

ZHONG GUO LU YOU CONG SHU

HANG ZHOU



K928.9/23

中国旅游丛书

杭州

杭州市《杭州》编写组

首都师范大学图书馆



20794127



上海文化出版社

794127

封面题字: 唐诗祝
装帧设计: 陈达林
封面设计: 陆全根
尾花设计: 周君言
英文译者: 王敬之
日文译者: 柯森耀
封面摄影: 马立群
封底摄影: 吴光烈

中国旅游丛书 杭 州

杭州市《杭州》编写组

上海文化出版社出版

(上海绍兴路74号)

新华书店上海发行所发行

上海中华印刷厂印刷

1980年11月第1版

1980年11月第1次印刷

书 号: 12977·3003

定 价: 1.80元

HANGCHOW—A CHINESE CITY WITH WORLD-FAME

Hangchow, a city in the northern part of Chekiang Province, is a notable scenic spot of China. It is flanked on the south by the Ch'ien-T'ang River, which is renowned for the spectacular view of its flood tide on the 18th of the eighth moon by the lunar calendar. It is the southern terminus of the Great Canal, which, until the mid-19th century, had been the main avenue of communication between the Yangtze delta and Peking. And it is now linked by rail with Shanghai, Ningpo and Nanchang. Hangchow is also a historic city, which was capital of the Wu-Yueh Kingdom (893-978 A.D.) and the Southern Sung Dynasty (1127-1279 A.D.). During these two periods, this city has been the Imperial seats of fourteen emperors for a total of 237 years.

For centuries Hangchow has been likened to Heaven for its beautiful natural scenery. The West Lake which is situated on one side of the city is like a glittering heavenly pearl. There are in China more than thirty West Lakes, but the one in Hangchow is the best known and most frequented by tourists. Su Shih, a poet of the Northern Sung Dynasty, once praised the West Lake in a poem:

Waters glimmer as the sun shines brightly here,
Mountains veiled by drizzle present an even more
 enchanting sight,

Let's compare the West Lake to the ancient beauty

Western Fair,

Who was always charming with either makeup heavy
or makeup light.

It is quite appropriate to make such a comparison. In the light of early dawn, when the West Lake, with its surrounding mountains, is shrouded in gauzelike haze, it is like the Western Fair just wakening from her dreams and ready to dress up. When the lake and its surrounding mountains are dyed red by the evening glow, it is like the Western Fair appearing in all her glory. When spring comes round and flowers are in bloom, the West Lake is like the beautiful lady beaming with smiles. In snowy winter, the Western Fair becomes plain and elegant as the West Lake and the mountains are clad in silvery attire. All the year round sightseers come in great numbers to the West Lake, which presents rich and varied scenes every season and every hour, in bright days as well as in rainy days. Marco Polo, the Italian young traveller of the 13th century, wrote in one of his works: "The West Lake is so beautiful that you seem to have arrived in heaven."

The visitors are not only attracted by the beauty of the West Lake, but also charmed by the large amount of interesting stories relating to it. One of them is a legend which says that the West Lake is a bright pearl. According to the legend, there was, in remote antiquity, a Jade Dragon on the east side of the Milky Way. He made the acquaintance of the Golden Phoenix which abode on the West side of the Milky Way. They found a piece of luminous stone on a fairy island and pecked it into a splendid pearl. The pearl was taken away by the troops dis-

patched by the Heavenly Empress. Jade Dragon and Golden Phoenix went into the Heavenly Palace, and, one flying and the other prancing, they made for the Heavenly Empress. When the Heavenly Empress was subsequently toppled and she loosened her grip. The bright pearl fell on the earth and became the resplendent West Lake. The Jade Dragon and the Golden Phoenix guarding their pearl on the shores of the lake turned themselves into the Jade Dragon Hill and the Phoenix Hill.

Prior to the T'ang Dynasty the lake was called the Golden Ox Lake. In the T'ang Dynasty, the lake was named the West Lake as it was in the west of the then Ch'ien T'ang County. Since Su Shih compared the lake to the ancient beauty, Western Fair, this lake acquired a beautiful name "the Western Fair Lake". From then on, the two names — the West Lake and the Western Fair Lake — often appeared in poems and lyrics, and they superseded all the former names.

Two persons in history made greatest contribution to the dredge and the management of the West Lake. Both of them are outstanding poets, Pai Chu-i of the T'ang Dynasty and Su Shih of the Northern Sung Dynasty. Pai Chu-i was accredited Chief Executive of Hangchow in 822 A.D. which corresponds to the second year of Ch'ang-ch'ing, the reigning title of Emperor Mu Tsung of the T'ang Dynasty. It was a year of drought. The farmlands were severely afflicted as the lake was drying up. Under his auspice, labourers were mobilized to work on a public project constructing a long dyke outside the then Ch'ien T'ang Gate. It was called Lord Pai's Dyke in commemoration of Pai Chu-i. Culverts were built to retain and store the water

of the West Lake for irrigation. The poet Su Shih was once appointed magistrate of Hangchow, as vice-governor for three years and as governor for two years. At that time the West Lake had silted up and was choked with tangled roots. Su Shih planned comprehensively, employed labourers to dredge the entire lake and mounded up a long dyke across the lake by all the sludge and ooze from its bed. This is the Su Dyke which still exists now, and the six bridges originally built on the dyke are also keeping intact. Su Shih had three stone pagodas planted in the middle of the lake, and they consequently turned out to be a special scene which is widely known as "The Moon Reflected In Three Deep Spots of The Lake".

After liberation, the West Lake was dredged and the scenic spots repaired under overall planning. It is more attractive than ever. Tourists may take the centre of the lake as coign of vantage to get a view of the surrounding country. Their eyesight will be directed upwards from the lake to the mountains and will be met with a rich and varied landscape. The scenic spots of the West Lake as a whole may be said to be a masterpiece meticulously designed and exquisitely made.

The West Lake is 3.3 km in length from north to south and 2.8 km in width from east to west. The lake is 15 kilometres in circumference and covers an area of 5.6 sq km (about 8000 mu). The surge-like green hills embracing the three sides of the lake are reflected in the limpid water. The lake, which stretches to meet the azure sky, is dotted with pleasure-boats. There are three isolated islets on the lake, namely, Mid-lake Pavilion, Lord Juan's Mound and the so-called "Lesser Fairy-

land". There is a hill standing on the northern shore of the lake. The hill is full of grotesque rocks and green trees. On the hill, flowers are multifarious and pavilions and towers are scattered. This is the well-known Solitary Hill, notable for its historic relics. The Solitary Hill is, in fact, not solitary at all. To its east lies the Pai Dyke carpeted by verdant lawns and brocaded with many-tinted flowers. To its northwest the Hsi-ling Bridge arches over the waters, connecting the Solitary Hill with land. Across the lake from a shore nearby the Hill stretches another long and green dyke to the southern shore of the lake. And this is the celebrated Su Dyke. It may be likened to an embroidered ribbon which, by joining the opposite shores of the lake and by linking the lake with the mountains, brings the scenic spots of the West Lake into an integral whole. The Su Dyke and the Pai Dyke divide the whole lake into five parts, namely, the Outer Lake, the Inner Lake, the Yuch Lake, the Western Inner Lake and the Petty South Lake. But they make no obstruction for a pleasant rowing all over the lake because boats can pass through the openings of the arch bridges.

Viewing round on the lake, one may behold rows upon rows of downtown buildings erecting along the eastern lakeshore and take in the scene of undulating hills girdling the southern, western and northern shores of the lake. To name a few, there are the Jewelry Hill and the Ke Hill on the northern shore, Mount Wu and the Sunset Hill on the southern shore, and the Tings' Hill and the Three-platform Hill on the western shore. On the green hills, between the grotesque rocks and dense woods, are pagodas which point magnificently to the sky, such as the

Prince Ch'ien Pagoda on the Jewelry Hill. Also to be found are tombs of ancient heroes whose reputation will go down to posterity, such as the Temple and Mausoleum of Yueh Fei at the foot of the Glow Hill. And, by the side of Rainbow Bridge on the Su Dyke, there is the Blowing Rain Pavilion built in commemoration of the great woman Ch'iu Chin who was a martyr in the cause of the Revolution of 1911 (the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the Ch'ing Dynasty). There are age-old shrines and josshouses, such as the Temple of Inspired Reclusion beside the "Mount Flying-in-from-Nowhere". Many historical sites are related to romantic stories. For example, the "Heartbreak Bridge" nearby the Jewelry Hill is the setting of the famous classic, "The Tragedy of the White Snake", which describes how its heroine, the White-snake Fairy, was separated from her beloved but credulous husband Hsu Hsien. The Heartbreak Bridge is said to be the place where this unfortunate couple met for the first time and where they met again to bid each other last adieu. The well-known Liu Villa which is situated on the western shore of the West Lake and at the foot of the Western Hill presents quite an enchanting spectacle. Inside the Villa, there are pavilions, terraces, towers and chambers surrounded by winding rivulets and connected by tiny bridges. The layout of this famous garden is the representation of the Chinese traditional style of gardening and, therefore, it is a villa of first rank on the shore of the West Lake. Now, a guest house by the name of West Lake Restaurant has been opened in this villa especially for our foreign friends.

Beyond the hills surrounding the West Lake, there are mountain ranges which rise one higher than the other. These mountain ranges have been praised in an old poem which reads: "All rolling from the Heaven's Eye Mountain, these mountains reach the Ch'ien-T'ang River by flying and dancing." The highest peak of these mountain ranges is Mount T'ien-chu, with the North-High Peak, the Ch'in-t'ing Hill and the Lao-ho Hill to the north, and with the South-High Peak, the Chiu-yao Hill and the Jade Emperor Hill to the south. Among them are to be found many scenic spots shaded by towering trees, such as the "Inspired Reclusion" and the "Clouds Abiding", and many well-known springs, such as the Cold Spring, the Jade Spring, the Dragon Well Spring and the Running-Tiger Spring. There are also numerous streams with limpid water. The most celebrated of them is the "Vale of Murmuring Streams and Winding Rivulets" which, in literally translated Chinese, should be "Nine Streams and Eighteen Rivulets". Besides, there are many ludicrous caves, of which the Hazy Cave, the Watery Pleasure Cave, the Yellow Dragon Cave and the one on the "Mount Flying-in-from-Nowhere" are the most notable. On the walls in these caves there are usually engravings and sculptures passed down from remote times. Some of them can still be seen today.

Outside the mountains, there flows on the north the Great Canal which passes through the Hangchow-Chiahsing-Huchow Plain where silkworms and mulberrys abound. On the south runs the Ch'ien-T'ang River, which wins its world fame by presenting a grandiose flood tide every year. On the northern bank of the Ch'ien-T'ang River has stood the Pagoda of Six

Harmonies for more than ten centuries. The great Ch'ien-T'ang Bridge is the first China-built modern bridge. It was designed by the famous engineer Mao I-sheng. Further west, a spot like the legendary "Land of Peach Blossoms" conceals itself in the valley of the Five-cloud Hill. It is the Meis' Vale notable for its tea production.

Kuo Mo-jo, a famous modern Chinese poet, when touring Hangchow in February 1959 wrote "An ode to the West Lake" which described the lake in the following lines:

Mountains cleansed by rain,
The lake like a vast mirror calmly lies,
With rays of sunlight on its rippling waves,
So limpid is the water that purifies souls.
Plum trees are coming into blossom when sepals are
still green,
Yellow are the willow buds which are not yet fully
grown.
The east wind has filled the earth with life and vitality,
And the riverside city is advancing in big strides.

中国の有名な都市——杭州

杭州は浙江省の北部にある。その南は「天下の奇観——銭江の潮」で知られている銭塘江であり、北のはしは北京・杭州大運河の終点である。その間を上海・南京鉄道と浙江・江西鉄道が縫っている。杭州は中国の有名な景勝地であり、また中国歴史上の古都の一つでもある。五代の呉越王国（紀元893年～978年）及び南宋王朝の時代に、封建君主がここに都をおき、その支配は二百三十七年の長きにわたった。

もし杭州を「天国」とよぶならば、西湖は正にこの「天国」にちりばめた燦然たる宝玉であろう。中国では「西湖」と名づけられた湖が三十何カ所もあるが、その中でも、杭州の西湖は一番景色がすぐれており、多くの遊覧客をひきつけている。北宋の詩人蘇東坡は詩を作って、西湖をこうたたえた。

「晴れてよし、波立つ湖水きらきらと、
降ってよし、雨に煙る山々朦朧たり、
西湖を西子（西施）になぞらえんか、
けわいの厚さを問わず、すべてよし」

西湖は古代の美人西施になぞらえられたが、さすがにその名に恥じない。あけ方、曙光さす湖山、ヴェールをまとったが如く、一夜の夢からさめ、はにかみながら化粧にとりかかろうとする西施のなまめかしさを思わせる。たそがれ、赤い夕陽が美しく湖山を染めるとき、西施のたおやかな姿そっくりである。春ともなれば、百花咲き乱れ、湖山はいよいよ風光明媚、西施に似て、ますます生氣に満ち、情緒纏綿。冬が来れば、白銀一色におおわれ、湖山はあたかも透きとおった白玉で彫刻されたようで、西施の地味な美しさを見せる。一口でいえば、西湖は一年中四季を問わず、晴雨に

かかわらず、朝となく、昼となく、その姿は千変万化、まことにあでやかであり、数多くの遊客の心をひきつけずにはおかない。十三世紀のころ、イタリーの青年旅行家マルコ・ポーロが杭州に遊んだとき、旅行記の中でこうほめたたえている。「西湖はまったく美しい。天国を思わせる」

西湖はその景色の美しさで人を陶醉させるばかりでなく、感銘深い物語でも人の興味をそそるものがある。あまたの伝説の中で一番美しいのは「西湖は明珠」というものである。今は昔、銀河の東にすむ玉竜が、銀河の西に住む金鳳と知りあった、かれらは仙島で透明な宝石を一つ見つけた。それをきらきら光る明珠にみがきあげた。ところが、事もあろうに、天上の王母娘娘が天兵を派遣してきて、明珠を奪い去ってしまった。玉竜と金鳳は天宮におしかけ、一人は飛びまわり、一人は舞いおどり、どんじゃんさわぎ、とうとう王母娘娘を組み伏せた。王母があっと驚いて手をゆるめた途端、明珠は下界に落ち、きらきら輝く西湖となった。玉竜と金鳳は明珠を守るため、西湖のほとりの玉竜山と鳳凰山に変わったということである。

西湖という名称は、唐の時代に始まった。それまでは金牛湖とよばれていた。唐の時代になってから、その位置が銭塘県内にあるので、もっと素朴な名称で「西湖」とよばれるようになった。蘇東坡が西湖を昔の美人西施（西子）にたとえてからというもの、西湖にはもう一つの美しい名前「西子湖」がついた。西湖、西子湖という名称が生まれて以来、歴代の詩歌、文章にたえず引用され、西湖のいろんな古い名称は漸次人々に忘れ去られた。

歴史上、西湖を治める上で、もっとも大きな貢献をしたのは、唐の白居易と北宋の蘇東坡の二大詩人であろう。唐の穆宗長慶二年（紀元 822 年）、詩人白居易は杭州にやってきて刺史となったが、大ひでりに会い、湖水はひあがり、田畑は荒れた。かれは民間の

人夫を使って、当時の銭塘門外に長い堤防を築き、白公堤と名づけた。また、石堤を作ってかこみ、西湖の水をたくわえて、水田の灌漑に使った。詩人の蘇東坡は杭州で三年間通判となり、二年間知州に任じた。かれは菰草がはびこっているのを見て、民間から人夫を募り、全面的に整頓の手を加え、掘り出した菰草の根の堆積した泥土で、湖の中に長い堤防を作った。これが蘇堤である。また堤防に橋を六つかけわたし、湖の中に三つの石塔を建てた。これが後の「三潭印月」である。

解放後、全面的なプランをたて、綿密に西湖の整頓にあたった。それで、この自然の湖も、百花繚乱として格別麗わしくなった。西湖の中心に立って四方を見渡せば、湖から山に至るまで、低い所から高い所に至るまで、そのたたずまいは優雅で、得がたいものがある。西湖の眺めは精魂をこめて彫りあげたすぐれた芸術品そのものである。

西湖は長さ3.3キロメートル、幅2.8キロメートル、まわり15キロメートル、面積約5.6平方キロメートルである。湖水は鏡のように静かで、すきとおっており、三面を緑したたる山々でかこまれている。目に痛いほどの湖の青さは空の色ととけあい、その上を旅客をのせた船が行きかい、詩情豊かである。湖水は湖心亭、阮公墩、小瀛洲とよばれる三つのオアシスをかこんでいる。湖の北に近い所に、水面から高く突き出た山があり、山上には奇奇怪怪な石が多く、木々はこんもりと茂り、百花きらびやかに咲きほこり、やぐらの燈火が点滅している——そこが文物の集中している孤山である。孤山とはいえ、別段孤立してはいない。東には、赤い桃の花と緑りの柳があやなし、青々とした草がしとねのように生えている白堤があり、西北には西冷橋があつて、孤山を陸地にしっかり結びつけている。孤山から遠からぬ湖畔にも、緑したたる堤防が南岸に連なっている。——それが蘇堤である。蘇堤はま

るで一本の錦の帯のように、北から南へ、湖から山へ、西湖南北の景勝地を結びつけ、渾然と一体にさせている。蘇堤と白堤はまた湖全体を外湖、内湖、岳湖、西内湖及び南湖の五つの部分にくぎっている。遊覧船はアーチ形の橋の下をくぐって行き来し、湖一面を走る。

湖畔から視線を外に移せば、東には、町の建物が軒を並べており、西、南、北三面には美しい山々が見えがくれしている。その中には、北の宝石山、葛嶺、南の呉山、夕照山、西の丁家山、三台山がある。これらの山々にも絶景が少くない。変った石にかこまれ、うっそうたる林の中に、雲をつく宝塔——たとえば、宝石山上の保俶塔——があるかと思えば、万世に功名を伝えられる英雄陵園——たとえば、栖霞嶺のふもとにある岳廟、岳飛の墓——がある。蘇堤跨虹橋のほとりに、風雨亭とよばれる所がある。女英雄秋瑾を記念して建てたものである。また長い歴史をもつ林中の寺——たとえば、飛來山峰のそばにある靈隱寺——などもある。数多くのロマンチックな名勝旧蹟の中の一つに、宝石山麓の断桥がある——「白蛇伝」に出てくる白娘娘と許仙が顔を合せた場所である。

西湖の西、西山のふもとに、もう一つ風光明媚な莊園——劉莊がある。そこには、水による樓閣があり、小橋の下をさらさら水が流れ、きわめて占めかしい園林建築で、中国の民族的特色に富み、伝統的風格をそなえている、西湖第一の名園である。いま、西湖賓館に改められ、外国のお客さんを迎えるようになった。

湖をかこむ山々から、さらに外の方を見やると、駿馬のような山また山が重なり合っている。古代の詩人はこうたたえた。「山々は、天目山から、竜や鳳凰のように舞いおどって、銭塘にやってきた」と。

外側にあるこれらの山々は、天竺山を中心に、北に向えば、北

高峰、秦亭山、老和山があり、南に行けば、南高峰、九曜山、玉皇山がある、これらの連峰の間に、天にもとどかんばかりの竹林を持った景勝地——霊隠、霊栖がある。又奇妙な名泉——冷泉、玉泉、竜井、虎跑がある。すみきった谷川——九溪十八澗がある。奇異な洞窟——飛來峰、烟霞、水樂、黄竜などの洞窟があり、その中少からぬものはまだ古代の石窟の精華をとどめている。

これらの山々を越えて、さらに外に目をやると、北にはわが国の有名な古い運河が、絹織物の名産地杭嘉湖平原を貫いているのが見える。南に向くと、「銭江の潮」で有名な銭塘江、北岸には、千年あまりの歴史を持つ六和塔、橋梁専門家茅以昇が設計し、中国自身の手で作りあげた最初の大橋——銭江大橋が目に入る。西へ行けば、五雲山下の谷間に、もう一つ「桃源境」式の場所がある——有名なお茶の産地梅家塢である。

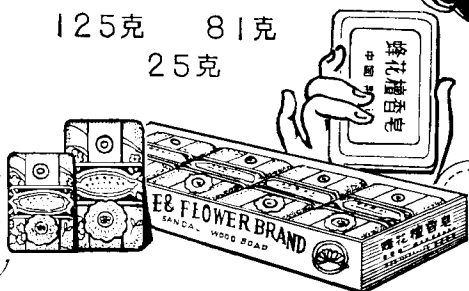
中国の有名な詩人郭沫若は、一九五九年二月、杭州に遊んだとき、「西湖に遊ぶ」という詩を書いて、西湖の風景を絶讃している。

「雨晴れて、四方の山々すみわたり、湖ひらけ鏡の如く静かなり。夕焼、青き湖に映え、水の色心を清む。うてな青く、梅なおさかり、柳黄色き芽をふく。東風生氣をもたらし、躍進の声水の都にとどろきわたる」

1979 年获得国家经委银质奖章

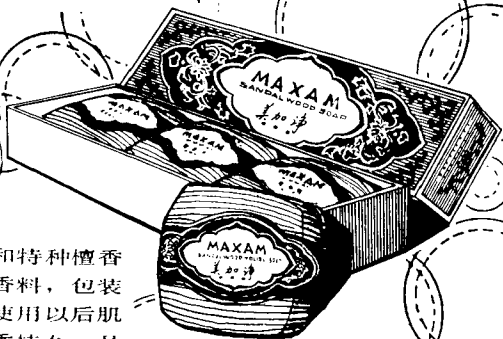
蜂花檀香皂

125克 81克
25克



历史悠久，用料考究，包装精制，具有檀香皂的独特优点。泡沫丰富，去污力强，使用之后，不仅皮肤润滑，且香气文雅，令人有舒爽之感。为此早被国内外各界人士，举为盥洗佳品。

美加净 檀香皂



本品采用优质油脂和特种檀香香精，并辅以名贵鲜花香料，包装精美，具有东方特色，使用以后肌肤滋润，香气阵阵，留香持久，是檀香皂中的上品。

中国轻工业品进出口公司上海市分公司经销

上海制皂厂出品

厂址：杨树浦路2310号
电话：431130 电报挂号：2980