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# 宁波

## ——这方水土这方人

*Ningbo: the Land and the People*



浙江大学出版社  
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Ningbo: the Land and the People

范谊 主编

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# 序 言

关于宁波，学术界有一个悖论性的命题：古老的宁波文化正当其青年时代。说它古老，因为它拥有 7000 年前的河姆渡和傅家山文化，公元前 222 年置县，唐宋以降始终是我国重要的对外商埠港口，有亚洲现存最古老的私人藏书楼。说它年轻，是指它仍表现出年轻的文化心态：充满对未来的憧憬，洋溢着青春的活力，敢于创新创业，善谋发展，广纳四方英才，决无排外守旧的狭隘心理。它不是一个移民城市，却具有移民城市海纳百川的气度与包容。宁波文化的品格，可浓缩于其开放、开拓和开明的包容性和进取精神之中。

今日之宁波，人均 GDP 已超过 8300 美元，外向型经济比重超过 80%，2007 年上缴国家关税和中央财税超过 900 亿元。宁波港万吨泊位 65 个，可停靠 30 万吨巨型船舶，集装箱航线 190 条，中远洋航线 101 条。2007 年货物吞吐总量达到 3.45 亿吨，占大陆港口第二，集装箱吞吐量达到 935 万标箱，居大陆港口第四。宁波城乡居民收入比为 2.2:1，是中国大陆城乡发展最协调的城市之一。在“2007 年中国十大最具幸福感城市”中，排名第 3；在“2007 年公众城市宜居指数”中，排名第 5；在“福布斯 2007 中国大陆最佳商业城市排行榜”中，排名第 8。2008 年 5 月 1 日，长达 36 公里的世界最长的跨海大桥在宁波建成。宁波已经拥有高等学校 15 所，在校学生达到 12.5 万人。宁波已建和在建的四星级宾馆有 250 多家，五星级宾馆有 17 家，与世界各地 24 个城市缔结为友好城市。

一个面向世界的现代化港城正像东方的朝阳，在这块古老的土地上喷薄升起。

本书是宁波市政府网站外语版的成果精粹。2005年，为了让世界更好地了解宁波，让宁波更好地走向世界，宁波市人民政府决定建设宁波市人民政府门户网站外语版。通过市场招标，市政府办公厅信息中心于2005年委托宁波大学外语学院维护宁波市人民政府门户网站的英语、日语、德语、法语、韩语五个外国语种的版本。双方以努力打造宁波国际形象为共同目标，在网站开发和维护方面开展了真诚而有效的合作。三年来，网站通过五个语种向全世界共发布两百多万字的信息报道。2007年与2008年，在中国社会科学院信息化研究中心和国脉互联政府网站评测研究中心举办的“中国政府网站国际化程度测评”活动中，由宁波市人民政府办公厅信息中心主办、宁波大学外语学院承办的宁波市人民政府网站外语版位列全国地方政府第一名。

在大量文字和图片信息的基础上，我们精选了部分内容，以中英文对照版的方式，全方位地展示宁波的人文历史、文化传承、经济建设、风土人情、社会发展、景观风貌等各方面的成就，把电子信息转化成为永不消失的记忆年轮。它将作为宁波的一张亮丽的名片，跟随我们的政府代表团、企业代表团、文化事业代表团走向世界各地；它也可以作为馈赠礼品，赠送给每年来自世界各地的千千万万个访甬团体和个人。它就像蒲公英的花蕊，风到哪里，它就飘到哪里，带去家乡的祝福和问候，带去宁波的风采和欢迎。

范 谊

2008年5月24日

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## Introduction

Ningbo, often called Yong for short, is a coastal city in Zhejiang Province of China. It lies in the south of the populous Yangtze River Delta and faces the East China Sea. It covers an area of 9,365 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of nearly 6 million. Under its jurisdiction there are two counties (Xiangshan and Ninghai), three county-level cities (Yuyao, Cixi and Fenghua) and six urban districts (Haishu, Jiangdong, Jiangbei, Zhenhai, Beilun and Yinzhou).

Ningbo enjoys the same rights as possessed by a provincial government in terms of economic management. As a large city entitled to formulate local laws and regulations, it is a famous historic city with a rich cultural heritage.

It is the birthplace of the Neolithic Hemudu Culture dating back more than 7,000 years.

Two thousand years ago, Xu Fu, a necromancer of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.), led a fleet from here and thus commenced China's exchanges with other countries.

Ningbo first rose to importance during the latter part of the 5th century, when Korean ships found it the most convenient port for contacts with the southern capital city of Nanjing. Under the Tang Dynasty (618-907) this traffic continued. Although official relations lapsed after 838, private trade continued on a large scale.

In the 11th century Ningbo became a centre of the coastal trade. Its importance grew with the establishment of the Southern Song capital at Hangzhou in 1127, when overseas trade to and from the capital flowed through Ningbo. It grew rapidly during the Song (960-1279) and Yuan periods.

The early period of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) brought a setback to Ningbo's development. Overseas trade was deliberately curtailed by the

government and the building of oceangoing ships prohibited. Even coastal trade was severely restricted. Ningbo was attacked by Japanese pirates, and became a major defensive base. Its growth seems to have stagnated, however, until the last quarter of the 15th century when the rural prosperity of its hinterland began to recover.

This recovery was assisted when the Portuguese began trading in Ningbo in 1545, at first illicitly, but later (after 1567) legally. Still later, Dutch and British merchants arrived, and began to trade with China from Manchuria to Canton, as well as with the Philippines and Taiwan. Ningbo was the commercial centre of the coastal plain to the east of Shaoxing and an outpost for the Yangtze River Delta area, to which it was linked by the Zhedong Canal leading to Shaoxing and the Qiantang River. As a result, in the 17th and 18th centuries Ningbo merchants became important in China's internal commerce and began to play a national role as bankers in the early 19th century. In 1843 Ningbo was opened to foreign trade as a treaty port. But trade declined and its place was taken by Shanghai.

As a famous historical and cultural city, Ningbo has rich tourist resources including Xikou Town in Fenghua, Dongqian Lake, Sand Beaches at Songlan Mountain and Hot Spring in Tianming Mountain. There are also well-known Buddhist temples: Tiantong Temple, Asoka Temple, Xuedou Temple and Baoguo Temple.

Of a typical subtropical monsoon climate, Ningbo features mild temperature with moderate humidity and distinctive seasons, and is an ideal resort for the enjoyment of both its natural and cultural endowment. A tranquil coastal city, Ningbo's 500-km coastline forms a scenic seascape. The people of Ningbo have throughout their history had a deep affinity for the ocean. The Sun (or Rihu) Lake and the Moon (or Yuehu) Lake, dug in the seventh century, are also a particularly beautiful sight.

Historically, Ningbo has been the home of very influential academic schools, as represented by Yangming School and East Zhejiang School. It has produced

such great thinkers as Yu Shinan, Gao Zecheng, Wang Shouren, Zhu Shunshui and Huang Zongxi.

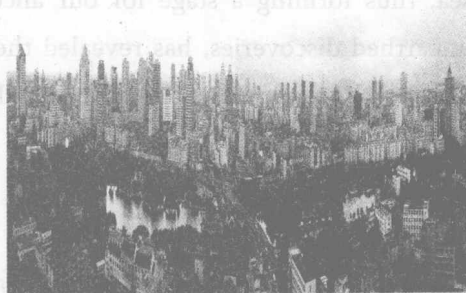
Ningbo is also the cradle of Chinese merchants as represented by the Gang of Ningbo, or Overseas Ningbo Merchants.

Today's Ningbo is the best developed city in Zhejiang Province. It ranks the fourth in China for its per capita income and the second in terms of consumption level.

Ningbo is best known for the Port of Ningbo—one of the four largest ports in China. It is of convenient access by air, sea, train and expressway.

Ningbo has shown great potential for development. Since China adopted the policy of Reform and Opening up, Ningbo people have pursued the trends of this new era. Visitors may witness the results of dramatic changes that have taken place in this city: widened roads, more diverse styles of dress on the part of the local people, and Mandarin gradually supplanting the local Ningbo dialect.

Ningbo is an active participant in the progressive world trends. By the year 2010, Ningbo will be modernized into a more open international port city boasting an even stronger economy, more advanced science and culture, greater affluence, and better social fabric and environment.



## Natural Conditions

Located in the middle of China's coastline Ningbo lies in the northeast of Zhejiang Province, and the east of the Ning-Shao Plain, 120°55' and 122°16' E, 28°51' and 30°33' N, with an area of 9,816 km<sup>2</sup>, including an urban area of 2,642 km<sup>2</sup>. The south of Ningbo is hilly land and on the northeast is Ning-Shao Plain. Facing the sea on the north, south and east, Ningbo has 9,758 km<sup>2</sup> of sea space, 788 km of coastline, and 527 islands, rich in resources for ports. The city proper is located between Tiantai Mountain and Siming Mountain, with the Yaojiang River and the Fenghua River flowing within, which merge into the Yongjiang River.

About 7,000 years ago when the sea retreated back from the land, part of Yongjiang River plain began gradually to extend from the mountainous area to the sea, thus forming a stage for our ancestors. Hemudu Culture, by its abundant unearthed discoveries, has revealed the early people's lives in a most vivid way. Ningbo is therefore also one of the cradles of Chinese civilization.

## Siming Mountain

Siming Mountain is an offshoot of the Tiantai Mountain Range, which runs northeast along Yuyao, Yinxian and Fenghua, and being a watershed of the Yongjiang River and Cao'e River. The average height of Siming Mountain is between 100-300 meters. The mountain is also called Gouyu Mountain, with Dachang Mountain the highest peak at 979 meters, Huangnijiang Mountain 978 meters and Naibu Mountain in Yinxian, 915.5 meters.

The mountain derives its name from a cave in Dayu Mountain, where the light of the Sun, the Moon, and the stars can penetrate into the four window-like apparatuses. The word Siming means "four lights" in Chinese.

## Tiantai Mountain

Tiantai Mountain originates in Tiantai County, going northeast through Xiangshan, Beilun and Yinxian and forming the south of Ningbo. The average height is between 300 and 600 meters. The highest peak is Wanghaigang in Ninghai (931 meters), followed by Dongbanshan in Xiangshan (811 meters), while the third highest is Taibaishan (657 meters). These mountains were originally linked to Zhoushan, but gradually separated through the movement of the sea and land.



## Forests

Ningbo has a hilly area of 502,251 hectares, with 393,530 hectares of forest. The forest coverage is 31.1%, except for Fenghua, 41%. Ninghai contains mountain area of 933 million  $m^2$ , making 74 % of the total area, while Xiangshan owns a mountain area of 4667 million  $m^2$ , making 75 % of the total area. The whole city has a wood capacity of 2.08 million  $m^3$  with Ninghai the biggest county of 540,000  $m^3$ .

## Islands

Ningbo has over 300 islands of various sizes, totaling about 250  $km^2$  and covering 3.3 % of the land space of the city. The largest islands include



Daxie and Meishan in Beilun, Gaotang and Lingtou in Xiangshan. Most islands are on the east coast, and situate in Xiangshan, whose islands cover 15.1% of land area. The islands, most of them being offshore, are featured of low height, little size, and low density of population.

## Harbors and Ports



Ningbo has got coastlines of 830 km, one third of Zhejiang's total. The coastlines along the islands total 600 km. The largest ports of Ningbo are Port of Beilun, Port of Zhenhai and Port of Shipu in Xiangshan. With Xiangshan harbor in the middle, Ningbo borders Sanmen Bay and Hangzhou Bay on the south and north. The large rivers of Qiantang, and Yongjiang, as well as numerous streams, form a concentrated river network, making offshore seas perfect for marine organisms.

The coastal tide in Ningbo is an irregular semidiurnal tide, with two high tides and two low tides per day. The average high tide is 3.14 m over Wusong zero point with a record high of 4.86 m, and the average low tide is 1.47 m with the lowest record at 0.31 m.

## Rivers

Ningbo is in a region of crisscross rivers and lakes in the south of the Chiangjiang (or Yangtze) River, being part of the eight river systems of Zhejiang. The biggest rivers are the Yongjiang, Yaojiang, and Fenghua rivers.

## Yongjiang River

The Yongjiang River starts at the Three-River Mouth (or Sanjiangkou), where it forms a junction with the Fenghua and Yaojiang River, and flows out of Zhenhai into the East China Sea. The drainage area is 13 km<sup>2</sup>.

## Fenghua River

The Fenghua River is a mainstream of the Yongjiang River. It is 121 km long with a drainage area of 1,963 km<sup>2</sup>.

## Yuyao River

The Yuyao River (or Yao River) is another main stream of the Yongjiang River, and is 109 km long with a drainage area of 2,690 km<sup>2</sup>.

## Mineral Resources

Ningbo has 35 varieties of mineral resources, including 21 metal ones and 14 nonmetals. The former mainly consists of lead and zinc, magnetite, pyrite, and iron glance; the latter of gypsum salt and clay. Xiangshan has the richest mineral resources, with over 20 varieties, especially kaolin, zeolite and fluorite. Ninghai is best known in China for its clay.

## Vegetation

Ningbo is located in the south of the north subtropical zone, and its vegetation is typical. Common in the mountain area are camphor trees, bamboo,

and masson pines. In the plains, the major crops are rice, cotton, rapeseed, broad bean, wheat, and vegetables.

## Climate

Ningbo enjoys subtropical monsoon climate featuring mild temperature, moderate humidity and distinctive seasons. Its average annual temperature is 16.2°C, with July being the hottest month (average temp. 28.8°C) and January the coldest (average temp. -4.2°C). As the frost-free period lasts about 230-240 days and the crop growth period 300 days, it is suitable for the growth of grain, cotton and oil plant, etc. The annual precipitation averages 1,300-1,400 mm. The precipitation from May to September contributes 60% of the year's total.

## Population

In 2006, the population of Ningbo grew at a slow rate with a registered population of 5.604 million and the birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate being 3‰, 5.6‰, and 1.7‰ respectively.

By 2020, the population in Ningbo is estimated to maintain a stable growth, owing to the increased natural population growth and the fast growth of immigrations from outside Ningbo.

## History

The history of Ningbo is closely related to the sea and the city. About 7,000 years ago, the people of the Hemudu Culture built a fishing village, from which present-day Ningbo evolved.

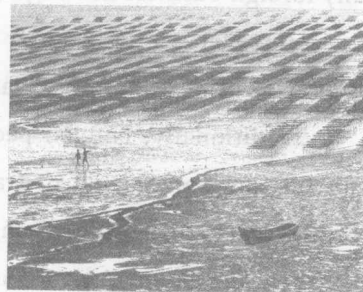
The recorded history of Ningbo can be dated back to the Xia Dynasty (2000—1600 BC), where the first written historical record of the name of the city appears. During the Spring and Autumn Period (770—476 BC) in Chinese history, Ningbo was part of the kingdom of Yue, and later, when the kingdom of Yue was destroyed by the kingdom of Chu, Ningbo became part of that kingdom.

In the year 222 BC in the Qin Dynasty, Ningbo belonged to the Qin after the Qin's conquest of the kingdom of Chu. The seat of the town was several miles to the east of today's city proper.

During the Han Dynasty, the Three Kingdoms' Period and the Wei and Jin dynasties, while the name of the city was slightly changed, the location remained unchanged. It was in 621 AD, or during the Tang Dynasty that the city proper moved to where now the three rivers meet. In 627, the whole nation was divided into ten provinces, and the county of Maoxian, or Ningbo, belonged to that of Jiangnan. It was in the Tang Dynasty that the city received the name of Mingzhou.

During the Tang, Song, Yuan and Qing dynasties, the location of the city changed from place to place and the governing area also changed accordingly. In 1658 in the Qing Dynasty Ningbo Taidao was established, controlling the five counties of Yin, Cixi, Zhenhai, Fenghua and Xiangshan.

Ningbo is also called "Yong", after the



Yongjiang River.

In 1987 Ningbo was listed as one of the cities specifically designated in the State Plan, and in 1994 it was deemed a quasi provincial-level city.

## Trade

The unearthed relics of the Hemudu Culture show that ship building in Ningbo area began about 7,000 years ago, in the Neolithic Age. Its reputation as a commercial city in history can be known by its ancient name: Maoxian County, meaning a Trade County and indicating the prosperity of trade.

In the Tang Dynasty, Ningbo was one of China's three major ports, trading celadon ware and silk goods with over 20 countries in South Asia including Japan and Korea. Thus the city was one of the biggest three in China at that time, the other two being Yangzhou and Guangzhou.

In the Song Dynasty, in the year 990, a government office responsible for foreign business affairs and tariff was established in Ningbo. Thus, in the South Song Dynasty, when the capital city moved to Hangzhou (called Lin'an at that time), the importance of Ningbo was even more enhanced.

In the Yuan and Ming dynasties, Ningbo was still a major port and trading center in China and enjoyed a prominent position in terms of trade and foreign business. However, in 1523, after Japanese escorts had robbed the city, and later Japanese pirates had invaded, the Central Government issued an order prohibiting any foreign business in Ningbo.

However, in 1842 after the Opium War Ningbo was made a treaty port together with the cities of Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou and Shanghai.

Traditionally, Ningbo people have been well recognized both at home and abroad for their talents in trading and business. Today, there are over 300,000 people of Ningbo origin living in over 64 countries and regions, many of them being successful merchants and known as the Overseas Ningbo Merchants, or