

O P E N

NANJING YANGZHOU

打开 南京 扬州

吃
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Food & Hotel



吃在南京 WHAT TO EAT?

吃在南京，也是一种享受，因为这个城市有浓浓的文化底蕴。青梅煮酒，评诗论画，当然其乐无穷，别有韵致。

在南京是“无鸭不成席”。南京人好吃鸭，因此南京的鸭肴也很有名。南京人吃鸭很讲究，方法也特别多，有盐水鸭、板鸭、烧鸭、酱鸭、香酥鸭、八宝珍珠鸭等等，各具特色。南京人除了吃鸭肉，几乎鸭子全身都喜欢吃，比如鸭肠、鸭心、鸭肝、鸭血、鸭肫。爱吃鸭，成了南京人总体的一个标志。

据说，慈禧太后（1835-1908）每年都要南京进贡五百只盐水鸭。因此，盐水鸭有一个响当当的名字，叫“南京贡鸭”。

鸭血粉丝汤是南京的一道最有特色的小吃。一团粉丝、一堆鸭血、一些香菜，拌点芝麻辣椒，加点陈年香醋，便是一碗香喷喷的鸭血粉丝汤了。顾不上淑女绅士的风度味溜味溜吞下去，把碗里的汤也全部倒进胃里，然后对着空碗咂巴着嘴，意犹未尽。会吃的，还会买上一块酥酥脆脆的鸭油烧饼，一口烧饼一口汤，人间美味也！

南京人爱吃“草”。有些野菜，外地人认为是普通的草，但到了南京，它们全都成为了宝。如蒌蒿、菊花脑、香椿头、荠菜、地皮菜等。南京人用这些野菜炒着吃，做汤吃，包饺子、包包子，花样繁多。

“竹外桃花三两枝，春江水暖鸭先知。蒌蒿满地芦芽短，正是河豚欲上时。”春天，带着泥土芬芳的野菜全都冒出来了。男女老少就带着欢声笑语去踏青。上山时，把满山的春色看在了眼里，下山的时候，也顺便带点春色回家。到家后洗了择了，把绿油油、水灵灵的野菜炒上一盘，春天立刻绿了餐桌。

南京有一样很特别的菜，去南京一定不能错过，那就是蒌蒿炒臭干。翠绿色的蒌蒿秆里夹着一些干、硬、黑的臭豆干，吃起来有一种特别的感觉，还很有嚼头，不管是喜欢或是不喜欢，你都不会忘记这道菜。

南京人胆子大。在南京有一样奇怪的小吃叫“旺鸡蛋”，就是没有被孵化出的鸡子，如果是活的胚胎，又叫“活珠子”。外形和鸡蛋没什么两样，但是味道却大不一样。很多外地人一看就觉得很恶心，南京却认为它异常鲜美。如果你有胆量，那就尝尝吧，没准儿，你会喜欢它。

南京的特色菜有：盐水鸭、蛋烧卖、香菜梗炒鳝丝、气锅滑嫩丸子、江宁老鹅、咕咾肉、炖菜核、鸡茸芦笋、蒌蒿炒臭干等等。

南京的小吃特别诱人，以夫子庙一带为中心。小吃以“秦淮八绝”为代表。“一绝”为魁光阁的五香茶叶蛋、五香豆；“二绝”为永和园的开洋干丝、蟹壳黄烧饼；“三绝”为奇芳阁的麻油干丝、鸭油酥烧饼；“四绝”为六凤居的豆腐脑、葱油饼；“五绝”为奇芳阁的什锦菜包、鸡丝面；“六绝”为蒋有记的牛肉汤、牛肉锅贴；“七绝”为瞻园面馆的薄皮包饺、红汤爆鱼面；“八绝”为莲湖甜食店的桂花夹心小元宵、五色糕团。



It is very enjoyable to eat in Nanjing , because there is obvious cultural background in this city. It will be happy and contented when drinking under the greengage trees , talking about the lyrics and paintings.

In Nanjing a saying says that “No duck no cuisine”. Because duck is the favorite food of Nanjing people , Nanjing duck-

cuisine is renowned. Nanjing people have strict procedures to eat duck and they have many methods of cooking duck , such as briny duck , salted duck , braised duck , sauced duck , crisp-fried duck , glutinous rice duck , etc. Each has individual trait. Besides eating duck meat , almost all organs are edible for Nanjing people , for example , intestines , heart , liver , blood , gizzard. The habit of eating duck becomes a symbol of Nanjing people .

It is said that in every year 500 briny ducks would be paid tribute to Mother Queen Cixi* (A.D.1835-1908) . So the briny duck of Nanjing is called “ imperial Nanjing duck ”.

Ya-xue-fen-si-tang (duck’s blood and vermicelli soup) is a kind of famous snack with striking feature. Some vermicelli , some duck blood , some coriander , some sesame , some chilli and some mature vinegar constitute a bowl of savoury soup. Ignoring the elegant gesture , everybody swallows it instantly , eventually pours all the soup into the stomach , then sips the lips in remembrance of the flavor. If someone is a gourmet , he will take a piece of crisp duck oil cake at the same time. It is really a feast.

“ Grass ” is another kind of favorite food of Nanjing people. Some wild herbs , perhaps they are common to the people of other cities , but in Nanjing , on the contrary , will be looked on as treasures. Such as Louhao , Juhuanao , Xiangchuntou , Jicai , Dipicai , etc. Nanjing people like to fry the “ grass ” , make Dumpling , soup and steamed stuffed bun.

In spring , when the wild herbs burgeon from the fresh soil , Nanjing people like to have a walk in the countryside. On the way of ascending a hillock , they enjoy seeing the green. When descending , they always bring some wild green grass home. After washing , plucking and frying , a plate of greenish and vivid wild herbs gives them a green spring at home.

An extraordinary grass dish can't be missed when traveling in Nanjing. It is Lou-hao-chao-chou-gan (reed cane and bean curd). Among the green reed canes mixed with some dry, stiff, dark dried bean curd, you will have a special taste and good smell. No matter you prefer or not, you will never forget this special dish.

Referring to eating, the courage of Nanjing people is admirable. There is a bizarre snack which is called "wang-dan (prosperous egg)". It is an egg being hatched but never becoming a chick. Because the embryo is in it, it is called "living egg". The profiles between the "prosperous egg" and normal egg are the same, but the tastes are totally different. Many outlanders usually feel terrible, but Nanjing people think it the treasure food. You will be encouraged to have a try if you are brave enough. Who knows, perhaps you will like it.

The special dishes in Nanjing: Yan-shui-ya (briny duck), Dan-shao-mai (steamed dumpling), Xiang-cai-geng-chao-shan-si (eel), Qi-guo-hua-nen-wan-zi (pork), Jiang-ning-lao-e (goose), Gu-lao-rou (pork), Dun-cai-he (chicken, bacon, shrimp, mushroom), Ji-rong-lu-sun (bamboo shoot), Lou-hao-chao-chou-gan (reed cane and bean curd), etc.

The snacks of Nanjing are very delicious. Confucius Temple Sightseeing Area is a good place to have the snacks. The best snacks in Nanjing are called "qin-huai-ba-jne" which means the best eight kinds of snacks. The first is Wu-xiang-cha-ye-dan (egg) and Wu-xiang-dou (bean) of Kuiguang Ge; the second is Kai-yang-gan-si (shredded dried bean curd) and Xie-ke-huang-shao-bing (sesame seed cake) of Yonghe Yuan; the third is Ma-you-gan-si (shredded dried bean curd) and Ya-you-su-shao-bing (duck oil cake) of Qifang Ge; the fourth is Dou-fu-nao (jellied bean curd) and Cong-you-bing (scallion oil cake) of Liufeng Ju; the fifth is Shi-jin-cai-bao (steamed stuffed bun) and Ji-si-mian (noodle) of Qifang Ge; the sixth is Niu-rou-tang (beef soup) and Niu-rou-guo-tie (fried dumpling) of Jiangyou Ji; the seventh is Bao-pi-bao-jiao (dumpling) and Hong-tang-bao-yu-mian (noodle) of Zhanyuan Mianguan; the eighth is Gui-hua-jia-xin-xiao-yuan-xiao (rice dumpling) and Wu-se-gao-tuan (cake) of Lianhu Tianshi Dian.

* Cixi: a mother queen in Qing Dynasty (A.D. 1644-1911), who attended to court affairs behind a screen. She governed the whole national authority for more than forty years.

在哪儿吃 WHERE TO EAT?



南京的美食街主要是湖南路和夫子庙秦淮风光带的大石坝。

The food streets of Nanjing are at Hunan Road and the Confucius Temple Sightseeing Area.

推荐菜馆

Recommended Restaurants

回味 hui-wei

南京人都知道的老字号小吃餐馆。

招牌菜：鸭血粉丝汤

湖北路店

地址：湖北路 181 号

电话：025-83352420

狮子桥店

地址：狮子桥 2 号

电话：025-83241536

It is an old well-known snack bar.

Special：Ya-xue-fen-si-tang (duck's blood and vermicelli soup)

Hubei Road branch

Add: No.181, Hubei Road

Tel: 025-83352420

Shizi Qiao branch

Add: No.2, Shiziqiao

Tel: 025-83241536

江苏酒家 Jiangsu-jiu-jia

地道的老南京菜馆，创建于 1946 年。

招牌菜：香酥鸭、南京鸭肫、蕨叶鱼丸汤、小鱼锅贴等。

地址：健康路 126 号

电话：025-86625632

It is a typical Nanjing Styled restaurant. It was established in 1946.

Special：Xiang-su-ya (duck), Nan-jing-ya-zhun (duck gizzard),

Jue-ye-yu-wan-tang (fish soup), Xiao-yu-guo-tie (fish cake), etc.

Add: No.126, Jiankang Road

Tel: 025-86625632

孔府饭店 kong-fu-fan-dian

文化气氛很浓的餐馆。

招牌菜：孔府家常菜。如米粥、煎饼、咸菜、鸡蛋、茄子等。

地址：钞库街52号

电话：025-86622204

It is a restaurant with the Confucian culture.

Special: home styled dishes. Such as the conjee, fried cake, pickled vegetable, egg, eggplant, etc.

Add: No.52, Chaoku Street

Tel: 025-86622204

绿柳居 lu-liu-ju

有100年历史的素餐馆。

招牌菜：素鸡、素烧鹅、素鱼片、罗汉斋、松籽扣肉、素什锦包等。

地址：太平南路248号

电话：025-86643644

It is a vegetarian restaurant with 100-year history.

Special: Su-ji ("chicken"), Su-shao-e ("goose"), Su-yu-pian ("fish"), Luo-han-zhai (vegetable), Song-zi-kou-rou ("pork"), Su-shi-jin-bao (steamed stuffed bun).

Add: No.248, South Taiping Road

Tel: 025-86643644

南京大牌档 Nanjing-da-pai-dang

长袍马褂的老者，古色古香的八仙桌，很有味道。每天晚上还有评弹表演。

招牌菜：金牌煎饺、烤鸭包、鸡汁野山菌、咸鸭酸白菜等。

狮王府店

地址：狮子桥2号

电话：025-83305777

龙江店

地址：草场门大街96号

电话：025-86218777

The waiters are the old men with the mandarin gowns. The tables are old-fashioned. There are storytelling with ballad singing performances every night.

Special: Jin-pai-jian-jiao (fried dumpling), Kao-ya-bao (steamed stuffed bun), Ji-zhi-ye-shan-jun (mushroom), Xian-ya-suan-bai-cai (duck & cabbage), etc.

Shiwanfu Branch

Add: No.2, Shiziqiao

Tel: 025-83305777

Longjiang Branch

Add: No.96, Caochangmen Street

Tel: 025-86218777

秦淮人家 qin-huai-ren-jia

位于夫子庙秦淮河边，饭店装修是仿明清时期的风格。

招牌菜：“秦淮八绝”小吃。

地址：大石坝街128号

电话：025-52211888

It is located by the Qinhuai River and is decorated with the style of Ming & Qing Dynasties.

Special : snacks

Add: No.128 , Dashiba Street

Tel : 025-52211888

永和园 yong-he-yuan

老字号小吃店。

招牌菜：开洋干丝、蟹壳黄烧饼、鸭血粉丝汤等。

地址：贡院街122号

电话：025-52205341

It is an old snack bar.

Special : Kai-yang-gan-si (shredded dried bean curd) , Xie-ke-huang-shao-bing (sesame seed cake) , Ya-xue-fen-si-tang (duck's blood and vermicelli soup) , etc.

Add: No.122 , Gongyuan Street

Tel : 025- 52205341



住在南京 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.

夫子庙国际青年旅舍 Fuzimiao International Youth Hostel

特点：位于夫子庙秦淮河旁的国际青年旅馆连锁店。 30 元 / 床。

地址：平江府路 103 号 电话：025-86624133

It has good location at the Confucius Temple Sightseeing Area.
RMB30/bed.

Add: No. 103, Pingjiangfu Road Tel: 025-86624133

白鹭宾馆 Egret Hotel

特点：具有典型的明清建筑风格，河景房很特别。 3 星级。168 元。

地址：大石坝街 68 号 电话：025-86879999

It has a typical style of Ming and Qing Dynasties , and the riverside
rooms are nice. Three stars. RMB168.

Add: No.68, Dashiba Street Tel: 025-86879999

中山陵国际青年旅舍 Zhongshanling International Youth Hostel

特点：园林式木屋建筑。位于风景秀丽的钟山风景区。 180 元。

地址：石象路 7 号 电话：025-84446688

It has some log cabins and located in the beautiful Zhongshan
Mountain. RMB180.

Add: No.7, Shixiang Road Tel: 025-84446688

钟山宾馆（江苏省会议中心）

Zhongshan Hotel (Jiangsu Conference Center)

特点：位于中山风景区，环境优雅。 4 星级。326 元。

地址：中山东路 307 号 电话：025-84818888

It is located in the beautiful Zhongshan Mountain. Four stars. RMB326.

Add: No.307, East Zhongshan Road Tel: 025-84818888

状元楼酒店 Mandarin Garden Hotel

特点：夫子庙的一座具有明清建筑风格的五星饭店。5 星级。408 元。

地址：状元境 9 号 电话：025-52202555

It is a hotel with the style of Ming and Qing Dynasties at Confucius Temple Sightseeing Area. Five stars. RMB408.

Add: No.9, Zhuangyuanjing

Tel: 025-52202555

玄武饭店 Xuanwu Hotel

特点: 坐落在风景迷人的玄武湖畔,

5 星级。468 元。

地址: 中央路 193 号

电话: 025-83358888

It is by the beautiful Xuanwu Lake. Five stars. RMB468.

Add: No.193, Zhongyang Road

Tel: 025-83358888

金陵饭店 Jinling Hotel Nanjing

特点: 36 层的璇宫旋转餐厅可从各个方位尽览石头城的美景。公共区域无线上网。

5 星级。468 元。

地址: 汉中路 2 号

电话: 025-84711888

A revolving restaurant is on the 36th floor. Wireless access to internet at the public area. Five stars. RMB468.

Add: No.2, Hanzhong Road

Tel: 025-84711888



吃在扬州 WHAT TO EAT?

淮扬菜系是我国烹饪行业的一支重要流派。它代表了扬州的烹饪技艺,也代表了我国东南部,尤其是淮河以南这一广大区域的烹饪技艺,有“东南佳味”之称,与京、川、粤菜齐名。淮扬菜和上海菜一样以精致为特色。

扬州“三把刀”——厨刀、剃刀、修脚刀,自古名扬天下。扬州的厨刀几乎就是淮扬菜的代名词,可见淮扬菜的地位。这也形成了扬州人“早上皮包水,晚上水包皮”(早上“皮包水”是喝早茶,晚上“水包皮”是泡澡堂)的独特文化。扬州人懂享受,爱生活,当初文人骚客们争相“烟花三月下扬州”不是没有道理的。



扬州著名的大菜有扒烧猪头、拆烩鲢鱼头、清炖狮子头、琵琶对虾、菊花海螺等。

三丁包子、千层油糕、双麻酥饼、翡翠烧卖、干菜包、野鸭菜包、糯米烧卖、蟹黄蒸饺、车螯烧卖、鸡丝卷子等十大名点有很浓的地方风味。

红楼宴、三头宴、全藕宴是扬州的特色。三头宴是将扬州的三道传统名菜:拆烩鲢鱼头、清炖狮子头、扒烧整猪头发展而成的宴席。全藕宴是用几十种藕菜肴做成的宴席。最为有名的是红楼宴。据说,《红楼梦》的作者曹雪芹的祖父曹寅就曾在扬州设宴招待康熙皇帝。



根据《红楼梦》里的描述,美味的菜肴、精致的餐具、悦耳的音乐、幽雅的环境,这四美构成了丰富多彩的红楼宴文化。这不是在用嘴巴吃,而是用心灵去感受。

有中国人的地方就有“扬州炒饭”,那当然到了扬州绝对不能错过品尝正宗的扬州炒饭。扬州炒饭又名扬州蛋炒饭。扬州的蛋炒饭,风味各异,品种繁多,有“清蛋炒饭”、“虾仁蛋炒饭”、“火腿蛋炒饭”、“三鲜蛋炒饭”、“什锦蛋炒饭”等等。

真正的扬州炒饭每一粒饭外面都会均匀地包裹上一层薄薄的鸡蛋,有人说像秋天金色的桂花,有人说像散落下来的碎金,再配上红的虾仁,绿的香葱,就真正地色、香、味俱全了。

扬州菜中有一道既普通而又高级的菜,那就是“大煮干丝”,又名“鸡汁干丝”或“鸡火干丝”。说其普通,因为它的主料采用的是豆腐干;谓其高级,乃是因为它制作精细,风味独特。

Huai-Yang cuisine is an important cuisine style in China. On behalf of the cuisine of Yangzhou and the south of Huaihe River, it is named “Southeast delicious cuisine”, as famous as Beijing cuisine, Sichuan cuisine and Canton cuisine. Huai-Yang cuisine is as specialized elegant as Shanghai cuisine.



Yangzhou is famous for its "three knives" — cook knife, razor and pedicure knife since ancient times, especially the cook knife. Therefore, Huai-Yang cuisine occupies a very important position in China. Yangzhou people always live a leisurely life while enjoying their delicious food.

The special of Yangzhou cuisine: Pa-shao-zhu-tou (head of pig), Chai-hui-lian-yu-tou (head of silver carp), Qing-dun-shi-zi-tou (meatball), Pi-pa-dui-xia (prawn), Ju-hua-hai-luo (snail), etc.

The ten major snacks of Yangzhou are with very strong local flavor: Sanding-bao-zi (steamed stuffed bun), Qian-ceng-you-gao (cake), Shuang-ma-su-bing (crisp cake), Fei-cui-shao-mai (steamed dumpling), Gan-cai-bao (vegetable steamed stuffed bun), Ye-ya-cai-bao (duck steamed stuffed bun), Nuo-mi-shao-mai (rice dumpling), Xie-huang-zheng-jiao (crab steamed dumpling), Che-ao-shao-mai (carb steamed rice dumpling) and Ji-si-juan-zi (chicken cake).

The three kinds of banquet are also special in Yangzhou — Honglou (red mansions) Banquet, Three-Head Banquet, Lotus-Root Banquet. Three-Head Banquet is derived from three traditional famous dishes in Yangzhou — the head of silver carp, meatball and the head of pig; Lotus-Root Banquet is with dozens of lotus dishes. Among them the most famous one is Honglou Banquet. It is said that Cao Yin, the grandpa of Cao Xueqin (A.D. 1715-1763) — the author of *A Dream of Red Mansions*, once greeted Emperor Kangxi with Yangzhou cuisine.

According to the description in *A Dream of Red Mansions*, the delicious food, the exquisite tableware, the arioso music and the elegant environment constitute the pictorial culture of “Red Mansions”. It is not to eat by mouth but to feel by heart.

Where there is Chinese there is “yang-zhou-chao-fan (Yangzhou fried rice)”. So it's to say that when you travel in Yangzhou, it's not forgiven to miss the orthodox “Yangzhou fried rice”. Yangzhou fried rice is

also called “Yangzhou fried egg rice”.

As for the orthodox Yangzhou fried egg rice, each grain of rice should be wrapped equally of egg. Someone says it looks like the golden sweet osmanthus in autumn, and someone says it looks like the broken gold.

Furthermore, when the rice is mixed with red shrimp, green shallot, its color, fragrance and savor will emerge completely.

There is a common as well as famous dish ——da-zhu-gan-si (Shredded dried bean curd). Regarding it common, for its main source comes from dried bean curd, regarding it famous, because it is made exquisitely with special taste.

在哪儿吃 WHERE TO EAT?

推荐菜馆

Recommended Restaurants

菜根香饭店 cai-gen-xiang

始于明末清初的老字号饭店。

招牌菜：醋熘鳊鱼、砂锅狮子头、双皮刀鱼和各种扬州炒饭。

地址：国庆路 115 号

电话：0514-7342079

It is an old restaurant established at the beginning of Qing Dynasty.

Special: Cu-liu-gui-yu (mandarin fish), Sha-guo-shi-zi-tou (meatball), Shuang-pi-dao-yu (fish) and fried rice, etc.

Add: No.115, Guoqing Road

Tel: 0514-7342079

富春茶社 fu-chun-cha-she

扬州最有名的百年老店。

招牌菜：扬州干丝、三丁包、千层油糕、翡翠烧卖等。

地址：国庆路得胜桥 35 号

电话：0514-7233326



文昌西路来鹤台广场

电话 : 0514-7781777

It is the most famous restaurant of Yangzhou with a history of one century.

Special : Yang-zhou-gan-si (shredded dried bean curd), San-ding-bao (steamed stuffed bun), Qian-ceng-you-gao (cake), Fei-cui-shao-mai (steamed rice dumpling), etc.

Add: No.35, Desheng Bridge, Guoqing Road Tel: 0514-7233326

Laihetai Square, West Wenchang Road Tel: 0514-7781777

福满楼 fu-man-lou

这是一家老字号淮扬菜酒楼。

招牌菜：福门狮子头、三鲜干丝、翡翠烧卖等。

地址：文昌西路202号

电话：0514-7959777

This is an old Huai-Yang styled restaurant.

Special: Fu-men-shi-zi-tou (meatball), San-xian-gan-si (shredded dried bean curd), Fei-cui-shao-mai (steamed rice dumpling), etc.

Add: No.202, West Wenchang Road

Tel: 0514-7959777

共和春酒家 gong-he-chun

始建于1930年。以小吃闻名。

招牌菜：锅贴、粽子、蜂糖糕等。

地址：瘦西湖五亭桥边

电话：0514-

7333743

文昌中路275号 电话：0514-

5875777

It was built in 1930 and is well known for the snacks.

Special : Guo-tie (fried dumpling), Zong-zi (rice cake), Feng-tang-gao (honey cake), etc.

Add: Five-Pavilion Bridge, Slender West Lake Tel: 0514-7333743

No.275, Middle Wenchang Road

Tel: 0514-5875777

晴云轩饭店 qing-yun-xuan

瘦西湖五亭桥畔的湖滨饭店。



招牌菜：文思豆腐、大煮干丝等。

电话：0514-7341324-3006

It is a lake-view restaurant beside the Five-Pavilion Bridge at the Slender West Lake.

Special：Wen-si-dou-fu (bean curd), Da-zhu-gan-si (shredded dried bean curd), etc.

Tel：0514-7341324-3006

住在扬州 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.

福客都 Fukedu Hotel

特点：一家经济型商务旅游酒店，交通十分便利。房间宽带网免费。

148 元。

地址：江阳中路 40 号

电话：0514-5109777

This is a budget business hotel with a good location. The internet access is free in all rooms. RMB148.





Add: No.40, Middle Jiangyang Road
Tel: 0514-5109777

西园大酒店 Xiyuan Hotel

特点：一家四星级涉外旅游饭店。曾接待过国家主席江泽民等贵宾。是“乾隆水上游览线”的起点。4 星级。220 元。

地址：丰乐上街 1 号 电话：0514-7807888

It is a four-star hotel where Chairman Jiang Zemin once stayed. It is the starting point of the “Qianlong's water tour route”. Four stars.

RMB220.

Add: No.1, Fengleshang Street Tel: 0514-7807888

扬州宾馆 Yangzhou Hotel

该宾馆环境典雅安静，交通便捷。

3 星级。238 元。

地址：丰乐上街 5 号

电话：0514-7895888

The hotel enjoys beautiful environment and convenient traffic. Three stars.RMB238.

Add: No.5, Fengleshang Street
Tel: 0514-7895888

二十四桥宾馆 Twenty-Four Bridge Hotel

特点：靠近瘦西湖景区。
3 星级。248 元。

地址：扬子江北路 486 号
电话：0514-7808999

It is close to the Slender West Lake area. Three stars.
RMB248.

Add: No.486, North Yangtze River Road



Tel : 0514-7808999

扬州迎宾馆 Yangzhou State Guesthouse

特点：紧邻瘦西湖风景区，与徐园隔水相望，是别墅型酒店。曾接待过法国总统希拉克。 4 星级。378 元。

地址：长春路 1 号

电话：0514-7809888

It is close to the scenic spot of the Slender West Lake , facing Xu's Garden. It is a villa typed hotel. The French President Chirac once stayed here. Four stars. RMB378.

Add: No.1 , Changchun Road

Tel : 0514-7809888

新世纪大酒店 New Century Hotel

特点：酒店内有一个 2700 平方米的游泳馆。

4 星级。428 元。

地址：维扬路 101 号

电话：0514-7878888

There is a natatorium of 2700 square meters in the hotel. Four stars. RMB428 .

Add:No.101 , Weiyang Road

Tel : 0514-7878888



O P E N

NANJING YANGZHOU

打开 南京 扬州

行
购

NANJING YANGZHOU

NANJING YANGZHOU

NANJING YANGZHOU

NANJING YANGZHOU

NANJING YANGZHOU

Traffic & Shopping



南京

多少六朝兴废事，尽入渔樵闲话，怅望倚层楼，寒日无言西下

NANJING——HISTORICAL & CULTURAL

这不是我第一次去南京。

晚上十点三十分，飞机在禄口机场上空盘旋，看到下面城市的路灯、车灯和高楼的窗里透出的灯光，我有些慌乱，试图要辨清哪是长江，哪是秦淮，那个瞬间我的眼里有些湿润的，我发现我对南京是如此的依恋。

这种依恋从何而来？是什么如此深深地吸引我？是因为南京厚重的文化？是因为南京的古老？是因为《红楼梦》里描述的金陵的繁华？我不知道。我惟一知道的是，我痴迷南京的一切。

朱自清（1898-1948）先生曾经说过：“逛南京就像逛古董铺子，到处都有时代的遗痕。”我想，这大概就是我最迷恋的东西吧。南京的历史几乎就是整个中华民族的文明史，而大多数南京的旅游景点和南京的历史一样，都承载着很沉重的沧桑，其间有太多的故事、太多的回忆……

于是，我对南京百去不厌。“青砖小瓦马头墙，回廊挂落花格窗”，那种古老，那种独特始终深深地吸引着我！

走下飞机，我便又一次溶化在她的怀抱中了。

That was not my first trip to Nanjing.

I felt a little flurried when my plane was hovering over Lukou Airport. The land below was really like a starry sky with the light eradiated from the street lamps, the cars and the house windows...I attempted to distinguish where was the Yangtze River(A) and where was the Qinhuai River(B). Tears were brimming in my eyes at that moment, I found that I was so attached to Nanjing!

Where does this kind of feeling come from? What attracts me deeply like this? The culture? The antiquity? The prosperity described in the famous novel *A Dream of Red Mansions*? I don't know. What I know is I am obsessed with everything of Nanjing!

Mr. Zhu Ziqing (A.D.1898-1948) said, "Strolling in Nanjing just like strolling in the antique shop, there is mark of the age everywhere." This is probably a thing that I like. The history of Nanjing is almost the civilized history of China. And most scenic spots in Nanjing are like its history, which is bearing the vicissitudes and has many stories...

TRAFFIC & SHOPPING

I love the blue bricks , the grey tiles on the ancient wall and the old lattice windows. All the old things and the uniqueness attract me all the time !

I was madly fascinated in this ancient city at the very moment when I alighted from the plane !

A Dream of Red Mansions : a Chinese classical novel which was written in Qing Dynasty(A.D. 1644-1911). This novel takes the love story of Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu as the motif , takes Nanjing as the background , and describes the prosperity and the decline of four big families in Nanjing.

Zhu Ziqing : a great proser and poet of China.

南京概况

GENERAL SITUATION

南京在江苏省的西南部，濒临长江，是江苏省的省会。

南京是中国著名的古都之一，被称为“六朝古都”，历史文化悠久。

Nanjing lies in the southwest of Jiangsu Province and by the Yangtze River. It is the capital of Jiangsu Province.

Nanjing is one of the famous ancient capitals of China. It is called “Six-Capital-City”, which has a long history of culture.



气候

WEATHER

“夏热冬寒”是南京显著的气候特征，南京四季分明。

问讯：96121

It is hot in the summer and cold in the winter in Nanjing. It has very clear distinction among the four seasons.

Information：96121

交通

COMMUNICATION

航空 AVIATION

禄口国际机场距市区 35 公里，每天都有航班去北京、广州、香港等各大城市。

机场大巴终点站是市区鼓楼公园。从市区到机场的大巴车始发站为汉中路星汉大厦。

从新街口到星汉大厦：W 1 8

禄口国际机场问讯：025-52480096

Lukou International Airport is 35 kilometers from the city center. There are flights to Beijing, Guangzhou, Hong Kong and the other big cities every day.

The terminus of the shuttle bus in the city center is at Drum Tower Park(C). From downtown to the airport you can take the bus at Xinghan Mansion, Hanzhong Road.

From Xin Jie Kou(D) to Xinghan Mansion：W18

Information：025-52480096

铁路 RAILWAY

南京是华东地区重要的铁路枢纽，客运主要在南京火车站。京沪铁路沪宁段已实现公交化，从南京到上海的新空调特快城际列车仅需 3 小时，随到随走。

从新街口到南京火车站：W 1、W 2 8、W 3 3

南京火车站问讯：025-85822222

Nanjing is one of the most important railway pivots in East China. The passenger transport is mainly in Nanjing Railway Station.

TRAFFIC & SHOPPING

The number of the train runs from Nanjing to Shanghai is like the urban bus', you can take the train at any time. It only takes three hours from Nanjing to Shanghai by the train.

From Xin Jie Kou to Nanjing Railway Station(E):W 1, W28, W33

Information: 025-85822222

公路 HIGHWAY

以南京为中心有多条高速公路呈放射状通往本省及周边的上海、安徽、浙江等省市。

全市有好几个长途汽车客运站。其中，中央门长途汽车站是全省发车规模最大的客运站，宁沪快客多由此发出。

从新街口到中央门：W 1、W 28、W 33

中央门长途汽车站问讯：025-85531288

There are several expressways to the adjacent provinces and Shanghai from Nanjing.

There are many coach stations in the city. Among them, Zhongyangmen Coach Station(F) is the largest one. Most of the buses from Nanjing to Shanghai are sent off there.

From Xin Jie Kou to Zhongyangmen: W1, W28, W33

Information: 025-85531288

水运 WATERWAY

南京是万里长江航线上最大的内河港口，万吨级轮船可终年通航。每天都有长江客轮往返于重庆、汉口和上海。

从新街口到南京港：W 16 或 W 18 到南京西站，转 Y4

南京港问讯：025-58582345



Nanjing is the largest inland port on the Yangtze River. There are passenger steamers traveling to Chongqing, Hankou and Shanghai every day.

From Xin Jie Kou to Nanjing Harbour(G): to Nanjing West Railway Station by W16 or W18, change Y4.

Information: 025-58582345

市内交通 URBAN TRAFFIC

从市中心新街口到各主要景点的公交车线路

到玄武湖: W25、W28、W33、W35、W38

到鸡鸣寺: W2、W3

到中华门: W2、W16、W26、W33

到秦淮河/夫子庙/王谢古居: W1、W4

到明孝陵:

1) W2路到太平门, 转Y3或W20

2) W5、W9、W29、W51到中山门, 转Y2

到中山陵: W9

到栖霞山: W1、W28、W33到南京火车站, 转郊区南龙线

From Xinjiekou to the attractions

To Xuanwu Lake(H): W25, W28, W33, W35, W38

To Jiming Temple(I): W2, W3

To Zhonghuamen Castle(J): W2, W16, W26, W33

To Qinhuai River/Confucius Temple(K)/Wang & Xie's Residence:
W1, W4

To Xiaoling Tomb(L):

1) first to Taiping Gate by W2, transfer Y3 or W20

2) first to Zhongshan Gate by W5, W9, W29 or W51, transfer Y2

To Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum(M): W9

To Xixia Mountain: first to Nanjing Railway Station by W1, W28, W33, transfer line Nanlong

出租车 Taxi

南京的出租车一般是7元起步, 3公里以上每公里加价2.40元。

The minimum price is seven yuan for three kilometers and after that 2.40 yuan each kilometer.

特产 LOCAL SPECIALITIES

云锦 (yun-jin)

BROCADE

在很久很久以前，有个忠厚的小伙子，叫牛郎，他和同样忠厚的老牛相伴过日子。天上的织女来到凡间游玩，爱上了牛郎，便留在人间，做了牛郎的妻子。织女心灵手巧，擅长织布，被称为“云锦娘娘”。牛郎和织女结婚后，生了一男一女两个孩子，一家人生活得很幸福。这事很快便让王母娘娘知道了，她派人下凡来，强行把织女带回天上，恩爱夫妻被拆散。

牛郎上天无路，老牛就告诉牛郎，把它杀了，用它的皮做成鞋，穿上它就可以上天。牛郎别无选择，就按老牛的话做了。穿上了老牛的皮做的鞋，带着一双儿女，腾云驾雾上天去找妻子。狠心的王母娘娘拔下头上的金簪一挥，一道天河出现了，牛郎和织女被隔在两岸，只能相对哭泣遥望。他们的爱情感动了喜鹊，千万只喜鹊飞来，搭成鹊桥，让牛郎、孩子和织女走上鹊桥相会。王母娘娘却只允许两人在每年七月七日相会一次。

南京的云锦为什么那么美，因为它是织女用天上的彩云织成的。

选购正宗云锦可到南京博物院。

Long long ago, there was an honest young guy Niulang. He had a life with his loyal cattle. One day, Zhinu who lived in the heavenly palace came to the earth and met Niulang. She fell in love with Niulang and took a life



with Niulang. Zhinu was clever and deft. She was skilled in weaving, so she was called the “mother of brocade”.

Niulang and Zhinu had two kids, one boy and one girl. They lived a happy life together. But before long Xi Wangmu (the mother queen in the sky) knew it and sent someone to force Zhinu back to the palace. The happy couple was separated. Niulang didn't know the way to the sky. His cattle asked him to kill it and make a pair of shoes by its skin. Then he could go to the sky with the shoes. Niulang had no choice and did as the cattle said. Niulang put on the shoes, and went to the sky with his kids. The cruel Xi Wangmu pulled out her hairpin and made the Milky Way to segregate them. The poor Niulang and Zhinu could only cry on opposite sides. The magpies were moved by their love and created a bridge in the sky. Niulang, Zhinu and their kids met on the magpie bridge. But Xi Wangmu only permitted them to meet once on July 7th every lunar year.

Why is Nanjing brocade so beautiful? Because it was made of the bright cloud in the sky by Zhinu!

The brocade in Nanjing Museum (N) is good.

盐水鸭 (yan-shui-ya)

BRINY DUCK

盐水鸭是南京久负盛名的特产，已有一千多年的历史。“金陵八月时期，盐水鸭最著名，人人以为肉内有桂花香也。”故美名曰“桂花鸭”。此鸭皮白肉嫩、肥而不腻、香鲜味美，尤其是在每年中秋前后，色味最佳。

夫子庙和湖南路上都有正宗的桂花鸭专卖店。

Yan-shui-ya (briny duck) has a great reputation with a history of more than 1,000 years. In August when Guihua (sweet osmanthus) is blooming, Yan-shui-ya has the best taste. Everybody believes that there is some sweet osmanthus in the duck, so Yan-shui-ya is also called Gui-hua-ya.

There are some shops to sell Gui-hua-ya at Confucius Temple Sightseeing Area and Hunan Road(0).

雨花石 (yu-hua-shi)

FLOWER RAIN COBBLE

南朝梁代，高僧云光法师在南京聚宝山讲经，感动了苍天，苍天降花为雨，花雨入地即变成无数大如鸡卵，小似蚕豆，绚丽多姿的砾石——雨花石。

雨花石融天上的“雨”、人间的“花”和地上的“石”于一体，是花形

TRAFFIC & SHOPPING



的石，是石质的花，形成于约1000万年前到300万年前之间。雨花石的灵性不是普通石头可比的。其质地美，如出水芙蓉，天生丽质；其形态美，造型奇特、千姿百态；其色彩美，“兼人间之至色，备天地之神奇”；其纹理美，千变万化，维妙维肖。上等的雨花石是一种玛瑙。

雨花石买回去要养在水里，民间有“雨花石，砂中埋，雨不洒，花不开”的说法。晶莹斑斓的雨花石在水中像花、像画。

在夫子庙市场可以买到雨花石。

In Nan Dynasty (A.D.420-581), Master Yunguang expounded the texts of Buddhism in Nanjing. The God was moved, so he let it rain with colorful flowers. The flowers turned into colorful cobblestones when they fell down on the ground. From then on, we call the special cobblestone in Nanjing Yu-hua-shi, which means flower rain stone. Yu-hua-shi is not the ordinary stone but a kind of crystal-clear, round, multi-colored, exquisite stone. It was formed from 10,000,000 to 3,000,000 years ago. The first-class Yu-hua-shi is a kind of agate.

Yu-hua-shi will be very beautiful when it is put in the water, like the beautiful flower and painting.

Yu-hua-shi is sold at the shops in Confucius Temple Sightseeing Area.

扬州



平山栏槛倚晴空，山色有无中。手种堂前垂柳，别来几度春风。

YANGZHOU——ARROGANT & CHARMING

我常常用金钱来衡量我的人生，尽管这有些俗气，但却是事实。我从来不懂憬穷困潦倒的生活，倒是一直盼望着能无限风光地“腰缠十万贯，骑鹤下扬州”。为了实现这个远大的“理想”，我用无穷的动力去拼搏，去忍耐，去争取。

向往扬州，就是因为我爱图扬州城的美色。我从风流倜傥的隋炀帝（569-618）迷离的眼神中，看到一朵朵冰清玉洁的琼花，就开始意乱情迷。

我找不出不喜欢扬州的理由。和我有相同“理想”的人自古就有：

为了看梦里的琼花，隋炀帝杨广开凿了大运河。其在位十四年，不远千里三下扬州，还在扬州住了两年多。

康熙皇帝、乾隆皇帝同样不远千里六下扬州，为此，在瘦西湖沿岸才有了“一路楼台直到山”的风貌。

诗人李白（701-762），曾经在扬州游历不到一年，挥金三十余万，沉醉其中不可自拔，还大张旗鼓地号召大家“烟花三月下扬州”。

诗人杜牧（803-853）感叹“十年一觉扬州梦”，因留恋扬州而写出了千古名句“二十四桥明月夜，玉人何处教吹箫”。

诗人张若虚（约660-约720），是扬州当地人。因为一次偶然在南郊的长江边漫步，触景生情就写出了“孤篇横绝，竟为大家”的“春江潮水连海平，海上明月共潮生。滟滟随波千万里，何处春江无月明……”这是美丽的家乡赋予他的灵感。

朱自清先生称赞起扬州来竟这般含蓄：“有七八里河道，还有许多杈杈丫丫的支流。这条河其实也没有顶大的好处，只是曲折而有些幽静，和别处不同。”其实，这个“和别处不同”，正是扬州最大的特点了。

除了杨广、康熙、乾隆、李白、杜牧、张若虚、朱自清和我，像这样始终牵挂着扬州的人还有很多很多……

TRAFFIC & SHOPPING

I often measure my life with money, though this is a bit vulgar, but it is a fact. I never longed for the life which is penniless and frustrated. On the contrary, I expected that I would go to Yangzhou with a lot of money proudly as the ancients. In order to realize this long-range ideal, I work hard, restrain myself and try my best.

Yearning for Yangzhou is because I covet the beauty of Yangzhou. I began to become crazy when I saw the pure and noble jade flower from the blurred eyes of the romantic and licentious Emperor Yangguang (A.D.569-618).

I cannot find out the reason for not going to Yangzhou. There were many persons had the same "ideal" with me since many many years ago:

In order to see the jade flower in the dream, Emperor Yangguang dug the canal. He was on the throne for fourteen years and he made light of traveling a thousand kilometers to Yangzhou for three times. He also lived in Yangzhou for more than two years.

Emperor Kangxi and Emperor Qianlong did the same as Yangguang to make light of traveling a thousand kilometers to Yangzhou for six times. For this reason, there was a view of "a lot of pavilions to the mountain" along the bank of Slender West Lake.

Libai (A.D.701-762), once traveled in Yangzhou for nearly one year and spent 300,000 taels of silver. He was fascinated in Yangzhou and couldn't extricate himself. Then he called on everybody in his poem, "Please visit Yangzhou in misty March."

Dumu (A.D.803-853) sighed with emotion, "The dream of Yangzhou can last for ten years". Because he was reluctant to leave Yangzhou, he wrote the immortal verse, "the moonlight at the Twenty Four Bridge is so bright, where are the pretty girls who play the vertical flute?"

Zhang Ruoxu (about A.D.660-about A.D.720) was a Yangzhou native. Once he was strolling by the Yangtze River in the south suburb of Yangzhou, the sight struck a chord in his heart, and he wrote "the only but the best" verse. The inspiration was from his unique hometown.

Mr. Zhu Ziqing praised Yangzhou in a different implicit way, "the river is only three or four kilometers long and there are many small tributaries. This river is actually not good enough, just winding and a bit peaceful, different from the other places." In fact, the "different from other places"

is exactly the best characteristic of Yangzhou.

Except Emperor Yangguang, Emperor Kangxi, Emperor Qianlong, Libai, Dumu, Zhang Ruoxu, Zhu Ziqing and me, there are many other persons deeply concerned about Yangzhou.

Yangguang: the emperor of Sui Dynasty (A.D.583-611).

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.

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

Libai: a great poet in Tang Dynasty (A.D.618-907).

Dumu: a literator in late Tang Dynasty.

Zhang Ruoxu: a literator of Tang Dynasty. The words of his poems were beautiful and the rhythm was melodious. He only left two poems in his whole life but they were actually excellent.

扬州概况

GENERAL SITUATION

扬州位于江苏省中部，长江北岸，京杭大运河经此。

扬州自古为淮盐总汇，商业发达。

Yangzhou lies in the middle part of Jiangsu Province and the north bank of the Yangtze River. The Beijing-Hangzhou Canal (A) passes by.

Yangzhou was the salt distribution center of the Yangtze River Delta in the ancient time.

气候

WEATHER

扬州气候温和湿润，阳光充沛。

问讯：96121

It is temperate in Yangzhou, and the sunshine is sufficient.

Information: 96121

交通

COMMUNICATION

公路 HIGHWAY

去扬州旅游目前主要是靠公路。

扬州境内公路四通八达。从扬州乘汽车到上海约 4 个小时，到南京 1 个小时。扬州汽车总站每天有很多发往南京、上海的快客。

汽车站：江阳中路邗江路口 问讯：0514-7861812

The main transportation is by highway at present in Yangzhou.

The highway extends to all directions. It takes about four hours from Yangzhou to Shanghai and one hour to Nanjing. There are many coaches to Nanjing, Shanghai every day at Yangzhou Coach Station (B).

Add: the intersection of Middle Jiangyang Road and Hanjiang Road
Information: 0514-7861812

市内交通 URBAN TRAFFIC

从汽车站到主要景点的公交线路

到瘦西湖：游 1、游 2、16 路

到大明寺：游 1、游 2

到个园：游 1、游 2

到汪氏小苑：游 1、游 2

From the coach station to attractions

To Slender West Lake(C): Y1, Y2 and No.16

To Daming Temple(D): Y1 and Y2

To Geyuan Garden(E): Y1 and Y2

To Wang's Residence(F): Y1 and Y2

出租车 TAXI

扬州的出租车一般起步价 6 元，因城市不大，乘出租到主要景点一般都在 10 元左右。

The minimum price is 6 yuan. Yangzhou is not a big city, so it takes only about 10 yuan from the coach station to the main attractions.

特产 LOCAL SPECIALITIES

玉器和漆器 (yu-qi & qi-qi)

JADEWARE & LACQUERWARE

扬州是我国玉器重要产地之一，早在4000年前，扬州就有了玉石琢磨的活动。清宫中重达千斤、万斤的近10件大玉山，多半为扬州琢制，其中重逾万斤被称为“玉器之王”的稀世之宝《大禹治水图》玉山，也是来自扬州。

关于玉，在历史上有很多摄人心魄的故事。最有名的是卞和的故事。

卞和是一个石匠，擅长辨识玉石。有一天，他发现了一块山石，仔细观察其石纹、水线、棱角后，他断定里边藏着美玉。他小心翼翼地把它带回了家。到了晚上，这块璞玉果然在黑暗中放出奇异的光亮。他把这块宝玉献

给楚厉王，多疑的楚厉王叫一个玉器工匠辨认，工匠看不出有什么特别的地方，就说是一块普通的石头。楚厉王火了，以欺君之罪砍下了卞和的一只脚。过了十几年，楚武王继位，卞和又把这块宝石拿去敬献，楚武王也叫一个玉器工匠辨认，这位工匠也认为是石头，于是，卞和另一只脚也给砍了。后来楚文王继位，知道了这件事，就叫玉器工匠把那块石头小心地凿开，见到一块绝顶漂亮的美玉，他叫最好的玉工把它雕琢成了一块玉璧，并用卞和的名字，取名“和氏璧”。

古人说，“石之美者，玉也；人之美者，君子也。”做石头就要做美玉，做人就要做君子。

Yangzhou is one of the main jade producing areas in China. Yangzhou had the industry of jade carving and polishing 4000 years ago. The ten jade rockeries which had the weight of one ton or even ten tons in the palace of Qing Dynasty were from Yangzhou.

As for the jade, there are many soul-stirring stories in the Chinese



TRAFFIC & SHOPPING

history. The most famous and sorrowful one is Bianhe's story.

Bianhe was a mason, and he was good at distinguishing the stones. One day, he found a special stone. After observing it, he concluded that there must be a beautiful jade inside. He took it home meticulously. In the evening, this uncut jade emitted very brightly as expected. He dedicated it to King Chuli, King Chuli let a jade craftsman recognize, but the craftsman could not find out what was special of this stone, so he confirmed that it was a sheer stone. King Chuli felt very angry and cut a foot of Bianhe. More than ten years later, Bianhe dedicated this jade to King Chuwu. King Chuwu did the same as King Chuli and let a jade craftsman recognize too. This craftsman also regarded it as a sheer stone. King Chuwu cut the other foot of Bianhe. Later, King Chuwen succeeded to the throne. When he knew the story, he asked a jade craftsman to chisel that stone carefully. A very beautiful jade was found inside. King Chuwen asked the best jade worker to make it a round and flat piece and bestowed it "Jade He" after the name of Bianhe.

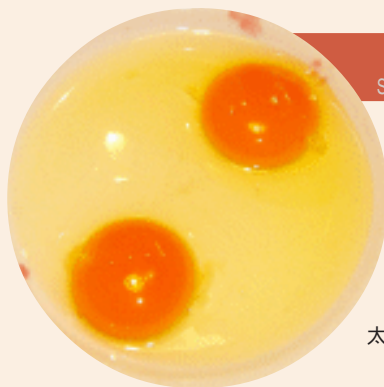
The ancients said, "The most beautiful stone is jade, and the best person is gentleman." If you are a stone, please act well as a jade; if you are a man, please act well as a gentleman.

扬州漆艺在古时候就广泛运用于日用品、文具、家具等，其工艺手法有彩绘、针刻、贴金、金银嵌等。其胎骨以木制为最多，因此扬州被称为我国木胎漆器的发源地。

The lacquer technology was extensively applied to the daily necessities, the stationery, the furniture in Yangzhou in the ancient times.

The techniques of the arts and crafts are various, such as the colored drawing, the needle carving, the gilded, the gold and silver inlaid, etc. Most of the lacquer wares are made of wood. So Yangzhou is called the birthplace of the wooden lacquer ware of our country.





高邮鸭蛋 (gao-you-ya-dan)

SALTED DUCK EGG OF GAOYOU

扬州高邮镇，在高邮湖边，那里的饲料好，养的大麻鸭体壮肥美，还常常连续排卵，形成一蛋双黄，甚至三黄。高邮产的双黄咸鸭蛋因此闻名于世。

高邮咸鸭蛋味美，又好看。“天上太阳月亮，高邮鸭蛋双黄”。

Gaoyou town of Yangzhou is by the side of Gaoyou Lake. The foodstuff of Gaoyou Lake is good, so the ducks are stout and strong. The ducks often ovulate in succession and one egg always has a pair of yolks, even three yolks. Therefore, the salted duck egg produced in Gaoyou is well-known.

The two yolks look beautiful as the sun and moon in the egg.

牛皮糖 (niu-pi-tang)

STICKY CANDY

扬州生产牛皮糖的历史从清朝开始。扬州的牛皮糖特别有弹性、韧性和柔软性，甜度低、口味适中，深受大家喜爱。

其中，绿叶牌牛皮糖最为有名。

The sticky candy was produced in Yangzhou from Qing Dynasty. It is flexible, tough and gentle. It is well received by everybody because the sugariness is low and the taste is moderate.

The brand of Green Leaf is the most famous one.



O P E N

NANJING YANGZHOU

打开 南京 扬州

游 娱

NANJING YANGZHOU

NANJING YANGZHOU

NANJING YANGZHOU

NANJING YANGZHOU

NANJING YANGZHOU

Attractions



游在南京 ATTRACTIONS

玄武湖 (xuan-wu-hu)

XUANWU LAKE



晨烟缭绕中的玄武湖是最迷人的。这时，玄武湖的空气中充满了湿度。张爱玲 (1921-1995) 在《十八春》里这样说：“隔着水，远远望见一带苍紫的城墙，映着那淡青的天，叔惠这是第一次感觉到南京的美丽。”

玄武湖呈菱形，周长约 10 公里。历史上除了训练水军之外，它一直是帝王大臣们的游乐地。玄武湖先被称为“北湖”，“玄武”在中国

神话故事中是“北方之神”，因此，玄武湖就是北湖的意思，不过，“玄武”两字比起单调的“北”字更多了几分神秘。

Xuanwu Lake in the hazy morning would be very charming. In the morning, the air in Xuanwu Lake is full of humidity. Zhang Ailing* (A.D. 1921-1995) said in her novel *Eighteen Springs*, “Through the fog, Shuhui was looking at the grey city wall and the blue sky reflected in the water, and she felt the beauty of Nanjing for the first time.”

Xuanwu Lake assumes diamond in the shape, and the girth is about 10 kilometers. In history, Xuanwu Lake was used for the training of the navy and as the amusement park for the nobles.

Xuanwu Lake was called “North Lake” at the beginning. Xuanwu is the name of “the spirit in the north” in Chinese folk tale, so Xuanwu Lake has the same meaning as North Lake, but the word “Xuanwu” seems more mysterious.

* Zhang Ailing: a talented authoress who was totally out of the ordinary. She was good at making the vivid description of the lifestyle of the people of the Yangtze River Delta.

城墙 (cheng-qiang)

CITY WALL

明城墙是南京历史上最辉煌的一页。

明城墙高约 14 — 21 米，底宽 14 米。历经 600 多年风雨侵蚀，现在明城墙的完好总长度为 23.743 公里，仍为国内外最大规模的砖石砌筑的都城墙。

当阳光照耀在从城砖缝里旁枝逸出的小树和灌木以及缕缕苔痕上时，一种油然而生的沧桑和凝重便悄悄地爬上心头，一瞬间，整颗心就会被锁定在历史的幽静之中。

The City Wall is the most brilliant project in the history of Nanjing.

The City Wall is 14 meters to 21 meters high, and the base is 14 meters wide. Weathered for more than 600 years, the City Wall keeps 23.743 kilometers long. It is still the most extensive brick stone wall in the world.

As the sun shines via the aperture of the bricks on the trees, the bush and the lichen, a kind of deep sense of vicissitudes will come to your mind spontaneously. It looks so peaceful that in a flash your whole heart will be immersed in the history.



鸡鸣寺 (ji-ming-si)

JIMING TEMPLE



“南朝四百八十寺，多少楼台烟雨中。”就冲着这首诗，到江南旅游也要去拜访那些各具特色的寺庙。四百八十寺不是三两天能看完，鸡鸣寺却不可不去，因它有“南朝四百八十寺”首刹之美称。

这鸡鸣寺有一个很特别的地方，庙里有一尊观音与众不同，为一尊倒坐观音菩萨像（面朝北而望），佛龛上的楹联道明原因：“问菩萨为何倒坐，叹众生不肯回头。”

The visiting to Jiming Temple is absolutely necessary because it was honored the No.1 temple in the south of the Yangtze River in Nan Dynasty.

In the temple there is a special statue of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva who is sitting in the opposite direction to the other statues. Why is it like this? The couplet written on the tablets can tell us the reason, “Our honorable Bodhisattva is disappointed that the guilty people are unwilling to correct their faults.”

中华门 (zhong-hua-men)

ZHONGHUAMEN CASTLE

南京古城墙现存的 13 个城门中，中华门是规模最大的城堡式城门，也是当今世界上保存最完好、结构最复杂的古城堡。城堡东西宽 118.5 米，南北深 128 米。

中华门在明朝时叫“聚宝门”。当初修筑这座城堡时，总是白天修好，晚上坍塌，朱元璋焦急万分。大臣徐达献策说，沈万三（明朝江南首富）家有一件宝物，名叫聚宝盆，可借来一用。有了聚宝盆，才建好了中华门，从此，中华门城堡得名“聚宝门”。这传说不管是真是假，当初修建城墙时，沈万三捐款修建了三分之一却是史实。

Zhonghuamen Castle is the largest castle-typed gate among the thirteen extant city gates in Nanjing. It is the most complicated and intact castle in the world with 118.5 meters wide and 128 meters long.

It was called “Treasure Bowl Gate” in Ming Dynasty (A.D.1368-1644). When the castle was being built at the beginning, it always collapsed in the evening. Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang* (A.D.1328-1398) felt anxious. The minister Xuda told him that Shen Wansan (the richest man of the South of the Yangtze River in Ming Dynasty) had a treasure bowl and maybe it could be helpful. With the treasure bowl, the castle was built. So it gained the name “Treasure Bowl Gate”.

No matter this legend was true or not, it was the fact that Shen Wansan contributed one third of the money to build the castle.

* Zhu Yuanzhang : the founder of Ming Dynasty.



秦淮河 (qin-huai-he)

QIN HUAI RIVER

秦淮河是南京文化的摇篮。秦淮风光带，一千多年以来，始终是南京最繁华的地方，人称“十里珠帘”。

秦淮河上最有魅力的景观是河中的船。那些船叫做“画舫”，是仿照明代建筑风格制造的，船头挂有彩球和灯笼，到了夜晚，那灯光映在河里平白地就给绿醅醑的秦淮河水增添了许多生气。

从明朝开始，南京人就有元宵节来此游河赏灯的习俗，并乐此不疲。岸上万家灯火；船上千盏齐放；舟中有游人吟诗高歌，腾腾如沸；凭栏处，仕女哄笑，声光凌乱……直到午夜，才曲倦灯残，星星自散。那小小的船夜夜满载着歌声、笑声停泊在灯火辉煌的秦淮河边做着奢侈的梦……

像朱自清先生那样，租艘小船，划到秦淮河的深处，去领略那晃荡着蔷薇色的历史的秦淮河的滋味。你会真正体会到朱先生说的“秦淮河的船所以雅丽过于他处，而又有奇异的吸引力的，实在是许多历史的影像使然了”。

The Qinhuai River is the cradle of the culture of Nanjing. The Qinhuai River View Area has been the most flourishing place of Nanjing for more than 1,000 years, which is called "ten-kilometer-pearl-decorated curtains".

The most charming view on Qinhuai River is the boat whose name is "gaily-painted pleasure-boats". They imitate the architectural style of Ming Dynasty. The owners like to hang some colorful balls and lanterns on the boats. At night, the light is reflected into the water and adds much vitality to Qinhuai River.

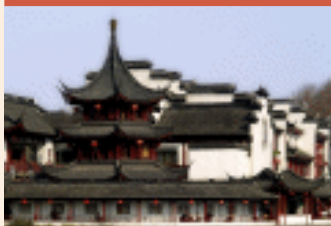
Since Ming Dynasty, Nanjing local people like to go to Qinhuai River to enjoy the Lantern Festival*. The evening prospect on the bank is very pretty; the light from the boats is charming; the gentlemen are fond of reciting the poems or singing songs in the boat; the girls, however, lean upon the balustrade to whisper...the small boats berth on brilliant Qinhuai River with the luxurious dream fully loaded with songs, laughter and happiness...

Following Mr Zhu Ziqing, please rent a boat and row to the depths of Qinhuai River to touch the rose-coloured history. At that moment you will realize what Mr. Zhu said, "Why the boats on Qinhuai River are more refined than those of other places is just because of the history of Nanjing." And you will find that all the space under the river, on the bank and in your heart will be filled up with the impression of the history.

*Lantern Festival: a traditional festival of China. It is on January 15th of the Lunar Year.

夫子庙 (fu-zi-miao)

CONFUCIUS TEMPLE SIGHTSEEING AREA



老百姓在秦淮河上过着世俗的日子，文人们去夫子庙诵着风雅的诗，这一雅一俗和睦地并峙了一千多年。

这里既然叫夫子庙，你当然得知道“夫子”是谁。他是大约 2500 年前中国最伟大的思想家和教育家，儒家学派的创始人孔子（公元前 551 - 公元前 479），人们尊称为“孔夫子”。

大成殿是夫子庙的主殿，里面有一尊高 4.18 米的全国最大的孔子青铜塑像。殿内正中还有一幅孔子画像，高 6.5 米，宽 3.15 米，也是目前全国最大的孔子画像。

魁光阁古称奎星阁，矗立在秦淮河的北岸，它几乎就是夫子庙的标志。“奎星”在古代是天上文官之首，为主宰文运之神。历代封建帝王把孔子比作“奎星”。

自古“江南多才子”。因此，南京受科举制度文化的影响极深。江南贡院就是在这种情况下建于 1168 年的，公元 1368 年，明太祖朱元璋定都南京后，集乡试、会试于南京举行。至清光绪年间，江南贡院已拥有考试号舍 20644 间和客房百余间，规模之大，占地之广，房舍之多为全国考场之冠。

读书要讲究“无丝竹之乱耳”，当初缘何把选拔人才的考场建在喧嚣的秦淮河畔、旖旎的风月场中？游览了夫子庙之后，您能回答我吗？

The civilians live a common life by Qinhuai River, and the scholars take the literary pursuits around Confucius Temple. One is popular and another is refined. But they have harmonically coexisted for more than 1,000 years.

Do you know who Confucius (551B.C.-479B.C.) is? He was a great thinker, an educationist and the founder of Confucianism in China about 2,500 years ago.

Dacheng Palace is the main hall of Confucius Temple. In the hall there is a bronze statue of Confucius, which is the biggest one in China with

4.18 meters high. And there is a portrait of Confucius with 6.5 meters high and 3.15 meters wide , which is also the biggest one in China.

Kuiguang Pavilion was called Kuixing Pavilion before. It stands on the north bank of Qinhuai River. It is almost a symbol of Confucius Temple area. “ Kuixing ” was the head of the officials in the heavenly palace to be in charge of the articles. The ancient emperors regarded Confucius as “ Kuixing ”.

There were many gifted scholars in the south of the Yangtze River , so Nanjing was deeply affected by the imperial examination system. The Southern Examination Hall was built in this case in 1168. In 1368 , Zhu Yuanzhang founded the capital in Nanjing and collected all the examinations in Nanjing. During the reign of Emperor Guangxu in Qing Dynasty , the Southern Examination Hall had 20,644 exam stands and more than one thousand guest rooms. It is the biggest examination hall in China.

Studying needs to be in the very quiet place , but why the examination hall was built in such a noisy area by Qinhuai River ? After visiting Confucius Temple , can you tell me ?

王谢古居 (wang-xie-gu-ju) WANG & XIE 'S RESIDENCE



什么才是真正的“秦淮”？“秦淮”是小桥流水、亭台楼阁么？“秦淮”是灯红酒绿、莺歌燕舞么？“秦淮”是笙歌罗绮，帘幕烟花么？其实这些都是面子上的秦淮。骨子里的秦淮始终在乌衣巷口的斜阳里，在王谢古居的老屋里。

乌衣巷的幽静和深邃与近在咫尺的秦淮河的绮丽和繁华形成了鲜明的对比。也许正是因为它是闹市中的一片静土，当初东晋（317-420）丞相王导（276-339）和大臣谢安（320-385）两大家族才把豪宅建在这里。难道这就是“小隐隐于野，大隐隐于市”？

穿过厚厚的屏风，去“听筝堂”屏息静听一夜的古曲，你会明白很多……

ATTRACTIONS

What is real “Qinhuai” ? Is it the ancient bridges ? Is it the flowing water ? Is it the classical pavilions ? Is it the dissipated , luxurious , prosperous scene ? Is it the gorgeous clothes ? Is it the bright firework ? In fact all these are the superficial Qinhuai. The real Qinhuai is the setting sun in Wuyi Lane. The real Qinhuai is in the old Wang & Xie's Residence.

The quiet and deep Wuyi Lane formed a sharp contrast with the noisy and prosperous Qinhuai River. Why Wangdao (A.D.276-339) and Xie'an (A.D.320-385), the noble ministers of Eastern Jin Dynasty (A.D.317-420), built their luxurious house there. Maybe it was wiser to be the hermits in a big city than in the forest ?

Passing through the painted screen , going to the room to listen to the ancient music for all the evening , you will realize more...

特别推荐 SPECIAL SPOTS

明孝陵 (ming-xiao-ling)

XIAOLING TOMB

为明朝开国皇帝朱元璋和马皇后的陵寝，始建于1381年，工程前后延续达32年，2003年被列入世界文化遗产。

It is Zhu YuanZhang's mausoleum. It was established from 1381. It was listed in the world cultural heritage in 2003.

中山陵 (zhong-shan-ling)

DR. SUN YATSEN'S MAUSOLEUM

伟大的革命先行者孙中山（1866-1925）先生的灵柩奉安于此。陵墓周围青松翠柏，郁郁葱葱。

This is the mausoleum for Dr. Sun Yatsen (A.D.1866-1925), the forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution.

栖霞山 (xi-xia-shan)

XIXIA MOUNTAIN

深秋季节，漫山遍野的枫树红透，景色十分迷人。

In autumn , all the trees on the mountain become red , very beautiful.

游在扬州 ATTRACTIONS

瘦西湖 (shou-xi-hu)

SLENDER WEST LAKE

“天下西湖三十六，独一无二瘦西湖”。单是听到这个“瘦”字就足以让人心中涌起柔情万千。“瘦”是楚楚动人、亭亭玉立、含蓄清秀、温婉约.....就像娇滴滴羞答答的美人。

“There are thirty-six west lakes all over the world, but only one is slender”. This word of “slender” makes one feel infinitely affectionate. The word “slender” means lovely, pathetic, slim, graceful, veiled, delicate, gentle and pretty...just like the shy and delicately pretty girl.

湖的两岸，杨柳依依。瘦西湖的柳与别处的柳不一样，细的柳，配上“瘦”的湖，更显摇曳生姿。风吹来，柳枝婀娜起舞，如青烟，如绿雾，飘忽妩媚，想必这应该就是李白说的“烟花三月下扬州”中的“烟花”吧？！

The willow of the Slender West Lake is different from the willow of other places. The “slim” willow shakes more slightly in many carriages with the “slender” lake. When the wind is blowing, the willow dances gracefully, as the charming green smoke and the green fog. This should be the “misty” in the verse by Libai — “go to Yangzhou in misty March”!

公园里有一座红色的小木桥——小红桥。在青山绿水之间、在碧波之上，如此鲜艳的红使人感到分外娇艳动人。

There is a red wooden bridge in the Slender West Lake — SMALL HONGQIAO BRIDGE. This bright-colored bridge looks particularly delicate with the blue hills and green water.



走过小红桥，便来到小金山。小金山是瘦西湖中最大的一个岛。当年乾隆南巡，为使皇帝能坐船直抵平山堂，扬州的盐商便在瘦西湖西北开挖了一条新河，挖出的土堆成了一座小山，山形酷似镇江的金山，只是体积更小，遂命名为“小金山”。



Passing through the Small Hongqiao Bridge, there is the SMALL JINSHAN HILL. The Small Jinshan Hill is the largest island in the Slender West Lake. In order to let Emperor Qianlong go to Pingshan Hall from the Slender West Lake directly, the salt dealers of Yangzhou dug a new riverway in the northwest of the Slender West Lake. The earth dug out was piled up a small hill as Jinshan Hill of Zhenjiang* City. So it got the name "Small Jinshan".

*Zhenjiang: a city in Jiangsu Province.

小金山的西头，有一条短堤伸入湖中，上面有一个方亭，原来是文人墨客吹拉弹唱之地，因此叫“吹台”。有一次，乾隆皇帝到此，突然想钓鱼了，扬州的盐商赶紧挑选水性良好的水手潜藏在湖里，乾隆的鱼竿一落下，水手就在鱼钩上挂上一条活的龙鱼，乾隆竿竿不落空，自然认为这儿是个钓鱼的好地方，后来这儿就又叫“钓鱼台”。

钓鱼台最令人称绝的地方，当然不是钓鱼，而是借景。钓鱼台的南、西、北三面各开一个洞门，从那儿看上去，似画框透出远处的美景，虽是借来的画面却如神韵天成。

On the west of Small Jinshan, there is a short dyke stretching into the lake, where there is a square pavilion. It was the place for the literators to play the musical instruments, so it was called "the Playing Stage". Once, Emperor Qianlong suddenly wanted to fish here. The salt dealers of Yangzhou selected good swimmers to hide in the lake. As soon as Qianlong's fishing rod was dropped, the swimmers hung up a fish on the hook, so Qianlong never failed. He believed that it was a good place for fishing here, and later on "the Playing Stage" was also called "THE FISHING PAVILION".

The uniqueness of the Fishing Pavilion certainly is not fishing, but the scene-borrowing. There are three holes on the walls of the pavilion. When one sees out from there, it looks like the beautiful scenery in a distance in a frame.



为了迎接乾隆第二次南巡，扬州的能工巧匠们仿照北京北海的五龙亭造了座五亭桥。五亭桥虽是模仿五龙亭，但独辟蹊径，将亭、桥结合，聚于一桥。一桥五亭，实属罕见。

五亭桥是瘦西湖的标志之一，因为形状象一朵盛开的莲花，又称莲花桥。

For greeting Qianlong's second visit, the skillful craftsmen of Yangzhou imitated the Five Dragon Pavilion of Beihai Park in Beijing to build a bridge with five pavilions. Although THE FIVE-PAVILION BRIDGE was the imitation, it was different which combined pavilion and bridge together. It is really rare that there are five pavilions on one bridge.

The Five-Pavilion Bridge is a sign of the Slender West Lake. It is also called the Lotus Bridge because it looks like a lotus flower in full bloom.

乾隆皇帝又来到了扬州，他看到瘦西湖中新建的五亭桥，对陪同的扬州官员说：“有了这桥，这儿多像京城北海的琼岛春阴啊，只可惜差了一座白塔”。等第二天，乾隆再游瘦西湖时，竟看到五亭桥旁多了一座巍然耸立的白塔，身旁的太监奏道：“这塔是扬州的盐商大贾，连夜赶制而成的。”乾隆惊讶不已。其实，那天乾隆看到的白塔，是盐商连夜用盐包堆成的，只可远视，不可近攀。

Emperor Qianlong came to Yangzhou again. When he saw the newly-built Five-Pavilion Bridge, he said, "With this bridge, here is so much like the qiong-dao-chun-yin scenery spot of Beihai Park in the capital. It's a serious pity that there is no WHITE TOWER here." The next day, when Qianlong visited the Slender West Lake again, he saw unexpectedly that there was a towering white tower beside the Five-Pavilion Bridge. The officials reported, "The Salt dealers of Yangzhou dashed off that last night." Qianlong was surprised. In fact, the white tower which Qianlong saw that day was piled up with the salt bags, which could only be appreciated in a distance but never for climbing.

ATTRACTIONS

据说，在唐朝时，文人雅士常来二十四桥边聚会。在一个皓月当空的秋夜有二十四位美貌的歌女，来此吹箫弄笛，正遇上大诗人杜牧和朋友也在此相聚，杜牧就当时的情景赋诗一首：“青山隐隐水迢迢，秋尽江南草未凋。二十四桥明月夜，玉人何处教吹箫。”从此，这儿叫二十四桥。

还有一种说法是：隋炀帝与萧后去新建好的石桥赏月，萧后说：“陛下，这桥还没有名字，您看给取个名儿吧？”隋炀帝低头想了一想，看了看身边的人，说道：“景物因人而胜，前人有七贤乡、五老堂之名，今天，我们在这儿的的人一共二十四位，我看这桥就叫二十四桥吧。”

二十四桥的美景在月圆之夜为最佳，“天下三分明月夜，二分无赖在扬州”，而扬州的那二分应该都在二十四桥边吧？！



In Tang Dynasty , the scene was charming around THE TWENTY - FOUR BRIDGE where the scholars often took the party. On a bright moonlight night , there were twenty-four pretty girls playing the flute. The famous poet Dumu and his friends were just there. Dumu composed a verse according to the scene at that moment , “ The blue hills are indistinct and the water goes far away , the grass in the South hasn’t been withered even the autumn is coming. The moonlight at the Twenty-Four Bridge is so bright , where are the pretty girls who play the vertical flute ? ” From then on , this area is called Twenty-Four Bridge.

About the name of Twenty-Four Bridge , there is another kind of statement: Emperor Yangguang and his wife went to the newly-built stone bridge to enjoy the glorious full moon. The queen said , “ Your Majesty , there is no name for this bridge , could you please confer it a name ? ” Yangguang thought for a while , looked around and said , “ The scenery is beautiful because of the people and we had the names of Seven-Wisdom Village and Five-Old Hall in the past. Today , we have twenty-four persons here altogether , and I would like to give the name of Twenty-Four Bridge . ” The moonlight night of the Twenty-Four Bridge is very beautiful. It is said that “ The most beautiful moonlight night of the world is in Yangzhou . ” I believe the most beautiful moonlight night of Yangzhou is at Twenty-Four Bridge!



二十四桥边的“小李将军画本”是按照唐代画家李昭道的画建造的。李昭道（人称“小李将军”）擅长画山水楼阁。此建筑西面是两个扇形窗，东面是两个六角窗，站在屋内的不同角度向窗外望去，窗框俨然画框，对面的景色千姿百态。这叫“无心画”，是画画的最高境界。画本即风景，风景亦画本。

The scene of "THE PAINTING ALBUM OF JUNIOR GENERAL LI" is beside the Twenty-Four Bridge. It was built according to the painting by the famous painter Li Zhaodao (who was also called "Junior General Li") in Tang Dynasty. Li Zhaodao was good at the painting of the mountain, river and pavilion. There are two fan-shaped windows on the west wall of this building and two hexagon windows on the east wall.

From everywhere in the room looking outside, you will find that the window frame is the picture frame, and the scenery outside is changing in thousands of ways. This is called "unconscious painting", which is the supreme realm of the art of painting. The painting is the scenery and the scenery is the painting.

再往北是静香书屋。这儿的建筑多以“半制”取胜，舫为半舫，亭为半亭，或遮或掩或放或收，打破了旧式园林的对称规范，显得俏皮活泼。

Continue going to the north, it is JINGXIANG READING ROOM which is special with the "half making". The boat is half made and the pavilion is half made, everything is half made here. They look half open and half enveloped, which breaks the symmetrical style of the old-fashioned garden and looks more lively.



瘦西湖的美景就这样一幕又一幕地上演，让人目不暇接，其背景音乐是湖上一阵阵飘来的极具地方特色的扬剧。难怪当今的法国总统希拉克和200多年前的乾隆皇帝一样，都在此乐不思归。

The beautiful scenery of the Slender West Lake performs one by one with the background of the typical Yangzhou opera. There are too many things to see. No wonder the French President Chirac was indulged in pleasure here as Emperor Qianlong who lived more than 200 years ago.

琼花 (qiong-hua)

JADE FLOWER

在扬州可以不吃不喝，琼花却不能不看。“维扬一株花，四海无同类”。

据说，有一天夜里，隋炀帝做了一个梦，梦见一种不知名的花，花大如玉盆，由八朵五瓣大花围成一周，中间是颗颗白色的珍珠似的小花，美丽无比。醒来以后，就命人把他梦中的花画成图形，张榜寻找。在扬州见过琼花的王世充，揭榜进宫，对隋炀帝说，“此花叫琼花，生在扬州。”隋炀帝为了看琼花就开挖运河，建造龙舟。

琼花洁白如玉，在自然界的一片姹紫嫣红中格外清秀高洁。其树可高达数米，每当春夏之交，花朵缀满枝丫，远看似隆冬挂在树上厚厚的瑞雪，璀璨晶莹。

琼花珍稀是因为惟扬州独有。北宋的仁宗皇帝（1010-1063）和哲宗皇帝（1077-1100）都试图把扬州的琼花移植到开封和杭州。然而，移植后的第二年琼花便枯萎，不再开花。只得又送回扬州，植回原处，琼花才又花繁叶茂。因此，要欣赏这世间独一无二的“仙花”只能和隋炀帝一样亲自去扬州走一遭。

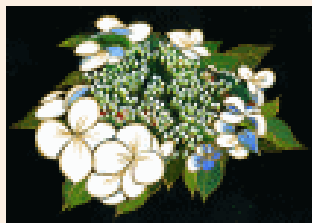
琼花只在每年的4到5月间才开，而且花期只有15天左右。大明寺的前院有一株高3米多的琼花树。

You can travel in Yangzhou without eating or drinking, but it is requisite to have a look of the jade flower. "The jade flower of Yangzhou is unique in this world."

It is said that one night, Emperor Yangguang had a dream. He dreamed of a kind of unknown flower which was as big as the jade basin and enclosed with eight five-petal flowers. In the middle were many tiny flowers like the white pearls. It was beautiful incomparably. After waking up, Yangguang ordered the painter draw the flower in his dream. And he put up a notice with the picture to look for this kind of flower. Wang Shichong, a man who saw the Jade flower once in Yangzhou took off the notice paper and said to Yangguang, "This flower is from Yangzhou." Therefore Emperor Yangguang began to dig the canal and build the dragon boat in order to go to Yangzhou to appreciate the jade flower.

The jade flower has a pure white colour as the white jade, and it looks extremely delicate and noble among the colorful flowers. The jade flower tree can grow up with several meters high. When at the season between the spring and summer, the flowers are blooming all over the branches, like the thick snow covering the tree in the midwinter, bright and brilliant.

The jade flower is rare because it only grows in Yangzhou. The Emperor Renzong (A.D.1010-1063) and Zhezong(A.D.1077-1100) of Northern Song Dynasty (A.D. 960-1126) tried to replant the jade flower to Kaifeng and Hangzhou.



However, the jade flower withered and wasn't in blossom in the second year after the replanting. The flower tree had to be sent back to Yangzhou. And the jade flower was with exuberant foliage and blooming flowers again. So you have to go to Yangzhou as Emperor Yangguang if you want to appreciate this unique "celestial flower".

The blooming season of the jade flower is from April to May every year and the florescence is only about 15 days. There is a three-meter-high jade flower tree in the front courtyard of Daming Temple.

Kaifeng :a city of Henan Province. It was the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty.

Hangzhou : a city of Zhejiang Province. It was the capital of the Southern Song Dynasty (A.D. 1127-1279).

特别推荐 SPECIAL SPOTS

个园 (ge-yuan)

GEYUAN GARDEN

个园建于1818年。因园主喜爱竹子，就在园里的每一个角落都种上了竹子，微风乍起时，竹叶摇曳，月光照进来，仿佛千万个汉字的“个”字在墙上晃动，“月映竹成千万字”，个园的名字由此而来。

Geyuan Garden was built in 1818. Because the owner liked the bamboo, he planted the bamboo trees at every corner in the garden. When the gentle breeze is spreading, the leaves of the bamboo flicker. When the moonlight shines in, the leaves look like millions of the Chinese character “个(every)”moving on the wall. So this garden got a unique name.

汪氏小苑 (wang-shi-xiao-yuan) WANG'S RESIDENCE

是如今扬州大住宅中保存最为完好的典型盐商豪宅。

It is the most intact typical salt dealer's luxurious house in Yangzhou.