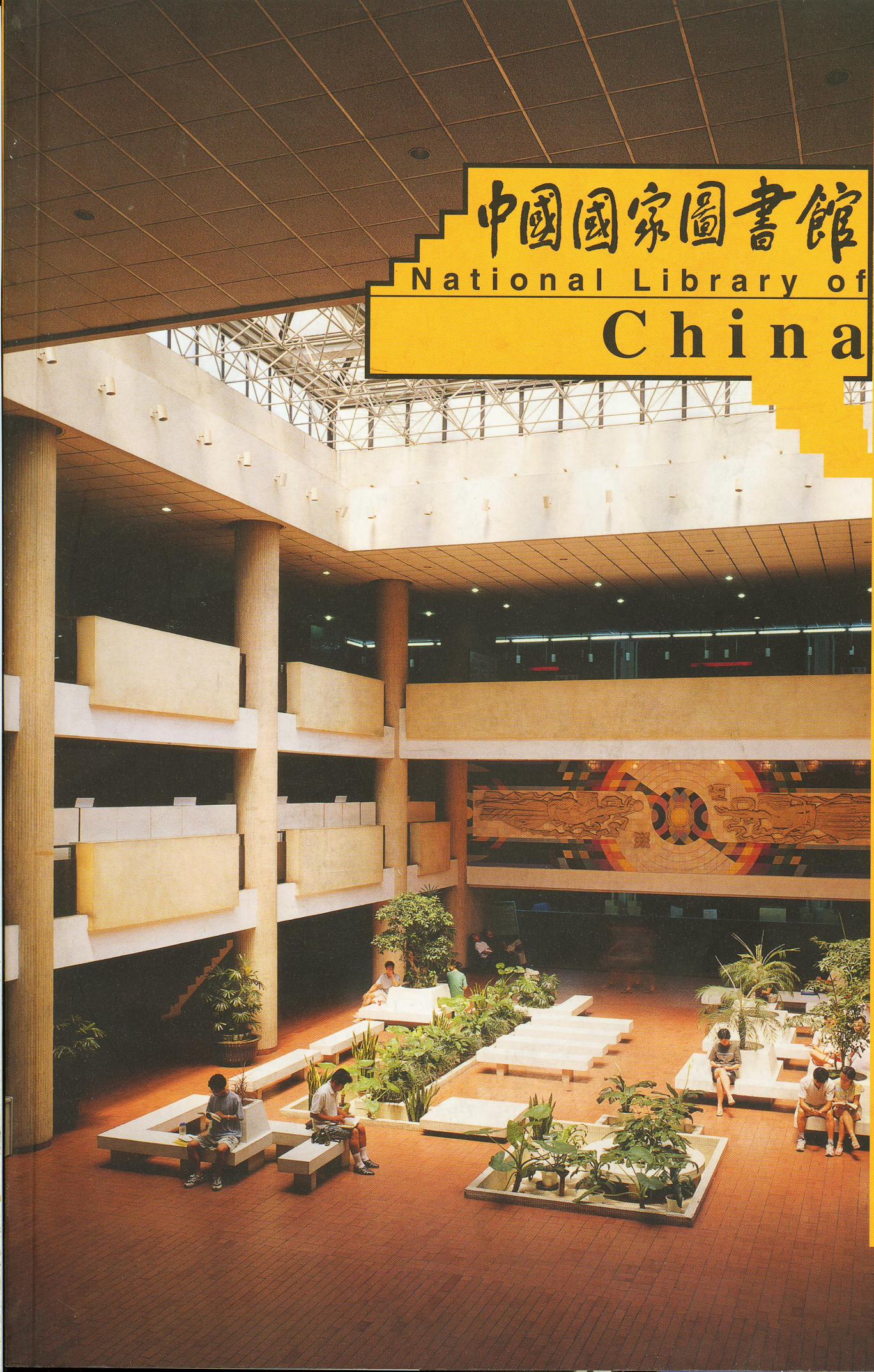


中國國家圖書館

National Library of  
China

BEIJING







中国国家图书馆

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHINA

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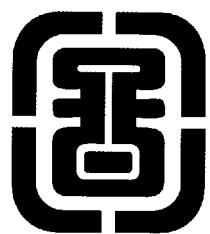
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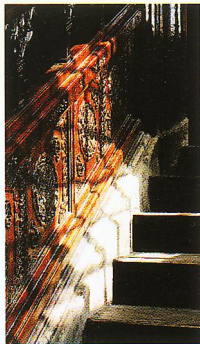
中国国家图书馆

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHINA









国家图书馆是我的「大学」。在这里，我们虽然终生不能毕业，但却会终生获益。

国家图书馆是我勤去朝觐的学术圣地。常会觉得好似取得真经，如醍醐灌顶，甘露灌心，茅塞顿开。

人生的三分之二时间要在图书馆为中心的社会大学校中自我教育和接受再教育。

不知有多少诲人不倦的老师，多少学而不厌的校友，我内心确实实地把国家图书馆也看作是自己的母校。她对我恩深义重。

每当我填写履历表时，我就想应该填一下自己曾是哪些图书馆的读者。因为对我来说，图书馆对我学业长进的作用似乎不低于学校，所以，跑图书馆也应该算作我的学历。

Words from Our Readers

- ◆ The National Library of China is my university. Although I would never graduate from this university, I can benefit from it all my life.
- ◆ The National Library of China is a sacred place I go often, where I feel enlightened and nourished.
- ◆ People should spend two thirds of their lifetime in the social university with the library as a center for self-education and further education.
- ◆ With innumerable indefatigable teachers and insatiable students, the National Library of China is my alma mater in my deepest heart.
- ◆ Whenever I am asked to write my curriculum vitae, I am always tempted to write down the names of libraries in which I have been a reader. To me, libraries play a role no less important than universities, and therefore can be counted in my records of education.



中国国家图书馆总馆占地7.42公顷，建筑面积14万平方米。地上书库19层，地下书库3层，共22层，可容纳2000万册藏书。该建筑群荣膺“八十年代北京十大建筑”榜首。包括北海之滨的文津街分馆，馆舍建筑面积共17万平方米。

Winning the first prize of the "Ten Best Buildings in Beijing in the 1980s" Award and being capable of accommodating 20 million volumes, the main library of the National Library of China covers an area of 7.42 hectares, with a total floor space of 140,000 square meters in 22 stories, including 3 stories below ground level. Together with the branch library in Wenjin Street beside Beihai Lake, it has a total floor space of 170,000 square meters.





中国国家图书馆是综合性研究图书馆，是国家总书库。履行搜集、加工、存储、研究、利用和传播知识信息的职责。国家图书馆是全国书目中心、图书馆信息网络中心。研究和采用现代技术，在全国图书馆标准化、规范化、数字化、网络化建设中起骨干作用。承担着为中央国家领导机关，重点科研、教育、生产单位和社会公众服务的任务。负责全国图书馆业务辅导，开展图书馆学研究。代表国家执行有关对外文化协定，开展与国内外图书馆界的交流与合作。

The National Library of China (NLC) is a comprehensive research library and a national general repository of publications, with the functions of collecting, processing, storage, research, utilization and dissemination of knowledge and information. NLC is also a national center of bibliographical records and a national center of library information networks, researching and applying modern technologies and playing a leading role in standardization, digitization and networking in the library community in China. NLC provides services for the central government, priority readers in research, educational and production institutions, and the public. NLC is also responsible for the training of Chinese librarians, research and development in library and information science, fulfillment of cultural agreements on behalf of our government and promotion of exchange and cooperation with libraries and cultural institutions all around the world.





## 【第一章】世纪回眸 国图日新

中国国家图书馆的前身是建于清代的京师图书馆。20世纪初，

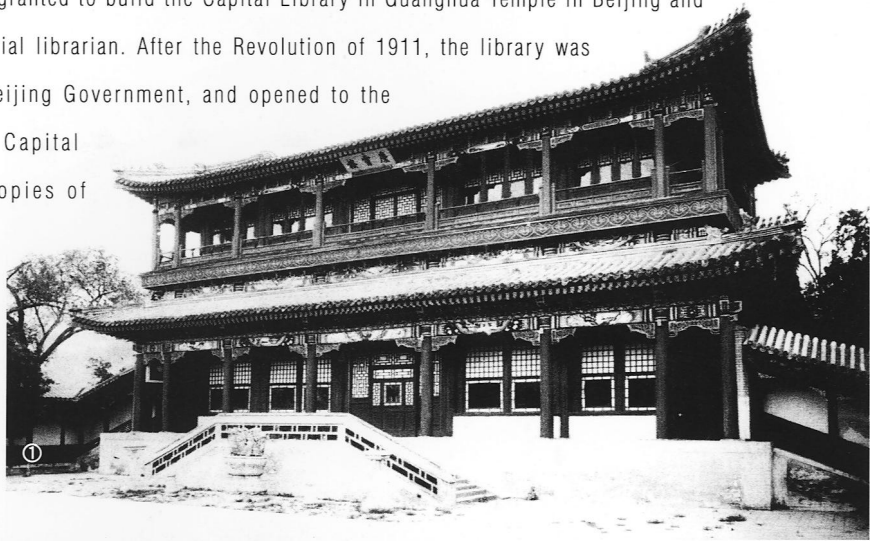
在变法图强和西学东渐的背景下，有识之士力奏清政府兴办图书馆和学堂，以承扬民族文化，吸收先进科学。1909年（清宣统元年）9月

9日宣统皇帝御批兴建京师图书馆，四品翰林院编修缪荃孙为首任监督，馆舍设在北京广化寺。辛亥革命后，京师图书馆由北京政府教育部接管，并于1912年8月27日开馆接待读者。1916年京师图书馆按规定正式接受国内出版物呈缴本，标志着她开始履行国家图书馆的重要职能。1917年馆移方家胡同原国子监南学旧址。1928年7月更名为国立北平图书馆，馆舍迁至中南海居仁堂。1929年8月与北平北海图书馆合并，仍名国立北平图书馆，开始编辑全国书刊联合目录，进一步履行国家图书馆职能。1931年天津街馆舍落成（现为国家图书馆分馆），成为当时国内规模最大、最先进的图书馆。先后参与筹划建馆和主持馆务的主要有徐坊、江翰、夏曾佑、鲁迅、梁启超、陈垣、马叙伦、蔡元培、袁同礼和李四光等。

中华人民共和国成立后，1950年3月6日国立北平图书馆更名为国立北京图书馆。1951年6月12日更名为北京图书馆。冯仲云、丁西林、刘季平、任继愈先后任馆长。随着国家建设事业的发展和社会公众文化需求的日益增长，文津街馆舍虽几经扩建，仍不敷使用。1975年3月共和国第一任总理周恩来提议并批准兴建北京图书馆新馆，馆址在北京西郊白石桥，1987年落成，邓小平同志为北京图书馆题写馆名。1998年12月12日经国务院批准，北京图书馆更名为国家图书馆，对外称中国国家图书馆。这意味着在世纪更替的重要时刻，国家和社会赋予国家图书馆更重要的使命。1999年4月16日江泽民主席为国家图书馆题写馆名。

### CHAPTER I: A History of 90 Years

The predecessor of the National Library of China is the Capital Library of the Qing dynasty. At the beginning of the 20th Century, when reforming and Western learning were becoming influential, some people of insight presented a memorial to the emperor of the Qing dynasty to open libraries and universities to carry on national culture and learn advanced sciences. On September 9, 1909, the first year of his reign, the Xuantong emperor granted to build the Capital Library in Guanghua Temple in Beijing and appointed Mr. Miao Quansun to be the imperial librarian. After the Revolution of 1911, the library was taken over by the Ministry of Education, Beijing Government, and opened to the public on August 27, 1912. In 1916, the Capital Library began to receive legal deposit copies of Chinese publications. This indicates that the library began to function as a national library. In 1917, the library was moved to Fangjiahutong Street. In July 1928, the Capital Library was renamed National Beiping Library and was moved to Juren Hall, Zhongnanhai. In August 1929, the

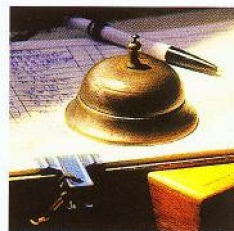


- ① 庆霄楼北平北海图书馆馆址 / Qingxiao Building, Beihai Library of Beijing
- ② 1917年京师图书馆开馆纪念 / Inauguration Ceremony in 1917
- ③ 广化寺京师图书馆馆址 / Capital Library at Guanghua Temple
- ④ 中南海居仁堂国立北平图书馆馆址 / National Beiping Library at Juren Hall, Zhongnanhai



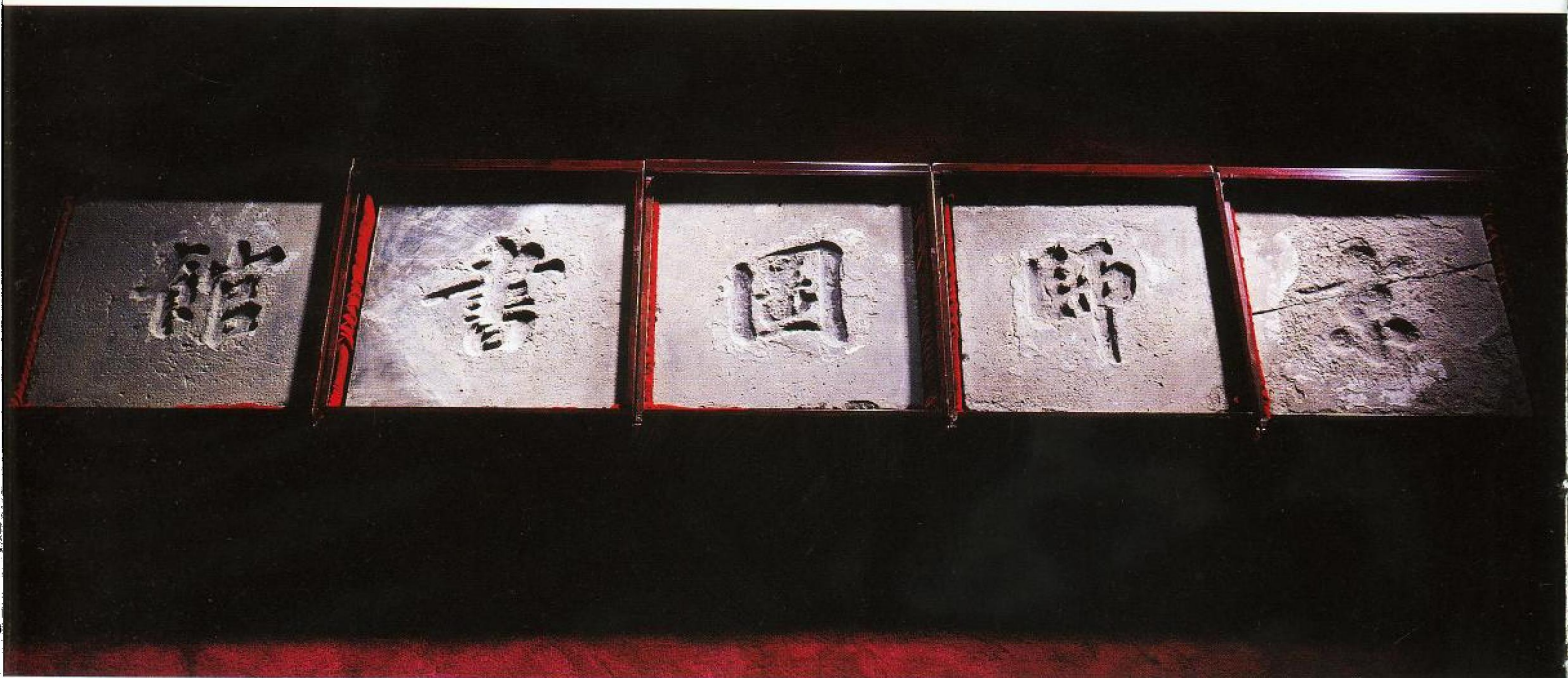


Jiping and Ren Jiyu. To meet the rapidly increasing social needs, Zhou Enlai, the first premier of the People's Republic of China, proposed and granted to construct a new building for the library, which is now located in Baishiqiao Road. In 1987, the new building was opened to the public, with the Chinese name in Deng Xiaoping's calligraphy. On December 12, 1998, the State Council approved that the Chinese name of the library is changed to Zhong Guo Guo Jia Tu Shu Guan (National Library of China). This means that the library will take more important responsibilities in the new century. On April 16, 1999, President Jiang Zemin wrote the calligraphy for the new Chinese name of the library.



library was merged with Beihai Library of Beiping into the National Library of Beiping, and began to compile National Union Catalog, fulfilling more functions of a national library. In 1931, new premises were built for the library in Wenjin Street, which now comprise a branch library of the National Library of China. Thus, the library became the largest and most advanced library in China. Among early planners and managers of the library are Xu Fang, Jiang Han, Xia Zengyou, Lu Xun, Liang Qichao, Chen Yuan, Ma Xulun, Cai Yuanpei, Yuan Tongli and Li Siguang.

On March 6, 1950, after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the National Beiping Library was renamed Beijing Library. Among former directors and the present director of the library are Feng Zhongyun, Ding Xilin, Liu







① 国子监南学京师图书馆馆址 / Capital Library at Guozijian

② 文津街北京图书馆（现国家图书馆分馆）馆舍 / Beijing Library in Wenjin Street (Branch Library of NLC)







① 国家图书馆分馆普通古籍阅览室 /  
General Ancient Book Reading Room,  
Branch Library of NLC

② 国家图书馆分馆夜景 / A Night Scene of  
the Branch Library

③ 50年代的综合阅览室 / General Reading  
Room in the 1950s

④ 1949年开放的新文化阅览室 / New  
Culture Reading Room Opened in 1949

⑤ 《四库全书》书库 / Stack Specially  
Designed for SI KU QUAN SHU (COMPLETE  
LIBRARY OF THE FOUR BRANCHES OF  
LITERATURE)







第一架

子部第二十四架

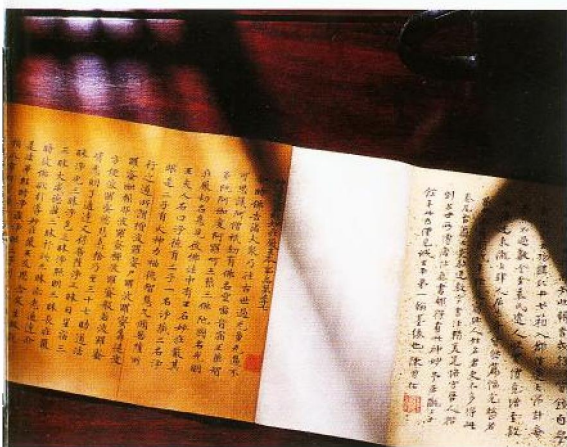
子部第二十四架







- ①殷商时期刻有文字的甲骨 / *Inscriptions on Animal Bones and Tortoise Shells in the Shang Dynasty*
- ②敦煌唐写本《妙法莲华经》 / *A Buddhist Scripture in the Tang Dynasty Found in Dunhuang*
- ③《二十一救度佛母赞》(藏、满、蒙、汉文四体合璧) / *A Buddhist Scripture in Tibetan, Manchu, Mongolian and Chinese*
- ④清《四库全书》文津阁本 / *SI KU QUAN SHU (COMPLETE LIBRARY OF THE FOUR BRANCHES OF LITERATURE)*



鉴资料收藏中心,并特辟香港、台湾、澳门地区出版物专室。

国家图书馆全面入藏国内正式出版物,是世界上入藏中文文献最多的图书馆。同时重视国内非正式出版物的收藏,是国务院学位委员会指定的博士论文收藏馆,图书馆学专业资料集中收藏地,全国年

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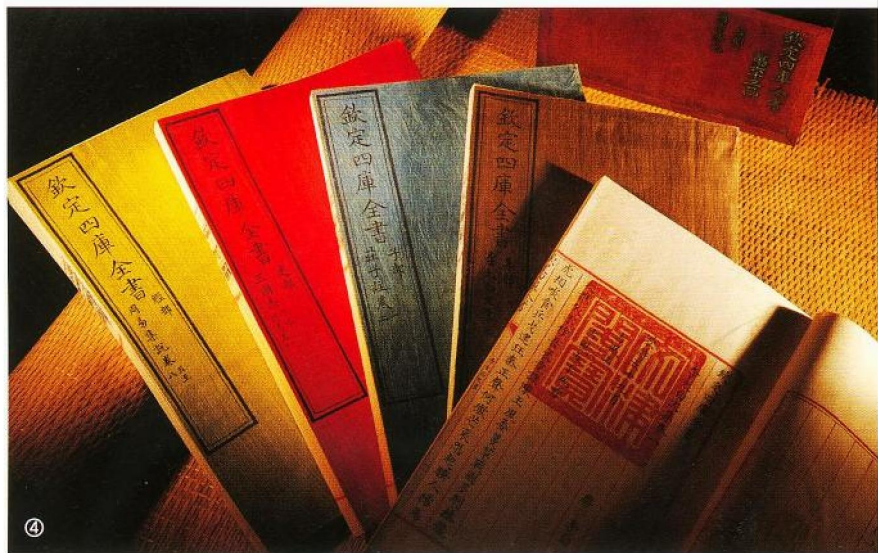
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## 【第二章】册府恢弘 知识宝库

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National Library of China

## CHAPTER II: A Treasury of Chinese Culture

The National Library of China has a large and comprehensive collection, including items in foreign languages and many rare books. As of the end of 1998, NLC has a collection of 21,600,000 volumes/items, with an annual increase of 600,000-700,000 volumes/items, ranking the fifth among national libraries all over the world.





① 明《江西全省图说》 / A Map of Jiangxi Province Printed in the Ming Dynasty

④ 金光明最胜王经（蒙文） / A Buddhist Scripture in Mongolian

② 南宋周必大刻本《文苑英华》 / WEN YUAN YING HUA of the Song Dynasty

⑤ 元刻本《梦溪笔谈》 / MENG XI BI TAN Printed in the Yuan Dynasty

③ 北宋拓唐《神策军纪圣德碑》 / Rubbings of an Inscription in the Tang Dynasty

