**人 文 浙 江**

**History and Culture**

浙江历史悠久，人杰地灵。浙江的文明曙光，可以追溯到远古时代。1万年前的上山文化、7000年前的河姆渡文化和5000年前的良渚文化，是先民们创造的世界上最早的人类文明之一，也使浙江成为中华文明的发祥地之一。

在中华民族的文化长河中，浙江始终占据着浓墨重彩的一页。浙江的青瓷、丝绸、茶叶和造纸，在中国古代文明中占有重要地位。浙江还是中国戏曲的一大摇篮——中国最古老戏剧南戏的诞生地、中国主要剧种越剧的故乡。浙江的美术、书法更是流派纷呈，独领风骚。浙江的佛学博大精深，历史上天台宗、净土宗在浙江弘扬光大，且飘洋过海，传至日本、东南亚等地。

浙江的文化名人，实在是数不胜数。从汉代（前206—220年）王充至宋代（960—1279年）的浙东学派，明代（1368—1644年）的王阳明，清（1644—1911年）初的黄宗羲，清末的龚自珍，近代的王国维，都可以说是中国思想史上的巨人。他们的学术思想，至今依然影响着浙江人乃至中国人的精神生活。在文学领域，载入史册的浙江籍文学家已逾千人，特别是现代文学史上还出现了鲁迅、茅盾等文学巨匠。同样，今天的浙江，科技、教育繁荣发达。当今中国科学院、中国工程院的院士中，浙江籍人士占了近五分之一。

Zhejiang boasts a long history and a galaxy of remarkable people and a large wealth of resources. Civilization dawned in Zhejiang in prehistoric times. The 10,000-year-old Shangshan Culture, 7,000-year-old Hemudu Culture and 5,000-year-old Liangzhu Culture are part of the world’s earliest civilization created by our ancestors, making Zhejiang a cradle of the Chinese civilization.

Zhejiang is a brilliant page in the history of Chinese culture. Celadon, silk, tea and paper made in Zhejiang play a key part in ancient Chinese civilization. A cradle of Chinese operas, Zhejiang nurtured South Drama—China’s oldest opera and Yueju Opera, one of China’s major opera genres. Zhejiang has given birth to a big galaxy of schools of colorful and brilliant calligraphy and painting. Zhejiang is a big chapter in the history of Buddhism in China. The Tiantai Sect and Pure Land Buddhism in the history of Buddhism became popular in Zhejiang and reached Japan and Southeastern Asian countries.

Zhejiang boasts numerous cultural giants. Wang Chong (206-220BC) of the Eastern Han Dynasty, Eastern Zhejiang School of the Song Dynasty (960-1279), Wang Yangming of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and Huang Zongxi and Gong Zizhen of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and Wang Guowei in the 20th century are all big names in the history of Chinese ideology. Their academic thought still influences Zhejiang People in particular and all the Chinese in general. In culture and literature, history has recorded more than 1,000 writers with Zhejiang ancestry. In particular, Lu Xun and Mao Dun, two literary giants in the 20th century, are from Zhejiang. Today, science, technology and education are flourishing in the province. At present, academicians with Zhejiang ancestry account for nearly 20% of the totals in both the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering.

京杭大运河(杭州段)

地址：杭州市运河综合保护开发建设集团有限责任公司

杭州湖墅南路198号北门

联系人：张佳英 电话：0571-85216720

京杭运河北起北京，南达杭州，全长1782公里，相当于苏伊士运河的10倍多、巴拿马运河的22倍，开凿至今已有2500多年的历史，是世界上最长的人工河流，也是最古老的运河之一。与万里长城并称为中国古代的两项伟大工程。2014年6月22日，中国大运河正式列入世界文化遗产。中国大运河，由京杭大运河、浙东大运河和隋唐大运河组成。作为京杭大运河的最南端以及浙东运河的起点，杭州是中国大运河的一个重要节点，列入遗产河道总长110公里。

京杭大运河，在杭州境内蜿蜒30.5公里，是杭州的“城之命脉”。近半个世纪来，杭州对运河进行了多次治理，包括运河与钱塘江沟通工程、三堡船闸引水工程、运河截污工程等。2002年起，杭州全面规划，着力推进运河综合整治，改善运河水质，保护沿岸历史文化遗存，提升运河的生态、文化、旅游、商贸、居住等功能。十多年来，改善近1万户住户的居住条件，搬迁污染企业近200家，新建和整治桥梁18座、道路40余条，新增和提升沿岸绿地约130万平方米，贯通运河两岸约23公里游步道，打造市民休闲、健身的“生态长廊”，以工业遗存及历史建筑的保护修缮为基础，利用丰富的历史文化价值，形成拱宸桥桥西博物馆群落、小河直街、桥西、大兜路三大特色历史街区、富义仓、香积寺、运河天地、浙窑公园等重要节点。开辟了运河水上旅游线，积极培育运河旅游，2012年10月被评为4A级景区，运河旅游人次逐年上升，2014年1-10月，景区(含塘栖古镇)累计接待市民游客达980.3万人次。

**Hangzhou Section of Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal**

Add: Hangzhou Grand Canal Integrated Protection and Development Limited Liability Company

 North Gate 198 Hushu South Road, Hangzhou

Contact: Zhang Guiying

Tel: 0571-85216720

The canal connects Beijing in the north and Hangzhou in the south. The 1,782-km grand waterway is 10 times longer than the Suez Canal and 22 times longer than the Panama Canal. The history of the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal goes back to 2,500 years ago. It is the world’s longest man-made river and is one of the most ancient canals in the world. The Grand Canal and the Great Wall are China’s two great ancient engineering miracles.

Grand Canal was listed in World Cultural Heritage officially in June 22nd 2014. Grand Canal was included The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, Eastern Zhejiang Grand Canal and Sui Tang Dynasties Grand Canal. All together, 110 miles of river channel was included in the World Heritage List. Being the end of Grand Canal in the south as well as the start of Eastern Zhejiang Grand Canal, Hangzhou is a major node of Chinese canal system.

With a section of 30.5 kilometers across Hangzhou, the canal is viewed as the city’s lifeline. Over the past 50 years, the city has launched many projects to improve it. The important ones include the project for connecting the canal with Qiantang River, the Sanbao ship lock and water diversion project and the no-discharge-into-canal project. Since 2002, Hangzhou has been implementing an overall program for protecting the canal and improving the cityscape along the canal. An overall blueprint has been formulated to refurbish the canal, improve water quality, and maintain the places of historical interests along the canal.The cultural heritage of the canal helps preserve the man-made river’s ecology, promote its culture, tourism and business, and turn riverside areas into comfortable human habitats.

About 10000 families’ conditions have greatly promoted during the past 10 years. About 200 polluters have been removed, 18 bridges and 40 roads have been rebuilt and remediated. 1300000 square meters green land and 23 miles travelling pavements across the canal have increased to build leisure place for citizens and eco-corridor.

Based on the protection of industry heritage protection and remediation and the rich historical and cultural values, significant travelling nodes like north Gongshu West Museums, River Straightway, West Bridge, Dadou Road three famous historical blocks, Fuyi cang, Xingji Temple, Grand Canal and Klin Park have been formed. Gran Canal has been evaluated as 4A tourist attraction in October 2012 and attracted more and more tourists in order to develop the travelling around Grand Canal. The amount of tourists have raised to 9.803 million from the first 10 months of 2014.

中国茶叶博物馆

地址：杭州龙井路双峰

联系人：赵燕燕 电话：0571-85516151

中国唯一以茶和茶文化为主题的国家级博物馆。该馆系统收藏茶文物、茶叶文献资料，是中华茶文化的展示中心和研究基地。馆中设有茶史、茶萃、茶事、茶具、茶俗、茶缘等六个展厅，多方位展示茶文化的无穷魅力。被2010年上海世博会指定为杭州世博体验之旅十大示范点之“绿色清香的茶都”体验点。

**China National Tea Museum**

Add: Shuangfeng, Longjing Road, Hangzhou

Contact: Zhao Yanyan

Tel: 0571-85516151

This is the only Chinese national museum dedicated to tea and tea culture. The museum’s collections include tea artifacts, documents and records. It is also an exhibition center and base for research on Chinese tea culture. The six exhibition halls respectively display tea history, best tea brands, tea events, tea sets, tea customs and traditions. Through these exhibits, visitors are exposed to the charms of Chinese tea culture multidirectionally.

China National Tea Museum in Hangzhou is designated as a must-see on the Hangzhou Tour recommended as part of the Expo experience by the organizing committee of 2010 Shanghai World Expo for international visitors to see Hangzhou as China’s green and fragrant capital of tea.

中国丝绸博物馆

地址：杭州玉皇山路73-1号

联系人：俞敏敏 电话：0571-87035150

坐落于杭州西子湖畔，是中国第一座丝绸为主题的专业博物馆，也是世界上最大的丝绸博物馆。目前，博物馆已成为中国古代丝绸的收藏、研究和鉴定中心。曾多次赴国外举办“中国丝绸文化展”。

**China National Silk Museum**

Add: 73-1 Yuhuangshan Road, Hangzhou

Contact: Yu Minmin

Tel: 0571-87035150

Located near the West Lake, China’s National Silk Museum is the first specialized museums themed on silk and as the largest silk museum in the world. At present, it functions as the center for collecting, researching and authenticating the ancient Chinese silk. The museum has held China Silk Culture Exhibitions several times in foreign countries.

太极茶道苑

地址：杭州河坊街184号或高银街121号

联系人：郑纯辉 电话：0571-87801791

杭州太极茶道苑的经营始于1765年，是中国茶馆唯一“中华老字号”。2005年和2007年，太极茶道苑的弟子两次夺得全国唯一的“茶状元”桂冠。历经240余年，太极茶道苑依然保留着十九世纪末晚清茶馆的古朴风貌，成为杭州民俗标志之一。

**Taiji Teahouse**

Add: 121 Gaoyin Street or 184 Hefang Street, Hangzhou

Contact: Zheng Chunhui

Tel: 0571-87801791

Taiji Teahouse’s impressive presence in Hangzhou since 1765 makes it one of China’s oldest teahouses and it is a China Time-Honored Brand, the only one of its kind in the national teahouse industry.

In both 2005 and 2007, two waiters from the teahouse won the national championship from a nationwide tea service contest.

With a long history of more than 240 years, Taiji Teahouse retains itspaline features of the 19th century late Qing Dynasty and is a symbol of the city’s traditional lifestyle.

中国水稻研究所

地址：杭州体育场路359号

联系人：徐青 电话：0571-63370289

是水稻生物学国家重点实验室和科技信息中心。从1981年成立以来，共取得省级以上科研成果132项，获奖成果76项次，涵盖了国家自然科学奖、国家技术发明奖和国家科技进步奖三大奖项，成果年应用面积在1千万公顷以上。如今，中国水稻研究所已与国际水稻研究所、国际原子能组织、美国洛氏基金会等国际组织（机构）以及欧盟、美、日、韩等国家科研单位建立了合作伙伴关系。

**China Rice Research Institute**

Add: 359 Tiyuchang Road, Hangzhou

Contact: Xu Qing

Tel: 0571-63370289

The institute serves as a key national lab of rice biology as well as science and technology information center. Since its establishment in 1981, the institute has had 132 research results officially recognized as achievements at the provincial level or above and won 76 achievement prizes including National Prize for Natural Sciences, State Awards for Technological Invention, and National Prize for Progress in Science and Technology.

The research results by the institute have been commercialized in crop cultivation for over 10 million hectares per year. China Rice Research Institute has partnered with international organizations such as International Rice Research Institute, International Atomic Energy Agency, Rockefeller Foundation as well as research institutes in European Union, United States, Japan and South Korea.

浙江大学

地址：杭州紫金港校区

联系人：单 泠 电话：0571-87953812

浙江大学前身求是书院成立于1897年，是中国人自己创办的最早高等学府之一，曾被英国著名学者李约瑟誉为“东方剑桥”。1998年，浙江大学、杭州大学、浙江农业大学、浙江医科大学合并组建为新的浙江大学，设玉泉、西溪、华家池、之江、紫金港5个校区。如今的浙江大学是国内一流水平的研究型、综合型大学，以严谨的求是学风而著称，学科覆盖哲学、经济学、法学等11大门类，有112个本科专业，47个博士后流动站。师资力量雄厚，现有中科院院士13人，中国工程院院士12人。在校外国留学生1700余人。

**Zhejiang University**

Add: Zijingang Campus, Hangzhou

Contact: Shan Ling

Tel: 0571-87953812

The predecessor of Zhejiang University is Qiushi Academy founded in 1897, one of the earliest modern higher education institutions created and operated by Chinese. Dr. Joseph Needham, a famous British scholar, once described Zhejiang University as ‘ Cambridge in the East’. In 1998, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou University, Zhejiang Agricultural University and Zhejiang Medical University formed the new Zhejiang University with five campuses----Yuquan, Xixi, Huajiachi, Zhijiang and Zijingang.

Zhejiang University today is a first-tier domestic research and comprehensive university. It is reputed for its unremitting endeavors to seek truths from facts. It offers 112 four-year majors in 11 fields such as philosophy, economics and law. It also operates 47 postdoctoral mobile stations. The university boasts a faculty of 13 academicians of China Academy of Sciences, 12 members of China Academy of Engineering. It has a foreign student population of over 1,700 people.

浙江老年大学

地址：杭州曙光路67号

联系人：王玮玲 电话：0571-85082808

创建于1986年，是为老年人提供学习教育、丰富老年人生活的公益性学校。现有24个学科51门课程128个班级，在校学员近8000人。始终坚持“老有所教、老有所学、老有所乐、老有所为”的办学方针，开展丰富多彩、生动活泼的教学活动，得到了广大老年人的欢迎和社会各界的肯定。

**Zhejiang University for the Aged**

Add: 67 Shuguang Road, Hangzhou

Contact: Wang Weiling

Tel: 0571-85082808

Founded in 1986, Zhejiang University for the Aged ,the public school ,provides senior citizens with education and enriches their lives. The school now offers 51 courses to nearly 8,000 registered students in 128 classes.

The school’s mission is to create opportunities for the aged to continue their lifelong education, enjoy them and dedicate to certain useful undertakings. Teaching and learning at the school are colorful, lively and dynamic. It is popular with the aged and recognized widely for its accomplishments.

萧山老年颐乐园

地址：杭州萧山区南江公园旁

联系人：杨勇 电话：0571-82375039

浙江省大力兴办的众多老年公寓之一，可为400多名老人入住提供休养、保健、康复等服务。每房配有彩电、空调、电话及独立卫生间；每床设有紧急呼叫系统，急事可呼叫，护理员接听后即时到房提供服务，是目前浙江省内档次较高的老年福利机构。

**Xiaoshan Nursing Home for the Aged**

Add: next to Nanjiang Park, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou

Contact: Yang Yong

Tel: 0571-82375039

This home for the aged is one of many rest homes established in response to the provincial government’s call for building nursing homes for the aged. It has the capacity to serve more than 400 senior citizens for health and fitness service. Each room is equipped with colored television , air-conditioning, telephone,and private bathroom. And each bed has an emergency-alert button to call the nurse station. In fact, it is one of the best welfare centers for the aged in Zhejiang Province.

清河坊历史街区

地址：杭州吴山广场旁

联系人: 孙仲杰 电话：0571-87824451

清河坊历史街区起源于南宋，是杭州历史上最著名的街区，也是目前杭州唯一保存较完整的旧街区，是杭州悠久历史的一个缩影。杭州的许多百年老店，如王星记、张小泉、万隆火腿栈、胡庆余堂、方回春堂、叶种德堂、保和堂、状元馆、义源金店、景阳观、羊汤饭店等，均集中在这一带。修复后的清河坊历史街区，景观布局延续了清末民初的杭城风貌，突出传统的商业文化、中医中药文化、餐饮小吃文化、古玩收藏文化。民间手工艺人的现场技艺表演，更是清河坊历史街区的品牌和特色。清河坊已成为“杭州人常来，外地人必到”之处。

**Qinghefang Historic Street**

Add: in the vicinity of Wushan Square, Hangzhou

Contact: Sun Zhongjie

Tel: 0571-87824451

The historic street block traces back to the Southern Song Dynasty and is the most famous urban area in the history of Hangzhou and the only well-preserved old-town section in the city. It serves as a symbol of the prosperity and glory the city once enjoyed in the depth of history.

Many of city’s time-honored shops such as Wangxingji fans, Zhang Xiaoquan scissors, Wanglong ham, Huqingyutang TCM drugstore, Fanghuichuangtang TCM drugstore, Yezhongdetang TCM drugstore, Baohetang House, Zhuangyuan House, Yiyuan Jewelry, Jingyangguan Seasonings and Pickles, Sheep Soup Restaurant are concentrated in this area.

With the refurbishment and restoration completed, Qinghefang Street is able to maintain its architecture of the late Qing and early Republican years which enables visitors to peep into the city’s past in these early years of the 20th century. Nowadays, the street is a shopping area where tourists can see TCM shops, restaurants, tourism souvenirs, antiques and many other traditional shops. As a high light of the street, folk artists and craftsmen demonstrate their skills and artifacts. Qinghefang is frequented by locals and a must for tourists from beyond the city.

南宋御街

地址：杭州下城区中山路

御街，是指京城中专供皇帝通行的道路。南宋王朝定都临安（今杭州），历时153年。南宋御街是南宋都城临安城南北走向的主轴线，因贯穿京城南北长达十里，又名“十里天街”。街中商贾众多、店铺林立，是杭州城内历史渊源最深厚、历史地位最突出的一条历史文化名街。在杭州的综合保护下，御街两侧保留了近代商业建筑及仿西方古典式建筑，拥有以清末民国建筑为主的18个文物保护建筑和29个重点历史建筑。值得一提的是，南宋御街的路基历经八百年仍完整保存，极为罕见。

**Imperial Street of the Southern Song Dynasty**

Add: Zhongshan Road, Xiacheng District, Hangzhou

Imperial Street refers to the capital street exclusively used by the emperor. During the 153 years when Hangzhou served as the capital of the Southern Song Dynasty, the street used to extend for 10 li (five kilometers) from south to north as the capital’s main axis. For more than a century, the country’s top businesses all clustered along the street. It represented the cultural and historical aspects of Hangzhou in its ancient glory.

Thanks to the overall preservation project, Imperial Street is now home to many ancient and modern houses in Chinese and western architectural styles. Visitors can see 18 architectures built in the late Qing Dynasty and early Republic years and now under the government protection. There are also 29 key historical buildings along the street. It is worth mentioning that the roadbed of the imperial street built 800 years ago is kept intact which is quite a rare sight.

宋城主题公园

地址：杭州之江路148号

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位于西湖风景区西南，是中国最大的宋文化主题公园、国家4A级景区。宋城严格依据宋代画家张择端的《清明上河图》画卷，按照宋代营造法施工建设，城内斗拱飞檐、车水马龙宁波，精彩丰富的民俗活动和气势恢宏的大型歌舞《宋城千古情》，真实再现了宋代都市的繁荣景象。

《宋城千古情》以杭州的历史典故、神话传说为基点，融合世界歌舞、杂技艺术于一体，运用现代高科技手段营造如梦似幻的意境，给人以强烈的视觉震撼。上演至今，已迎来近两千万观众，创下中国演出场次最多、观众最多、效益最好的旅游演出记录。

**Song Dynasty City’s Theme Park**

Add: 148 Zhijiang Road

Contact: Hu Sihua

Tel: 0571-87098909

In the southwest of the West Lake Scenic Zone, this 4A national park is the largest Song culture theme park in China. The whole town is an accurate replica of “Riverside Scene at the Qingming Festival”, one of China’s greatest paintings by Zhang Zeduan in Song Dynasty. The architecture is all in the pure Song style and the construction was done in the methods of the Song Dynasty. Visitors can see the majesty of ancient architecture and urban prosperity of the Song Danasty.

“The Romance of the Song Dynasty”, a majestic entertainment show regularly staged at the park which brings audiences back to the lost glory and the elegance of the Song Dynasty.

The gala show celebrates the city’s history, legends and myths by means of dazzling music, dance, and acrobatics. High-tech techniques are employed to create dreamlike scenes and amaze people with spectacular visual delights. Since its premiere, nearly 20 million people have watched the gala. It is China’s most successful entertainment show in terms of the number of performances , the number of audiences and profit as well.

良渚博物院

地址：杭州余杭区良渚镇

联系人：蒋卫东 电话：0571-88781528

良渚文化是长江下游一支重要的古文明，1936年首先发现于浙江余杭良渚镇而命名，距今约5300年。以精美的玉器、石器、丝织、黑陶、髹漆、木器等而著称，是中华文明的前奏，被誉为“文明曙光”。良渚文化是中国新石器时代晚期第一个玉器制作和使用高峰期，良渚文化的玉器不仅品类众多，而且琢磨精致，纹饰华丽。专家们赞誉良渚文化玉器的工艺水准达到了“鬼斧神工般的超卓高度”，而纹饰则是将新石器时期玉器的创作“推到了顶峰”。 良渚博物院是一座良渚文化专题类的考古学文化博物院，全面展示良渚文化的形态和成就。

**Liangzhu Museum**

Add: Liangzhu Town, Yuhang District, Hangzhou

Contact: Jiang Weidong

Tel: 0571-88781528

Liangzhu culture is an important ancient civilization 5300 years away in the lower reaches of Yangtze River. It was named when Liangzhu Town was been found in 1936. It is famous for its exquisite jade, stoneware, silk, black pottery, lacquer coating and woodware, named as “The Light of Civilization”. Liangzhu Culture is the first fastigium period of making and using jades during the late period of a Neolithic culture in China. The jades are not only various, but also gorgeous. Experts all praised that the level of Liangzhu jades is very high even could compare with the God, while the emblazonry is the peak of jade creation in Neolithic culture.

Liangzhu Museum is dedicated to the archaeological and cultural study of the Liangzhu Culture. Visitors can have an all-round view of the Liangzhu Culture and its merits.

富阳龙门古镇

地址：杭州富阳龙门镇

联系人：孙丹凤 电话：0571-63507877

位于杭州市西南52公里的富春江南岸，是“中国百个民俗文化村”之一。东汉名士严子陵游览此地时，称赞“此地山青水秀，胜似吕梁龙门”，龙门因此得名。始建于1200多年前，是三国东吴大帝孙权后裔最大的聚居地。全镇现有居民7000多人，有90%以上为孙姓。如今，这里是江南地区最大的自然村落之一，也是明清古建筑群保存最为完整的山乡古镇。

**Ancient Longmen Town, Fuyang**

Add: Longmen Town, Fuyang, Hangzhou

Contact: Sun Danfeng

Tel: 0571-63507877

52 kilometers southwest of Hangzhou, Ancient Longmen Town, the town on the southern bank of the Fuchun River, is one of China’s 100 folk lifestyle and culture villages. Yan Ziling, scholar of the Eastern Han Dynasty, praised the emerald mountains and streams and compared the picturesque place to Longmen in the Luliang Mountains in the north China, hence the name of Longmen.

Longmen Town was founded about 1,200 years ago and is home to the largest settlement of the descendants of Sun Quan, the king of the Wu Kingdom during the Three-Kingdom period. Within the 7,000 residents in town today, more than 90% are surnamed Sun. Longmen Town ,one of the largest natural settlements in the southern part of the Yangtze River Delta, is the best-preserved ancient architectures erected in the Ming and the Qing dynasties.

桐庐剪纸

地址：杭州桐庐县桐君街道迎春南路县文化馆

联系人：何璟 电话：0571-64214082

剪纸是桐庐民间艺术的一支奇葩，历史悠久，具有“凝练概括、厚中见秀、玲珑剔透、含蓄华丽”的地方特色，吸取了套色木刻、国画渲染和民间美术的斗色手法，创作出套色剪纸、染色剪纸和斗色剪纸，丰富了中国传统民间剪纸的表现方法。由于剪纸艺术成就卓著，桐庐被命名为“中国民间艺术（剪纸）之乡”。为保护这种民间艺术，1998年成立了“桐庐民间剪纸研究会”，定期开展理论研讨、作品创作活动。近年来，桐庐剪纸多次远赴国外开展民间文化交流。

**Paper-Cutting Art of Tonglu**

Add: County Culture Center, Yinchun S Road, Tongjun Neighborhood, Tonglu County, Hangzhou

Contact: He Jing

Tel: 0571-64214082

Paper-cutting in Tonglu is a wonderful folk art. Steeped in history, the delicate folk art features many characteristics and technical elements of regional folk arts. The paper-cutting artworks created in Tonglu stand out with its color themes, adding a special touch to the traditional paper-cutting techniques.

Thanks to its accomplishment in paper-cutting art, Tonglu is now certified as a “home of Chinese folk art (paper-cutting)”. In order to preserve the folk art, Tonglu Folk Paper-Cutting Research Institute was founded in 1998. The institute holds seminars and workshops at regular intervals to explore the art and its theory. In recent years, the paper-cutting masterpieces made in Tonglu have been displayed in foreign countries as part of people-to-people exchange and friendship programs.

下沙高教园区（新世纪大学城）

地址：杭州下沙经济技术开发区

联系人：胡惠华 电话:0571-86843211

目前浙江省规模最大的高教园区，坐落于杭州经济技术开发区内，总占地面积10.91平方公里。园区内有浙江理工大学、杭州电子科技大学、浙江工商大学、中国计量学院、浙江财经大学、浙江传媒学院、杭州师范大学、浙江水利水电学院等14所高校，目前，园区内有全日制在校生22.34万人，教职工1.66万人；拥有博士培养单位5家、硕士培养单位2家，省部级重点学科77个，硕士学位一级学科授予点76个、博士学位一级学科授予点10个，国家级和省部级重点实验室38个。

**Xiasha Higher Education Zone (New Century University City)**

Add: Hangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone,

Xiasha, Hangzhou

Contact: Hu Huihua

Tel: 0571-86843211

It is at present the province’s largest zone of colleges and universities. The planned area for the University City is 10.91 km2 within Hangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone.

The University City is now home to 14 colleges and universities such as China Jiliang University, Zhejiang Institute of Science and Technology, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics, Zhejiang Media & Communication College and and Hangzhou Teachers College.

Currently, there are 2,234 thousand full-time students, 16.6 thousand faculties, 5 doctors programs, 2 master programs, 77 major subjects in the provincial level, 76 first level master subjects and 10 first level doctor subjects as well as 38 important laboratories in national and provincial level in Xisha Higher Education Zone.

杭州高级中学

地址：杭州下城区凤起路238号

联系人：朱巍 电话：0571-85163376

创建于1899年，是浙江省最早的公立现代中学，曾是“五四”时期浙江新文化运动中心、江浙“四大名中”之一，至今已有46位校友当选为中外院士。现是浙江省一级重点中学。学校秉承“文化立校、师资立业、道德立人”的办学精神，坚持“科学与人文并重，规范和个性共存”教育理念，推进素质教育，注重培养具有潜力并能持续发展的学生。学校已与日本、欧美、东南亚等国家和地区的多所学校建立了合作与交流关系，每年还选送一批师生赴美国、英国、德国、澳大利亚、日本、新加坡等国进行交流访问。

**Hangzhou Senior High School**

Add: 238 Fengqi Road, Xiacheng District, Hangzhou

Contact: Zhu Wei

Tel: 0571-85163376

Founded in 1899, it is Zhejiang’s earliest modern public secondary education institution. It played a central part in the province’s involvement in the nationwide New Culture Movement and May Fourth Era in the early 20th century. It is one of the four outstanding middle schools in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces. Forty-six of the alumnis of the school have become academicians of China Academy of Sciences or its counterparts in foreign countries.

Hangzhou Senior High School is a provincial key middle school. The school upholds its school mission that culture is the foundation of the school, faculty the key factor of the school’s success and morality the key of education. The school adheres to the idea of giving equal attention to science and liberal arts and allowing rules and individualism to juxtapose. The school attaches importance to developing students’ all-round abilities and sustainable growth.

Hangzhou Senior High School has established cooperative relationships and exchange programs with various middle schools in Japan, Southeast Asia, Europe and America. Teachers and students from the school participate in exchange programs and visit schools each year in countries such as United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Japan and Singapore.

杭州市社会福利中心

地址：杭州和睦路95号

联系人:余慧丽 电话：0571-8181120

是目前浙江省规模最大的由政府投资管理的公益性养老机构。环境优美，绿荫环绕，清雅幽静，是一所园林化格局的休养中心。共有床位1400余张，床位利用率100%。中心以“科学、规范、人性”的优质服务赢得了广泛赞誉和好评，被老人和家属亲切地称为“老人乐园”。

**Hangzhou Social Welfare Center**

Add: 95 Hemu Road, Hangzhou

Contact: Yu Huili

Tel: 0571-8181120

Hangzhou social welfare center is at present the province’s largest public institution that provides care for the aged. The public institution is funded and operated by the government and features a beautiful environment of woods and serenity. The garden-like care center now has more than 1,400 beds and has a hundred percent capacity of residents’ ratio. Its compassionate service based on science an regulations is popular and widely recognized. The aged and their families say it is a paradise house for the aged.

杭州拱墅区珠儿潭社区

地址：杭州拱墅街道珠儿潭社区

联系人：华歆雨 电话：0571-88369944

位于京杭大运河畔，面积8.26万平方米，总户数3211户，人口11061人，是全国首家国际旅游文化特色社区，接待过包括联合国教科文组织、日本青年领导访华团在内的多个国家和地区的上千名访客，被选为2010年上海世博会“长三角世博主题体验之旅示范点”。

社区居民文体生活丰富多彩，志愿服务蓬勃发展，建有志愿者服务队伍16支，志愿者940人，还与浙江大学城市学院共建“义工基地”，被评为“全国志愿服务品牌项目”。社区居民还自发组建了“爱心楼道”，建立了“楼道爱心基金”，提倡互帮互助，共享和谐生活。

**Zhu’ertan Residential Community**

Add: Zhu’ertan Residential Community, Gongshu District, Hangzhou

Contact: Hua Yunyu

Tel: 0571-88369944

On the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, zhu’ertan residential community, the 82,600-m2 community, is home to 11,061 registered residents in 3,211 households. It is China’s first urban cultural community designated for reception of international tourists. More than 1,000 visitors from international organizations such as UNESCO and Japanese Youth Leaders Delegation and visitors from countries and regions have visited the community by far. Zhu’ertan Community is a destination as part of the Expo Experience Tour recommended by the organizing committee of World Expo 2010 Shanghai for international visitors.

The residential community holds exciting and colorful fitness and cultural programs. 940 volunteers are organized into 16 teams that provide various community services. The community and the City College of Zhejiang University jointly operate a volunteer program, which appraised as a “national volunteer service model”. The community residents operate “Care for Neighbors” programs in their apartment buildings and set up care funds to help each other in order to build a harmonious life.

中国京杭大运河博物馆

地址：杭州拱墅区运河文化广场1号

联系人：周新华 电话：0571-88162018

以运河文化为主题的大型专题博物馆，旨在收藏、保护、研究运河文化资料，反映和展现大运河自然风貌与历史文化。博物馆建筑呈扇形环绕运河文化广场，造型独特，“传统而不复古”，以平坡结合和开放式的格局，将室内外融为一体，把周边的古运河及桥、船、埠等巧借为活的展物。

**China Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal Museum**

Add: 1 Canal Culture Square, Gongshu District, Hangzhou

Contact: Zhou Xinhua

Tel: 0571-88162018

China Beijing- Hangzhou Grand Canal Museum , the theme museum collects, preserves and studies the artifacts that reflect the canal and its ecology, history, and culture. The large fan-shaped architecture spreads and embraces the Canal Culture Square and its unique architectural appearance is traditional but by no means antiqued. The museum and the square have a flat area and a sloping area and both the indoor and outdoor spaces are integrated to the canal, bridges, boats and docks as outdoor exhibits.

浙江万里学院

地址：宁波钱湖南路8号

联系人：王福银 电话：0574-88222245

是一所在具有50年办学历史的省属普通高校基础上，进行管理模式和运行机制改革的新型高校。

学校创新办学十余年，被国家教育部定为高校管理模式改革和运行机制改革的试点单位，被教育专家称为“中国特色现代大学制度的范例性实践”。学校以国际化的办学氛围致力于拓展学生的国际视野，与世界百强高校之一的英国诺丁汉大学合作创建宁波诺丁汉大学，与世界名校美国纽约州立大学普拉茨堡分校合办物流管理专业，并与英、美、法、德等20多个国家的30余所院校建立了校际合作关系。2011年10月，学校被国务院学位委员会列为硕士专业学位教育试点单位。2012年顺利招收生物工程、物流工程专业硕士研究生，分别以港口物流和海洋生物为研究特色。

**Zhejiang Wanli College**

Add: 8 South Qianhu Road, Ningbo

Contact: Wang Fuyin

Tel: 0574-88222245

ZheJiang Wanli College，within the education system under the leadership of the provincial government for 50 years, is an innovative college for the reform of higher education institution management and operation mode.

The college is started school for more than 10 years as an experimental unit for higher education universities’ reform and develop set by Ministry of Education as well as a typical example for modern university with Chinese characteristics said by experts.

Wanli College partners with Nottingham University of UK, one of the world’s top 100 best higher education institutions, and operates under the name of Ningbo Nottingham University. The partnership effectively pushes back horizons for Chinese students. Wanli College also partners with State University of New York-Plattsburgh in running a logistics major. Wanli also runs cooperative programs in partnership with 30 plus colleges in 20 countries such as UK, USA, Canada, Australia, Germany, and France.

The college was set an experimental unit for master specific degree set by State Council Academic Degree Committee in October 2011. In 2012, it admitted masters in bioengineering and logistics engineering successfully, famous for its port logistics and marine organisms.

宁波高丽使馆遗址

地址：宁波镇明路宝奎巷5号

联系人：周虹  电话：0574-87301455

宁波地处东海之滨，古称明州。高丽使馆是北宋时期明州接待高丽来使的住所，是当时唯一一个得到朝廷批准、拨款修建的供高丽贡使和商团专用的“宾馆”，是中国与朝鲜半岛友好往来的历史见证，也是宁波“海上丝绸之路”的重要文化遗存。

“明州与高丽交往史陈列”馆，展示了自唐代以来，明州与高丽在政治外交、通商贸易、宗教影响、文化与科学技术传播等领域的历史文献和文物史迹。

**The Site of Korean Envoys House in Ningbo**

Add: 5 Baokui Lane, Zhenming Road, Ningbo

Contact: Zhou Hong

Tel: 0574-87301455

Ningbo on the East China Sea was called Mingzhou in ancient times. The residence served as a hotel for Korean diplomatic envoys who came to visit the Northern Song Dynasty. It was China’s only hotel funded and built by the Chinese government for Korean tribute envoys and business missions. The guesthouse stands witness to friendly relationships between China and Korean peninsula in ancient times and also as a significant cultural relics that testifies to the key role Ningbo played through the Silk Road on Sea.

Nowadays, the former guesthouse houses an exhibition that showcases the history of friendly exchanges between Mingzhou and Korean Peninsula in ancient times. The exhibits relate exchanges between Mingzhou and Korea in the aspects of politics, diplomacy, trade, religion, culture, and technology.

天一阁

地址：宁波海曙区天一街5号

咨询电话：0574-87293526

天一阁藏书楼建于明朝末年，是中国现存历史最久的私家藏书楼。现藏各类古籍近30万卷，其中珍椠善本8万卷，尤以明代地方志和科举录最为珍贵。

**Tianyige Library**

Add: 5 Tianyi Street, Haishu District, Ningbo

Tel: 0574-87293526

Built in the late years of the Ming Dynasty, Tianyige Library in Ningbo is China’s existing oldest private library with a collection of nearly 300,000 ancient books, 80,000 of which are rare editions. The most valuable in the collections are regional chronicles as well as records of imperial examinations of the Ming Dynasty.

河姆渡遗址

地址：宁波余姚市河姆渡镇芦山寺村

联系人：沈燕杰  电话：0574- 62963731

河姆渡遗址发现于1973年，是新中国成立以来最重要的考古成果之一，被《考古》杂志评为20世纪中国100项重要考古发现之一。共出土文物7000余件，包括人工栽培稻遗物、干栏式建筑构件，大量的骨器、陶器、[玉器](http://baike.baidu.com/view/20120.htm)、木器等各类质料组成的生产工具、生活用品、装饰工艺品以及动[植物](http://baike.baidu.com/view/3468.htm)遗骸，全面反映了7000年前长江流域母系氏族时期的繁荣景象。据专家测定，河姆渡是目前世界上最古老、最丰富的稻作文化遗址。河姆渡文化的发现有力地支持了中华民族文化起源是多元的见识，证明了长江、黄河流域都是中华民族的发祥地。

遗址西北侧建有河姆渡遗址博物馆。

**Hemudu Ruins**

Add: Lushansi Village, Hemudu Town, Yuyao, Ningbo

Contact: Shen Yanjie

Tel: 0574- 62963731

The discovery of the Hemudu ruins in 1973 is one of the most important archaeological finds in the history of New China. “Archaeology”, a Chinese trade journal, recognizes the discovery as one of the top 100 archaeological landmarks of the 20th-century China. About 7,000 artifacts have been unearthed from the ruins, including material evidence of artificial cultivation of rice, construction components for pile dwellings, tools, everyday appliances and ornaments made of bone, jade, pottery and wood. These unearthed artifacts draw a picture of a flourishing matrilineal society living in the Yangtze River Valley. It is confirmed that Hemudu represents the world’s most ancient and richest rice culture.

The Hemudu Ruins provide strong proof that the Chinese civilization has more than one regional origin and that both Yangtze River and Yellow River are cradles of the Chinese nation. To the west of the ruins stands Hemudu Ruins Museum.

宁海十里红妆民俗博物馆

地址：宁波宁海县城关镇徐霞客大道1号

联系人：何晓道 电话：0574- 65566519 13806659199

 宁海“十里红妆”是指宁海及浙东地区特有的传统婚妆系列及相关民俗。当地嫁女的嫁妆，大到床铺家具，小到针头线脑，一应俱全。迎嫁队伍浩浩荡荡，绵延数里，礼俗繁杂严谨，讲究细多。其声势之大、数量之多、门类之齐全、制作工艺之精湛、艺术价值之高均为全国罕见，为研究江南地区婚俗文化提供了实证。2008年，宁海“十里红妆”被列入国家级非物质文化遗产。

“十里红妆”中的嫁妆集中了小木制作、雕刻匠作、漆作、桶作、竹作、铜作、锡作等民间匠作，运用了雕刻、镶嵌、描金、勾漆、填彩等制作手法和技艺，是江南民间手工技艺的集中展示。

“十里红妆”民俗博物馆于2003年开馆，是一座民间创办的博物馆，也是国内规模最大的以展示古代女子生活及婚嫁的民俗博物馆。馆里珍藏的1200多件器具大多制作于清代。

**Ninghai Red Bridal Dowry Museum**

Add：1 Xu Xiake Avenue, Chengguan Town, Ninghai County, Ningbo

Contact: He Xiaodao

Tel: 0574- 65566519 13806659199

Red Bridal Dowry in Ninghai refers to traditional dowry and related customs in Ninghai and neighboring areas in eastern Zhejiang. A dowry procession used to be a mobile exhibition and often extended for five kilometers. It was actually a rural rite. The entire dowry ranging from needles and threads to canopied bed and cabinets must be on the show when people from the bridegroom’s family walked to the bride’s home. Such a procession used to be a public show. Dowry could include a full range of things made in finest workmanship. Such a custom was rare in other parts of Zhejiang and beyond. Such dowry provides material evidence for wedding customs in the south of the Yangtze River Delta. In 2008, the Red Bridal Dowry in Ninghai was inscribed on the list of national intangible cultural heritage.

Furniture pieces in various dowry collections indicate a wide range of pieces made by craftsmen including carpenters, carvers, painters, bucket makers, bamboo craftsmen, bronze smiths, and tin craftsmen. Folk crafts used in these furniture pieces include carving, embedding, gilding, painting and coloring, typical of folk arts seen in this part of Zhejiang Province.

The Red Dowry Museum became operational in 2003. The non-government-funded museum is China’s largest folk lifestyle museum focused on ancient women’s life and wedding customs. The museum’s collection of about 1,200 exhibits was mostly manufactured in the Qing Dynasty.

宁波高教园区

地址：宁波市钱湖北路高教园区

联系人：徐建春 电话：0584-87183348

是国内第一个主题开放、功能多重、资源共享的高教园区。南区有浙江万里学院、浙江大学宁波理工学院等9所院校落户，目前在校师生近7万人。北区以宁波大学为主体。宁波高教园区的建设和管理被誉为“宁波模式”，主要特点是“三性三化”：

“三性”指：一是主体开放性。院校之间只以水系、绿化、道路相隔，以建筑风格和颜色显示区别。二是资源共享性。园区校际间师资可互聘，学生可在各校间选修课程，学分互认。园区内的实验室、图书馆、体育中心等公共实施、资源实行共享或租借使用，园区与社会的部分资源可共享。三是功能共享性。园区集教育、文化、旅游于一体，改变了单一的教育功能。绿化面积达 60%以上，并建成了“宁波院士雕塑园”等人文景观。

“三化”指：一是后勤社会化。学生公寓、食堂等后勤设施与学校剥离，引入竞争机制，由企业投资建设和经营，实行社会化管理。二是信息网络化。教育信息网络覆盖整个园区，信息资源高度共享，学校实行数字化管理，师生宿舍可直接上网。三是管理法制化。制定各校共同遵守的管理办法，使园区管理有章可循。园区设立派出所，负责社会治安管理。

**Ningbo Higher Education Zone**

Add: Higher Education Zone, Qianhu North Road, Ningbo

Contact: Xu Jianchun

Tel: 0584-87183348

The Ningbo Higher Education Zone is the country’s first open, multifunctional higher education campus where resources are shared among colleges in the zone. At present, the southern section of the zone is home to nine colleges and universities such as Zhejiang Wanli College, Ningbo College of Science and Technology under Zhejiang University with a student and faculty population of nearly 70,000. The northern section is home to Ningbo University.

The concepts and management of the zone is collectively known as Ningbo Mode. The most distinct features of the mode are openness and resource-sharing.

On the same campus, colleges are separated only by waters, woods and roads. They differentiate from each other only in the color and style of architectures. They do not have separate walled-in campuses. And they share their resources. Teachers teach in different colleges and students can choose subjects across colleges under a unified credit system. Labs, libraries and sports facilities on the campus are also shared by these colleges. Part of the campus’s resources also opens to the general public. The zone integrates functions of education, culture and tourism. It is more than a college campus. With 60% of the campus covered by woods and lawns, the campus presents a garden of statues of Chinese academicians whose ancestral roots are in Ningbo.

The campus support facilities are all commercialized. Student dorms and dining canteens are not managed by colleges. They are invested and operated and managed by commercial enterprises. The education network covering the whole campus enables students and faculty to share information. All the dorms are connected to the campus network. The campus conducts a uniform set of administrative rules and regulations for all the colleges. There is a police substation on the campus responsible for public security and social order on the campus.

镇海区招宝山街道后大街社区

地址：宁波镇海区陈衙弄6号

联系人：吴民丽 电话：0574-86272908

宁波市最大的社区之一，拥有5300多户，13000多常住人口。社区服务设施完善，覆盖生活、医疗、就业等各个方面，所有服务全部实现社区一卡通。拥有2000多平方米的社区文化宫和全国首家“社区博物馆”。社区文化丰富多彩，2009年，社区《十里红妆》荣获第九届中国民间文艺（鼓舞鼓乐）大赛“山花奖”，是该社区推出的群众文化第二次问鼎国家级民间文艺大奖。

**Back Avenue Community at Zhaobaoshan Neighborhood, Zhenhai District**

Add: 6 Chenya Lane, Zhenhai District, Ningbo

Contact: Ge Juying

Tel: 0574-86272908

One of the largest urban communities in Ningbo, Back Street Community is home to 13,000 registered residents in 5,300 households. The community boasts a full range of service facilities covering everyday life, medical care and employment. All the services are available to community cardholders. The community has a 2,000-m2 culture center and China’s first community museum.

The community features a colorful cultural life. In 2009, a team of the community staged a dance named “Ten Li Red Dowry” and won a Mountain Flower Award in the drum music and drum dance category at the 9th National Folk Arts Competition. This is the second national folk art award won by a team of resident artists from the community.

中国木活字印刷文化村

地址：温州瑞安平阳坑镇东源村

联系人：历昌国 电话：0577-65812711

2008北京奥运会开幕式上，数百位演员组成的活字字模演绎了中国古代四大发明之一的活字印刷，给世人留下了深刻印象。目前，中国唯一保留下来且仍在使用的木活字印刷技艺存在于温州瑞安平阳坑镇东源村。东源木活字印刷术源于元朝初年，主要用于印制宗谱，已传承20代人，有800多年的历史，堪称世界印刷术的“活化石”，完整地再现了古代四大发明之一活字印刷的作业场景。现已列入国家级非物质文化遗产保护名录。

**Dongyuan Wooden Moveable Type Printing Cultural Village of China**

Add: Dongyuan Village, Pingyangken Town, Rui’an, Wenzhou

Contact: Li Changguo

Tel: 0577-65812711

The opening ceremony of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games presented a spectacular show of moveable-type printing, one of China’s four major inventions in ancient times. Hundreds of performers staged various Chinese characters in a most impressive way. Dongyuan Village in Wenzhou operates China’s only existing and operating wooden moveable-type printing workshop.

The village printing workshop started in the early years of the Yuan Dynasty. Its principal business is to print genealogies. The workshop has been in use for 800 years and 20 generations of villagers. Compared to a living fossil of the world’s printing technology, the workshop perfectly displays how the ancient technology works in the ancient workshop. The village printing workshop is now inscribed on a preservation list of China’s intangible cultural heritage.

温州大自然社区

地址：温州市机场路

联系人：林少微 电话：0577-56880032

温州的“文明示范社区”。社区环境优美，配套设施完善，开办了8个服务网点，为居民提供周到的居家服务。为丰富社区居民的文化生活，社区还组织了6支文体团队，6支志愿者队伍，自愿开展多元民间文化活动，充满了“亲近自然、生态和谐”的温馨氛围。

**Nature Community in Wenzhou**

Add: Airport Road, Wenzhou

Contact: Lin Shaowei

Tel: 0577-56880032

It is a model residential community. Situated in a nice environment, the community has a full range of support facilities, including eight networked service stations that provide residents with considerate help. To enrich residents’ cultural life, the community has six sports and cultural teams and six volunteer groups which stage their own programs and help create an atmosphere of life, nature, ecology, harmony.

安福寺

地址：浙江省温州市文成县西坑镇

联系人：陈增清 联系电话：13868668896

安福寺是东方净琉璃世界药师琉璃光如来应迹弘化道场，药师佛全称“消灾延寿药师佛”，为保佑众生解除疾苦、消灾免难、延长寿命、成就事业之佛，故其信仰自古盛行。

该寺始建于唐宪宗元和三年（公元808年），清世祖顺治皇帝曾为该寺御书“大雄宝殿”，乾隆年间被封为皇家寺院，可谓规模宏大，声名远播，被誉为“东方佛国”。历史上曾有37位高僧住持道场，弘法化人，诚为殊胜灵验。2003年经浙江省人民政府批准在原址上重建安福寺，2008年4月2日举行奠基典礼，2011年1月11日举行上梁法会，并于2014年10月21-23日举行开光大典。

当你置身于寺庙一种敬畏感自心底油然而生，远眺寺庙会不由自主地放慢脚步，甚至舍不得用脚步扬起这里的尘埃，用“万籁此都寂，但余钟磬音”来形容再好不过了。瞻仰居住在这里的神明，聆听缭绕在此的佛音，呼吸每一缕能涤荡心灵的檀香。一束药草，一杵捣砧，一份虔诚，感受东方佛国的悲智愿行；万声经颂，万千修行，万川月印，感悟安福利生的喜舍慈恩。

**Anfu Temple**

Add: Xikeng Town, Wencheng County, Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province

Contact: Chen Zengqing

Tel: 13868668896

Anfu temple is a Buddhist rite where the Buddha in jōruri makes his presence and power felt. The Buddha in the temple blesses all living creatures and help them avoid diseases and disasters, prolong their lives and succeed in their career. Thus the temple is always popular.

Built in the third year of Emperor Xianzong of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 808), the famous temple boasts its grand scale and enjoys the reputation of East Zen Garden. The first emperor Qing, Shunzhi emperor personally wrote Grand Hall for the temple. It was granted the honor of royal temple during the reign of Qianlong. In history, Anfu temple has witnessed many efficacious Buddhist rites held by 37 eminent monks to save the souls of the dead.

In 2003 Zhejiang Provincial People`s government approved the reconstruction of Anfu Temple. The corner stone laying ceremony and the puja for construction was held on April 2, 2008 and January 11, 2011, respectively, followed by the consecration ceremony held from October 12 to 23, 2014.

In the temple, you will feel a sense of awe and spontaneously slow your pace. You may even feel reluctant to whisk the dust with your step. Everything is silent except for the resonance of the chime stone. You can visit with reverence the gods that live here, listen to the Buddhaghosa that echoes around, and smell the fragrance of the sandalwood which refreshes your mind. Looking at the herbs, the ancient laundry stick and the devoutness, you will feel the sympathy, wisdom, dedication and conduct of the east Buddha. Experiencing the chanting and the practice of the monks and immersing yourself in the fascinating scenery, you will feel the joy of helping others.

温州市工艺美术大师楼

联系人：曽铠，13857706913

地址：马鞍池东路237号

温州市工艺美术大师楼于2011年落成，位于闹市区马鞍池东路，毗邻风景秀丽的马鞍池公园，闹中取静。

大楼设有13个专业研究所（工作室）。拥有国家级工艺美术大师8名，省级工艺美术大师35名，市工艺美术大师79名，还拥有一支庞大的名艺人队伍。现有国家级非物质文化遗产项目五种：瓯塑、瓯绣、黄杨木雕、细纹刻纸（联合国非遗）、彩石镶嵌；省级非物质文化遗产项目三种：石雕、十字花和竹丝镶嵌；市级非物质文化遗产项目三种：发绣、立粉画和佛像木雕。大师楼三楼是精品馆，现有馆藏精品两百余件。

大师楼主要承担着温州工艺美术的保护、传承、创新并提供了人才培养工作的平台，同时也起到对外展示、宣传温州瓯越传统文化场所，现已成为温州市文化对外宣传交流的重要阵地之一。

**Wenzhou Arts and Crafts Master Building**

Add: NO.237 Ma`anchidong Road

Contact: Zeng Kai

Tel: 13857706913

Located in Ma`anchidong road, the downtown area and near the beautiful Ma`anchi park, though surrounded by the busy streets, Wenzhou Arts and Crafts Master Building which was established in 2011 remains quiet.

In the building there are 13 studios with 8 national arts and crafts masters, 35 provincial crafts masters and 79 city crafts masters, along with many famous craftsmen. The building possesses five national intangible cultural heritages, including Wenzhou Sculpture, Wenzhou Embroidery, Boxwood Carving, Fine Grain Paper-cutting (UN intangible cultural heritage) and Mosaic, three provincial intangible cultural heritages which are Stone Carving, Cruciate Flower and Bamboo Filament Mosaic and three city intangible cultural heritage: hair embroidery, Lifen painting and wood carving of Buddha figure. The third floor is an exhibition hall where over 200 exhibits are displayed.

The building has the responsibility of the protecting, inheriting and innovating Wenzhou arts and crafts. As a cultural site, it provides a platform for talented people and introduces traditional Wenzhou culture. It has become a symbolic icon that enhances Wenzhou`s communication with other cities.

瑞安市塘下镇陈岙村

地址：瑞安市塘下镇

联系人：陈众芳 电话：15057708888

塘下镇陈岙村位于瑞安市塘下镇东北隅，是个道路整洁、花木成荫、山青水秀的花园式生态村庄，是 “首届全国乡村文明先进村”、“浙江省首届魅力新农村”、 “浙江省全面小康建设示范村”、“浙江省文明村”、 “浙江省农村基层党风廉政建设示范村” 、“温州市十佳示范文明村”。至2013年底，该村工业总产值3.68亿元，农民人均收入23800元，村集体净资产8092万元。2003年起着手旧村改造工作，新建安置房建筑以庭院为基本单元，融入青山、流水、古榕的江南民居风格，成为浙南地区农房建设的示范窗口。同时相继投入资金建成怡心生育文化公园、文体活动中心、村史馆、村民活动中心、图书阅览室和老人公寓等公共设施，免费开放并向全村老年人免费提供居家养老照料服务。2012年来，该村投资3000余万元对陈岙溪小流域3公里两岸的景观进行综合提升，达到了“五水共治”战略的要求和效果。

**Chendai Village, Tangxia town, Rui`an**

Add: Tangxia Town, Rui`an

Contact: Chen Zhongfang

Tel: 15057708888

Situated in the north-east corner of Tangxia town, Chengdai is a garden-like ecological village, boasting the clean roads, lush plants, green mountains and clear rivers. It is on the first list of Chinese Advanced Rural Civilized Villages and Zhejiang Charming New Countrysides. It is also awarded the honor of Zhejiang Model Village of Construction of Well-off Society, Zhejiang Civilized Village, Zhejiang Model Village of Construction of the Party Style and Clean Organization and Wenzhou Top Ten Model Civilized Village. By the end of 2013, the total industrial output value of Chendai village has reached 368 million yuan; average per capita income has increased to 23800 yuan and collective net assets have valued 80.92 million yuan.

The reform of the old village started in 2003. The new residential buildings are designed in the unit of courtyard, combined with green hills, flowing waters, ancient banyans and other features of architectures in southern Yangtze River, which enables the buildings to become the models of rural housing in southern Zhejiang. In the meantime, investments have been made to the construction of several infrastructures, such as the Yixi bearing culture Park, the entertainment center, the village history archive, the activity center, the library and the apartments for the aged. The old have free access these facilities are provided with nursing services. Since 2012, Chendai village has invested more than 30 million yuan to beautify the scenery of the 3-kilometer bank along Chendai stream in order to meet the requirement of water management.

温州澳珀家俱有限公司

地址：浙江温州经济技术开发区玉苍东路1号

联系人：朱佳佳，电 话: 0577-86551234

1993年的一天，留洋归来的小杰为梦想取了个名字叫“澳珀”，他忘不了一种澳大利亚宝石“opal”的美丽彩艳，也忘不了在澳大利亚的留洋生活。任何一件经典物品的产生都需要经验、工艺和选择最合适的材料，这三者澳珀都已具备。但是撑起澳珀品牌的是澳珀的信仰和设计师对生活的激情。这种信仰和激情源于一个地方：温州。因为温州，所以有了澳珀。其实澳珀背后还有一个人，那就是道家的老子。“道生一，一生二，二生三，三生万物。” 这种道家的自然哲学与设计结合，让澳珀品牌走进中国，走向世界。

“可收藏的当代家具”这是市场对澳珀品牌的一个概括，因为每件作品不仅独一无二，还流淌着民族泥土的芬芳。希望走回自然的同时，回到当下，用生命点燃我们的日常生活。美丽家园，美丽温州，美丽中国。这是澳珀的期盼。

**Wenzhou Opal Furniture Co.,Ltd**

Add: No.1 Yucangdong Road, Economic Development Zone, Wenzhou

Contact: Zhu Jiajia

Tel: 0577-86551234

In 1993, Xiaojie who had just returned China from Australia, named his dream Opal. He could not forget the bright color of the Australian jewel Opal, as well as his life in Australia. Opal has the three elements that are necessary for every piece of classic design: experience, craftsmanship and selected material, but what is crucial for the brand is its belief and designer`s passion for life, which both derive from the same place: Wenzhou. Wenzhou nourishes Opal.

What is also behind Opal`s value is Laozi and Taoism. “Tao gave birth to the One; the One gave birth successively to two things, three things, up to ten thousand.” The combination of the nature philosophy of Taoism and design enables Opal to be known to China and to the world.

“Collectible contemporary furniture” is how the market described Opal. All Opal pieces are unique, true to their Chinese ethnicity, and carry the scents of their homeland. Embracing the nature, embracing the moment – Opal ignites our everyday with the passion for life. Lovely home, enchanting Wenzhou, beautiful China, Opal looks forward to this future.

浙南（平阳）革命根据地旧址群

地址： 平阳县山门凤岭山、凤卧社区冠尖村、马头岗

联系人：林颜君（平阳县红色旅游经典景区管理处主任）

电话：0577-63802800

全国红色旅游经典景区温州市浙南（平阳）抗日根据地地处温州南部，座落在国家重点风景名胜区南雁荡山境内。平阳山门、凤卧一带是该根据地的中心，素有“浙江延安”之称，是中国工农红军挺进师、中共闽浙边临时省委与浙江省委的活动中心，是曾山、刘英、粟裕等同志创建的浙南革命根据地之一。区内主要的红色旅游资源有中国工农红军挺进师纪念碑；粟裕将军部分骨灰敬撒处；闽浙边抗日救亡干部学校旧址；曾山、刘英、粟裕同志办公室及住所旧址；中共浙江省第一次党代会会址；“浙南刘胡兰”——郑明德纪念馆等二十多处。2005年2月，中宣部、国家发改委、国家旅游局等十三个部委正式发文把平阳列入国家30条“红色旅游精品线路”即“上海——嘉兴——平阳线”和100个“红色旅游经典景区”即“温州市浙南（平阳）抗日根据地”。

**The Sites of Southern Zhejiang (Pingyang) Revolutionary Base Area**

Add: Fengling Hill, Pingyang County; Guanjian Village, Fengwo Community; Matou Mound

Contact: Lin Yanjun (Director of Pingyang Management Office of Classic Red TourismSites)

Tel: 0577-63802800

Southern Zhejiang (Pingyang) Anti-Japanese Base Area, a Chinese classic red tourism site, is located on Mount Yandang, a national park of China. Widely known as the Yan`an of Zhejiang, the area around Pingyang hill and Fengwo is the center of the base area, as well as the activity center of the marching division of Chinese Workers` and Peasants` Red Army and CPC Fujian and Zhejiang temporary provincial committee and Zhejiang provincial Party committee. As one of the southern Zhejiang revolutionary base areas established by Zengshan, Liuying, Suyu, etc, the site boasts over 20 red tourism sites, such as the monument of the marching division of Chinese Workers` and Peasants` Red Army, the commemorative site where general Yusu`s cremains were scattered, the site of Fujian and Zhejiang Anti-Japanese national salvation cadre school, the site of Zengshan`s, Liuying`s and Yusu`s offices and residences, the site of the first party congress of CPC Zhejiang province, and the memorial hall of Zheng Mingde, known as the Liu Hulan of southern Zhejiang. In February 2005, Pingyang was approved to be on the 30 red tourism fine lines, the Shanghai - Jiaxing - Pingyang line and to be one of the 100 classic red tourism sites, namely the Wenzhou southern Zhejiang (Pingyang) anti-Japanese base area.

中国木活字印刷文化村

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 中国木活字印刷文化村位于[瑞安](http://www.66ra.com/)市高楼镇镇东源村，该村王氏宗族祖传“梓辑”技艺，自古替人做族谱，经营印刷谱牒业务，已传承20代人。他们的印刷方法完全继承了我国古代传统工艺，沿袭原始的木活字印刷，是已知的我国唯一保留下来且仍在使用的木活字印刷技艺，至今已有800多年历史。其工艺流程完整地再现了古代四大发明之一活字印刷的作业场景，堪称“世界印刷术的活化石”。这一宝贵的文化遗产，已被联合国教科文组织列入“急需保护的非物质文化遗产名录”。

**Dongyuan Wooden Movable Type Printing Cultural Village of China**

Add: Dongyuan Village, Pingyangken Town, Rui’an, Wenzhou

Contact: Wang Falu

Tel: 13780129639

Dongyuan Wooden Movable Type Printing Cultural Village is located in Gaolou town, Rui`an. The Wang clan in the village have the unique Ziji technique handed down from their ancestors. Since ancient time, 20 generations of the clan have devoted themselves to making the pedigree of a clan and running the business of printing the genealogy, using the traditional technique of wooden movable type printing. The original Chinese technique is only reserved and adopted in this village, enjoying a history of over 800 years. The workshop presents how the wooden movable type printing, one of the four great inventions of ancient China, worked, and was compared to the living fossil of the world`s typography. The precious technique is now inscribed by UNESCO on the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding.

中国湖笔博物馆

地址：湖州市莲花庄路

联系人：曹正儿 电话：0572-2817288

湖笔也称湖颖，是“文房四宝”之一，被誉为“笔中之冠”。湖笔的故乡在湖州的善琏镇。相传秦大将蒙恬先发明了毛笔，后居善琏，采兔羊之毫，“纳颖于管”，改良后称之为“湖笔”。湖笔最大特点在于“颖”，是指笔头尖端有一段整齐而透明的锋颖，用上等山羊毛经浸、拔、并、梳、连、合等近百道工序精心制成，有“千万毛中拣一毫”、“毫虽轻，功甚重”之说，体现了制笔技艺的精细和复杂。

2000多年的历史，湖笔已深深融入了这块土地。2001年，中国首家湖笔博物馆在湖州建成开馆，充分展现了“笔艺相融”的中国地域特色传统文化。

China Huzhou Writing Brush Museum

Add: Lianhuazhuang Road, Huzhou City

Contact: Cao Zhenger

Tel: 0572-2817288

The writing brush made in Huzhou is the best writing brush in China and one of the four stationeries in a scholar’s studio. Huzhou Writing Brush originated in Shanlian Town, Huzhou more than 2,000 years ago.

As legends go, the writing brush was invented by Meng Tian, a general of the Qin Dynasty. He later retired to Shanlian and improved the manufacturing techniques. He used the finest soft hair of rabbit and goat and bundled it and fixed one end into a small pipe as a handle. The improved writing brush is known as Huzhou Writing Brush.

The biggest distinction of the writing brush made in Huzhou is the tip of the hair. This tip is amazingly neat and transparent, made of choice goat hair processed through nearly 100 meticulous procedures. Manufacturers sometimes spend hours going through thousands of hairs to pick one hair. Though the chosen hair is almost weightless, it plays a key part in the writing brush. This sophisticated procedure represents the complex manufacturing.

Huzhou is proud of the 2,000-year history of making the country’s best writing brush. In 2001, China’s first museum for Huzhou Writing Brush opened in Huzhou to display the beauty of the regional culture heritage and carry on the tradition of “writing brush and art are one”.

长兴百叶龙

地址：湖州长兴县雉城镇兴国路2号长兴大剧院

联系人：杨明珠 电话：0572-6256001

舞龙是中国的传统活动，而长兴百叶龙则是其中最有特色的一种。长兴百叶龙起源于清朝，距今已有200多年的历史。百叶龙，顾名思义，由“百叶”构成，而此叶却非一般的树叶，乃是荷花的粉红花瓣。百叶龙的主要特点是整条龙既是龙身，又是荷花。现在的百叶龙在表演时，荷花能在瞬间突变成龙是其最显著的特点。它将中国传统的舞龙转化成龙舞，通过一系列动作和情节，完成一个完美的舞蹈过程，展出江南水乡的绝美意境，堪称“江南一绝”。近年来，长兴百叶龙多次参与国内外重大节庆和文化交流活动，拥有了较高的知名度。2006年被列入首批国家级非物质文化保护遗产。

Baiye Dragon Dancing in Changxing

Add: Changxing Grand Theater, 2 Xinguo Road, Zhicheng Township, Huzhou City

Contact: Yang Mingzhu

Tel: 0572-6256001

The Baiye Dragon Dancing in Changxing highlights very special regional characteristics and is one of the most original dragon dancing genres in China. It originated about 200 years ago in the Qing Dynasty. Baiye Dragon or 100-Leaf Dragon is decorated with no ordinary leaves. It is decorated with 100 pink lotus petals.

The Baiye Dragon Dance is amazing because it can transform itself into lotus flowers all of a sudden. The swift metamorphosis from a dragon into lotus flowers is the biggest wow moment of the dragon dance. The amazing dance tells a story through elegant choreography, displaying the aesthetics of river areas in the south of the Yangtze River Delta. This is an amazing stunt of the region.

In recent years, Changxing has staged the Baiye Dragon Dance on various important occasions such as celebrations and cultural festivals at home and abroad. Its frequent exposure to the domestic and international audiences and media has greatly enhanced its reputation.

The Baiye Dragon Dance was inscribed on the first list of national intangible cultural heritages in 2006.

嘉兴科技城

地址：嘉兴科技城管理委员会

嘉兴市南湖区凌公塘路3339号南湖科创中心JRC大楼

联系人：尚晓天  电话：0573-83915119
 嘉兴科技城创建于2003年底，是浙江省最早规划建设的科技城，首创了以增强自主创新能力和提升应用研发水平为目的的园区式科技创新平台。嘉兴科技城以引进浙江清华长三角研究院、浙江中科院应用技术研究院为战略机遇，以“创新研发、创业孵化、产业示范、科技服务、综合配套”五位一体为发展定位，创造了省校（院地）合作的有效模式，逐步建设成为全省的创新新引擎、创业新乐土、人才新高地和产业新平台，并探索了一系列科技型园区的建设新机制，显着推动了区域创新资源集聚和经济转型升级。

**Jiaxing Science City**

Add: Administrative Committee of Jiaxing Science City

JRC Tower, Nanhu Science Center,

3339 Linggongtang Road, Nanhu District, Jiaxing

Contact: Shang Xiaotian

Tel: 0573-83915119

Established at the end of 2003, Jiaxing Science City is the first science city designed and constructed by Zhejiang Province. Aiming at strengthening the capacity for independent innovation and enhancing the level of application development, it initiated the industrial-park type scientific and technological innovation platform.

Taking advantage of the introduction of the Yangtze River Delta Research Center of Qinghua University and the Applied Technology Research Institute of China Academy of Sciences., Jiaxing Science City has created an efficient cooperation mode between province and institutions, or, between the local government and academic institutes.

With its development orientation as “Five in One” of innovative research and development, business incubator, industry demonstration, scientific and technological services and comprehensive coordination, Jiaxing Science City has been gradually transformed into a new provincial engine for innovation, paradise for starting businesses, highland of talents and platform for industries. Meanwhile , it has explored a new building mechanism of a series of science and technology industrialized parks, which has significantly accelerated regional innovative resources assembling and economic transition and upgrading.

中国民间文化艺术之乡（嘉兴秀洲农民画）

地址：嘉兴市秀洲区大德路368号

联系人：沈晓珍  电话：13957311186

一群没有经过专业学习的农民，凭借业余爱好、生活感受和对绘画艺术的追求，创作出一幅幅反映现代农村生活、富有浓郁乡土气息的水粉画，这就是嘉兴秀洲区农民创作的“农民画”。这些画汲取了传统剪纸等民间艺术的风格，渗透着秀洲农民独特的审美情趣，是江南水乡的奇葩。秀洲因此成为“中国民间文化艺术之乡”。

目前，秀洲农民画创作人数达1700多人。秀洲农民画先后被中国美术馆、中央美院等单位和国际友人收藏，在澳大利亚、美国、日本、加拿大、德国等多个国家举办过展览。秀洲建有全国唯一的“秀洲•中国农民画艺术中心”，并获得每三至五年举办一届“中国农民画艺术节”的承办权。

**A National-Grade Home of Folk Arts: Xiuzhou in Jiaxing, specialized in Farmer Paintings**

Add: Dade Road, Xiuzhou District, Jiaxing City

Contact: Shen Xiuzhen

Tel: 13957311186

Xiuzhou District is home to a group of rural painters. They have no professional training but inspired by their experiences and local beauty, they depict man and nature as seen from their home villages. These watercolor paintings are redolent of regional features. Moreover, these paintings embody a touch of paper-cutting and other folk arts, thus representing a unique artistic style created by rural residents in Xiuzhou. Xiuzhou is designated as a national-grade Home of Folk Arts in recognition of the abundant artworks with such unique features.

There are 1,700 young rural artists across Xiuzhou. Their watercolor paintings have been in collections of China Arts Gallery, the Central Academy of Fine Arts and many international friends. Paintings by Xiuzhou rural residents have been exhibited in Australia, America, Japan, Canada and Germany. Owning the only Farmer Painting Arts Center of Xiuzhou, in China, Xiuzhou has won the bid for the Chinese Farmer Painting Art Festival every three or five years.

海盐县：南北湖 五味村

地址：海盐县秦山街道、澉浦镇

联系人：沈晓明 13706588399（秦山北团、文溪坞）

 徐 丽 13516839666（澉浦澉东、黄沙坞、紫金山）

“南北湖•五味村”位于海盐县境东南杭州湾畔，由北团、文溪坞、澉东、黄沙坞和紫金山五个景色优美的自然村落组成。因紧邻国家4A级旅游景区南北湖且各具乡村特色风味而得名。“南北湖•五味村”不仅村容整洁、村民富裕、民风淳朴，还具有鲜明的旅游特色：北团问农——可探寻现代农业的奥秘，体验水果采摘的乐趣，了解农耕文化的内涵；文溪探幽——可参与踏砖、闻花、听溪、望山、品茶等各类探幽活动，参加嬉溪菜园子乡村康体健身活动；澉东品戏——可参观“十姑娘纪念馆”，听海盐腔、骚子歌等地方戏曲，品味变幻世道、如戏人生；黄沙采桔——可采摘浙北独具风味的黄沙坞蜜桔，观赏漫山遍野的金色桔林，品尝生态绿色的农家特色菜肴；紫金坐望——可静心休憩，坐望远山桃林，游览影视基地。

**Haiyan: Nanbei Lake and Wuwei Village**

Add: ganpu Town, Qinshan Road, Haiyan County

Contact:Shen Xiaoming (Beituan, Wenxiwuu)

Tel: 13706588399

Contact: Xuli (Gandong, Huangshawu and Zijinshan)

Tel: 13516839666

Nanbei Lake and Wuwei Village are located in southeast Haiyan near the Hangzhou Bay, consiting of 5 beautiful natural villages. Also, the places gained their name due to their immediate vicinity of Nanbei Lake, the National 4A level scenic spot, and their special features of the rural area.

Actually, Nanbei Lake and Wuwei Village are not only neat in appearance, rich in wealth and plain in cunstom, they also possess distinctive tourism features. For example, people can learn about agriculture in Beituan where they can explore the mystery of the modern agriculture, enjoy the pleasure of picking fruits as well as understand the connotation of farming culture. While in Wenxiwu, people can take part in Xixi Garden activities for fitness and health and all kinds of explorations such as treading on bricks, smelling the flowers' fragrance, listening to the sound of streams, viewing the mountain, savoring the tea and so on. What's more, Gandong will offer chances to pay a visit to the Memorial Hall for Ten Ladies and to listen to the local operas like Haiyan Tune and saozi Song.How about in Huangshawu? people can have a taste of the special and healthy cuisines in rural areas and pick the sweet Mandarin Orange specially cultivated in North Zhejiang while enjoying the view of golden orange trees all over the mountains and plains. Then, it will also be a good idea to visit Zijinshan to sit and look out at the remote mountains and peach trees and have a peaceful rest, or to visit the movie and television base there.

平湖市莫氏庄园陈列馆

地　址：浙江省平湖市当湖街道人民西路39号

联系人：杨云珩　电话：0573－85002020　传真：0573－85562225

莫氏庄园，坐落于平湖市南河头历史文化街区的东首，为本地豪绅莫放梅祖孙三代居住之所，与网师园、采衣堂、卢宅、退思园、春在楼并列称为“江南六大厅堂”。庄园始建于清光绪二十三年（1897），历时三载，耗银10万两建成。占地4800平方米，建筑面积2600平方米，大小房间70多间。庄园座北朝南，沿街傍河，水陆交通便利。建筑布局按东、中、西三组，南北纵深四进排列，四周以6米多高的风火墙围成有强烈封闭性的整体，具有典型江南木架结构园居合一的宅第建筑特点。庄园布局对称而又不失灵活，建筑高低有序、错落有致，精美丰富的雕刻装饰及丰富的内部陈设，使庄园更具艺术价值，有“江南故宫”之美称。

庄园1949年收归国有；1964年起命名为“平湖县地主庄园陈列馆”对外开放；1992年起恢复古民居原貌，改名“平湖莫氏庄园陈列馆”对外开放。2006年5月，被公布列为第六批全国重点文物保护单位，同年9月，被评为三A国家级旅游景区，另外，庄园还先后被评为国家三级博物馆、浙江省爱国主义教育基地、浙江省文明博物馆等荣誉称号。开放以来，已有《红楼梦》、《家春秋》、《半生缘》等近千部（集）电影、电视在庄园取景拍摄。

The Museum of Mo Family’s Residence in Pinghu

Add: 39 West Renmin Road, Danghu Neighborhood, Pinghu City, Zhejiang

Contact: Yang Yunkan

Tel: 0573-8502020

Fax: 0573-85562225

Located in the east of Jiaxing's Nanhetou Historical and Cultural Street, the Mo Family's Residence used to be the house of the local despotic gentry Mofangmei and his descendants. Together with the Master-of-Nets Garden, Caiyi Hall, Lu Family's residence, Retreat and Reflection Garden and Chunzai Pavilion, it is listed into The Six Grand Halls in South China.

First built in 1897, the residence was completed after 3 years' construction at a cost of 100,000 tons of silver. The 77-room 2,600- square-meter residence sits in a 4,800-square-meter compound. Facing south and close to the streets and river, the residence boasts its convenient land and water transportation. Surrounded by the 6-meter-high fire wall, the residence is divided into East, Middle and West parts and is arranged as four-row from north to south, whose architectural composition features the typical characteristic of timber-frame buildings in South China, that is, the combination of residence and garden. The compound’s layout is symmetrical and the size and height and location of various buildings inside the compound add a lovely touch to the architectural beauty of the grand residence. A great variety of carvings and ornaments enhance the artistic dimension of the residence. It is reputed as a folk-styled forbidden city in the south of the Yangtze River Delta.

The residence was nationalized in 1949 and then opened after the rebaptism as the Landlord Manor Museum of Pinghu. Since 1992, its original appearance as an ancient dwelling has been gradually recovered. In May 2006, it is listed as one of the 6th National Cultural Heritage Under State Protection and later in September that year, it was rated as an AAA national tourist attraction. Besides, it has won honorary titles such as the level 3 National Museum, patriotism education base of Zhejiang Province, Museum of Civilization in Zhejiang Province and so on.

Since its opening to the public, the residence has served as a location for many films and television dramas, including A Dream in Red Mansions, Trilogy of the Rapids and Eighteen Springs.

中国现代民间绘画画乡：嘉兴秀洲

地址：嘉兴市秀洲区东升东路

联系人：姚 铭 电话：13967388887

一群没有经过专业学习的农民，凭借业余爱好、生活感受和对绘画艺术的追求，创作出一幅幅反映现代农村生活、富有浓郁乡土气息的水粉画，这就是嘉兴秀洲区农民创作的“农民画”。这些画汲取了传统剪纸等民间艺术的风格，渗透着秀洲农民独特的审美情趣，是江南水乡的奇葩。秀洲因此成为“中国现代民间绘画画乡”。

目前，秀洲以青年农民为主的农民画创作人数达1700多人。秀洲农民画先后被中国美术馆、中央美院等单位和国际友人收藏，在澳大利亚、美国、日本、加拿大、德国等多个国家举办过展览。

**Xiuzhou in Jiaxing: a National-Grade Home of Folk Painters**

Add: East Dongsheng Road, Xiuzhou District, Jiaxing City

Contact: Yao Ming

Tel: 13967388887

Xiuzhou District is home to a group of rural painters. They have no professional training but inspired by their experiences and local beauty, they depict man and nature as seen from their home villages. These watercolor paintings are redolent of regional features. Moreover, these paintings embody a touch of paper-cutting and other folk arts, thus representing a unique artistic style created by rural residents in Xiuzhou. Xiuzhou is designated as a national-grade Home of Modern Folk Arts in recognition of the abundant artworks with such unique features.

There are 1,700 young rural artists across Xiuzhou. Their watercolor paintings have been in collections of China Arts Gallery, the Central Academy of Fine Arts and many international friends. Paintings by Xiuzhou rural residents have been exhibited in Australia, America, Japan, Canada and Germany.

绍兴仓桥直街历史街区

地址：绍兴市越城区仓桥直街

联系人：裘裕新 电话：0575-85223640

绍兴是一个拥有2500多年历史的水乡古城，至今还保留着一河一街、一河两路或有河无街的水城格局。其中最有特色的当属仓桥直街历史街区。该街区由街道、河流和民居组成，全长1.5公里，占地面积6.4公顷，街区河道两侧以水乡传统民居为主，大多建于19世纪和20世纪初，这些粉墙黛瓦、古旧台门、乌黑柱廊的传统住宅集中反映了绍兴的传统建筑特色与民情风俗。河道每隔一段架有一座石桥，且风格各异，古韵犹存。

仓桥直街以其独特的江南民居特色和浓郁的水乡风情荣获联合国教科文组织颁发的“2003年亚太地区文化遗产保护杰出成就奖”。

**Cangqiao Historical Street Mirrors History**

Add: Changqiaozhi Street, Yuecheng District, Jiaxing

Contact: Qiu Yuxin

Tel: 0575-85223640

Shaoxing is a 2,500-year-old city of rivers. Today, the old city’s distinct features such as a river and a street run in parallel or one river and two streets stretch in parallel or a river flanked by residences can still be seen in Shaoxing. The most representative neighborhood is Cangqiao Historical Street in the city proper of Shaoxing.

The 1.5-km-long 6.4-hectare historical street is composed of, among other things, a river, a street and various folk residencies. Most of the houses there were built or restored in the 19th century or early 20th century. The traditional residences with whitish walls, black roof-tiles, ancient gates, black pillars embody the city’s traditional architecture and lifestyle. The river in parallel with the street is crossed by many bridges situated at regular intervals. These ancient bridges showcase various styles.

The street embodies the time-honored charms of folk habitats typical of the south of the Yangtze River Delta. In 2003, the street won a UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Culture Heritage Conservation.

鲁迅故里

地址：绍兴市越城区鲁迅路235号

联系人：徐宏 电话：0575-88625911

鲁迅（1881-1936）是中国近代著名的思想家、文学家，一生写下了800多万字的著译，作品先后被译成英、俄、德、法、日、世界语等多种文字。绍兴是鲁迅早年成长、生活的故土，鲁迅的文学作品中有大量关于绍兴故乡的描写。

如今，鲁迅青少年时期生活过的地方被列为鲁迅历史文化街区，成为绍兴历史文化名城的重要组成部分。鲁迅祖居、鲁迅故居、三味书屋、百草园、长庆寺、都昌坊口、咸亨酒店、土谷祠等按历史风貌、传统建筑布局，得到了整体的恢复和保护。“跟着课本游绍兴”特色旅游线，让游客沿着鲁迅笔下的描写一一领略绍兴古城的风情。鲁迅纪念馆，每年都有数十万的中外游客前来参观、瞻仰。

**Hometown of Lu Xun**

Add: 235 Lu Xun Road, Yuecheng District, Shaoxing City

Contact: Xu Hong

Tel: 0575-88625911

Lu Xun (1881-1936), a great thinker and man of letters of the 20th-century China, was born in Shaoxing City. He wrote and translated literary works in more than 8 million Chinese characters. Many of his works have been translated into English, Russian, French, Japanese, and Esperanto. Lu Xun spent his early years in Shaoxing and he describes Shaoxing a great deal in his works.

Where he was born and grew up is now well preserved and renamed Lu Xun Historical and Cultural Street, which is now a key component of Shaoxing as a historical and cultural city. The ancestral residence of Lu Xun, the former residence of Lu Xun, Three-Flavor Study, Hundred-Plant Garden, Changqing Temple, Duchangfang Residence, Xianheng Wine Shop, and Tugu Temple are rebuilt in the street.

Tourists now can visit the places mentioned in Lu Xun’s works, some of which are in school textbooks. Hundreds of thousands of domestic and international tourists visit Lu Xun Museum per year.

绍兴黄酒

地址：黄酒博物馆

绍兴市越城区北海桥

联系人：陈静 电话：0575-85397288

黄酒是世界三大古酒之一，源于中国，且为中国仅有。其中最能够代表中国黄酒特色的，首推绍兴黄酒。绍兴黄酒有着悠久的历史，在春秋时期就有“绍兴酒”的记载。绍兴黄酒因酿自水质清澈的鉴湖水，形成了独特的颜色和口感，闻之醇香扑鼻，入口甘甜耐回味，但酒力却很烈。其酒力发作慢、后劲大，极易醉人。绍兴人日常生活离不开黄酒，逢年过节、喜丧嫁娶、迎人待客，酒是必需之物。在街头巷尾、乌蓬船、河埠头，常常可以看到当地的百姓戴一顶毡帽，斟一碗老酒，就着茴香豆、花生米，自饮自乐，怡然自得，透出绍兴特有的生活韵味。绍兴黄酒的酿制技艺被列入国家级非物质文化遗产保护名录。

中国绍兴黄酒集团有限公司是绍兴众多黄酒生产企业的代表，国内最大的黄酒生产和经营企业。拥有国内一流的黄酒生产工艺设备和省级黄酒技术中心，年产优质绍兴黄酒14万吨。产品多次荣获国际国内金奖，是中国首批原产地域保护产品。“古越龙山”是黄酒行业首只中国名牌产品和唯一国宴专用黄酒；具有300多年历史的“沈永和”老字号和“鉴湖”是省级著名商标。

**Yellow Rice Wine in Shaoxing**

Add: Yellow Wine Museum

Beihai Bridge, Yuecheng District, Shaoxing City

Contact: Chen Jing

Tel: 0575-85397288

Yellow Rice Wine is one of the world’s three ancient wines. It originated in China and only China produces this kind of rice wine. Yellow Rice Wine made in Shaoxing is the most representative yellow wine in China. Shaoxing Wine is mentioned in the records of the Spring and Autumn period more than 2,000 years ago.

Thanks to the water of the Jianhu Lake, Shaoxing Yellow Rice Wine has a unique color and a unique mouth feel. It is fragrant and luscious. It is slightly sweet and has a lasting flavor, and its aftereffect is strong and those who lower their guards and drink a lot can get easily drunk afterwards.

Yellow Rice Wine is a part of everyday life of Shaoxing. Yellow Rice Wine is a must for festivals, weddings, funerals, receptions, and celebrations. It is a common sight in Shaoxing that local people wearing the felt hat sip a bowl of yellow rice wine and enjoy finger food such as peanuts and spicy beans. Such a sight reflects a lifestyle and attitude and special charms native to Shaoxing.

The brewing technology of Shaoxing Yellow Rice Wine is inscribed on the list of national intangible cultural heritages conservation.

China Shaoxing Yellow Rice Wine Group Co Ltd is the country’s largest producer, marketer and exporter of yellow wine. It has first-class production facilities and a provincial yellow rice wine technological center. It produces 140,000 tons of high quality Shaoxing Yellow Rice Wine per year. Its products have won many national and international top awards. It is one of the products that first acquired protected geographical status in China. Gu Yue Long Shan (古越龙山) is the first national famed brand of its kind in the industry and the only yellow wine used for state banquets. “Shen Yong He”, the name of a 300-years-old wine shop, and “Jianhu Lake” are Zhejiang Province’s noted trademarks.

越剧之乡：嵊州

地址：嵊州越剧艺术学校

绍兴嵊州市剡湖街道百步阶8号

联系人：俞伟 电话：0575-83014253

越剧是中国第二大剧种，20世纪初发源于浙江嵊县(今嵊州市)。多以“才子佳人”题材为主，曲调优美婉转，细腻抒情。现已被列入国家级非物质文化遗产目录。

嵊州市越剧艺术学校是一所中等专业艺术学校，前身为著名越剧表演艺术家袁雪芬等于1955年创办的越剧之家。办学50多年来，为全国越剧界培养、输送了1200多名越剧艺术人才，被誉为“越剧艺术家的摇蓝”。

嵊州越剧博物馆是中国首家专业戏曲博物馆。珍藏有大量越剧文物珍品和史料，可供越剧爱好者和专业人士参观、研究。

**Shengzhou: Home to Yueju Opera**

Add: Shengzhou Yueju Opera Institute

8 Baibujie, Shanhu Neighborhood, Shengzhou, Shaoxing

Contact: Yu Wei

Tel: 0575-83014253

Yueju Opera, now a regional opera whose influence and popularity is second only to Peking Opera, originated in Shengxian County (today’s Shengzhou), Zhejiang in the early years of the 20th century. The opera’s extensive repertoire mainly features romances between young scholars and beauties; tunes are elegant, subtle and lyrical. Yueju Opera is now inscribed on the national directive of intangible cultural heritages.

Shengzhou Yueju Opera Institute enjoys a national reputation as a successful training center for Yueju Opera artists. Founded as Home of Yueju Opera Artists in 1955 by Yuan Xuefen and other Yueju Opera stars, the school trains Yueju Opera artists for Yueju troupes all over the country, thus known as the cradle of Yueju Opera artists. The school has sent more than 1,200 graduates to Yueju Opera troupes all over the country over the past decades.

Shengzhou City Yueju Opera Museum is the country’s first museum exclusively dedicated to opera. Based in Shengzhou, the home of Yueju Opera, the museum has a large collection of valuable exhibits and plays a central role in displaying the history of the development of Yueju Opera. It also doubles as a research center and a display center of the opera’s glories.

春晖中学

地址：绍兴上虞市春晖大道88号

联系人：钱国庆 电话：0575-82210859

创办于1908年，为百年老校，现是省级重点中学。坐落于白马湖畔，依山傍水，风景优美，校内保存着上世纪20年代的一批经典建筑。

早期春晖中学，荟萃了一大批名师硕彦，经亨颐、夏 尊、朱自清、朱光潜、丰子恺等文化名人先后在此执教，实行教育改革，积极推行“人格教育”、“爱的教育”、“个性教育”等教育思想。蔡元培、黄炎培、胡愈之、俞平伯、柳亚子、张闻天、叶圣陶等大家曾来此讲学、考察，推行新教育、传播新文化。春晖由此积淀了深厚的文化底蕴，奠定了坚实的名校基础。曾有“北南开，南春晖”之说。

**Chunhui Middle School**

Add: 88 Chunhui Avenue, Shangyu, Shaoxing

Contact: Qian Guoqing

Tel: 0575-82210859

Founded in 1908, Chunhui Middle School is a provincial key middle school. Situated on the White Horse Lake and surrounded by scenic hills, the school retains an array of classic buildings constructed in the 1920s.

Chunhui Middle School made a national reputation in its early years when many famed scholars such as Shi Shuoyan, Jing Hengyi, Xia Mianzun, Zhu Ziqing, Zhu Guangqian, and Feng Zikai came to teach here, adopting education reform and promoting concepts such as personality, love and individuality as key value in education. Cai Yuanpei, Huang Yanpei, Hu Yuzhi, Yu Pingbo, Liu Yazi, Zhang Wentian and Ye Shengtao, all prominent scholars, visited the school to give lectures, conduct field studies, promote new education ideas and push for new culture.

With contributions from such prominent personages, Chunhui became a well-known middle school in the country. For a while, Chunhui in the south and Nankai in Tianjin in the north ranked side by side as the two best middle schools in the country.

婺城寺平村

地址：金华市婺城区汤溪镇

联系人：戴维平 电话：0579-82680818

始建于明代初期，距今已有700年历史，古时村庄地貌为“七星伴月”之形。在明代初期，寺平的祖先建造古建筑厅堂24座，历经百年风雨侵袭和战乱毁坏，现存较为完整的厅堂8座，总建筑面积6000多平方米。而分布各处的农户古建筑住宅多达20000余平方米。近年来，不断有学者、专家前来考察古建筑文化。美国哈佛大学把寺平村的古建筑群列为哈佛大学的研究课题。

**Siping Village in Wucheng District**

Add: Tangxi Town, Wucheng District, Jinhua City

Contact: Dai Weiping

Tel: 0579-82680818

The village dates back to more than 700 years in the early decades of the Ming Dynasty. In the ancient times, the village took the shape of a moon accompanied by a cluster of seven stars. In the early years of the Ming Dynasty, the village ancestors built 24 halls and houses. Eight have remained relatively intact despite wars and natural wear and tear over centuries. The eight halls and houses measure a total of some 6,000 square meters. Other existing ancient folk residences in the village measure 20,000 square meters. Scholars and experts have come in recent years to study the ancient architecture around the village. These architectures in Siping Village were a research program at Harvard.

兰溪诸葛八卦村

地址：金华兰溪市诸葛镇

联系人：诸葛坤亨 电话：0579-88600026

位于浙江中部的兰溪市，是三国时期（公元221年-263年）蜀国丞相诸葛亮后裔聚居地。整个村落按九宫八卦布局，以钟池为核心，八条小巷向外辐射，形成内八卦；更为神奇的是村外八座小山环抱整个村落，构成天然的外八卦。整个村落犹如一张蜘蛛网，又如一座迷宫。自元代由诸葛亮二十七世孙诸葛大狮营建此村以来，历经600多年，完整保存了200多座元明清三代（公元11世纪-19世纪）的古建筑与大量文物。专家学者们称其为“江南传统古村落、古民居典范”。

**Village of Eight Diagrams in Lanxi City**

Add: Zhuge Town, Lanxi, Jinhua

Contact: Zhuge Kunheng

Tel: 0579-88600026

Situated in Lanxi City in central Zhejiang, the village is the settlement of descendants of Zhuge Liang, the famed prime minister of Shu Kingdom (221-263) during the Three Kingdoms. The village’s layout displays a nine-square grid and Eight Diagrams, with the Bell Pond at the center and eight lanes radiating from the pond. This is the eight diagrams within the village. Remarkably, the village and eight hills in the neighborhood also form external eight diagrams. The whole village looks like a labyrinth.

First constructed during the Yuan Dynasty by Zhuge Dashi, a 27th-generation descendent of the prime minister, the 600-year-old village has kept intact more than 200 ancient architectures erected in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The village has well preserved quite a few cultural relics. Experts describe the village as a prototype of traditional rural settlement and a model of ancient folk residences in the Yangtze River Delta.

浦江“江南第一家”

地址：金华市浦江县郑宅镇

联系人：朱建生 联系电话：13516791133

浦江“江南第一家”又称郑义门，为[全国重点文物保护单位](http://baike.so.com/doc/6665452.html)，是饮誉中外的华夏古代家族文化的重要遗址。870年前，居住在此的郑氏家族，以[孝义](http://baike.so.com/doc/5406851.html)治家闻名，历宋、元、明三代，长达360多年，出仕173位官吏，无一贪赃枉法，无不勤政廉政。自南宋建炎年间开始，历经宋、元、明三朝十五世同居共食达三百六十余年，鼎盛时三千多人同吃一“锅”饭。其孝义家风多次受到朝廷旌表，洪武十八年（公元1385年），明太祖朱元璋亲赐“江南第一家”。 景区内保存有[郑氏宗祠](http://baike.so.com/doc/5605852.html)、昌七公祠、建文井、老佛社等一批重要历史文物。郑氏家祠始建于元初，结构宏敞，风格古朴。宗祠内高悬众多历代名人题匾和联语，具有很高的艺术价值和文物价值。前厅及拜厅天井内有尊为明初[文臣](http://baike.so.com/doc/3973535.html)之首[宋濂](http://baike.so.com/doc/3898855.html)手植的[古柏](http://baike.so.com/doc/6328315.html)，枝干虬劲，上薄云天。景区内尚有孝感泉、九世同居碑亭、[东明](http://baike.so.com/doc/6472921.html)书院、“十桥九闸”和玄麓元代[摩崖石刻](http://baike.so.com/doc/6116842.html)等古迹遗址二十余处，内容丰富，蔚成群观。而入口区象征九世同居的九座牌坊，其数量之多、种类之全和含义之丰堪称全国之最。

**The First Family in South China**

Add: Zhengzhai Town, Pujiang County, Jianhua

Contact: Zhu Jiansheng

Tel: 13516791133

The First Family in Pujiang, also called Zhengyimen, is a the national key cultural relics protection units as well as an important remain of the renowned ancient Chinese family culture.

870 years ago, the Zheng family live there and were famous for their filial and just principles to regulate the family. Having gone through more than 360 years three dynasties of Song, Yuan and Ming, the family has raised 173 officials, all of whom have enjoyed the reputation of diligence and honesty and never been involved in taking bribes and bending the law.

Starting from Jianyan Period of the Southern Song Dynasty, all family members of the 15 generations have been dining and living together for more than 360 years and three dynasties of Song, Yuan and Ming. Its prime time have witnessed morethan 3 thousand people having the same meal together. This filial and just family tradition has then been honored by the Royal Courts for several times and was awarded as "The First Family in South China" by Zhu Yuanzhang in 1385, who is the first emperor of Ming Dynasty.

Inside the scenic spot, an array of important historical and cultural relics are well preserved, including the Zheng Ancestral Temple, Chang Qigong Memorial Temple, Jianwen Well, Old Buddha Temple, etc. Among all these, the Zheng Ancestral Temple was first built at the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty with grand structure and unsophisticated style. Highly hang in the Temple are the inscriptions and antithetical couplets written by famous people through the ages, which are quite valuable in terms of art and cultural relics. There is an ancient cypress planted by Songlian, the acknowledged Head of Civilian Court officials at the begining of Ming Dynasty, in the courtyard of antechamber and audience hall with its strong stems reaching out for sky.

In addition, there are more than 20 monuments and sites inside the scenic spot like the Xiaogan Spring, the Stele Pavillion in emoray of 9 generations living together, Dongming Academy, Ten Bridges and Nine Gates and inscriptions on Precipice Xuanlu of Yuan Dynasty., which are quite magnificent and rich. Also, in the entrance, the nine memorial archways of 9generations living together are counted as having the largest number, most comprehensive variety and richest contents nationwide.

东阳中国木雕城

地址：浙江东阳世贸大道188号

联系人：金俊英 13505899762 电话：0579-86066666

木雕城坐落于“世界木雕之都”——浙江省东阳市，汇集了全国 “四大名雕”，涵盖木雕、根雕、竹编竹雕、木竹工艺旅游纪念品等数十万种特色产品，被全国旅游景区质量等级评定委员会评定为国家4A级旅游景区。

占地近1000亩的中国木雕文化博览城项目已于2013年3月正式启动，致力于打造成为各种木雕艺术和木雕文化相生共融的生态旅游中心和文化展示中心，成为中国木雕的总部经济中心！

**National Woodcarving City of Dongyang**

Add: 188 World Trade Avenue, Dongyang, Zhejiang

Contact: Jin junying

Tel: 0579-86066666

Located in Dongyang, the world woodcarving capital, the Woodcarving City has collected the Four Famous Carving Arts there. Assessed as a National 4A level scenic spot by the National Commission on grading the quality of tourism scenic spots, it also owns a range of featured products of tens of thousands of sorts, including woodcarving, root carving, bamboo carving and weaving, wood and bamboo handicraft souvenirs, etc.

永康锡雕馆

地址：金华永康市总部中心金山大厦25楼

联系人：徐天颂（锡雕馆馆长） 电话：15267938107

永康锡雕馆是浙江省文化厅公布的浙江省非物质文化遗产宣传展示基地（国家级非物质文化遗产“永康锡雕”）项目，展馆面积1509平方米。展馆已于2011年免费对外开放交流。展馆按非物质文化遗产要求：保护、传承、发展的理念，分别布置了古锡器、传统工艺纯手工锡器、现代锡器三个展厅。

**Yongkang Tincarving Museum**

Add: 25 floor, Jinshan Mansion, Headquarter Center of Yongkang, Jinhua

Contact: Xv Tiansong, curator of the museum

Tel: 15267938107

With its pavilion area of 1509squarekilomaters, Yongkang Tin Carving Museum is one of the projects of Zhejiang Province’s promotion and exhibition bases of intangible cultural heritages published by the provincial department of culture.

According to the requirements for the intangible cultural heritages, which is, the ideal of conservation, inheritance and development, three exhibition halls of ancient tin ware, traditional handmade tin ware and modern tin ware have been respectively arranged. Also, this museum has been made free to visit since 2011.

永康锡雕馆

地址：金华永康市总部中心金山大厦25楼

联系人：徐天颂（锡雕馆馆长） 电话：15267938107

永康锡雕馆是浙江省文化厅公布的浙江省非物质文化遗产宣传展示基地（国家级非物质文化遗产“永康锡雕”）项目，展馆面积1509平方米。展馆已于2011年免费对外开放交流。展馆按非物质文化遗产要求：保护、传承、发展的理念，分别布置了古锡器、传统工艺纯手工锡器、现代锡器三个展厅。

Yongkang Tin Carving Museum

Add:25th floor of Jinshan Building, headquarter of Yongkang Center, Iinhua

Contact:Yu Tiansong (Curator of the Tin Museum)

Tel: 15267938107

Yongkang Tin Carving Museum is the project of Promotional Display Base of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Zhejiang province (National Intangible Cultural Heritage "Yongkang Tin Carving"), announced by the Culture Department of Zhejiang Province. The exhibition area is 1509 square meters. The exhibition hall was opened in 2011, freely available to people for exchanges. The exhibition hall layouts three exhibition rooms respectively: Exhibition Room of Ancient Tin, Exhibition Room of Traditional Crafts Handmade Tin, and Exhibition Room of Modern Tin. All these three exhibition rooms satisfy the requirements of Intangible Cultural Heritage, namely, protection, inheritance, and development.

衢州孔氏南宗家庙

地址：衢州市新桥街

联系人：盛雄生 电话：0570-3041551

[衢州](http://baike.baidu.com/view/7760.htm)孔氏南宗[家庙](http://baike.baidu.com/view/2099671.htm)坐落于[衢州](http://baike.baidu.com/view/7760.htm)市区[府山街道](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1375654.htm)新桥街，是[全国重点文物保护单位](http://baike.baidu.com/view/163959.htm)。衢州孔氏家庙素称南宗（北宗：[山东](http://baike.baidu.com/view/4233.htm)[曲阜](http://baike.baidu.com/view/7985.htm)），具有700多年的历史，始建于南宋，历经三迁三建。衢州孔氏家庙，位于衢州市新桥街，西至新马路，东依大马坊。北宋末年，金兵南侵，宋高宗赵构南渡建都于临安。孔子第四十八代衍圣公孔端友，抱负着孔子和元官夫人的一对楷木像从山东曲阜南迁至衢州，建立孔氏家庙，这就是南宗孔氏家庙。从此后衢州也就被孔氏称为“第二圣地”。

衢州孔氏家庙，宋宝祐元年(1253年)始建，明正德十五年(1520年)迁于现址，700多年来，经三迁三建，并经历代十余次修葺。抗战时期，日军二次占领衢州，家庙中乐器、礼器被掳略一空。1947年，国民政府曾拨款维修。1959年和1961年浙江省文化厅和衢县县政府曾拨款维修。1984年，衢州市政府拨款对家庙的主体建筑进行维修。1988年，衢州市政府再次拨款对家庙进行维修，并复建圣泽楼和修葺思鲁阁。2000年5月，衢州市人民政府主持复建的家庙西轴线与孔府竣工，耗资1800万元。

The Southern Confucius Family Temple in Quzhou

Add: Xinqiao Street, Quzhou City

Contact: Sheng Xiongsheng

Tel: 0570-3041551

The Southern Confucius Family Temple in Quzhou is located in the Xinqiao Street, Fushan Rood of Quzhou City. It is one of the National Key Cultural Relics Protection Units. The Southern Confucius Family Temple in Quzhou is known as the Southern Song Dynasty (the Northern Song is Qufu in Shandong), it was built in the Southern Song Dynasty, changed its address three times and rebuilt three times, and had a history of more than seven hundred years. The Southern Confucius Family Temple in Quzhou is located in the Xinqiao Street, west to the Xinma Road, and east to Damafang. At the end of the Northern Song Dynasty, soldiers of King Dynasty started to invade towards south, Song Gaozong, the emperor, moved to the south and made Linan the new capital. Kong Duanyou, the 48th-generation descendent of Confucius, moved south to Quzhou with the wooden statues of Confucius and his wife, and built the Confucius Family Temple, known as the Southern Confucius Family Temple. Later Quzhou is considered the Second Holy Land by Confucius’desceendents.

The Southern Confucius Family Temple in Quzhou was built in the beginning year of Songbaoyu (1253). In more than seven hundred years, it has changed its address three times and rebuilt three times, and has been renovated dozens of times. During the Anti-Japanese War, The Japanese army had invaded Quzhou twice and wiped out instruments and sacrificial vessels in the Confucius Family Temple. In 1947, the national government allocated funds to maintain the family temple. In 1959 and 1961, the Culture Department of Zhejiang province and the Government of Quzhou allocated funds to maintain it. In 1984, the Government of Quzhou allocated funds to maintain its main structure. In 1988, the Government of Quzhou allocated funds again to maintain the temple and restored the Shengze Building and Silu Pavilion. In May in 2000, the restored west axis of the family temple and Confucius Family Mansion was completed, which was taken charge of the Government of Quzhou and cost RMB 18 million.

衢州中等专业学校

地址：衢州市西区九华北路88号

联系人：徐洪泉 电话：0570-8022260

国家级重点中等职业学校、全国农村青年转移培训先进单位，被国家命名为“农村劳动力转移培训示范基地”和“农民科技培训星火学校”。近年来，开展农民转移培训、企业员式素质培训及对接西部“扶贫培训”等培训30多期4000余人此，为农民脱贫脱困起到积极作用。

Quzhou Secondary Vocational School

Add: 88 North Jiuhua Road, West District, Quzhou

Contact: Xu Hongquan

Tel: 0570-8022260

It is a national key secondary vocational school and a national model school for employment transferring for rural youths. It is officially designated as “a demonstration base of reemployment training for rural laborers” and a model school for technical training of rural laborers. In recent years, the school has conducted 30-plus training courses for rural reemployment project, enterprise personnel improvement project and the project for poverty-relief in western regions. Over 4,000 people have received training. The courses have helped poverty-relief projects in rural areas.

龙游民居苑

地址：龙游县宝塔路64号

联系人：肖芝生 电话：13867031168

龙游民居苑位于灵山江畔鸡鸣山，现占地面积300亩，全国重点文物保护单位，衢州市爱国主义教育基地。为了有效保护分散在全县各乡村的具有很高文物价值但在原地又难以保存的古建筑，龙游县编制了民居苑新一轮总体规划，按照“保护为主，抢救第一，合理利用，加强管理”的方针，从2003年开始共投资2400余万元，在国家、省文物局有关专家的指导下，选择有一定代表性、原生态环境遭到破坏、本身文物价值较高的古建筑，搬迁复建到鸡鸣山，实行易地保护。到目前为止，搬迁复建了龚氏民居、滋树堂、高冈起凤厅等34幢古建筑，新建民居苑大厅、文物库房、牌坊、店铺、水榭、水阁楼、廊桥等仿古建筑，这些建筑是龙游古代劳动人民智慧和劳动的结晶，是龙游商帮历史的见证。

随着旅游“二次创业”的推进，自2011年5月19日首个“中国旅游日”开始，将把保护传统民居与旅游开发相结合，依托传统文化、商业、自然等各方面资源，对整个景区根据村落不同功能、类型分村口区块、商业街区块、沿江休闲区、民俗娱乐区四大区块统一进行布展，已引入“畲族定亲”表演、滚花龙、貅貅、脱节龙等民舞，国家非遗项目“龙游宣纸”的土法制作，杆秤、簑衣、草鞋、笠帽等早期生产、生活用具的制作，弹棉絮、打糍粑、吊荞麦烧，以及传说中乾隆皇帝所封的“灵山豆腐庙下酒”制作等民俗文化内容，大大丰富了民居苑民俗文化内涵，将民居苑打造成为集江南民居研究、教育、文化、旅游、休闲等为一体的人文新景观。

Longyou Folk Residences Zone

Add: 64 Baota Road, Longyou County, Quzhou

Contact: Xiao Zhisheng

Tel: 0570-7029002

Longyou Folk Residences Zone is located in the Jinming Mountain beside Lingshan River with a floor space of 300 units of area. It is one of the national key cultural relics protection units, and patriotism education base.

In order to effectively protect the ancient buildings scattered in the county, which have high value of cultural relics but are difficult to be protected in its original place, Longyou county draw up a new round of overall planning for Longyou Folk Residences Zone. Under the instruction of specialists from national and provincial cultural relics bureau, Longyou county selected typical ancient buildings with high value of cultural relics but whose original ecological system had been damaged, and moved them to Jiming Mountain for ex situ conservation. It has invested more than 24 million on the planning since 2003. More than 34 ancient buildings have been removed and restored, including Dwellings of Gong, Zishu Hall, Shuige Building, and covered bridges. These buildings are crystals of Longyou Merchants’ wisdom and labor, and witnesses to business group history of Longyou.

Aiming at promoting the “start a new undertaking” of tourism, from the first “Chinese Tourism Day” in May 19th, 2011, the protection of traditional dwellings and tourism development will be combined with various resources from traditional culture, business and nature. The villages will be designed to four blocks, according to their functions and types, namely, block of entrance to a village, block of business street, block of recreation along the river, and block of folk entertainment. It has introduced performance of “engagement arranged by parents of Qizu”, folk dances of Gunhua Dragon、Xiuxiu、Tuojie Dragon, national intangible cultural heritage of local method of “Longyou Chinese art paper”, production tools and life utensils of Steelyard, straw rain cape, straw sandals, rice farmer’s hat, folk cultural contents of playing the cotton fiber, playing the glutinous rice cake, hanging buckwheat Marshall and so called “Lingshan tofu temple wine” titled by Qianlong Emperor. All these enrich the cultural connotations of Longyou Folk Residences Zone, and made it a new cultural landscape integrated with research, education, culture, tourism, and recreation of people living in regions south of the Yangtze River.

龙游石窟

地址：龙游县小南海镇石岩背村

联系人：林家伟 电话：0570-7053567

龙游石窟位于距县城北3公里的凤凰山麓，是一处气势恢宏、瑰丽壮观、世界罕见的古代地下人工建筑群，被誉为“世界第九大奇迹”。根据专家初步断定，龙游石窟的开凿下限年代最晚不迟于西汉时期。龙游石窟不仅具有很高的社会学、历史学、考古学、古建筑学、工程地质学和岩石力学等多学科的研究价值，而且也具有巨大的教育价值、文物保护价值和旅游开发价值。龙游石窟于1992年6月被发现。据勘察，在方圆0.38平方公里的土丘上分布了大小36个洞窟，洞窟面积从1000至3000平方米不等，每个洞窟从矩形洞口开始垂直向下延伸，高度约30米，顶部呈“倒斗型”，沿窟内均科学地分布3—4根巨大的“鱼尾形”石柱，与洞顶浑然一体，洞壁、洞顶和石柱上都均匀地留下古人似乎带有装饰意图的凿痕。1—5号洞窟已开发并对游人开放，其余仍保持原状。目前，龙游石窟总投资已达4600余万元，其中利用旅游国债资金1000万元。龙游石窟于2003年12月被国家旅游局命名为4A级旅游区，成为衢州市首家国家4A级景区。今年，龙游石窟以“千年古城之谜”列入长三角世博主题体验之旅示范点。

Longyou Grottos

Add: Shiyanbei Village, Xiao Hainan County, Longyou Connty

Contact: Lin Jiawei

Tel: 0570-7053567

Longyou Grottos is located in the mountain foot of Fenghuang Mountain 3 kilometer north from Longyou County. Dubbed as the world’s ninth wonder, the Longyou grottos are an ancient magnificent underground construction miracle rarely seen in the world. It is preliminarily concluded that the caves were constructed before the Western Han Dynasty (206BC-25AD). Longyou Grottos not only has high research value of various disciplines including sociology, history, archaeology, ancient architecture study, engineering geology, and rock mechanics, it also has magnificent value of education, preservation of cultural relics, and tourism development. Longyou Grottos was discovered in June 1992. An incomplete field study concludes that there are at least 36 grottos of various sizes in a 0.38-km2 hilly area. The underground caves vary in size from one thousand square meters to three thousand square meters. All the caves have a rectangular shape and the height ranges from 20 to 40 meters. All the caves take the shape of an inverted funnel. Each underground hollow structure has 3 to 4 fishtail-shaped pillars, which are connected seamlessly with the roof. Amazingly, all the walls, roofs and pillars are left with chiseled traces seemingly for the purpose of decoration. Grottos number one to five have been open to tourists, the others remain the same. Until now, more than 46 million has been invested in the Longyou Grottos, including 1 million national treasury funds of tourism. In December 2003, Longyou Grottos was named National 4A Tourism Scenic Area by National Tourism Administration, and it is the first National 4A Tourism Scenic Area in Quzhou City. This year, Longyou Grottos was listed as “ancient city of mystery in thousand years” in the Yangtze River Delta World Expo Theme Experience Model.

舟山锣鼓

联系地址：舟山市定海区委宣传部

联系人：张杰 电话：13957226363

发源于舟山定海区白泉镇，最早起源于航海。在明清时代，主要在渔村用于红白喜事、庙会行街、渔船出海等场合的表演。以锣、鼓、钹及唢呐为基调，间以丝竹，质朴清亮、刚柔相济、激荡奔放，表现了东海渔民豪爽粗犷的性格和战风斗浪的壮阔、惊险场面以及开船、拢洋等节日欢腾热烈的气氛，具有浓郁的地方特色。

上世纪初，白泉镇以高生祥、高如兴父子为主的“高家小唱班”，吸收融汇了舟山渔村出海祭神、开船、招客等活动中所采用的锣鼓点子以及一人演奏多面锣的特点（后人叫排锣或套锣），加上自创的一人演奏多只鼓（后人叫排鼓）的特技，从而形成了一套独特的锣鼓点子，被认为是舟山锣鼓表演及改革的集大成者。

如今，舟山锣鼓被列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录，曾先后应邀到美国、奥地利维也纳金色大厅等地进行演出，被誉为“中国渔家交响曲”。

Zhoushan Gongs and Drums

Add: Baiquan Town, Dinghai District, Zhoushan City

Contact: Zhang Jie

Tel: 13587089288

The percussion show originated in Baiquan Town, Dinghai District to give a rousing send-off to outbound ships. During the Ming and the Qing dynasties, the performance was widely used in village events such as weddings, funerals, temple affairs, celebration processions, and the beginning of a fishing season.

The main musical instruments used in the show are drums, gongs, cymbals and suona (a folk trumpet). Secondary musical instruments are erhu and flute. The bright and exciting tunes celebrate fishing people themselves, their fight against hazards on the sea, their sea journeys and fishing activities.

Inspired by percussion performances of local fishermen in sacrificial ceremonies to worship sea gods, pray for good fortune and good business, Gao Shengxiang and his son Gao Ruxing and their troupe adopted the percussion music pieces and instruments in the early 20th century. They integrated a gong set with a drum set they invented and composed unprecedented percussion music pieces. The new pieces performed with drum and gong sets were sensational and made a big reputation in the archipelago. Their improvement and new creations are now recognized as a new chapter in the history of Zhoushan Gongs and Drum.

Zhoushan Gongs and Drums is now inscribed on the list of national intangible culture heritages. The show has been staged in USA and at Musikverein in Vienna, Austria. It is described as the Chinese fishermen’s symphony.

岱山东沙古镇

联系地址：舟山市岱山县东沙镇政府

联系人：李海 电话：13857210838

东沙位于舟山群岛岱山岛东北，北濒岱衢洋，三面环山，镇区坐落于周边海湾的东角——史称“东沙角”，镇由此得名。其建制可上溯至唐宋时期，兴于清康熙年间。因有舟楫之便，渔盐之利，尤是“前门一港金，后门一港银”的渔业资源，十八世纪初期开始，东沙角便渔船云集，形成渔港，成为海上大集镇。

东沙古镇历史悠久，人文底蕴深厚，有省级文物保护单位2家、市级文物保护单位3家、县级文物保护单位13家，游客们可在这里尽情领略古镇横街、老宅、博物馆之美，同时也可体验海岛地区特有海鲜加工方式——晒鲞、三鲍鳓鱼、呛蟹等，并品尝到馄饨、大饼、薄饼、豆糕、豆浆、油条、小笼包、光面等各类小吃。电视剧《徐福东渡传奇》、《千山暮雪》、《东海客栈》剧组等前来古镇取景拍摄。

如今，东沙古镇已成功创建成为省级旅游强镇，同时在2012年由人民网主办的活动中成功入选首批“中国最美小镇”。

Dongsha Ancient Town in Dai Mountain

Add: Town Government of Dongsha, Daishan County, Zhoushan City

Contract: Li Hai

Tell: 13857210838

Dongsha is located in the northeastern part of Daishan island of Zhoushan islands, north to Daiqu River, ringed on three sides by mountains. Dongsha county gain its name because it lies in the east corner of nearby gulf known as “corner of Donghsa”. Its organizational system dated back to Tang and Song dynasty, and became popular in Kangxi Dynasty. Due to its transportation convenience, fishing resources of “harbor of gold in the front door, and harbor of silver in the back door”, Dongsha become a giant market town in the sea with fishing boats flooding in since the beginning of eighteenth century.

The ancient town of Dongsha has a profound history and rich humanistic connotations, with two provincial cultural relic protection sites, three cultural relic protection sites of city level, and thirteen cultural relic protection sites of county level. Tourists can appreciate the beauty of bystreets, old houses, and museums in ancient town, experience the special seafood making process of sun dried fish, salted fish for three times, choke crabs, and eat various of snacks like wonton, big bread cake, thin pancake, bean cake, soybean milk, deep-fried bread stick, steamed small meat dumpling in basket, and glaze. The crew of teleplays including “Legend of Xufu moving to the east”, “Sealed with a kiss”,”Poysada Mar Do Leste” all came to the ancient town of Dongsha for location.

Currently, the ancient city of Dongsha has become a powerful provincial tourism city, and it is listed in the first “the most beautiful town in China” hosted by People’s Daily Online.

舟山市千荷实验学校

地址：舟山定海区白泉镇皋泄

联系人：方奕奕 电话：0580-8272204

中国第一所全免费寄宿制义务教育学校，坚持“谁困难、谁上进、谁优先”的自愿、公开、公平的原则，招收全市家庭经济收入在最低生活保障线以下的适龄正常少年儿童，免收学生的学杂费、书簿费、校服费、用餐费、住宿费等一切直接费用。除政府拨款外，学生的全部学习费用、生活费用和部分基建设备费用由社会捐赠解决。

Zhoushan Qianhe Experimental School

Add: Gaoxie, Baiquan Town, Dinghai District, Zhoushan

Contact: Fang Yiyi

Tel: 0580-8272204

This school is China’s first free boarding school of compulsory education. It enrolls normal children from families in Zhoushan whose family income is below the city’s minimum sustenance line. Enrollment is conducted in the principle of being fair and open and on the voluntary basis. All direct expenses such as tuition and incidental expenditures, fees for textbooks and notebooks, school uniforms, food, and boarding are waived. In addition to regular government funds, pubic donations constitute a big financial source to cover all student expenditures and some of school infrastructure and facilities.

吴子熊玻璃艺术馆

地址：台州椒江区星明路

联系人：张中灵 电话：0576-88323315

玻璃雕刻艺术是中国现代工艺美术的一朵奇葩，也是浙江省最具特色的工艺美术之一。国家级工艺大师吴子熊50年来孜孜不倦地追求艺术，在透明的玻璃上潜心琢磨，集东西方艺术于一体，将玻璃雕刻艺术推上了一个新的境界。吴子熊玻璃艺术馆是中国第一家玻璃艺术馆，位于台州市椒江区，馆内陈列吴子熊大师的艺术精品，具有很高的艺术性和文化内涵。

Wu Zixiong Glass Art Gallery

Add: Xingming Road, Jiaojiang District, Taizhou

Contact: Zhang Zhongling

Tel: 0576-88323315

The art of glass carving is quite unique in the country’s array of modern arts and crafts and one of the province’s most distinct arts and crafts. Wu Zixiong, a national master of arts and crafts, has pursued the art for 50 years. His tireless quest and clever combination of west and east have enabled him to carve on glass masterfully and enhance the art of glass carving to a new horizon never seen before by mankind.

Situated at Jiaojiang District of Taizhou City, the gallery is the first glass art gallery of its kind in China. The exhibits have extraordinary artistic values and rich cultural connotations.

江南长城

地址：台州临海市

联系人：赵丹阳 电话：13093831357

临海是国家级历史文化名城，有2100多年的历史，文化积淀深厚，保留有大量的原台州府城古迹。国家级文物保护单位台州府城墙，全长6000多米，始建于东晋，成于隋唐，雄奇壮丽，被誉为“江南长城”，是江南地区保存最为完好的古城墙。从1999年开始，临海每年举办中国江南长城节，推出一系列古城文化活动。

The Great Wall in the South

Add: Linhai, Taizhou

Contact: Zhao Danyang

Tel: 13093831357

The 2,100-year-old Linhai is a national city of history and culture. It abounds with historical sites left over from the period when it served as the walled capital of Taizhou Prefecture. The 6,000-meter-long wall was first built in the East Jin Dynasty and completed in the Sui and the Tang dynasties. Due to its majesty and elegance, the cultural and historical heritage under national protection is famed as the Great Wall in the South. It is the best preserved ancient city wall in the south of the Yangtze River Delta.

Started in 1999, an annual festival is held in Linhai to celebrate the Great Wall in the South. A series of cultural events are held during the festival.

仙居针刺无骨花灯

地址：台州仙居县

联系人：张芬芬 电话：13606765518

起源于台州仙居县皤滩乡，始于唐朝，传承至今已经1300多年，有“中华第一灯”美誉，现为国家级非物质文化遗产。它的制作技艺十分独特，灯面图案均由刀凿针刺而成，通身不用一根骨架，造型千变万化，图案丰富多彩，具有很高的审美观赏价值。

Xianju Boneless Lantern

Add: Xianju County, Taizhou

Contact: Zhang Fenfen

Tel: 13606765518

The lantern in Pantan Town, Xianju County dates back to the Tang Dynasty. The 1,300-year-old lantern making craft, dubbed as the country’s best, is on the first list of the national intangible cultural heritage.

The lantern making technique is quite unique: all the pattern on the lantern surface is made by knife and needle while no skeleton structure is used inside to support the paper pattern.

The lanterns take various forms and shapes and present a great variety of delightful designs. They look highly aesthetic.

“中国田鱼村”：青田龙现村

地址：丽水青田县方山乡龙现村

联系人：叶永军 电话：0578-6681481

龙现村环境优美，水清土肥，稻田养鱼已有1200多年历史，被誉为“中国田鱼村”。2005年，青田稻鱼共生系统被联合国粮农组织列为“全球重要农业文化遗产保护项目”。该村还是著名的华侨村，流传着“有水有田鱼，有家有华侨”的说法，全村有650多人侨居世界50多个国家，是中国著名的侨乡之一。

China’s Village of Rice-Fish Farming

Add: Longxian Village, Fangshan Town, Qingtian County, Lishui

Contact: Ye Yongjun

Tel: 0578-6681481

Situated in a scenic mountain area, the village has fertile rice paddies and clear streams. Raising fish in rice paddies goes back to more than 1,200 years in the village. It is recognized as China’s Village of Rice-Fish Farming. In 2005, the rice-fish farming in Qingtian County was recognized by The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the UN as one of the five ancient Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems.

The village is a well known village of overseas Chinese. As a local saying goes, where there is water there is fish in rice paddies and where there is a household in the village, there is someone from that household living overseas. More than 650 villagers now live in more than 50 countries across the world. It is one of China’s prominent home villages of overseas Chinese.

石雕之乡：青田

地址：丽水青田县

联系人：陈墨 电话：13967099121

青田石是一种天然宝石，中国名石之一，素有“有石美如玉，青田天下雄”的美誉。

青田石雕以青田石为原料，用雕刀、凿、车钻、刺条等工具，充分利用石之色、纹、质、形，因材施艺、依色取巧，融合多层次镂空、圆雕、浮雕、线刻等多种技艺创作而成，作品精妙大气、抓形见神，自六朝开始距今有1700多年历史。青田印石是中国传统文化的代表之一，在中国篆刻史上占有重要地位。青田石雕已被列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

Qingtian Stone Carving

Add: Qingtian County, Lishui City

Contact: Chen Mo

Tel: 13967099121

Qingtian stone is a precious gem and one of China’s best known stones. The stone quarried in the county is described “as graceful as jade and the best in the country”.

The precious stone inspires craftsmen in the county. They use various tools such as carving knives, chisels and drills, they make the best use of natural colors, textures, quality and shapes of stones in their designs, and they apply a great variety of carving techniques such as hollowing out, round carving, relief and line carving. The carving masterpieces present amazing appearances and bring out the charming essence and hidden beauty in stones.

Stone carving in Qingtian goes back to the Six Dynasties about 1,700 years ago. Seal stones in Qingtian represent a key aspect of Chinese traditional culture and play a key part in the country’s history of seal engraving.

Qingtian Stone Carving has been inscribed on the list of national intangible cultural heritages.

畲乡风情：双后降畲族村

地址：丽水景宁县双后降村

联系人： 雷一培 电话：135676397582

畲族是中国人口较少的民族之一，也是典型的散居民族之一。畲民自称“山哈”，意为外地迁往山里的客户。目前，90%以上的畲族人口居住在福建、浙江山区。浙江景宁县是全国唯一的畲族自治县。

畲族至今保留着许多古老而传统的风俗习惯，有优美动人的神话传说和民间故事，有粗犷朴实、奔放刚健的民族舞蹈，有富有哲理的谚语，有工艺精巧的刺绣编织等，尤以民歌为胜。2009年，景宁被授予“中华民族艺术之乡”。

双后降是典型的畲族村落，依山而建，风格古朴。双后降畲族村作为畲族文化旅游村，既是畲族文化展示的一个重要窗口，同时在畲族文化保护与开发上做出重要贡献。

Shuanghoujiang: Village of She minority People

Add: Shuanghoujiang Village, Jingning County, Lishui

Contact: Lei Yipei

Tel: 135676397582

The She ethnic group is one of the small ethnic groups in China and one of the ethnic groups that live in various places. The She ethnic people call themselves “Shanha”, referring to themselves as guests who migrated into mountains from the outside world. Over 90% of the She ethnic people live in mountainous areas in Fujian and Zhejiang provinces. Jingning County in Zhejiang Province is China’s only She autonomous county.

The ethnic people have kept some ancient traditional customs alive. The ethnic group’s folk art includes myths and folk stories, dance, adages, and embroidery and weaving. The She people are best known for their folk songs. In 2009, Jingning County was officially designated as a Home of Chinese Folk Arts.

Situated against mountains and in an unpretentious architectural style, Shuanghoujiang is a typical settlement of the She ethnic people. The village serves both as a tourism destination and as a window on the ethnic culture. The village contributes a great deal to the preservation and development of the She ethnic culture.

中国摄影之乡:丽水

地址：丽水市括苍路583号

联系人：傅为新 电话：0578-2113393

丽水是中国第一个“摄影之乡”。多年来，丽水市委、市政府一直非常重视摄影文化建设，通过举办高规格的摄影赛事、展览及活动，丽水摄影得到长足发展，摄影群体不断壮大，摄影平台不断丰富和提高，摄影基础设施不断完善，摄影产业日益显现。丽水现拥有一节（中国丽水摄影文化节）、一展（瓯江行摄影大展）、一馆（中国丽水摄影博物馆）、一刊（《丽水摄影》杂志）和一产业园区（丽水摄影产业园区），25个摄影创作基地，国家级会员176人，省级会员300多人，摄影从业人员达到上万人，基层摄影组织20多个。

Lishui: the Best Photogenic Place in China

Add: Kuocang Road 583, Lishui City

Contact: Fu Weixin

Tel: 0578-2113393

Lishui is the first “Home of Chinese Photographers”. The municipal Party committee and the municipal government of Lishui have attached great importance to the development of photography culture and they have hosted high profile photography competition, exhibition and activities. As a result, the photography industry of Lishui have achieved considerable development with expanding photography groups, richer and strengthened photography platforms, better photogenic infrastructures, and more round photography industry. Currently Lishui has one festival (China Lishui photogenic culture festival), one exhibition (Oujianghang photography competition), one museum hall (China Lishui photogenic museum hall), one magazine (Lishui photography magazine) and one industrial park (Lishui photogenic industrial park), 25 photography production workshop, 176 national members, more than 300 provincial members, more than ten thousand people working in the photography industry, and more than 20 photography organizations of basic level.

中国青瓷小镇：龙泉上垟镇

地址：丽水龙泉市

联系人：吴敏 电话：0578-7262091

“中国青瓷小镇”为龙泉上垟镇别称，其核心景区为披云龙泉青瓷文化园。上垟镇位于浙、闽、赣结合部，为三省交通要塞。自古商贸繁荣，民间制瓷盛行。镇上保留有大量古窑址，其中曾芹记龙窑，建于光绪年，历时百年从未停止，是目前龙泉还在使用，连续烧制时间最长的龙窑。2009年，曾芹记龙窑被列为浙江省重点文物保护单位，李记、张记等均为镇上制瓷老字号，手艺传承有序，秘方历代相传。上垟也因此成为近代龙泉青瓷最集中的产区。

新中国成立后，龙泉县政府根据周恩来总理“关于迅速恢复中国历史五大名窑，尤其是龙泉窑和汝窑的生产”批示，在上垟设立国营龙泉瓷厂总厂及青瓷研究所，集中当时龙泉最优秀的民间制瓷艺人，如李怀德、张高岳、张高礼等恢复传统技艺。邓白、周青鼎、梅建鹰、韩美林等著名工艺美术家都曾在上垟瓷厂从事设计工作，中国硅酸盐研究所专家叶宏明，故宫博物院陈万里等，都为龙泉青瓷恢复做出重大贡献。时任省二轻厅厅长瞿翟武亲自担任龙泉青瓷恢复小组组长，使龙泉青瓷在较短时间内恢复到较高的历史水平。上垟也因此成为新中国龙泉青瓷发祥地。

2009年，浙江披云股份公司购得国营龙泉瓷厂青瓷研究所地块，建设披云龙泉青瓷文化园。文化园依托国营瓷厂旧址，定位于“世界青瓷文化交流展示中心”，以1957年国营龙泉瓷厂发展时期为节点，再现新中国龙泉青瓷恢复生产的壮阔场面。披云龙泉青瓷文化园包括国营龙泉瓷厂遗址、青瓷传统技艺展示中心，手工坊、国际陶艺村、购物街及青瓷大舞台、梦幻谷等，核心面积120亩，辐射周边3.5平方公里。集休闲旅游，会务交流，文化体验，娱c乐购物为一体，是龙泉最具特色的国家级青瓷文化旅游景区。2010年，披云青瓷文化园被评为“浙江省非物质文化旅游经典景区”，2013年底通过国家4A旅游景区验收。

Town of Chinese celadon ware: Shangyang town in Longquan

Add: Longquan city, Lishui

Contract: Wumin

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“Town of Chinese celadon ware” is the alternative name of Shangyang town in Longquan, and its core scenic area is the celadon ware cultural park. Shangyang town is located at the joint part of Zhejiang province, Fujian province, and Jiangxi province, and it is the vial communication stronghold of these provinces. Shangyang has had prosperous business activities since ancient times, with folk porcelain making prevailing. The town keeps considerable ancient kiln site, one of which is Zeng Qinji dragon kiln site with a history of hundreds of years, and it is still on operation in Longquan with the longest firing time. In 2009, Zeng Qinji dragon kiln site was listed as the key cultural relics protection unit in Zhejiang province. Lee record, and Zhang record are old and famous porcelain making shops, with consistent skills and secret recipe passing down from generation to generation. Shangyang therefore becomes the most integrated porcelain making base in modern times.

After new China was founded, according to the written indtructions of Premier Zhou Enlai on “rapid recovery of Chinese five famous kilns in history, especially Longquan ware and Ru ware ”, the county government of Longquan built state-operated Longquan celadon ware production base and celadon ware research laboratory. They had the most excellent celadon ware folk artisans, including Li Huaide, Zhang Gaoyue, and Zhang Gaoli to recover traditional skills of making celadon wares. Famous artists of crafts and Chinese painting like Deng Bai, Zhou Qingding, Mei Jianying, and Han Meilin all worked at Shangyang celadon ware production base. Ye Hongming, expert of Chinese silicate research institution, and Chen Wanli, member of the Palace Meseum, both made great contribution to the recovery of celadon ware in Longquan. Qu Zhaiwu, the director of the provincial ErQing hall, took charge of the headman of “recovery of celadon ware in Longquan group”, and made celadon ware in Longquan recovered to its historical condition in a short period of time. Shangyang is therefore the birthplace of celadon ware in Longquan in new China.

In 2009, Zhejiang Piyun joint-stock company purchased state-operated Longquan celadon ware production base, and built Piyun Longquan celadon ware cultural park. The cultural park relied on the former site of state-operated Longquan celadon ware production base, fixed its position as “exhibition center for world celadon ware cultural exchanges”, and reappeared the magnificent scene when celadon ware recovered its production in new China, with the dividing line of the development of state-operated Longquan celadon ware production base. Piyun Longquan celadon ware cultural park includes site of state-operated Longquan celadon ware production base, show center for traditional skill of celadon ware, workshops, international pottery village, shopping streets, stage of celadon ware, and legend valley . It has a die size of 120 units of area, benefiting 3.5 square km of surrounding areas. As a combination of recreational travel, exchanges, cultural experience and recreational shopping, it is the national celadon ware cultural tourist attraction with Longquan characteristics. In 2010, Piyun Longquan celadon ware cultural park was listed as the “classic intangible cultural tourist site in Zhejiang province”, and at the end of 2013, it passed the check of national 4A tourist attraction site.

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龙泉历史悠久、文化灿烂，是中国陶瓷文化历史名城、中国民间艺术之乡、浙江省历史文化名城。龙泉青瓷、龙泉宝剑文化传承千年，是龙泉的两项国家级文化瑰宝。龙泉宝剑创始于春秋战国时期，以“坚韧锋利、刚柔并寓、寒光逼人、纹饰巧致”四大特色而成为剑中之魁。龙泉青瓷始于三国两晋，盛于宋元，以其釉色青如玉、明如镜、声如磬的纯粹美享誉世界。2006年，龙泉青瓷传统烧制技艺和龙泉宝剑锻制技艺双双入选国家级非物质文化遗产名录。2009年，龙泉青瓷传统烧制技艺成功入选世界非物质文化遗产代表作名录，是迄今为止唯一入选的陶瓷类项目。“2012年龙泉黑胎青瓷与哥窑论证会”认定：文献记载的哥窑就在浙江龙泉。“中国龙泉青瓷龙泉宝剑文化旅游节”是浙江省重点支持的18个节庆活动之一，至今已举办八届，是龙泉交流推广青瓷宝剑文化的一个重要载体。

Longquan: Celadon and Swords

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Longquan is China’s famous historical city of ceramics culture, home of Chines folk art, and famous historical and cultural city in Zhejiang province. Porcelain kilns in Longquan and Longquan swords have a history of thousands of years, and two national cultural treasures in Longquan. Longquan swords dates back to Spring and Autumn Period, and swords made in Longquan are recognized for their sharp blades, metallic glitter, hidden might, deceptive gentleness, and fine decorative design. Porcelain kilns in Longquan dates back to Three Kingdoms and Two Jins Period, became popular in Song and Yuan Dynasty, and became well known to the world for jade-green glazing color, mirror-like bright and chime stone sound. In 2006, traditional firing skill of Porcelain kilns in Longquan and making technic of Longquan swords are selected into the national intangible culture heritage list. In 2009, the firing skill of Porcelain kilns in Longquan is selected into the world intangible culture heritage list, and it is the only porcelain program in the list. Ge kiln in documentary records is in Longquan, Zhejiang, confirmed by “2012 Longquan Heitai porcelain kiln and ge kiln demonstration meeting”. “Chinese Longquan porcelain kiln and sword cultural tourism festival” is one of the eighteenth festival activities supported by Zhejiang province; it has been hosted eight times and became an important platform for Longquan to exchange and promote porcelain kiln and sword.