

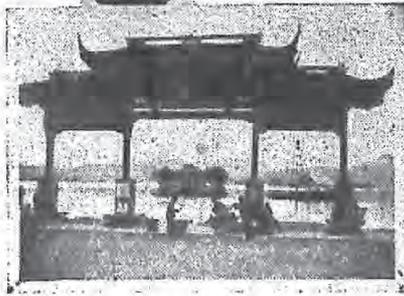
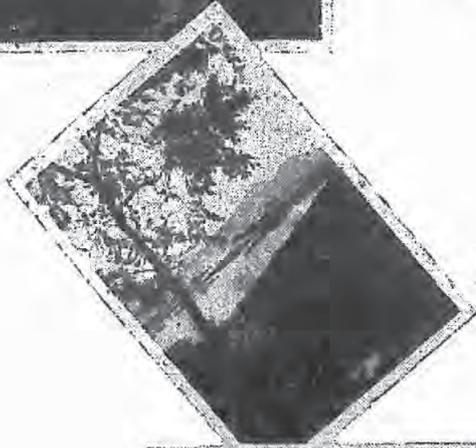
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柯達大貢獻

難得之機會



大家快來入會

費大洋四元五角

可得著名鏡箱一架

柯達軟片二卷(共十二張)

這個會。與眾不同。利益最多。入會不必資格。人人可以享受權利。祇要省下大洋四元五角。報名入會。立刻得到天下著名柯達公司製造的B字鷹眼牌鏡箱一架。和軟片二卷。這兩樣東西的代價。已經超過了會費。有了鏡箱軟片。當然要去拍照。(用法另有說明一目了然)拍照要有目的。方為有趣。本會因此每月出個題目。會員猜了去拍。更有。趣。拍了。好了。晒出來。初學成績。或許不佳。但是本會並不嫌他壞。祇要對題。有得獎希望。獎金很多。差不多人人可以不落空。這叫做普及的柯達攝影徵求會。

獎金優等獎一個洋一百五十元
第一名一個洋一百元
第二名二個洋四十元
第三名一個洋廿五元
第四名六個洋十五元
第五名十個洋十五元
寄下會費時請附鏡箱郵費江浙三角他省六角川陝雲貴東三省香港各九角印有會章函索即寄

美商柯達公司

上海圓明園路廿四號

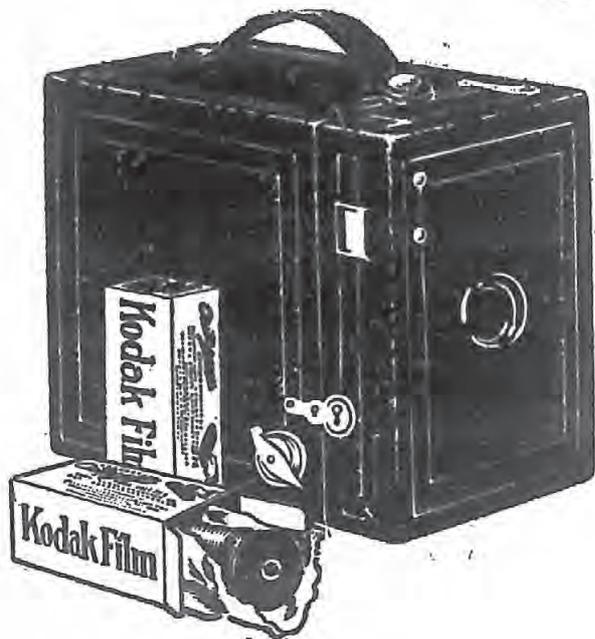
柯達攝影徵求會啟

柯達



KODAK

館藏



上海鴻章紡織染廠廣告

本廠同人鑒於振興國貨爲救國之要圖故於今歲將廠內各部大加整頓添聘專門人才爲廠長與各技師互相研究改良並添購各種最新式機器以期出品格外優良故此目下所出各號紗線顏色潔白條幹勻淨所織各種嗶嘰直貢呢線呢縐紋呢及各種條子斜紋絨布冲府綢細布等均用最新式機器整理並仿西法漂染是以鮮豔光潔直較舶來品而上之爲國貨中唯一佳品倘荷愛國諸君採購無任歡迎 賜顧者請移玉至北京路八十一號本批發所接洽爲荷此啓

註冊商標名稱列後

寶彝牌各種細紗

福壽牌各種粗紗

鴻慶牌各色線呢

三羊牌各色斜紋

雙鳳牌各色嗶嘰

雙鳳牌冲府綢絨布

雙鳳牌各色直貢

雙鳳牌陰丹士林細布

總廠

麥根路五十三號

總發行所

北京路八十一號

電報掛號七六四一號



百齡丹

補力 面面 俱到

男子服百齡機

補血生精奇效立見

女子服百齡機

調經補血維持康健

老人服百齡機

氣血兼補心腎交暢

幼童服百齡機

聰明益智助長發育

上海白克路派克路轉角

九福有限公司總發行

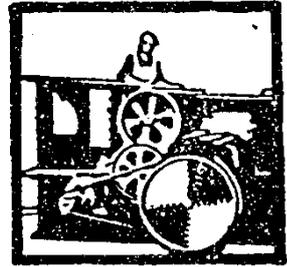
完國貨 · 得之則生 · 丹生 · 居家旅行 · 懷中必備

有起死回生之效力

大匣二角 · 中匣一角 · 小匣五分 · 各大藥房 · 洋貨舖 · 均有出售 · 上海九福公司總發行

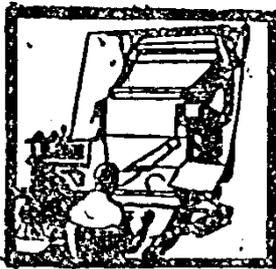
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中華書局承印件



本公司印刷所組織完備出品精良置有各種新式印機承接各界大宗印件其中橡皮機鋅版機套印彩色最為相宜能印長四十六吋寬三十四吋之大件無論鈔票公債票證券書籍圖畫月份牌招貼等大宗印件均能如期交貨價格公道如承賜顧請駕臨上海河南路福州路轉角總店二樓承印部接洽或靜安寺路哈同路口總廠無任歡迎

印 刷 項 目



電鍍銅版	單色石印	五彩石印	聚珍做宋版	各種花邊	各種鉛字	各種銅模	西文排版	中文排版	凹版印刷	凸版印刷	鉛版印刷	鋅版印刷	橡皮版印刷
中文號碼	西文號碼	皮面燙金	布面燙金	西式裝訂	中式裝訂	珂羅版	三色銅版	西法木版	雕刻銅版	雕刻銅版	照相鋅版	照相銅版	電鍍鋅版

艾羅補腦汁

唯一補腦聖藥



艾羅特效良劑

此汁為艾羅醫生精心研究至誠
發明行銷歷數十年服過者均贊
為健腦益智補身治病之唯一良
藥值茲時代進化人事紛紜用腦
更甚耗精愈繁常服有益定能事
事順利著著優勝也

▲大瓶二元 小瓶一元二角半

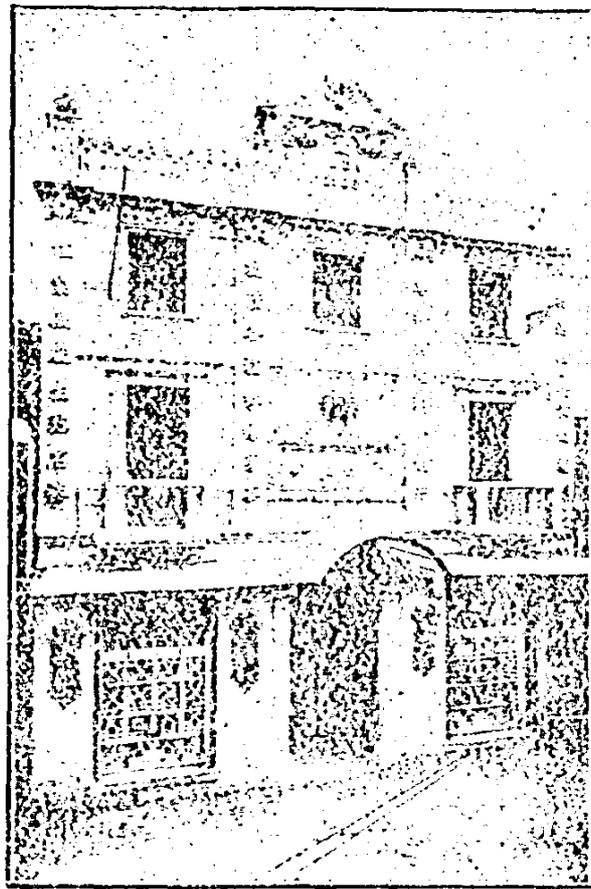
上海中法藥房總發行

全國分行及各藥房分售

杭州聯橋大街方福泰茶莊

◀ 分莊方仁大設在本市新市場 ▶

本莊開設浙杭聯橋大街百有餘年分設西湖仁和路方仁大茶莊亦經多載採辦各種紅綠名茶揀選菊蕊藕粉茶瓶箱匣裝璜雅緻運售各省遠及海外聲譽卓著凡蒙 賜顧無任歡迎外埠函購原班回件茲以出品陳列西湖博覽會用供眾覽以為國貨之先軍



◀ 電話東一字一七五號 ▶

無線電報掛號四三九五

▲ 外埠批發處 上海春生榮 漢中漢發源 漢口四達瑞
廣州三益莊 天津隆昌 香港東生隆 北平吳永和 哈爾濱同記 長沙詹恆大 青島瑞源泰
其餘各大埠及南洋羣島均有分銷處不及備載

發育的時期

不論男女，凡在發育的時期中，必須要有適當的調養，能常服：
維他命牛肉汁

- 一、可以催進生殖的機能
 - 二、可以助長筋骨的發達
 - 三、可以強固肌肉的結構
 - 四、可以保持永遠的健康
- 所以此種補品，的確功效神偉，莫與倫比。諸君一試便知矣。
- ▲每瓶售大洋一元五角

上海四馬路
中西大藥房總發行
全國中西大藥房中法大藥房及各大藥房均有出售

九星乳白魚肝油

補體強身
唯一妙品

有純淨與含幾怪兩種

男女老幼
服之咸宜

凡本元衰弱，血枯身瘦，胃呆食少，發育不健，以及病後產後，宜常服此「純淨」者。

凡肺熱內炎，痰多氣喘，劇咳乾哈，痰紅咳血，以及肺病肺癆，宜常服「含幾怪」者。

（九星公司發行）
上海三馬路中法大藥房經理
四馬路中西大藥房經理

舒新城編譯各書目錄

甲. 教育類

教育通論	八	元	中華
近代中國教育史料(四冊)	三元五角	角	中華
近代中國教育思想史	一元四角	角	中華
近代中國留學史	一元四角	角	中華
中國新教育概況	一元二角	角	中華
近代中國教育史	(印刷中)	角	中華
收回教育權運動	六	元	中華
教育叢稿第一集	一	元	中華
道爾頓制概觀	八	角	中華
道爾頓制研究集	八	角	中華
道爾頓制討論集	四	角	中華
道爾頓制淺說	二角五分	分	中華
實用教育學	四角五分	分	商務
民國十四年中國教育指南	一元五角	角	商務
民國十五年中國教育指南	一元八角	角	商務
現代教育方法概論	(印刷中)	角	商務
心理學初步	六	角	中華
心理學大意	三	角	中華
近代心理學之趨勢	七	角	中華
個性論	二	角	中華
夢	三	角	中華
教育心理學綱要	四	角	商務

定價出版處

丙. 辭典類

中國教育辭典(與余家菊等合編)	七	元	中華
中外人名辭典	(印刷中)	元	中華
新文化辭典	(印刷中)	元	中華
中華百科辭典	(印刷中)	元	中華

定價出版處

丁. 教科書類

人生哲學	一元四角	角	中華
公民課本(三冊)	七角五分	分	中華

戊. 文藝類

蜀遊心影	九	角	北新
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己. 雜著類

西湖百景(攝影集)	二	元	中華
攝影初步	(印刷中)	元	中華
美術攝影	(印刷中)	元	中華
美的西湖(攝影集)	(印刷中)	元	中華
西湖遊覽指南(與陸費執等合編)	四	角	中華
西湖博覽會指南	二	角	中華
致青年書	(印刷中)	元	開明

二十四史輯要

全三十六冊

連史紙十五元
有光紙九元

二十四史。浩如烟海。卷帙繁重。購既不易。閱讀又苦無從下手。本書選輯二十四史重要各篇。首尾完具。不加刪節。凡歷朝大事攸關。暨重要人物。著名書志。大體已備。僅及原書十分之一。不惟易購易讀。抑亦易於下手。初中教員暨高中大學學生。允宜人手一編。既習歷史。又助文學也。

清史列傳

全八十八冊

連史紙三十二元
有光紙十八元

有清三百年歷史。在國史中占最重要位置。年代最近。關係最切。一也。上結帝制。下啟共和。二也。破閉關自守之習。通東西文化之郵。三也。然研究清史。苦無完備之書。本局有鑒於此。爰從清代國史館將舊稿鈔副整理印行。正傳凡二千人。附傳一千四百人。附見者三千餘人。各傳照原文不改一字。實清史之稿本。將來清史館清史告成。必加刪訂。欲觀廬山真面目者。不可不閱此書。

中華書局發行

遊 覽 必 携

杭州西湖全圖	袖珍最新上海地圖	最新上海全埠地圖	最新北平全圖	最新南京地圖	中華民國分省地圖	中華旅行漫記	南洋旅行漫記	江亢虎南遊迴想記	國外遊記彙刊	雲南遊記	新疆遊記	西湖百景	西湖博覽會指南	袖珍西湖遊記 <small>附遊覽指南</small>	步地西湖遊覽指南	投訂南京遊覽指南	古今遊記叢鈔	新遊記彙刊 <small>初集續集</small>	全國商埠旅行指南
彩印 大幅	彩印 大幅	彩印 大幅	彩印 大幅	彩印 大幅	附說明 書一冊	彩印 大幅	一冊	一冊	八冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	三冊	六冊	一冊
三 角	一大幅 八角	四 角	四 角	五 角	一元六角	一元二角 精工實八角	一元二角	五角	一元八角	一元	一元二角	二元	二元	四角	四角	三角	六角	三元	二元四角

中 華 書 局 發 行

THE CARTER PEN





美國
卡德自來墨水筆

中華書局獨家經理

卡德自來墨水筆，種類甚多，備有精美目錄，暨價目表，如欲索閱，請示姓名住址，即當寄奉，郵費不收。

卡德筆夾
新發明特造式用特鋼製成，堅固耐用，取置便利，且能掛於衣口之處。

卡德筆尖
真金筆尖，全線附以鍍金，寫字不費脫力，指彈如意，且能斷勿纏綿之弊。

卡德板水機
構造堅牢，耐旱耐乾，可保永久不變。

卡德筆座
製作精巧，形式全備，單枝，雙枝，計數十種，置之案頭，最為實用。

負責保證
卡德筆每枝附有保證單，凡購本筆者，在一年內，因使用損壞，憑本局發票及保證單，當即代為修理，概不取費。

卡德鉛筆
卡德活心鉛筆，品質優良，鉛心能伸縮自如，尤非其他鉛筆所可比擬，且其筆內附鉛心筆打。

電機刻字
本局備有各式電力刻字機，可刻各種名刺，名片，上，不另收費。

SOLE AGENT
CHUNG HWA BOOK CO., LTD.

*a good writer
- that's the point*

5040

西湖百景序

這是我的攝影處女作

我以攝影消遣，已十餘年，用過攝影機五具，消耗材料一千餘元，然而始終不曾想到攝一本風景冊，更想不到受書肆酬報攝一冊西湖風景。

西湖風景，不能說是最佳的，但交通便利緊靠都會的風景，不能不說西湖是最佳的。她的佳處第一是有山水錯綜的自然美趣，第二是有二千年歷史的古蹟點綴，所以唐宋以來，便已著名國內，近年更著名世界。

十七年五月，我和陸費伯鴻君游吳淞，攝影數幅，頗承伯鴻稱許。九月，我由南京遷居杭州，寓所樓上可望見湖山。十月伯鴻因事來杭，過舍晤談，看見我的暗室，忽想起請我攝西湖的風景。

數月以來，有暇即徜徉於山色湖光之中，努力攝影，計共攝二百餘張，選出一百十餘幅，並



向市上購得因時令及景目關係而爲現在所不易攝得者，如雷峯夕照、浙江潮等數片，重爲剪裁，編成百景，而又考證舊籍，並實地調查，每景各作簡單的說明。西湖風景攝影，恐怕要算這書是洋洋大觀了。

我於攝影學造詣很淺，不配列入作者之林，而且製版印行，不能不求雅俗共賞。所攝各片，以「真」爲主，除構圖上勉強顧到黃金律外，不能說處處合於「美」的條件。還請作家不要見笑，如時間許我，將來很想再攝一部美的西湖，與讀者相見。

攝此集時，助我最力者爲陳生金奎，自攝影以至沖晒整理一切工作，無不參與，而徐君嗣同、吳君廉銘、鄭君英、楊君襄，及麥生穗芳、葉生學時，或助我選材，或助我查書，……都有相當的成績，一併在此誌謝。其尤感謝者，爲陸費君伯鴻代表的中華書局，因爲他們請我爲此工作，使我得遍游湖山，並長進我的攝影經驗不少。舒新城十八年五月上海。

西湖百景目次

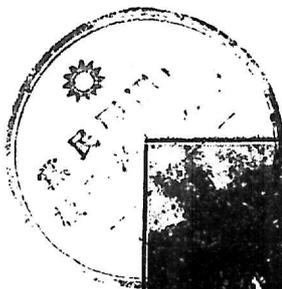
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| 1 | 湖濱公園 | 11 | 蕉石鳴琴 | 21 | 中山公園 |
| 2 | 公衆運動場 | 12 | 高莊 | 22 | 浙江忠烈祠 |
| 3 | 浣紗溪 | 13 | 花港觀魚 | 23 | 文瀾閣 |
| 4 | 三潭印月 | 14 | 蔣莊 | 24 | 浙江圖書館 |
| 5 | 浙江先賢祠 | 15 | 斷橋 | 25 | 西泠印社 |
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| 8 | 蘇堤春曉 | 18 | 平湖秋月 | 28 | 空谷傳聲 |
| 9 | 宋莊 | 19 | 羅苑 <small>(國立藝術院)</small> | 29 | 馮小青墓 |
| 10 | 劉莊 | 20 | 徐烈士墓 | 30 | 放鶴亭 |



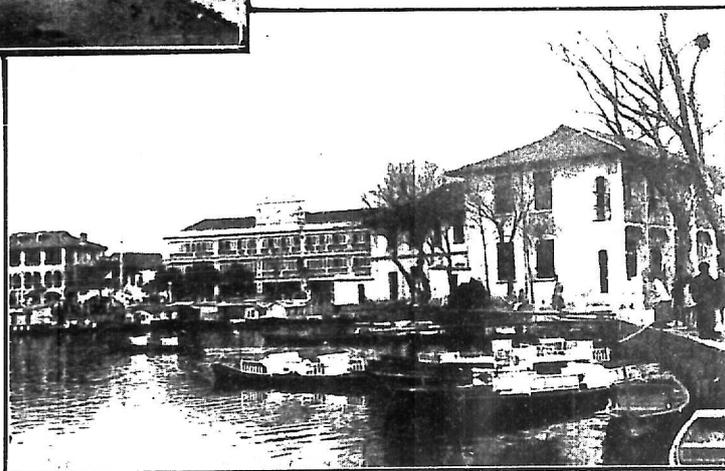
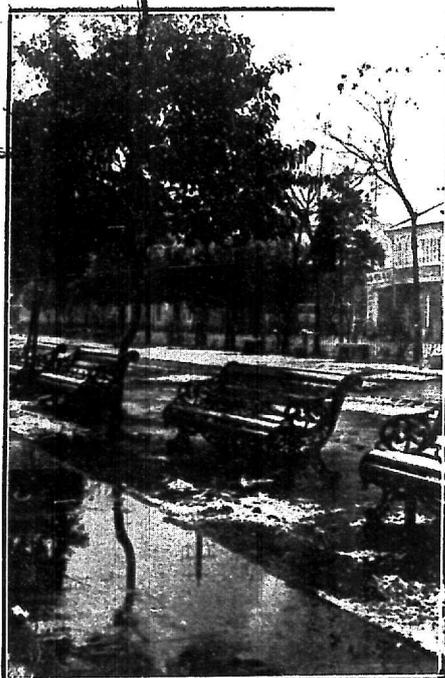
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|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 |
| 黃龍洞 | 棲霞嶺 | 紫雲洞 | 妙智寺 | 初陽臺 | 葛嶺 | 蝦蟆嶺 | 保俶塔 | 寶石山 | 昭慶寺 | 孤山雪巖 |
| 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 |
| 飛來峯 | 雙峯插雲 | 靈峯寺 | 玉泉觀魚 | 岳鄂王墓 | 岳王廟 | 曲院風荷 | 鳳林寺 | 秋瑾風雨亭 | 蘇小小墓 | 護國寺 |
| 63 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 53 |
| 東嶽廟 | 衍慶寺 | 彌陀寺 | 上天竺 | 中天竺 | 下天竺 | 北高峯 | 韜光庵 | 雲林寺 | 冷泉亭 | 彌勒石佛 |

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 74 | 73 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 64 |
| 白雲菴 | 柳浪聞鶯 | 錢王祠 | 雙節墳 | 雲居聖水寺 | 青衣泉 | 吳山 | 西溪途中 | 秋雪庵 | 餘杭道上 | 花塢 |
| 85 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 75 |
| 龍井 | 濟公塔 | 虎跑泉 | 定慧寺 | 石屋洞 | 烟霞寺 | 烟霞洞 | 張蒼水祠 | 淨慈寺 | 南屏晚鐘 | 雷峯塔 |
| 96 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 90 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 86 |
| 雲栖梵徑 | 浙江潮 | 錢塘江 | 六和塔 | 九溪十八澗 | 理安寺 | 鶴澗亭 | 南高峯 | 血園 | 法相寺 | 龍井泉 |

100	99	98	97
真際寺	雲栖寺	雲栖御碑亭	洗心亭



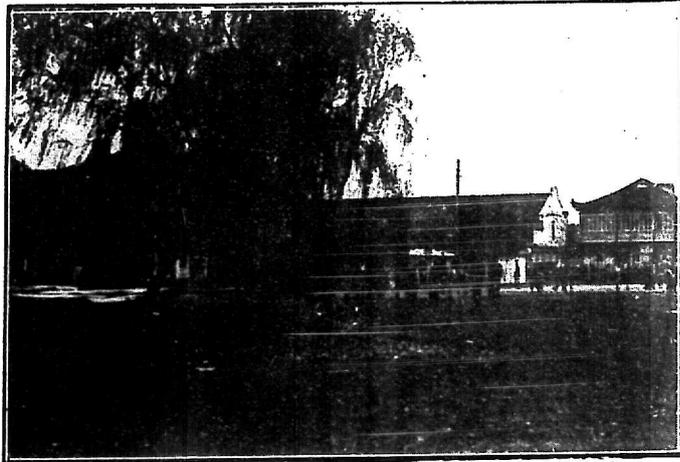
3 0662 6165 6



(湖濱公園) 在新市場湖濱路西,正對湖山,寬五六丈,長達里許,花木蕭疏,空氣鮮潔,遊人之欣賞湖光山色者,常集坐於此。

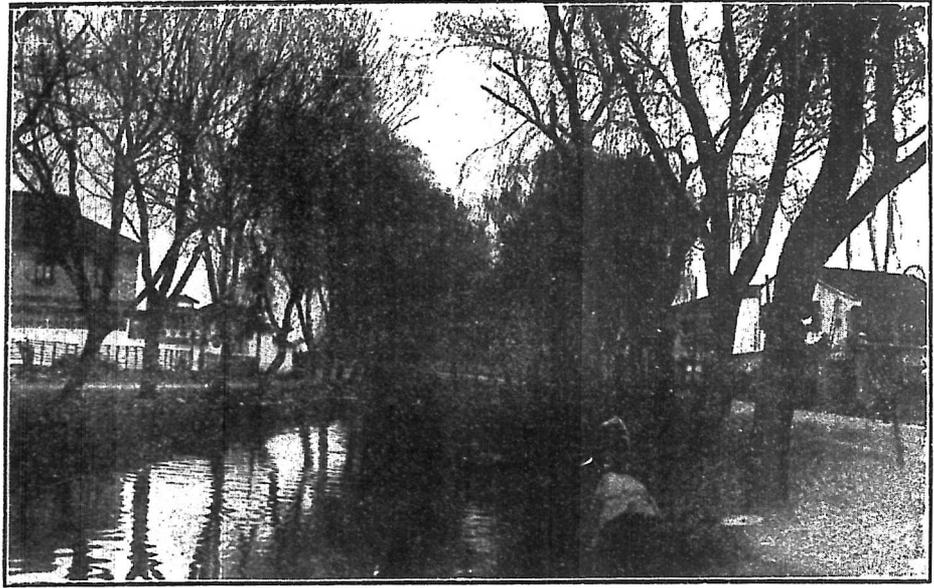
THE WEST LAKE PARK (Hu Ping Kung Yuen), presenting a modern aspect of scenic Hangchow.





(公眾運動場) 在濱湖路之南端.地位廣闊,風景宜人,內設各種運動場;市民之遊戲於此者,終日不絕.

THE MUNICIPAL RECREATION GROUND (Kung Chon Yuen Tung Chang), presenting another modern aspect of scenic Hangchow.



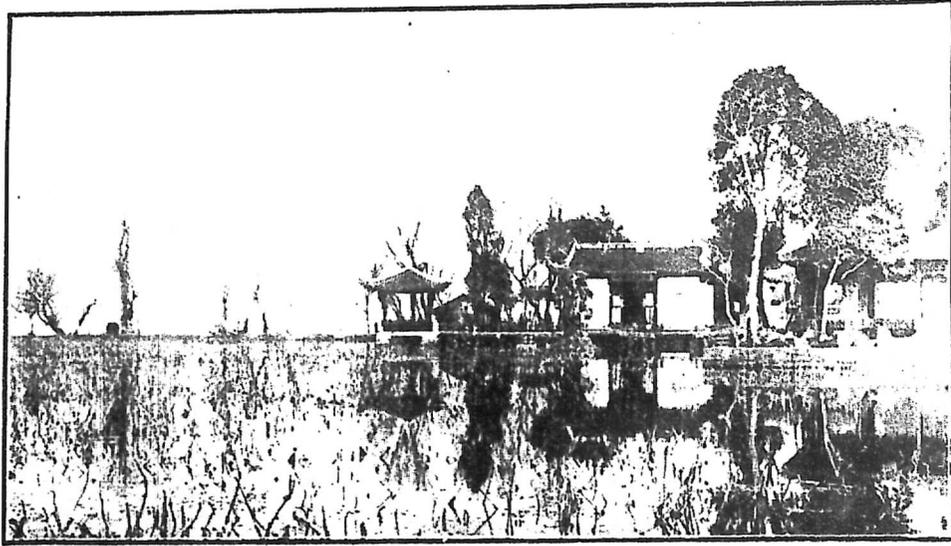
(浣紗溪) 在新市場浣紗路柳蔭夾道,水清如鏡,自朝至暮,搗衣之聲不絕;城市中之勝境也。

LAUNDRY CREEK (Wen Sho Chi), where a goodly part of the city's laundry is done.



(三潭印月) 在湖心亭南,為十景之一。昔人謂三潭深不可測,故建三塔鎮之。

MOONLIT LAGOONS (San Tan Ying Yoeh). The place is seen at its best in a moonlight night; hence the name. It is one of the Ten Great Sights on the Lake. Tradition has it that there are three bottomless cavities in the water around this place. The little pagodas seen in the background were erected in order to counteract the infernal influences emanating from these abysses.



(浙江先賢祠) 祠在三潭印月之東北部, 舊為清彭剛直公
玉麐之退省廡。

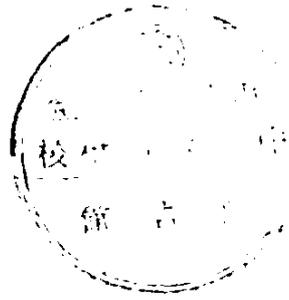
HALL OF FAME (Chekiang Sien Yien Sz), located at the east of
"Moonlit Lagoons". It was formerly the property of Pang Yu Ling,
a high official of the Ching Dynasty.

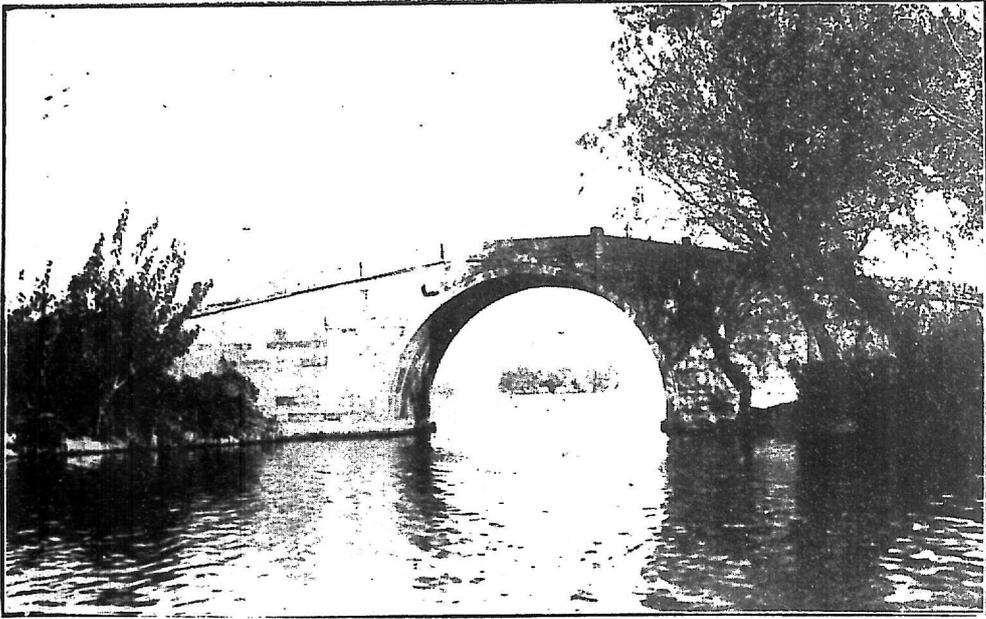




(湖心亭) 居全湖中央, 爲十景之一。明知府孫孟建初名振鷺亭, 清聖祖題曰“靜觀萬類,”近經浙運使胡思義捐資修葺, 煥然一新。亭題橫額曰“湖心平眺。”

MID-LAKE PAVILION (Hu Sing Ting), erected during the Ching Dynasty by Sung Meng, Prefect of Hangchow. It is counted as one of the Ten Great Sights on the West Lake. In the Pavilion is displayed a tablet written by the Emperor Kang Shi, of the Ching Dynasty, bearing the words: "Silently We Enjoy Nature."

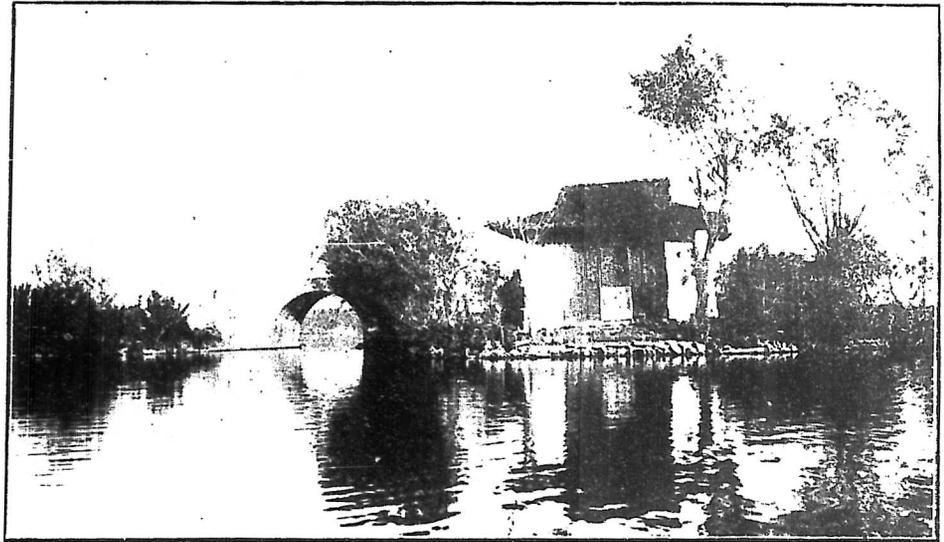




(蘇堤) 宋蘇軾守杭州,開濬西湖,卽以其將泥積湖中,成一長堤,南自南屏,北接岳廟,綿亙數里,因分西湖爲裏外,中有六橋:一曰映波,通赤山;二曰鎖瀾,通赤山,麥嶺;三曰整山,通花家山;四曰壓堤,通茅家埠;五曰東浦,通麴院;六曰跨虹,通耿家步。

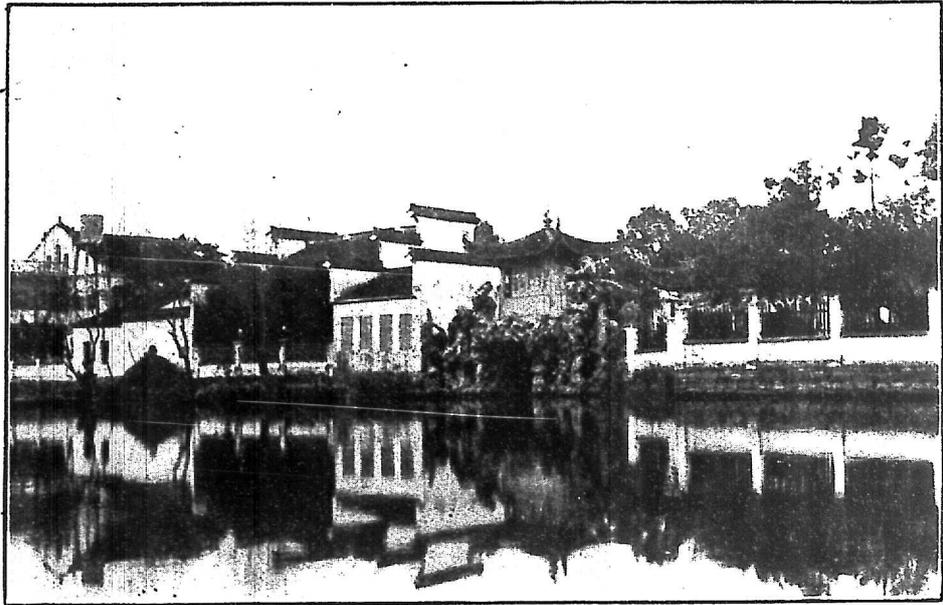
SOO'S DIKE (Soo Ti). The Dike, which divides the West Lake into two parts, the Outer and the Inner Lakes, was erected by Soo Tung Pu, famous poet and writer of the Sung Dynasty. The mud for the Dike was dredged entirely from the Lake. There are six bridges linking the different sections of the Dike.





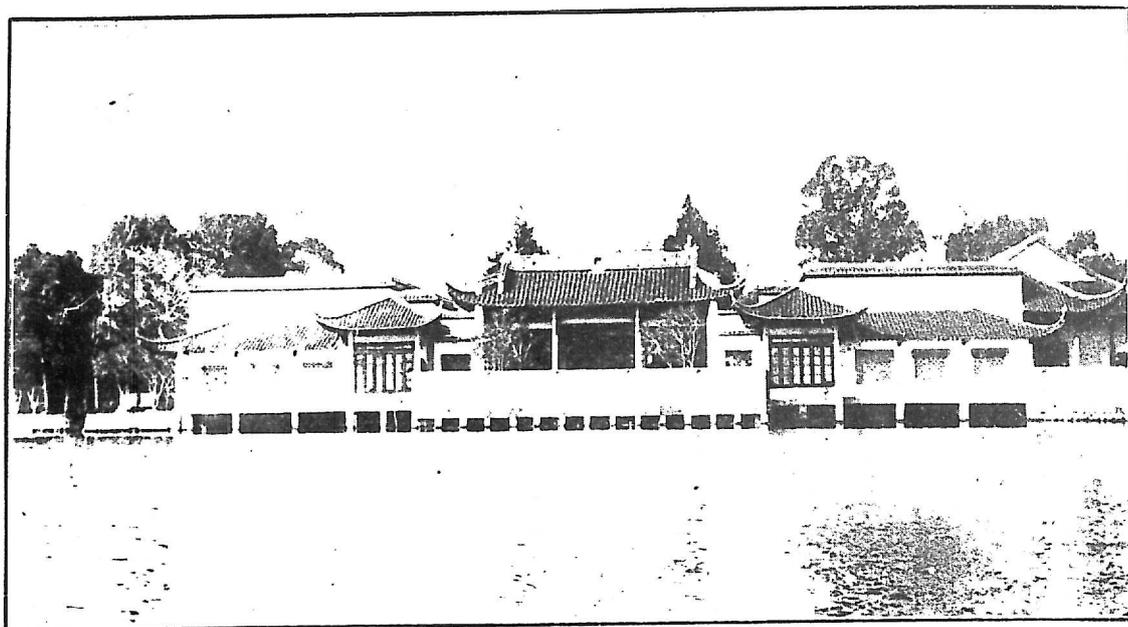
(蘇堤春曉) 隄築於宋元祐間,自南山抵北山,夾道植柳,爲蘇軾所創,故曰蘇公堤。清聖祖題爲十景之首,爰建亭於望山橋南,後改岑樓;又構曙霞亭於後。春時晨光初啟,宿霧未收,雜花生樹,飛英蘸波,如列錦鋪繡也。

A SPRING MORNING ON SOO'S DIKE (Soo Ti Tsung Shao). This was considered by Emperor Kang Shi the best of the Ten Great Sights on the Lake. The beauty of the place, according to many, is best revealed at daybreak, in a misty spring morning.



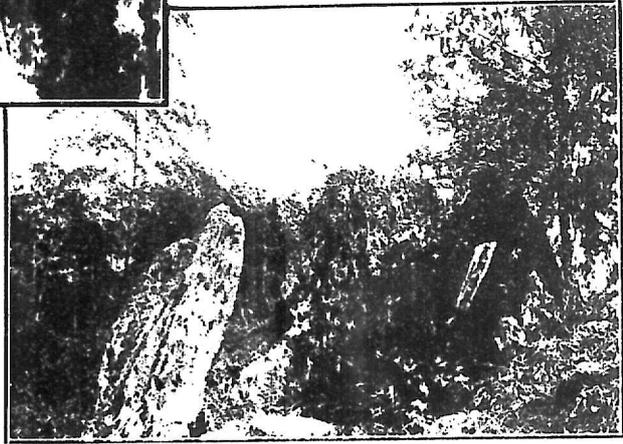
(宋莊) 在金沙堤之南，臥龍橋堍，紅牆一角，為清紹興宋端甫所築。其樓臺亭閣池沼花木，錯雜有致；西偏假山層疊，上聳一閣，高出雲表；閣前西式舫室，乍時瞥見，疑為輪舟停泊；其新異處，具見匠心。今屬郭姓，亦稱郭莊。

SOONG'S VILLA (Soong Chuang), formerly the country estate of Soong Tuan Fu, of the Ching Dynasty; now the property of the Kwoh family, and is sometimes known as Kwoh's Villa. The buildings are beautifully constructed, and the gardens well laid out.



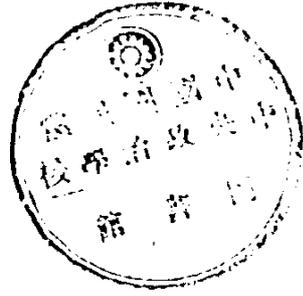
(劉莊) 卽水竹居,在秀隱橋西,爲香山劉學詢建.在湖上別墅中,占地最大.樓臺亭閣,櫛次鱗比,陳列古玩頗多,北有劉氏生礦.

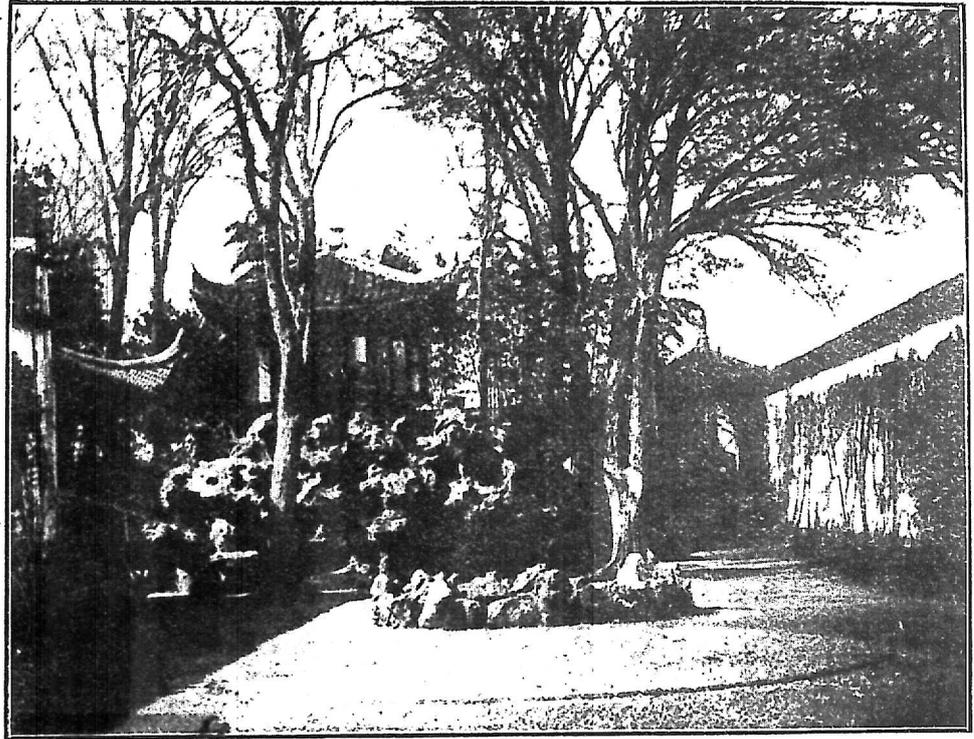
LIU'S VILLA (Liu Chuang), the largest Villa on the Lake. Many rare curios are displayed in the buildings.



(蕉石鳴琴) 在丁家山。清雍正九年，總督李衛建軒室于山亭之上，軒檻凌虛，恍若浮槎天漢。軒前奇石林立，狀如芭蕉，石根天然。一池有泉自石罅流出，磴道南，石壁丈許，前一巨石，卓立如屏，謂之蕉屏。內度石牀石几，瑩潤無塵。康有爲於其上建一天園，藏中西美術品甚多。俗稱康莊。

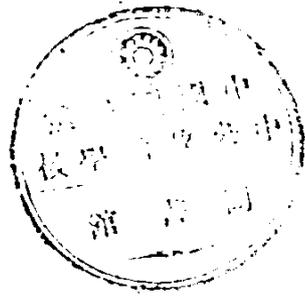
PALM ROCKS (Chiao Sheh Ming Ching), noted for the picturesque palm-shaped rock formations. It is said to be an ideal place for music on string instruments; the echoes from the rocks greatly enhance the charm of the music. The buildings contain a rare collection of Chinese and Western art, owned by the late scholar Kang Yu Wei. Hence the place is also known as Kang's Villa.

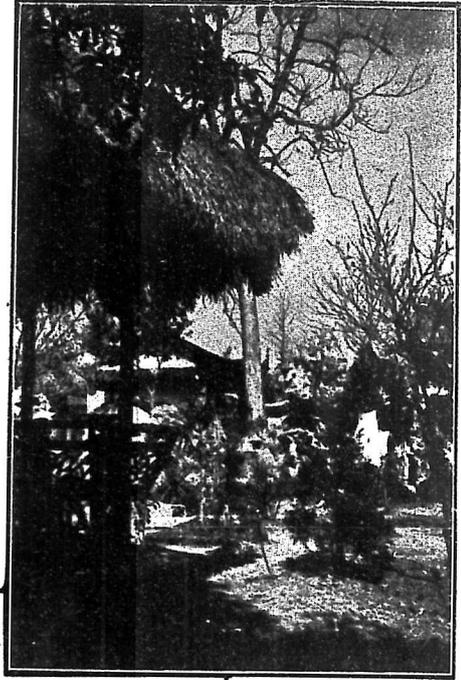
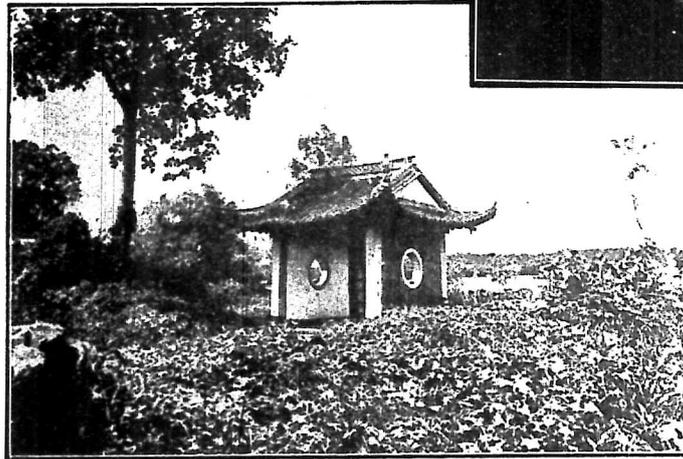




(高莊)即紅樓山莊,與花港觀魚毗連,爲邑人高雲麟別墅。結構精雅,爲湖上別墅之最幽邃者。

KAO'S VILLA (Kao Chong), the property of Kao Yuen Ling, of Hangchow, being the prettiest of all the villas around the Lake.

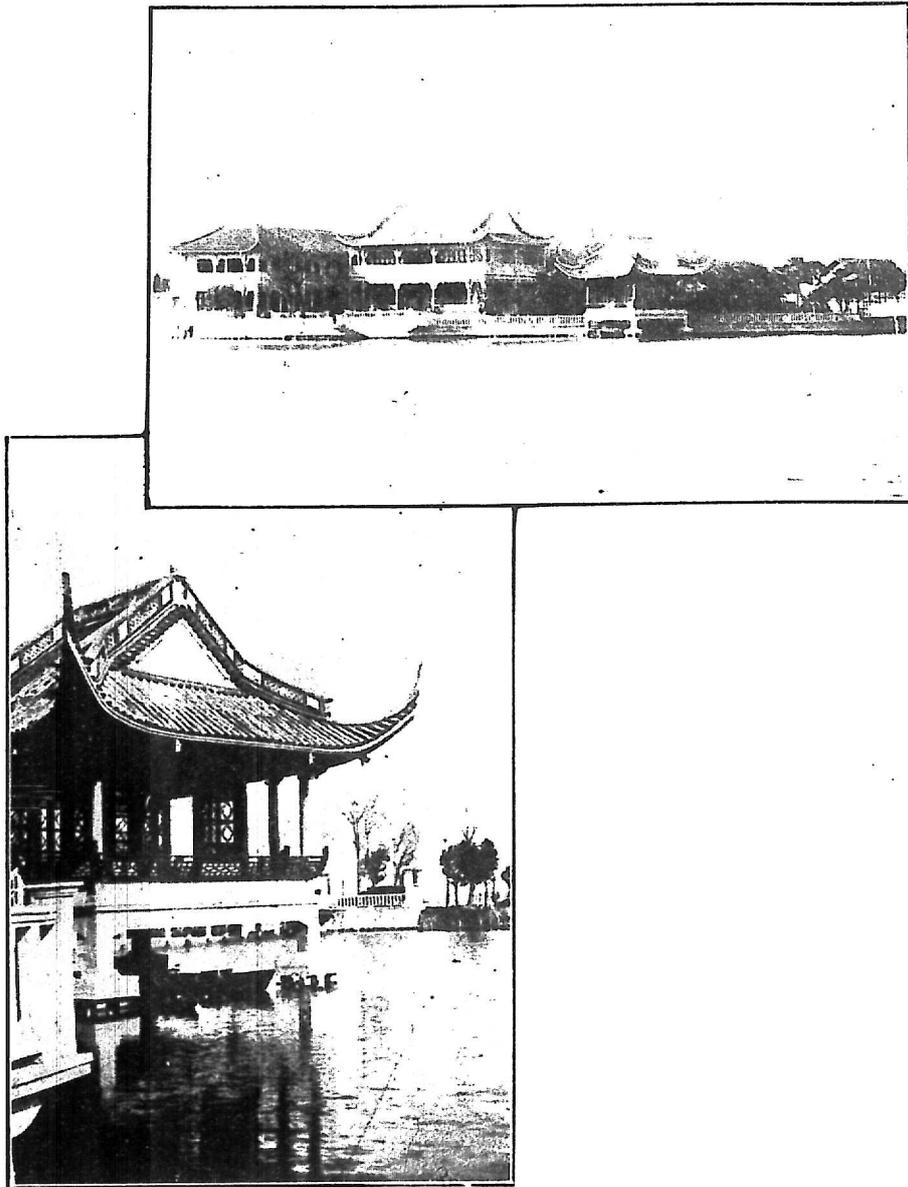




(花港觀魚) 在映波鎖瀾二橋間,為十景之一。舊有亭已廢,今復舊觀。湖水清澈,蓄魚甚多,以餅屑投之,即紛出水面爭食。

THE AQUARIUM (Hwa Kiang Kwan Yu), one of the Ten Great Sights on the Lake. The place is noted for its collection of fishes.

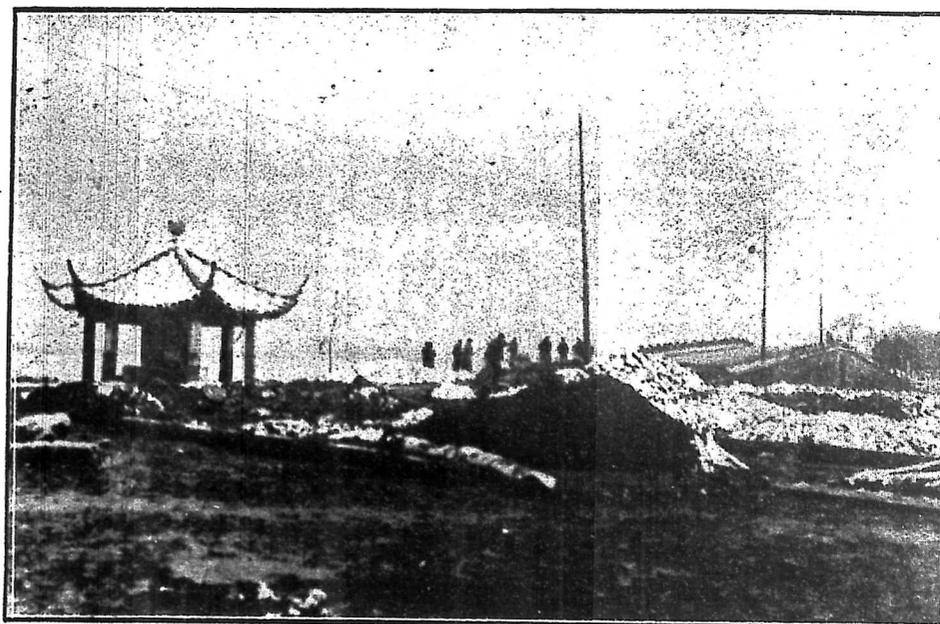




(蔣莊) 卽小萬柳堂, 瀕小南湖, 在映波鎖瀾二橋之間, 本無錫廉惠卿所建, 與其婦吳芝瑛偕隱於此, 今屬上元蔣氏。

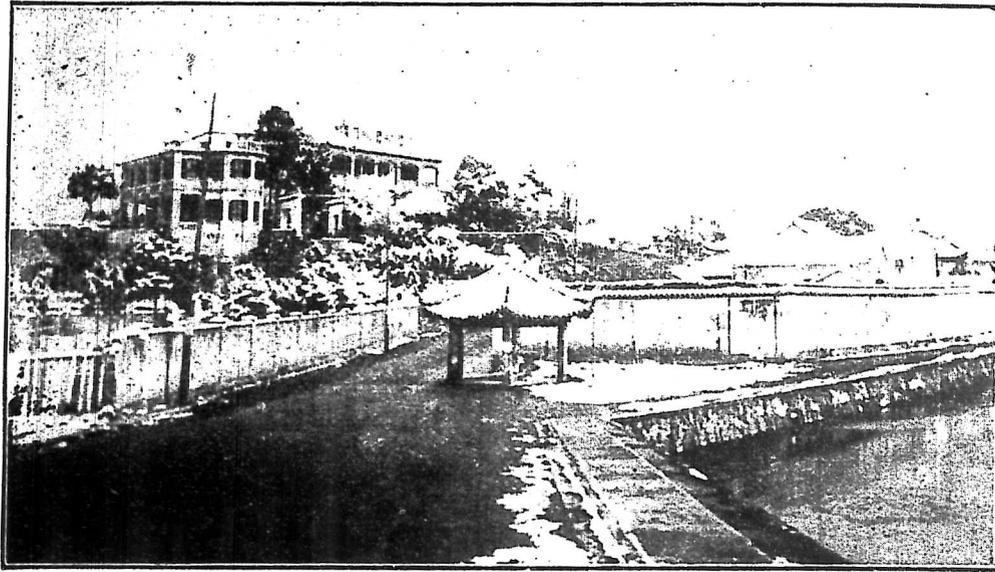
TSIANG'S VILLA (Tsiang Chuang), formerly the estate of Lien Wei Ching and his wife Wu Tse Ying, both famous Chinese scholars; now the property of the Tsiang family.





(斷橋) 在白沙堤東,宋名寶石橋.元錢惟善“有阿娘近住段家橋”句,亦稱段家橋.李衛西湖志據吳禮之長橋月,短橋月詞:又稱爲短橋.橋東有斷橋殘雪亭,爲十景之一.

THE BROKEN BRIDGE (Tuan Chiao), which, it must be stated, is now no longer broken, but is as good a bridge as any other on the Lake. The pavilion in the foreground is famed as one of the Ten Great Sights.



(張公祠) 卽富春山館舊址,祀清山東巡撫張勤果公曜,倚山建亭,堂有石坡十餘級,面臨湖,右側一池,築亭其上,有十二闌干,曲折環繞,結構甚佳。

CHANG'S MEMORIAL HALL (Chang Kung Sz), erected in memory of Chang Yao, a high official of the Ching Dynasty. The buildings and gardens are most artistically laid out.

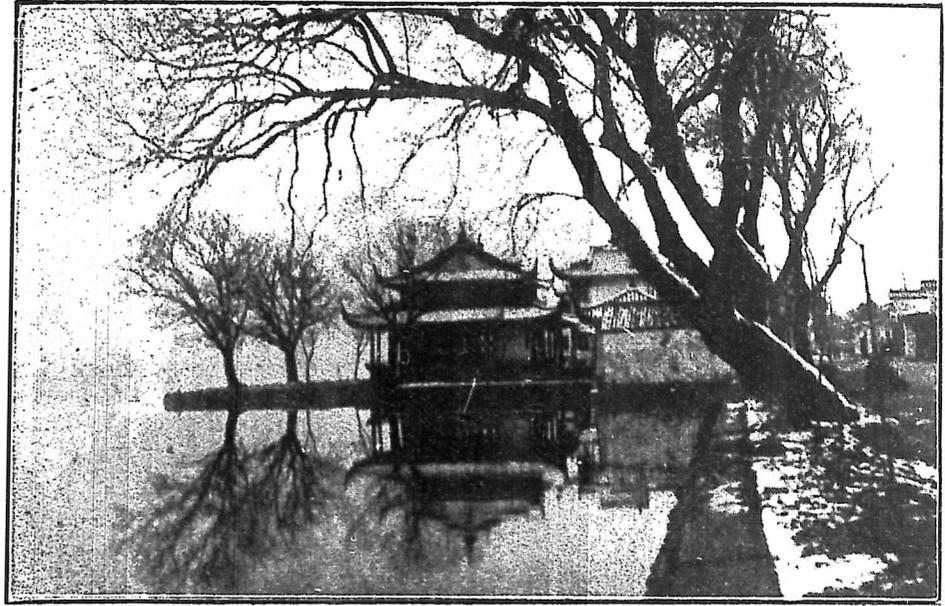




(白沙堤) 孤山寺路, 在湖洲中。草綠時, 望如裾帶。自 斷橋 起, 迤邐經 孤山 至 西泠橋 止, 徑三里餘, 唐時稱 白沙堤, 宋時稱 孤山路。淳祐志云: “不知所從始。” 聶心湯 縣志, “從俗稱 白公隄。”

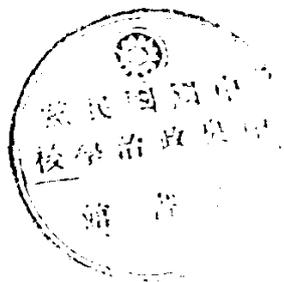
PEI SHA DIKE (Pei Sha Ti). The dike is about one mile in length. It connects the Broken Bridge with the Island Hill.

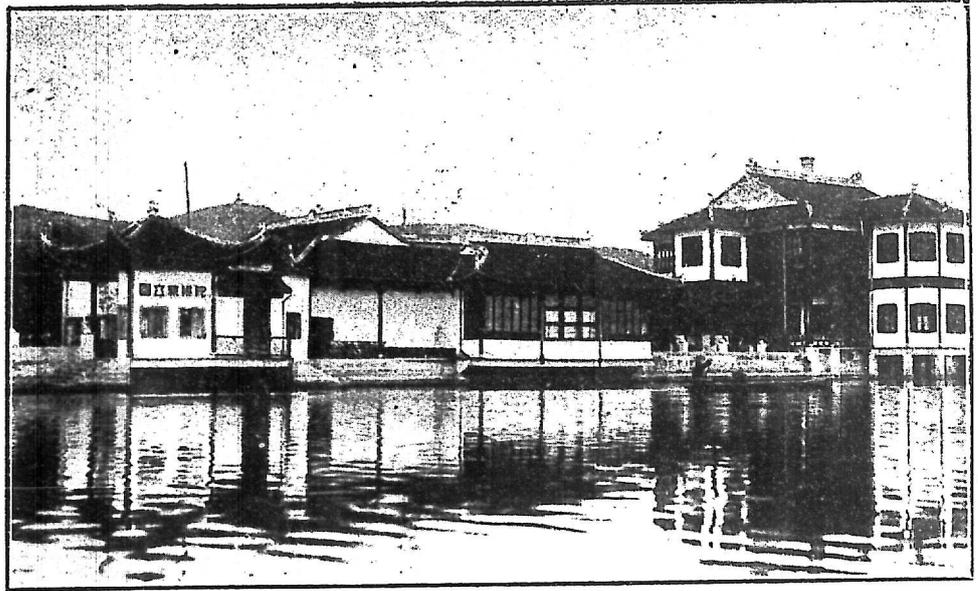




(平湖秋月) 當孤山東路之口,爲十景之一。本爲明季龍王堂圯址,清聖祖南巡,建亭其上,立有御碑,前臨外湖,旁構重軒,於此觀月,最爲澄潔。懸聯云:萬頃波平長似鏡,四時月好最宜秋。

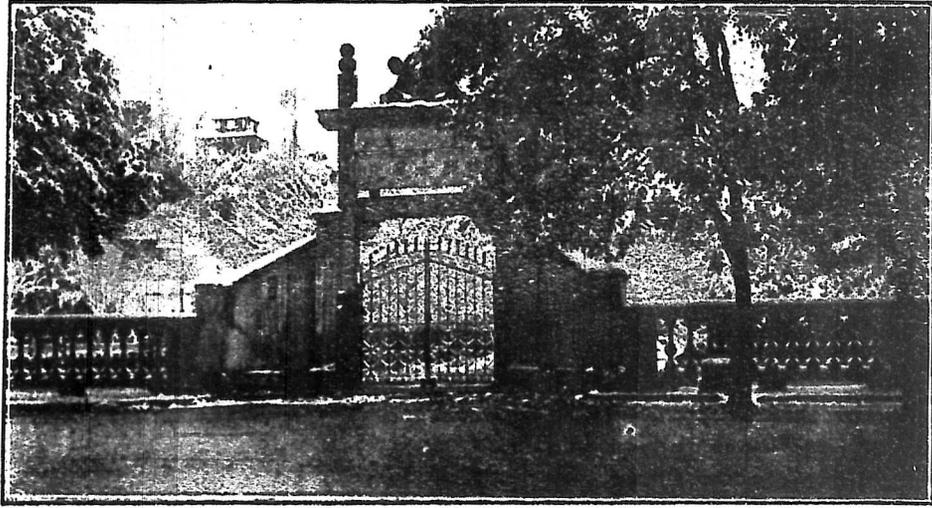
AUTUMN MOONLIGHT ON THE PLACID LAKE (Ping Hu Chiu Yoeh), another Great Sight, an ideal place for lovers and admirers of the moon. The pavilion houses a tablet written by Emperor Kang Shi, of the Ching Dynasty.





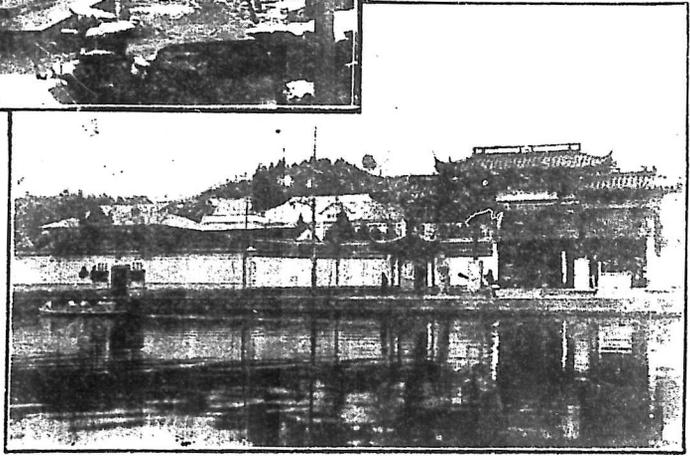
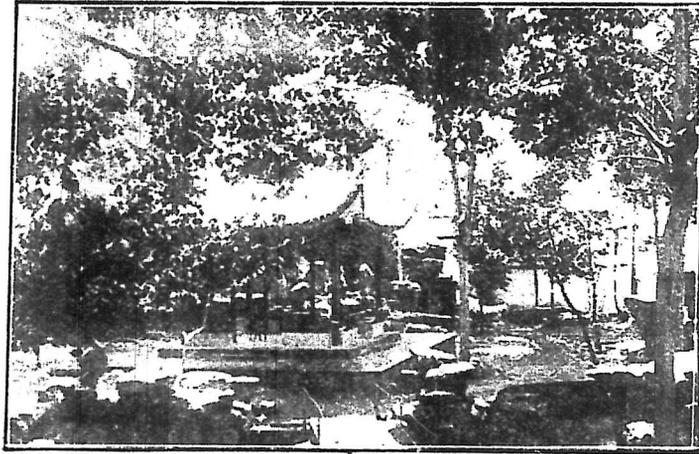
(羅苑) 在平湖秋月右,為猶太人哈同妻羅迦陵別墅.稱曰賓瀛一築.俗稱哈同花園.亭臺樓榭,連綿水次,消暑最宜.近為國立藝術院院址.

HARDOON'S VILLA (Lu Yuen), formerly the property of S. A. Hardoon, a British Jew, well-known in Shanghai. The buildings are now occupied by the National Art Institute.



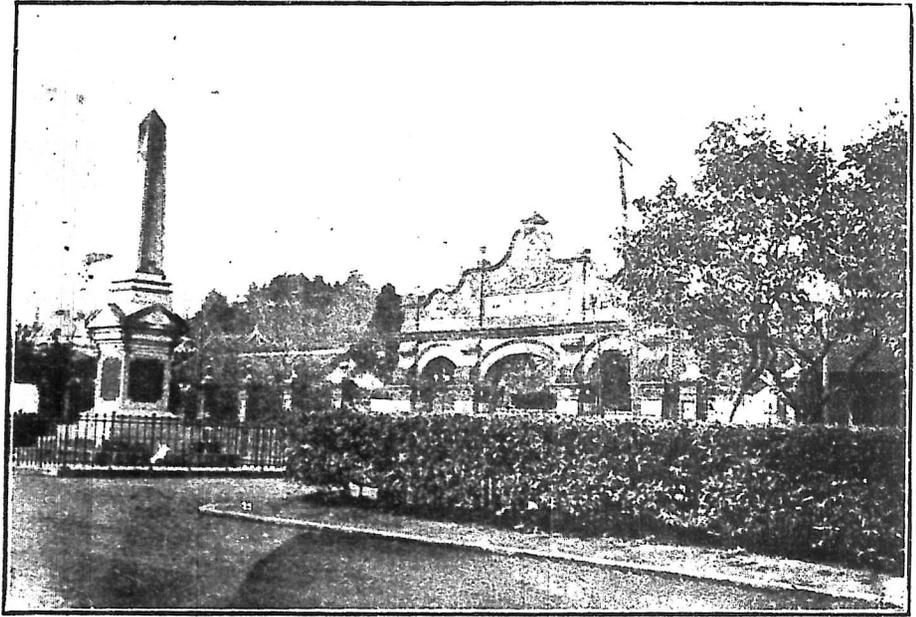
(徐烈士墓) 在孤山藝術院 (羅苑) 對面。烈士名錫麟，浙之紹興人，清光緒末，學於日本，倡種族革命，以刺安徽巡撫恩銘被難，與同難之陳伯平，馬子畦二人葬於此。

TOMB OF HSU SIH LING (Hsu Lieh Sz Mu). Hsu Sih Ling was one of the pioneers in the Revolutionary movement against the Manchu rule. He suffered the death penalty on account of an attempt to assassinate the military governor of Anhwei, in the last year of Kwang Hsu, Ching Dynasty.



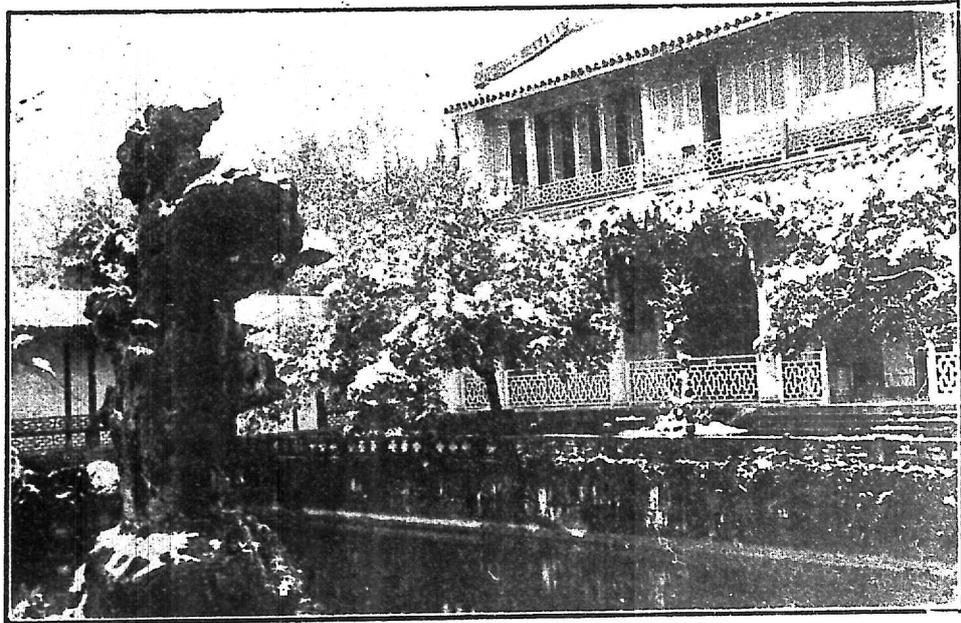
(中山公園) 在孤山正中, 舊為清行宮, 入民國後改為公園。十六年定名中山公園, 傍山築亭, 花木參差, 登高眺望, 全湖在目。

CHUNG SAN PARK (Chung San Kung Yuen), located in the middle of the Island Hill. It was formerly part of Emperor Kang Shi's temporary palace. The heights of the Park command a panoramic view of the whole Lake.



(浙江忠烈祠) 在三忠祠北,清爲行宮,乃清康熙四十四年南巡駐蹕之所,雍正五年,改爲聖因寺,燬於粵寇,後稍復舊觀,辛亥革命,浙軍攻江寧,陣亡頗衆,乃就寺改祀之,曰南京陣亡將士祠,今改名浙軍忠烈祠,祠前有紀念碑。

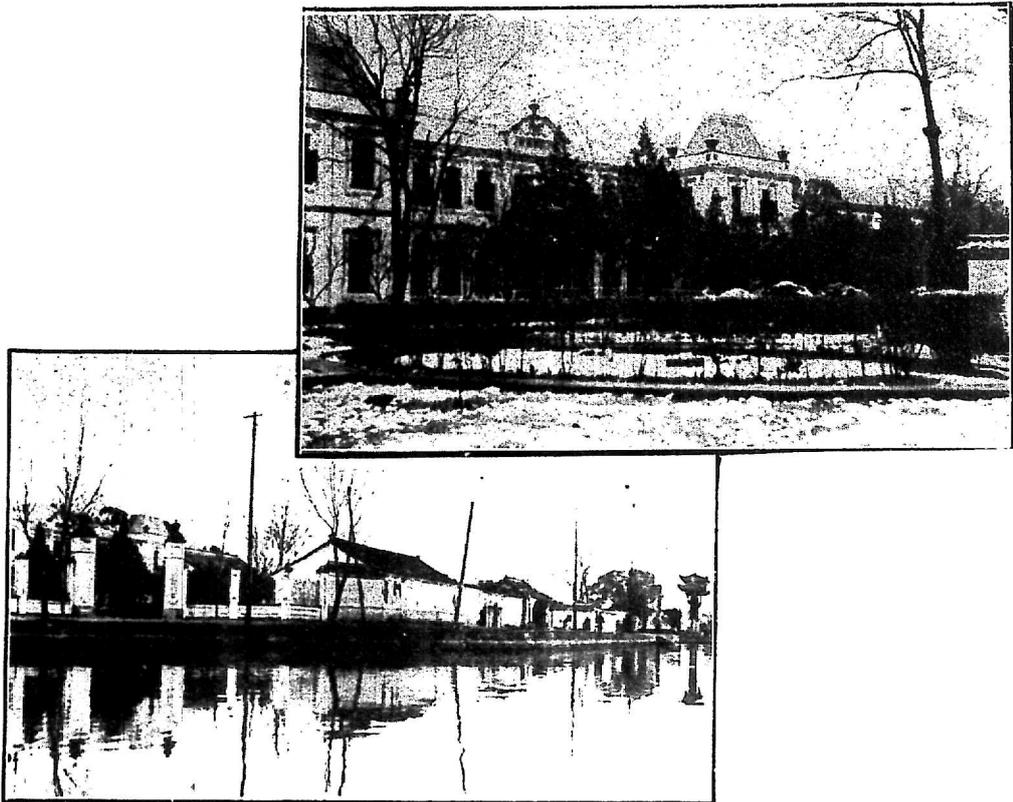
CHEKIANG WAR HEROES' MAUSOLEUM (Chekiang Chung Lih Sz), in memory of the Chekiang soldiers who died in the siege of Nanking, during the Revolutionary War. The premises was formerly the site of Emperor Kang Shi's temporary palace during his visit to Hangchow.



(文瀾閣) 在公園左, 適孤山正中, 舊藏四庫全書. 咸豐間燬於兵. 光緒六年, 由浙撫譚文勤公鍾麟復建, 全書移置浙江圖書館. 閣前假山嶙峋, 縹雲石在焉; 有橋有洞, 結構殊佳.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY (Wen Lan Koh), housing formerly the famous Sz Ku Chuen Shu (A Complete Library of Chinese Classics). The books are now removed to the Chekiang Public Library.

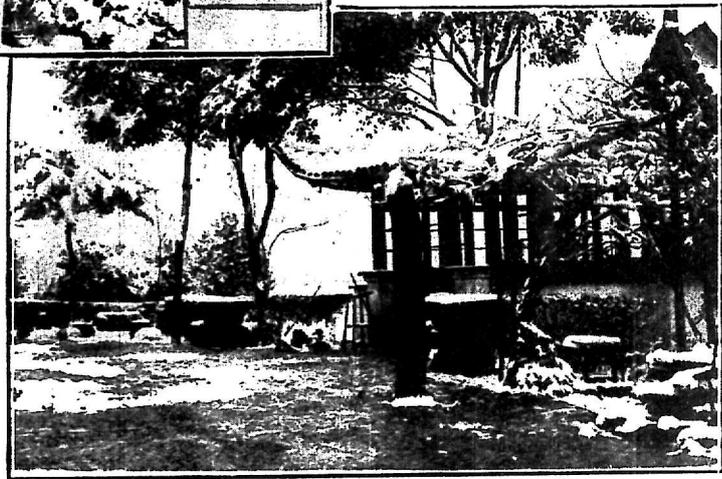
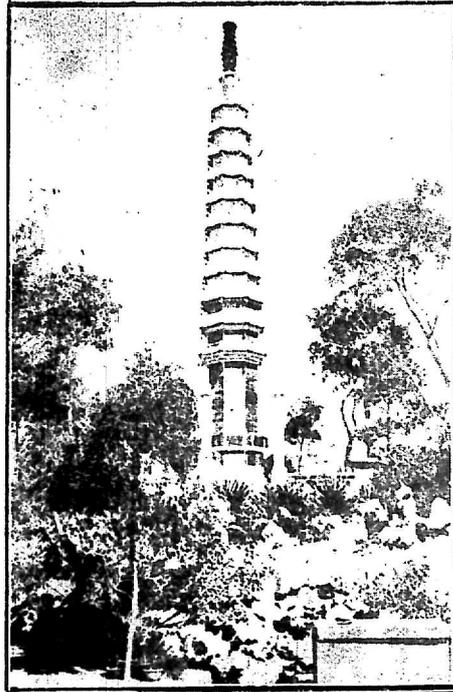




(浙江圖書館) 在中山公園右, 民國元年建。館內圖書, 分保存, 觀覽二大部。所訂閱書規則頗備。所藏四庫全書本已殘缺, 近年補鈔已全。除北平遼寧外, 南方僅此一部矣。

CHEKIANG PUBLIC LIBRARY (Chekiang Tu Shu Kwan), erected in 1912. The Library possesses a complete set of Sz Ku Chuen Shu (A Complete Library of Chinese Classics), the only complete set in South Eastern China.

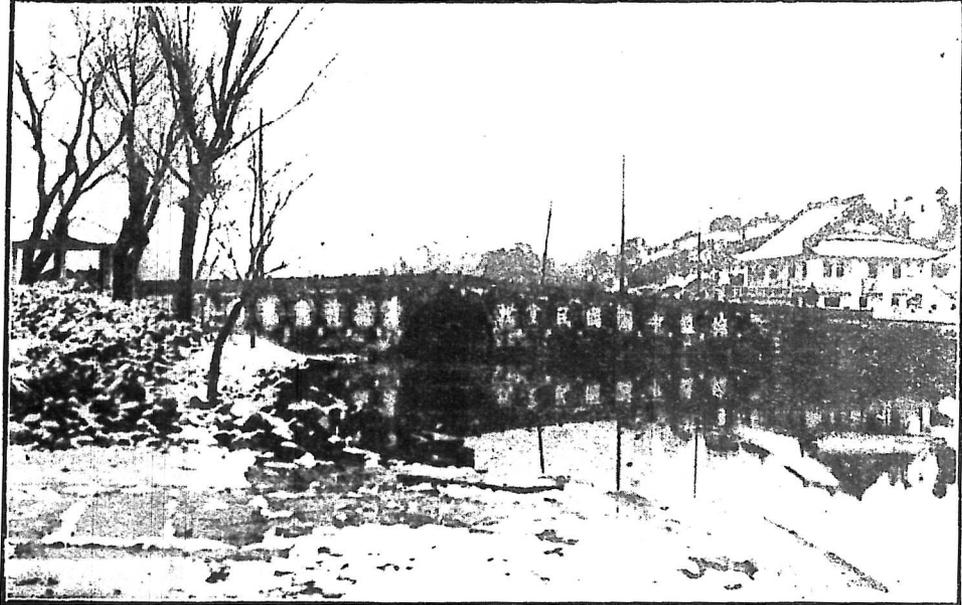




(西泠印社) 在朱公祠右,祀清浙派印祖丁敬身,爲丁仁,葉銘,吳隱,王壽祺所創立,有山川雨露圖書室,寶印山房,文泉,印泉,遯齋,還樸精廬諸勝:竹徑藥闌,茅茨土階,頗饒古逸之趣。四照閣四面玲瓏,憑窗可覽全湖。

SI LEN PRINTERS' HALL (Si Len Ying Sho), erected in memory of Ting Ching Shen, Chekiang's pioneer printer. The buildings and gardens constitute one of the beauty spots on the Lake.





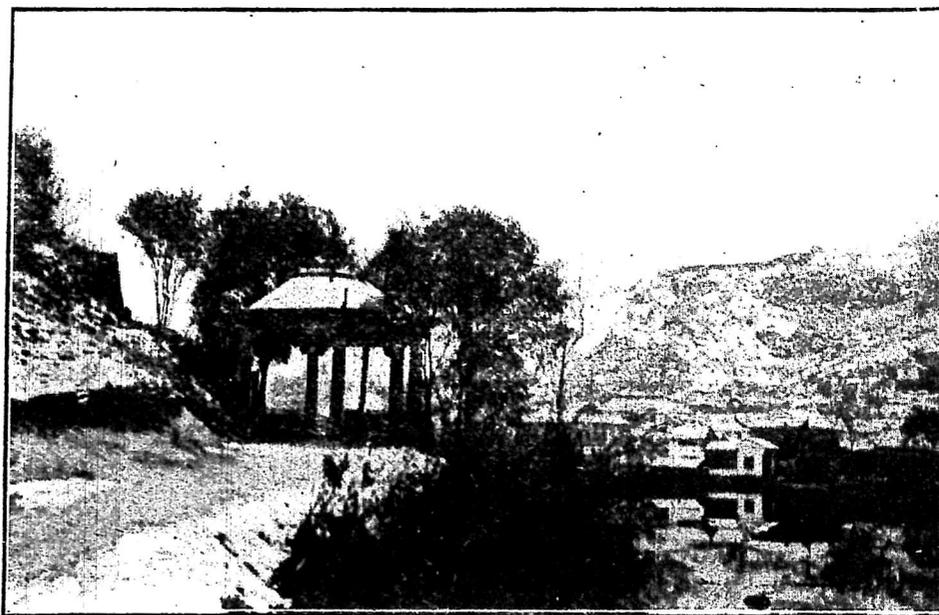
(西泠橋) 橋在孤山之西,即古之西村喚渡處。一名西林橋,又名西陵橋。從此可往北山。橋久損壞,曾於民國三年重脩。橋面放寬,上築馬路,車馬可經行矣。

SI LEN BRIDGE (Si Len Chiao). The bridge is now thoroughly modernized and permits of vehicular traffic.



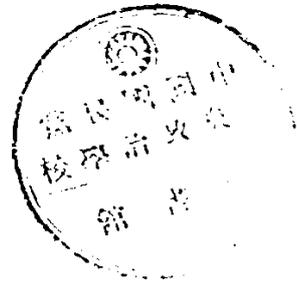
(曼殊塔) 曼殊姓蘇,原名元瑛,香山人。生於日本,十一歲以故入廣州長壽寺爲僧,法號曼殊,後棄去,浪遊蘇,浙,皖,湘,日本,暹羅,印度,錫蘭等處:在上海與南社同人相識。天才卓越,梵文,英文,法文無不通,於二十歲時,入西湖靈隱山著梵文典。民國七年三十五歲,以腸胃病卒於上海廣慈醫院。汪精衛等集資葬之於孤山後西泠橋東,並建塔紀之。

MAN CHU MONUMENT (Man Chu Tah). Man Chu was a brilliant and learned Buddhist monk, a man who had travelled over Japan, Siam, India, Ceylon and many parts of China. He was born in Japan, was well versed in Sanskrit, English and French. While twenty years of age, he went to live at Ling Ying Shan, Hangchow, where he wrote a Sanskrit grammar. He died in 1919, at thirty-five years of age. This monument was erected by his friends, among whom may be mentioned Wang Ching-wei of nationalist fame.



(空谷傳聲) 自孤山巢居閣西望葛嶺一帶山谷,本無勝跡可尋,然此處正當兩山之隩,回聲頗巨,遊人每於孤山放鶴亭,或巢居閣上大聲長嘯,則山谷響應,即所謂空谷傳聲是也。

THE VALLEY OF ECHOES (Kung Koh Chuan Sung), where one feels an irresistible urge to "set the wild echoes flying."

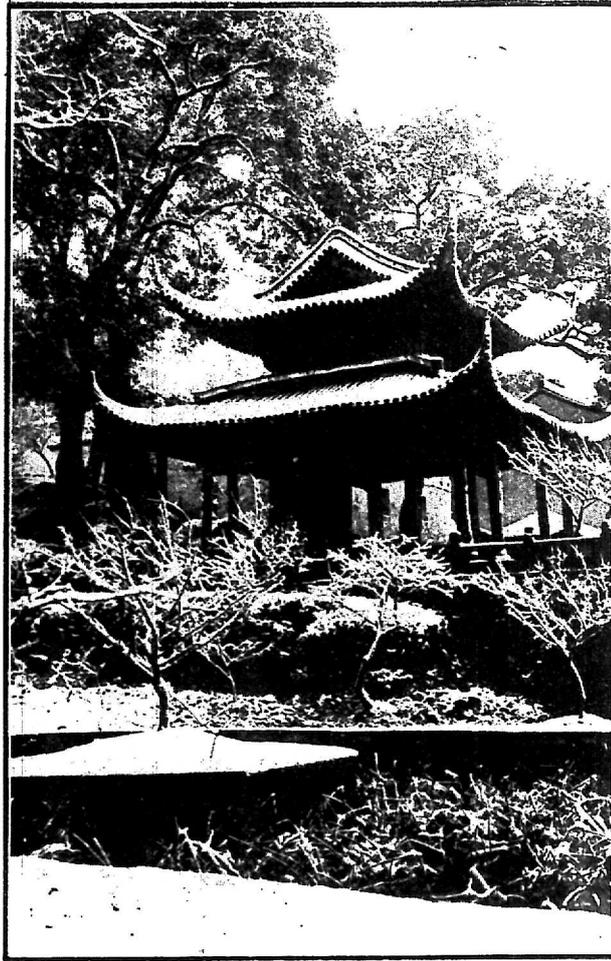




(馮小青墓) 在林公祠左。小青為武林馮生姬，其姓不著，工詩，見嫉於太婦，徙居孤山，抑鬱早卒。其後為宋馬鞠香女士墓，生前喜吟和靖之詩，死後葬此。民國四年，吳江柳亞子為伶人馮春航立碑小青墓側，蓋以馮善演小青事而又同姓也。

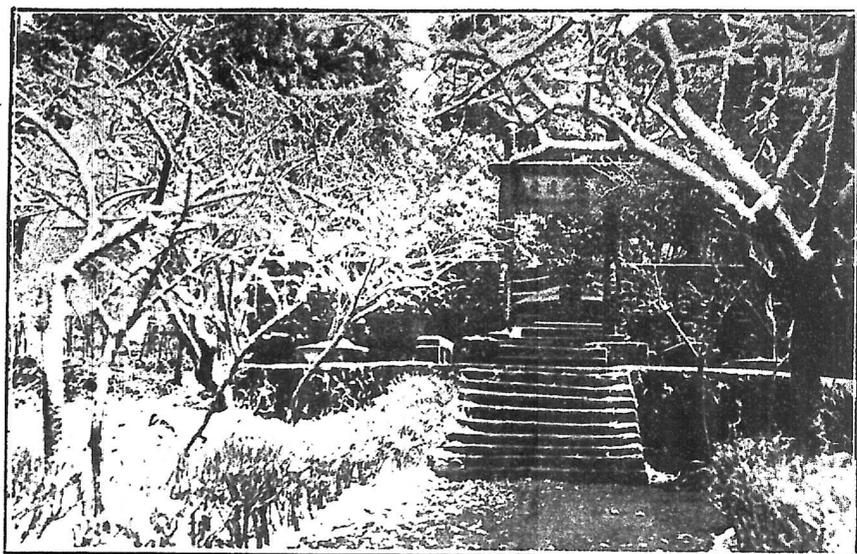
GRAVE OF FENG SIAO CHIN (Feng Siao Chin Moo). Siao Chin was the unhappy mistress of a lover named Feng, of Changchow. Little is known of this belle beyond the fact that she was a poetess, and that, being unable to endure the jealousy of Feng's wife, she came to Hangchow, where she died broken-hearted.





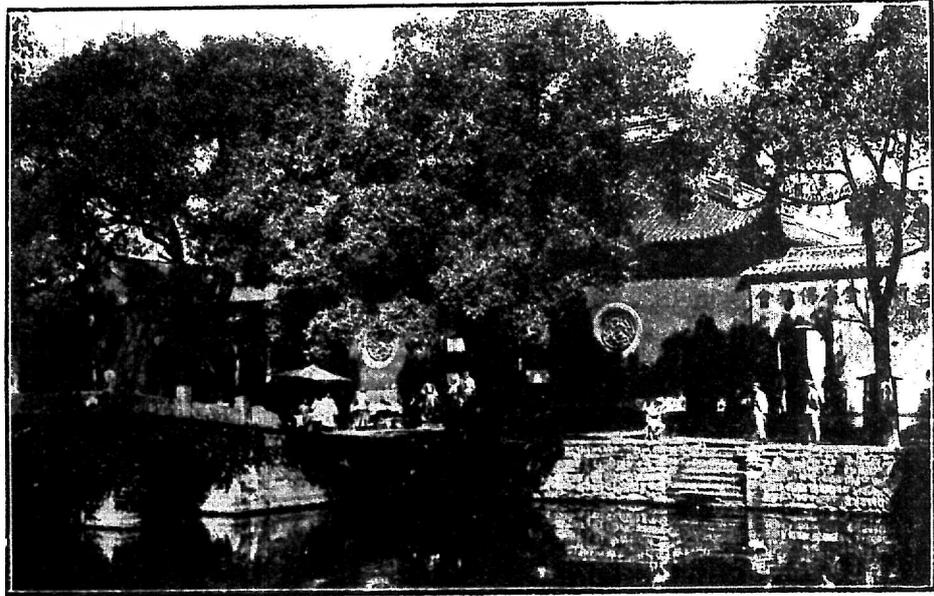
(放鶴亭) 瀕後湖,爲元陳子安勅建,景目爲梅林放鶴,清聖祖南巡,爲題額并書舞鶴賦一篇,勒石亭上,民國四年重修,亭後有鶴冢及宋林處士墓。

CRANE PAVILION (Fang Ao Ting). The pavilion was first erected in the Yuan Dynasty, and thereafter kept in constant repairs. It contains several tablets written by Emperor Kang Shi of the Ching Dynasty.



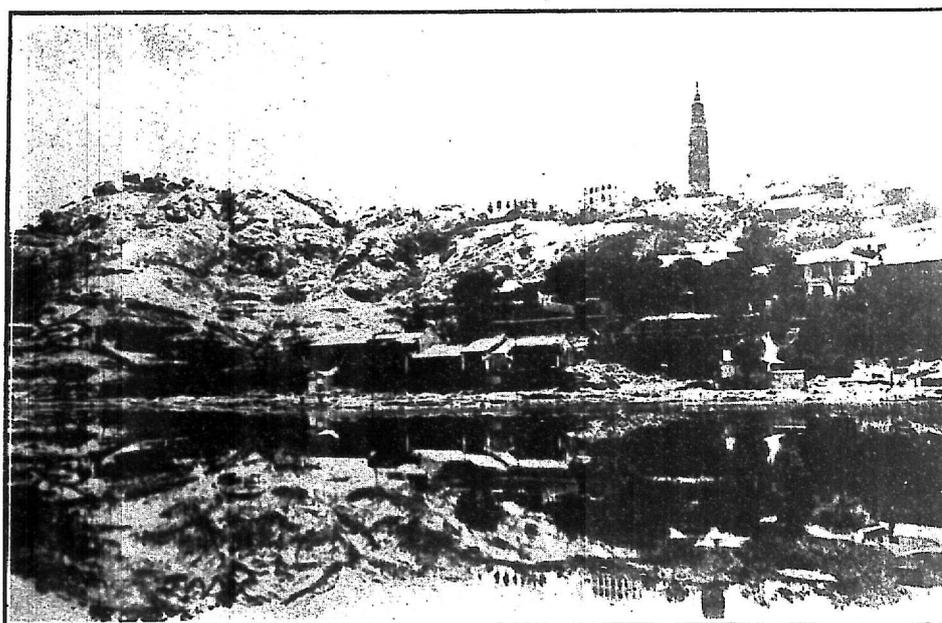
(孤山雪霽) 說者謂孤山與斷橋相屬,四時風月,大略相同,惟雪則各擅其勝;孤山兀峙水中,山後高低層疊,尤覺幽奇。民國十八年一月,作者賞雪湖上,彤雲乍散,旭日方升,在西泠橋左右眺望,樓台上下,晶瑩一色,羣峯玉立,迴合互映,恍如置身瑤台瓊圃之上也。

SNOW SCENE ON THE ISLAND HILL, (Ku Shan Chi Hsueh).
Photo taken near Si Len Bridge.



(昭慶寺) 在錢塘門外。舊名菩提院。吳越王建。與雲林，淨慈，聖因稱四大叢林。清咸豐辛酉燬於兵，光緒初重建。

TSAO CHING TEMPLE (Tsao Ching Sz), one of the four best known temples around the Lake.



(寶石山) 在錢塘門西北,高六十三丈,周十三里,一名石甌山一名巨石山,經臥龍山莊,抵山下有坊,額曰:“頓開嶺。”

PAO SHEH HILL (Pao Sheh Shan). Elevation: about 630 feet, Circumference: about 4 miles.



保俶塔在寶石山上，爲吳越相吳延爽建。倣爲吳越王之
 名，世訛爲寡嫂祈叔平安而建，因稱保俶塔，亦稱保所塔。曾
 毀，後重建，高倚天外，尖削如春筍出土。昔與湖南雷峯塔相
 對，號湖上雙浮屠，今則雷峯塔已傾，僅此碩果而已。
 吳越王自官刻點河
 吳越王自官刻點河
 吳越王自官刻點河

(保俶塔) 在寶石山上，爲吳越相吳延爽建。倣爲吳越王之
 名，世訛爲寡嫂祈叔平安而建，因稱保俶塔，亦稱保所塔。曾
 毀，後重建，高倚天外，尖削如春筍出土。昔與湖南雷峯塔相
 對，號湖上雙浮屠，今則雷峯塔已傾，僅此碩果而已。

PAO SOH PAGODA (Pao Soh Tah), erected by the King of Yoeh
 about 470 B.C. The original structure has of course disappeared
 long ago, the present pagoda being an edifice of a later date.





(蝦蟆嶺) 在錢塘門外，寶石山南有二巨石，遠望極似蝦蟆，故俗稱為蝦蟆石，實名壽星石，或萬歲石。

PEAK OF JUMPING FROGS (Sha Moh Ling). When viewed from a distance, the rocks look like a group of jumping frogs. Rocks of Long Life is another name given to this place.





(葛嶺) 在寶石山西, 亦名葛埕, 相傳葛洪煉丹於此, 其墓在焉。

KO'S PEAK (Ko Ling), the traditional place where Kō Hung, the alchemist, practiced his art. His tomb is on this peak.

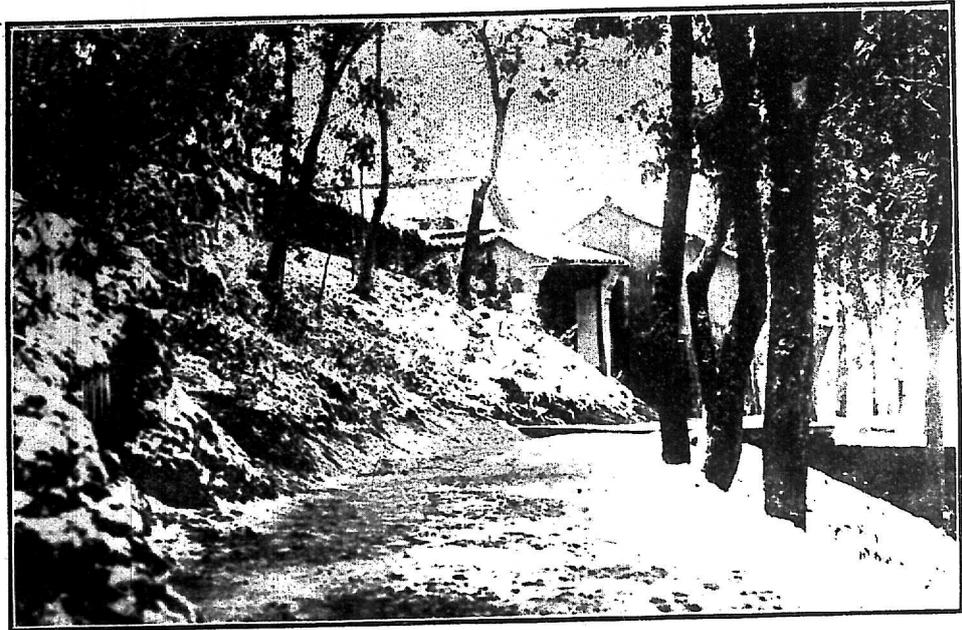




(初陽臺) 當葛嶺最高處,十景之一.平衍數畝.舊十月朔,當晨曦未上時,登臺望東北海際,日輪乍起,微露一痕,瞬則萬道霞光,天半俱赤,故有“葛嶺朝暾”之稱。

TOWER OF THE RISING SUN (Cho Yang Tai), one of the Ten Great Sights, occupies the top of Ko's Peak. The first day of the Tenth Moon, according to Chinese calendar, is said to be the best time to watch Phœbus rise in all his glory.

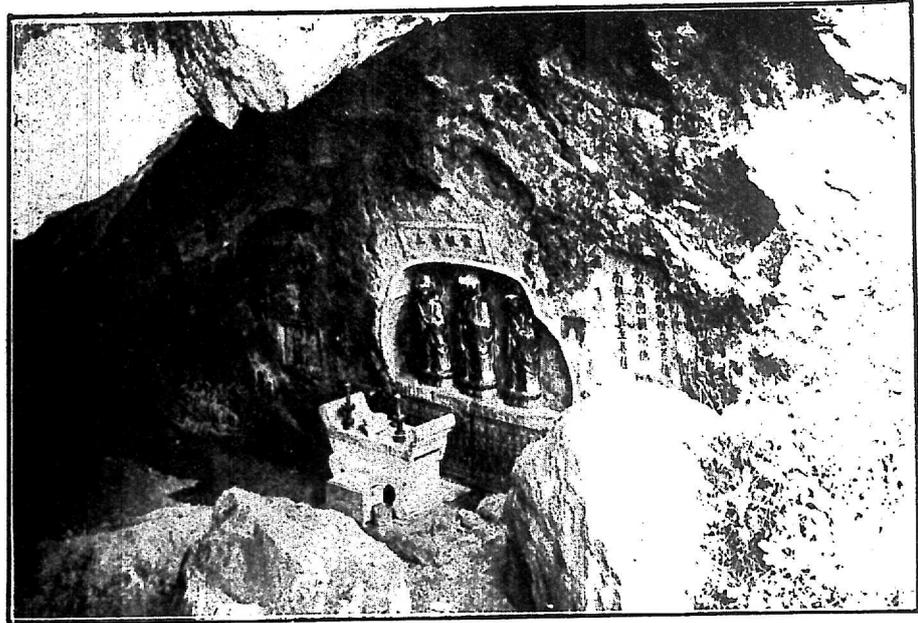




(妙智寺) 在棲霞嶺巔, 宋太尉張公建, 內有棲霞井, 深丈餘
泉極甘冽。

TEMPLE OF WISDOM (Miao Chi Sz) occupies the top of Si Yah
Peak. The temple was built during the Soong Dynasty.

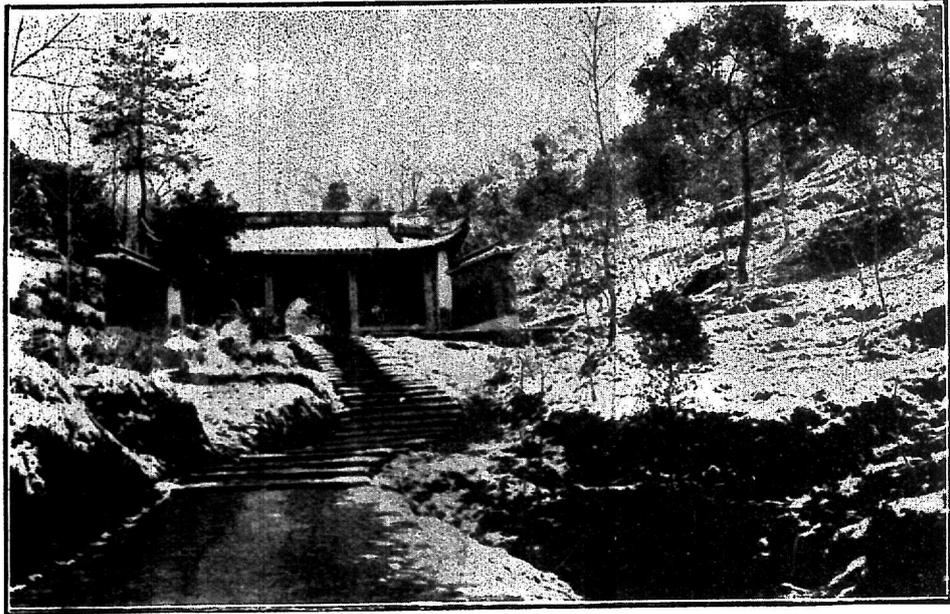




(紫雲洞) 去妙智寺二三百步。樓霞嶺五洞,此爲最奇,峭聳嵌空,石色若暮雲凝紫,陰涼徹骨,從洞下級二十餘,中供觀世音石像座,鐫“紫雲洞天”四大字,旁有深穴,窺之黑暗,沿壁入,又得一洞,亦敞豁,當天小孔如掌大,日光下射,壁藤森瘦,皆從裂處上刺,右有削壁,半覆半倚,低至壁根有泉,方可三尺,水至清澈。

PURPLE CLOUD CAVE (Tse Yuen Tung), one of the five caves around Si Yah Peak. The cave is now the shrine of Kwan Ying Buddha.

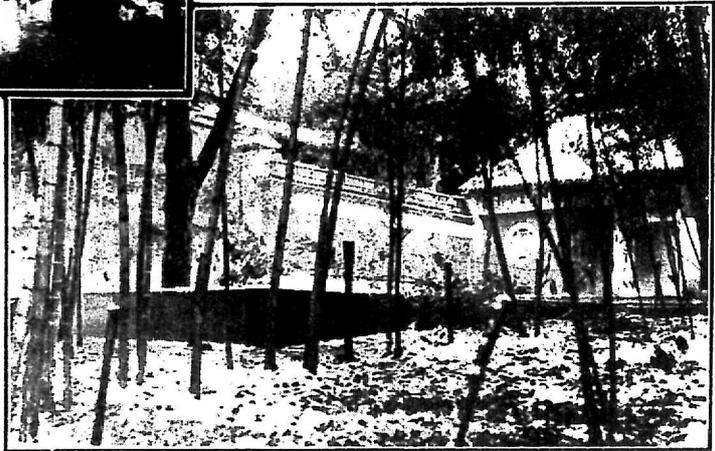
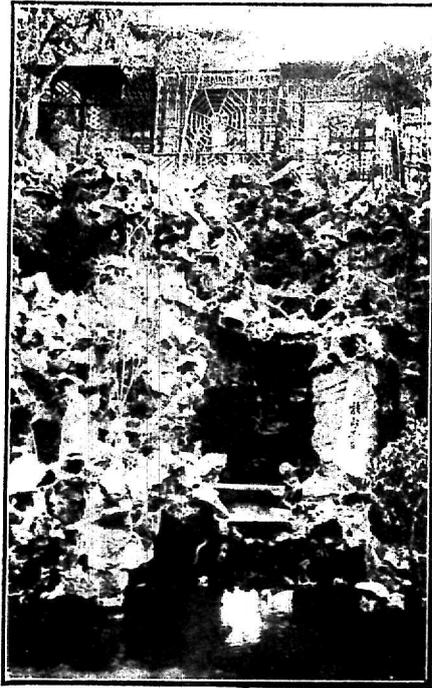




(棲霞嶺) 一名履泰山,或呼赤岸嶺.嶺後有白沙泉,由葛嶺
初陽臺西行下山繞出,即岳墳之西,途中景極清幽.

SI YAH PEAK (Si Yah Ling), reached from the Temple of the
Rising Sun by a scenic trail.

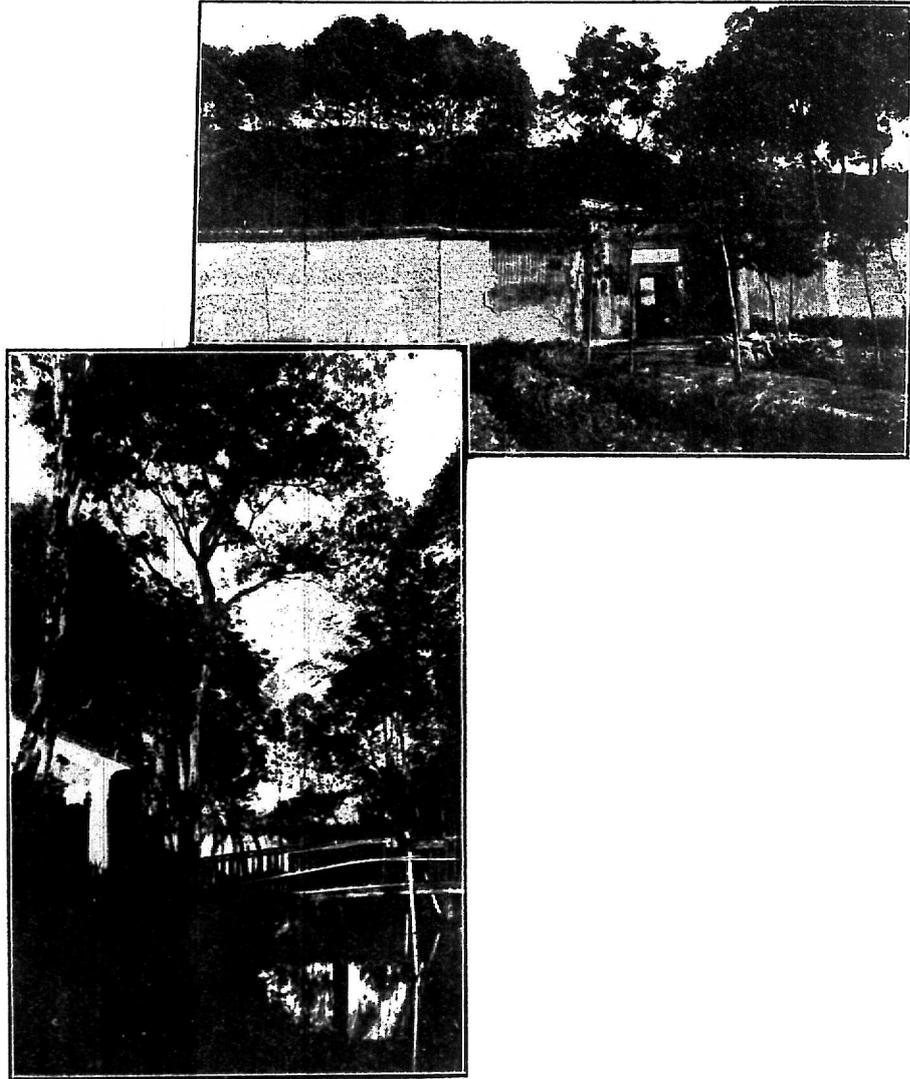




(黃龍洞) 在掃帚塢。舊傳附近有黃龍出現，故名，又名天龍洞，無名洞。洞不甚深杳，近年加以開鑿堆疊，始稍幽邃。近由粵人築廟，中構假山瀑布，清雅宜人。

YELLOW DRAGON CAVE (Hwang Lung Tung) where, according to tradition, a yellow dragon made its appearance.

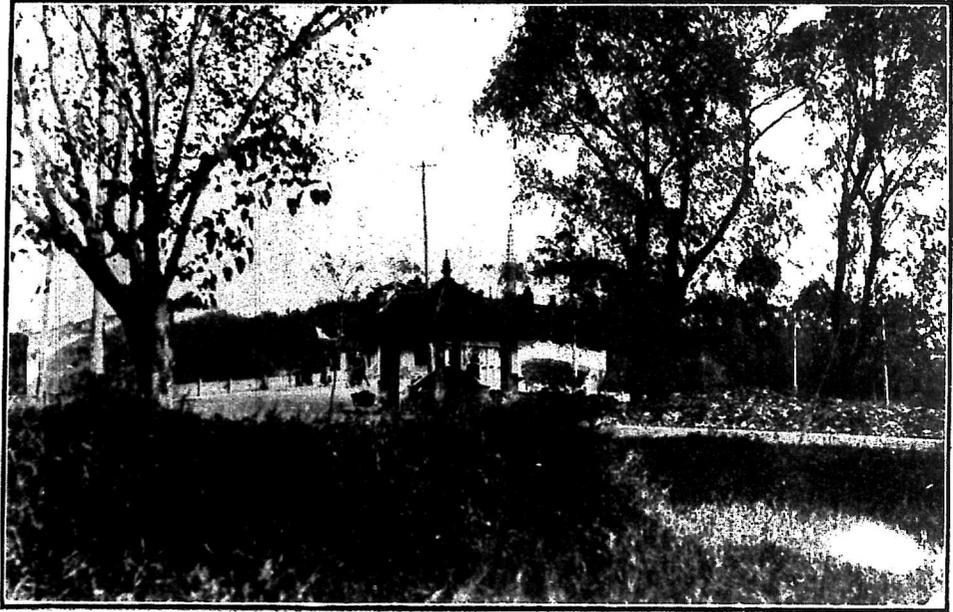




(護國寺) 在保俶塔之陰掃帚塢。宋慧開禪師休糧禪定於隆興黃龍峯頂，禱雨輒應，孟少保琪為捐金買地建寺。淳祐五年賜額護國仁王禪寺；元至正末燬，明洪武初重建，嘉靖間重修。

WU KUO TEMPLE (Wu Kuo Sz), erected first during the Sung Dynasty.

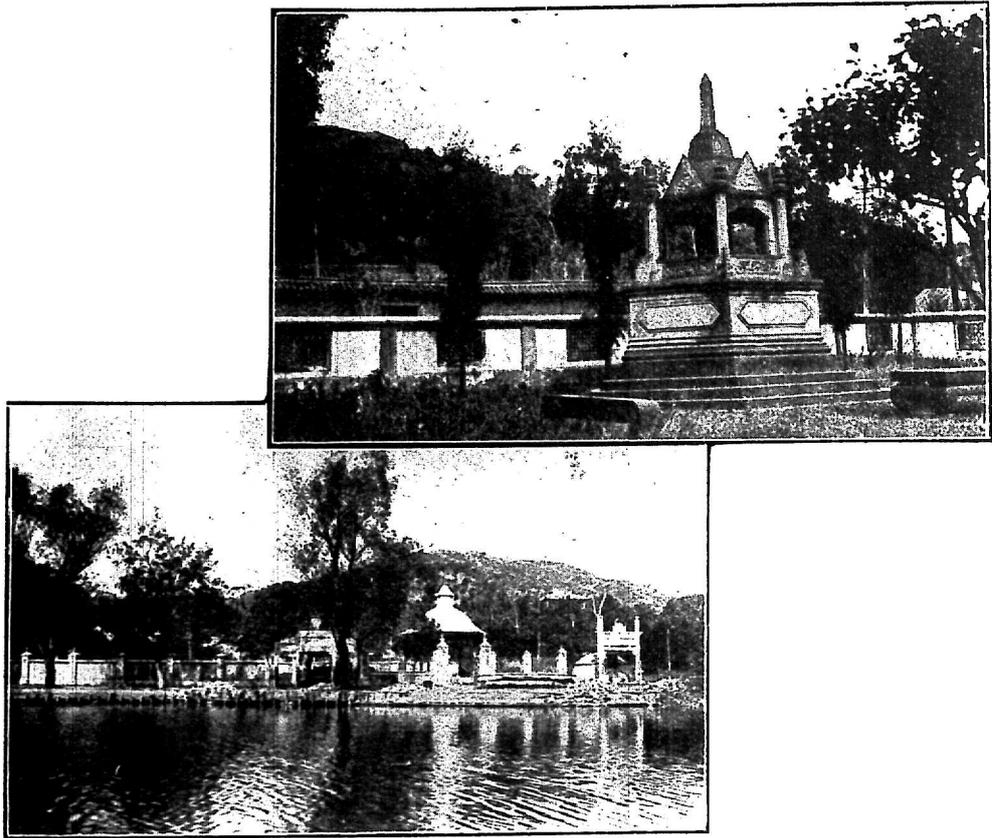




(蘇小小墓) 在西泠橋側, 小小, 南齊時人, 為錢塘名妓, 相傳墓在西泠橋畔。古樂府錢塘蘇小小歌: “何處結同心, 西陵松柏下” 者是也。

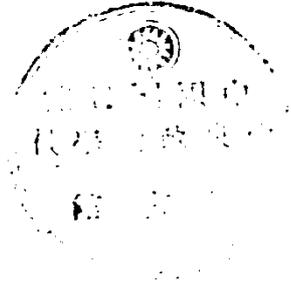
TOMB OF SOO SIAO SIAO (Soo Siao Siao Mu), near Si Len Bridge, Soo Siao Siao was a courtesan of historical fame.





(秋瑾風雨亭) 亭(上圖)離蘇小小墓頗近,當時秋瑾埋骨於此,今已他遷.惟風雨亭尚存,亭名風雨,取秋瑾刑時所作“秋雨秋風愁煞人”詩意.秋瑾係紹興革命女子.清光緒末年,因徐錫麟案,株連受誣被誅.此外尚有鑑湖女俠祠及秋墓,(下圖)均在鳳林寺前.

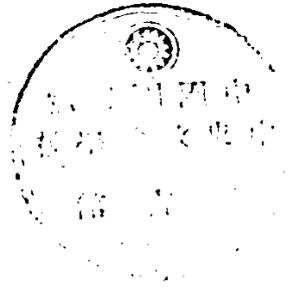
TSIU JING MEMORIAL (Tsiu Jing Feng Yu Ting). Tsiu Jing was a lady martyr who sacrificed her life in the cause of the Revolution during the last year of the reign of Emperor Kuang Hsu of the Ching Dynasty.

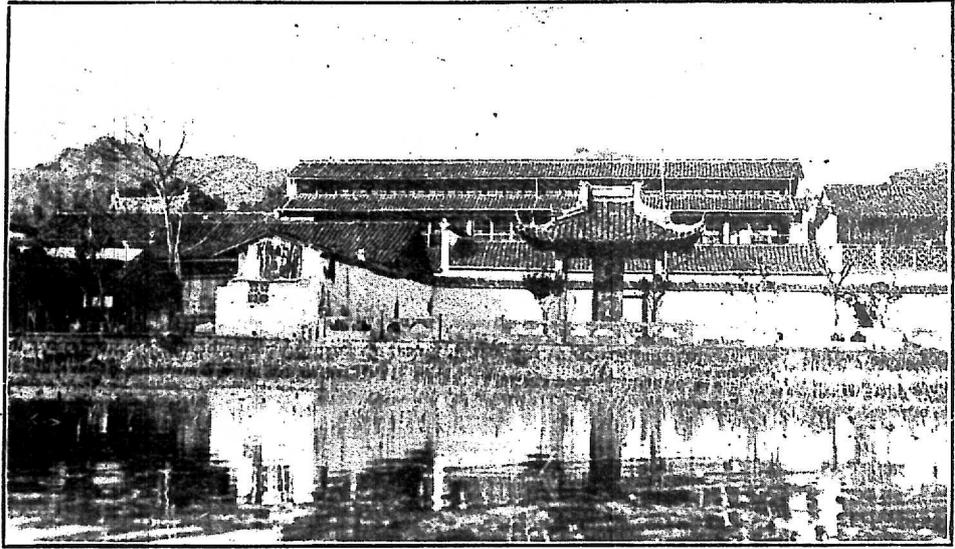




(鳳林寺) 在葛嶺西. 俗稱喜鵲寺. 唐圓修禪師, 居此四十餘年, 有大松盤屈如蓋, 乃棲止其上, 復有馴鵲飛擾於巢側, 人遂以爲窠名之. 明宣德間, 僧如月重建. 勅名鳳林寺.

FENG LING TEMPLE (Feng Ling Sz), at the west of Ko's Peak. Erected first during the Tong Dynasty.

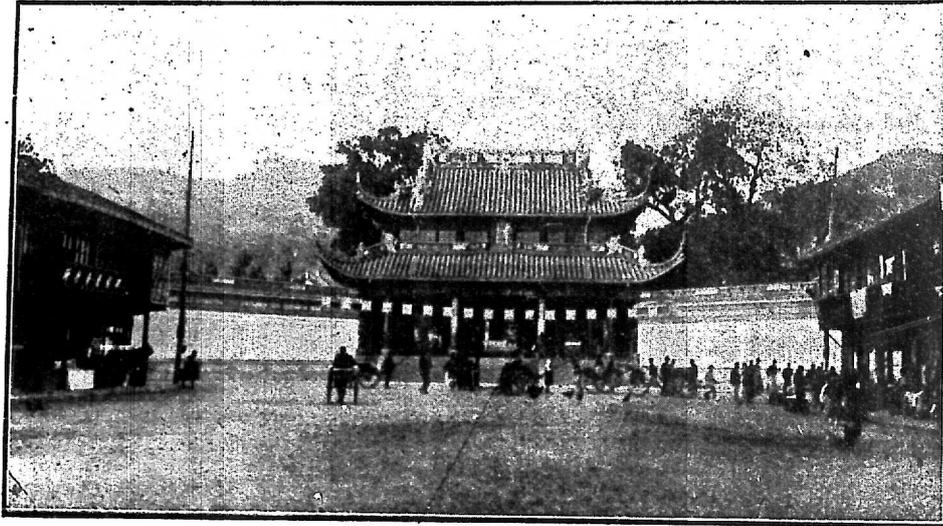




(曲院風荷) 在跨虹橋西,爲十景之一。宋麴院在金沙港西北,因其地多荷,亦名“麴院風荷。”後爲崇文書院。

THE LOTUS POND (Cho Yuen Feng Hu), one of the Ten Great Sights.

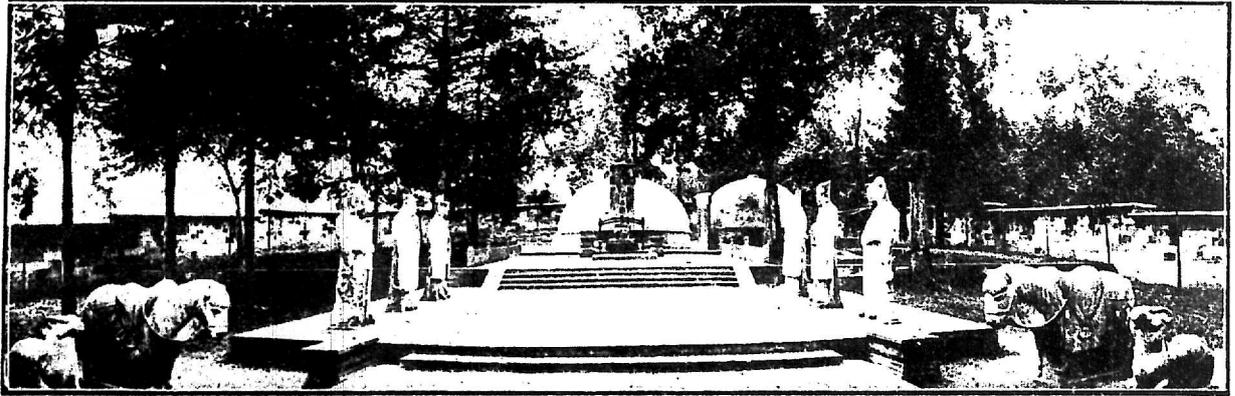




(岳王廟) 在棲霞嶺下,襄湖之岳湖北岸,祀宋少保岳武穆王。廟貌宏麗,爲湖上諸祠冠。

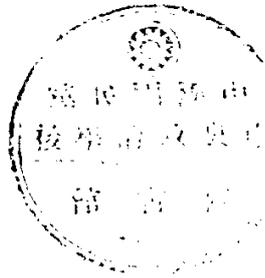
TEMPLE OF YO FEE (Yo Wang Miao). Yo Fee was a famous general of the Sung Dynasty who saved the country from the ravages of the barbarians.

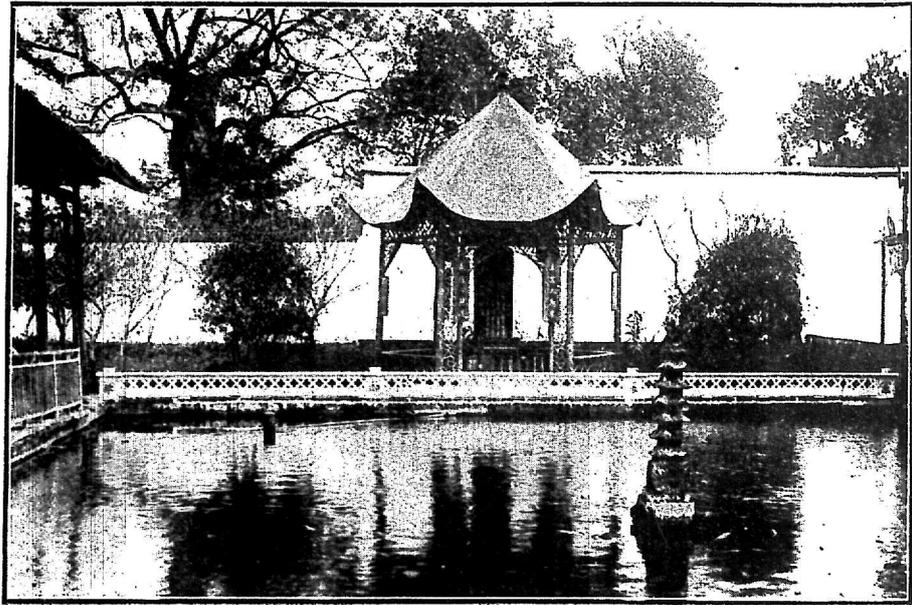




(岳鄂王墓) 俗稱“岳墳。”墓在棲霞嶺之陽，鄂王廟之左，墓前有石人石馬，並鐵鑄秦檜，王氏，万俟卨，張俊四像：皆露上身，兩手反接，跪於台下。墓門之前有橋，橋外一柏挺立，號“精忠柏”，極蒼勁。再前有明時所刻“盡忠報國”四大字，嵌於牆上。

TOMB OF YO FEE (Yo Ao Wang Mu), a magnificent tomb with stone statues of the most important personages involved in the heroic career of General Yo Fee.

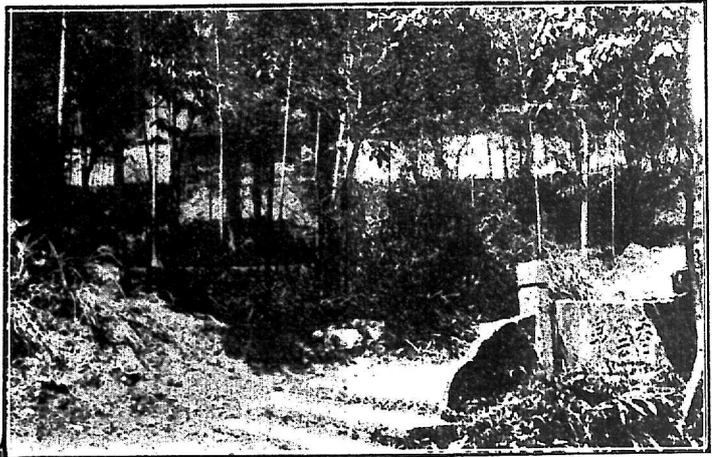




(玉泉觀魚) 玉泉在仙姑山清蓮寺內,發源西山,伏流數十里,至此始見;色清而味甘,甃石爲池,方廣三丈許,清澈見底;中畜五色魚,浮沈上下,鱗鬣可數,投以香餌,則揚鬣而來,吞之輒去。清雍正間,李衛建亭泉上,榜曰“洗心。”夾以迴廊,圍以短欄,游人憑欄而坐,魚亦不驚。故玉泉觀魚,爲游湖勝事之一。

YU CHUEN AQUARIUM (Yu Chuen Kwan Yu), noted for the collection of pretty, gay-colored fishes. The aquarium is located inside the Ching Lien Temple.

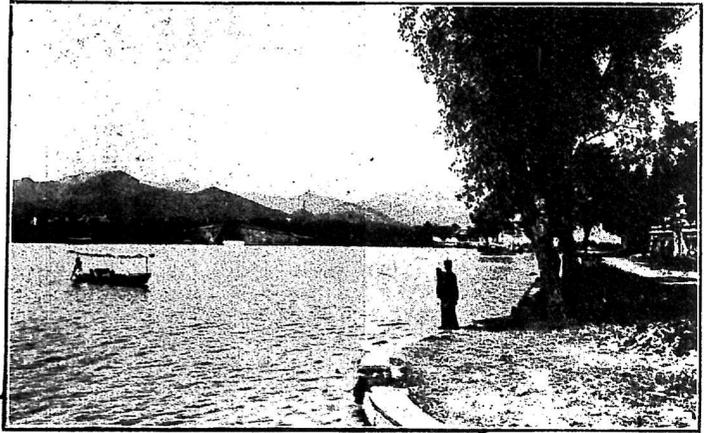




(靈峰寺) 在仙姑山西北,舊名鶯峯禪院,吳越王建。其地故多梅,清宣統間,吳興周慶雲就寺山門外靈峯亭以至半山來鶴亭,補栽數百本,復構補梅齋,繪圖徵題以紀之。故以梅著稱。

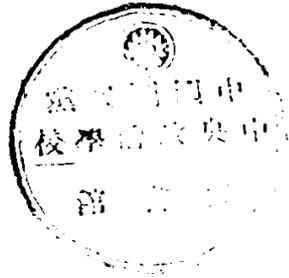
LING FENG TEMPLE (Ling Feng Sz), noted for the pretty plum trees in the neighborhood.

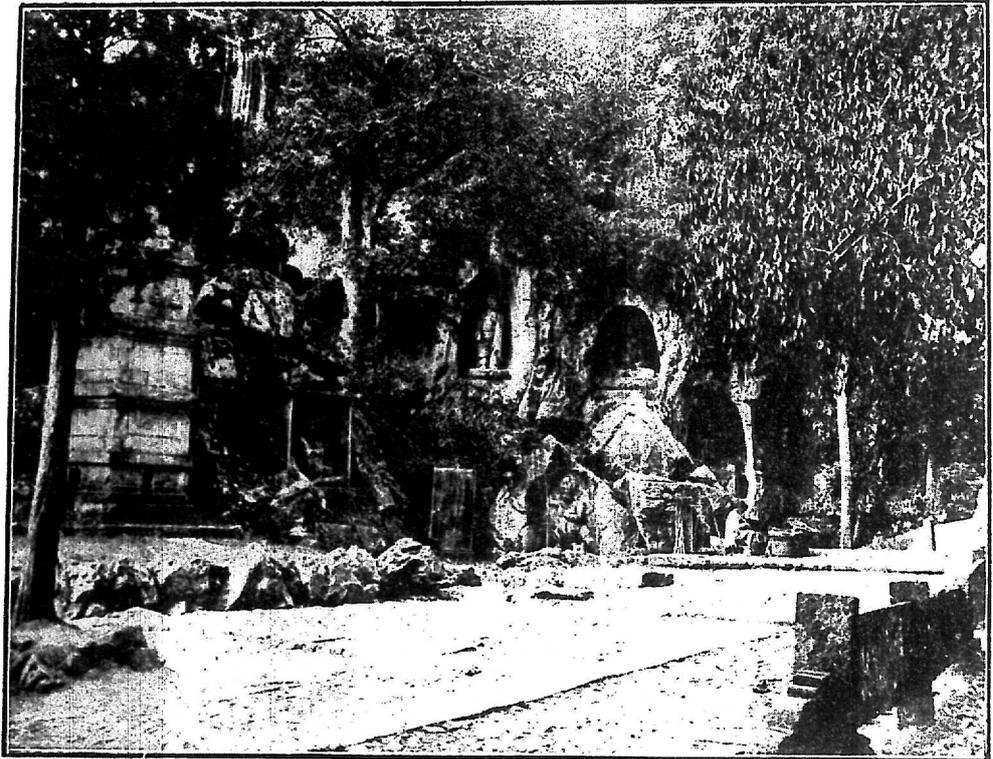




(雙峯插雲) 在九里松南北兩高峯之間,爲十景之一。舊稱“兩峯插雲,”清康熙時於此建亭勒石,題“雙峯插雲”(下圖)。蓋湖上諸山,以南高峯,北高峯爲最,在此眺望,適見二峯相對峙也。在湖上亦可見之(上圖)。

THE TWIN PEAKS (Shon Feng Tsa Yuen), one of the Ten Great Sights, showing the Northern and Southern Peaks towering above the Lake. The pavilion in the lower picture shelters a tablet written by Emperor Kang Shi, of the Ching Dynasty.





(飛來峯) 在靈隱,天竺之間,近雲林寺,一名靈鷲,距岳墳六里,距茅家埠三里。晉僧慧理嘗登此歎曰:此是中天竺國。靈鷲山之小嶺,不知何年飛來,因駐錫於此,建靈隱寺,號峯曰飛來峯。

FEE LAI PEAK (Fee Lai Feng), midway between Ling Ying Temple and Tien Cho Temple.

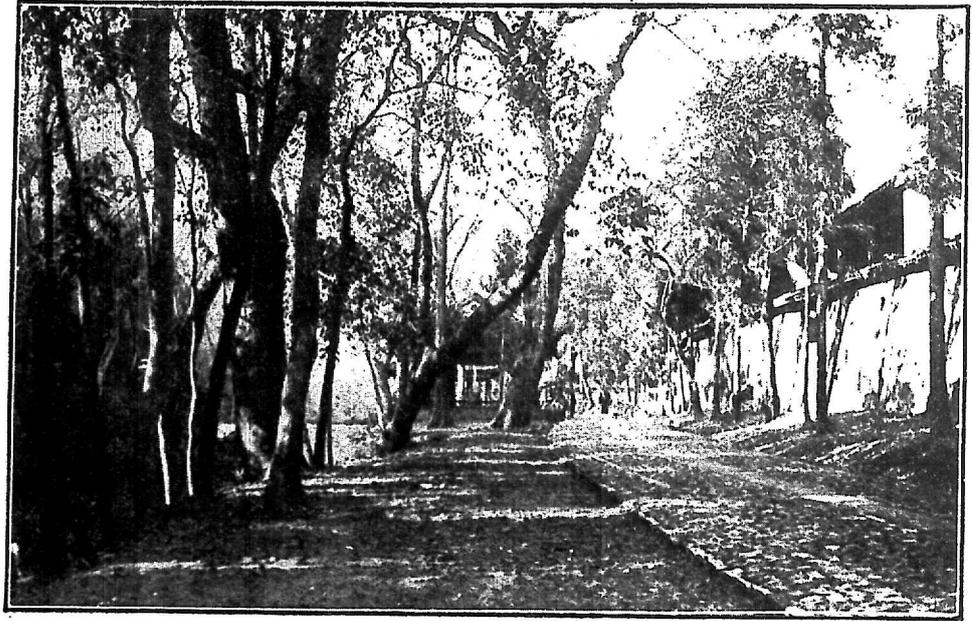




(彌勒石佛) 在靈隱飛來峯西.石壁上,佛像甚多,惟此爲最大.

THE GIANT LAUGHING BUDDHA (Mi Leh Shih Fo), sculpture on the rock, to be seen at the west of Ling Ying Temple.





(冷泉亭) 在飛來峯下, 杭州刺史元夔建. 政和中, 僧惠雲又于前作小亭, 郡守毛友命去之. 亭上“冷泉”二字, 乃白樂天書, “亭”字乃東坡續書. 有觀風, 虛白, 候仙, 見山, 五亭相望.

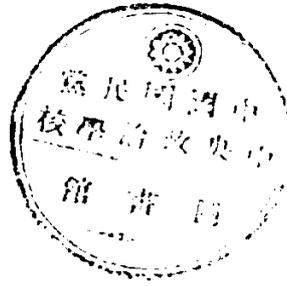
LEN CHUEN PAVILION (Len Chuen Ting), at the foot of Fee Lai Peak. It shelters a tablet written jointly by Pei Loh Tien and Soo Tung Pu, both famous poets and writers.

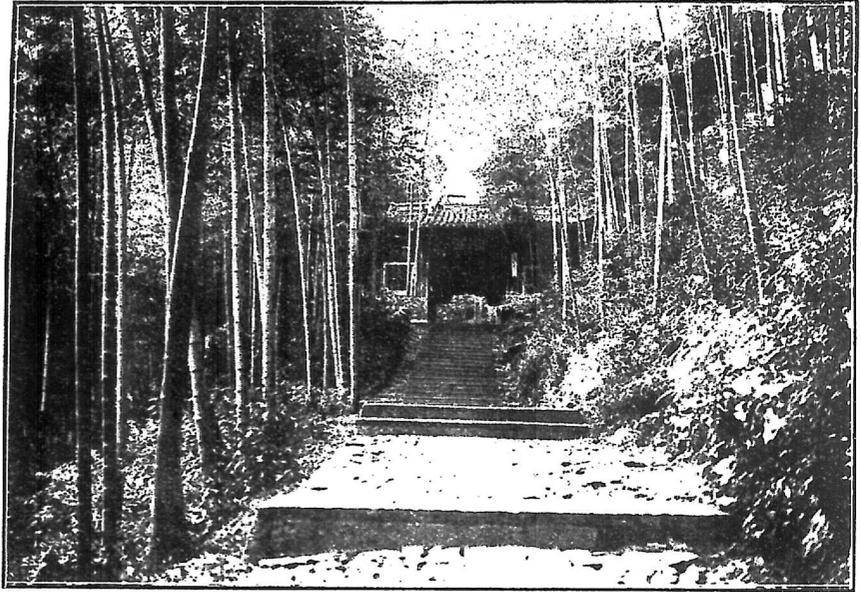




(雲林寺) 在靈隱山麓, 舊名靈隱寺. 晉咸和元年, 僧慧理建, 元明間時廢時興. 清順治間, 僧宏禮重建. 康熙二十八年南巡, 賜名雲林寺. 咸豐辛酉大殿燬, 後主僧購巨木於美洲, 重建殿閣. 左有羅漢堂, 內奉羅漢五百尊.

YUEN LING TEMPLE (Yuen Ling Sz), better known as Ling Ying Temple, erected first during the Tsin Dynasty, and since kept in constant repairs.





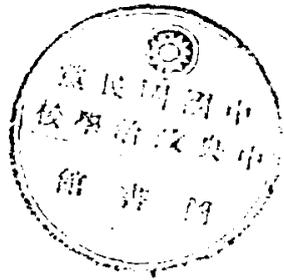
(韜光庵) 在北高峯南,雲林寺西巢窠塢,天福三年吳越王建,舊額“廣嚴。”唐有詩僧結庵於院之西,自號韜光。白樂天守郡,題其堂曰法安。宋大中祥符間改今額,自靈隱而上,沿途竹林茂盛,泉水清漪,風景極佳。

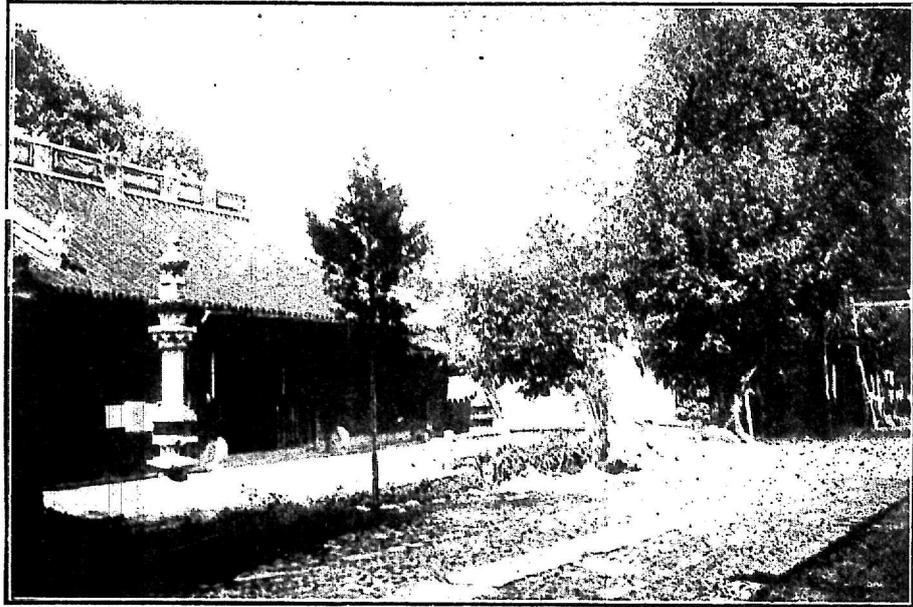
TAO KWANG TEMPLE (Tao Kwang Ang), at the west of Ling Ying Temple, reached by a winding path through a most picturesque bamboo grove.



(北高峯) 在雲林寺後。靈隱山左支之最高者，與南高峯遙相對峙。自下至頂，凡九百二十丈，石磴逾千級，曲折三十六灣。上有財神殿。

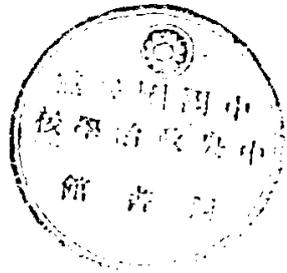
NORTHERN PEAK (Pei Kao Feng), at the rear of Ling Ying Temple. A winding path leads to the top of the peak, on which stands a temple of the God of Wealth.





(下天竺) 在雲林寺南,由飛來峯至此,僅里餘,晉僧慧理建。初名繡經院,後屢有興廢,康熙三十八年聖祖駕幸寺中,賜帑重修。乾隆二十七年,高宗賜額曰“法鏡寺。”咸豐之季,化為灰燼,光緒八年重建。

SHA TIEN CHO TEMPLE (Sha Tien Cho), built first during the Tsin Dynasty and since kept in constant repairs.

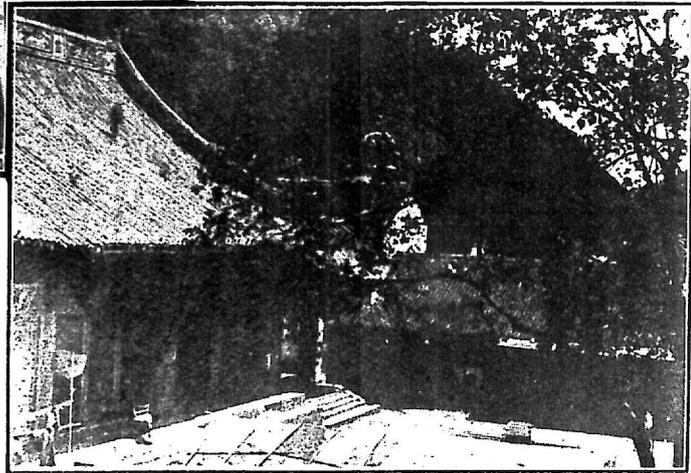
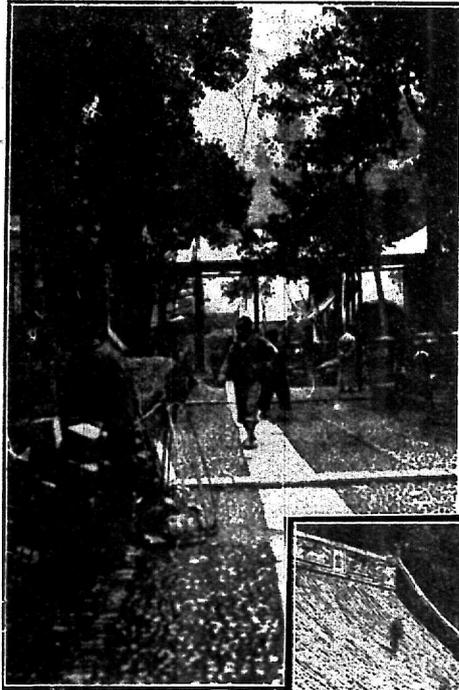




(中天竺) 在稽留峯北,距下天竺僅里餘,與永清塢相對。隋開皇十七年,僧寶掌從西域來入定,建立道場。康熙三十八年,聖祖賜帑重修,四十二年,賜御書“靈竺慈緣”額。乾隆三十年高宗南巡,賜“法淨寺”額。咸豐間燬,同治間復興。

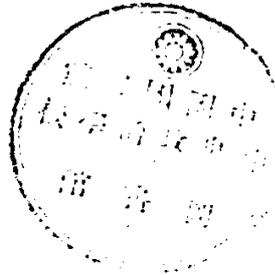
CHUNG TIEN CHO TEMPLE (Chung Tien Cho), about a half mile from Sha Tien Cho Temple. The temple was first built during the Sui Dynasty.

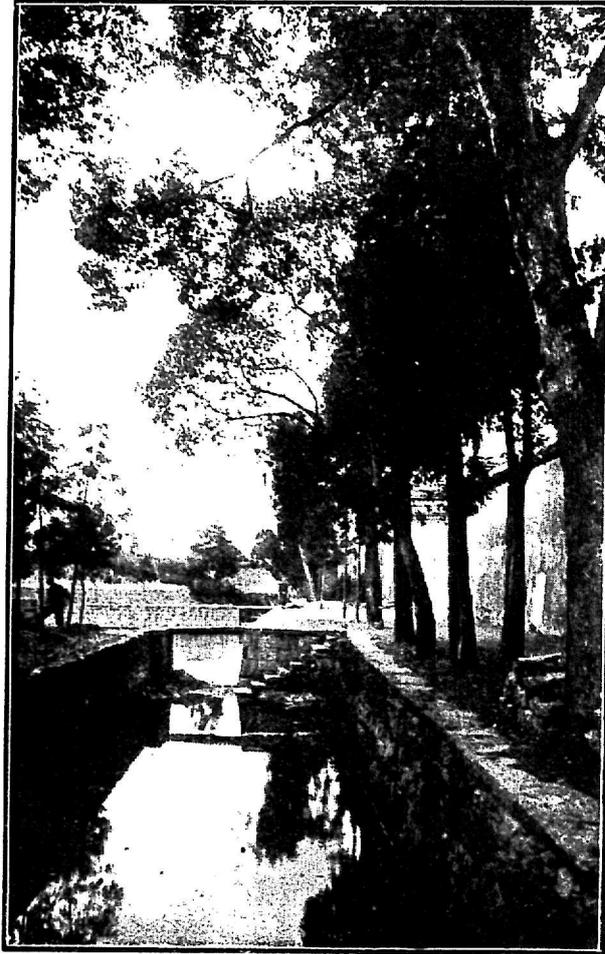




(上天竺) 在北高峯麓, 白雲峯下. 昔吳越武懿王夢白衣人求治其居, 乃開路築基, 即地剏佛廬, 號天竺看經院, 後移今所. 宋孝宗改院爲寺, 清乾隆十六年, 高宗南巡, 題門額曰法喜寺. 咸豐辛酉燬, 同治初, 布政司蔣益澧重建大殿. 光緒間, 蘇藩聶緝槩倡捐重修. 宏麗爲三天竺冠.

SHON TIEN CHO TEMPLE (Shon Tien Cho), located at the foot of the Northern Peak, is an old but magnificent structure.

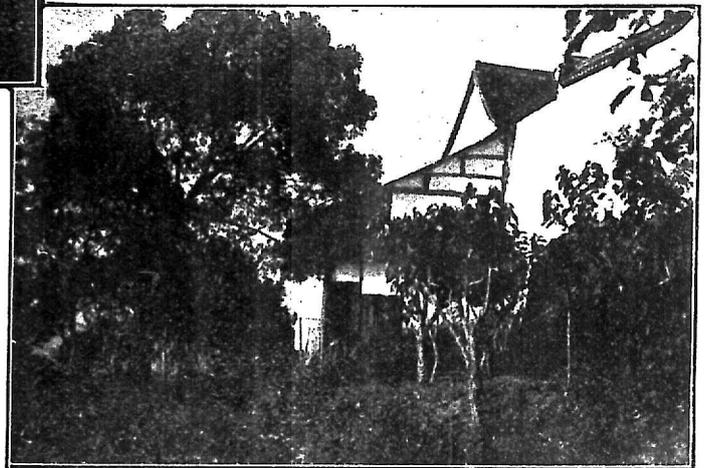
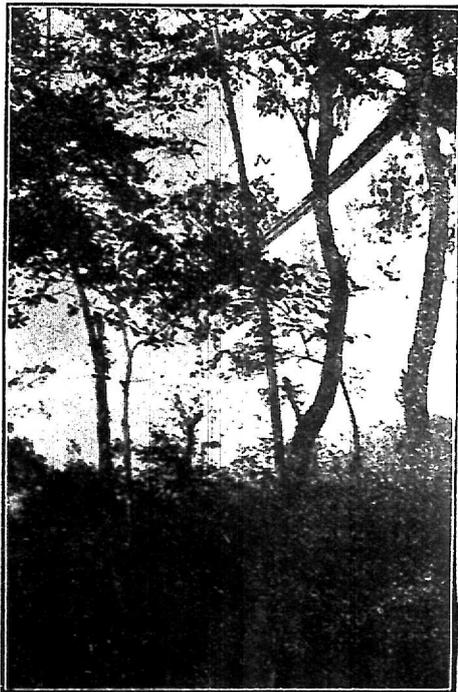




(彌陀寺) 在彌陀山北。清光緒初,有外來僧某在山之陰,以彌陀經字摩崖,尋倚壁建彌陀寺。門臨溪水,綠樹成陰,從石橋一折而入,頗稱幽寂。

MI TU TEMPLE (Mi Tu Sz), A very pretty and well constructed temple.





(衍慶寺) 在秦亭山(俗稱老和山)巔,由古蕩汽車站旁循石徑上,綠蔭蔽日,幽爽宜人.三里許達寺門,杭城烟火,西溪溪流均在目前.

YI CHING TEMPLE (Yi Ching Sz), occupies the top of Tsing Ting Hill and commands a panoramic view of Hangchow and Si Chi.

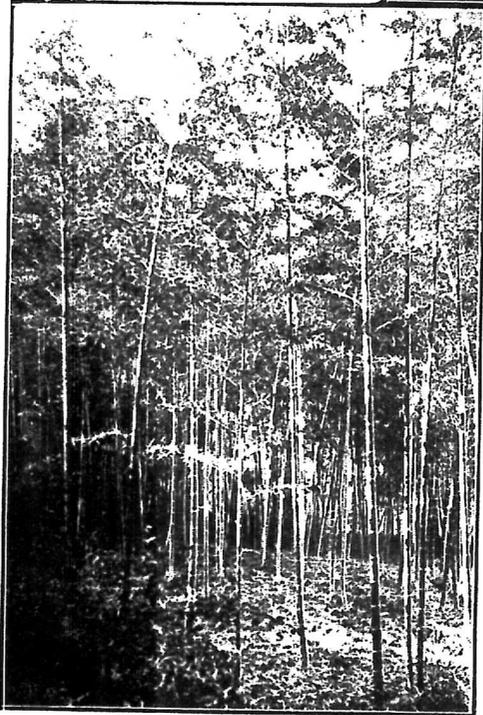
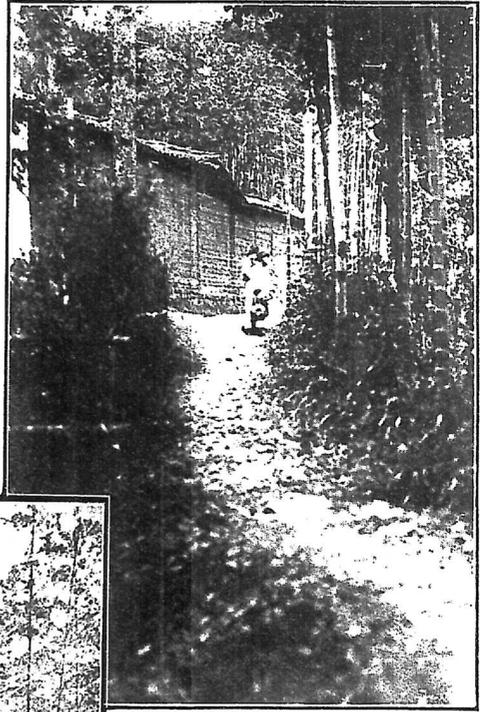




(東嶽廟) 在廟塢,去松木場十里.祠宇壯麗,宋乾道間建.杭州東嶽廟凡五處,以此香火爲最盛.

TUNG YO TEMPLE (Tung Yo Miao), a flourishing temple erected first during the Sung Dynasty.

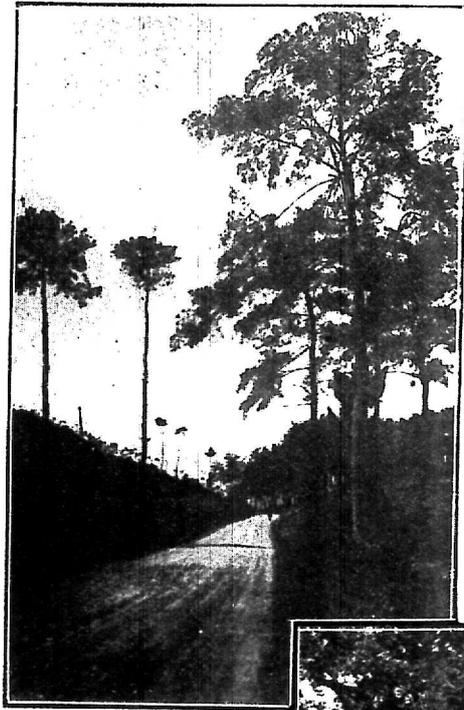




(花塢) 法華山之塢也。地長十里，景極幽逸，名古庵，度藕香橋，溪聲淙然，夾塢茂林修竹，不見天日。其中不著名之寺庵甚多，皆隱修者。

BAMBOO GROVE (Hwa Wu), a very picturesque stretch about three miles in length. Many smaller temples are found in this grove.

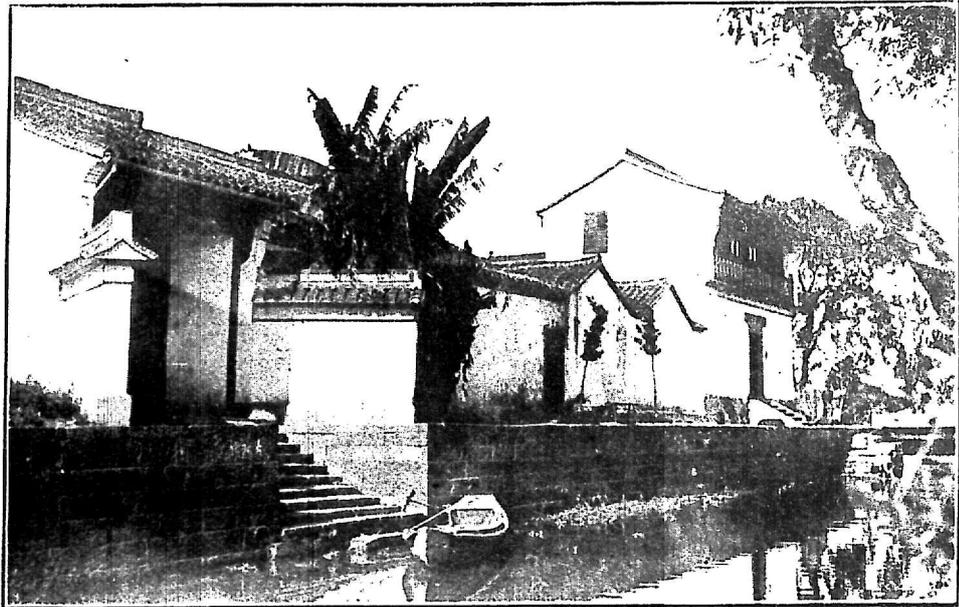




(餘杭道上) 遊西溪, 陸行必選杭餘省道而行, 沿途山野參錯, 富有田家風味, 此兩圖攝於留下西之荊山橋。

ALONG THE YU HONG HIGHWAY (Yu Hong Tao Shong), presenting exquisite rustic scenes all the way from Hangchow to Si Chi.

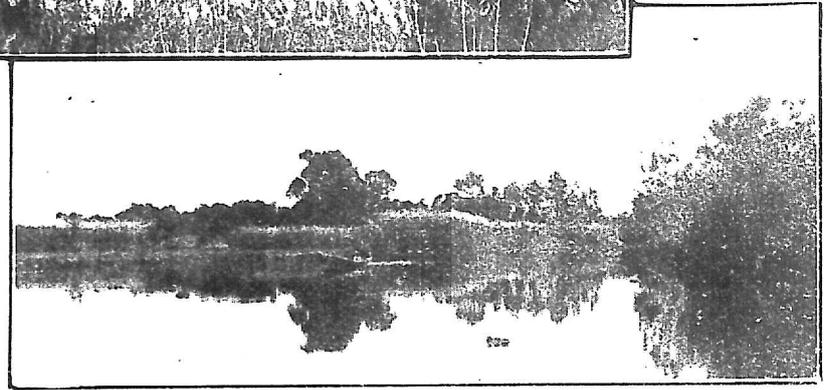
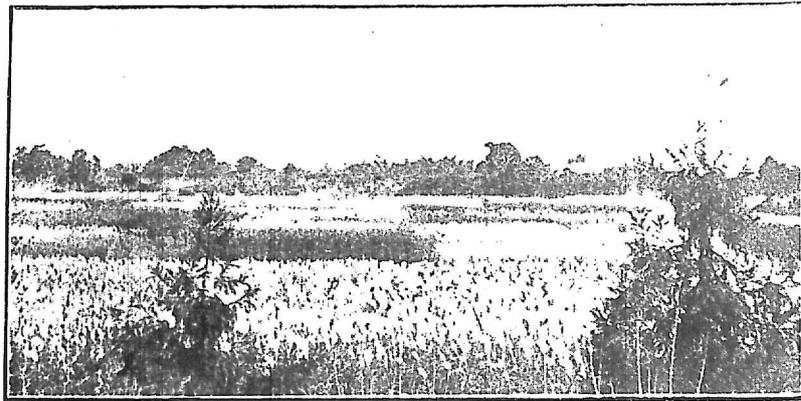




(秋雪庵) 宋 漳川 節度所立。水周四瀾，秋時蒨花如雪，明 陳 繼儒 因題“秋雪。”近 吳 興 周 慶 雲 募捐重修，附設歷代詞人祠。

CHIU SIH TEMPLE (Chiu Sih Ang), built during the Sung Dynasty. One part of the Temple is set apart as Poets' Hall of Fame.

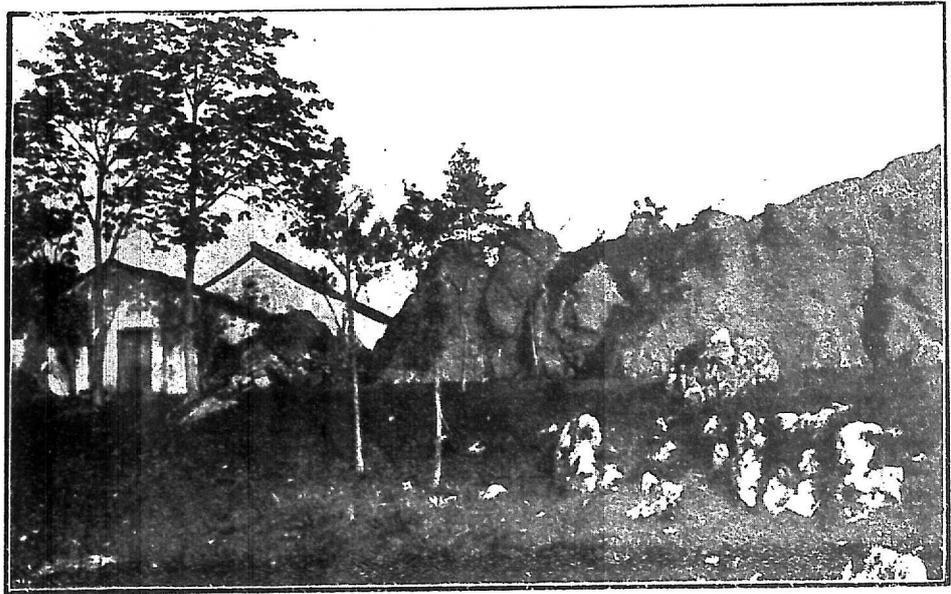




(西溪途中) 西溪水道自松木場起,至留下止,溪光杏靄,引人入勝.至南漳湖,蒹葭滿目.秋時,鷗素百頃,體若白雪,所謂“秋雪”是也.此兩圖即秋雪正盛時所攝.

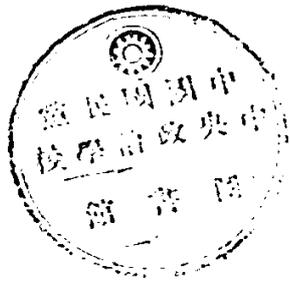
ON THE WAY TO SI CHI (Si Chi Tu Chung). Scenes along a very picturesque waterway.

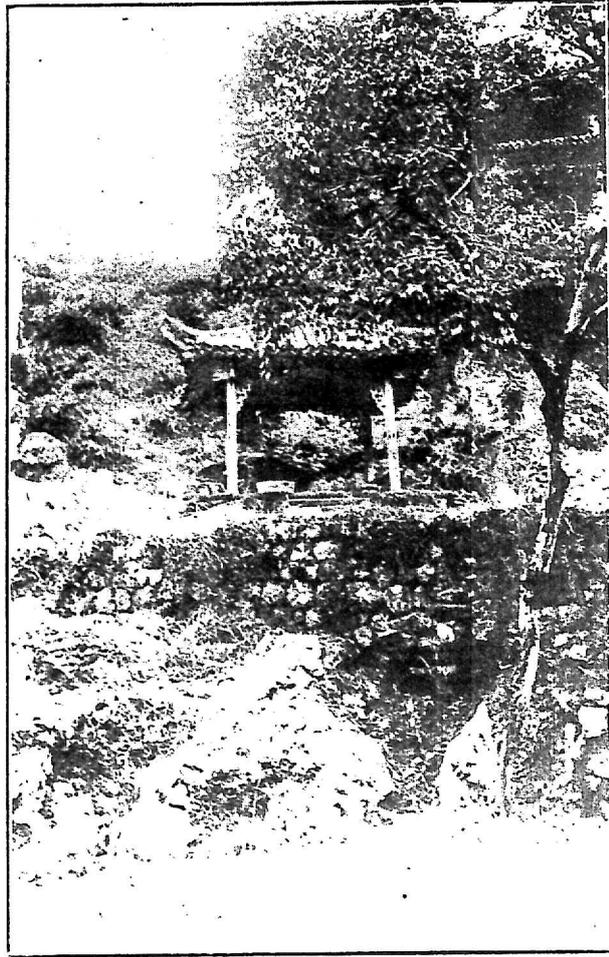




(吳山) 在杭城南隅。相傳吳淦伍子胥於江，吳人憫之，立祠江上，因亦名胥山，又以山有城隍廟，俗呼為城隍山。奇崛危峯，尤多古蹟。西北為寶月，蛾鬪諸山，稍南為石佛，七寶諸山，東南為紫陽，寶蓮諸山，而總名曰吳山。此圖為紫陽山之一部分。

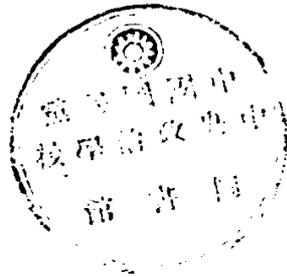
WU HILL (Wu Shan), where, according to tradition, Wu Tsz Si, a famous statesman of the Tsung Chiu period, lived in retirement. The Hill abounds in historical landmarks.

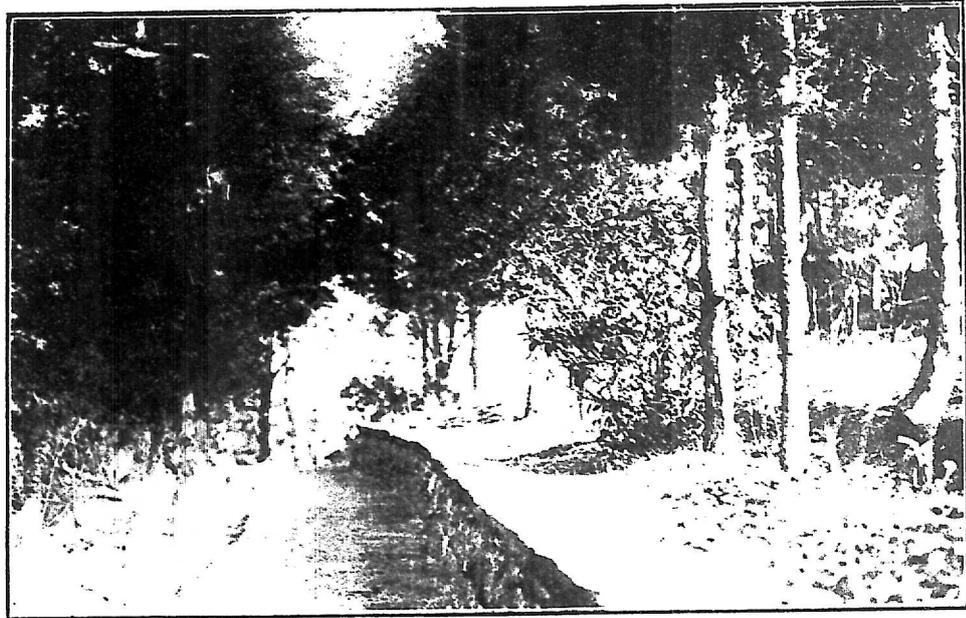




(青衣泉) 在寶蓮山重陽庵(今阮文達公祠)後青衣洞口。泉淅淅出石罅,清鑑毛髮。相傳唐開成間,道士遇青衣童子入洞,故名。深可一尋,闊如深之半,中爲方池,亭據其上,竊青衣爲髻童妝,晚視池面,與江光相映。一綫潺潺,作風雨聲。

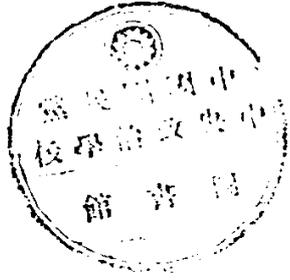
“BOY IN BLUE” SPRING (Tsin Yi Chuen). According to tradition, this spring was found by a Taoist priest of the Tong Dynasty, who saw a boy in blue gown enter the crack in the rock which is now the spring.

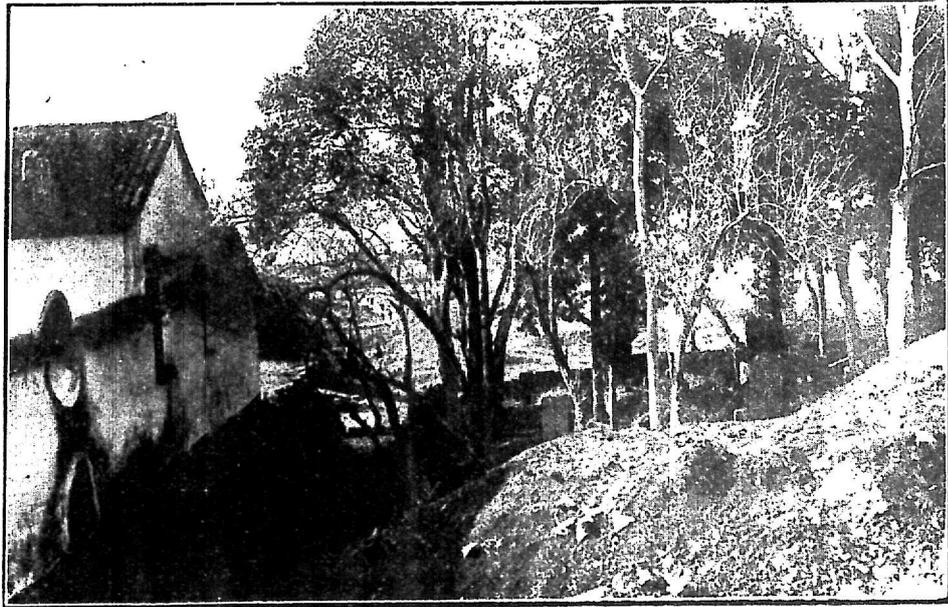




(雲居聖水寺) 在雲居山。雲居庵者，宋元祐間，僧了元建；聖水寺者，元元貞間，僧明本建；明洪武二十四年，并聖水於雲居聖水寺。寺有中峯，髮塔，麻鞋，趙文敏書淨土詩碑；又有三佛泉，萬佛閣，松樂泉，超然臺，振衣亭，朝陽洞，呂字巖，三台石，海棠石，聖水巖，龜石，眠牛石諸勝。成化間僧文紳修復。清康熙五十三年重建。

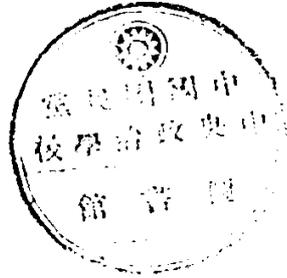
YUEN CHU SHEN SHUI TEMPLE (Yuen Chu Shen Shui zS), originally two temples built during the Sung and Yuen Dynasties, but afterwards combined into one. Inside the temple are found many springs and curious rock formations, in addition to several relics of historical interest.





(雙節墳) 在蕺嶺西麓,俗稱雙吊墳。相傳清嘉慶間,大魁崔升偕妻陳氏,至杭投親不遇,相縊於此;時人感其節義,遂并葬焉。

THE GRAVE OF A COUPLE WHO HANGED THEMSELVES (Shong Tsieh Wen). According to tradition, one Chuan Sung, who lived during the reign of Cha Ching, Ching Dynasty, came to Hangchow with his wife, to visit some close relations. On failure to meet the dear ones, they hanged themselves on this spot.





(錢王祠) 在清波門之北,祀吳越王錢鏐,清聖祖題“保障江山”額,雍正間李衛重建,祠前有石坊,曰“功德坊。”

KING CHIEN'S MEMORIAL HALL (Chien Wang Sz), in memory of Chien Liu, King of Yoeh.

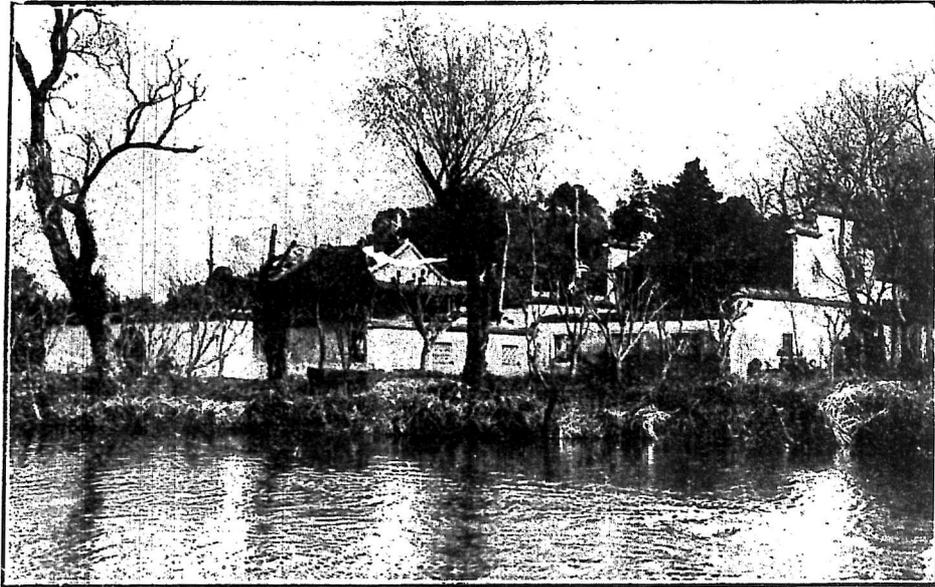




(柳浪聞鶯) 在湧金門之南,錢王祠之右,清聖祖所題之碑在焉。背負雉堞,面臨方池,春時柳絲踈地,輕風搖颺,如翠浪翻空,黃鳥啾啾其間,流連傾聽,至可移人;今則此景不復可得,所照之圖,乃其地之形勝耳。

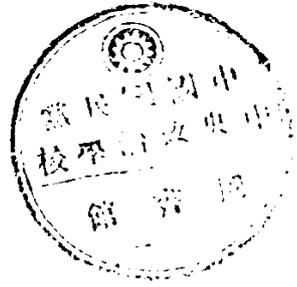
SONGSTERS IN THE WILLOW GROVE (Liu Long Wen Ying). Willows, which are now supplanted by other trees, used to predominate this place. The pavilion shelters a tablet written by Emperor Kang Shi, of the Ching Dynasty.





(白雲菴) 明末稱白雲庵,清雍正時郡人汪獻珍重加修葺,改稱“慈雲。”清高宗南巡幸此,賜名“漪園。”園右有月下老人祠。

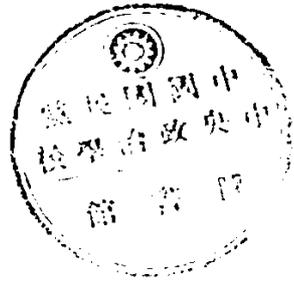
WHITE CLOUD TEMPLE (Pei Yuen Ang), also known as Mercy Temple (Sz Yuen Ang), or Yi Yuen, the latter being a name given by Emperor Kang Shi, of the Ching Dynasty.

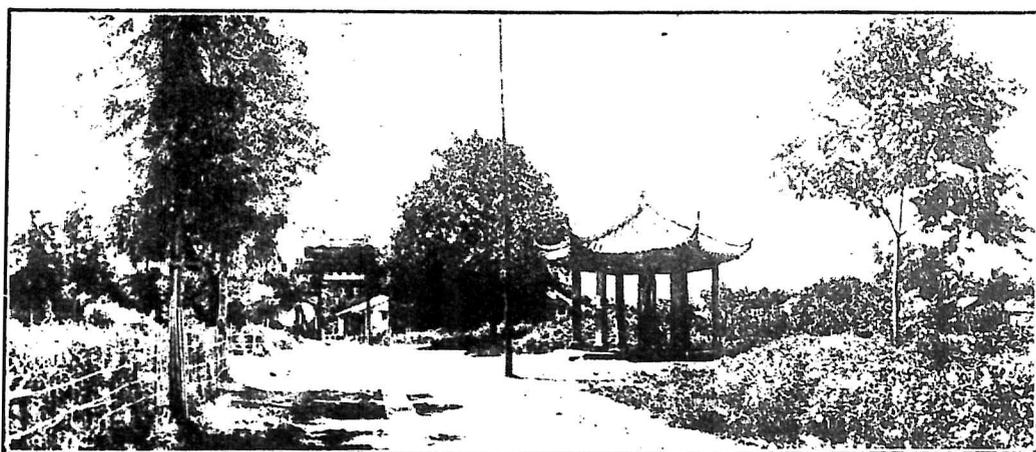




(雷峯塔) 雷峯在淨慈寺前,雷姓築庵居此,因名,又稱曰中峯,曰回峯。吳越王妃黃氏建塔其上,名雷峯塔,爲十景之一,亦名黃妃塔,或譌呼黃皮塔。每當夕陽西墜,塔影橫空,故有“雷峯夕照”之稱。甲子民國十三年九月,塔忽傾圮,發見經卷甚多,磚土一堆,十景已缺其一。

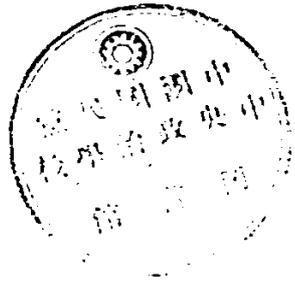
THUNDER PEAK PAGODA (Lai Feng Tah), one of the Ten Great Sights, but now no longer in existence, the pagoda having crumbled in September, 1924.





(南屏晚鐘) 南屏山正對蘇堤,在淨慈寺右.寺鐘聲動,山谷皆應,逾時乃息.舊稱南屏晚鐘,嘗改爲南屏曉鐘:蓋夜氣方清,天籟俱寂,鐘聲乍起,響入雲霄,至足發人清省也.清聖祖仍以晚鐘題之.築亭寺門之前,面臨萬工池,更勒石於池北,建御碑亭焉.

ECHOES OF TEMPLE BELLS (Nan Ping Wan Chung). From this vantage point the sound of bells from Zing Z Temple at daybreak and in the eventide is very musical, on account of the echoes from the surrounding hills.

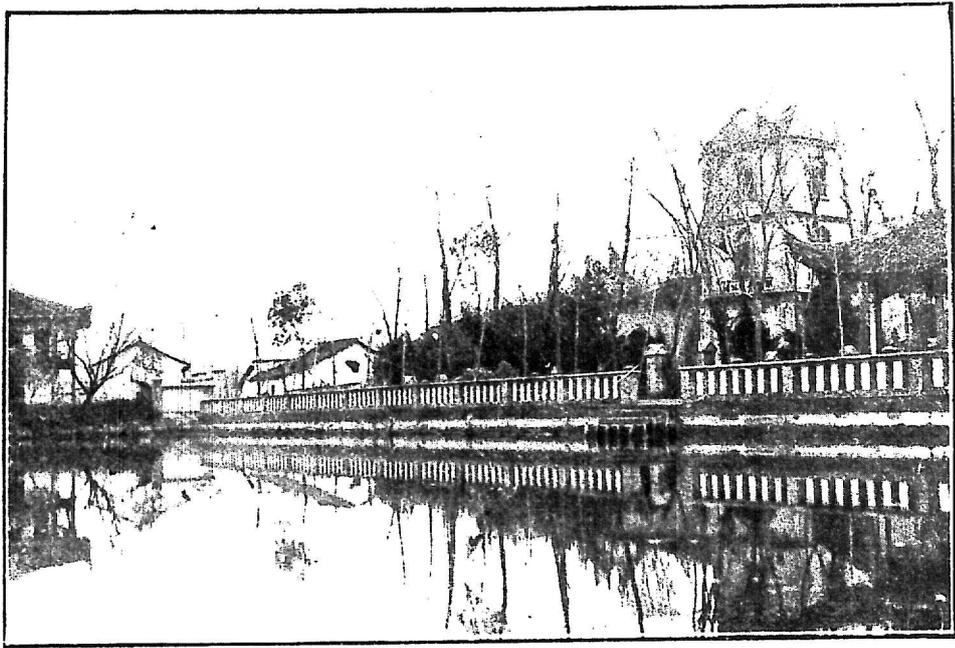




(淨慈寺) 在南屏山麓, 爲周時錢王安傲所建, 號慧日寺。明
院, 宋改爲壽寧禪院, 後改爲淨慈報光孝禪寺, 明片兩殿兩
建, 清康熙三十八年南巡幸北, 書“淨慈寺”額。

TEMPLE OF PURITY AND MERCY (Ching Sz Sz). Originally
built during the Chow Dynasty, but rebuilt several times.

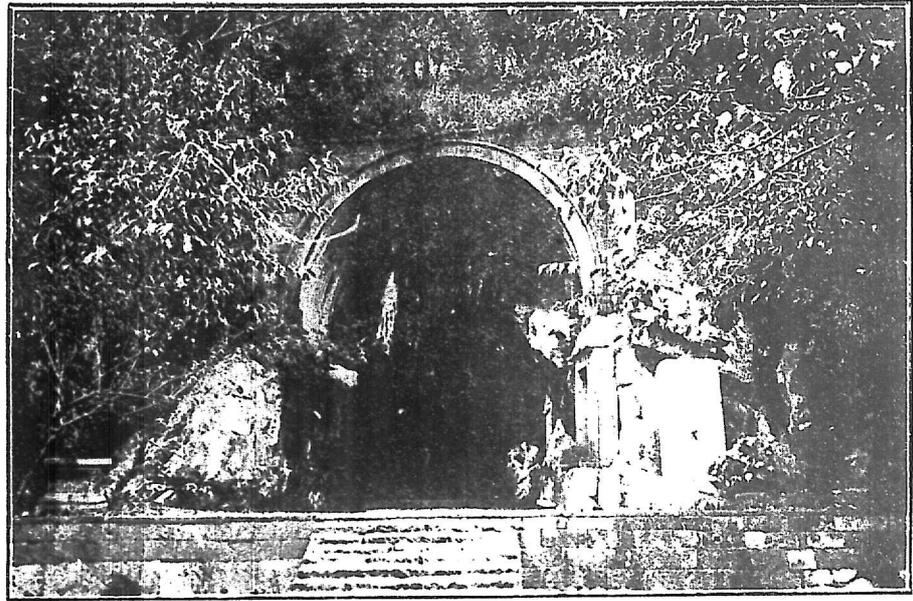




(張蒼水祠) 在南屏山麓,太子灣前,祠前植杉檜,池樹參錯,頗幽靜;其墓碑文,爲清全祖望撰,梁同書寫。

CHANG'S MEMORIAL HALL (Chang Chong Shui Sz), located at the foot of Nan Ping Hill. The gardens are very pretty.





(煙霞洞) 當南高峯下, 晉 僧 彌 洪 結庵於此, 時見此勝, 特洞中已有羅漢石像六尊, 吳越王 補 鑄 十二尊, 合成十八, 後又補鑄大佛彌勒, 觀音, 諸像, 兩旁名人題刻甚多, 鐘乳厚薄, 虛朗清涼, 可布几筵, 進則幽暗, 莫測所窮。

YIEN YAH CAVE (Yien Yah Tung), a deep and spacious cave, just below the Southern Peak. It is peopled by many Buddhist idols.

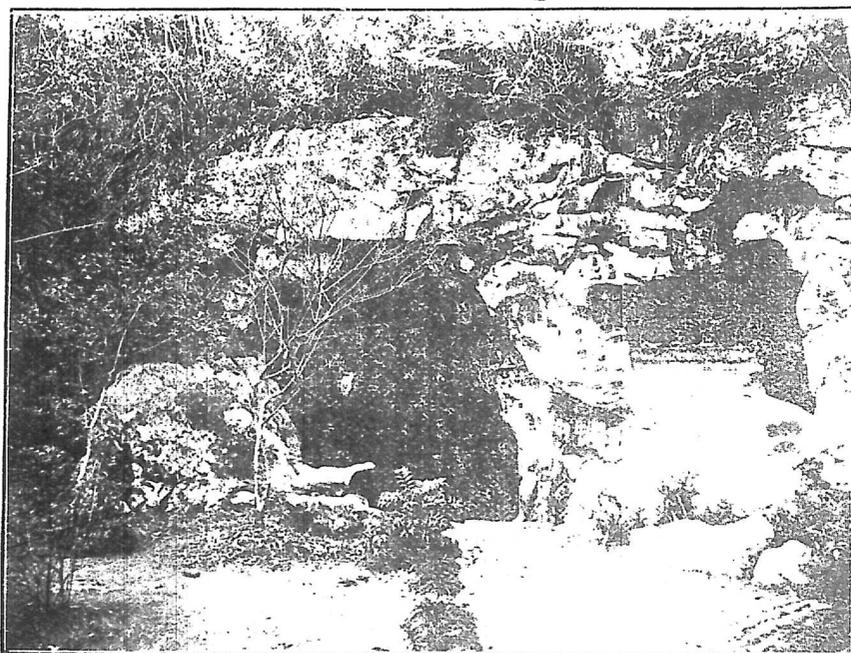




(煙霞寺) 亦名清修寺, 經咸豐兵役, 日就荒蕪; 光緒間, 閩 翁 學信 募資修葺, 沿磴道栽梅數千本, 更樹坊於路旁, 顏曰“煙霞古洞。”

YIEN YAH TEMPLE (Yien Yah Sz), reached by a picturesque path lined with plum trees.





(石屋洞) 在石屋寺內, 迤二丈六尺, 狀如軒榭, 較烟霞爲虛朗。舊鑄小羅漢五百十六身, 洪楊之亂, 頭盡毀。洞後一穴, 上寬下窄, 署曰“滄海浮螺。” 旁有小洞, 曰別石院, 曰夔雲洞。由通幽取小徑而上, 有小洞, 僅容一人, 曰乾坤洞, 相傳宋高宗嘗至此小坐。旁洞曰青龍曰伏虎, 岩較大而幽黝。石屋洞後, 有蝙蝠洞, 中產蝙蝠。宋建延建, 里人避兵於此, 可容數百人。

STONE HOUSE CAVE (Sheh Wo Tung), a very spacious cave, measuring about 30 feet in length. This is the entrance to a number of smaller caves.



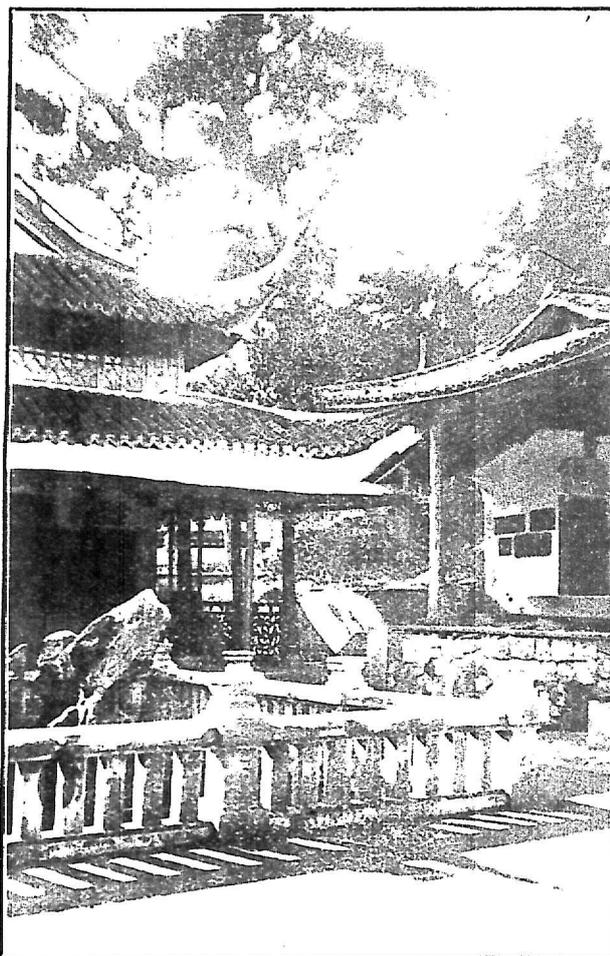
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(定慧寺) (虎跑) 在白鶴峯下。唐元和十四年，實中禪師結菴於此，感二虎跑山，泉源湧沸，故稱虎跑。乾符間勅加“定慧”二字。後屢有興廢。清聖祖南巡，兩幸寺中，賜金剛經。咸豐辛酉燬，光緒十五年重建。

TING WEI TEMPLE (Ting Wei Sz), first erected during the Tong Dynasty, but rebuilt several times.





(虎跑泉) 在大慈山定慧禪院,俗稱“虎跑寺。”唐元和中,釋性空居此,以無水,將他之,夢神告曰:“明日當有水。”是夜二虎跑地作穴,泉水湧出。此泉在巖石底,直起時有漚如亂珠浮水面,清潔甘冽,與龍井,玉泉相侔仲。

TIGER SPRING (Hu Pao Chuen), located inside the Ting Wei Temple. This is one of the three famous springs around the Lake, namely: Dragon Well Spring (Lung Ching), Gem Spring (Yu Chuen), and Tiger Spring.





(濟公塔) 在定慧寺右, 民國十三年重造。

CHI KUNG PAGODA (Chi Kung Tah). Rebuilt in 1924.

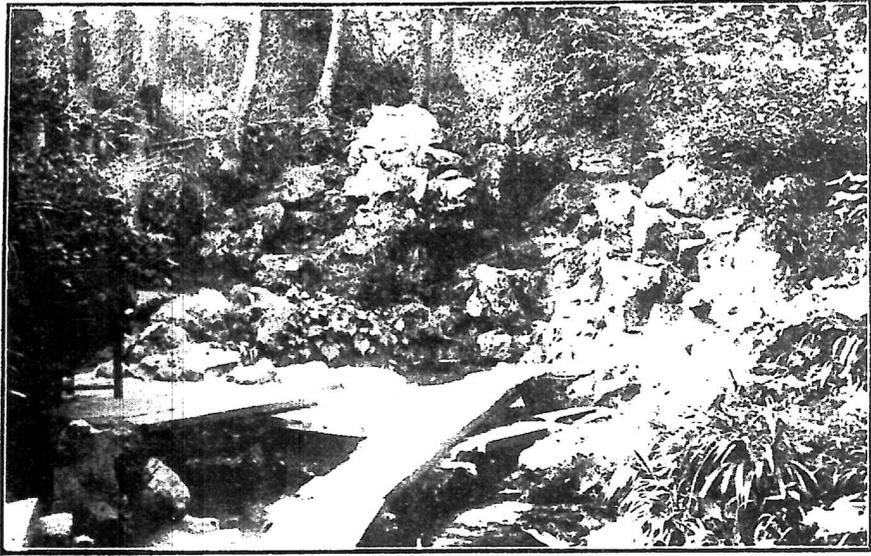




(龍井) 龍井本名龍泓,在西湖之西,鳳簾山上;山下陸路建亭,書‘有龍井’三大字,由西湖至龍井,先經此亭,亭旁有池,龍井泉之水自注於此,再流經嶺東田間而入西湖。

DRAGON WELL (Lung Ching), home of the celebrated Lung Ching tea leaves.

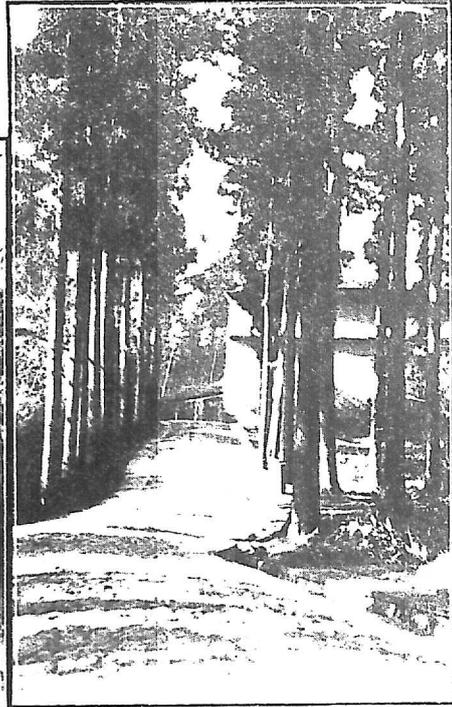
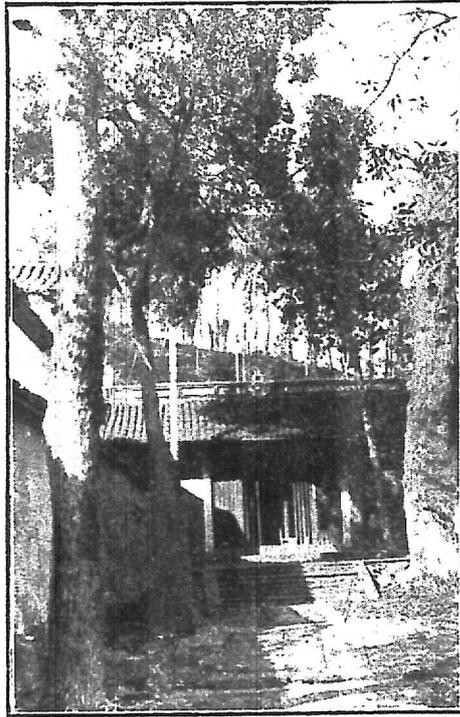




(龍井泉) 出自深山亂石中,甘冽異常。昔人嘗鑿小圓池,下爲方池承之,自寺旁延緣而下,層崖壁立,飛瀑傾瀉;對之爲八角亭,可以觀瀑,曰振霞澗,聽泉亭。在左井旁有神韻石,高六尺許,石下爲玉泓池,左爲茶坡,再左有一片雲,有落心沼,寺右垣外有鉢池。

DRAGON WELL SPRING (Lung Ching Chuen), noted for the pretty cascades among the rocks. No tourist should miss the tea served here, which is made of the famous Lung Ching leaves and water from the spring.

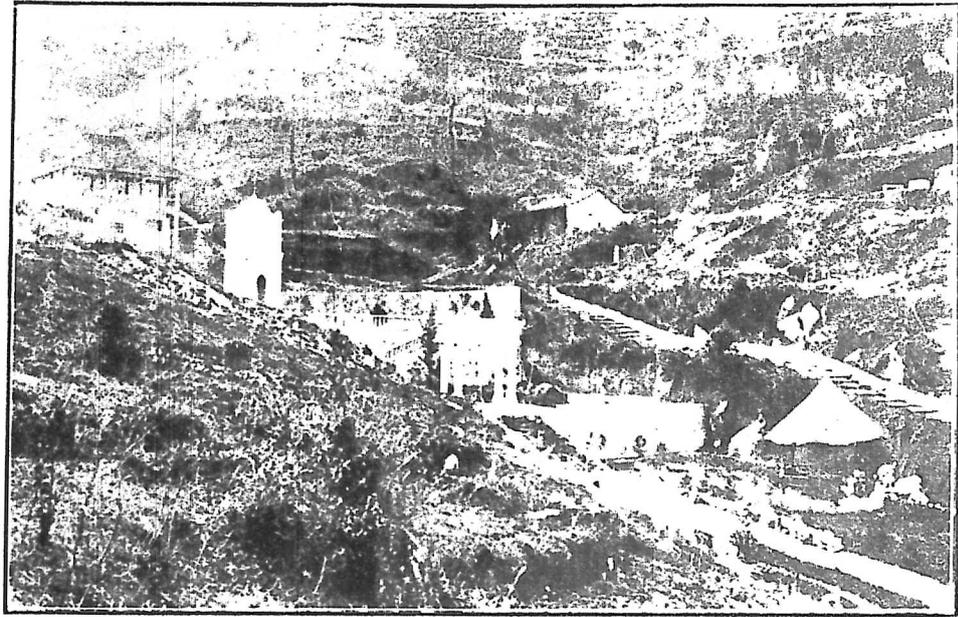




(法相寺) 在穎秀塢, 舊名長耳相, 後改今額。寺燬於咸豐年間, 後重建。僧法真遺蜕在焉。側有鐘亭, 近人陳仁先等新建, 亭前有古樟, 千年物也。近寺有法相寺亭。

FAH SIANG TEMPLE (Fah Siang Sz). The temple houses the mummy of a noted monk named Fah Tseng. At one side of the temple stands an old tree which is reputed to have seen one thousand winters.





(血園) 在南高峯 半山亭下, 爲國民革命軍獨立第二十一師江浙陣亡將士之墓。其二門橫額署“碧血丹心,”前門署“血園”二字。

BLOODY GARDEN (Sho Yuen), being the burial grounds of the officers and soldiers of the 21st Division of Chekiang, who took part in the Revolutionary War.





(南高峯) 在九曜山西北,與北高峯對峙,攬浙江若帶,瞰西湖如杯.舊有塔七級,觸電燬,僅存基礎.

SOUTHERN PEAK (Nan Kao Feng), one of the two highest peaks around the Lake. On top of the Peak once stood a pagoda, which is now in ruins.





(鶴澗亭) 在理安寺山門外。澗水環之，松篁交翠，與白鶴諸峯相映帶，爲寺門絕勝處。亭下有橋跨澗，亦名過溪。清乾隆十六年高宗南巡，御製理安寺詩，刻石亭內。

CRANE BROOK PAVILION (Yō Kan Ting) which forms a gateway to Li Ang Temple. The pavilion shelters a tablet written by Emperor Chien Lung, of the Ching Dynasty.

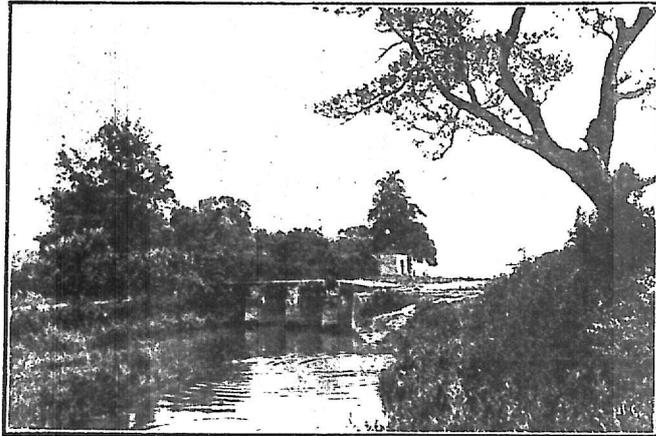




(理安寺) 在理安山麓九溪東北岸,可通風篁嶺,江干等處,古涌泉禪院,亦名法雨寺,吳越王建,宋理宗改名理安,康熙五十三年,聖祖發帑重建,賜理安寺額,又御書“石磬正音”四字,並對聯,賜內府製造佛像,大鐘,洪器,雍正時頒書“慈悲自在”匾額,高宗六次巡幸,御製匾額詩章,咸豐辛酉兵燬,光緒八年重修。

LI ANG TEMPLE (Li Ang Sz), a very old temple and a favorite resort of Emperors Kang Shi and Chien Lung, of the Ching Dynasty.

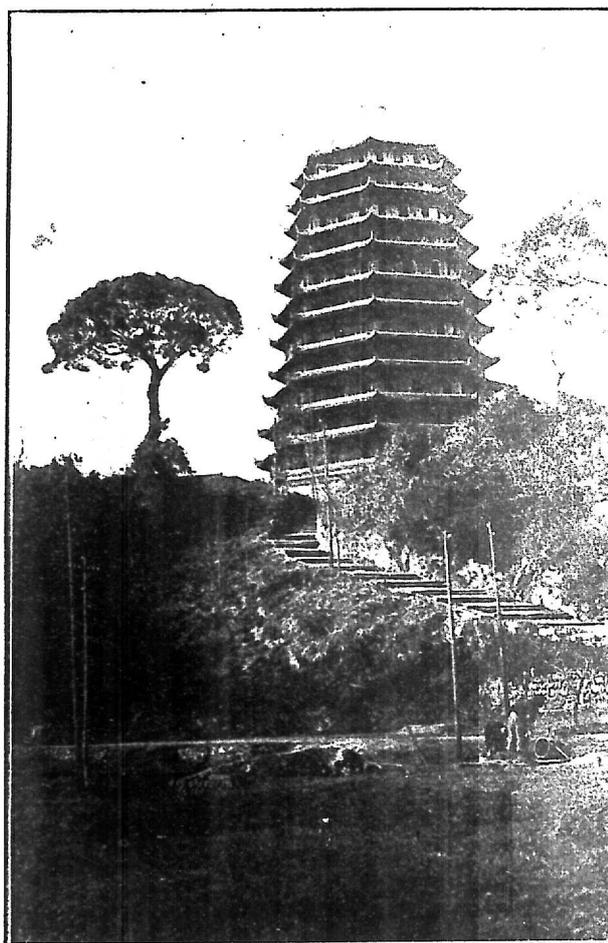




(九溪十八澗) 在龍井南煙霞嶺西南,發源處爲楊梅嶺之楊梅塢,西南流會青灣,宏法,豬頭,方家,佛石,百丈,唐家,小康,九塢之水,以達徐村,出大江.其穿繞林麓,並括細流,不知凡幾,約號曰十八澗.

NINE BROOKS AND EIGHTEEN CASCADES (Chiu Chi Shih Pah Kan), at the south of Dragon Well and west of Yien Yah Peak.

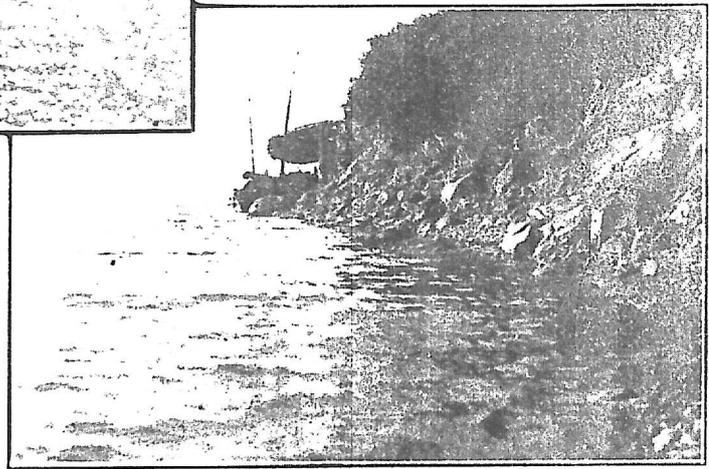




(六和塔) 在月輪山巔,或稱六合塔。宋開寶三年,智覺禪師延壽始於錢氏南果園開山建塔,卽其地構寺以鎮江湖,凡九級,高五十餘丈,中藏舍利,後燬。紹興十二年重建,二十六年僧智曇因故基成之,七級而止。元明以來,屢燬屢修。清雍正十三年發帑重建,乾隆十六年高宗巡幸,御製塔記,並賜御書匾額。

LIU HU PAGODA (Liu Hu Tah). The earliest structure of this pagoda was built in the Sung Dynasty. The pagoda has undergone several reconstructions and has been kept in excellent repairs.

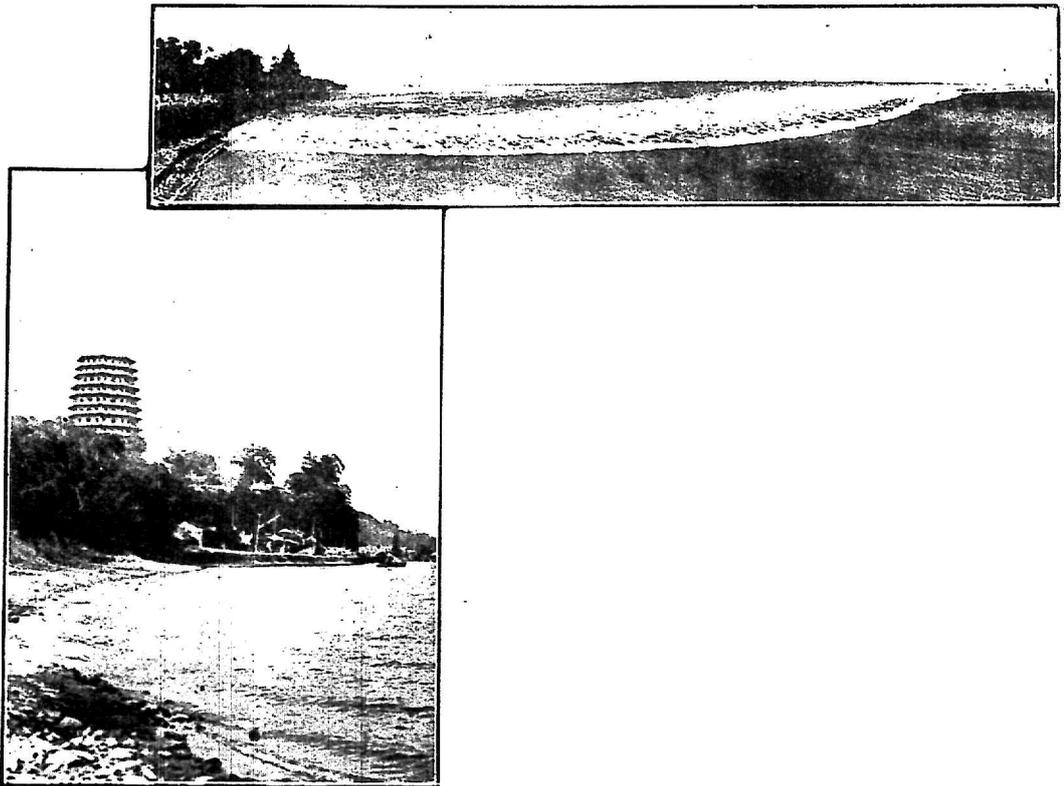




(錢塘江) 本名浙江, 在郡城東南, 其源發自徽州, 曲折而東, 以入於海。山海經 禹治水至于浙河, 又名漸江, 桑欽水經: 漸江水 出三天子都, 北過餘杭, 東流至錢塘縣 入海, 又名曲江, 又名羅刹江, 江心有羅刹石, 風濤至此極險; 曰錢塘 者, 以縣得名也; 錢唐記 云: 宋曹華 信議立此塘, 以防海水。始開時, 募有能致一斛土者, 與錢一千, 來者雲集, 因不復取, 皆棄去而塘成, 故名錢塘。江口南曰龕山, 北曰赭山, 並峙於江海之會, 謂之海門。

CHEKIANG [(Chien Tong Kiang), originating in Anhwei and emptying into the Yellow Sea.





(浙江潮) 枚乘七發云：觀濤於廣陵之曲江，以江勢三折，故名曲江。浙江亦名曲江。凡江皆有潮，而觀濤獨於浙江者，蓋海潮逆流而上，受龕赭二山約束，蹙不得騁，與山爭勢，洶而爲濤，一日夜再至，四時皆同，秋季尤盛。八月十八，相傳爲潮神生日，故觀潮者輒於是日往。當潮初起時，遙望海門，白光一線，少焉，如萬馬之騰空，白練一道，洶湧而來，高時達數十丈，甚至衝毀海塘，洶壯觀也。

THE FAMOUS HANGCHOW BORE (Che Kiang Tsao). The 18th day of the 8th Moon, according to Chinese calendar, is the best time to see the famous tidal flood.

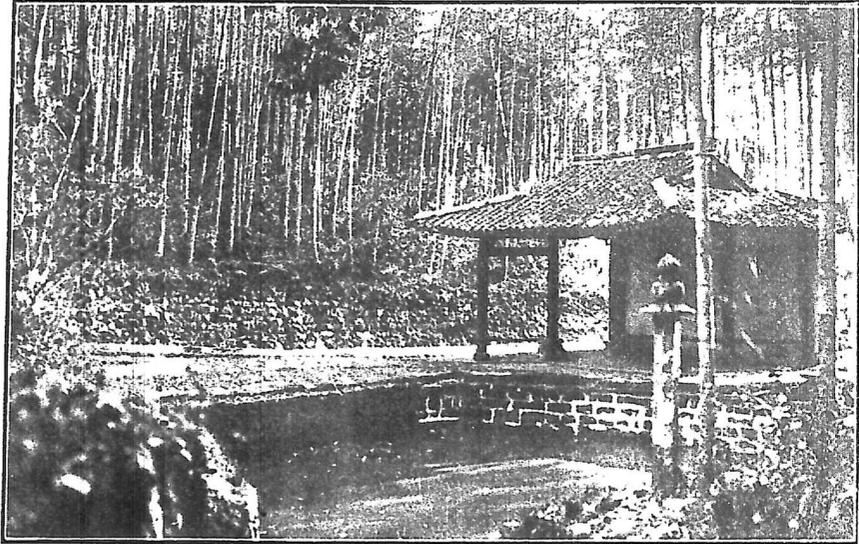




(雲栖梵徑) 雲栖離杭城二十餘里,自聞口沿江經徐村至范村折入,行萬竹中,石徑幽蔽,仰不見日;高下屈曲,延紆數里,不辨所出;但覺蒼翠滿目,啼鳥聲聲,故有“湖山第一奧區”之稱.此圖攝於三聚亭前.

THE YUEN SI HIGHWAY (Yuen Si Fan Ching). Yuen Si is a town about seven miles from Hangchow. A goodly part of this winding highway is shaded by giant trees, which convert a plain roadway into a most fascinating scenic route.

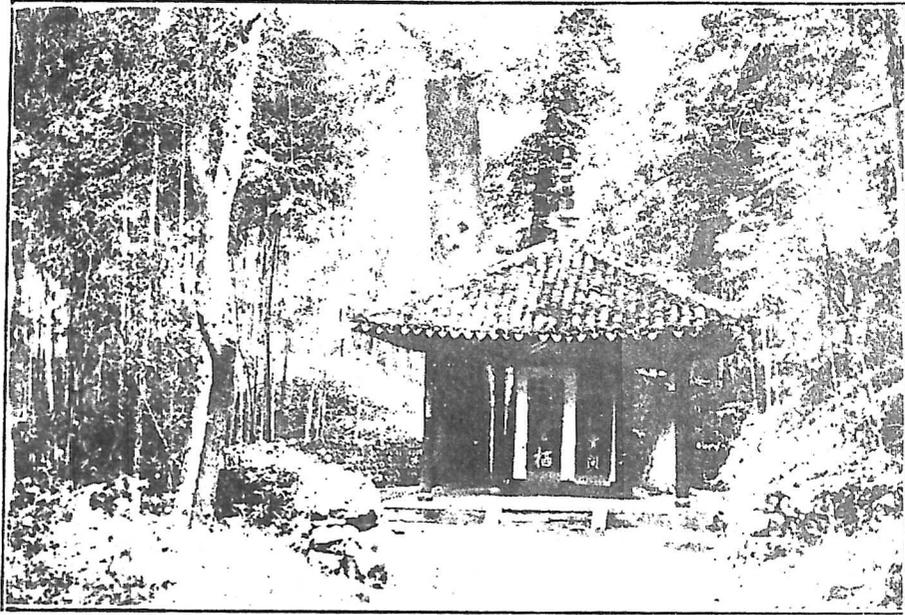




(洗心亭) 在雲栖寺門外里許,適當梵徑之半,筠篁蒙密,仰不見日,清泉鏡開,作天碧色,奔流不絕,遊人至此,豁然心朗,萬慮頓釋,因名。

THE PAVILION OF ECSTASY (Sien Sing Ting), near Yuen Si Temple. Located in the midst of a closely-grown bamboo grove and overlooking a placid pool into which many a babbling brook empties. It is a spot of exquisite beauty.

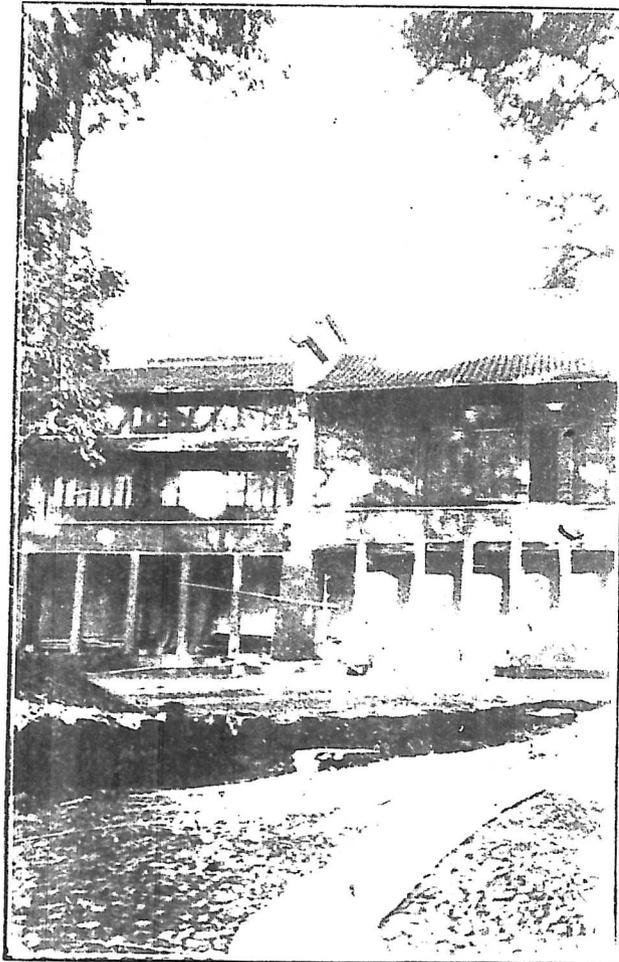




(雲栖御碑亭) 亭在雲栖寺外。清乾隆南巡，御書“雲栖”二字，遂鑄碑立亭。

ROYAL TABLET PAVILION (Yuen Si Yu Pei Ting), outside of Yuen Si Temple. The tablet was written by Emperor Chien Lung of the Ching Dynasty.



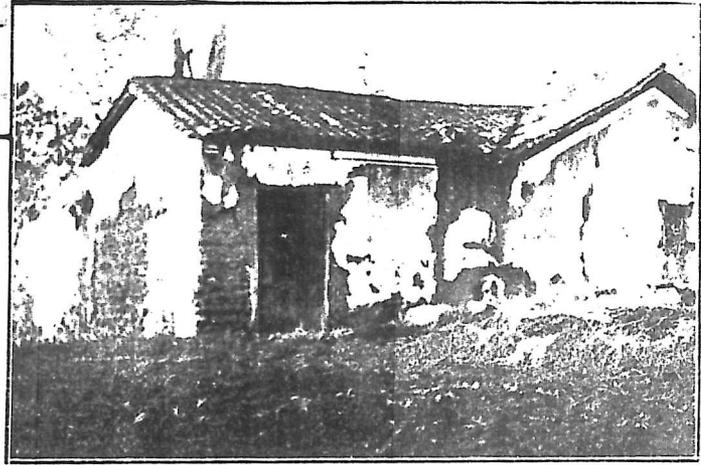


(雲栖寺) 雲栖在五雲山西, 石徑幽窄, 萬竹參天, 仰不見日; 下生苔蘚, 人行其中, 蒼翠滿目, 世稱“湖山第一奧區。”寺為吳越王建, 明蓮池大師卓錫於此, 清規至整肅。清聖祖高宗有詩額。

YUEN SI TEMPLE (Yuen Si Sz), reached through a moss-carpeted bamboo grove. It is one of the prettiest spots around the Lake.



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(真際寺) 五雲山在西湖羣山中號稱最高,上有平原真際寺(上圖),在乾德四年吳越王建,舊為靜虛庵,又曰定慧庵,大中祥符改今額,明初燬,正德十二年重建,寺內伽藍乃華光藏神,杭人牽牲祈財無虛日,旁有五雲庵,小而頹敗。

TSUNG TSI TEMPLE (Tsung Tsi Yuen), shown in the upper picture, is one of the most flourishing temples in Hangchow. To the right, a picture of Wu Yuen Temple in the vicinity of Tsung Tsi Temple.



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