




西湖

WEST LAKE



# 西湖

WEST LAKE

池長堯選編

浙江人民出版社

SWT 1046/01

---

# 西 湖 WEST LAKE

---

選 編 池 長 堯  
出 版 浙江人民出版社  
發 行 浙江省新華書店  
製 版 六景彩印實業有限公司  
印 刷 上海市印刷七廠

1990年 8 月第一版 第一次印刷

---

●本書冊與台灣淑馨出版社合作出版

ISBN 7-213-00516-2/J.17

定價：精裝50元整

版權所有・翻印必究

編文  
選中英

編輯  
責任編輯  
裝幀設計

攝影

故事  
民間繪畫

篆刻

堯奇平琛鶯吳堯  
長屠齊  
池申徐薛聞潘池

強權昌慶中  
豫侯善克建  
錢張應張周

川邦良輝  
三敦永國  
華戴吳劉

智厚興  
育道復  
李袁鮑

法平秋焱春  
先一錦森一  
虞池王章胡

明鑫畏  
山炳大  
吳顧施

# 目 录

1 前言	
7 西湖全景圖	
10 西湖覓影	
(1924 年前雷峰塔未倒塌之時西湖全景)	
13 西湖全景	釋迦牟尼造像 65
19 湖中三島	飛來峰 66
20 三潭印月	一綫天 68
24 阮墩環碧	韜光 70
25 湖心亭	蘇堤春曉 71
26 斷橋殘雪	花港觀魚 74
30 白堤	牡丹亭 78
32 平湖秋月	柳浪聞鶯 80
34 放鶴亭	吳山天風 82
35 中山公園	玉皇飛雲 84
38 西泠印社	滿隴桂雨 85
40 文瀾閣	淨慈寺 86
41 大佛寺	南屏晚鐘 89
42 寶石流霞	煙霞石窟 91
44 黃龍吐翠	龍井問茶 93
46 岳王像	虎跑夢泉 95
48 岳飛墓	九溪煙樹 98
50 曲院風荷	雲棲竹徑 100
54 玉泉	六和塔 101
58 杭州植物園	錢江牛渡・錢江大橋 104
60 靈峰探梅	錢江繹夫・錢江航運 106
61 雙峰插雲	武林廣場 108
63 靈隱寺	西湖煙雨 110

# CONTENT

- |    |   |     |  |
|----|---|-----|--|
| 1  | Preface.  | 63  | Temple of the Soul's Retreat.                    |
| 7  | A Full View of the West Lake.   | 65  | Statue of Sakyamuni.                             |
| 10 | A Full View of the West Lake before the<br>Fall of Thunder Peak Pagoda in 1924. | 66  | The Peak that Flew from Afar.                    |
| 13 | A Full View of the West Lake.   | 68  | A Thread of the Sky.                             |
| 19 | Three Islands in the West Lake.   | 70  | Taoguang Monastery.                              |
| 20 | Three Pools Mirroring the Moon.   | 71  | Su Causeway at the Spring Dawn.                  |
| 24 | Ruan Yuan's Mound.  | 74  | Viewing Fish at Flower Harbour.                  |
| 25 | Mid-Lake Pavilion.  | 78  | Peony Garden.                                    |
| 26 | Broken Bridge with the Melting Snow.  | 80  | Listening to Orioles Singing in the Willows.     |
| 30 | Bai Causeway.   | 82  | Wu Hill Exposed to the Wind of Heaven.           |
| 32 | Autumn Moon on Calm Lake.   | 84  | Jade Emperor Hill.                               |
| 34 | Crane Pavilion.   | 85  | Viewing Sweet Osmanthus at Manjuelong.           |
| 35 | Sun Yat-Sen Park.   | 86  | Jingci Temple.                                   |
| 38 | Xiling Seal-Engraving Society.  | 89  | Evening Chimes at Nanping.                       |
| 40 | Wenlan Library.   | 91  | Yanxia Cave.                                     |
| 41 | Big Buddha Temple.  | 93  | Dragon Well.                                     |
| 42 | Precious Stone Hill at the Rosy Dawn.   | 95  | Running Tiger Spring.                            |
| 44 | Yellow Dragon Cave.   | 98  | Nine Greeks and Eighteen Gullies.                |
| 46 | Statue of Yue Fei.  | 100 | Clouds Lingering over the Bamboo Path.           |
| 48 | Yue Fei's Tomb.   | 101 | Six Harmonies Pagoda.                            |
| 50 | Lotus in the Breeze at Quyuan.  | 104 | Ox-cart Ferried across the Qiantang River.       |
| 54 | Jade Spring.  | 105 | Qiantang River Bridge.                           |
| 58 | Hangzhou Botanical Garden.  | 106 | Boat Trackers Trudging Along the Qiantang River. |
| 60 | Viewing Plum Blossom at Ling Peak.  | 107 | Shipping on Qiantang River.                      |
| 61 | Twin Peaks Piercing the Clouds.   | 108 | Wulin Square.                                    |
|    |   | 110 | The West Lake in the Mist.                       |



## 前言

「上有天堂，下有蘇杭」，杭州因有美麗的西湖而成爲名著於世的風景旅遊城市。北宋詞人柳永在《望海潮》一詞中寫道：「東南形勝，三吳都會，錢塘自古繁華。煙柳畫橋，風簾翠幕，參差十萬人家。雲樹繞堤沙，怒濤卷霜雪，天塹無涯。市列珠璣，戶盈羅綺，競豪奢。重湖疊巘清嘉，有三秋桂子，十里荷花。羌管弄晴，菱歌泛夜，嬉嬉釣叟蓮娃。千騎擁高牙，乘醉聽簫鼓，吟賞煙霞。異日圖將好景，歸去鳳池誇。」千百年來，不知有多少中外人士被西湖那秀麗溫馨的湖光山色所陶醉，從而萌生了無限纏綿眷戀的情懷；即使他們依依離去之後，對西湖仍然情意綿綿，夢縈魂牽，留下不盡的思念。

西湖何以會具有如此迷人的魅力？這自然要歸功於她那得天獨厚的自然景觀和豐富多彩的人文景觀。

西湖三面環山，一面臨城，面積五點六平方公里。那一泓脈脈含情，盈盈若睇，明淨如鏡的麗水，就涵藏在這連綿起伏，曲折多姿，或遠或近，若隱若顯的層巒疊嶂之中；鼎足而立的湖中三島——小瀛洲、湖心亭、阮墩環碧，就像三顆綠色的寶石，巧妙地鑲嵌在這碧玉似的鏡面之上，而蘇

堤、白堤，則像兩條飄逸在這鏡面上的緞帶。水映山容，使山容益添秀媚；山襯水態，使水態更顯柔情。前人有詩說：「岸上湖中各自奇，山觴水酌兩相宜。只言遊舫渾如畫，身在畫中原不知。」這山與水美妙和諧的結合，每使遊人如有身在畫圖中的感受。

西湖不僅有如畫的自然風光可供遊賞，更有數不清的古蹟名勝足供尋訪。湖畔名城杭州，唐時已稱「東南名郡」，五代的吳越國和南宋王朝均在此建都，其紫禁城就在西湖南岸的鳳凰山麓，故歷來人文薈萃，產生了悠久燦爛的歷史文化。歷代來，杭州人民對西湖都是愛護有加，精心打扮，在山隈水涯營造了數不清的寶塔古剎、優美園林、樓臺軒榭、碑刻摩崖，以及膾炙人口、源出於南宋宮廷畫家馬遠等題名的「西湖十景」。歲月悠悠，滄桑變幻，當年巍峨聳立在鳳凰山麓的紫宸宮闕雖然早已荒草淒迷，僅存殘迹；但散落在山山水水，修竹茂林之間的那些古代庭園、樓閣、塔寺、摩崖石窟以及衆多的名泉幽壑，却依然古色古香，英姿煥發。這些民族傳統文化的藝術瑰寶，常使遊人流連忘返，目迷心醉。



清人袁枚有詩云：「江山也要偉人扶，神化丹青即畫圖；賴有岳于雙少保，人間始覺重西湖。」在西湖的山水之間，有不少地方同我國歷史上一些可歌可泣的英雄人物密切關連。宋代的岳飛、明代的于謙、張煌言，以及近代的徐錫麟、秋瑾等，他們生前慷慨悲歌，為民族捐軀，死後埋骨西湖，為湖山增輝。這些光耀古今的民族精英，也每每使遊者浩歌太息，油然興起追蹤前賢，自強奮發之思。

人們常常稱譽西湖是「詩之湖」，的確，自唐宋以來，西湖就與詩人結下不解之緣。唐代詩人白居易、宋代詩人蘇東坡，都在杭州做過地方官，他們不僅為開拓西湖殫精竭慮，多所建樹，遺澤後人，更以他們的詩詞名篇使西湖名揚天下。「湖上春來似畫圖，亂峰圍繞水平鋪。松排山面千重翠，月點波心一顆珠。碧毯綫頭抽早稻，青羅裙帶展新蒲。未能拋得杭州去，一半勾留是此湖。」「水光瀲灩晴方好，山色空濛雨亦奇；欲把西湖比西子，淡妝濃抹總相宜。」這些千古絕唱，惹動了多少人投入到西湖那溫馨的懷抱！自那以後，可以毫不誇張地說，我國歷代著名的詩人騷客，大都在西湖留下了萍蹤浪迹，他們或文酒之會，或嘯舒於六橋三竺之間，因而留下的謳歌西湖的華章名篇，浩如煙海，遍傳人間。

西湖也是產生美麗神話傳說的淵藪。且不說這多姿多彩的山山水水以及每一處古蹟名勝，都有許多個動人心弦的故事在廣泛流傳，就是那號稱為「中國四大傳說故事」中的兩個——《白蛇傳》和《梁山伯與祝英台》，也是以西湖為背景的。當你徜徉於這些產生美麗神話故事的場景地時，該會引起多少美好的遐想？西湖正是由於這些豐富多彩的人文景觀與秀麗的自然山水風光融成一體，這才造就了「山色湖光步步隨，古今難畫亦難詩」的美妙境界。

至於西湖四時景色的更迭，陰、晴、雨、雪以及晨昏景觀的變幻，更是多姿多態，各呈妍美，那雋永的意境，似乎也只可意會而無法言傳的。

當然，在漫漫的歷史長河中，由於風雲變幻，世事滄桑，西湖自然也經歷了許多變化。這本畫冊照片部分拍攝於本世紀二十年代初期，部分則拍攝於現在，其中還穿插了由名畫家繪製的十則最著名的西湖民間故事插圖。一冊在手，既可追認西湖往昔的舊貌，領略西湖今天的新容，又可給您帶來美麗的遐想。

我們把這本畫冊奉獻給您，願她能帶您盡情地享受西湖這美麗的湖光山色，讓您也「未能拋得杭州去，一半勾留是此湖」。



## PREFACE

Hello, friends, the West Lake, like a beautiful oriental girl, is glad to meet you, happy to see you in China after a long and most probably tiresome journey flying over the mountains and the sea. As everybody in China knows "In heaven there is paradise; on earth there are Suzhou and Hangzhou." The West Lake is a holiday paradise in the eyes of the Chinese people, the pride of the oriental civilization.

For hundreds of years, a great number of people, both Chinese and foreign, have been intoxicated by the beauty of the lake and the hills around, from which they found it hard to tear themselves away. Even when they left Hangzhou the West Lake would keep coming back to

their mind persistently. Tender feelings can never be forgotten.

How is it that the lake is so powerfully enchanting? The answer is not difficult to get. The West Lake is blessed with great natural beauty and rich in cultural heritage with plenty of historic sites.

The West Lake is 5.6 square kilometers in area, bounded by hills on three sides and easily accessible, as it is close to the city. The gentle stretch of water, crystal and unsubstantial, flows leisurely, appearing and disappearing, round the islands and rolling hills. The three small islands—Lesser Yingzhou Isle, Mid-Lake Pavilion, and Ruan Yuan's Mound are three pieces of jade, exquisitely



set upon the mirror of the lake, while the Su Causeway and Bai Causeway are like two colourful silk ribbons floating on the surface of water. The hills overshadow the lake, and the lake reflects the hills. They are in perfect harmony, and more beautiful than a picture.

Not only is the scenery of the West Lake beautiful, but the historic sites are significant. Hangzhou, the lake-side city, was, as early as the Tang Dynasty, reputed to be "a great city in the southeast." The Wuyue kingdom of the Five Dynasties made Hangzhou the capital and again the city served as the nation's capital in the Southern Song Dynasty; the imperial court built its Forbidden City—a specific area for the royal court—at the foot of

the Phoenix Hill. Therefore Hangzhou has been a meeting place for great minds of the nation for centuries, and has produced a brilliant culture characteristic of the Chinese nation. The people of Hangzhou have always been proud of their city and lake, constructing temples and pagodas, building gardens and pavilions, making statues, sculptures and stone carvings. Their conscientious efforts have made the West Lake world-famous for its "Ten Views", first conceived by Ma Yuan and other painters of the Southern Song Imperial Art Academy. As time passes, the world changes, and history is created and recreated. The splendid palaces built at the foot of the Phoenix Hill are nowhere to be seen today. However there remain the



ingeniously designed gardens and courtyards, pavilions and pagodas, stone carvings and sculptures, and springs as well. They are all enchantingly beautiful.

As a poet wrote: "Mountains and rivers also need the support of great men." The lakes and hills in the lake area are associated with great national heroes. They are Yue Fei in the Song Dynasty, Yu Qian, and Zhang Huangyan in the Ming Dynasty, Xu Xilin and Qiu Jin this century. They are all indomitable heroes, and laid down their lives for the cause they fought for. They have been held in great honour for centuries. The fact that they were buried in the lake area makes the West Lake a great deal more famous. Visitors come to pay their respects to them and

leave there greatly encouraged by their glorious deeds.

The West Lake has long been known as "the lake of poetry." Indeed, since the Tang Dynasty, the lake has been associated with poets. Bai Juyi, the Tang Dynasty poet, and Su Dongpo, the Song Dynasty poet, served as governor of Hangzhou. They not only made important contributions to the up-keep of the lake and the development of the lake area, but also composed poems praising the beauty of the lake. Their poems have been read and reread, drawing hundreds and thousands of people to the lake. Since then, almost all important literary figures have been to the lake touring the scenic spots and historic sites and have produced a lot of excellent works of art.

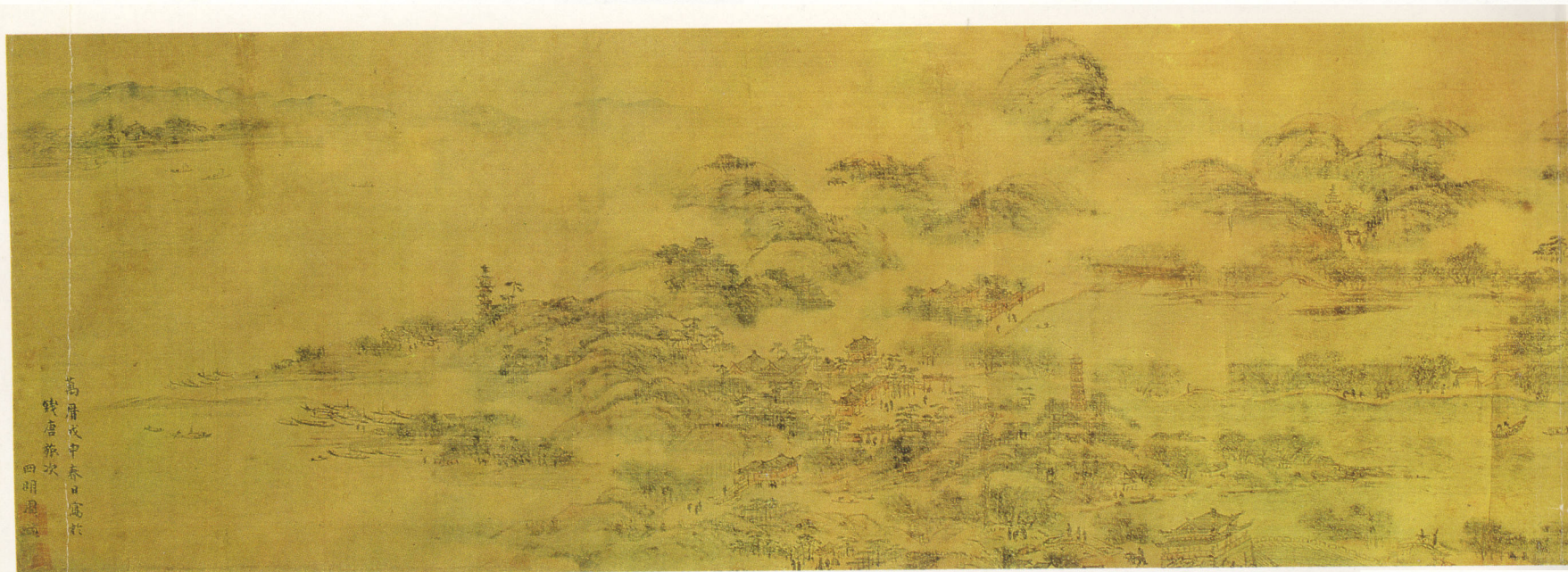


The West Lake is also an inexhaustible source of folktales. In addition to the legends and fairy tales about the hills, peaks, springs and caves, two of the "Four Great Chinese Stories" are directly related to the lake, one is *Lady White Snake*, and the other is *Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai*. The West Lake, in a sense, is the combination of the beautiful scenery and the rich cultural and historical heritage. A poet wrote: "The colour of the hills and the shade of light in the lake change as one walks along. It is hardly possible to describe it in poetry, or to paint it in picture."

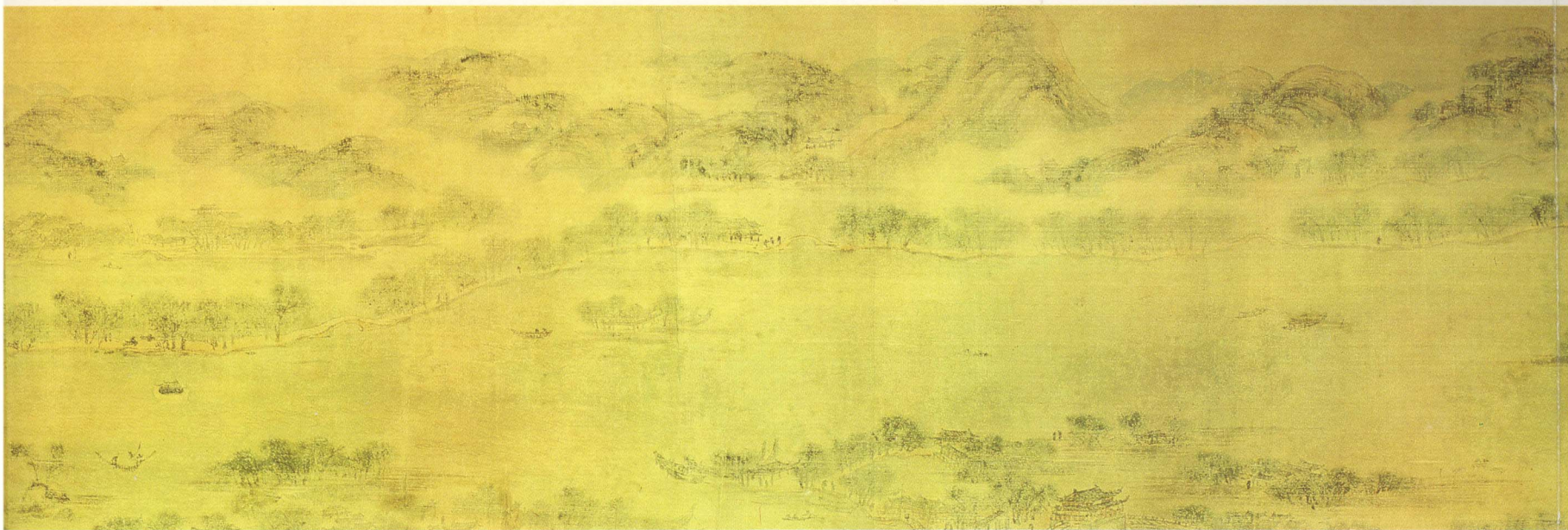
The scene in the lake area varies from season to season. It is splendid in the morning, breathtaking in the evening, fascinating in a rainy day, and gorgeous in a sunny

day. The beauty of the West Lake can be perceived but can not be expressed in words.

Of course, the West Lake has undergone changes in the history of the country. Most of the pictures in the collection were taken recently; but a few were photographed in the 1920's. The album also contains paintings illustrative of the legends associated with the West Lake. They were painted by famous painters. The pictures will give you some idea of what the lake looked like in the past and show you the new look it has taken on. We present them to you and hope that they will help make your tour pleasanter, and that you will have a wonderful time, and at the end of your tour, say, "Ok, the West Lake!"



西湖全景圖 [明]周龍 A FULL VIEW OF THE WEST LAKE

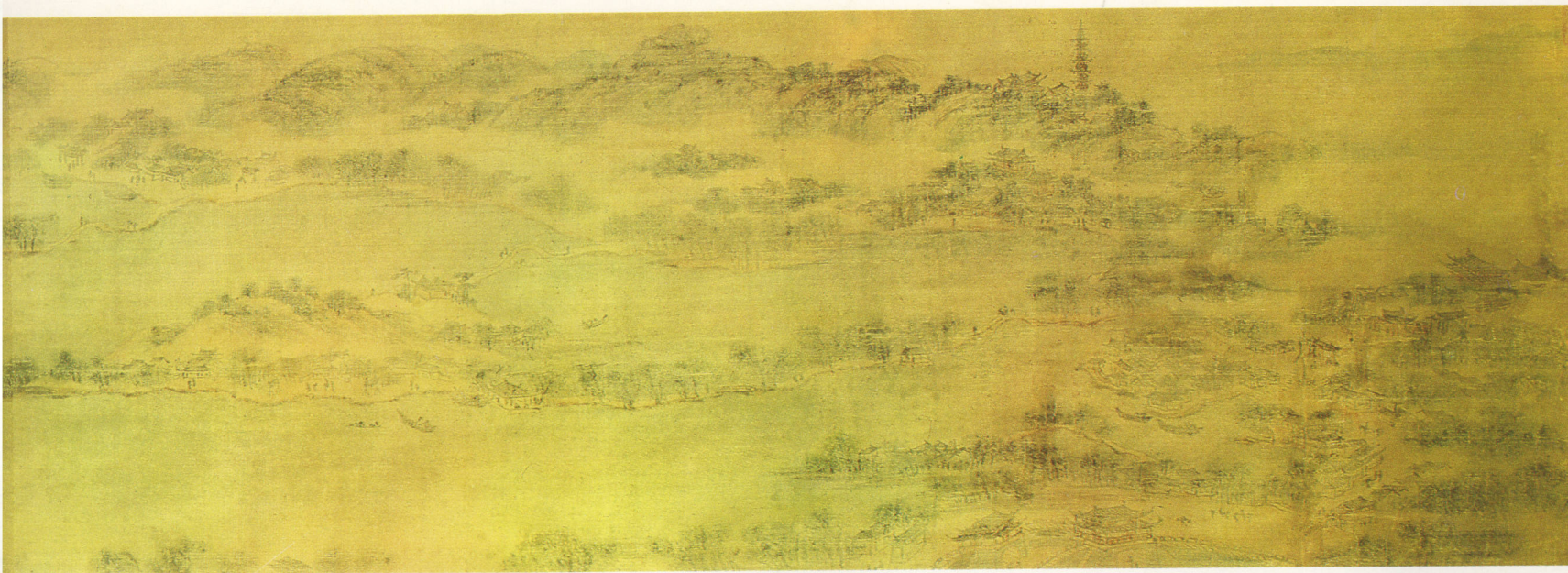


翻開畫冊，西湖全景即展現在您面前。「美哉，西湖！」您一定會發出這樣的驚嘆。西湖為什麼會這般美？請先聽一則《明珠》的故事：

相傳在遙遠的古代，天上的玉龍和金鳳在銀河裏找到一塊璞玉，他們一起琢磨了許多年，璞玉成了一顆璀璨的明珠。這顆寶珠的珠光照到哪裏，哪裏的樹木就常青，百花就盛開。消息傳到天宮，王母娘娘就派天兵天將把寶珠搶走。玉龍、金鳳趕去索珠，王母不肯，雙方爭執起來，在你搶我奪之間，王母兩手一鬆，掌中的寶珠掉落人間，立即幻化成波光粼粼的西湖。而玉龍和金鳳也隨之降落，變成了玉龍山（即玉皇山）和鳳凰山，永遠護衛着西湖。所以杭州至今仍流傳着「西湖明珠從天降，龍飛鳳舞到錢塘」這樣兩句古老的歌謠。

這雖然是一個神話故事，但却告訴我們一個事實：西湖的仙姿麗質，是出於自然美和人工美的巧妙結合。古代時，西湖本是錢塘江口的一個淺海灣，後因泥沙淤積，把淺海灣和錢塘江分割了開來，原來的淺海灣便成為內湖，西湖也由此而誕生。後來，又經杭州人一代代不斷精心雕琢，遂使這片湖山有了令人一見傾心的風姿，成為錦綉中華的一顆璀璨奪目的明珠。





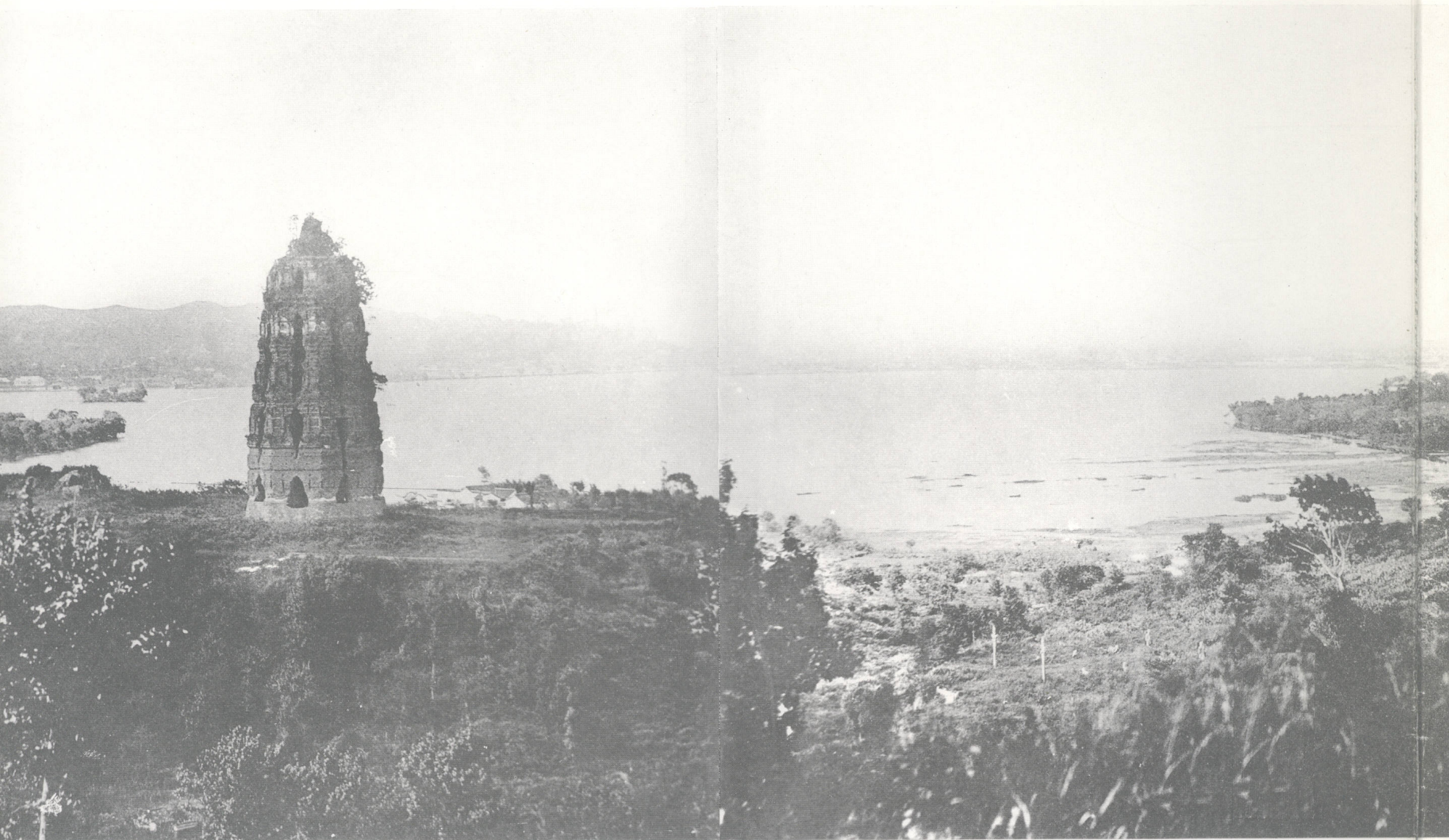
## A Full View of the West Lake

This is the West Lake presenting itself to you. "How beautiful it is", one may exclaim. How is it that the lake is so beautiful. We'd like to start with a folktale about "a pearl".

A long, long time ago, the Jade Dragon and Golden Phoenix in heaven happened to find a piece of jade in the milk way. They polished and repolished it year in, year out. Finally it became a pearl, and shone brilliantly. Wherever the light of the pearl reached, the trees turned green and flowers were in full bloom. One day, the Celestial Empress heard of the pearl and sent her troops to go for it. They took it away by force. The Jade Dragon and Golden Phoenix went, at once, to see the Empress asking for the return of the gem. The Empress would not give in and they started quarrelling and struggling for it. As the Empress did not hold it tightly enough, the pearl fell to earth and immediately turned into the

West Lake. Seeing the falling of the pearl, the Jade Dragon and Golden Phoenix followed up and became Jade Emperor Hill and Phoenix Hill, guardians of the lake. That's why the local people are fond of saying, "The pearl of the West Lake falls from heaven, and the flying dragon and dancing phoenix come to Qiantang."

It is a folktale but it tells that the charm of the lake consists in the combination of the natural beauty and the creativeness of man. In ancient times the lake was a bay near the mouth of the Qiantang River. Later, sediment gradually blocked the mouth of the bay separating the bay from the river, and the bay became a lake. The West Lake was thus formed. With the constant efforts of the people of Hangzhou, who have devoted themselves to the work on the lake from generation to generation, it has now become a pearl loved and admired by everyone for the beauty it adds to the brilliance of China.



WEST LAKE BEFORE THE FALL OF THUNDER PEAK PAGODA IN 1924

