

Shanghai Traditional Culture Tour

Tour Day: April 26, 2013

Fee: US\$100/RMB630(cash)/per person: Registration prior April 22, 2013

US\$120/RMB760(cash)/per person: Registration during April 22-26, 2013

Tour Itinerary:

8:30 Bus at the MAJESTY PLAZA

9:30 Visiting Shanghai Jade Buddha Temple 参观上海玉佛禅寺

11:30 Traditional Suzhai (Vegetarian) Lunch 上海素食馆午餐

12:30 Visiting Mr.Sun, Yat-sen Memorial Hall 参观孙中山故居纪念馆

14:30 Visit Shanghai Museum of the treasures for Chinese Calligraphy and Painting 上海笔墨博物馆

16:30 返回酒店

Shanghai Jade Buddha Temple 上海玉佛禅寺:



This Buddhist Jade Monastery is famous and the one of the top ten tourist attractions in Shanghai, the Temple has history over 120 years, since it has founded there were about 11 abbots. In the Qing dynasty, the first abbot Huigen Master (1882 AD) brought 5 pieces of Emerald Buddha after visited from Burma, leaving two of them for the Shanghai worshipers. First the temple was built to enshrine the Emerald Buddha that is located as the Southern Branch of the Jade Buddha Temple today, Named 'Jade Buddha Temple'.

Jade Buddha Temple started in Qing, Emperor Guangxu 8th year (1882 AD), the original 11.6 acres of landscape, the construction area of 8856 square meters, the Song Dynasty Palace buildings is distributed based on the symmetrical axis. The central axis turns out the Big Zhao Wall, King Hall, Main Hall, Penruzhan Chamber (the Emerald Buddha House and the Canon House). The east Entrance is followed by Dongshan Gate, then the Shanghai Buddhist Association, the Goddess of Mercy Temple, Shanghai Buddhism Institute, Meditation Hall, Wu Guan Tang and Vegetarians Department. Xishan Gate in west pass, then followed as Visitor Hall, Treasury Department, Storage House, and Bronze Buddha Hall, lying Buddha Hall, Canon Circulation, Reception House, and Musical Hall.

The Setting Emerald Buddha in the Jade Buddha Hall is dedicated to the treasure of the Temple. One large and one small Lying Buddha are enshrined in the Hall, the small statue was pleased by Master Huigen from Myanmar, and another large one was invited by Master Zenchan from Singapore in 1990. Precious culture relics and articles from Beiwei, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing Dynasties are stored also in the Culture Heritage Hall.

There are about 120 monks in Jade Buddha Temple (including the monks of students in the Buddhist College). Normally over few thousand visitors every day, and also reception guests are from the domestic and international, even some of foreign state heads.

Traditional Suzhai (Vegetarian) Lunch 上海素食馆午餐:



Fine careful prepared the monastery dishes are very famous cuisine in China, they are showed off their unique, skillful, exquisite, consummate, artistry, delicious vegetarian style. Famous chefs can make more than 80 more different styles of dishes totally by skilled modern cooking techniques as frying, leavening, framing, cooking, explosion, baking, grilling, and simmering.

As the tradition in monastery style, the dishes still are commonly named as meat flavor: "vegetarian ham", "vegetarian chicken", "vegetarian roast duck", "plum shrimp", "silver dish shansi", "emerald crab meat", "pine-nuts, minced meat", in color, smell, taste, shape, simply reaches the point as real ones. The signature dish is "fried crab meat", bamboo shoots, mushrooms, Yams, carrots, as well as seasonal leafy green vegetables such as adding special seasoning, frying made carefully. Into a dish, golden color, the shape of the crab meat, fresh waxy catchy heavy crab flavor, the aftertaste



there one of the strong smell of crab. "Vegetarian roast duck", choice the Zhejiang and quality bean's products, chefs process and prepare it into color, smell, taste, shape and flavor just as fresh and real, welcomed by the majority of believers. A dish of "mixed 18 Buddha", one of the most popular vegetarian cuisines is dished with eighteen kinds of cooking ingredients: 5 difference of fresh

mushrooms, bamboo shoots, baby corns, bean curds, wood ears, dried bean gluten, black fungus, lily flowers, seaweed, ginkgo, potatoes, carrots... meaning 18 Arhat (Buddha).

Meanwhile, the prime refreshments is also distinctive: cookies of mince walnut, jujube meat, rose, Apple, candied, taste such smooth, fresh, delicious. Also the famous noodles are also very popular choice in the restaurant.

Former Residence of the Republic of China President Mr.Sun,Yat-sen 孙中山故居纪念馆:



Mr. Sun Yat-sen was born in November 12, 1866 in an ordinary peasant family. He is a modern Chinese democratic revolution pioneer, founder of the Republic of China and the Chinese Nationalist Party. The first one held completely anti-feudal and the ending-monarchy banner. After the revolution he was elected as the provisional president of the Republic of China in 1911. Mr. Sun died in Beijing in March 25, 1925, the tomb was buried in the city of Nanjing. In 1940, the Kuomintang Government titled him as known as the "Father of Republic China" to the country.

Mr. Sun's former residence of Shanghai is located in #7 Xiangshan Road (Molly Love Road on the 29th). In 1918, four Canadian Overseas Chinese purchased as a gifts for Mr. Sun Yat-sen. The bank has pledged to raise Revolution funding, after the redemption by several overseas Chinese. Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his wife lived there from 1918 to 1924. After he died, his wife Soong, Ching-Ling lived there until the 1937, after the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, moved to Hong Kong, Chongqing. After the war, the end of 1945, Soong Ching Ling returned to Shanghai, the property was gifted to the National Government, as a permanent memorial hall of Mr. Sun Yat-sen.

Shanghai sun yat-sen's former residence is a small European country style houses, sets to north and face to south direction. Covers an area of 1013 square meters, building area is about of 452 square meters, the wall is decorated in gray pebbles, roof cladding the red materials. Shanghai Mr. sun's former residence is a building w. its main building and annex building, adjacent to together, is a brick and concrete structure. The peaceful environment is here, the building is a square lawn, east, west, and south three sides are surrounded by magnolia, holly, camphor, pine and other four seasons evergreen trees. A sitting-room, dining-room is located downstairs, and then upstairs a study-room, bedroom, a medium-sized reception-room, and a large indoor balcony. Interior furnishings were layout as Soong's memory, and the most of them are original.

Shanghai Museum of Writing Brush and Ink for Chinese Calligraphy and Painting 上海笔墨博物馆



The Museum displays the scholar's four treasures (writing brush, ink stick, ink slab and paper) of the study, it subjects for the exhibition, collection, research as professional theme, based on the historical development and handed-down Remains of famous brand name "Zhou Hu-chen" (Brush Brand) and "Cao Su-gong" (Ink-Stick Brand), explore Shanghai's as well as the nation's four treasures of the development trajectory, show the Chinese four treasures of the traditional art and culture.

The Museum adopts with a modern display means, such as multimedia, video and audio equipment on show cases. In exhibitions it shows each era ink mold and ink products, also many those drawing and characters were designed and created by those well-known calligraphers, literati and painters from the Ming and Qing Dynasties, as well as after the Republic. Emperor Kangxi "Farming and Weaving Chart", the famous Painter Qiang Huian's "Ti Liang ink", Ren Bonian's "Top twelve Passengers", Wang Yiting's "Valuable Gold w. Pretty Jade", Wu Chang-shuo's "Han Xian", Guo Moruo's "Glorious Land Away"....

Ink-stick itself is also in many postures, the most eye-catching is a group of "Royal Garden Round Ink", the picture drawn the Summer Palace scenery, the material was selected a senior mineral pigments, natural cinnabar, malachite green, azurite, etc., each one of the inks are particularly pure colors, completely doped no chemicals, it is particularly valuable, these two sets of ink stick worth more than few millions. Exhibition displays writing-brushes used by Shanghai Modern painting and calligraphy masters: Wu Chang-shuo, Zhao Zhi-jian, Shen Yi-muo, Zhang Da-qian, Wu Hu-fan, Pan Tian-shou. On each of the brushes its own name had curved on by every painters and calligraphers, such as the Li Ke-ran's two Langhao Brushes, respectively called "Shi-niu-tang" and "Fall on thatched cottage".

The most mentionable brush pen is from Lu Xun's "unchangeable by Gold", it is reported that this is the only one pen bought by Lu Xun but it has not yet used yet. In addition, two brushes are especially eye-catching, the each hairs up to 10 cm, regarded as the king of the brush pen, the octogenarian Li Keran spent over 70 years, ensure to selected out the hair long enough from ten millions of them from northern wolf tails, so-called "one brush hairs picks over from 10 million gross " .