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20KJJC1002YB

浙里的故事

体现浙江文化的 民间传说（中英对照）

主编 陈玲敏
副主编 吴嘉佳 张霞



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浙江省社科规划课题成果（课题编号：20KPCB02YB）

浙江省社科联社科普及出版资助项目

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· 杭州 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

浙里的故事：体现浙江文化的民间传说：汉英对照 /
陈玲敏主编. — 杭州：浙江工商大学出版社，2020.8
ISBN 978-7-5178-3967-5

I. ①浙… II. ①陈… III. ①民间故事—作品集—浙
江—汉、英 IV. ①I277.3

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2020)第126845号

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ZHELI DE GUSHI—TIXIAN ZHEJIANG WENHUA DE MINJIAN CHUANSHUO(ZHONGYING DUIZHAO)

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责任编辑 张婷婷
封面设计 林朦朦
责任印制 包建辉
出版发行 浙江工商大学出版社
(杭州市教工路198号 邮政编码310012)
(E-mail: zjgsupress@163.com)
(网址: <http://www.zjgsupress.com>)
电话: 0571-88904980, 88831806 (传真)

排 版 杭州红羽文化创意有限公司
印 刷 杭州高腾印务有限公司
开 本 710mm×1000mm 1/16
印 张 20.5
字 数 262千
版 印 次 2020年8月第1版 2020年8月第1次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5178-3967-5
定 价 69.00元

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浙江工商大学出版社营销部邮购电话 0571-88904970

前言

民间传说是口头叙事文学，一般由与历史事件、历史人物及地方风物有关的故事组成，是劳动人民智慧的结晶，是历史发展的见证，是本土民间文化的精华，更是一个地区重要的文化资源。浙江历史悠久，经济发达，文化昌盛，素有“文化之邦”的盛名，几千年来留下了大量美丽动人的民间传说。入选浙江省非物质文化遗产乃至国家非物质文化遗产的民间传说，与浙江当地的风土人情紧密相关，能够充分体现浙江当地的文化特色。编撰中英对照的浙江民间传说，对于G20之后向全世界进一步推广宣传浙江文化，具有非常重要的现实意义。然而，针对此类民间传说的科普类著作非常少，中英对照版本更是罕见。因此，在浙江省社科联社科普及课题基金的资助下，在搜集整理各类浙江民间传说资料的基

础上，本课题组以国家非物质文化遗产和浙江省非物质文化遗产中的浙江民间传说为主要素材编著了此读本。

读本共五章 26 个传说，每个传说按照如下五大板块编排：

【传说背景】 介绍民间传说的基本信息，为读者提供历史背景或文化背景。

【传说故事】 讲述传说故事群中耳熟能详的故事内容。

【文化注释】 讲解故事内容所涉及的文化词语。

【文化价值】 归纳总结民间传说所体现的文化价值。

【传说地址】 提供与传说相关的旅游景点等位置信息。

通过对五大板块内容以中英对照的形式进行编撰，读本力求向国内外读者呈现浙江文化中最有魅力的一面及浙江民间传说中最有文化特色的一面，从而使人们更加深入了解浙江的政治、经济、生活等各个方面，为浙江文化的国际化传播提供有益的补充。此外，通过对传说地址的介绍，进一步推介浙江旅游资源，为大家的旅游提供参考。

我们希望，读本既能满足普通百姓了解浙江文化、学习英语的需求，又能满足外籍人士了解浙江文化、学习汉语的需求。我们也希望，这一读本的编写能够抛砖引玉，吸引广大同行将更多浙江文化元素推广到全世界。

在读本编写过程中，编者倾注了大量的时间和心血，但囿于有限的经验和水平以及第一手资料的缺乏，读本中有些内容和信息可能存在着出入和欠缺，有些翻译可能存在争议，恳请专家、读者予以批评指正。此外，文献引证部分如有侵犯原作者的权益之处，请及时联系编者。

最后，感谢前同事郭颖在故事收集过程中给予的帮助和支持。

编者

2019年10月



第 一 章

帝王王妃传说

Chapter 1 Legends of
Monarchs and Concubines

钱王传说

The Legend of King Qian

【传说背景】

钱王（852—932），姓钱名镠，字具美，浙江临安人。五代十国时期吴越国创建者，吴越文化的主要开创者和中国经济文化中心从北方转移到南方的开拓者，杭州“人间天堂”的奠基人。钱镠出身贫苦，十六岁时靠贩卖海盐为生，后成为董昌偏将，逐步扩张自己的势力，逐渐占据以杭州为首的两浙十三州，建立吴越国，偏安江南八十六年，传三十五代。



在位的四十一年间，钱王采取保境安民的政策，使吴越国经济繁荣、文人荟萃。他的主要功绩为修建钱塘江海塘和疏浚太湖。

钱王勤政爱民、从严治国，深受广大人民群众的爱戴。钱王传说是以钱镠生平事迹衍化而成的民间传说故事群，在浙江一带家喻户晓、妇孺皆知。传说故事源远流长、内容丰富，涉及其生平、家世，艰苦创业、见义勇

为、建功立业、除暴安良、关心百姓疾苦的精神品质以及地名、风俗传说。钱王传说在《钱塘遗事》《吴越备史》等宋元笔记，以及《浙江通志》《西湖游览志》等地方志中均有所记载。近年来，钱王传说被大量创作成戏剧、电影、电视剧，这些文学艺术在民众中产生很大影响，造成回流，又在一定程度上推动了故事的口头传播。

【Background Introduction】

King Qian (852–932), with his family name as Qian, given name Liu, and courtesy name Jūmei, was from Lin'an, Zhejiang Province. King Qian was the creator of Wuyue State (907–978) in the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period, the main pathfinder of Wuyue culture, the pioneer transferring Chinese economic and cultural center from the north to the south, and the founder making Hangzhou City “heaven on earth”. Born in a poor family, Qian Liu made a living by selling sea salt at the age of sixteen. Later, he became the Deputy General of Dong Chang, gradually expanding his own power and occupying the thirteen states of Zhejiang Province with Hangzhou City as the head. Then he created the State of Wuyue, retaining sovereignty over regions south of the Yangtze River for 86 years and for 35 generations. Beyond his 41-year reign, King Qian took the policies of safeguarding the state sovereignty and the well-being of the people contributing to the prosperous economy and a galaxy of literati. His main achievements were having the Seawall of Qiantang River constructed and the Taihu Lake dredged.

King Qian was a diligent and strict ruler who loved his people and was loved by all. The legend of King Qian is a group of folklore stories evolving from the life

experiences of Qian Liu, widely known in Zhejiang Province. With a long history and abundant contents, the legend involves King Qian's life experiences, family history, entrepreneurship, doing boldly what is righteous, achievements, getting rid of the cruel and pacifying the good people, caring about the sufferings of the civilians and the legends of place names and local customs. The legends of King Qian were recorded both in the short sketches of the Song and the Yuan Dynasties, such as *Historical events in Qiantang* (Qian Tang Yi Shi), *History of State of Wuyue* (Wu Yue Bei Shi), and in the regional annals, such as *Annals of Zhejiang Province* (Zhe Jiang Tong Zhi), and *Notes on the West Lake* (Xi Hu You Lan Zhi). In recent years, the legends of King Qian have been largely recomposed into literature arts, such as dramas, films and teleplays, which have made a great influence on the public, which, in return, has to some extent promoted the propagation of the stories orally.

【传说故事】

唐朝末期，吴越国的钱镠勇敢无比，当时百姓称之为钱王。钱王治理杭州的时候，大多数事情还比较容易处理，最头疼的一件事就是钱塘江两岸堤坝的修筑问题。由于钱塘江潮的潮头极高，潮水冲击的力量又猛，因此钱塘江两岸的堤坝，总是这边修好，那边坍塌，以至于出现了“黄河日修一斗金，钱江日修一斗银”的说法。

当时，有人告诉钱王，海塘难修是因为钱塘江潮神作怪的缘故。钱王说：“让我自己去降伏这个潮神！到农历八月十八这一天，给我聚集一万名弓箭手到江边！”

为什么会选定八月十八这一天呢？原来八月十八是潮神生日，这天潮

头最高，水势更是凶猛无比。而且，据说潮神还会在潮头上骑着白马跑呢。

到了八月十八那天，钱王精选了一万名弓箭手，打算齐聚江边降伏潮神。然而，由于途中需要经过一座宝石山，而那个地方山路狭窄，只能容纳一人通过，因此，弓箭手迟迟未到。钱王得知缘由，便用脚把这座山蹬成了两半，使山中间出现了一条宽宽的道路，士兵才得以一一通过。从此，那儿就被叫作“蹬开岭”，钱王那双硕大无比的脚印，至今还深陷在石壁上，清晰可见。

到达江边后，一万名弓箭手排好阵势，个个雄赳赳、气昂昂地拿着弓箭，望着江水。钱塘江两岸的百姓，受尽潮水灾害之苦，听说钱王射潮神，都争着来观战助阵，江岸黑压压



地挤满了人。钱王受到这般阵势的鼓舞，奋笔写下“为报潮神并水府，钱塘且借与钱城”，并将其扔进江中，叱道：“喂，潮神听好了！如果你答应了，就不许把潮水涌来！假如潮水仍然要来，那就不要怪我手下无情了！”但潮神却仍然不理不睬，只见远远一条白线，飞疾滚来，越来越快，越来越猛，等到近时，就像爆炸了的冰山、倾覆了的雪堆似的奔腾翻卷，直向大王台冲来。钱王见此，大吼一声：“放箭！”他抢先射出了第一箭。顿时，万箭齐发，直射潮头。围观的百姓们都跺脚拍掌，大声呐喊助威。一会儿工夫，便连续射出了三万支箭，竟逼得潮头不敢向岸边冲击过来。钱王又下令：“追射！”那潮头只好弯弯曲曲地向西南逸去，最后消失得无影无踪了。

直到今天，潮水一到六和塔边就快没有了，而在六和塔前面，江水弯弯曲曲地向前流去，像个“之”字，因此人们将此地称为“之江”。

从那时起，钱塘江海堤的修筑工程才得以顺利进行。后人为了纪念钱王射潮的功绩，便在与功臣山一水相隔的地方建起钱王祠，并把江边的海堤称为“钱塘”。

【Story in English】

At the end of the Tang Dynasty, Qian Liu in State of Wuyue (907-978) was so brave that people at that time called him King Qian. When King Qian governed Hangzhou City, he could handle most of the things quite easily, but what made him the most worried was the construction of the dams on both sides of Qiantang River. Because of the high tide of fierce strength of the Qiantang River, the case was often that when the dam on this side was just constructed the dam on the other side had collapsed, so that there was a proverb saying, “It takes a bucket of gold (about \$8.27 million) to construct the dams of the Yellow River every day, and it takes a bucket of silver to construct the dams of the Qiantang River every day” .

At that time, someone told King Qian that the reason why it was hard to construct the seawall was that there was a god of tide in Qiantang River making troubles. King Qian then said, “I will subjugate the God of Tide myself! On the 18th day of the eighth month of the Chinese lunar calendar, I want 10,000 archers assembled by the river!”

Why did he choose this day? As it was the birthday of the God of Tide, on this day the tide was the highest and the most fierce. Moreover, it was said that

the God of Tide would ride a white horse rushing on the tide.

On that day, King Qian selected 10,000 archers, intending to vanquish the god of tide. However, as they must pass the Baoshi Mountain to get to the river, and only one man could pass it at one time because of the narrow mountain road, it took a lot of time but the archers still did not arrive at the river. Informed of the reason, King Qian kicked the mountain into halves with his feet and there emerged a rather wide road in the middle of the mountain so that the archers went through successfully. Since then, the place has been called “Kicked Hill” (Deng Kai Ling) . The huge footprints of King Qian are still left on the hill, clear and distinct.

Arriving at the river, the 10,000 archers lined up looking at the river with bows and arrows in their hands full of courage. The civilians living by Qiantang River had suffered a lot from the tide disasters, so when they heard King Qian was going to shoot the God of Tide, they all rushed to watch and cheered for King Qian. The river banks were then crowded with people. King Qian was deeply encouraged by that, so he wrote a sentence quickly, “Please lend the Qiantang River to the city” , and threw it into the river, shouting loudly, “The God of Tide, listen to me! If you accept, you must not turn the tide anymore! But if you refuse, do not blame me for my cruelty!” However, the God of Tide just ignored him. One could only see the white string rushing from afar with a faster and faster speed. When it came near the bank, it rolled fiercely just like the exploded iceberg and keeled snow drifts, rushing directly to the King stage. Seeing this, King Qian shouted, “Release!” and shot the first arrow. All of a sudden, ten thousand arrows shot at once directly to the tide. Looking at this, the civilians all clapped hands and stamped feet, shouting and cheering loudly. In a

few minutes, thirteen thousand arrows shot continuously, forcing the tide not daring to come nearer. King Qian ordered, “Continue!” The tide had no choice but to wind its way to the southwest and disappeared at last.

Until today, the tide would nearly disappear when it comes near the Liuhe Pagoda, in front of which the river water would wind its way forward, so people called it “Zigzagging River” (Zhi Jiang) .

Since then, the seawall construction project of the Qiantang River could go smoothly. The later generations built a King Qian Ancestral Temple facing the Gongchen Mountain and called the seawall by the river “Qian Tang” so as to commemorate the contributions of King Qian.

【文化注释】

吴越国（907—978）：五代时期十国中的一国，由浙江杭州临安人钱镠所创建，都城为钱塘（杭州），全盛时其范围包括今之浙江全境、上海全境、苏州全境和福建东北部。

宝石山：位于杭州西湖的北里湖北岸，是北山有名的风景区。山高78米，山体属火成岩中的流纹岩和凝灰岩，含氧化铁，呈赭红色，在日光映照下，如流霞缤纷，熠熠闪光，似翡翠玛瑙，因此取名宝石山。

六和塔：六和塔位于杭州西湖之南，钱塘江畔月轮山上，是中国现存最完好的砖木结构古塔之一。始建于北宋开宝三年（970），为僧人智元禅师为镇江潮而创建，取佛教“六和敬”之意，命名为六和塔。

钱塘：秦王政25年（前222），秦灭楚，设置钱唐县，隶属于会稽郡（郡治在今苏州市）。隋朝置杭州，钱唐县成为首县。唐朝，为避国号讳，改钱唐为钱塘。

【Cultural Notes】

State of Wuyue (907–978): One of the ten states in the Five Dynasties, created by Qian Liu from Lin'an, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, with its capital city as Qiantang (Hangzhou). In the heyday, the state sovereignty included the whole Zhejiang Province, Shanghai City, Suzhou and northeast Fujian Province.

Baoshi Mountain: It is located at the north side of Beili Lake of the West Lake in Hangzhou, the famous scenic spot of Bei Mountain. With 78 meters high, the mountain was made of reddish rhyolite and tuff containing iron oxide, sparkling in the sun looking like jades, so it is called Baoshi Mountain.

Liuhe Pagoda: Located on the Yuelun Mountain by the Qiantang River at the south of the West Lake in Hangzhou City, it is one of the most well-preserved existing ancient pagodas made with post and panel structure. The pagoda was originally built in 970 in the Northern Song Dynasty by the monk Zhiyuan to suppress the river tide, whose name was evolved from the meaning of the ideology of “Liu He Jing” in Buddhism.

Qiantang: In 222 BC, the First Emperor of Qin established Qiantang County subordinate to Kuaiji Prefecture (the current Suzhou City). Hangzhou City was established in the Sui Dynasty, with Qiantang County as the first county. In the Tang Dynasty, the Chinese character Tang was changed into another one so as to be differentiated from the title of Tang Dynasty.

【文化价值】

吴越钱王是浙江历史上重要的杰出人物之一，而钱王传说也以其丰富的思想内涵和极高的美学价值深受人们赞赏。

首先，钱王传说真切地表达了广大人民群众意志、愿望和爱憎。几千年来，浙江先民为了生存而艰苦卓绝地与自然抗争，抵御海潮。钱王射潮驱退洪水的故事，表达了人们征服自然的普遍愿望。

其次，钱王传说凝聚了浙江人民求真务实的创造精神。钱王保境安民，纳土归宋，造福一方。而他本人也在《制龙王》的传说中被描绘成一个充满斗争精神的劳动英雄，和底层民众的心紧贴在一起。

再次，钱王传说体现了深刻的教育意义和隽永的审美价值。钱王传说所反映的其治国有方、审时度势、招揽人才、采纳谏言、不忘乡谊等优秀品德及“以和为贵”的思想精髓，到今天仍然能够成为我们教科书里的内容。

最后，“元宵钱王祭”在一定程度上丰富了杭州民众的节日文化生活，增添了西湖名胜的人文内涵。杭州民众世代纪念这位在历史上做过一些好事、对浙江经济发展有过一定贡献的钱王，因此，“钱王祭”成为一种颇具特色及影响力的节日民俗传统。

【Cultural Value】

King Qian of the State of Wuyue was one of the most outstanding characters in the history of Zhejiang Province, and the legends of King Qian are also deeply praised for the abundant connotation and high aesthetic value.

Firstly, the legends of King Qian vividly express the will, desires and affections of the public. For thousands of years, the ancestors in Zhejiang Province have fought hard against the nature and the tide disasters for a living. The story of King Qian shooting the tide and defeating the flood expresses people's common desire of fighting against the nature.

Secondly, the legends of King Qian condensed the innovative spirit of looking for the truth and being practical of the people in Zhejiang Province. He safeguarded the state sovereignty and protected the well-being of the local people and then paid allegiance to the Song Dynasty benefiting his people. He was portrayed as a labor hero full of the spirit of fighting in the legend of *Dragon King* (Zhi Long Wang) , which brought him closer to the hearts of the lower classes.

Thirdly, the legends of King Qian embody the profound educational significance and meaningful aesthetic value. The high virtues and ideological quintessence reflected in the legend can still be compiled in the textbooks, such as governing the state well, considering the situation, keeping talented people, listening to others' suggestion, valuing the old friendship and making sure that peace is the most precious.

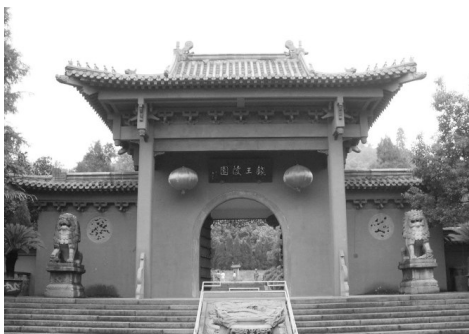
Finally, “the memorial ceremony for King Qian at the Lantern Festival” has to some extent enriched the holiday and cultural life of Hangzhou people and added the humanistic connotation to the West Lake Scenic Spots. In order to commemorate King Qian who had done some good things in history and made contributions to the development of Zhejiang economy, people in Hangzhou has made “the memorial ceremony for King Qian” a traditional festival custom with specific characteristics and influence.

【传说地址】

钱王祠：位于柳浪闻莺景区内，最初是为了纪念吴越国钱王而建的表忠祠，至今已有900多年历史。主要看点有功德坊、圣旨等牌楼、钱王钱镠塑像及一块刻着“钱祠表忠”的石雕，北面有三评西湖十景碑记。苏轼的《表忠观碑记》是书法史上的名碑之一，不过原碑早已不复存在，钱王祠内现存的是明代嘉靖年间的重刻版，也算得上弥足珍贵。



钱王陵：是杭州城缔造者、唐末五代吴越王钱镠的陵墓，是浙江省唯一保存完好的帝王陵墓，全国重点文物保护单位、杭州市爱国主义教育基地之一、临安“红色之旅”景点。钱王陵坐落在浙江临安锦城街道太庙山，



海拔92米，距杭州市38公里。陵墓背靠太庙山，左右列青龙白虎两砂，与功臣山遥遥相对。陵区内筑有牌坊、钱王祠、州祠、凌烟安国楼等景点，到处是苍翠的松柏、凄迷的芳草。登上安国楼，青山绿水的秀丽美景尽收眼底。昔为“临安十景”之一：钱王古冢。