YANGZHOU CUISINE IN CHINA

中国淮扬菜

□淮扬新潮菜◎





中国准扬菜。 ◇ 淮扬新潮菜 ○



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Preface

Yangzhou is a city well known in China, as well as in the world, for its long history and rich culture. With its wonderful poplar trees, picturesque landscape and rich cultural heritage, it has won admiration and praise from people down the centuries.

Yangzhou cuisine, one of the four major schools of Chinese food, possesses a strong appeal to gourmets both at home and abroad for its agreeable taste and beautiful presentation.

According to *The Book of History*, Yangzhou was the economic center of North Jiangsu. Great varieties of cooked food were available in the city as early as the Qin dynasty (221-206 BC).

After construction of the Grand Canal (6th century AD), Yangzhou, which is the southern terminal of the Canal, became a hub of land and water transportation for shipping salt and grain from South Jiangsu to the Capital in the north. It also served as a distribution center of all kinds of commodities in China, as well as an inland port for foreign trade with other countries.

With a population of over 600,000, Yangzhou once ranked 3rd among the top 10 cities in the world. In those days, one could see a forest of masts standing high along the Canal while scholars and merchants kept arriving from all parts of the world.

The city is favorably located in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River at about 33 degrees north latitude and 120 degrees east longitude, with a temperate climate. It is rich in natural resources and farm produce. Especially abundant are fresh water aquatic products such as crucian carp, purple crab, spring water shield, ginger sprouts, and duck eggs. Other delicacies (as often mentioned in ancient Chinese poems) are bamboo shoots, reeves shad, crabs, shrimps, etc. Moreover, the city is close to the East China Sea, in which abounds all manner of seafood, hence providing a continuous supply of raw materials for the Yangzhou cuisine.

By absorbing the best methods in cutting and cooking from other Chinese culinary schools, chefs in Yangzhou have developed their own culinary style. The main characteristics of Yangzhou cuisine are "fresh and plain" — neither salty, nor too sweet — rich in nutrition and taste. For these reasons, Yangzhou food is favored by people both at home and abroad. Newly developed delicacies keep coming forth in large numbers and are very popular in the marketplace. In poems, operas, and other literature, Yangzhou cuisine has been praised as "···the best of delicacies in Southeast China···", hence its firm position in the Chinese culinary system.

It must be noted that Yangzhou cuisine is more than just food preparation and service. It also pays great attention to the health of diners. The idea of diet and medicine linked to food intake first appeared in the book *On Cooking* by Mr. Wu Pu, a medical doctor living in Yangzhou about 200 AD. His theory was passed down generation after generation and gradually became popular among the common people, who prefer fresh vegetable and tender meat.

Yangzhou is renowned for three special knives (i.e., the kitchen knife, the tailor scissors, and the pedicure knife). Yangzhou's chefs are world famous for their outstanding cutting skills in the kitchen. The courses of "stewed meat balls", "Yangzhou chop suey" and "Wensi bean curd" have become favorite dishes in the West. Restaurants in Yangzhou often receive telephone orders from the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

Yangzhou cuisine is a delight to the Chinese people as well. Restaurants serving Yangzhou food can be found in every corner of China (the most famous dining spots in Beijing serving Yangzhou specialties are The Great Hall of the People, Diaoyutai State Guest House, and the Beijing Hotel). It has close relations with the scientific content and culinary art contained in the Yangzhou cuisine that developed over the past thousands of years. No wonder Yangzhou food was served at the first state banquet during the founding celebrations of the People's Republic of China in 1949!

Today, a new generation of skilled Yangzhou chefs has come to the fore in large numbers. While carrying on the fine traditions of the Yangzhou culinary school, they are constantly blazing new trails to bring forth new dishes, such as "Dream-of-the-Red-Mansions Banquet", "New Manchu-and-Han Banquet", "Family Banquet of Zheng Banqiao", and "Family Banquet of Mei Lanfang", all of which have won the respect of gourmets both at home and abroad.

Chinese cuisine is a culture, a science, and an art. Yangzhou cuisine is a crystallization of all these parts. It has fully demonstrated the Chinese food theory that diners should be attracted not just to great tasting food, but more importantly, that food should be nutritious and look good on the plate. The attached photo album will visually attest to the Yangzhou theory of cuisine.



新潮菜,是指在一定的历史时期,因受文化和科学等因素影响而创制出的风靡一时的菜肴。它在用料、烹饪方法、风味、器皿,乃至人文情愫、营养、食疗方面或多或少有一些特色,因而受到顾客的欢迎。新潮菜寿命有长短之分。新潮而能持久,若干年后,也就可能成为传统名菜。从历史来看,千百年来淮扬菜之所以能够常盛不衰,重要原因之一就是善于吸收国内各菜肴风味流派之长,常常推出新潮菜。

近二十多年来,中国国内市场经济迅速发展,商业大潮 涌动,餐饮市场一派繁荣,国内各菜肴流派之间,中餐及西 餐、中餐及日本料理无时不在碰撞、交流, 传统饮食观念受 到冲击,多元饮食文化观念被越来越多的人所接纳。在这种 背景下,各地纷纷推出新潮菜,争妍斗丽,成为餐饮业的新 景观。而淮扬厨师也不甘后人,他们在新潮菜上也展示了不 凡的身手。简言之, 淮扬新潮菜是近二十多年来淮扬厨师面 对国内外市场,广引博采, 吐故纳新, 精心设计的成果。其 设计理念为: 使菜品在用料、工艺与菜品的色、香、味、形、 质、养方面发生区别于传统的变化,并力求得到社会的广泛 认可。新潮菜的审美, 把握了传统与现代文化的对接, 色彩 对比繁富与雅丽明快和谐并存,素色质朴与破色跳跃相反相 成,在传统回归自然的基础上艳丽而不媚俗。造型艺术创意 新颖,不独采用对称方式,多采用均衡、破题点缀、以菜围 菜、菜点合一、空间错位、物象造型等方式、丰富菜肴艺术 的感染力。新潮菜用料门类更加丰富, 江鲜、湖鲜、山珍、 海错、野味、禽、畜、蛋、腊味、菌、食用昆虫、应时与稀 有果蔬各献其珍,辅料、调料的加工深度与组合设计日新月 异,为新潮菜的制作提供了丰厚的物质条件。新潮菜的魅力 在于味,在清淡味雅的基础上,善于选用新的调味品和组合 新的味型,改良性的复合味变化多端,并引入西餐调味与中 餐调味组合, 演绎出若干滋味, 与菜品制作过程中形成的菜 肴质地相配合, 众味纷呈, 跌宕多姿。

本画册收录淮扬新潮菜照片120余幅,大体能反映淮扬新潮菜的风貌,介绍了每道菜肴的主要原料及制法要领,厨师可根据制作时的具体情况,作适当调整。

邱庞同 王 镇

中

扬州,世界知名的中国历史文化名城。绿扬城郭,二分明月,画意诗情,以其深厚的文化底蕴,吸引了历代人士的称颂与咏赞。

淮扬菜,是世界知名的中国四大菜系之一,以其独具的风味特色,倾倒了海内外无数食客。淮扬菜是长江中下游(扬子江)、淮河中下游的代表风味。扬州是淮扬菜的中心和发源地。

淮扬菜见于文献,当自《尚书》"淮海惟扬州"始。自先秦发展至汉晋, 史载扬州已是"熟食遍列"。隋唐、明清尤见繁盛。特别是大运河开凿以 后,扬州成为盐漕两运、物资集散和进出口口岸的水陆交通枢纽,曾排名 为世界上60万人口以上十大城市之第三位。因之,八方辐辏,帆樯林立, 商贾麇集,文士如云,经济、文化高度发达,史有"扬一益二"之称。加之, 扬州地处长江下游东经120°左右、北纬33°上下,气候适宜,物产丰富;位 于江河水网地区, 尤饶动植物水鲜, 苏东坡《扬州以土物寄少游》诗中提 及的鲜鲫、紫蟹、春莼、姜芽、鸭蛋之类,郑板桥诗词中描述的鲜笋、鲥鱼 和"蒲筐包蟹、竹笼装虾、柳条穿鱼"等,均比比皆是;海味产区亦近在咫 尺。这些,构成了个性鲜明的烹饪原料实力。又以其集散、聚焦之地理优 势,得以萃取宇内烹调技艺之精华,凝聚吴楚饮食文化之神髓,不仅锻炼 出了世人惊叹的刀功、火功等精湛的烹饪工艺,而且酝酿出能够适应四 面八方的"清鲜平和,浓淳兼备,咸甜适度,南北皆宜"的风味特色。从而, 佳肴迭传,美点盈市,诗文词曲称颂不绝,名人题咏尤难列举,曾蒙"东南 佳味"之美誉的"满汉席"亦首见于《扬州画舫录》。正是在此历史背景和 经济地位的基础上孕育出了淮扬菜,其饮食文化积淀之深厚,海内无出 其右者。故而,很早就确立了中华一大风味菜系之地位。

扬厨怀"扬州三把刀"中之厨刀布艺四方,走向五大洲。在西方,知"清炖狮子头""扬州炒饭"者大有人在。大洋彼岸也不时电话订餐,指名要"文思豆腐"之类名菜。在海内,淮扬菜更是广布各地,成为人们追求一尝的对象。例如,北京的钓鱼台国宾馆、人民大会堂和北京饭店,淮扬菜也历来都是主供风味之一。这些,与淮扬菜在漫长的历史优选中所积淀的艺术与科学内蕴有着密不可分的关系。由此也就可以理解,建国初之"开国第一宴"用淮扬菜,自非偶然的选择。时至今日,淮扬菜更是名厨辈出,高手如林。他们不仅继承、发扬了优良传统,而且深谙创新是发展之灵魂、兴盛之动力的道理,不断开拓、创新,创新菜点层出不穷,创新宴如红楼宴、满汉全席、板桥宴、梅兰宴等也接踵而至,并且引起海内外的广泛兴趣。淮扬菜正稳步走向新的高度。

中国烹饪是文化,是科学,是艺术。淮扬菜是其一大结晶,也是中国烹饪"以味为核心,以养为目的"这一本质特征的一大体现。

我相信,本画册可以展示淮扬菜系的精髓。

聂风乔 2000年10月

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燕菜透明爽滑,鱼茸洁白鲜嫩。

原料: 水发燕窝, 鱼茸, 精盐, 鸡蛋清, 鸡 清汤。

制法:燕窝加鸡清汤蒸透。将鱼茸加盐、 鸡蛋清、鸡清汤搅匀,放入汤匙内蒸熟。燕窝 放在鱼茸上面,盛入汤碗。

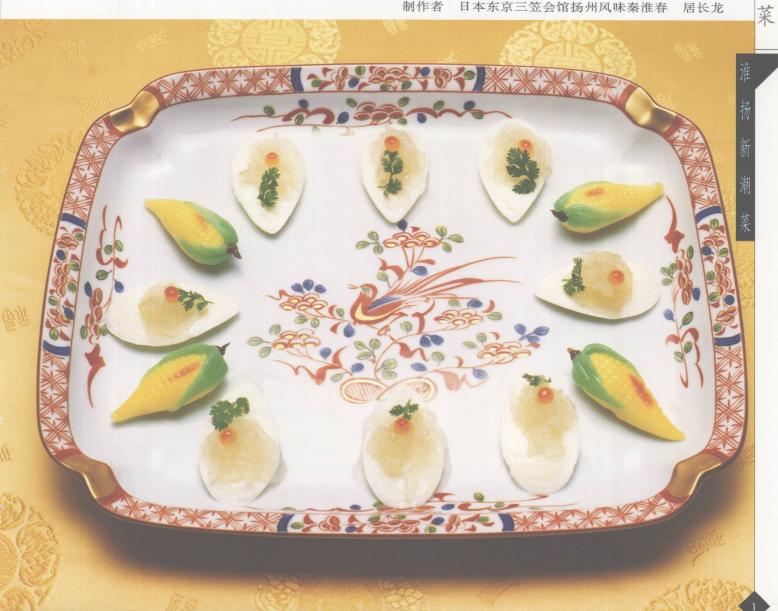
制作者 日本东京三笠会馆扬州风味秦淮春 居长龙

中

国

淮

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中国淮杨菜



心

鲍鱼汁稠光亮,香鲜质嫩,稍带甜味。

原料:水发海皇鲍,木瓜,鲍鱼酱,酱油,精盐,鸡清汤,鸡精,绍酒,湿淀粉。

制法:将海皇鲍剞斜十字花刀,用鸡清汤炖焖入味,放入酱油、鲍鱼酱、盐、酒,焖至糯嫩。木瓜切成长方块,烧熟装入盘中。鲍鱼从锅中取出,放在瓜脯上,用原汤汁勾芡淋在鲍鱼上。

脯扒

鲍



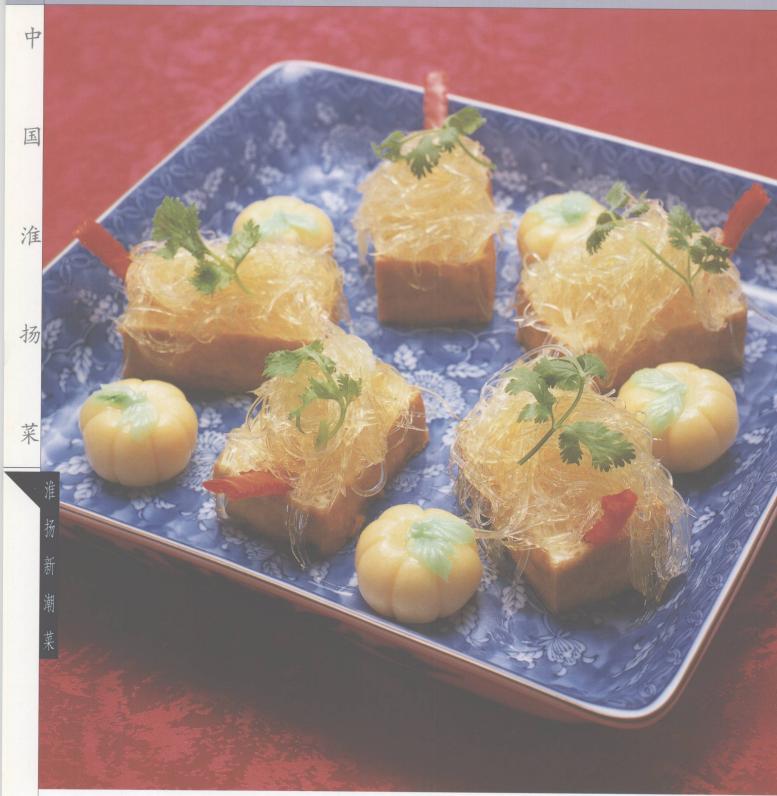
鲍鱼醇香味美, 围边鲜嫩淡雅。

原料:水发鲍鱼,虾茸,蟹黄,青菜心,鸡蛋清,葱姜汁,鸡清汤,精盐,酱油,蚝油,绍酒,湿淀粉,色拉油。

制法:将虾茸用盐、葱姜汁、鸡蛋清调匀,挤成虾丸,丸顶上放蟹黄,蒸熟。将花盏模具抹上油,蛋清加盐打匀,入模内,再把熟虾丸放在中心,蒸熟,摆在圆盘周围。鲍鱼剞上花刀,用鸡清汤、蚝油、酱油调味,烧至汤汁稠浓,装盘。青菜心煸炒至翠绿,摆在蒸好的蛋清周围。鸡清汤用盐调味,勾芡,淋油,浇在菜心和蛋白花上。

棉极品鲍

红



制作者 日本东京三笠会馆扬州风味秦淮春 居长龙

鱼翅灯笼豆

腐

鱼翅软糯味鲜,豆腐香嫩入味。

原料:水发鱼翅,豆腐,酱油,虾子,葱段,姜片,绍酒,精盐,绵白糖,香菜,胡椒,鸡清汤,色拉油,芝麻油。

制法:将鱼翅加鸡清汤、葱段、姜片、酒、盐蒸入味。豆腐切块,下油锅炸至金黄色,挖去一部分嫩豆腐,填上鱼翅,加鸡清汤、盐,蒸入味,排入盘中,淋上芝麻油。



制作者 日本东京三笠会馆扬州风味秦淮春 居长龙

鲍鱼肉鲜嫩,螺片味浓。

原料:活鲍鱼,香螺,酱油,蚝油,绵白糖,绍酒, 韭黄,精盐,鸡蛋清,熟蚕豆,红椒片,湿淀粉,色拉油,鸡清汤。

制法:活鲍鱼取出治净,加鸡清汤蒸熟,装盘,浇上汁。香螺肉切片,用盐、淀粉上浆。炒锅上火,入油,入香螺片爆炒,沥油。入油,入蚕豆、红椒片、韭黄煸炒,入酒、蚝油、酱油、糖,勾芡,淋油。

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滨

香



制作者 扬州新世纪大酒店 居永和

椰盘炖鲍

翅

此菜是在传统菜鸡火鱼翅基础上发展创新而来。 鱼翅、鲍鱼放入椰子青肉既有南国风味,又有淮扬炖 焖见长的特色,更兼菜肴盛器美感,是菜肴中的珍品。

原料:椰子青肉,鱼翅,海王鲍,火腿丝,熟鸡脯丝,鸡清汤,精盐,鸡精,色拉油,椰盅。

制法:将椰盅去盖洗净留用。水发鱼翅、鲍鱼用鸡清汤蒸入味,将鱼翅、鲍鱼、椰子青肉、鸡丝、火腿丝放入椰盅内,加鸡清汤、盐、鸡精,蒸熟。

珠

香鲜软糯,气派高贵,为大菜中上品。

原料: 水发金钩翅, 熟鹅掌, 熟鸽蛋, 虾茸, 水发 竹荪,芦笋尖,火腿丝,精盐,葱段,鸡清汤,淀粉,湿

淀粉,鸡蛋清,葱油,胡椒粉。

制法: 鹅掌去骨, 对称剖开, 在掌中间撒上淀 粉。将入味虾茸挤成丸子,放在掌中,再将鸽蛋放在 虾丸上揿实,蒸熟。芦笋、竹荪分别用鸡清汤焯过, 围在鹅掌旁边,金钩翅用竹箅夹住,吊入鸡清汤中 焖制入味,排放在盘中央。鸡清汤入湿淀粉、胡椒粉 调味, 勾芡, 入葱油打亮汁, 浇在鱼翅、鹅掌、竹荪 上,撒上火腿丝。

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