

宁波名胜古迹导游



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古城宁波 美不胜收

(代序)

宁波是我国历史文化名城和著名沿海港口城市。自古以来就有“繁荣商埠，东海明珠”之美誉。国外友人把宁波誉为“黄金宝地”。她那瑰丽多姿的湖光山色令人陶醉；她那古朴典雅的庭园风光，使人流连忘返。许多人能以亲临其境、悠游其事视为终生快事。

宁波，是一座文明的古老城市。早在 7000 年前，勤劳、善良的先民们就在这块富饶、充满灵性的土地上繁衍、生息，用他们的睿智创造出光彩夺目的河姆渡文化。公元前 222 年，秦建置鄞、鄞、句章三县，三县治归属会稽郡。唐开元二十六年（公元 738 年）设置州治，因境内有四明山而称明州。唐长庆元年（公元 821 年）明州刺史韩察迁州治自小溪至三江口（今宁波老城区）、筑内城（今鼓楼周围）立商治。至此真正确立宁波城市的建立。南宋绍熙元年（1190 年）升称庆元府。明洪武十四年（1381 年）为避国号“明”之讳，取“海定则波宁”之意，明州改名为宁波。600 多年来一直沿用至今。

悠久的古城历史，为后人留下了灿烂的文化艺术瑰宝和众多的名胜古迹。她以丰富的人文景观和自然景观著称于世。境内有文化保护单位 213 处。其中，河姆渡文化遗址、天一阁藏书楼、它山堰、保国寺和上林湖越窑遗址，为全国重点文物保护单位。河姆渡文化遗址的发掘表明，所属长江流域的古城

宁波，与黄河流域一样，也是中华民族灿烂文化的摇篮。天一阁，藏书丰富，楼阁、碑林、庭榭、园林构筑精巧，珠连壁合，匠心独具，蔚为奇观；它山堰，建于唐代，千古不朽的大梅木枕卧堰中，每逢大雨过后，泄洪的观音瀑飞流直下，气吞山河；保国寺，为我国江南保存最完整的木结构古寺，寺内大殿设计独特，梁架为镂空的藻井遮掩，称之为“无梁殿”；上林湖越窑遗址，发现的自东汉至北宋的古越窑达 90 处，窑址一带，山水掩映，风景秀丽。还有被誉为“西子风光，太湖气魄”的东钱湖；“东南佛国”之称的天童禅寺；珍藏佛国珍宝“释迦牟尼真身舍利”的阿育王寺；“浙东玉门笑”的镇海招宝山；溪口镇、雪窦山、亭下湖组合成的溪口景区，以及月湖、海曙楼、天封塔、七塔禅寺、梁山伯庙、南溪温泉等等，无不璨灿夺目，引人入胜。每年来宁波探古揽胜的中外游客，数以百万计，为宁波旅游业的蓬勃发展写下了不朽篇章。

宁波正以坚实的步伐向国际港口城市的目标迈进。古老而美丽的古城——宁波，定会给中外宾客留下美好的记忆。



Ningbo: Your Choice for Travelling —an Unbelievably Beautiful City with a Long History

Ningbo is a coastal city famous for its cultural monuments and historical sites.

"It has long been acclaimed as 'prosperous commercial port and bright pearl of the East Sea' and is honoured as 'Golden place' by many foreigners. Intoxicating is her magnificent natural beauty of lakes and mountains, and her classical elegant gardens make you reluctant to leave. Many people regard it as a life-long pleasure to be here once.

Ningbo is a city with old civilization. As early as 7,000 years ago, the hard-working and kind-hearted ancestors lived and struggled on this fertile and intelligent land and created the brilliant and honourable Hemudu Culture by their wisdom. In 222 B. C., Qin dynasty established three counties: Yin, Mao, Gou zhang which are under the charge of Huiji Jun (Jun is an administrative unit in Qin dynasty); At the 26th year of Kaiyuan Period in Tang Dynasty (738 A. D.), when a new administrative unit—Zhou (prefecture) was established to incorporate counties, the three counties were referred to as Ming Zhou because of the Mt. Si Ming there. At the first year of Changqing Period in Tang dynasty (821 A. D.), Han, the governor of Ming Zhou moved the prefectural capital from Xiaoxi to Sanjiang Kou (i. e. today's

old city proper of Ningbo), constructed the interior city (i. e. today's Drum Building area), and built commercial centers. So far, Ningbo City was actually set up. At the first year of ShaoXi period in Nansong dynasty (1190 A. D.) it was promoted to be Qingyuan Fu (a higher administrative unit). At the 14th year of Hongwu Period in Ming dynasty (1381 A. D.), to avoid using the to be word "Ming" (for Ming has the same title of the reigning dynasty), Ming Zhou was renamed as Ningbo, which came from the meaning that "Peaceful sea leads to a quiet scene." By now, the name has been used for over 600 years.

The long history of this time — honoured city left the descendants glorious treasure of culture and arts and enormous scenic spots and historical sites. She is well — known for her plentiful cultural and natural scenery. There are 213 cultural spots which are cautiously protected, among which, Hemudu Culture Relics, Tianyi Pavilion, Ta shan Weir, Baoguo Temple and the Kiln relics of Yue (a small ancient country in the South of China) at Shanglin Lake are countrywide protective relics of China. The excavation of Hemudu village indicates that Ningbo, as an ancient city belonging to Yangtse River Valley, is also the cradle of the glorious Chinese culture, like Yellow River Valley. Tianyi Pavilion not only collects a rich amount of books, but the pavilions, the forests of steles, buildings on the terrace and gardens were ingeniously constructed and all

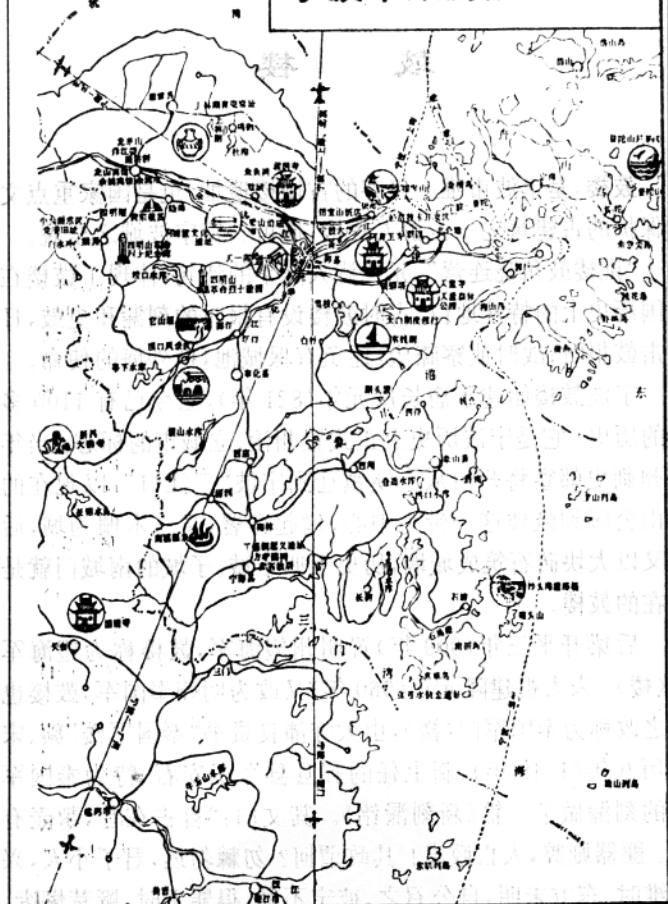
these accounts for a harmonious combination and a wonder of scenery. In Tassha Weir, built in Tang dynasty, lies a huge never-rotten block, whenever a heavy rain stops, the flood discharge results in turbulent pouring down of Guanyin waterfall, full of daring and power. Banguo Temple is an ancient wooden-structured temple, which is the most intact one in the South of China. Inside, the layout of the hall is unique and original; the roof beam is enveloped by the hollowed-out caisson ceiling, thus being called "no-beam hall". In the kiln relics of Yue at Shanlin Lake, there are more than 90 ancient kilns which have been discovered from East Han dynasty to North Song dynasty. The overlap of mountains and water in the area make up fascinating scenery. Besides, there are many other places of historic interest and scenic beauty, such as : Dongqian Lake which is thought of having the scenery of the West Lake and the breadth of spirit of Taihu Lake, Tian Tong Temple which is called the center of Buddhism of the southeast, Aryuwan Temple, noted for the preservation of Sakyamuni's real relics, Mt. Zhaobao at Zhenghai which "locates at the east of Zhejiang in the south of China but laughs towards Yumeng pass in the north of China", Xikou scenic area consisting of Xikou town, Mt. Xuedou and Tingxia Lake. In addition, there are the Moon Lake, Haishu Building, Tianfeng Tower, Seven-tower temple, Longshanbo Temple, the warm spring of Nanxi and so

forth. All of these scenic spots and historical sites are fascinating and intoxicating. Each year millions of tourists from home and abroad come to Ningbo for travelling and make great contribution to the tourism industry of Ningbo.

Now Ningbo is steadily progressing towards being an international port city. Being a beautiful city with long history, Ningbo undoubtedly renders a deep impression and good memory to guests from everywhere.

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宁波市旅游点示意图



注选自《宁波实用大全》

名胜古迹介绍

鼓 楼

鼓楼，是宁波市唯一仅存的古城楼遗址，也是国家重点文物保护单位的古建筑之一。游人登楼，便可一览宁波城之全貌。

“谯楼鼓角晓连营”，元代诗人陈孚的诗句，体现了鼓楼在我国历史上的特殊地位。古时鼓楼设有报时的刻漏和更鼓，日常击鼓报时；战时侦察瞭望，还负有保城池，抵外侮的使命。

宁波鼓楼始建于唐长庆元年(821年)，至今已有1100多年的历史。它是宁波历史上正式置州治、立城市的标志。当年明州刺史韩察将州治从小溪镇迁到宁波“三江口”，以现在的中山公园到鼓楼这一带为中心，建起官署，又立木栅为城，后来又以大块砖石筑成城墙，历史上叫子城。子城的南城门就是现在的鼓楼。

后梁开平三年(909年)置明州望海军，鼓楼称为望海军门(楼)。宋太祖建隆元年(960年)又改为明州奉国军，鼓楼也随之改称为奉国军门(楼)，由太守潘良贵书“奉国军楼”额。宋庆历八年(1048年)，新上任的鄞县县令王安石，特为奉国军楼的刻漏做了一篇《新刻漏铭》。其文曰：“自古在昔，挈壶有职。匪器则弊，人亡政息！其政谓何？勿棘勿迟，君子小人，兴息维时。东方未明，自公召之，彼宁不勤，得罪于时。厥荒懈废，乃政之疵。呜呼有州，谨哉惟兹。兹惟其中，俾我后思。”这位十一世纪的著名政治家、改革家在铭中表示要以楼中的刻漏

那样“勿棘勿迟”的速度来改革处理政事；要以刻漏那样勤于报时的精神来管理政治。从表现上看，王安石是为刻漏作铭，实际是一篇决心革弊维新的誓言书。

宋高宗时又改称鼓楼为“奉国军楼神祠”。宋高宗南渡，曾到过明州。传说宋高宗赵构被重兵追逐，逃到了鼓楼。当逃进鼓楼时，忽见唐“安史之乱”时坚守商邱而殉难的五位将军——张巡、许远、南霁云、姚闾、雷万春，打着旗帜，穿着戎装，列队前来迎接。在高宗躲进鼓楼后不久，金兵追至楼下，只见蛛网密布，一片荒凉，以为必无人进入，遂往他途。由此脱逃的赵构后下诏追封鼓楼为“奉国军楼神祠”。祠内置这五位将军像以奉供仰。

元初，蒙古贵族统治者害怕汉人起来反抗，下令拆除全国重要城池，宁波鼓楼也遭拆毁。后社会平定，才又允许重建鼓楼，取名“明远楼”。至元末，方国珍起义大军打到宁波，明远楼又遭大火烧毁。

明宣德九年(1434年)，太守黄永鼎在唐、宋旧址上重建鼓楼，题名为“四明伟观”；万历十三年(1585年)倾圮欲堕，太守蔡贵易重修时，采用了唐代诗人杜审言《和晋陵陆丞早春游望》诗中“独有宦游人，偏惊物候新，云霞出海曙，梅柳渡江春”之句意，改“四明伟观”为“海曙楼”。

清代，鼓楼又经数次修建，鼓楼现存楼阁建筑为清咸丰五年(1855年)由巡道段光清所督建。

民国十九年(1930年)，经当地人士提议，在鼓楼三层楼木结构建筑中间，建造了水泥钢骨正方形瞭望台及警钟台，并置标准钟一座，四面如一，既便于市民计时，亦报火警。

到80年代末，鼓楼因年久失修，已成“危楼”。1989年4

月,宁波市总投资约 35 万元,对鼓楼进行落架大修,至次年 6 月完工。

大修后的鼓楼面貌焕然一新。整座城楼占地 700 多平方米,总高约 28 米,共分 7 层,门道深 16 米,门宽 6 米,为石砌拱形门;其东北依城墙设有踏道,可拾级而登城楼;楼为 5 开间,3 层木结构檐歇山顶,气势雄伟。城楼两旁还新建了一些附属建筑物,更起了衬托主体建筑的作用。原城楼上的一些历史匾额,不敷至重修后,又不得不刻新匾,刻于重修后的城楼上。



鼓 楼

代匾额等古迹以及重修碑记也予以修复完工。而鼓楼内部则新设立了“宁波城市发展史”陈列馆,主要在“城”字上做“文章”。由于鼓楼本身就是宁波城市历史变迁的见证与缩影,因而该陈列馆向游人全面介绍了宁波城市的形成、变迁、发展的过程。大修后的鼓楼还成为宁波市文化活动中心地之一,经常举办各种书画、摄影、文物精品展览与交流等活动。

不久的将来,鼓楼及附近的公园路一带将成为宁波历史