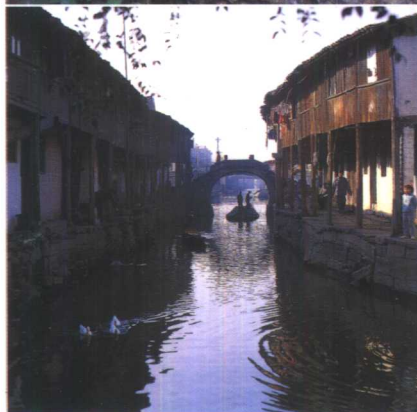




# HANGZHOU

# 杭 州



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HANGZHOU

# 杭 州

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# HANGZHOU

Hangzhou, described as "the most beautiful and luxurious city in the world" by the noted Italian traveler Marco Polo in the 13th century, is a leading historical, cultural and tourism city in China, as well as the capital of Zhejiang Province.

Located 150 kilometers southwest of Shanghai, the famous metropolis in southeast China, Hangzhou was one of the birthplaces of Chinese civilization, as well as one of the country's six ancient capitals. As early as 50,000 years ago, the "Jiande People" lived here. Hangzhou people, together with those living in the Taihu Lake Valley, created the famous "Liangzhu Culture" 4,700 years ago. In the 3rd century, Sun Quan, from Hangzhou's Fuyang County, established the Kingdom of Wu (222-280) in southern China, which was one of the Three Kingdoms, together with Shu and Wei. In the 7th century, Emperor Yangdi of the Sui Dynasty (581-618) linked Beijing and Hangzhou by means of the Grand Canal, laying a solid foundation for the prosperity of Hangzhou. In the 10th century, Qian Liu, from Hangzhou's Lin'an County, founded the Kingdom of Wuyue in southeast China, making Hangzhou its capital. In the 12th century, Emperor Gaozong of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127) was defeated and escaped to southern China, establishing the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279). Emperors Kangxi (1662-1722) and Qianlong (1736-1795) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) traveled along the Grand Canal from Beijing to inspect Hangzhou five and six times, respectively, in consideration of Hangzhou's important role in the nation's economy and culture. This long history of the city has left a rich cultural heritage. At present, Hangzhou has six sites of cultural relics under the special protection of the State and 58 under the protection of the province.

Hangzhou enjoys beautiful natural scenery, with numerous tourism resources including the West Lake and the Fuchun River-Xin'an River (Thousand-Island Lake), two national-grade scenic areas; Mount Tianmu and Qingliang (Cool) Peak, two national nature reserves; Thousand-Island Lake, the Fuchun River, Mount Daqi and Mount Wuchao, four national-grade forest

parks; the Zhijiang National Tourism Resort; the Qiantang River Bore, a rare scene in the world; and the famous Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. In addition, there are 10 national scenic spots, five national nature reserves and 35 provincial scenic spots around Hangzhou.

The West Lake in Hangzhou is known as a classical example of traditional landscape culture, full of elegant, natural and harmonious concepts of traditional Chinese culture. The West Lake contains historical, religious, landscaping, natural resources and art treasures, integrating the essence of Hangzhou culture. Over 100 scenic spots, including 10 spots at the West Lake, Lingyin Temple, Yue Fei's Temple and the Pagoda of the Six Harmonies, are scattered in the 60-sq-km area.

The Fuchun River-Xin'an River (Thousand-Island Lake) scenic area, known for its green mountains, clear rivers, secluded environment and long history, boasts many scenic spots, including Stork Mountain, Tongjun Mountain, Yan Ziling Fishing Terrace, Meicheng Old Town, Hanging Temple of Great Mercy Rock and Hai Rui's Memorial Temple, which were already popular tourist sites 1,000 years ago. In the Tang Dynasty (618-907) over 100 noted poets, including Li Bai, Meng Haoran, Bai Juyi, Liu Changqing, and Du Mu, left many famous poems in those places. Poets of successive dynasties all left behind here beautiful examples of poetry and prose, making the 200-kilometer scenic belt a typical oriental landscape culture tour route. This route is also called the "Golden Tour Route of West Zhejiang" because it is linked with the famous Mount Huangshan.

The Qiantang River Bore is a world-famous natural wonder. Viewing the bore has become a tradition among the people of Hangzhou. At the same time, the old Grand Canal linking Beijing and Hangzhou is rich in cultural and folklore connotations.

Mount Tianmu is known for its primitive forests. It was the place where Zhang Daoling, a leading Taoist of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220), was born and cultivated himself to reach spiritual perfection. It then became a sacred land of Buddhism, with many scholar monks living there. Its influence spread as far as Japan and Southeast Asia. The exotic rocks and stones, green streams and deep ponds, tall old trees, and temples are well worth visiting.

All tour routes in Zhejiang Province are centered on Hangzhou. The East Zhejiang Province Route from Hangzhou to Ningbo and Zhoushan via Shaoxing integrates water-township culture, Tang poetry culture and Buddhist culture. In Shaoxing, one may find old towpaths, black-awning boats, Keqiao Town, Keyan Scenic Spot, the East Lake, Dayu's Mausoleum, Lanting Pavilion, Shen's Garden, Three-flavor Reading Room, Yinshan Tomb and Jianhu Lake, forming the cultures of boat, bridge, stone, wine, calligraphy and scholarship. Lingyin, Tianzhu and Jingci

temples in Hangzhou, Tiantong, Ayu and Baoguo temples in Ningbo, and Puji, Fayu, Huiji temples on Putuo Island are historical relics of Buddhism in southeast China, and still attract believers. The aquatic tour route from the West Mausoleum of Hangzhou to Linhai via Shaoxing, Shangyu, Xinchang and Tiantai is the earliest birthplace of the school of landscape poetry in China as well as the famous "Route of Tang Poetry in Eastern Zhejiang Province." The famous Mirror Lake, Dayu's Mausoleum, Ruoye Brook and King Yue's Terrace, together with the Kuaiji, Siming, Tianlao, Chicheng and Tiantai mountains, are beautiful natural scenery. The Hemudu Culture Ruins of 7,000 years ago are located in Yuyao, Ningbo.

Since Zhejiang borders on the East Sea, the east coast of the province is an aquatic tour route, embracing Putuo Mountain, the Shengsi Islands and Shenjiamen Fishing Harbor.

Tiantai Mountain, Yandang Mountain, the Nanxi River and Xiandu Mountain are four national-grade scenic resorts on a famous tour route called "Beautiful Mountains and Rivers of Southern Zhejiang Province." The route stretches from Ningbo to Taizhou, Weizhou and east of Lishui. Tiantai Mountain boasts many natural and historical sites. Guoqing Temple on the mountain is the birthplace of the Tiantai Sect, the first sect of Buddhism in China, with a history of over 1,400 years. In addition, Tiantai Mountain is the birthplace of the Southern Sect of Taoism in China. Yandang Mountain, known as a "Museum of Topography," has exotic peaks, winding streams and waterfalls. The Nanxi River scenery, stretching over 150 km, includes pure water, elegant mountains, exotic rocks and beautiful forests. There are many buildings and villages dating from the Song, Ming and Qing dynasties. According to a legend, Xiandu Mountain is the place where the Yellow Emperor made pills of immortality and went up to Heaven.

The Central Zhejiang Province Tour Route, centered on Jinhua, is full of the mythical color of Chinese culture. The national-grade underground river, Double-dragon Cavern, Jinhua Temple, Square Rock Mountain and Zhuge Liang's Eight Trigrams Village can all be found here. The farmers of Dongyang, in this area, have built the Hengdian Film and TV City.

Hangzhou, together with Huzhou and Jiaxing in the north, is called the Hangjiahu Area, and is known for its water-towns, for being a home of fish and rice, a home of silkworms and one of the birthplaces of silk civilization in ancient China. Nanxun, Xitang, Wuzhen and Xinshi are famous silk towns. Mao Dun, Wu Changshuo, Feng Zikai, and Qian Juntao, famous literati or artists, were all born in this area.

Some nature reserves under the protection of the State and the province such as Fengyang Mountain, Baishanzu Mountain, Wuyan Peak, Gutian Mountain and Nine Dragons Mountain in Quzhou and Lishui to the southwest of Hangzhou compose the Ecological Tour Route. Other

attractions are the Southern Confucius Temple, Longyou Grottoes, ruins of Longquan Kiln, folklore of the She people and the Longquan sword production technique.

Museums in Zhejiang provide plenty of information for tourists to get to know more about local history and culture. The Zhejiang Museum, Zhejiang Natural History Museum, Chinese Tea Museum, Chinese Silk Museum, Official Kiln Museum of the Southern Song Dynasty and Hu Qingyu's Drug Store Museum in Hangzhou; Yueju Opera Museum in Chengzhou; Chinese Huzhou Brush Museum in Huzhou; and Zhoushan Museum in Zhoushan all display the historical and cultural achievements of Hangzhou and Zhejiang. Dragon boat races, fishermen's wedding, worship of Dayu, folklore of the She people, viewing the moon and appreciating flowers are all living aspects of the local cultural traditions.

## 杭 州

杭州、这个被13世纪意大利著名旅行家马可·波罗誉为“世界上最美丽华贵之城”的地方，位于中国东南部著名大城市上海西南150余公里处，是中国著名的历史文化名城和重点风景旅游城市，也是浙江省的省会。

杭州历史悠久，是华夏文明的发祥地之一和中国六大古都之一。早在5万年前，这里就有“建德人”居住。4700多年前，杭州与太湖流域先民共同创造了著名的“良渚文化”。公元三世纪，杭州富阳人孙权在中国江南建立了吴国（公元222—280年），与蜀、魏两国三分中国的天下。公元七世纪，隋炀帝将运河从北京接通到杭州，为杭州的繁荣发达奠定了深厚的基础。十世纪，杭州临安人钱鏐又在中国东南部建立了吴越国，并建都杭州。十二世纪，宋高宗败退江南，在杭州定都建立了南宋王朝（公元1127—1279年），历时150年。十七至十八世纪，鉴于杭州经济、文化在全国的重要地位，清帝康熙（公元1662—1722年在位）、乾隆（1736—1795年在位）祖孙两代都分别5次和6次从北京沿运河巡视



到杭州。悠久而重要的历史为杭州留下了丰富的历史文化遗产，使其至今拥有飞来峰石刻造像等6处国家级文物保护单位与钱王陵等58处省级文物保护单位。

杭州风光秀丽，旅游资源极为丰富。拥有西湖和富春江——新安江（千岛湖）两个国家级风景名胜区，天目山和清凉峰两个国家自然保护区，千岛湖、富春江、大奇山、午潮山等四个国家级森林公园和之江国家旅游度假区，并拥有举世罕见的钱塘江大涌潮和著名的京杭大运河等胜景，在杭州周围还有10个国家级风景名胜区与5个国家级自然保护区、35个省级风景名胜区。

杭州西湖远古时只是一个“泻湖”，千百年来，人们在对它进行加工建设之中，注入了中国传统文化的理念，使之具备了开合得宜、秀雅柔和、自由自在、中庸平和等诸多品质，并成为中国传统山水文化的经典。不仅如此，西湖的文化博大精深，其所蕴含的古迹文化、宗教文化、园林文化、物产文化、艺术文化、名人文化等文化现象散落在60平方公里的山山水水之间，几乎囊括了杭州文化的最精华部分，并形成了西湖十景、灵隐寺、岳庙、六和塔等近百处著名景点。

富春江——新安江（千岛湖）景区以“山青、水清、境幽、史悠”为特色，拥有著名的鹤山、桐君山、严子陵钓台、梅城古镇、七里泷、大慈岩悬空寺、海瑞祠等古老的山水与文化名胜，早在1000多年以前已成为热门的风光名胜旅游线，唐朝（公元618—907年）时李白、孟浩然、白居易、刘长卿、杜牧等百余著名诗人行吟其间，留下了许多脍炙人口的名诗，使之成为名副其实的“浙西唐诗之路”。其后的历代诗人，也都在此留下了数以千计的优美诗文，使这一长达二百公里的风光带，成为典型的东方山水文化旅游线。此线还与中国著名黄山相连，称之为浙西黄金旅游线。

钱江潮是世界著名的自然奇观，钱江观潮是杭州人持续千百年来习俗，人们在钱塘江边祭潮、观潮、诵潮、建造镇潮物和海塘大堤，形成了全国独有的潮文化。同样，从京城贯通到杭州的古运河，也孕育了杭州运河两岸从生产方式、建筑形式到民风民俗等方面的独特文化。

西天目山以“高、大、古、稀、多、美”为特色的原始森林景观，与其宗教名山的历史是相辅相成的。此处传为东汉（公元25—220年）道教宗师张道陵的出生地与修道地，以后又长期成为佛教圣地，高僧辈出，影响远及日本及东南亚。其奇岩怪石、碧溪深潭、古木大树、寺殿古迹等景观殊为丰富。

以杭州为中心的浙江诸多旅游线，也无不充满独特的文化色彩。从杭州沿绍兴至宁波、舟山的浙东旅游线，荟萃了最具中国特色的水乡文化、唐诗文化和佛教文化景观。绍兴水乡拥有古纤道、乌篷船、柯桥、柯岩、东湖、大禹陵、兰亭、沈园、三味书屋、印山大墓、鉴湖等船文化、桥文化、石文化、酒文化、书法文化和名士文化的丰富景观。杭州的灵隐、天竺、净慈等寺庙与宁波的天童寺、阿育王寺、保国寺，以及舟山普陀岛的普济、法雨、

慧济等大寺，是中国“东南佛国”的历史遗迹，至今仍香火不绝。而从杭州萧山西陵起始，经绍兴、上虞、新昌、天台直到临海的水上旅游线，是中国最早的山水诗派的发祥地，又是著名的“浙东唐诗之旅”线。其间著名的镜湖、禹陵、若耶溪、越王台、剡溪、沃洲等名水名迹与会稽、四明、天姥、赤城、天台等名山，至今犹充满诗情画意。宁波余姚还有著名的七千年前的“河姆渡文化”遗址。

浙江东部濒临东海，因此浙东沿海又是一条海洋旅游线，其间除了著名的普陀山外，还有国家级风景名胜区嵊泗列岛，百岛县洞头，大渔港沈家门等，蕴含着中国古老的海防文化、渔业文化、佛教文化等丰富文化内涵。

由宁波南下至台州、温州和丽水东部是著名的浙南奇山秀水线。沿途有天台山、雁荡山、楠溪江、仙都山等四个国家级风景名胜区。天台山千峰竞秀，万壑争流，景色幽奇，名人踪迹多多。其国清寺是中国佛教第一个宗派天台宗的发源地，已有1400多年历史。此外，天台山还是中国道教南宗祖庭。雁荡山峰峦奇特，溪瀑神奇，有“地貌造型博物馆”之称。楠溪江全长150公里，水清、山秀、岩奇、滩林美，更有众多宋、明、清古建筑和古村落，可品读古代“耕读世家”和“宗族社会”的概貌。仙都山传为中华民族始祖轩辕黄帝炼丹升天处，山不高而奇、水清且幽。

以金华地区为主的浙中旅游线，则充满中国文化的神奇色彩。这里有国家级风景名胜区地下长河、岩溶奇观双龙洞，还有道家传奇人物黄大仙得道处“金华观”，民间传奇人物胡公大帝的圣地——方岩山，中国古代著名的智囊人物诸葛亮的后裔聚居之地——兰溪诸葛八卦村等。此地，古民居荟萃，在建筑之乡东阳，还有一座农民兴办的“横店影视城”。杭州与其北部的湖州、嘉兴是统称杭嘉湖地区。杭嘉湖是中国著名的水乡、鱼米之乡与蚕乡，中国古代丝绸文明的发祥地之一。这里有丝绸古镇南浔、西塘、乌镇、新市等，并孕育了中国近代著名的文学家、艺术家茅盾、吴昌硕、丰子恺、钱君匋等。

杭州西南的衢州、丽水两市境内有凤阳山、百山祖、乌岩岭、古田山、九龙山等众多国家级与省级自然保护区，构成了一条生态旅游线。在优美的生态环境中，还珍藏着南孔庙、龙游石窟、龙泉窑遗址等古迹与畲家少数民族风情和古老的龙泉宝剑生产工艺。

杭州及其所在的浙江，不愧是美丽的山水之地与精彩的文化之邦。要历史地了解其各方面的文化现象，还可以走进它拥有的众多的博物馆。在杭州的浙江博物馆、浙江自然博物馆、中国茶叶博物馆、中国丝绸博物馆、南宋官窑博物馆、胡庆余堂博物馆和嵊州的越剧博物馆、湖州的中国湖笔博物馆、舟山的舟山博物馆等，形象生动地展示了杭州和浙江的历史文化成就。而至今保存在各地的龙舟竞渡、渔民婚礼、公祭大禹、畲乡风情、赏月赏花等民俗活动，则是历史遗存的活文化。





The southern part of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, where waterways crisscross this “home of fish and rice” and center of China’s silk industry. Hangzhou is located at the southern end of the canal.

京杭大运河江南段，河道成网，风光秀丽，是中国的鱼米之乡、丝绸之府、文化之邦。杭州就位于它的终端。





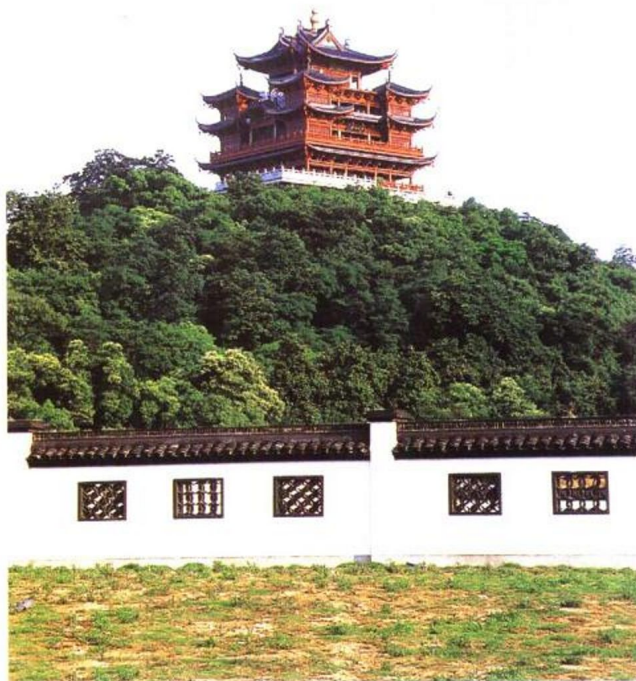


The people of Zhejiang were pioneers of traditional Chinese culture.

浙江大地，人杰地灵，人文荟萃。人们在这里，创造了广泛而经典的中国传统文化。







13

Chenghuang Pavilion is a new building by the West Lake in Hangzhou.  
城隍阁，杭州西湖世纪末的建筑。

Baoshu (Bless and Protect Hongshu) Pagoda, constructed 1,000 years ago, is a landmark of the West Lake.

建于1000年前的保俶塔秀美挺拔，有“保俶如美女”之喻，正是西湖风景的标志之一。



