of Jingshan	270
<u>三竺揽胜</u>	Splendors of the Three Tianzhu Temples	276

石窟艺术	Grotto Arts	286
抱朴道院	Baopu Taoist Temple	296
玉皇道观	Jade Emperor Taoist Temple	304
凤凰寺	Phoenix Mosque	314
基督教堂	Christian churches	318

文史精粹

Essence of History and Culture	320	
文澜阁钩沉	Recollections about the Imperial Wenlange Library	322
印学话西泠	Xiling Seal Engravers' Society and Sphragistics	327
南宋画院	Imperial Art Academy of the Southern Song Dynasty	335
孔庙沧桑	Changes That Happened to the Confucian Temple	341
黄公望与《富春山居图》	Huang Gongwang and His Picture of "Mountain Residences along the Fuchun River"	346
宋版与明清武林刻书	Song Dynasty Block Printing and Wulin Block Printing in the Ming and Qing Dynasties	350
明代浙派与武林画派	Painting Schools of Zhejiang and Wulin (Hangzhou) in the Ming Dynasty	356
书院寻踪	An Exploration of Academies of Classical Learning	361