

O P E N

HANGZHOU

打开 杭州

吃
住

HANGZHOU

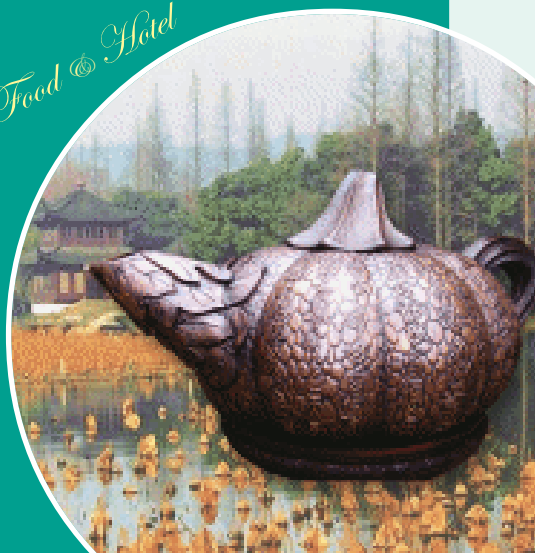
HANGZHOU

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Food & Hotel



吃在杭州 WHAT TO EAT?

在杭州吃东西，吃的不是食物，而是典故。这才是真正的杭州，连肉和菜都是有故事的。

Eating in Hangzhou, food is not only the food but also the allusion. This is real Hangzhou, even meat and vegetables have stories.

东坡肉 (dong-po-rou)

DONGPO PORK



苏东坡(1037-1101)出任杭州的地方官时，为杭州做了三件大好事。一是发动数万民工疏浚西湖，修建了苏堤，造福人民。二是写下一首《饮湖上初晴后雨》：“水光潋滟晴方好，山色空蒙雨亦奇。欲把西湖比西子，淡妆浓抹总相宜。”被誉为西湖的第一名诗，是西湖最经典的广告词。这第三样就是到杭州必吃的“东坡肉”。

杭州城的老百姓都很尊敬苏东坡。他们知道苏东坡喜欢吃肉，过年时，大家送来了猪肉和黄酒。苏东坡推辞不过，只好收下。他的家人将酒倒进锅里，加酱油、香葱、姜、糖，在密封的砂锅中用文火焖制，做了几大锅红烧肉。然后，按照苏东坡的吩咐，给民工每家送去一块。见苏东坡差人送肉来，大家可高兴啦，亲热地把它叫做“东坡肉”。

从此以后，“东坡肉”就成了杭州的传统名菜。

When taking the post as an official in Hangzhou, Su Dongpo* (A. D. 1037-1101) did three excellent things for this city. The first one was building Su Causeway on West Lake. The second was writing a poem about the beauty of the West Lake. It became the No.1 poem of West Lake, and it is still the most classical advertising word of West Lake. The third was dong-po-rou (Dongpo Pork), which must be eaten when you

travel in Hangzhou.

The people in Hangzhou all respected Su Dongpo very much. Su Dongpo liked eating the pork, so everybody presented him pork on New Year's Day. Su Dongpo couldn't decline. His family cooked all the pork with wine, soy sauce, ginger and sugar. Then, according to Su Dongpo's instruction, the pork was sent to every civilian. The people were very glad and called it "dong-po-rou (Dongpo Pork)". Hereafter, "dong-po-rou" became one of the traditional famous dishes of Hangzhou.

*Su Dongpo: a celebrated literator, calligrapher and painter of the Northern Song Dynasty (A.D.960-1126).

西湖醋鱼 (xi-hu-cu-yu) WEST LAKE VINEGAR FISH

800多年前,西湖的孤山上,有一家姓宋的人,男主人宋五哥去世了,留下宋五嫂和十二岁的小弟弟。“长嫂为母”,宋嫂理所当然地担当起照顾小叔的责任,他们在西湖边捕鱼为生。一天,小叔得了重感冒,身体虚弱,胃口不开。宋嫂刚打了一网好鱼回来,她准备给小叔补补身子。她一边把鱼放进油锅里炸,一边就想,怎样能变个法儿,把鱼做得鲜美好吃,又没有鱼腥味呢?想着想着,就走神儿了。她把手边的醋当作酱油,糖当成盐,藕粉当成豆粉,调了一碗汁,就往锅里倒,等她闻到甜甜酸酸的味儿,已经来不及了。谁知,小叔刚尝了一口,竟胃口大开,狼吞虎咽把鱼吃个精光。之后几天,宋嫂天天都给小叔做糖醋鱼吃,小叔很快就恢复了健康。左邻右舍都来跟宋嫂学做这道菜,大家叫它“宋嫂鱼”。

那年春天,皇帝在西湖荡舟游玩,暖风吹过,一股甜酸味飘来,皇帝问左右:“什么味儿,这么香?”左右告诉他是“宋嫂鱼”。皇帝马上脱下龙袍,换上便服,走到茅屋。宋嫂正在烧鱼,皇帝一看,这宋嫂颇有姿色,比宫里的娘娘多了几分自然美,情不自禁地说:“鱼好,人更美。”宋嫂不搭理。皇帝一急,就说漏了嘴:“美人儿,跟我去宫里享福吧。”这下,宋嫂知道站在自己面前的就是那位昏君,就说:“龙船难载我卖鱼妇,请自重。”皇帝碰了一鼻子的灰,气呼呼地走了。宋嫂知道凶多吉少,连夜带着小叔逃离了杭州城。住在孤山上的人们还常常做糖醋鱼吃,但怕冲犯皇帝,就改称“西湖醋鱼”。



Eight hundred years ago , on Gushan Islet in West Lake , there lived a family. The host Song Wuge died ,leaving his wife Songsao and a younger brother who was only twelve years old. Songsao fostered the little boy as a mother. They made a living by fishing. Once the boy caught a serious cold and didn't want to eat anything. Songsao caught some fish in the West Lake. She wanted to cook some delicious dish for the boy. She put the fish to be fried and thought about how to cook it more delicious. She mixed the vinegar , sugar and the lotus root starch together instead of soy sauce , salt and bean powder when she was absent-minded , and put the bowl of juice to the pan. When she realized , it was too late. But when the little boy tasted it , he had a very good appetite unexpectedly. He gobbled up all the fish in two minutes. In the next days , Songsao cooked the fish for the boy with vinegar , sugar and lotus root starch every day. The boy got well soon. Their neighbors learned to cook the fish in that way and they called it " song-sao-yu (Song-sao Fish)".

In that spring , the emperor took a tour around West Lake. He smelt the fragrance of the fish and asked , " The smell is so nice. What's it ? " The official told him it was Songsao Fish. The emperor took off his robe at once and went to the thatched cottage. Songsao was cooking the fish. The emperor saw Songsao was quite pretty with more natural beauty than the ladies in the palace. He said , " The fish are good , you are beautiful. My beauty , come with me to the palace , you will live in ease and comfort. " Songsao knew it was the fatuous and self-indulgent ruler when hearing the word " palace ". She said , " I am only a common villager. I have no interests in living in the palace. " The emperor left in disappointment. Songsao knew it would be fraught with grim possibilities and left Hangzhou with her younger brother at that night. Songsao's neighbors renamed the dish as " xi-hu-cu-yu "(West Lake Vinegar Fish) in order not to offend the emperor.





龙井虾仁 (long-jing-xia-ren) LONGJING TEA SHRIMP

话说那次乾隆皇帝在龙井山园喝了那老夫妻泡的龙井新茶，很想带一点回去，又不好意思开口，更不愿暴露身份，便趁主人不注意，抓了一把茶叶，藏于便服内的龙袍里。告别了老夫妻，乾隆继续游山玩水，直到傍晚，来到西湖边一家小酒肆，点了几个菜，其中一个是炒虾仁。点好菜后他忽然想起先前藏起来的龙井茶叶，想泡来解渴。于是他一边叫店小二，一边撩起便服取茶。店小二跑过来接茶叶时看见了乾隆的龙袍，进了厨房结结巴巴地对掌勺的师傅说：“外面那人是，是，是皇上。”厨师正在炒虾仁，一听，也乱了方寸，一把抓过店小二拿进来的龙井茶叶当葱段撒在炒好的虾仁中。这盘菜端出来，只见茶叶青翠欲滴，虾仁乳白晶莹，闻一闻，清香扑鼻；尝一口，鲜嫩可口。乾隆禁不住连声称赞，“好茶！好菜！”

When Emperor Qianlong drank Longjing Tea made by the old couple, he liked it too much and wanted to bring some tea back. But he didn't want to expose his identity, so he snatched a handful of tea and hid it in his imperial robe when the old couple didn't perceive. At dusk, Qianlong went to a restaurant for the dinner. He ordered several dishes, and one was the shrimp. He suddenly remembered Longjing tea and called the waiter. The waiter came and was shocked to see the imperial robe when Qianlong put his hand inside to get the tea in the pocket. Entering the kitchen with the tea in his hand, the waiter stammered, "The guest outside is, is, is the emperor." The cook was just frying the shrimp. Hearing that, he was shocked too. He took the Longjing tea from the waiter's hand as spring onion and put it into the pan. The shrimp was so nice unexpectedly. The tea was green, the shrimp was milky and the smell was fragrant. After having a taste, Qianlong said, "Good tea! Good dish!"

叫化鸡 (jiao-hua-ji)

BEGGAR CHICKEN

据传清代，在杭州，有一叫化子弄到一只鸡，可他缺锅少灶的，怎么办呢？那叫化子就仿效烤红薯的方法，用烂泥将鸡涂包起来，又捡了些败枝残叶堆成火垛，扔在里面烘烤，叫化子就在旁边睡了。一觉醒来拨开火灰，见泥团表面有裂缝，往地上一掬，鸡就脱开了泥壳，香气四溢，叫化子顾不得烫手就美美地饱餐一顿。

那年乾隆皇帝微服出访江南，不知怎么和随从走散了，流落街头，又累又饿，有个叫化子正好在烤鸡，看他可怜，便撕下一块给乾隆吃，乾隆觉得这鸡异常好吃，回到宫里有时还叫御厨仿做给他解馋。

后来，这种泥烤技法传入杭州的菜馆，厨师们竞相模仿，又不断改进，在煨烤的泥巴中加入绍酒，用西湖荷叶包鸡，成了杭州的一道名菜。



It is said in Qing Dynasty in Hangzhou, a beggar got a chicken but he had no pans and stoves to cook. So he imitated the method of roasting the sweet potato. He wrapped the chicken in mud and burned some dry twigs and leaves to roast the chicken. When the mud surface cracked, it was cooked.

Once Emperor Qianlong made a tour in Hangzhou and he was lost. He wandered destitute far in the suburb and felt very hungry. A beggar gave Qianlong a piece of the roasted chicken, and Qianlong thought it was so delicious. When Qianlong got back to the palace, sometimes he let the imperial cook make the roasted chicken for him.

This kind of mud-baked skill was introduced to the restaurants in Hangzhou. The cooks copied and updated it by adding wine to the mud and wrapping up the chickens with the lotus leaf of West Lake. So this dish became a famous dish of Hangzhou and got a name "jiao-hua-ji" (beggar chicken).

西湖莼菜汤 (xi-hu-chun-cai-tang)

WEST LAKE CHUNCAI VEGETABLE SOUP

传说西湖水永远不会干涸是因为湖底住着一只金牛。

有个贪心的财主想把金牛占为己有，叫家丁在西湖边架起十部水车，车了七十七天，把湖水抽干了，真的看见了一头金牛。家丁们试图把金牛搬走，可用尽全身力气，金牛巍然不动。财主急了就亲自跑到湖底帮忙，突然，金牛打了个喷嚏，霎时，大雨倾盆，湖水猛涨，财主和他的家人全部被淹死了。那以后，金牛再没出现过，但湖中长出了一种水草，叶子椭圆像鸡蛋，浑身滑溜溜的，一到秋天，开出金黄色的小花，铺满湖面，美极了。有人说，这水草是金牛的奶汁变的。



那一年，杭州给皇帝进贡了满满的两桶水草，皇帝吃了很喜欢。可人哪有吃草的说法，皇帝就给水草起了个名儿，叫“莼菜”，就是纯美营养的菜。

中文里面有个很美的词叫“莼鲈之思”，它来自于莼菜。

晋代的张翰，“才高八斗，善属文”，在洛阳做官的时候，因见“秋风起，不由思恋起家乡的莼羹鲈鱼脍”，说：“人生贵在得志，何能羁宦数千里，以要名爵乎？”于是，便辞官还乡，后人就把这种思乡之情称为“莼鲈之思”。在外的游子，最为牵挂的三件事——倚门的老母、临窗的娇妻，还有，家乡的莼菜羹。明代有一首《煮莼歌》：“一朝能作千里莼，顿使吾徒摇食指；琉璃碗盛碧玉光，五味纷错生馨香；出盘四座惊已叹，举箸不敢争先尝；浅斟细嚼意未足，指点杯盘恋余香。”

It is said the water in West Lake would never dry up because there lived a golden cow in the lake.

A greedy rich man wanted to rob the cow for himself. He asked his servants to drain the water with ten waterwheels. They went to the bottom of the lake and tried to move the golden cow. Suddenly, the cow sneezed, the cloudburst came, the rich man and his family were all drowned. After that, the cow disappeared, and a kind of water grass grew up in the lake. The leaves were oval, like the egg. Someone said that the grass was made from the milk of the golden cow.

The officials of Hangzhou gave the grass as tribute to the emperor. The emperor liked it very much. But he didn't like the name "water grass" as it stood for the food for the animals, so he bestowed a name to it

“Chuncaï”, which means pure and nourishing vegetable.

There is a beautiful Chinese word “missing Chuncai vegetable and weever” which means “homesickness”, and it has an interesting story.

Zhanghan was an intelligent scholar who excelled in prose in Western Jin Dynasty (A.D.265-316). When he was an official in the capital Luoyang in the north of China, one day in autumn he felt a puff of cold wind, suddenly he missed the Chuncai vegetable and weever of his hometown. Then he wrote, “A man who gains reputation in the government is respected, but is it worthy to obtain fame and interest thousands of miles away from home?” So he resigned and went home. From then on, when a man is out, we always say he has three things to miss: dear mother, dear wife and Chuncai vegetable.

吴山酥油饼 (wu-shan-su-you-bing) WUSHAN CAKE

有一天，苏东坡视察吴山。走到山上，他见许多游人美滋滋地在吃一种饼子，顿觉腹中饥饿，就挤到一个小店买了几只。这饼色泽金黄，层酥叠起，看上去油丝丝，闻起来香喷喷，咬一口，松脆脆。苏东坡一连吃了三只，还一边吟诗，一边喝酒。他问店家：“这美味的饼叫什么名字啊？”店家说：“山野小吃，哪有什么名字。”苏东坡略想了一下，说，“这一层层，一丝丝的，像蓑衣，就叫‘蓑衣饼’吧。”苏东坡的随从忙对店家说：“恭喜，恭喜，太守为这饼取名‘蓑衣饼’了。”店家这才知道，吃饼的是大名鼎鼎的杭州太守苏东坡。

后来，因为这饼又油又酥，而“酥油”两字正好和“蓑衣”谐音，大家就习惯叫成了“酥油饼”。

One day, Su Dongpo inspected Wushan District. He saw a lot of visitors eating a kind of pancake, and he felt hungry too. He went to a small shop to buy several cakes. The cake was golden yellow, crisp and oily. The smell was sweet. Su Dongpo ate up three in two minutes. He asked the shopkeeper, “What is the name of this delicious cake?” The man answered, “No name.” Su Dongpo thought for a while and said, “It looks like the straw rain cape, you can call it ‘suo-yi-bing’”(straw rain cape cake).

Because the cake is oily and crisp, it has another name “su-you-bing”, which is similar in pronunciation to “suo-yi-bing”, but the meaning

changes to “crisp and oily cake”.

在哪儿吃 WHERE TO EAT?

要吃正宗的杭州名菜西湖醋鱼、东坡肉、叫化鸡、西湖莼菜汤，推荐去下面几家有名的老字号酒楼。

If you want to taste the famous traditional Hangzhou dishes such as “xi-hu-cu-yu (West Lake vinegar fish)”, “dong-po-rou (Dongpo pork)”, “jiao-hua-ji (beggar chicken)” and “xi-hu-chun-cai-tang (West Lake Chuncai vegetable soup)”, it is good to go to the following famous old restaurants.

楼外楼 lou-wai-lou

创建于1848年，临西湖。

地址：孤山路30号

电话：0571-87969023

It was established in 1848. It is by the West Lake.

Add: No.30, Gushan Road

Tel: 0571-87969023

天外天 tian-wai-tian

建于1910年。坐落在灵隐寺飞来峰下。

地址：天竺路2号

电话：0571-87965450

It was established in 1910. Located near Lingyin Temple.

Add: No.2, Tianzhu Road

Tel: 0571-87965450

山外山 shan-wai-shan

位于环境优美的杭州植物园北门。

地址：玉泉路8号

电话：0571-87986621

It is at the north gate of Hangzhou Botanical Garden.

Add: No.8, Yuquan Road

Tel: 0571-87986621



其他推荐菜馆

Other Recommended Restaurants

知味观菜馆 zhi-wei-guan

创建于 1913 年。

招牌菜：知味一品煲、果珍鱼、虾蓉蒸饺等。

地址：仁和路 83 号

电话：0571-87018638

高银巷 71 号

电话：0571-87831638

杨公堤 10 号

电话：0571-87970568

It was founded in 1913.

Special: Zhi-wei-yi-pin-bao (pot), Guo-zhen-yu (fish), Xia-rong-zheng-jiao (dumpling), etc.

Add: No.83, Renhe Road

Tel: 0571-87018638

No.71, Gaoyin Lane

Tel: 0571-87831638

No.10, Yanggongdi

Tel: 0571-87970568

花中城藕香居 hua-zhong-cheng-ou-xiang-ju

位于雷峰夕照景区内。杭帮菜地道。

招牌菜：双味鳊鱼、红酒脚圈、鲜菇炒鱼片、荷鲜两吃、一品豆腐等。

地址：南山路 11 号

电话：0571-87960666

It is in Sunset at Leifeng Tower area.

Special: Shuang-wei-gui-yu (fish), Hong-jiu-jiao-quan (hoof), Xian-gu-chao-yu-pian (fish), He-xian-liang-chi (lotus root), Yi-pin-dou-fu (bean curd), etc.

Add: No.11, Nanshan Road

Tel: 0571-87960666

胡庆余堂药膳菜馆 hu-qing-yu-tang-yao-shan-cai-guan

显赫的“胡庆余堂”国药号，以药膳为特色的饭店。

招牌菜：明目鱼米、强身蹄筋、天马鳗鱼、玫红鱼卷等。

地址：河坊街大井巷 90 号

电话：0571-87025922

The dish is made of some natural traditional Chinese herbs. It is delicious, nourishing.

Special: Ming-mu-yu-mi (fish), Qiang-shen-ti-jin (tendon), Tian-ma-man-yu (eel), Mei-hong-yu-juan (fish), etc.

Add: No.90, Dajing Lane, Hefang Street

Tel: 0571-87025922

喝在杭州 WHAT TO DRINK?

喝茶，能品出杭州的味道。在杭州的旅游，除了看风景，听故事，尝美食，喝茶是不能漏掉的。



杭州话把“喝茶”叫“吃茶”，在杭州喝茶，不仅仅是喝，还要吃，吃茶点，这才算真正的“喝茶”。茶点五花八门，可以是蜜饯、果干、水果，甚至炒饭、冰淇淋、藕粉等等。在杭州喝茶还有许多讲究，喝绿茶要用透明玻璃盖碗。春天要在柳浪闻莺喝，夏天要在曲院风荷喝，秋天要在满陇桂雨喝，冬天要在灵隐喝。

Sampling tea can taste real Hangzhou. Tea is the soul of Hangzhou.

Besides the charming scenery, the beautiful legends and the delicious food, another thing can't be missed in Hangzhou—the excellent tea.

Hangzhou people are used to calling “drinking tea” as “eating tea”. When the local people drink tea, they always eat something. Many kinds of snacks are served in the tea houses, such as sweet meat, dry fruits, fresh fruit, cake, candy, even the rice, ice cream and the lotus root starch, etc. There are many traditions when the people drink tea in Hangzhou. For example, drinking the green tea should be with the transparent glass bowl. The fashion is drinking tea at Orioles Singing in the Willows in spring, at Lotus at the Yeast Courtyard in summer, at Sweet Osmanthus Rains in Manjuelong in autumn and at Lingyin Temple in winter.



在哪儿喝 WHERE TO DRINK?

推荐茶楼

Recommended Teahouses

太极茶楼 tai-ji-cha-lou

根据二十世纪二三十年代的景象建造的,身穿长褂的店员个个有高超的茶技。

地址:河坊街184号

电话:0571-87801791

It is with the 1920s and 1930s style. The waiters in long gown are good at tea serving skill.

Add: No.184, Hefang Street

Tel: 0571-87801791

紫光阁茶艺馆 zi-guang-ge-cha-yi-guan

这里的绿茶品种很多。

地址:曙光路176号

电话:0571-87986975

The green tea here is good.

Add: No.176, Shuguang Road

Tel: 0571-87986975

闻莺阁茶楼 wen-ying-ge-cha-lou

位于柳浪闻莺景区。

地址:柳浪闻莺3号

电话:0571-87069727



It is at the Orioles Singing in the Willows area.

Add: No.3 , Liu-lang-wen-ying

Tel : 0571-87069727

风荷茶馆 feng-he-cha-guan

曲院风荷附近。

地址：曙光路 184 号

电话：0571-87979039

It is at the Lotus at the Yeast Courtyard area.

Add: No.184 , Shuguang Road

Tel : 0571-87979039

湖畔居 hu-pan-ju

临靠西湖，一湖碧波尽收眼底。

地址：圣塘景区 1 号

电话：0571-87021618

It has a good view of West Lake.

Add: No.1 , Shengtang Sightseeing Area

Tel : 0571-87021618

青藤茶馆 qing-teng-cha-guan

中式家具，每晚有古筝演奏。

地址：南山路 278 号

电话：0571-87022777

It is traditional Chinese styled with Guzheng (Chinese zither) show every evening.

Add: No.278 , Nanshan Road

Tel : 0571-87022777



住在杭州 WHERE TO STAY?



所有推荐酒店的价格均为参考价，请以酒店实际价格为准。

All the prices of the recommended hotels are only for your reference, please subject to the actual price of the hotel.

杭州青年旅舍 Hangzhou International Youth Hostel

特点：能看湖景的国际青年连锁旅舍。 35 元 / 床。

地址：南山路 101-11 号 电话：0571- 87918948

It is a branch of the international youth hostel with a good view of West Lake. RMB35/bed.

Add: No.101-11, Nanshan Road

Tel : 0571- 87918948

江南驿青年旅舍 Jiangnanyi Youth Hostel

特点：有价廉物美的山景房。

35 元 / 床。

地址：满觉陇路 32 号

电话：0571- 87153273

The mountain view rooms are special. RMB35/bed.

Add: No.32, Manjuelong Road

Tel : 0571- 87153273

杭州湖中居青年旅舍 Garden Youth Hostel

特点：三面环水，与曲院风荷百步之遥。

40 元 / 床。

地址：杨公堤赵公堤 4 号

电话：0571-87975883

It is surrounded by the water with three sides and close to the Lotus at the Yeast Courtyard area. RMB40/bed.

Add: No.4, Yanggongdi, Zhaogongdi

Tel : 0571-87975883

杭州水手青年旅舍 Shuishou Youth Hostel

特点：古运河从旁边静静流过。

40 元 / 床。

地址：信义坊商街 202 号

电话：0571-88236392



It is by the ancient Beijing-Hangzhou Canal. RMB40/bed.

Add: No.202, Business Street, Xinyifang Tel: 0571-88236392

杭州和美速8酒店 Hangzhou Hemei Speed-8 Hotel

特点: 经济型酒店连锁店。 178 元。

地址: 光复路 96 号 电话: 0571-56196888

It is a branch of an economical hotel group. RMB178.

Add: No.96, Guangfu Road Tel: 0571-56196888

杭州玉皇山庄 Jade Emperor Hotel

特点: 位于杭州西湖风景区, 江南庭院式建筑。 3 星级。298 元。

地址: 玉皇山路 74 号 电话: 0571-87082688

It is in West Lake area with the courtyard style.

Three stars. RMB298.

Add: No.74, Yuhuangshan Road Tel: 0571-87082688

满陇桂雨度假酒店 Manlongguiyu Holiday Resort

特点: 位于满陇桂雨景区, 是金秋赏桂的好地方。 4 星级。305 元。

地址: 满觉陇路 2 号

电话: 0571-87988999

It is at Sweet Osmanthus Rains in Manjuelong area. It is a good place to enjoy the sweet osmanthus in autumn. Four stars. RMB305.

Add: No.2, Manjuelong Road

Tel: 0571-87988999



三台山庄 Sunday Sunny Resort

特点：环境幽静典雅，犹如花园。登楼尽览西湖全景。3星级。360元。

地址：三台山路 200 号

电话：0571-87975888

It is a West Lake view hotel, quiet and elegant, like a garden.

Three stars. RMB360.

Add: No.200, Santaishan Road

Tel: 0571-87975888

杭州柳莺宾馆 Hangzhou Liuying Guest House

特点：别墅式宾馆，与“三潭印月”相望，与“柳浪闻莺”相邻。

4 星级。428 元。

地址：南山路清波桥河下 6 号

电话：0571-87080188

It is a villa-styled hotel, facing Moonlight Reflected in Three Towers area and adjoining Orioles Singing in the Willows area. Four stars. RMB428.

Add: No.6, Qingbo Bridge, Nanshan Road Tel: 0571-87080188

杭州大华饭店 Hangzhou Dahua Hotel

特点：在美丽的西子湖畔。历史悠久。毛泽东、周恩来等曾下榻。

3 星级。518 元。

地址：南山路 171 号

电话：0571-87181888

It is by the side of West Lake and has a long history. Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai once stayed here. Three stars. RMB518.

Add: No.171, Nanshan Road

Tel: 0571-87181888

杭州香格里拉饭店 Hangzhou Shangri-La Hotel

特点：看西湖美景最佳的高级酒店。

5 星级。1035 元。

地址：北山路 78 号

电话：0571-87977951

It is a luxurious hotel with the best view of West Lake. Five stars. RMB1035.

Add: No.78, Beishan Road

Tel: 0571-87977951



O P E N

HANGZHOU

打开 杭 州
行 购

HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU

Traffic & Shopping



杭 州



我恨恨地对自己说：这次一定要将杭州所有的景色看个够，不留任何遗憾！可最后我还是发现这不过是个可笑的妄想罢了。这以后我知道了什么才是真正意义上的流连忘返。

我有些同情那位“只把杭州当汴州”的皇帝，面对如此的美景，忘记尘事、纵情山水、不思进取实属情有可原，这只是杭州美景的“罪过”。

杭州，是一首诗，一幅画，一首歌；杭州是“世界上最美丽华贵的天城”。杭州有湖光山色、柳枝飘摇、水波粼粼、音乐渺渺；杭州飘逸、柔美、宁静……我把天下所有肉麻的词藻全堆在杭州的身上仍然不能形容出她的美。即使去过10遍杭州，我还是不敢理直气壮地说，“我去过杭州。”因为我使出浑身解数，也无法完美地表达她真正的美。

在西湖水里晃荡着的杭州，始终保持着它的美丽，难怪见多识广的大诗人也会“江南忆，最忆是杭州”。其实，我们也和白居易（772-846）一样，无论走过多少城市，看过多少名山大川，见过多大场面，也难以抵挡杭州的魅力。

杭州是个休闲的城市，它的休闲透着精致，不张扬，不炫耀。这个城市对音乐、文学、美术有种天生的灵气，也许是因为那里历来生活富庶，也许是因为她千年的文化积淀。

去杭州有种朝拜的感觉。去杭州旅游就像去赴一个千年的约会，美丽而神圣。这个约会让我不知所措。不去，我后悔，后悔错过她无与伦比的美景；

去了，我也后悔，后悔自己从此多了一分烦恼，为她朝思暮想。

对杭州的感情，像是对爱人的誓言——坚定而执著。对杭州的喜爱像是依附在身体上的咒语，解不开，忘不掉。

This time I said to myself firmly, "I will enjoy all the sceneries in Hangzhou without any regret!" But finally, I failed as before. I couldn't rest content even I had visited Hangzhou for one hundred times.

I sympathize with Emperor Zhaogou (A.D.1107-1187), who was enchanted by Hangzhou and forgot his responsibility to the whole country. In such a beautiful place with wind, flowers, snow and moon, who can resist? That was only the "fault" of Hangzhou.

Hangzhou is just like a poem, a picture, a song; "Hangzhou is the most beautiful and most luxurious city in the world." Hangzhou has the natural beauty of lakes and mountains. Hangzhou is elegant, graceful and quiet. Nevertheless, the flowery words cannot describe the reality of Hangzhou.

Bai Juyi (A.D.772-846) wrote "All my memory of the South of the Yangtze River is only about Hangzhou." In fact, all of us are as same as Bai Juyi. No matter how many cities we have visited, how many mountains we have ascended and how many rivers we have crossed, we are still attracted by the glamour of Hangzhou.

Hangzhou is a city permeated with the atmosphere of music, literature and fine arts. It is maybe because the people in Hangzhou always live in affluence, maybe because of their culture of millennium.

There is a feeling of worship to go to Hangzhou. Going to Hangzhou is just like attending the appointment made one thousand years ago. It is attractive and sacred. This appointment makes me at a loss. Don't go to Hangzhou, I would regret of missing the unparalleled scene; go to Hangzhou, I regret that from then on, I would suffer a lot by the longing for her.

The feeling on Hangzhou is like the oath to the lover—it is enduring. The feeling on Hangzhou is like the incantation attached to my body—it is unforgettable.

Zhaogou: one of the emperors of Southern Song Dynasty (A.D. 1127-1279).

Bai Juyi: one of the most celebrated poets of Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-907).

杭州概况

GENERAL SITUATION

杭州地处浙江省的北部，是浙江省的省会，离上海 180 公里。杭州是我国的重点风景旅游城市 and 历史文化名城。

Hangzhou is located in the North of Zhejiang Province. It is the capital of Zhejiang. Lying 180 kilometers from Shanghai, Hangzhou is one of the main tour cities and historical cultural cities in China.

气候

WEATHER

杭州温和湿润，光照充足，雨量充沛。每年 6 月下旬至 7 月初是梅雨季节，8 月上中旬是台风多发季节，此时游杭州要记得带雨具。

Hangzhou is moist, the illumination is sufficient, and the rainfall is plentiful. The plum rains season begins from the last ten days of June to the beginning of July. August is the typhoon season in Hangzhou, remember to bring an umbrella at that time.

交通

COMMUNICATION

航空 AVIATION

萧山国际机场距市中心 27 公里。民航大巴的起点站和终点站都在体育场路 390 号武林门民航售票处。在武林门民航售票处还有通往上海虹桥国际机场的高速班车。

民航问讯电话：0571-86661234

Xiaoshan International Airport is 27 kilometers from the city center. The departure and arrival place of the airport buses is at Wulinmen (A) ticket office, No.390, Tiyuchang Road. There are buses to Hongqiao International Airport of Shanghai every day at Wulinmen.

Information: 0571-86661234

铁路 RAILWAY

杭州站，当地人俗称城站，是主要的客运站。杭州站和上海南站之间每天有多次空调旅游列车往返。

从武林广场到杭州站：11 路、900 路

杭州站问讯电话：0571-11185

Hangzhou Railway Station (B) is called “Cheng Zhan” by the locals. It is the main passenger station. There are several pairs of trains between Hangzhou Railway Station and Shanghai South Railway Station.

From Wulin Square to Hangzhou Railway Station: Bus No.11 and No.900

Information: 0571-11185

公路 HIGHWAY

杭州汽车东站是杭州目前主要的客运站。

汽车东站地址：艮山西路251号 问讯：0571-86046666

杭州旅游集散中心每天也有很多车发往各旅游点。

地址：黄龙体育中心内 电话：0571-87990788

从武林广场到黄龙体育中心：28路到黄龙洞

Hangzhou East Coach Station (C) is now the main bus station in Hangzhou.

Add: No.251, West Genshan Road Tel: 0571-86046666

There are many buses to some attractions at Hangzhou Tour Bus Station (D).

Add: Huanglong Sports Center Tel: 0571-87990788

From Wulin Square to Huanglong Sports Center: Bus No.28 to Huanglongdong.

水运 WATERWAY

京杭大运河杭州到苏州有客运航线往返，在武林门码头上船。

武林门客运码头：0571-85153360

There are some passenger ships between Hangzhou and Suzhou on the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal. The port is at Wulinmen.

Information: 0571-85153360

市内交通 URBAN TRAFFIC

从市中心武林广场到各主要景点的交通

到断桥残雪：Y1

到平湖秋月：从断桥残雪步行过去

到曲院风荷：28、K28路

到双峰插云：Y1

到苏堤春晓：28路到浙大附中，转Y6或Y9

到花港观鱼：159路到鼓楼，转808到赤山埠

到三潭印月：从花港观鱼处的码头乘船前往。

到雷峰夕照：28 路到浙大附中，转 Y6 或 Y9

到南屏晚钟：从雷峰夕照步行过去

到柳浪闻莺：28 路到武林门，102 路到钱王祠

到龙井山园：Y1 到少年宫，转 27 路

到虎跑梦泉：67 路到杭州大厦，转 Y5

到满陇桂雨：67 路到杭州大厦，转 Y5

到灵隐寺：Y1

Buses from Wulin Square to the attractions

To Remaining Snow on the Broken Bridge (E): Y1

To Autumn Moon on the Calm Lake (F): walk from the Remaining Snow on the Broken Bridge area

To Lotus at the Yeast Courtyard (G): 28、K28

To Two Peaks Towering into Clouds (H): Y1

To Spring on Su Causeway (I): No.28 to the Attached Middle School of Zhejiang University, change Y6 or Y9

To Enjoying the Fish at Flower Pond (J): No.159 to The Drum Tower, change No.808 to Chishanbu

To Moonlight Reflected in Three Towers (K): Take the tour boat from Enjoying the Fish at Flower Pond

To Sunset at Leifeng Tower (L): No.28 to the Attached Middle School of Zhejiang University, change Y6 or Y9

To Night Bell Tinkling at Nanping Hill (M): walk from the Sunset at Leifeng Tower area

To Orioles Singing in the Willows (N): No.28 to Wulin Gate, change No.102 to Qianwangci.

To Longjing Tea Garden (O): Y1 to the Children's Palace, change No.27

To Tiger-dig Spring in the Dream (P): No.67 to Hangzhou Mansion, change Y5

To Sweet Osmanthus Rains in Manjuelong (Q): No.67 to Hangzhou Mansion, change Y5

To Lingyin Temple (R): Y1

出租车 TAXI

杭州出租车一般起步价为 10 元 (3 公里)，之后，每公里单价 2 元，10 公里以上加收 50% 回程空驶费。杭州的出租车大多为帕萨特、索纳塔和毕

加索，车型较新。

The minimum price is ten yuan for three kilometers and then 2.00 yuan each kilometer. If more than ten kilometers, 50% more will be charged as return trip compensation fee.

The taxis in Hangzhou are good and new, some of them are Passat, Sonata and Picasso.

杭州的故事 STORIES IN HANGZHOU

杭州有很多名字——鱼米之乡、茶乡丝府、人间天堂……我更喜欢叫她——美丽传说。

这座城市的山水之间处处留着爱情的足迹，迷人而妩媚。她竭尽温柔，含情脉脉，让人情之所至，难以自持。正如郁达夫（1896-1945）闻到桂花的香味，结结巴巴地说：“我……我……我好像来了性欲的样子。”就是这位郁先生当年在上海，正当事业成功的关键时刻，结识了“杭州四大美人”之一的王映霞，一路追来。杭州所有美丽的传说和美丽的风景一样，实在是难以抵御的诱惑。

我愿意用“温柔”这个词来形容这座城，这是杭州给我的感觉——柔情似水。除了杭州，这世上还有哪儿能有这么多的故事？这么多的爱呢？

There are a lot of nicknames of Hangzhou——LAND OF FISH AND RICE, SILK PALACE, TEA CITY and PARADISE ON THE EARTH. But I would like to call her——LEGEND.

Many love stories happened in Hangzhou, which makes this city pleasant and charming. I could not restrain myself when in her tenderness. Just as Yu Dafu * (A.D. 1896-1945) stammered, “It...it...it seems that my sexual desire is coming.” when he suddenly smelt the fragrance of the sweet osmanthus. Yu Dafu, the gentleman forsook his successful career in Shanghai to chase Wang Yingxia, one of “the four beauties in Hangzhou”. All those beautiful legends of Hangzhou are as same as the beautiful scenery. Both are really enticement to me.

I would like to describe this city with the word “gentle”, which is the feeling given by Hangzhou——tender and soft as water. Besides Hangzhou, which city in the world has so many love stories?

*Yu Dafu: a novelist, prosier and poet of China.

白蛇传

THE STORY OF WHITE SNAKE

白蛇和小青在断桥边游玩，突然下起了大雨，头发乱了，胭脂花了，长裙湿了……咦，怎么感觉不到雨了？一把伞撑在她们的头顶，回头一看，一位温文尔雅的书生正为她们遮雨。白蛇和那书生四目交汇，不约而同地红了脸。就这样，白蛇和许仙相遇了，然后他们相爱、成亲。

夫妻俩开了一间药店，小日子过得很美满。他们给穷人治病配药分文不收，这可惹恼了金山寺的法海和尚。法海得知白蛇不是凡人，而是蛇精，就对许仙说：“你娘子是蛇精变的，你要不休了她，她会吃掉你的！”许仙气愤地回答：“我娘子心地善良，我们恩爱无比。就算她是蛇精，我也不会离开她！”法海恼羞成怒，便在端午节施计让白娘子喝了雄黄酒而显出原形，吓死了许仙。

白蛇和小青盗来仙草救活了许仙，但法海又将许仙骗至金山寺关起来。白娘子带着小青来到金山寺，苦苦哀求，请法海放回许仙，法海不肯，白蛇拔下头上的金钗，迎风一摇，掀起滔滔大浪，向金山寺直逼过去。法海脱下袈裟，变成一道长堤，拦在寺门外。水涨一尺，堤就高一尺，任凭波浪再大，也漫不过去。白娘子又有孕在身，实在斗不过法海，只好作罢。后来法海施计将白娘子收进金钵，压在了雷峰塔下。



TRAFFIC & SHOPPING

Baishe (white snake spirit) and Xiaoqing (black snake spirit) wandered around the Duanqiao Bridge when it was raining hard. Suddenly they couldn't feel the rain at all, Baishe turned round to see a young man holding up an umbrella for them. At the very moment their eyes met, they fell in love. Baishe and Xuxian then got married.

Baishe and Xuxian opened a drugstore and lived a happy life together. They often helped the poor people and gave them some drugs without charge. That made Monk Fahai unhappy. Having learned that Baishe was not an ordinary person but a snake, Fahai said to Xuxian, "Your wife is a snake, she will kill you." Xuxian said, "My wife is good-natured and we love each other. Even if she were a snake, I would love her." Fahai was shamed into anger and he found a way to let Baishe show her snake shape after drinking the wine at the Dragon Boat Festival. That frightened Xuxian to death.

Baishe and Xiaoqing stole a kind of celestial grass which brought Xuxian back to life. Fahai didn't give up, so he seduced Xuxian to come to Jinshan Temple and imprisoned him. Baishe and Xiaoqing went to Jinshan Temple to rescue Xuxian. Baishe pulled out her hairpin to make heavy waves, and Fahai took off his kasaya to turn into a long dyke. The dyke blocked the water outside the temple. Baishe couldn't fight any more because she was pregnant. Fahai carried out an intrigue to take Baishe in a gold bowl and suppressed her under Leifeng Tower.

梁山伯与祝英台 LIANG SHANBO & ZHU YINGTAI

古时候没有女孩子上学堂，祝英台就女扮男装去上学。

梁山伯是祝英台的同学，他勤奋好学，人品出众，英台渐渐爱上了他。梁山伯却不知祝英台是女儿身，只把英台当兄弟。

三年过去了，祝英台和梁山伯完成了学业，分别回到了自己的家乡。梁山伯想念他的好“兄弟”，就前往祝家拜访，结果令他又惊又喜。他见到的英台，不再是那个清秀的小书生，而是一位美貌的大姑娘。那一刻，他们都明白了彼此早已是心心相印。

回到家，梁山伯就请人到祝家去求亲。可英台的父母要把女儿许配给有钱人家的公子。梁山伯万念俱灰，一病不起，不久就离开了人世。

迎亲的队伍来了，祝英台面无表情，套上红衣红裙，走进了花轿。当路过梁山伯的坟前时，忽然间飞沙走石，花轿不得不停了下来。祝英台走到坟前，跪下来放声大哭，霎时间雷声大作，“轰”的一声，坟墓裂开了，祝英台纵身跳了进去。接着又是一声巨响，坟墓合上了。这时风停了，雨住了，太阳出来了。一对美丽的蝴蝶从坟头飞出来，翩翩起舞。

Zhu Yingtai was a clever and pretty girl. She was eager to go to school but at that time no girls went to school as boys. "I can wear the man's clothes, please, please!" Yingtai's parents agreed at last.

Zhu Yingtai fell in love with Liang Shanbo, her classmate. Liang Shanbo didn't know Zhu Yingtai was a girl, so he only treated Yingtai as his younger brother.

Three years had passed, Zhu Yingtai and Liang Shanbo ended their school work and they went back to their respective hometown. Liang Shanbo missed his "younger brother", so he went to visit Zhu Yingtai. How excited he was when he knew that Yingtai was a girl!

Liang Shanbo wished to marry Zhu Yingtai. But Zhu Yingtai's parents betrothed Yingtai to a boy from a rich family. Liang Shanbo's hopes dashed to pieces. He fell ill seriously and died soon.

The wedding day was coming, Zhu Yingtai put on the red clothes and went into the bridal sedan chair. When they passed by Liang Shanbo's tomb, the wind howled suddenly. They couldn't move forward. Zhu Yingtai went out of the sedan chair, knelt down in front of the tomb and wailed. With the rumbling the grave split, Zhu Yingtai jumped into the grave without hesitation. Rumbling again, the grave was closed. The wind and the rain stopped, and the sun came out. A pair of butterflies flew out from the grave mound, fluttering.

苏小小

SU XIAOXIAO

1500年前，一个春暖花开的日子，一位曼妙女子在西湖边游玩，坐在油壁车里的她轻轻撩开了帘子，看到了一位骑着青骢马的翩翩公子，爱情就这样发生了。那是杭州的歌伎苏小小和金陵来的阮公子。阮公子的父亲听说儿子和一名歌伎在一起，派人来把阮公子招回了金陵，从此阮公子再也没有回来。

有一天，苏小小在西湖边看见一位衣着破烂的书生坐在湖边读书，很认真，一连好多天都是这样。苏小小走下车去好心地说：“京城的会考过几天就要开始了，你再不启程就来不及了。”书生抬起头，叹了一口气：“如今，度日都艰难，哪有银钱上京城啊？”苏小小为人侠气，就赠他一百两银子，书生拜谢了苏小小就直奔京城。

苏小小依然每天乘坐着油壁车，来到西湖边思念她的阮郎，不小心受了风寒，没几天，才22岁的苏小小就辞别了人世。这时，那位曾经落魄的穷书生已经做了滑州刺史，他正好来杭州想要感谢恩人，可是来晚了一步，书生痛哭了一场，然后在西泠桥边为恩人造了一座墓。

1500 years ago, during the warm spring when all the flowers were blooming, Su Xiaoxiao met Ruan by West Lake. They fell in love at first sight, Su Xiaoxiao was a geisha, and Ruan was from a noble family in Nanjing. Ruan's family regarded that as a disgrace and forced Ruan to go back to Nanjing. Ruan never came back again.

One day Su Xiaoxiao saw a young man studying absorbedly by the lake. Su Xiaoxiao went to him, "The nationwide examination will be held in a few days in the capital, if you don't depart immediately, you will miss it." The young man sighed, "How can I get enough money for the long journey to the capital?" Su Xiaoxiao always rendered helps to others, so she gave 100 taels of silver to the young man. The young man was much grateful and left for the capital.

Su Xiaoxiao still went to West Lake every day. The autumn was coming, Su Xiaoxiao got a kind of fatal disease and died when she was 22 years old. At that moment, the young man just came back to Hangzhou. He passed the examination and obtained a government position. He wanted to express his gratitude to his benefactor, but it was too late. The young man cried bitterly, then built a cenotaph for Su Xiaoxiao by West Lake.

特产 LOCAL SPECIALITIES

杭州是个有故事的地方，它的特产也是有故事的。

Hangzhou is a place of stories. The local products of Hangzhou have stories too.

丝绸 (si - chou)

SILK

传说在远古的时候，美丽善良的螺祖住在西陵，她对体弱多病的双亲孝顺周到。玉皇大帝被螺祖感动了，就把罪仙“马头娘”变成吃桑叶吐丝的天虫打下凡间，住在螺祖家门前的桑树上。螺祖发现天虫不断地吐丝，并结茧把自己缠起来，就叫它“蚕”，因为“蚕”和“缠”读音相近。天虫吐出来的丝异常美丽，螺祖用它织成丝绸，做成衣服给父母。螺祖还教乡亲们如何养蚕织丝。

如今，几千年过去了，任凭科学如何飞奔向前发展，丝绸依然只能一寸来自于小小的蚕。要成百上千条蚕吐的丝才能汇聚成一件衣服，一条裙子，如此来之不易，注定了丝绸的华贵和神秘。

杭州丝绸在唐宋时就已驰名，因此杭州被称为“丝绸之府”。

In the ancient legend, a beautiful girl Luo zu lived in Xiling. She was very filial to take care of her parents. Emperor Yuhuang in the sky was moved by her. He turned the guilty Matouniang (a celestial who has the horse face) into a worm. And he put the worm on the mulberry tree in front of the house of Luo zu. The worm only ate the mulberry leaves and



always spun. Because the worm wrapped itself with the silk ,Luo zu called it CAN (silkworm), which has the similar pronunciation with the Chinese character “wrap”. The silk thread spun by the worm was unusually beautiful ,so Luo zu took it to weave silk cloth and made the clothes for her parents. Luo zu also taught the villagers to sericulture and weave silk.

Nowadays , thousands of years passed , but no change for the silk weaving skill even in this Hi-Tech society. The silk is still only from the small silkworms. It needs hundreds of silkworms to make a piece of silk clothes. This makes the silk expensive and mysterious.

Hangzhou has been well known as “Silk City ” since Tang and Song Dynasties.

张小泉剪刀 (zhang-xiao-quan-jian-dao)

ZHANG XIAOQUAN SCISSORS

张小泉起初是打造镰刀锄头有名。他住的街上有口很深的水井 ,这条街上的居民都喝这口井的水。有一天 ,本来清亮的井水突然变成了烂泥浆。有两条乌蛇在井底交配产卵。张小泉拿着自己亲手打造的刀子跳进了井里 ,只听到巨大的 “ 哗哗 ” 的声音 , 不一会儿 , 张小泉拎着两条死蛇出来了 , 井水又变得清澈了。回到家后 , 张小泉想起在井底看到的两条蛇交叉着盘在一起的样子 , 仿造打出了剪刀。

杭州张小泉剪刀被誉为 “ 剪刀之冠 ” , 第一把剪刀是在 1663 年造出的。张小泉剪刀品种繁多 , 形状各异 , 刀面上还刻有风景、花鸟等图案 , 既实用 , 又美观。

Zhang Xiaoquan only made the sickles , hoes and knives at the beginning. There was a deep well in the street where Zhang Xiaoquan lived. One day , the clear water of the well suddenly turned into the rotten mud , because there were two black snakes mating and laying eggs at the bottom of the well. Zhang Xiaoquan jumped into the well with a sharp knife made by himself. Soon , he carried two dead snakes out , and the well water became limpid again. After coming back home , Zhang Xiaoquan remembered the image that the two snakes were crossing at the well , and he imitated it to make out the scissors.

Zhang Xiaoquan scissors are praised as “ the No.1 scissors ”. They have been made since 1663. Zhang Xiaoquan scissors have many varieties and forms. There are some beautiful images such as the birds and flowers , etc. carved on the scissors.

西湖绸伞 (xi-hu-chou-san)

SILK UMBRELLA

鲁班（木匠师傅的祖师爷）带着妹妹来到西湖游玩。可是不巧得很，刚好碰上下雨，兄妹二人觉得很扫兴。鲁妹妹就对哥哥说：“哥，我们来比赛，看谁能在明朝鸡鸣之前想个办法，让我们可以在雨天照样游西湖。”鲁班一听哈哈大笑，这可难不倒他，就答应了。

鲁班找来木头、锯子、刨子，一会儿工夫，就造好了一座亭子。他看天色还早，就开始造第二座亭子，就这样不歇气地围着西湖边造好了九座亭子，在他造第十座亭子的时候，调皮的妹妹跑来学了一声鸡叫，鲁班立即停了下来。这就是如今西湖三潭印月景区的三角亭。

过了一会儿，“喔喔喔”，鸡真的打鸣了，鲁班得意洋洋地对妹妹讲述他一夜造了十座亭的故事，却看见眼前一样东西像孔雀开屏一闪。鲁班很好奇，从妹妹手里接过来仔细研究起来。他把那东西往上一撑开，像他造的亭子顶一样，有翘翘的角，不过不是用木头做的，而是用细竹子和绸子做成的，又轻巧，又漂亮。鲁班心服口服地对妹妹说：“哥哥输了，你的‘亭子’不仅能挡雨，还能移动。”妹妹却说：“哥，你也很能干啊，你造的亭子让西湖更美了。”鲁妹妹造的那个灵巧的“亭子”因为在下雨天才散开来用，人们就称它“雨散”。后来有人又仿造亭子的样子造了一个“伞”字，之后才叫“雨伞”。



Luban , a carpenter master visited West Lake with his sister. But unfortunately , it was raining. They felt very disappointed. The sister said to her brother :“ I want to compete with you to find out who can have an idea to enable us to visit the West Lake in the rainy daybefore the crowing of tomorrow morning. ”Luban laughed , because he thought that was easy for him.

Luban started to work with the wood , the saw and the plane. For a moment , he had finished a pavilion. He thought it was still early , so he began to build the second one. And he had built nine pavilions without stop. When he built the tenth one , his naughty sister made a sound as crowing , and Luban stopped immediately. This is the triangular pavilion at the Moonlight Reflected in the Three Towers scenic spot.

After a while ,“ wo wo wo ”, the rooster really crew , Luban told his sister proudly that he had built nearly ten pavilions in one night. But he saw something like the peacock spreading its tail in his sister's hand. Luban felt very curious and studied it carefully. When he opened it up , it looked like the pavilion. It was not made of wood , but made of the thin bamboo and silk , very light and beautiful. Luban was wholly convinced ,“ You surpassed me. Your' pavilion' can not only keep the rain out , but also move. ” But his sister said ,“ My dear brother , you are also very good. Your pavilions add to the beauty of the West Lake. ”

Later , somebody created the Chinese character “ 伞 ”(umbrella) imitating the shape of the pavilion.

藕粉 (ou-fen)

LOTUS ROOT STARCH

杭州的藕粉细腻，滑润。加一点满觉陇的桂花糖，一勺入口，唇舌留香。

杭州藕粉的主要产地在三家村。有一年，三家村发大水，庄稼全部被淹。大水退后，太平军来帮助村民们重建家园。战士们见这儿土壤肥沃，适宜栽种水生植物，就教大家种起藕来。短短的时间，藕长得又快又多，乡亲们就运到杭州城里去卖，可西湖也产藕，只好又运回来，眼看着藕就要烂掉了，大伙儿心里很着急。有个士兵在家里做过豆腐，就建议大家用做豆腐的方法，先把藕磨成浆，过滤后晒干再保存。谁知，这样做出来的藕粉竟然有一种与藕完全不一样的口味，清香可口。

The lotus root starch of Hangzhou tastes fine and smooth , especially eating with the sweet osmanthus sugar of Manjuelong.

The main producing area of the Hangzhou lotus root starch is Sanjia

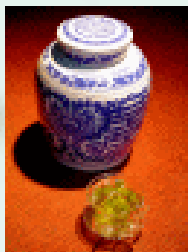
Village. In a year , the flood submerged Sanjia Village. The crops were all flooded. The soldiers came to help the villagers to rebuild their home. The soldiers found that the soil here was fertile , and suitable for planting the water plant. So the soldiers taught the villagers to plant the lotus root. The lotus root grew very fast and the villagers carried it to Hangzhou for selling. But there was also a lot of lotus root in West Lake , so the villagers had to carry it back again. The lotus root would rot soon , therefore everybody was very worried about it. A soldier had the experience of making the bean curd. So he suggested the villagers to grind the lotus root into liquid first , and dry it for keeping longer. Unexpectedly the lotus root starch had a totally different good taste from the lotus root. It is fragrant and delicious.

西湖龙井 (xi-hu-long-jing)

LONGJING TEA

在龙井山园大家就知道了龙井茶的典故 ,自然是要买一些回去送给亲戚朋友的。

Everybody knows the story of Longjing tea after visiting Longjing Tea Garden. It is really a kind of good gift to the friends.



O P E N

HANGZHOU

打开 杭 州

游 娱

HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU

Attractions



游在杭州 ATTRACTIONS

西湖 (xi-hu)

WEST LAKE

很久很久以前，王母娘娘偷走了青龙和金凤的明珠，把明珠藏在石洞里，上了九重门、九道锁。

王母娘娘的生日那天，她拿出明珠炫耀。明珠光彩夺目，照亮了整个世界。青龙和金凤看见了亮光，朝着光的方向，一直找到仙宫。青龙和金凤抱着明珠说：“这明珠是我们的。”王母娘娘急了，扑过来抢。三个人扭成一团，你拉我扯，明珠突然滑落，掉落在地面，刹那间变成了一汪清澈的湖水。这就是西湖。

很多年以前，鲁迅（1881-1936）先生这样劝说郁达夫不要把家搬到杭州去：“至于西湖风景，虽然宜人，有吃的地方，也有玩的地方，如果流连忘返，湖光山色也会消磨人的志气的。”

这应该是鲁迅先生对西湖的赞美吧？！

Long long ago, Xi Wangmu (the mother queen in the sky) stole the pearl of Qinglong and Jinfeng. She hid the pearl in the stone cave with nine doors and nine locks.

It was the birthday of Xi Wangmu. She took out the pearl to show off. The pearl flickered. Qinglong and Jinfeng saw the light, and they followed the light to Xi Wangmu's palace. Qinglong and Jinfeng tried to take the pearl back. Xi Wangmu attempted to rob. They three grappled together. The pearl suddenly dropped down. In an instant, the pearl met the ground and turned into a clear lake. That is the West Lake.

Many years ago, Luxun* (A.D.1881-1936) advised Yu Dafu (A.D. 1896-1945) not to move to Hangzhou, "As for the scenery of West Lake, it is pleasant. It is really a place for eating and playing. But you can do nothing but be enchanted by the scenery. West Lake will fritter away your ambition."

Wasn't it Mr. Luxun's praise of West Lake?!

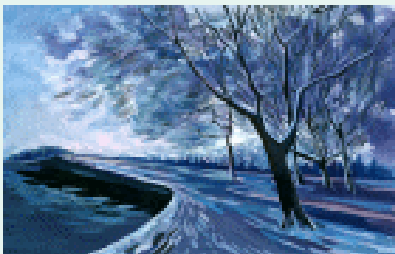
* Luxun: a great writer, thinker and revolutionist of China in the 20th century.

断桥残雪 (duan-qiao-can-xue)

REMAINING SNOW ON THE BROKEN BRIDGE

很早以前,西湖上只有一座小木桥。桥边有一间茅屋,住着一对姓段的夫妇,开了一家小酒馆。

一天傍晚,段家来了一位衣衫褴褛的白发老人。段家夫妇烧了一条刚从西湖捕来的鲤鱼,款待老人。老人临别时,取出三颗红红的酒药:“谢谢你们们的款待。这酒药可帮助你们酿得好酒。”



从那以后,段家夫妇的小酒馆生意越来越好。他们积攒了一些钱,就在西湖上建造了一座青石拱桥,人们称它为“段家桥”。

每当西湖银妆素裹,便会营造出异常美丽的雪湖胜景。雪后初晴,桥顶的雪融化露出褐色的桥面,桥的两头因地势稍低,仍白雪皑皑,远远望去好像一条中间断了一截的白练,“断”和“段”同音,于是,这景就叫“断桥残雪”。

Long long ago, there was only a small wooden bridge over the West Lake. Duan and his wife lived in a thatched cottage by the bridge. They had a small tavern.

At dusk one day, a white-haired old man came to their cottage. Duan and his wife were kind to entertain the old man with the carp. When the old man left, he took out three red drops of yeast for brewing rice wine, “Thank you for your hospitality. This can help you brew nice wine.”

From then on, the wine of Duan's tavern got good sales. With the money, Duan and his wife built a stone arch bridge instead of the wooden one. So this bridge was called “Duan Bridge”.

Whenever West Lake is in white, the snow and the lake show us a wonderful scene. When it is clearing up after the snow, in the middle of the bridge the snow melts and the brown ground shows, but there is still some snow remaining on the both ends of the bridge. It looks like a broken white silk belt. The pronunciation of the word “broken” is “duan” in Chinese, so we call this scene “duan-qiao-can-xue”, which means “the remaining snow on broken bridge”.

平湖秋月 (ping-hu-qiu-yue)

AUTUMN MOON ON THE CALM LAKE

中秋节，绍兴才子徐文长（1521-1593）在西湖边漫步，不知不觉走到了望湖亭。一群文人雅士在亭里饮酒赏月。那些人见徐文长衣着朴素，其貌不扬，就发出了轻蔑的冷笑声。他们想为难徐文长，就说：“如兄长能和我们一起来作画题诗，我相信会为我们的聚会增色添彩。”

徐文长见他们个个面露骄矜，就走到案前，铺开宣纸，手挥羊毫，顷刻间，平湖秋月的景色跃然纸上，栩栩如生。他又挥笔写下：“平湖一色万顷秋，湖光渺渺水长流。秋月圆圆世间少，月好四时最宜秋。”这是一首绝妙的藏头诗，四句的第一个字连起来，正好是“平湖秋月”。那群人再没了先前的狂妄，徐文长仰面一笑，挥手离去。

On the Mid-autumn Festival, Xu Wenchang (A.D.1521-1593), a gifted scholar strolled by West Lake. He met several literators who were drinking and appreciating the full moon in a pavilion by the lake. When the scholars saw Xu Wenchang simply dressed, they sent out a scornful look and said hypocritically, "Could you please join us to draw a picture or write a poem?"

Xu Wenchang saw the arrogance on their faces. He went to the desk, spread out the paper, and in seconds, finished a very visual picture of the moon, the lake and the pavilion. He also wrote a poem on the paper. It was a marvelous poem. Linking the first word of every sentence, there was ping-hu-qiu-yue which was just the name of that spot. The literators were no longer arrogant. Xu Wenchang smiled and left.



曲院风荷 (qu-yuan-feng-he)

LOTUS AT THE YEAST COURTYARD

南宋时，西湖边有一所曲院，专为宫廷酿制美酒。曲院前面种植了许多名贵的荷花。

有一天，一个年轻人走了进来，他见满池开得正艳的荷花，脱口而出：“多好的花呀，如有美酒相伴就更好了。”酿酒师傅微微一笑，转身进屋端来一碗酒，一阵风吹来，卷起荷瓣，有一片掉进了酒碗里，酿酒师傅要取出荷瓣，那读书人用手一挡，接过酒碗，一饮而尽。“好酒，好酒，还有荷花的香味。”从此，曲院酿制的荷香酒成了杭州的一大名酒。



In Southern Song Dynasty there was a wine leaven workshop by West Lake making good wine for the palace. The workers planted a lot of precious lotuses there.

One day, a young man came in. He said in surprise, "How beautiful the flowers are! And it would be wonderful drinking here." A worker smiled and went into the house. He came back with a bowl of wine. Suddenly a gust swept, and a piece of petal fell into the bowl. The worker wanted to take out the petal, but the man stopped him, took the wine at one gulp and said, "Good wine! Good wine! There is fragrant smell of the lotus." From then on, the lotus wine there became very famous.

双峰插云 (shuang-feng-cha-yun)

TWO PEAKS TOWERING INTO CLOUDS

白居易在杭州官期任满离开后，整日闷闷不乐。朋友们关切地问他为何，他说：“一片温来一片柔，时时常挂在心头，痛思舍去总难舍，若欲丢开不忍丢。恋恋依依唯自系，甜甜美美实她留，诸君能问吾心病，却是相思不是愁。”朋友问他究竟相思什么才如此魂不守舍？白居易回答道：“乃南北两峰，西湖一水也。”

北高峰和南高峰掩映在绿树丛林中，很美。有人说住在山里的人是神



仙，因为“仙”字就是这样写的。北高峰和南高峰的人真的快乐似神仙。绿油油的茶园，碧蓝蓝的天空，孩子们拔野笋归来，一身是泥，满脸是笑。

Bai Juyi was depressed after expiration of his term in Hangzhou. His friends asked what made him depressed, he said, "I miss the North Peak and South Peak so much."

The two peaks are very quiet with the green trees. It is said that the person who lives in the mountain is a celestial, because the Chinese character "celestial" is written as the left a man, and the right a mountain. The happy life of the locals there is really like the celestial's. The tea garden is green and lush, the sky is clean and blue, the children pull out the wild bamboo shoot with mud and happiness on their faces.

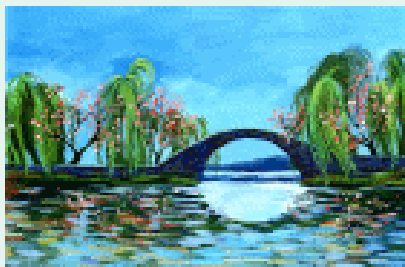
苏堤春晓 (su-di-chun-xiao) SPRING ON SU CAUSEWAY

起初，苏堤上光秃秃的，荒草芜蔓。湖边有个小村庄，村里住着两姐妹。姐姐长着一头青丝长发，叫小柳；妹妹的圆脸蛋红红的，叫小桃。

有一年的六月里，原本碧绿清澈的湖水突然间变得混浊墨黑，鱼虾也死光了。有一天半夜里，小柳和小桃听到“哗哗”的泼水声，淡淡的月光下一对千年的鱼怪在湖里兴风作浪。小柳和小桃手握两把锋利的宝剑，勇敢地冲上去就砍，可是鱼怪的鳞片坚硬无比。小柳和小桃把心一横，趁鱼怪张嘴时，紧握宝剑向鱼怪的喉咙刺去。两道雪亮的白光一闪，姐妹俩和宝剑一起被鱼怪吞进了腹中。两头鱼怪疼得满地打滚，一会儿就死在湖岸上。第二天，西湖的水重新又变得绿幽幽，清冽冽的了，岸上并排着长出了一株柳芽，一株桃苗。从此，苏堤上的柳树和桃树总是这样间隔着生长。

Originally, on Su Causeway there was a small village with few trees and little grass. There lived a couple of sisters in the village. The elder sister had very long hair like the willow twig, so she was called "Xiaoliu" (willow); the younger sister had red cheeks, so she was called "Xiaotao" (peach).

One June, the green limpid water became muddy. All the fishes and shrimps died. At midnight one day, Xiaoliu and Xiaotao heard a strange sound of sprinkling water. They went out and saw that two fish monsters were



stirring the water in the lake. Xiaoliu and Xiaotao rushed forward and combated bravely, but the scales of the fish monsters were too hard. Xiaoliu and Xiaotao were desperate for killing the monsters. When the two monsters opened their mouths, Xiaoliu and Xiaotao plunged into the monsters' throats and with a bright white flash, the two sisters were swallowed by the fish monsters. The two monsters writhed on the ground painfully and died in two minutes. The next day, the water became green and clear as before. And there were one willow tree and one peach tree standing side by side. From then on, the willow trees and peach trees on Su Causeway grow like so.

花港观鱼 (hua-gang-guan-yu)

ENJOYING THE FISH AT FLOWER POND

花家山上，山花烂漫。风吹来，花瓣掉进小溪，水面上姹紫嫣红。淙淙的溪水一直流到西湖，形成了一个五颜六色的小池塘，人们把它叫做花港。

东海龙王有个女儿，偷偷地溜出了龙宫，游到了西湖。公主抬头望，山青青；低头看，水粼粼；远处，杨柳绿，近处，桃花红。公主看得入了迷，一头撞进了一个大鱼网。捕鱼的小后生叫苦哥，生得眉清目秀，公主爱上了苦哥，就变成一位姑娘嫁给了苦哥。

有一天，突然雷声大作，乌云密布，乌云中伸下一只黄灿灿的龙爪，抓起姑娘，抛入了湖心。不一会儿，云散了，浪平了，只是不见了姑娘。苦哥天天到湖边苦苦地期盼着妻子。湖面上漂来一张翠绿的荷叶，荷叶上有两条小小的红鲤鱼，一直漂到他面前，天空中有人在说话：“渔姑东海不能回，不忘人间西湖美。一对儿女送回来，永留花港传后代。”以后，苦哥就一直在花港精心饲养这对孩子。花港的鱼，就是它们的后代。



In the Flower Hill , the flowers were blooming perennially. When it was windy , the petals fell into the brook and made the water colorful. The brook flowed into West Lake and formed a limpid pond with the varicoloured petals. It is called Huagang ,

which means flower pond.

Dr agon King had a daughter. She slipped out of the palace and swam to West Lake. It was just in spring , the mountains were blue , the water was clear , the willow was green , the peach blossom was red. The princess was fascinated , and knocked into a big fishnet unconsciously. The fisher , Kuge was a handsome young guy. The fish princess fell in love with Kuge and became a girl to marry him.

One day , at hunderbolt broke out unexpectedly. A yellow dragon claw extended from the clouds , grasped the girl and threw her into the center of the lake. Soon , the dark clouds dispersed , the wave was calm again but the girl disappeared. Kuge went to the lake to expect for his dear wife everyday. A piece of green lotus leaf floated on the lake surface , and there were two small red carps on the leaf. The leaf stopped in front of Kuge and Kuge heard someone speaking in the sky , “ I am in Eastern Sea and can't go back. I will never forget our love and beautiful West Lake. I send back our kids , please keep them in the Flower Pond forever. ” Kuge put the two little carps in the pond and took care of them until his death. It is said that the fishes in the flower pond are their descendants.

三潭印月 (san-tan-yin-yue)

THE MOONLIGHT REFLECTED IN THREE TOWERS

一天，黑鱼精变成一个黑后生，来到了天竺寺。一位十分标致的姑娘正在寺里烧香。黑后生走上前，色迷迷地说：“姑娘，漂亮的姑娘，嫁给我吧，我家山珍海味吃不完，荣华富贵享不尽。”说着，就去拉姑娘的手。姑娘急得要哭了，一位眉目慈善的老方丈走出来，问明原由后，对黑后生说：“这位姑娘到寺里来是求来求菩萨保佑其病重的母亲。如果你能答应一个条件，我

倒可以说服姑娘的母亲把女儿许配给你。”黑鱼精一听，喜笑颜开：“什么条件，我都答应。”方丈说：“你替姑娘代捐一座石香炉，越大越好。在香炉里点满香，等她母亲病好了，你们的婚事也就成了。”

黑后生去找来石匠，到宝石山削下了一块巨大的峭壁，雕成了一座天下最大的石香炉。

黑鱼精激动得背起石香炉就往天竺寺跑。走到大门口，正好看到那位姑娘。黑鱼精正要说话，姑娘一回头，原来她是观音娘娘变的。黑鱼精吓得转身就逃，可背上沉重的石香炉像粘住了一样，怎么也甩不掉。黑鱼精一下跌倒在西湖里，石香炉倒扣在他的身上，沉进湖底。

如今，西湖中有倒香炉一样的三个小塔。每当皓月当空，人们便在石香炉中点上蜡烛，那天上的月，仿佛在塔里，也在水中，恍若仙境。

One day, the black fish monster became a black young man. He went to Tianzhu Temple and saw a very pretty girl burning joss sticks. He went forward and said, "Hi, beauty, marry me. I am very wealthy." The girl was shamed to cry. A monk came out and said to the monster, "Please donate an incense burner to the temple for the girl. The burner should be made of stone and the bigger the better. Put joss sticks full in the burner, and the Bodhisattva will bless the girl's mother recovering. I am sure at that time the girl will marry you."

The black fish monster hired an expert mason to pare off an enormous cliff from a mountain and make the largest burner.

The black fish monster was so excited that he carried the burner on his back and ran to the temple. At the front door, he saw the girl just there. Suddenly, the girl turned into Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva. The black fish monster was scared out of his wits. He turned round and attempted to escape rapidly, but the burner clung to him and became heavier and heavier. Finally the black fish monster fell into West Lake with the burner.

Nowadays, there are three towers like the inverted incense burners in the middle area of West Lake. When the moon is full, the people like to put some candles in the towers. It looks as if there is a moon in the sky and there were many moons in the towers and in the lake—a magical scene.



雷峰夕照 (lei-feng-xi-zhao)

SUNSET AT LEIFENG TOWER



许仙想为妻子买点首饰，正巧，窗外有人叫卖金凤冠。许仙买了一顶最漂亮的送给妻子。不料，凤冠一戴到头上，白蛇就感觉头晕目眩，一头栽倒在地上。卖凤冠的货郎走进来，原来是法海变的。法海朝白蛇的头上吹了一口气，金凤冠变成了一个金钵，射出万道金光，把白蛇罩住。法海把金钵压在雷峰塔下，并施下

咒语：“若要雷峰塔倒，除非西湖水干”，爱情在这儿遭到了镇压，一压就是千年。

黄昏时候，金色的云将太阳偷偷地藏怀里，雷峰塔熠熠生辉，天空中的景色如天然的画卷慢慢展开，异常美丽。

When Xuxian was thinking about buying some ornaments for his wife , a peddler just passed by with gold phoenix coronets. Xuxian bought the most beautiful one for his wife. Unexpectedly , as soon as the phoenix coronet was put up on the head , Baishe felt dizzy and fell down to the ground directly. The peddler came in——he was Monk Fahai. Fahai blew a breath on Baishe's head , and the gold phoenix coronet was turned into a gold bowl where Baishe was imprisoned. Fahai put the bowl under Leifeng Tower for one thousand years.

At dusk , a sparkling picture scroll is unfolded slowly when the golden clouds hide the sun in her arms around Leifeng Tower. It looks fantastic.

南屏晚钟 (nan-ping-wan-zhong)

NIGHT BELL TINKLING AT NANPING HILL



净慈寺，距今已有1000多年历史。寺内一口重达十吨的巨钟，钟声洪亮，寺后南屏山多空穴，便产生音箱效应，增强了共鸣。

置身在寂静的净慈寺，聆听意韵悠长的钟声，心中的悸动，无言叙述——“南屏晚钟，随风飘送，它好像是敲呀敲在我心坎中……”

Jingci Temple has a history of more than 1000 years. There is a huge bell in the temple. The bell is loud, clear and has resonance like an audio amplifier because of the empty caves in Nanping Hill behind the temple. It is very impressive when the sound of the bell reverberates overhead the city.

柳浪闻莺 (liu-lang-wen-ying)

THE ORIOLES SINGING IN THE WILLOWS

起初，西湖只有九景。

这里有个小村庄，家家户户都以织锦缎为生。村里有个好后生，叫柳浪。柳林里的黄莺天天来和柳浪作伴，天长日久便爱上了柳浪，就变成莺姑娘和柳浪成了亲。

那一年皇帝六十大寿，杭州的官员们看中了柳浪织的“西湖九景缎”，准备献给皇上。可这“九”字不能庆万寿，他们就命令柳浪重新织一匹“西湖十景缎”，并规定这新的一景要有声有色。

有色好办，这有声可难为了柳浪。莺姑娘一听，笑吟吟地从丈夫手里接过鱼梭就织起来。莺姑娘先织了一条堤，然后织了一排柳树，像极了他们居住的柳树村，最后，莺姑娘从身上拔下根羽毛，用羽毛和丝线一起织了几只小黄莺。心灵手巧的莺姑娘三下两下就把这第十景织完了。只见绿浪翻滚，莺歌燕舞，果然是有声有色。



Originally, there were only nine scenery spots in West Lake.

There was a small village at this area. Every household made a living with the tapestry satin. There lived a young man whose name was Liulang. An oriole bird fell in love with Liulang and became a girl to marry him.

The emperor's sixty-year-old birthday was coming. The officials of Hangzhou planned to select a beautiful satin as a present. They liked that one whose name was "nine spots in West Lake" made by Liulang. But the number "ten" would be better than "nine" to celebrate the emperor's birthday. So the officials ordered Liulang to weave again. The new satin should have ten spots on it and should be with sound and colour.

It was easy to make colour on the satin but how to make the sound on it? Liulang's wife had a good idea. She knitted a causeway first, then many willow trees. At last, she drew down a piece of her feather and wove several little orioles with the feather and silk thread. The green wave of the willow was rolling, and the orioles were singing.

龙井山园 (long-jing-shan-yuan) LONGJING TEAPARK

话说乾隆皇帝看风景累了，就在一对老夫妻的家里喝了杯茶。乾隆随口问道这是哪里的茶，老夫妻俩不知道坐在面前的是乾隆，回答说：“这是我们自己种的茶叶，这茶可好了，连皇帝都喝不到。”乾隆一听，很生气，沉下脸说：“这茶有什么好，淡而无味。”就离开了。走了几步，乾隆感觉嘴里甜津津的，回味无穷，就命令随从返回到老夫妻的家里。老夫妻告诉乾隆，那茶是用门前的老龙井的井水泡的，于是乾隆就赐名龙井茶。

这一带的茶树终年受阳光照射，特别是受山中雾气的滋润，产出的茶叶香气浓郁，回味悠长。



Emperor Qianlong* (A.D. 1711-1799) felt tired and thirsty after a long tour, so he took a seat and drank a cup of tea in the house of an old couple. Qianlong asked where the tea came from, the old couple didn't know it was Qianlong

in front of them , answering ,“ The tea is made by ourselves. It is the best tea in the world , even better than the tea for the emperor. ” Qianlong was unhappy to say ,“ I don’t think so , it is tasteless. ” Then he left. Qianlong felt sweet and endless aftertaste in his mouth in one minute , so he turned back to the old couple’s house. The old couple told Qianlong that the water for the tea was from Longjing well in front of their house. So Qianlong bestowed the name Longjing tea.

The tea trees in this area benefited much from the favorable terrains , the perennial sunshine and the moist fog in the hill. All these make the tea better than others.

* Qianlong : a liberal-minded emperor of Qing Dynasty (A.D.1644-1911). He liked to travel. In his reign , Qianlong visited the South of the Yangtze River for six times and peregrinated in many attractive places.

虎跑梦泉 (hu-pao-meng-quan)

TIGER-DIG SPRING IN THE DREAM

大虎和二虎流浪到杭州，来到了一座山下。山不高，却分外秀丽；树不密，却异常清幽。寺院的老和尚告诉他们，“这地方啥都好，就是缺水。吃水要到七八里路远的山下去挑。”大虎想起衡山有一股活水叫童子泉，泉水清澈甘甜，就和二虎商量把泉水引过来。

大虎和二虎跋山涉水，走了衡山脚下。兄弟俩苦苦哀求泉水的主人童儿答应他们把泉水搬走。童儿说：“就是我答应，你们也搬不走。搬动泉水需要九牛二虎之力。”兄弟俩异口同声地说：“只要能搬动泉水，我们愿意变成两只老虎。”童儿见他俩一片诚心，就用杨柳枝在他们身上一拂，兄弟俩立即化为一对猛虎。

就在这时，老和尚在打盹，梦见两只老虎在一块空地上不停地刨啊刨啊，突然，一股泉水“咕嘟，咕嘟”往上冒，老和尚高兴得哈哈大笑，梦也醒了。从此，这里就有了一股甘甜的泉水，叫虎跑（刨）梦泉。大虎二虎却再也回不来了。

喝好茶当然要有好水，虎跑泉与龙井茶并称为“杭州双绝”。



Dahu and Erhu roamed about to Hangzhou. They came to a hill —— the hill was not high but especially beautiful ; the trees were not dense but unusually quiet. The two brothers wanted to settle down there. An old monk in the temple told them ,“ All are good here , except for a lack of water. We get the water from the mountain four kilometers away. ” Dahu remembered there was a limpid and sweet stream in Hengshan Mountain. Then , Dahu and Erhu went to Hengshan Mountain to lead the spring to the mountain.

Dahu and Erhu made a hard journey and got to the foot of Hengshan Mountain at last. The two brothers entreated Tong'er , the host of the spring to let them move the spring. Tong'er said ,“ Even if I promise , you can not move either. It needs tremendous physical strength of nine bulls or two tigers to move the spring. ” The two brothers said in unison , “ So long as the spring can be moved we have no regret to be two tigers. ” Tong'er stroked them with a willow twig , and the two brothers became a pair of strong tigers immediately.

Just at that moment , the old monk was dozing off. He dreamed that two tigers dug and dug ceaselessly on a vacant land , suddenly , a spring bubbled. The old monk was so glad as to laugh. When he woke up , he really saw a spring. From then on , there is a sweet spring in the mountain , which is called “ hu-pao-meng-quan ” , which means “ Tiger-dig Spring in Dream ”.

Good tea matches good water certainly , so Tiger-dig Spring and Longjing Tea are called “ unique pair in Hangzhou ”.

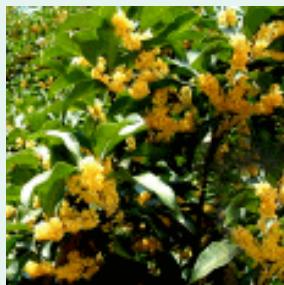
满陇桂雨 (man-long-gui-yu)

SWEET OSMANTHUS RAIN IN MANJUELONG

乾隆从南高峰沿着弯弯的山路往下走，走到满觉陇的边上，一阵风吹来，一股清香扑鼻而来，乾隆精神一振，大步流星跨进村子，只见村里种满了桂花树，正是盛开的季节，乾隆陶醉在桂花丛中，再也不愿往前走，就索性在一个凉亭里坐下来，信口就说，“这个地方最好铺个台，建个厅堂，游人可以在这里品茶赏桂。”皇上金口玉言，第二天，知府传令下来。十天工夫，满觉陇就多了一座金碧辉煌的桂花厅。

秋高气爽，7000多株桂花树上的花仙子聚集在满觉陇开舞会，微风吹过，花仙子们翩翩起舞，似晶莹的雨滴，纷纷扬扬从天而降……

Qianlong walked along the winding path at the foot of the South Peak. Just arriving at the border of a village Manjuelong, Qianlong smelt a kind of fragrance. Qianlong could not help striding into the village. He saw the sweet osmanthus trees everywhere in the village. It was just the season the sweet osmanthus in full bloom. Qianlong was intoxicated and unwilling to go ahead.



He sat down in a wayside pavilion, and said casually, "It will be better if there is a platform in this place and a hall on it. The tourists can have a rest and drink a cup of tea." What the emperor said was oracular words. A splendid hall was built in ten days.

In the autumn's fine days with clear sky and crisp air, all the flowers on the 7,000 sweet osmanthus trees are dancing lightly in the wind. It looks like a beautiful and fragrant flower rain.

灵隐寺 (ling-yin-si)

LINGYIN TEMPLE

康熙皇帝 (1654-1722) 对灵隐寺那高高的峰，清清的泉，绿绿的树，红红的花着了迷，一时诗兴大发。他抓起毛笔，想写下“灵隐寺”几个字。刷刷几下，纸上出现了一个“雨”字，可那字竟占了大半张纸，无论如何下面的部分是写不下了，怎么办呢？一个大学士迅速在手心写了个“云”字，不露声色地走上去，装着给皇上磨墨，把手心摊开给皇上看。康熙微微一笑，把手中的笔一舞，写下了“云林禅寺”几个字。然后笑着说：“这儿风景优美，天上有云，地上有林，叫它‘云林禅寺’不更好吗？”众官员异口同声地说：“皇上圣明！”

从此，这灵隐寺又叫云林禅寺。

灵隐寺建于公元328年，至今已有一千六百多年的历史，是杭州最早的名刹。

Emperor Kangxi (A.D.1654-1722) was fascinated by the clear spring, the green trees, the red flowers of Lingyin Temple. He felt a strong urge to make a calligraphy work. He picked up the brush pen and tried to write the words “灵隐寺” (Ling yin Temple). But the upper part “雨”



he wrote occupied more than half space of the paper unexpectedly. How could he put all of the parts on the paper? At that very moment, a clever scholar wrote the character “云” in his palm. He pretended to grind the ink and showed it to the emperor.

Kangxi smiled, and finished the inscription with the words “云林禅寺 (Yunlin Temple)”. And he said “You see, there are clouds in the sky, there is a forest on the ground, do you think it will be better to call it ‘cloud and forest temple’?” All officials said with one voice, “Absolutely right!”

From then on, Lingyin Temple can also be called Yunlin Temple. It was established in 328 and was the first temple in Hangzhou.

Kangxi: an eminent emperor in Qing Dynasty. He strengthened the unity of the multinational states and established the vast territory of China during his reign.

Lingyin Temple: in ancient Chinese it was “灵隐寺” which means the temple where the celestials live. But “云林禅寺” is Yunlin Temple which means the temple with clouds and forest.

特别推荐 SPECIAL SPOTS

钱塘潮 (qian-tang-chao)

QIANTANG TIDE

杭州钱塘潮，足以和亚马逊河口涌潮媲美。因钱塘江河口杭州湾呈喇叭状，向内逐渐浅窄，当涌潮来袭，进入钱塘江的潮水，最大潮差可达8到9米，形成天下奇观。海宁县盐官镇为最佳观潮地点。最佳观潮时间为每年农历八月十五左右。整个涌潮全程80公里，历时4小时左右。

Hangzhou Bay on Qiantang River is trumpet shaped, which is narrower gradually. When the tide comes, it is turbulent. The highest wave can reach 8-9 meters. It is a marvelous spectacle, which may compare favorably with the tide of Amazon River in Latin America. It takes about four hours for the whole course and covers 80 kilometers.

The best season to enjoy the tide is around August 15th of Lunar Year. The best place to enjoy is Yanguan Town, Haining County.