



Ningbo Embracing the World 走向世界的宁波



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Ningbo
Embracing
the World

走向世界的宁波





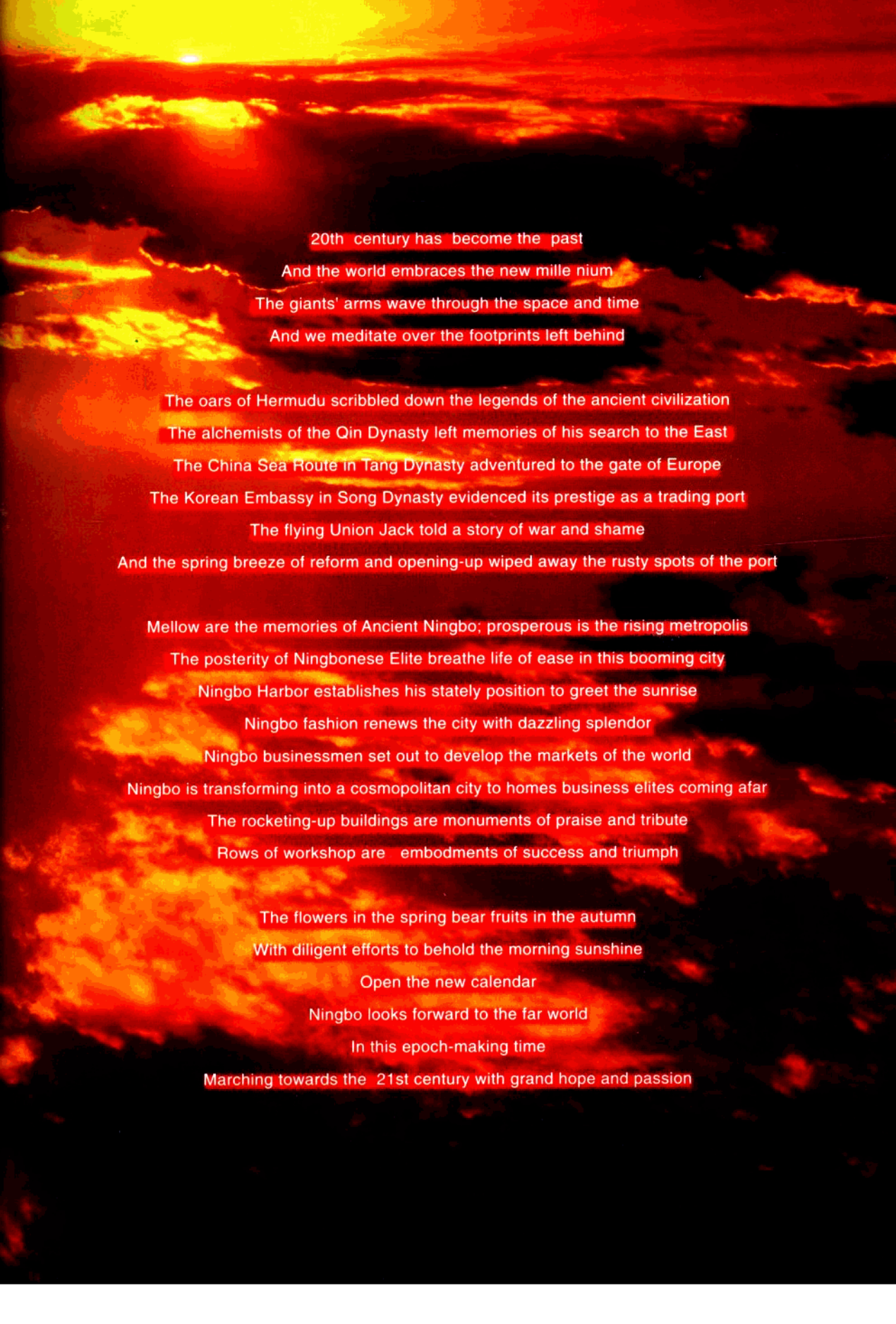
20 世纪已变成过去
世界刚告别旧的千禧
宁波港的巨臂仍在挥曳时间的轨迹
宁波人正回首细读足印的深浅不一

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秦国方士击起东渡涛声的回音
唐代海上陶瓷之路开启欧亚交流的大门
宋朝高丽使馆显示外贸口岸的地位
清末明州港悬挂米字旗硝烟四起
乃至改革开放的春风把港城斑斑铁锈抹去

昨日明州醇厚如酒、今朝甬城花繁叶密
宁波帮的后代在写意的城市中咀嚼生活的气息

宁波港洋洋雄姿东方屹立
宁波装推陈出新璀璨夺目
宁波商飘扬过海八方出击
宁波城接轨世界万商云集
幢幢高楼都是改革开放丰碑
片片厂区凝聚甬人开拓业绩

春华秋实
襟起积淀，胸怀朝阳
翻开新的日历
宁波人放眼世界驶入蔚蓝
正激情于创造充满希望的 21 世纪



20th century has become the past
And the world embraces the new millennium
The giants' arms wave through the space and time
And we meditate over the footprints left behind

The oars of Hermudu scribbled down the legends of the ancient civilization
The alchemists of the Qin Dynasty left memories of his search to the East
The China Sea Route in Tang Dynasty adventured to the gate of Europe
The Korean Embassy in Song Dynasty evidenced its prestige as a trading port
The flying Union Jack told a story of war and shame
And the spring breeze of reform and opening-up wiped away the rusty spots of the port

Mellow are the memories of Ancient Ningbo; prosperous is the rising metropolis
The posterity of Ningboese Elite breathe life of ease in this booming city
Ningbo Harbor establishes his stately position to greet the sunrise
Ningbo fashion renews the city with dazzling splendor
Ningbo businessmen set out to develop the markets of the world
Ningbo is transforming into a cosmopolitan city to homes business elites coming afar
The rocketing-up buildings are monuments of praise and tribute
Rows of workshop are embodiments of success and triumph

The flowers in the spring bear fruits in the autumn
With diligent efforts to behold the morning sunshine
Open the new calendar
Ningbo looks forward to the far world
In this epoch-making time
Marching towards the 21st century with grand hope and passion

源远流长的宁波对外交流史

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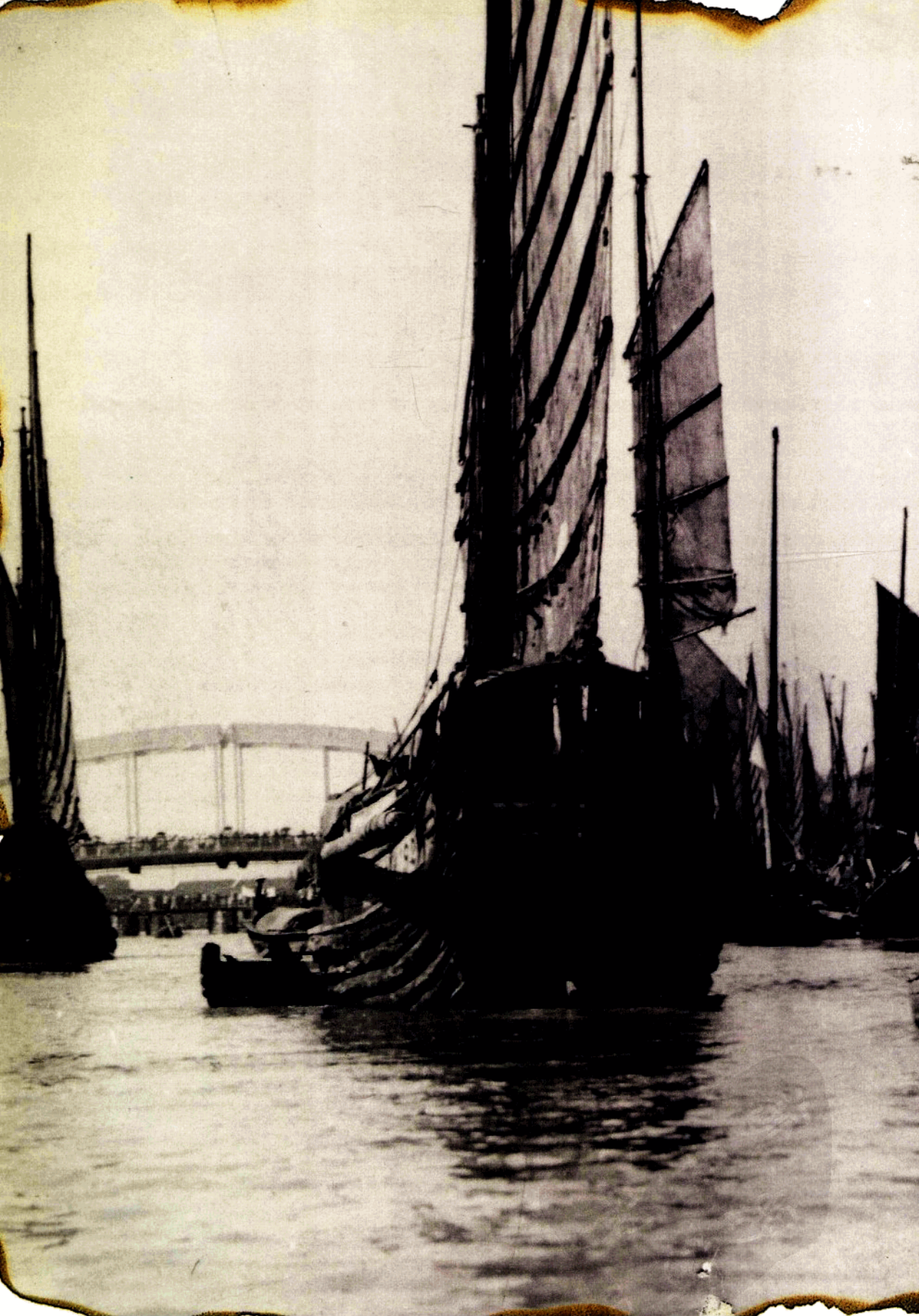
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举目横无际涯的蔚蓝大海
Facing the endless wavy sea before

偶尔凝神回望
Sometimes we do gaze back, wondering

那是一串深浅不一的脚印
At those uneven footprints left behind

那是谁的目光投向远方
Who has been casting the eyes onto that far

那是谁呼吸的痕迹
Who has been ever breathing these traces of livelihood

那是谁在心底萌动的遐想
Whose heart is still beating with this great vision

Oceangoing Trail: The Foreign Exchange Tradition of Ningbo

蓝色足迹

源远流长的 宁波对外交流史

宁波，简称甬。滔滔甬江水，滋润一方土地。自古以来，宁波人顺着甬江潮，漂向大海，奔向世界。

东渡的波涛弹拨出一曲曲让人荡气回肠的凯歌，演绎出一段段让人豪情满怀的历史。

Ningbo, which is also shortnamed as "Yong", is on the land fertilized by never-ending streams of Yong River. Since the ancient time, Ningbo People has been taking the tide far stretching sea and adventuring into the world.

The sea passages to the East reverberates touching songs of victory and records endless memories of pride.



秦渡庵摩崖石刻位于宁波慈溪达蓬山，刻有海涛纹、航船、异禽怪兽及人物场景，显然是先民生活及航海记录。

The rock carvings of Qin Dynasty in Dapeng Mountain, Cixi show images of waves, ships, strange animals and birds, and scenes of human activities. It is obviously a record of daily life and navigation experiences of the primitive inhabitants.



日本徐福会代表在摩崖石刻前观摩。徐福是有史记载最早东渡并定居日本的中国文化使者，中日文化交流始于此。

The representatives of Xu Fu Society of Japan pay a visit to the rock carvings. According to the historical record, Xu Fu was the first Chinese Cultural Ambassador to Japan and inaugurated the exchanges between China and Japan.

■达蓬之路

早在2100年前，秦国方士徐福率领着一支庞大的船队，从宁波慈溪达蓬山启航东渡，经历了无法想象的磨难后，终于在如今的日本九州北部筑后川口登陆，挥写了中国对外交流史的开卷之篇。

The Road of Dapeng

As early as 2100 years ago, Xu Fu, an alchemist in Qin Dynasty headed a colossal fleet and set sail eastward at Dapeng Mountain in Cixi county of Ningbo. After many unimaginable ordeals and hardships, they finally landed at the mouth of today's Kichigo River, Kyushu, Japan. This adventure inaugurated the long history of China's foreign exchange.

西晋越窑青瓷精品。

Exquisite celadonware pieces of West Jin
(Xi Jin) Dynasty.



上林湖越窑遗址。著名学者余秋雨童年时也曾沉迷于此。

Shang Lin Lake Kiln Relics Site. It is the place that fascinated the famous scholar Mr. Yu Qiuyu in his childhood.



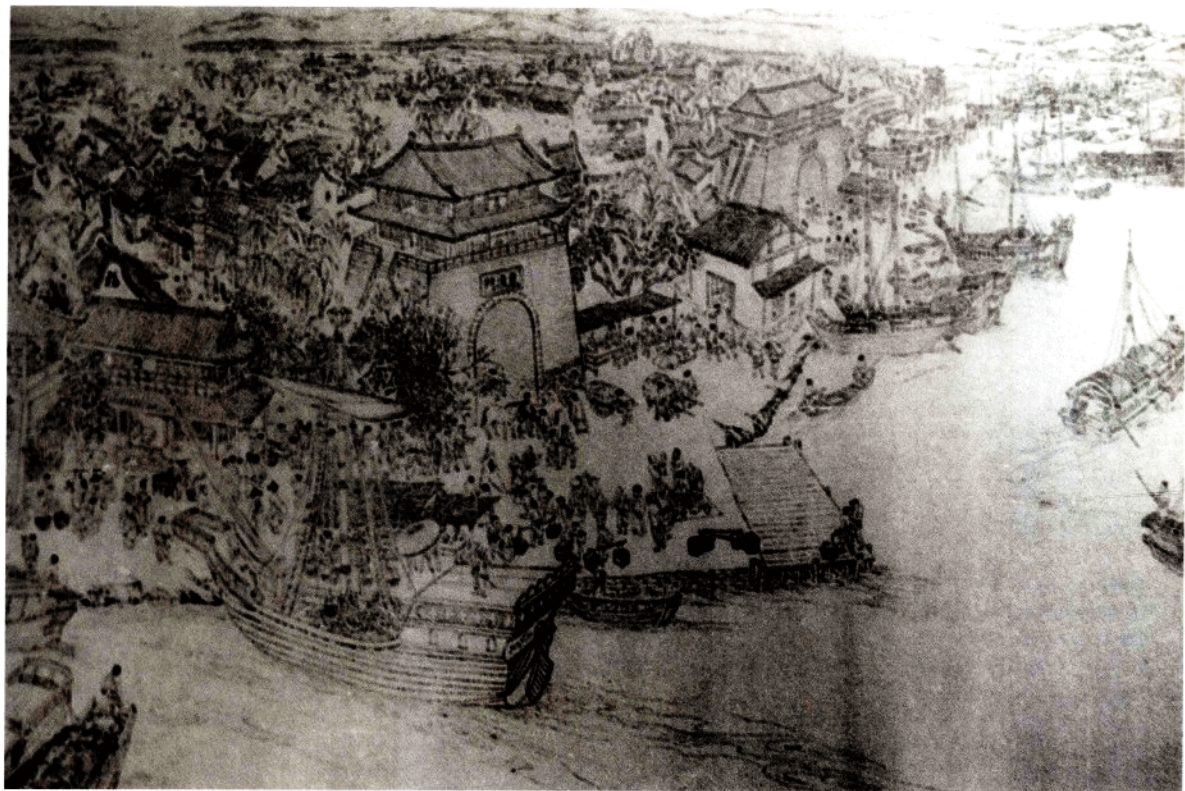
■海上陶瓷之路

唐代是中国古代最发达的时期，当时宁波已成为中国对外贸易的重要口岸。公元638年至838年，日本共派遣唐使者17次，从明州（古代宁波称谓）港登岸入境的就有3次。

从明州港出发，大唐商贾还开辟了欧亚大陆的航线——著称于世的海上陶瓷之路，它与举世闻名的丝绸之路交相辉映，成为盛唐经济的两根金色拐杖。

The China Road on the Sea

Tang Dynasty was the most prosperous time in ancient China and Ningbo had become one of the most prominent international trading ports in the country. Between the year of 638 and 838, there were 17 groups of visiting scholars and ambassadors that were sent by Japan to China, of which 3 landed at Mingzhou port (ancient name of Ningbo) and entered



■高丽使馆遗址

公元1117年(宋徽宗政和七年),明州知府建造了江南唯一的高丽使馆。北宋熙宁年间,中国通往高丽的主要通道—北方陆路,为辽国所阻,明州港成为中国与高丽交往的海上大通道。可见,明州在当时对外交流中的显赫。

南宋定都临安后,明州在海外贸易中的地位更显突出,它与广州、泉州并列为全国当时的三大著名市舶司。

China.

From Mingzhou Port, the Tang businessmen opened another renowned trading route between Asia and Europe, which is called "China Road on the Sea". Together with the "Silk Road", it became two sources of prosperity and wealth to the vibrant economy of Tang Dynasty in its prime years.

The Relics of Korean Embassy

AD 1117 (Zhenghe 7th year.), the Mingzhou prefecture had the only Korean embassy in South China at that time. During the years of Xining, Bei Song (Northern Song) Dynasty, the rise of Liao Nation in North China blocked the major communication road between China and Korea via land. Mingzhou became the terminal connecting China and Korea, which indicated its noteworthy position in foreign exchanges at that time.

(上图)古画中的东渡门(三江口),商舶往来,物货丰衍。

The ancient painting show the Dong Du (Eastward) Gate (Now the three-river confluence), where shiploads of goods come to and forth and brought rich supply of goods.

(左图)宋代高丽使馆遗址。当时南方地区唯一的高丽使馆。

The relics site of the Korean Embassy in Song Dynasty. The only Korean Embassy in south China at that time.



赫德。1854年任英国驻宁波副领事署。
当时宁波为中国五大通商口岸之一。

Mr. Hudson, The British Associate Consul to Ningbo in 1854. Ningbo was one of five opened ports for trading at that time in China.

清代设于宁波的浙海关常关，常关意为常设海关。当时的常设海关寥寥无几，可见宁波港的重要地位。

Ningbo-based Zhejiang permanent customhouse in Qing Dynasty. At that time, there were only a few permanent customhouses in China. The establishment of the permanent customhouse in Ningbo indicated the important position of Ningbo Port.



■ 夕阳下的明州港

历史投下歪歪斜斜的影子，明州港的辉煌逐渐消退。1840年，中国被列强的铁甲利舰撞开沉重的大门。宁波成为五大通商口岸之一。重新开启对外交流航道，对这座城市来说只是其终老前的回光返照，明州港已失去了往昔的风采，有的只是耻辱：在这里吐出的是茶叶、棉花、生丝，而吞入的却是遗害无穷的鸦片。

After the Nan Song (South Song Dynasty) established its capital in Lin'an (now as Hangzhou), Mingzhou showed a more prominent position in foreign trade and was listed at that time among China's three shipping administration offices with Guangzhou and Quanzhou.

Mingzhou Port in the Shadow of Sunset

The history left crooked shadows on the fading glories of Mingzhou port. In 1840, the ironclad fleet from the West dashed open the heavy door of ancient China and Ningbo became one of five opened ports for trading. The reopening of foreign exchange was nothing to this city other than the last radiance before the sun finally set down. Mingzhou port had entirely lost its past glory and pride, with only the shame and disgrace remaining. What were shipped out are tea, cotton and silk; what was imported is the vicious opium.



1872 年建江北岸天主教堂大钟楼。大钟楼所在的甬江北岸是当时外国人居住地，亦称外滩，比上海外滩历史还早。

The Cathedral's bell tower in Jiang Bei District (North bank of the river) was built in 1872. The location of this bell tower was the foreigner residence (it was also called the "Bund") . It has a longer history than that in Shanghai.





英国著名植物学家、旅行家福钧绘
1843 年的宁波三江口。

The three-river confluence drawn in 1843
by the British biologist and traveler Mr. Fortune.

