

JIAXING TRAVEL JIAXING TRAVEL JIAXING TRAVEL

JIAXING TRAVEL

嘉兴

游

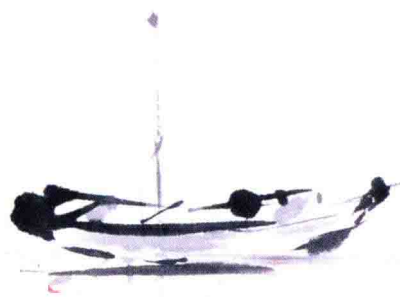
不遠千里而來
到此一遊
嘉興南湖
風景如畫
水天一色
遊人如織
景色宜人
嘉興南湖
風景如畫
水天一色
遊人如織
景色宜人

中国 · 浙江

中國 · 浙江

嘉兴

JIA XING TRAVEL



序 Sequence

■ 风光篇

Scenery Chapter

◆ 湖 Lake

◆ 海 Sea

◆ 河 Canal

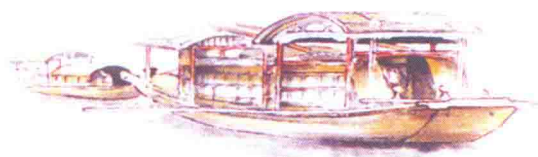
◆ 潮 Tide

■ 民俗篇

Custom Chapter

■ 名人篇

Celebrity Chapter



江南春
千里莺啼绿映红
水村山郭酒旗风
南朝四百八十寺
多少楼台烟雨中

——杜牧





■ 烟雨楼 YanYu Tower

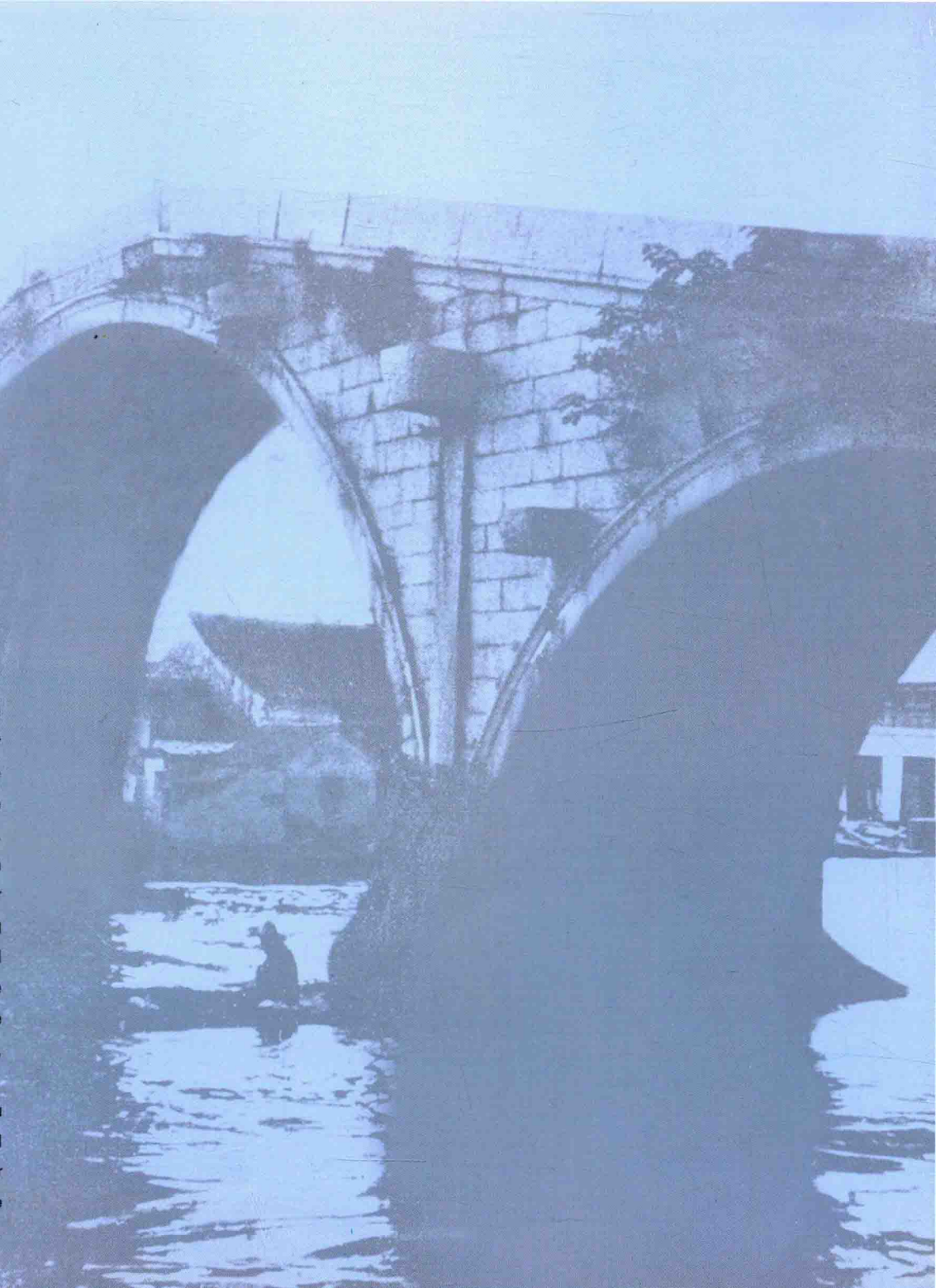
风光篇 SCENERY CHAPTER

对于沉淀积蓄了千年文化的江南，纵然有无数文人骚客倾尽才思，也难以承载她的凝重和浪漫。君不见，唐诗里的江南是一幅“春风又绿江南岸”的山水画卷；宋词里的江南是“孤月照寒山”那傲然而伤感的油画；孔尚任笔下的江南是一折艳丽凄迷的桃花扇；戴望舒笔下的江南是一把湿淋淋的油纸伞……然而，这仅仅是书本上的江南，是历史长河中江南的背影，长久地流连在这般天地里，心灵上难免有一种文化的失落感。于是，在新世纪和煦的阳光下，寻访属于自己城市的风景就显得非常受用和令人慰藉了。大到文化遗址、文物古迹，小到一座桥、一棵树，那才是我们城市独有的呼吸、独有的旋律。

江南的名山大川，气势浩渺的有太湖，秀丽飘逸的有西湖，玲珑剔透的有虎丘，奇峰突兀的有雁荡，而惟有嘉兴以其潮、湖、河、海的并存、在一派烟雨迷蒙的“真山水”中留住了她自己的倩影。

For the culture-deposited ancient south of the Yangtze River, despite the outpouring of talents by countless men of letters, it is still difficult to bear her dignity and romance. Look and behold, the south in Tang poetry is a landscape painting "Spring breeze makes the southern bank green again". In song verses the south is a proud but sentimental oil painting "Lonely moon shines over a cold hill". The south was depicted by Kong Shangren as a colorful, yet desolate peach blossom fan. The south was portrayed by Dai Wangshu as a damp oil paper umbrella... However, all this represents the south in the book, only a receding figure in the river of history. One's soul cannot but cherish a sense of cultural loss if one wanders and lingers in this realm too long. Then, in the mild sunshine of the new century, seeking the scenery of our own city appears very comfortable and consolatory. From cultural remains and historic sites to a bridge or a tree, that is the unique breath and unique melody to our city.

Among well-known hills and lakes in the south, there are the vast and mighty Taihu Lake, the elegant and graceful West Lake, the dainty and exquisite Huqiu Hill and the towering Yandang Hill with a grotesque peak. Only Jiaxing retains her own pretty figure with her unique co-existence of tides, lakes, the canal and the sea against the background of misty and hazy "genuine landscape".



如果把五千年的中华文明史比作一个人的话，那么唐朝无疑是这个人的生命之盛年了，早在充满着荣耀和满足的唐朝，南湖就已露游览胜地之端倪。之后，宋代诗人苏东坡、元代大画家吴镇、明末书法家董其昌、直至乾隆皇帝六下江南，都在南湖赋诗作画。以致南湖一直以来都是“烟雨楼台欲隐欲现”，其浓浓的人文情结难以化解。

南湖是文人骚客高朋满座之地，但也留住了革命者匆匆而永远的脚步。鉴湖女侠秋瑾曾借游览之名在南湖之滨，从事推翻清专制王朝的革命活动；民主革命家孙中山也曾到过南湖，在春波桥兰溪会馆发表演说；自从中国共产党在南湖的一条游船上宣告诞生，南湖更成了世人景仰的圣湖。

与南湖异曲同工的是南北湖。一条类似西湖苏堤的长堤，分隔了南湖和北湖，因而在清光绪年间南北湖也称“小西湖”。其实，南北湖的魅力并不是那条有模仿之嫌的长堤，而是湖、山、海三者俱全的景色。这里的湖多湾汊，山有层次，海连天穹，加之“日月并升”天文奇景，更叫人似入仙境，惊喜叫绝。

If you compare the Chinese civilized history of 5,000 years to a man, the Tang dynasty is undoubtedly the prime of his life. As early as in the Tang dynasty which was full of glory and content, the South Lake displayed some clues to her beauty as a scenic spot. Later, Su Dongpo, the Song poet, Wu Zhen, the great painter of the Yuan dynasty, Dong Qichang, the Ming calligrapher, till Qianlong Emperor who descended to the south six times, all composed poems or painted pictures at the South Lake. So the South Lake has always been described as "a pavilion shyly hides itself in misty rain". The dense humanistic complex is hard to dissolve.

The South Lake has been the venue frequented by men of letters, but also revolutionaries have left their footprints there. Qiu Jin, the Heroine of the Jian Lake, convened secret meetings there under pretext of sightseeing in a bid to overthrow the Qing dynasty. Sun Yat-sen has also been to the south Lake and once made a speech at Lanxi guild. Ever since the Communist Party of China was founded in a tourist boat on this lake, the South Lake has been a sacred place esteemed by the world.

The South-North Lake achieves the same charm as the South Lake by different approaches. A long dike similar to Su Dyke of the West Lake divides the South Lake and the North Lake. So South-North Lake was called "Minor West Lake" in years of Guangxu reign of the Qing dynasty. Actually the glamour of South-North Lake does not come from the long dike, but from a perfect combination of lakes, hills and the sea. Lakes have many estuaries, hills have grades and the sea is linked with the sky, together with the astronomical wonder "the sun and the moon rise at the same time" conquers every tourist and ushers visitors into a fairyland.



■ 南湖

South Lake

革命智傳舫中
誕生共黨慶工農重來
心值清明節煙雨迷蒙
訪舊蹤 董心武 一九五九年二月



南湖红船
South Lake Boat

南湖使者





■ 访 踪 亭 Trace Pavilion



■ 中共“一大”南湖会议渡口旧址

Site of First Representative
South Lake Meeting of CCP in Fenyi

南湖革命纪念馆

South Lake Revolutionary Memorial Hall





■ 湘家荡森林公园

Xiang Jiang Lake Forest Park



■ 湘家荡旅游度假区

XiangJia Lake Holiday Resort



■ 莲泗荡 LianSi Lake



江南真山水 南北湖
South-North Lake

绮园

Qi Yuan Park



很难设想，像杭嘉湖这样风光秀丽的平原地区，会与大海有多少瓜葛。然，恰恰是那名不见经传的嘉兴近海，留驻了一代代伟人的绮丽梦想。传说中国第一个皇帝秦始皇想在秦山作一桥渡海去会稽，桥未建成，桥柱尚留在海中。孙中山先生也在乍浦规划过东方大港，港未建成，只留下一块有“东方大港”四个字的测量石半埋半露在泥土里不屈地等待着。

大海，从来都是骋驰伟大抱负的疆域。秦山核电站结束中国大陆无核电的历史而举世闻名，嘉兴近海终于伟梦成真。所以尽管毗邻江南园林，嘉兴的海景同样摄人心魄。在有“南方北戴河”之称的九龙山风景区，既有海蚀石林、海蚀平台、海蚀悬崖、海蚀槽等一幅幅远古海蚀地貌的袖珍画卷；也有二百年前《红楼梦》从乍浦远航日本走向世界的依稀影子；还有一百年前鸦片战争乍浦抗英战场的军事遗迹天妃宫炮台；更有华东地区最大的能源基地核电城和火电城、现代化港口乍浦港……嘉兴的海就是这样天然景色与人文景观相间、现代工程与历史遗迹并存的。

It is hard to imagine that the picturesque plain area like Hangzhou-Jiaxing-Huzhou area could have some relationship with the sea. Yet, it is the little-known Jiaxing offshore that recorded rosy dreams of generations of great figures. Legend has it that Qinshihuang, the emperor of China planned to build a bridge at Qinshan across the sea to link Kuaiji but without success, only bridge piers remained. Dr. Sun yat-sen, the first President of China planned to build a big oriental port at Zhapu but failed. Only a survey stone with four Chinese characters meaning "Big Oriental Port" is still half buried in the ground.

The sea has always been the realm where great aspirations are realized. Qinshan nuclear power station is world-famous as it has ended the history that there is no nuclear power station on the mainland of China. The great dream of Jiaxing offshore thus came true at last. Though adjacent to the famous gardens of Suzhou, the sea scenery is equally fascinating. In Jiulong-shan Area which is called "Southern Beidaihe", there are many miniaturized scroll paintings of ancient marine abrasion geomorphology of abrasion stone forest, abrasion platform, abrasion cliffs and trough valley. There are also vague figures of "Dreams on the Red Mansion" two hundred years ago going from Zhapu to Japan and then to the world. Still there exist military remains of batteries of Tianfei Palace which reminds people of Opium War a century ago. Furthermore, there are biggest energy base in East China: the nuclear power station and the thermal power station and there is modern Zhapu Port... Such is the coexistence of natural landscape and humanistic scenery, of modern projects and historical remains.