



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

REVIEWED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

杭州

HANGZHOU



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame
Member of China Academy of Science
Member of China Academy of Engineering

名城杭州导游图

A Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Hangzhou



- | 图例 | 例 |
|-----|-----------|
| ★ | ★ 汽车站 |
| ★ | ★ 人文景点 |
| ★ | ★ 宾馆、饭店 |
| ★ | ★ 医院 |
| —●— | —●— 学校 |
| —●— | —●— 博物馆 |
| —●— | —●— 茶楼 |
| —●— | —●— 停车场 |
| —●— | —●— 南屏晚钟 |
| —●— | —●— 阮墩环碧 |
| —●— | —●— 新西湖十景 |

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杭州市域导游图
Tourist Map of Hangzhou

名城杭州



水晶杯 (战国)
Crystal cup(the Period of Warring States)

杭州，浙江省省会，我国七大古都之一；位于中国东南沿海，浙江省北部。杭州市下辖8区3市2县，总面积16596平方公里；市区面积3068平方公里，人口387万。“上有天堂，下有苏杭”，是千百年来对杭州的赞誉。

杭州历史悠久，早在4700多年前就有人类在此繁衍生息，并创造了被称为文明曙光的“良渚文化”。秦在此始设钱唐县，隋开皇年间，始称杭州，并首次依凤凰山筑城。五代吴越国、南宋王朝均在此建都，共有14个帝王为都达237年。后来历代也多在此设治所，留下的文物古迹众多。杭州有全国重点文物保护单位14处，文物保护单位总数达277处。1982年杭州首批被国务院命名为国家历史文化名城。

杭州是国务院确定的全国重点风景名胜旅游城市，几千年人类文化积累和独特的自然环境，形成了驰名中外的人文景观和自然景观。杭州拥有西湖和新安江—富春江两个国家级风景名胜區，以及两个国家级自然保护

区和一个国家级旅游度假区，是著名的旅游胜地。

西湖，历史上曾有武林水、金牛湖、钱塘湖等名，像一颗璀璨的明珠镶嵌在杭州市区西面，风光旖旎，景色迷人。西湖面积6.38平方公里，风景区总面积60平方公里。西湖朝光晨暮，阴晴雨雪，各有曼妙；三秋桂子，十里荷花，尽显风姿。春日，鸟语花香，桃

红柳绿；夏日，水雾迷蒙，荷叶穷碧；秋日，湖平如镜，枫林尽染；冬日，银装素裹，梅开独俏。只一个西湖便使杭州名播天下，且经千年而不衰。

杭州，不仅湖山如此多娇，而且人文荟萃。民族英雄岳飞、于谦、张苍水、秋瑾等长眠于此，使湖山增色；历代名家白居易、刘禹锡、柳永、苏轼、王安石、陆游等，在此留下了千古传诵的诗赋词章，为杭州添彩。

杭州五千年的文脉，两千年的积累，精美绝伦；良渚玉器、官窑瓷器、杭州评话、杭剧、书画篆刻等文化瑰宝不胜枚举，杭州是名副其实的“文化之邦”。

杭州温暖湿润，气候宜人，物产丰盈，素有“鱼



金漆塔 (北宋)
Gilded pagoda
(the Northern Song Dynasty)

米之乡、丝茶之府”的美誉。杭州丝绸、刺绣、织锦、绸伞等传统工艺，杭帮菜、西湖龙井、西湖藕粉等风味特产，也都有着“柔、媚、清、秀”的特点，也是杭州不可或缺的历史文化，是杭州历史文化名城的重要组成部分。

杭州，经历了两千多年的辉煌，21 世纪又将开

启新的篇章。在切实保护好历史文化名城的同时，新世纪新杭州又提出了“精致和谐，大气开放”的人文精神，在“建经济强市、创文化名城”和“构筑大都市、建设新天堂”宏伟目标中，杭州人民将更加奋发图强。新的世纪、新的千年中，杭州一定会放出更加灿烂的光辉。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF HANGZHOU

Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang Province, is one of the seven ancient capitals of our country; and is located in south-east China coastal area in the northern part of Zhejiang Province. With 8 districts and 3 Cities 2 counties under its jurisdiction, Hangzhou has a total area of 16596 square km, a city proper area of 3068 square km and a population of 3.87 millions. "There is Paradise above and Suzhou and Hangzhou below", that has been the praise to Hangzhou for hundreds upon hundreds of years.

Hangzhou has a long history, people began to multiply and live here as early as over 4700 years ago, and created the "Liangzhu Culture" which is called dawn of civilization. The Qin Dynasty established here the County of Qiantang, which was started to be called Hangzhou in the years under the reign of Emperor Kaihuang of the Sui Dynasty, and its city wall was built around the Phoenix Hill for the first time. In the Five Dynasties period, the Wuyue Kingdom and the Southern Song Dynasty both



八卦纹炉盖 (南宋)
Eight Diagram vein furnace lid
(the Southern Song Dynasty)



青瓷花口壶 (南宋)
Celadon flower spout pot
(the Southern Song Dynasty)

had their capitals established here for 237 years for 14 kings and emperors. The later dynasties all had their administrative offices set up here, with numerous cultural relics and ancient remains thus left behind. Hangzhou now has 14 key cultural relic units under national protection, with other cultural relic protection units amounting together to over 277 sites. In 1982, Hangzhou was named in the first batch by the State Council as Famous Historic and Cultural City of the State.

Hangzhou is a national key scenic and tourist city determined by the State Council, and its millennia human culture accumulation and natural environment have formed the humanistic landscape and natural

landscape famous at home and abroad. Provided with the two State-level scenic and historic spots of West Lake and Xin'an River-Fuchun River areas, as well as two State-level natural reserves and one State-level tourist holiday resort, Hangzhou is a famed destination for tourists.

West Lake, having names of Wulin Waters, Golden Ox Lake, Qiantang Lake and so on, is like a bright pearl imbedded west of the city proper of Hangzhou, with lovely sights and charming scenes. With an water surface of 6.38 square km, the total area of West Lake Scenic Area amounts to 60 square km. West Lake's morning or evening glow in their sunny, cloudy, rainy or snowy days is lithe and graceful on any of the occasions; while its autumn osmanthus and ten-*li* wide lotus flowers display their charming manners to the extreme. In spring, birds sing and flowers give forth their fragrance among red peach blossoms and green willows; in summer, green lotus leaves amidst mist vapor; in autumn, the calm lake looks like mirror and the maple forests are all crimsoned; and in winter, the silvery dress is thrown over the white with plum blossoms blooming to crave spring alone. Only this West Lake alone makes Hangzhou become world-renowned, and the fame has never withered for millennia long.

Hangzhou has not only such great beauty in all its lakes and hills, but has also a gathering of talents. Here sleep eternally the national heroes of Yue Fei, Yu Qian, Zhang Cangshui, Qiu Jin and others, which adds luster to the lakes and hills; eminent persons over dynasties such as Bai Juyi, Liu Yuxi, Liu Yong, Su Shi, Wang Anshi, Lu You and so on left behind their millenia-chanted poems, ditties, odes and verses here, which does credit to the city of Hangzhou.

Hangzhou's 5-thousand-year cultural tradition and 2-thousand-year accu-



蓝釉描金爵杯（元）
Blue glazed gold drawing wine
vessel(the Yuan Dynasty)

mulation are exquisite beyond compare; the Liangzhu jade articles, Imperial Kiln's porcelain ware, storytelling in Hangzhou dialect and Hangzhou opera as well as calligraphic, painting and sealing works and other cultural gems are too numerous to be counted, and Hangzhou is worthy of the name of land of culture.

With a pleasant climate of warmth and humidity and a rich produce, Hangzhou has long been reputed as "land of fish and rice and home of silk and tea". Hangzhou's silk, embroidery, brocade, silk umbrellas and other traditional arts and crafts as well as Hangzhou cuisine dishes, West Lake Dragon Well tea, West Lake lotus root starch and other local specialties are all of the features of "being soft, enchanting, pure and elegant", they are indispensable historical culture of Hangzhou, and are also a component part of this historic and cultural city of Hangzhou.

Experienced brilliance for over two thousand years, Hangzhou is opening a new chapter in 21st century. At the same time to protect the historic and cultural city in a down-to-earth way, the new-century new Hangzhou has posed a humanistic spirit of "being refined and harmonious, and being vigorous in opening up", and Hangzhou people will rise in greater vigor to strive to be strong for the magnificent target of "building a economically strong city and creating a culturally famed city" as well as "structuring a metropolitan and setting up a new paradise". And in the new century and new millennium, Hangzhou will surely to radiate more splendid brilliance.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

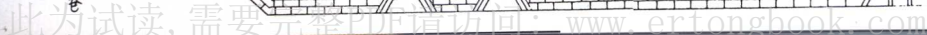
Unit of Cultural Relic

- ● ● 国家级 At the National Level
- ● 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市（县）级 At the Municipal (County) Level

○ 名城杭州 THE FAMOUS CITY OF HANGZHOU

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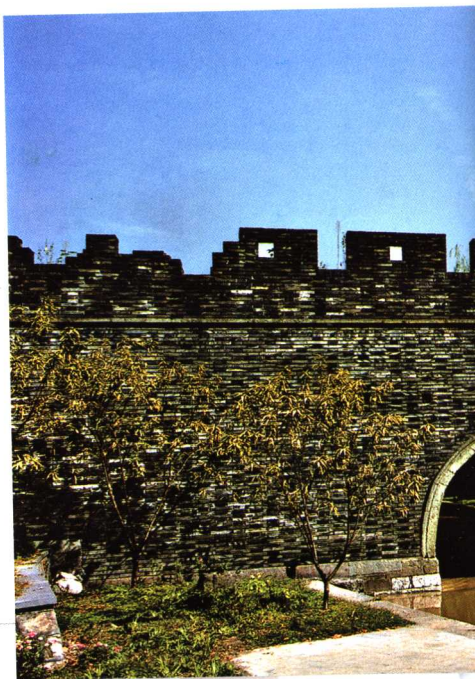


○ 临安城遗址 ●●●

又称南宋皇城遗址，位于城南凤凰山东麓宋城路。原为北宋州治之所，宋高宗赵构定都杭州后，在此修建宫苑。当时，皇城有宫殿、楼阁 130 余座，蔚为大观。

REMAINS OF THE CITY OF LINAN

Also called Remains of Southern Song Imperial City, it is located on Songcheng Road at the eastern foot of the Phoenix Hill. Being originally the place of the Prefecture Government of the Northern Song Dynasty, here were built palaces and gardens after the Song Dynasty Zhao Gou the Emperor Gaozong set up his capital in Hangzhou. At that time there were over 130 palaces and towers in the Imperial City, which made an imposing sight.

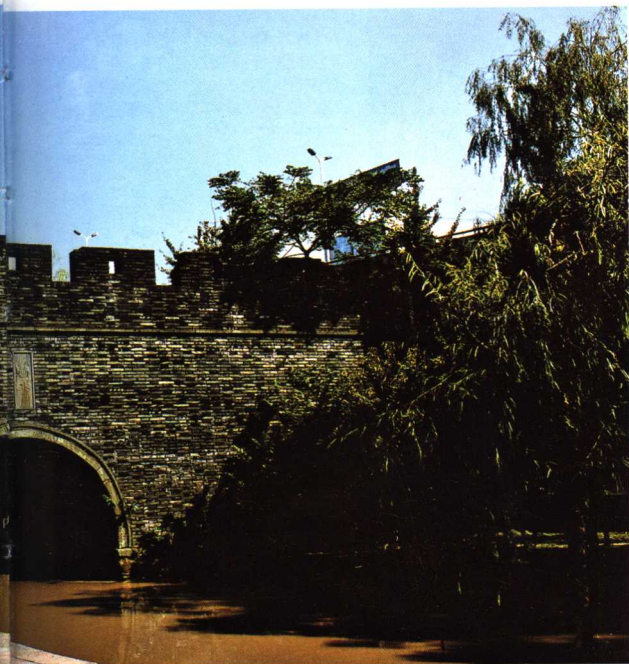


○ 凤山水城门

位于城东南，始建于元至正十九年（1359年），为元代五座水城门之一。凤山门形制独特，为船只出入之处。

PHOENIX HILL CITY WALL WATER GATE

Located southeast of the city, it was first built in the 19th year under the reign of Emperor Zhizheng of the Yuan Dynasty (1359), and was one of the five city wall water gates of the Yuan Dynasty. Being of a unique architectural pattern, it is a passageway for boats to enter and exit.



凤山门碑 Phoenix Hill Gate Tablet.

凤山门
Phoenix Hill
City Wall Water Gate.

○ 梵天寺经幢 ●●●

位于凤凰山麓，五代吴越国王钱俶所建。经幢共两座，是浙江现存最高的经幢。幢上雕刻的佛像线条流畅，形象生动，是艺术精品。

FANTIAN TEMPLE SUTRA PILLARS

Located at the foot of the Phoenix Hill, it was built by King Qian Liu of Wuyue Kingdom in the Five Dynasties period. Together there are two sutra pillars, which are the tallest of the pillars now existing in Zhejiang. The Buddhist portraits engraved on pillars are of easy and smooth lines and vivid image, and are exquisite art works.



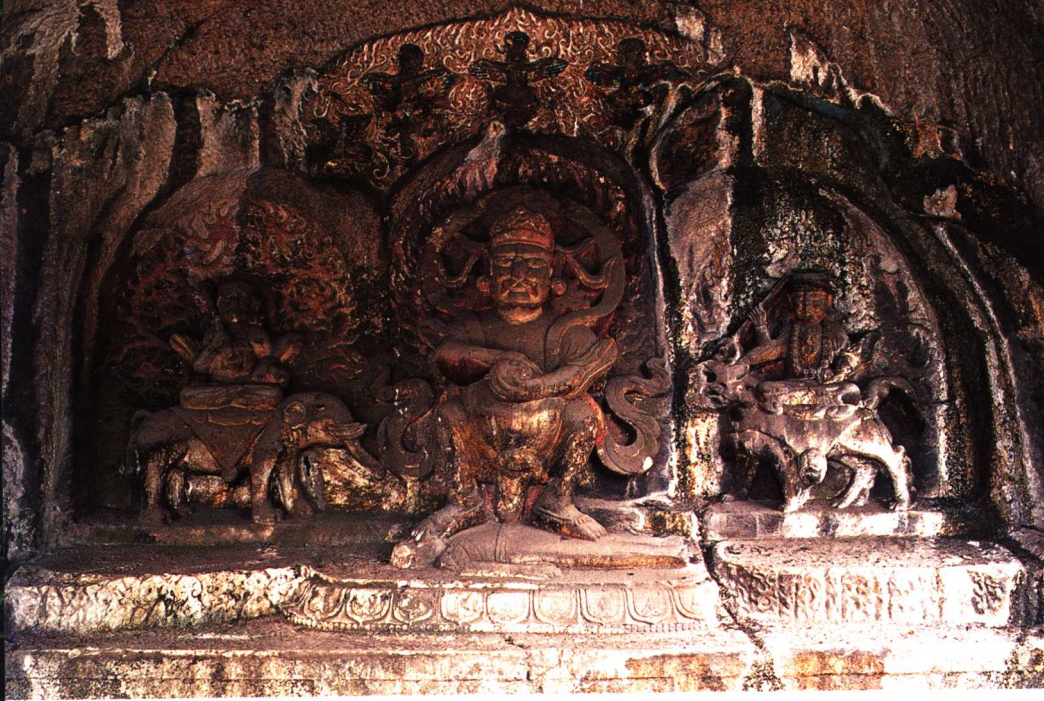
○ 龙兴寺经幢 ●●

位于延安北路灯芯巷口,建于唐开成二年(837年),是浙江现存最早的经幢。幢身刻有唐代著名书法家胡季良书经文,字迹清晰秀美,镌刻精湛。

LONGXING TEMPLE SUTRA PILLAR

Located at the entrance of Dengxin Lane, North Yanan Road, it was built in the 2nd year under the reign of Emperor Kaicheng of the Tang Dynasty (837), and is the earliest sutra pillar existing in Zhejiang. The pillar body bears the engraving of sutra written by Hu Jiliang the famous calligrapher of the Tang Dynasty, the characters are engraved with distinct and elegant lines and superb artisanship.





○ 宝成寺麻葛刺造像 ●●●

位于紫阳山宝成寺内。宝成寺原名释迦院，五代吴越国王妃仲氏所建。元至治二年（1322年），伯家奴在寺内崖壁间雕刻麻葛刺像一堂。造像对研究元代历史和佛教艺术具有重要参考价值。

BAOCHENG TEMPLE MAHEGELA STATUE

It is located inside the Ziyang Hill Baocheng Temple. Originally named Sakya Temple, it was built by Madame Liu the Concubine of the King of Wuyue Kingdom in the Five Dynasties period. In the 2nd year under the reign of Emperor Zhizhi of the Yuan Dynasty (1322), Baijia奴 sculptured a whole hall of Mahegela Statues on the cliff inside the temple. And the statues are of important reference value in studying Yuan Dynasty history and Buddhist arts.

○ 通玄观造像 ●●

位于紫阳山东麓太庙巷。南宋绍兴二十九年（1159年），内侍刘敷入道，在此结庵，高宗御书“通元”，赐道号“能真”。崖壁间凿有道教造像，现存造像多尊，是城内仅存的道教石刻造像。

TONGXUAN TAOIST TEMPLE STATUES

It is located in the Taimiao Lane at the eastern foot of Ziyang Hill. In the 29th year under the reign of Emperor Shaoxing of the Southern Song Dynasty (1159), Imperial Attendant Liu Ao became Taoist disciple here and built for himself the temple, and Emperor Gaozong wrote the characters "Tong Yuan" and gave him Taoist name of "Neng Zhen". The cliff wall was chiseled with Taoist Statues, and now there are still a number of statues left, which are the only Taoist stone sculptured statues existing in the city.

