

东方『神舟』

—— 宁波史迹陈列

Oriental Superb Ship
— Display of Ningbo history



前言

这里有河姆渡文化的精彩演绎，有于越人拓地三江的丰富遗存，有越窑青瓷的系列发现，有明州港城的奠基与发展……

这里是东西方文明对话的“海上丝绸之路”核心港口，是最早接受西方文明的港城，是宁波帮的故乡。碰撞与融合，学习与创新，书写了中西文化交流史浓墨重彩的一章……

在这里，发端于北宋的学术文化传统，在明清终于大家纷呈、影响天下……

上下七千年，形成了宁波人敬乡重土、耕读传家、引领风气、善于经营的文化理念；纵横八万里，培育了宁波人面向海洋、目视寰宇、心胸广阔、坚韧不拔的性格特征。

历史在这里变得鲜活，区域文化在这里得到诠释。穿越时空，徜徉历史长河，希冀她化为当代人文精神，弘扬“诚信、务实、开放、创新”的宁波精神，推进科学发展，构建和谐社会，将现代化国际港口城市建设全面推向新阶段。

Preface

Here are displays of the splendid deduction of the Hemudu Culture, abundant remains of Yuyue people's opening-up of the region, a series of discoveries of the Yue Ware porcelains, and the establishment and development of the Mingzhou Port...

This was the core port on the "Marine Silk Road" for the communication between eastern and western civilizations, the first place receiving the western culture in China, and also the hometown of the "Gang of Ningbo". In the process of collision and fusion and learning and initiation, a strong-colored chapter of Chinese and west culture communication history was completed here. Here again, the Chinese academic tradition originated in the Northern Song dynasty developed into schools of great masters in the Ming and Qing dynasties, which had deep influences in the country.

In a time of 7000 years, the Ningbo people formed their cultural tradition and concept of respecting their own hometown, working and learning diligently, pioneering the common practice and adapted in business. And on a land of 80,000 li (one li=1/2 kilometer), they developed their characters of facing towards the sea and looking at the world, with a wide breadth of mind and a persistent and dauntless will.

The history becomes fresh and alive here, and the regional culture has been deduced. While crossing through the time-space and strolling along the long history, we wish it would turn to be the contemporary human spirit. Let's carry forward the spirit of being "sincere, practical, open-minded and initiative" to promote the scientific development and construction of a harmonious society, and bring the modernization of this international port city into a new phase.

第一部分 远古四明

7000年前的河姆渡文化是宁绍平原远古文明的第一道曙光，她与后来这一地区的良渚文化共同构成于越先民史前文化的主要源头。从远古到春秋战国，先民们在浙东土地上创造了辉煌的物质与精神文明。

Chapter I : Ancient Cultures of the Region

7000 years ago, the Hemudu Culture, as the first light of ancient civilization, emerged on the Ningshao Plain. Together with the later Liangzhu Culture, it became the major source of pre-historical cultures of the region. By the time of the Spring & Autumn Period, the ancient residents of the region had created a splendid material and cultural civilization.

第二部分 拓地三江

秦汉时期，在当时的“海涯鄙地”甬句地区设置了鄞、鄮、句章、余姚四县。随着今平原中部的逐渐成陆，联动开发的大趋势日益明显，寻找新的地域中心便成为这段历史的一大主题。

Chapter II: Exploitation of the Sanjiang Area

During the Qin and Han period, there were Yin, Mao, Gouzhang and Yuyao four countries in the Yonggou region. The continuous extension of the plain trended towards a network of development, and the task of locating a new center of the region became the major theme of the history of this period.

第三部分 州城确立

明州罗城的建立，与子城共同构成双城体系，这不但标志着城市体系的形成，也体现了《周礼·考工记》规定的中国古典城市的规范模式。东津浮桥联系着日益繁荣的奉化江东，成为明州城联系古鄞地的咽喉要津。从晚唐到北宋，明州城经历了城市的确立到巩固的历史过程。

Chapter III: The Establishment of the Prefecture City

The double-city system of Mingzhou completed by the erection of its outer city wall and inner city not only marked the formation of the ancient Chinese city system, but also embodied a standard city mode as stipulated in the book Zhou Li - Kaogong Ji. The Dongjin Pontoonbridge, linking the flourishing east side of the Fenghua River, became a strategic passage between Mingzhou and the ancient Mao county. Mingzhou city underwent a process from the establishment in the late Tang dynasty to the consolidation in the Song dynasty.

第四部分 国际港城

宋代明州，经历了深刻的城市化过程。北宋的全部城市成果，在南宋初的战火中受到重创。数十年间从平地重新崛起的明州城，因其毗邻临安，成为京畿重地。明州的国防之责、赋税之出、市舶之重、文化之厚，都使这座具有国际性质的港口城市，在南宋一代有着尤为突出的地位。这种城市的再生力量，既来自五代、北宋的铺垫，又来自人民的顽强创造力，而且宋室南渡前后大批北方士族移民的涌入，使这座城市在文化价值观上有了巨大的提升。

Chapter IV: An International Port City

Mingzhou underwent a profound urbanization in the Song dynasty. The achievements obtained in the Northern Song dynasty, however, were seriously destroyed in flames of wars in the early Southern Song dynasty. A new city of Mingzhou grew up from the horizon in several decades and became a place of strategic importance for the neighboring capital city, Lin' an. Its responsibility for the national defense and duty of taxes, its key role in overseas trade and profound background of culture all made the city an international port of great prominence in the Southern Song dynasty. On the basis of the Five Dynasties and Northern Song dynasty, and with the indomitable creative power of the local people and the huge immigration of northern imperial officials, the cultural value of the city was highly raised.

第五部分 海定波宁

明代实行海禁，私人不得出海贸易，外商更不得来华经商。港城宁波在明代的海禁中扮演了十分特殊的角色，它成了朝廷特殊的朝贡港。海禁在这里表现出深度的影响力，海疆重于海港，对抗重于通畅。然而封闭毕竟不能彻底，交流依旧是一种坚韧的文化力量。

Chapter V: Stable Seas and Tranquil Waves

During the Ming dynasty when marine trade was put under a ban, neither Chinese individuals were allowed to go to the sea for trade, nor foreign merchants were permitted to come in for business. So, the port city Ningbo plaid a very special role in the ban as a port for the tributes to the imperial court only. The ban did have a deep affect on the area, but it was not thorough enough to break the tenacity of exchanges.

第六部分 东南都会

明清易代之际，宁波这座城市愤怒过，然后复归平静。经历了康、雍、乾三代的铺垫，区位和港口的优势又使宁波承担了中国东南都会的作用，与中国的封建社会一起走向最后的成熟。

Chapter VI: A Metropolis in Southeast China

In the transitional period between Ming and Qing dynasties, the city of Ningpo was once enraged and calmed down afterwards. Going through the constructional period of Kangxi, Yongzheng and Qianlong reigns, it acted again as a metropolis in southeast China with its superiority of the location and port, and marched towards the final maturity together with the Chinese feudal society.

第七部分 开埠通商

当鸦片战争的炮火轰开国门的时候，宁波这座城市经历了抗击与挫败、开放与融合的过程，在西风东渐中风气先开，成为早期中国近代化城市之一。

Chapter VII: Opening the Port for Commercial Intercourses

When the gate of the country had been bombed open by the fires of the Opium War, the city of Ningbo experienced the resistance and suppression, and opening and integration. The Western custom was introduced into China gradually and Ningbo became one of the earliest modernized cities in China.





新石器时代·木屐（二件）
Clogs(2 pieces), in New Stone Age



新石器时代河姆渡文化·陶纺轮
Pottery Spinning Wheel, Hemudu Culture, in Neolithic Age



新石器时代·鹰形陶豆
Eagle-shape Pottery Stem-bowl, in Neolithic Age



战国·“羽人竞渡”铜钺
Copper Battle-axe of "Yuren boatrace", in Warring States



东汉·方枚神兽镜
Beast Mirror of God of Fangmei,
in Eastern Han Dynasty



东汉·青玉豚
Sapphire Pig, in Eastern Han Dynasty



东汉·越窑黑釉堆塑人物龙虎长颈瓶

Black glazed long-neck bottle decorated with embossed figures, dragons and tigers, made in the Yue Yao kiln, in Eastern Han Dynasty



东汉·越窑堆塑人物飞鸟五联罐

Five connected jars decorated with embossed figures and flying birds,
made in the Yue Yao kiln, in Eastern Han Dynasty



西晋·越窑提梁人物鸡头壶

Loop-handled kettle with figures and chicken heads made
in the yue yao kiln, in Xi Jin Dynasty



西晋·青瓷堆塑罐
Celadon Jar with Figure,
in Western Jin Dynasty



唐·真子飞霜镜

Zhen Zi Fei Shuang mirror, in Tang Dynasty



唐·越窑凤头壶

Yue Kiln Phoenix Head Pot, in Tang Dynasty



唐·越窑瓜棱执壶

Yue Kiln Ridged Melon Pot, in Tang Dynasty



唐·越窑荷叶盏托

Yue Kiln Lotus Leaf Lamp Holder, in Tang Dynasty



唐·越窑马氏夫人墓志罐

Tomb inscription jar for Madame Ma, made in the Yue Yao kiln, in Tang Dynasty



唐·长沙窑奔鹿执壶

Hu handled kettle with the running deer patterns, made in the Chang Sha Yao kiln, in Tang Dynasty



五代·越窑秘色瓷碗

Yue Kiln Secret Color Pottery Bowl, in Five Dynasties