



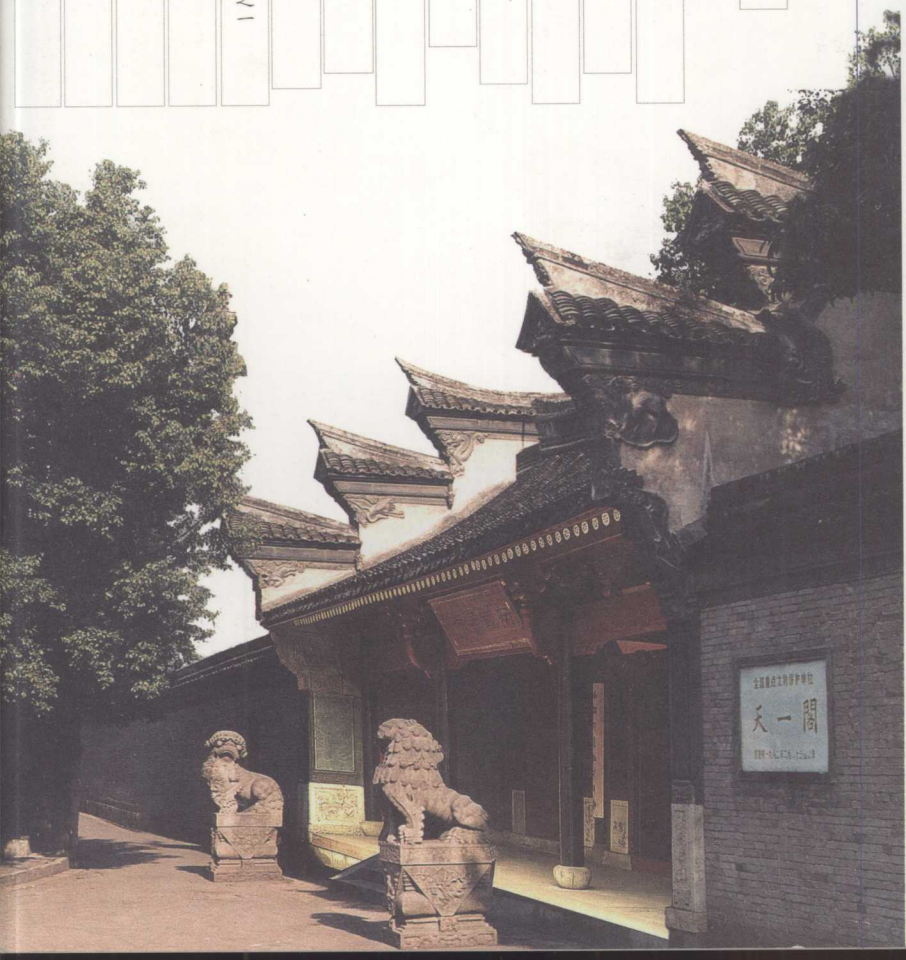
天一閣

○ 世界现存最古老的三座私人藏书楼之一

○ 首批 全国古籍重点保护单位

○ 全国重点文物保护单位

○ AAAA级人文旅游胜地



■ 天一阁博物馆

Tianyige Museum

天一起明州，沧桑四百年。位于宁波月湖之滨的天一阁，建于明嘉靖四十五年（1566），为明兵部右侍郎范钦所建。此阁不仅是我国现存最古老的私家藏书楼，也是全世界现存最早的三大家族藏书楼之一，现藏有古籍三十余万卷，其中善本八万余卷。

天一阁博物馆是以天一阁为主体、以藏书文化为特色的专题性博物馆，占地2.6万平方米，由藏书文化区、园林休闲区、陈列展览区三大功能区组成，为全国重点文物保护单位、全国古籍重点保护单位、中国十大历史文化名楼和国家AAAA级人文旅游胜地。馆内碧水叠石，宛若天成；修竹樟木，随风得意；亭台楼阁，古朴宏敞；书香园雅，相得益彰。每年来自世界各地的游客都喜爱来此观光休闲，于繁华现代的都市生活之外，体会“万卷诗书来左右，容我佳园一藏身”的乐趣。

Tianyige Library is located on the bank of the Moon Lake in Ningbo. It was built as the library of the Secretary of Defense, Fan Qin, in the 45th year of Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty (1566). Tianyige Library is the oldest private library now still in existence in China, and it is also one of the most ancient private libraries in the world. Now there are more than 300,000 volumes of books in Tianyige Museum, which includes more than 80,000 volumes are reliable texts.

Tianyige Museum covers an area of 26,000 square meters. Tianyige library as its core, Tianyige Museum is an integrated theme museum of book-collecting culture. The whole place is divided into three functional parts: library culture, recreational gardens and exhibition area.



■ 范钦铜像(1506-1585)

Bronze Statue of Fan Qin

天一阁的创始人——范钦。范钦，字尧卿，号东明，浙江鄞县人。明嘉靖十一年(1532)中进士，出任湖广随州知州，为工部员外郎，江西袁州知府，广西参政，福建按察使，云南右布政使等，于嘉靖三十九年(1560)累官至兵部右侍郎，相当于现在的国防部副部长这样的级别。范钦爱书如命，每到一处做官，就十分留意搜集当地的公私刻本，对无法购置的书就雇人抄录，经史百家之书，兼收并蓄。他把各地搜集到的书籍寄回宁波月湖之滨的故宅。范钦的藏书在鼎盛时期达到了七万余卷，大多为明代的地方志和科举录。

Fan Qin is the founder of Tianyige Library who was born in the local. He passed the imperial exams in the 11th year of Jiajing (1532). In the 39th year of Jiajing (1560), he was promoted to be the Secretary of Defense. Fan Qin loved books very much, he collected 70,000 volumes of books; most of them are local chronicles and imperial exams records in the Ming Dynasty.





■ 溪山逸马图 Horses on the Stream

系已故民间老艺人胡善成堆塑力作，八匹骏马溪边扬鬃踢蹄，甩尾扭头，嬉戏嘶鸣，其形其姿，栩栩如生。画面造型粗看比例失调，其实是充分运用了中国传统绘画技巧，突出了画面重点。

This is a sculptural work by a folk artist named Hu Shancheng. Eight horses are running on the side of the stream. Some are wagging their tails and some are raising their heads. They look real and vivid. Having a rough look at it, you might find the picture as a whole is not in good proportion. Actually, it takes full advantage of the traditional Chinese painting skills, with an emphasis on the points of the sculpture.





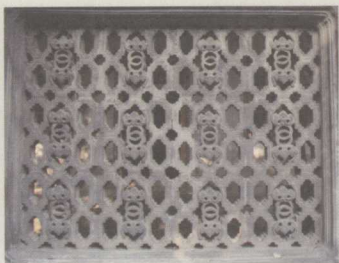
■ 东明草堂

Dongming Hall

系天一阁建成之前范钦的藏书处。范钦（1506—1585），字尧卿，号东明，故题其书室为“东明草堂”，又称“一吾庐”。现东明草堂于1980年重建。

Dongming Hall was Fan Qin's library before Tianyige Library was built. Fan Qin (1506—1585), whose courtesy name was Yaoqin and pen name was Dongming, therefore, his library is called Dongming Hall, which got another name "Yiwu Hut". This hall was rebuilt in 1980.





■ 司马第

Si Ma Residence

在古代，司马掌管军政与军赋，与司徒、司空并称“三有司”。因范钦官至兵部右侍郎，为掌管军政的官员，所以其府第人称司马第。司马第台门、耳房系1996年恢复重建。

In ancient time, Si Ma charged military, together with Si Tu, Si Kong, they are called “Three Si”. Fan Qin was the Secretary of Defense and charged military, so his residence was named Si Ma Residence. In 1996, the gate of Si Ma Residence and the rooms beside were rebuilt.



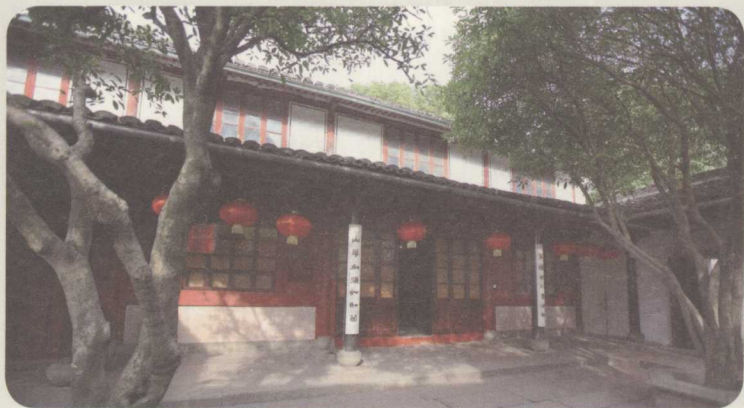


范氏故居 ■

The Fan's Former Residence

原系范宅的东厅，后为范氏后裔居住之处，处于高墙环绕的天一阁藏书楼之外，做到了生活区与藏书区相互隔离，是范钦为保护藏书而精心安排的。现存建筑为清道光九年（1829）重建。

This was originally the east hall of the Fan's residence, and later it became the living area of the Fan's descendants. It was outside the high wall around Tianyige Library. The living area was separated from the book conservation area, which was elaborately planned by Fan Qin to create better conditions for the preserved books. This building was rebuilt in the 9th year of Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty.





■ 天一阁藏书楼

Tianyige Library

又称宝书楼，建于明嘉靖四十五年（1566），为明兵部右侍郎范钦藏书处，是我国现存最早的私人藏书楼。

范钦取“天一生水”之说，以水制火之意，建筑书楼，名为天一阁。楼上一通间，楼下分六间，且在阁前凿池蓄水以防火。

清康熙四年（1665），范钦曾孙范光文又在阁前叠山理水，植树筑园。园林以“福、禄、寿”作总体造型，用海礁石堆成九狮一象等景。风物清丽，格调高雅，别具江南庭院式园林特色。

Tianyige Library, which is also called Building of Treasured Books, was built from the 40th year to the 45th year of Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty (1561–1566). It was the library of the Secretary of Defense, Fan Qin. It is the earliest private library still in existence in China.

There is a saying in the very classical book: the Book of Changes (also translated 1 Ching), a combine of one room in sky and six rooms on land can breed water. Fan therefore practiced the idea in the design of Tianyige Library; wish in this way, fire could be prevented from approaching and burning any books inside. Of course, the name “Tianyi” came out in the same way. The architecture is two-story. There is one big room in the upper story and six in the bottom. In addition; he dug a pond named “Tianyi Pond” right in front of the library to store water, protecting books from fire.

In the 4th year of Kangxi in the Qing Dynasty (1665), Fan Guangwen, the great grandson of Fan Qin, piled up lots rocks in and around the pond to beautify the environment. Those rocks are mainly in shape of 3 Chinese characters carrying the meaning of happiness, wealth, longevity. Others of them form the shape of nine lions and one elephant, showing a special style of art which is particularly a distinguishing feature of gardens of South China.



尊经阁

Zunjing Pavilion

中国历代尊崇经学，各省、郡、县学中均建有尊经阁，用以珍藏经籍。此阁原在宁波府学内，系光绪年间重建的重檐歇山顶建筑。1935年宁波地方人士筹款维修天一阁时移建于此。

In all dynasties of China, academic classics were consistently and highly respected. There was usually one Zunjing Pavilion in every province and county for keeping books of precious classics. This pavilion was originally built in the local government school in Ningbo. It was in a double-eave style and rebuilt in the year of Guangxu in the Qing Dynasty. In 1935, it was moved here when the repairs of Tianyige Library.



■ 明州碑林

Forest of Stone Tablets in Mingzhou

共计有碑173通，其中近90通是1935年从宁波府学、鄞县县学等处迁来。碑林中保存了自元世祖至元二十九年（1292）至清光绪二十四年（1898）先后16次重修府学的碑记。还有格言、箴言、学田、学山、进士题名等碑，反映了古代官方教育的内容、经费来源和人才培养等情况。

There are altogether 173 stone tablets, among which 90 were moved from the government school of Ningbo in 1935. The tablets have been repaired for 16 times in history since the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368) through a long period to the year of Guangxu in the Qing Dynasty (1875–1909). Some tablets still clearly keep the carving of mottoes, aphorisms of ancient people, names of “jinshi” hundreds of years ago, by which the content of education, the source of funds and the way of personnel training are reflected.





千晋斋 ■

Qiajin Chai (Room of study)

民国时期，甬上学人马廉藏有晋砖千余枚，颜其藏室曰“千晋斋”。后捐赠天一阁，天一阁特辟一室陈列，仍用其名。

In the Republic of China period (1911–1949), a famous local scholar, Ma Lian, collected more than 1,000 bricks as old as the period of Jin Dynasty (265–420). He named his collection room “Qianjin”, meaning the room for a thousand Jin bricks. Afterwards, he donated all of them to Tianyige in which an exhibition room was specially prepared for keeping the bricks. The name “Qianjin” remains unchanged.



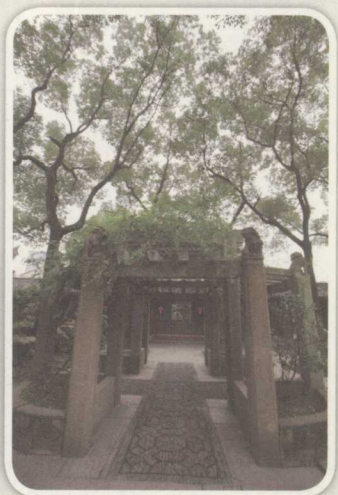


■ 东 园

The East Garden

位于天一阁东南，占地约6000平方米。自1959年始，平整土地，种植树木，移迁石亭、铁牛、石虎于此，园林初具雏型。1974年将搜集的69通碑石嵌入围墙。1982年东园扩建，挖土成池，堆石为山，环园建廊，又移建清末建筑两幢，于1986年竣工并对外开放。

The East Garden lies to the southeast of Tianyige Library. It covers about 6,000 square meters. Since 1959, the garden started to take shape with the ground leveled, trees planted, pavilions, the iron bull and stone tigers moved here. In 1974, 69 stone tablets were inlaid into the surrounding walls. In 1982, the garden was expanded by digging the pond, heaping up hills, framing corridors and paths. What is more, two buildings of the Qing Dynasty were moved here. In 1986, the rebuilding construction completed and the garden was open to the public.





■ 百鹤亭

Pavilion of A Hundred-goose

为明代万历年间遗物，系墓前祭亭，原在宁波南郊祖关山，1959年移建于此。此亭结构精巧，雍容华丽，枋额等处雕有“鱼跃龙门”、“双狮戏球”、“海马跃浪”、“麒麟招宝”等图样。

This pavilion was built in the Ming Dynasty for the particular use of ancestor worship. It was originally located on Zuguan Mountain in the south of Ningbo, and was moved here in 1959. The pavilion was framed in a graceful structure and patterns, such as “fish jumping over the dragon gate”, “two lions playing with a ball”, and “Kylin bringing wealth and fortune” which are carved on carry traditional good wishes.



凝晖堂 ■

Ninghui Hall



为砖木、石柱结构的清代建筑，内陈列阁藏的明清帖石，有明代上石的“神龙本”《兰亭序》、文征明小楷《薛文明甫墓志铭》等。书香墨趣，相得益彰。

It is a building made of bricks and wood in the Qing Dynasty. Inside the hall exhibits ancient stone tablets and famous calligraphies. Here, Chinese ink is emanating its special fragrance in harmony with the environment.





■ 麻将起源地陈列馆

Mahjong's Origin Exhibition Hall

麻将是中国博弈文化的集大成者，由马吊牌、骰子和宋代三十二张宣和牌化合而成，它的整合、流传、发展都和宁波息息相关。我们利用麻将发明人陈政钥先生家族的宗祠，分“麻将的历史和文化”、“麻将与宁波”、“世界各地麻将牌展示”三部分，并配以中式、西式两间棋牌室和“三缺一”的铜像，向观众呈现了麻将的历史和发展，理清了麻将源流的脉络。本陈列重在展示麻将运动的趣味性和益智性，旨在提倡健康文明的竞技麻将运动。目前，本馆是国内唯一一家以麻将为主题的专题性陈列馆。

Mahjong came into being as a synthesizer of the various games of chance in the ancient China, mainly dice, Xuanhe card games and Madio paper card games. Its spread and development is closely related to Ningbo. In the ancestral home of Mr Chen Zhengyue, the inventor of Mahjong, we exhibit the following three parts: the history and culture of Mahjong, Mahjong and Ningbo, a display of Mahjong cards from all over the world. We have also arranged two card-playing rooms of the Chinese style and western style, and a statue of "three players waiting for the fourth", which vividly shows the history and development of Mahjong and its origin. This exhibition focuses on the interest and benefit of Mahjong as a sport. It proposes Mahjong as a healthy game. Today, this is the only exhibition hall of Mahjong in China.

■ 花轿厅

Bridal Sedan Chair Hall

宁波花轿又称万工轿，以其做工精细而著称。展出的花轿高3米，长1.5米，宽95厘米，木质透雕，漆朱贴金，花团锦簇，美仑美奂。

传说南宋小康王赵构被金兵追杀，幸得一个宁波村姑相救。脱险后，康王承诺来年接村姑入宫，但两人所约暗号泄露，于是赵构下旨浙东女子皆受封，出嫁时可穿戴凤冠霞帔，乘坐龙凤花轿，官员遇见，文官下轿，武官下马。于是从南宋开始，宁波姑娘出嫁坐花轿的民风愈来愈盛，花轿制作也愈来愈考究。

Bridal sedan Chair of Ningbo is also called "Wangong Sedan chair", which is famous for its delicate techniques. The bridal sedan chair on display has a height of 3 meters, a length of 1.5 meters, and a width of 95 centimeters. On it carved beautiful wood-carving and decorated splendid gold foil and red lacquer, which make the chair shining and gorgeous.

There is a tale about the chair. In the Southern Song Dynasty, Zhao Gou, the junior emperor, once was chasing after by some soldiers from Jin Dynasty. Being in danger, Zhao was saved by a smart local girl. Zhao then promised her that he would pick her up to the court soon. However, their signal of meeting was leaked out and copied by every other girl in the village. Zhao could not find her and had not much intention with it. Finally, Zhao gave an order that all the girls of east Zhejiang could receive queen-level wedding when they got married. They were allowed to dress themselves queen's bridal ensemble with phoenix decorations and sit in a bridal sedan chair on the way to the bridegroom's home. On the way, any official came across had to get off his chair or horseback. Upon that, emperor's order gradually became a local custom and that kind of sedan chair got more and more popular. With the tendency, Ningbo's technique of sedan chair making was more elaborate and lavish than ever before.

