

IMPRESSION OF NINGBO MUSEUM

印象·宁波博物馆




宁波博物馆
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印象·宁波博物馆

国家一级博物馆
中国最具创新力博物馆
中国博物馆学会志愿者委员会主任单位
中国第一位普里兹克建筑奖获得者王澍代表作品

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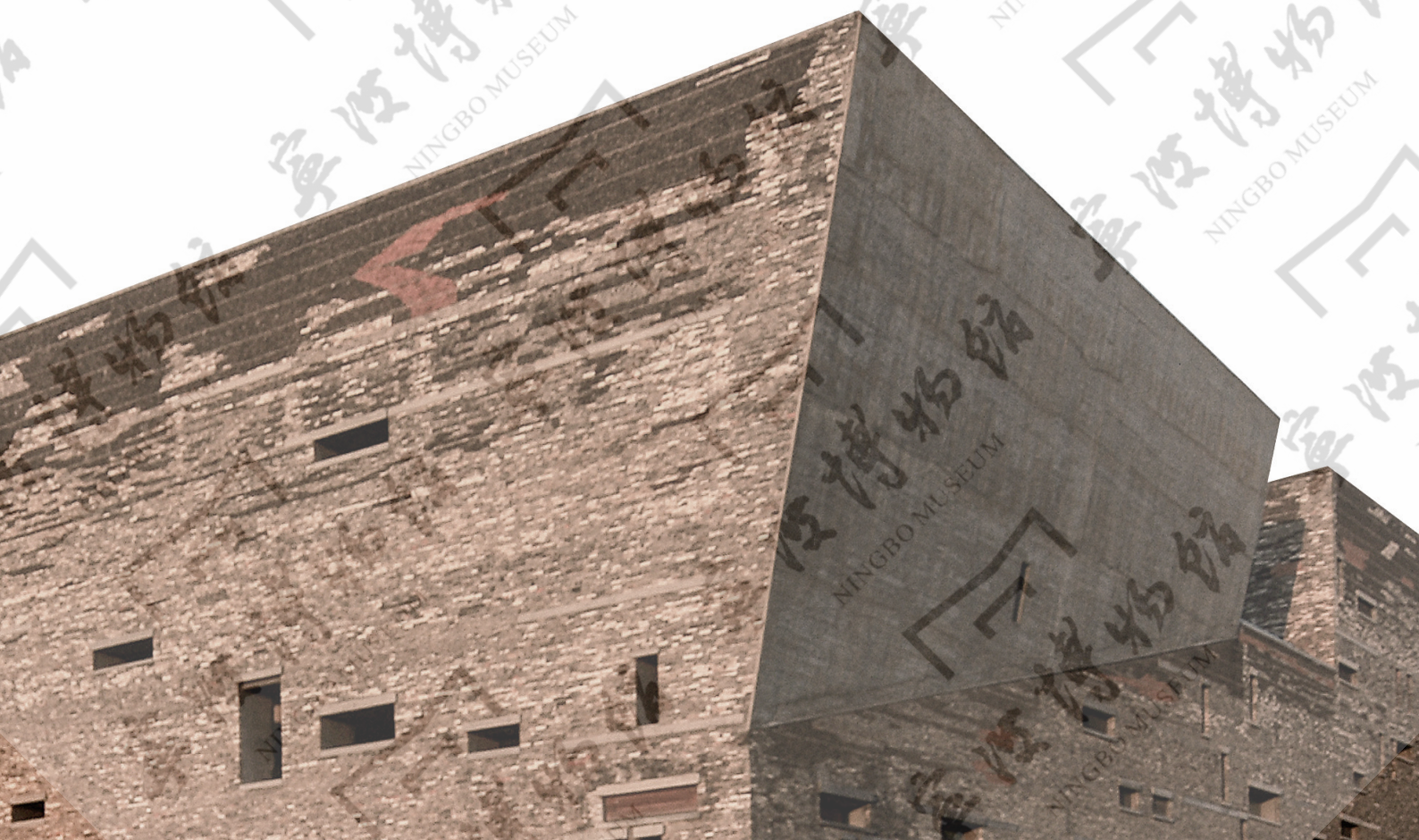


博物馆，总给人精神的愉悦和心灵的启迪，指引着人们的脚步，徜徉在历史的厚重中，流连在文化的芬芳中。

2008 年，一座别样的建筑在东海之滨矗立，宁波博物馆以“大资源观”将全社会资源纳入到自身能用和所用的范畴，建设一个“开放”的博物馆；以“百姓博物馆”凸显博物馆的社会责任，让公众实现人与物、古与今的对话，获得精神的愉悦与欢乐……作为最年轻的国家一级博物馆，作为宁波这座城市从历史走向现代、从地域走向世界的精神坐标，宁波博物馆坚守着守望、解读、引领为价值取向与文化自觉，筚路蓝缕，为百姓构建着全社会的精神殿堂……

Museum is a place that leads people to meander in the depth of history and culture, relax their mind and enlighten their soul.

In 2008, Ningbo Museum stood up at the border of Eastern China Sea. In the vision of “Grand Resource”, Ningbo Museum makes use of all possible social resources to establish an “open” museum. Ningbo Museum takes its social responsibility in effort of building a “common people’s museum”, facilitating dialogues between man and object, history and present, bringing pleasure to the visitors. As the youngest member among national first-level museums, and the spiritual landmark of Ningbo city, Ningbo Museum sticks to “Guard, Interpret & Guide” as its cultural mission, trying all the best to build a spiritual hall for the whole society.



建筑艺术：重回自然之大道

倡导“新乡土主义”理念，彰显地域特色和文化个性。宁波博物馆建筑外立面采用上百万块明清以来旧砖瓦，以浙东传统的人工砖瓦墙砌技法，砌成独一无二的“瓦片墙”；运用竹条模板混凝土做法，在墙面上展示竹子的纹理……凝重的历史信息和不息的生命律动在这里完美结合，文化的智慧与醇厚在这里缓缓流淌。

ARCHITECTURAL ART: RETURN TO NATURE

According to the idea of “New Vernacular Architecture”, the building of Ningbo Museum shows strong ties to local crafts and culture. The outer wall of Ningbo Museum is made in two different ways. One part is called “Wa Pan Wall”. It is piled up with millions of old bricks and tiles collected from buildings dating back to Ming and Qing Dynasties. The other part is cement wall molded by bamboo panels, showing the unique texture of this plant on the wall. Being the signature project of Professor Wang Shu, the first Chinese architect to win the Pritzker Architecture Award.

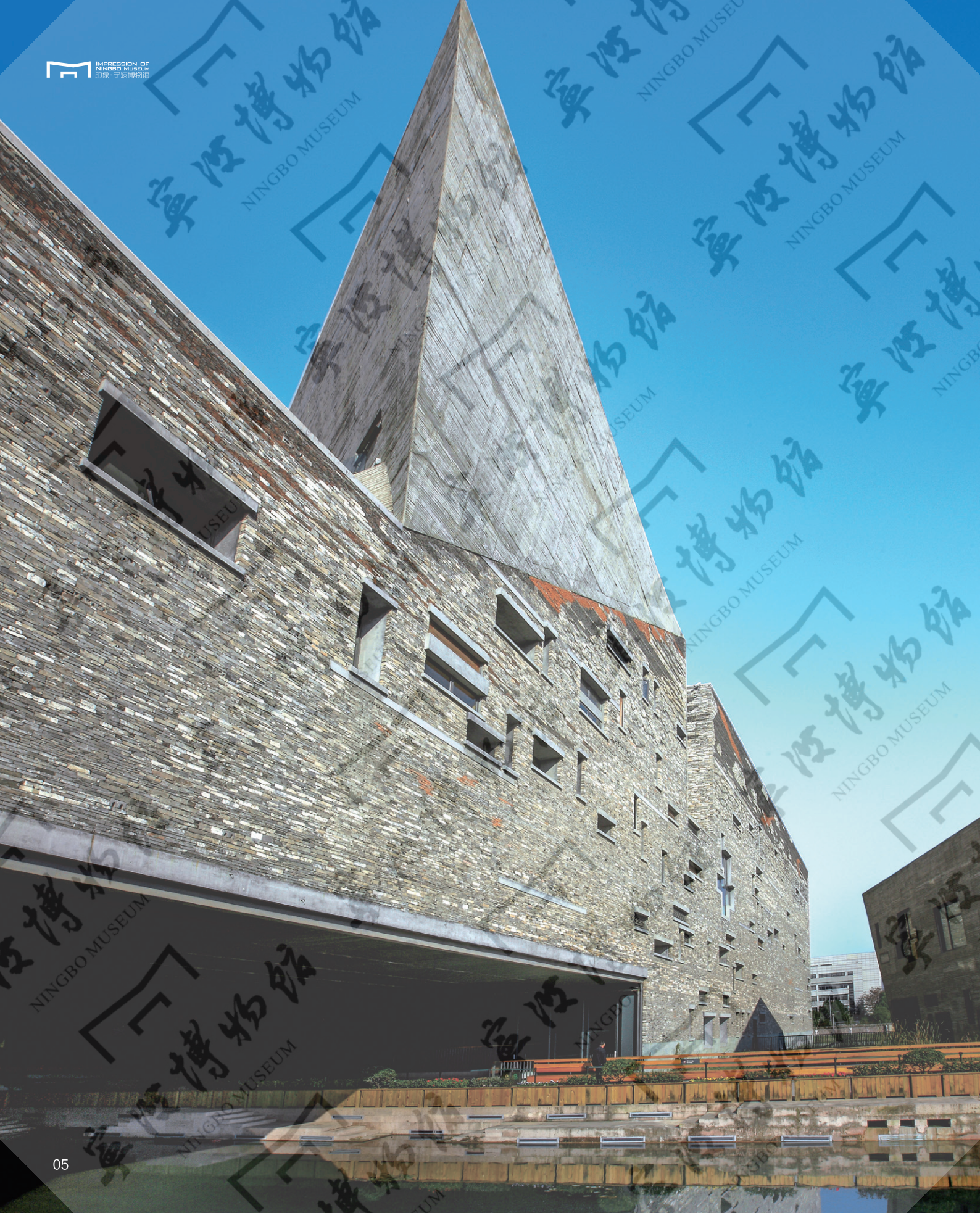


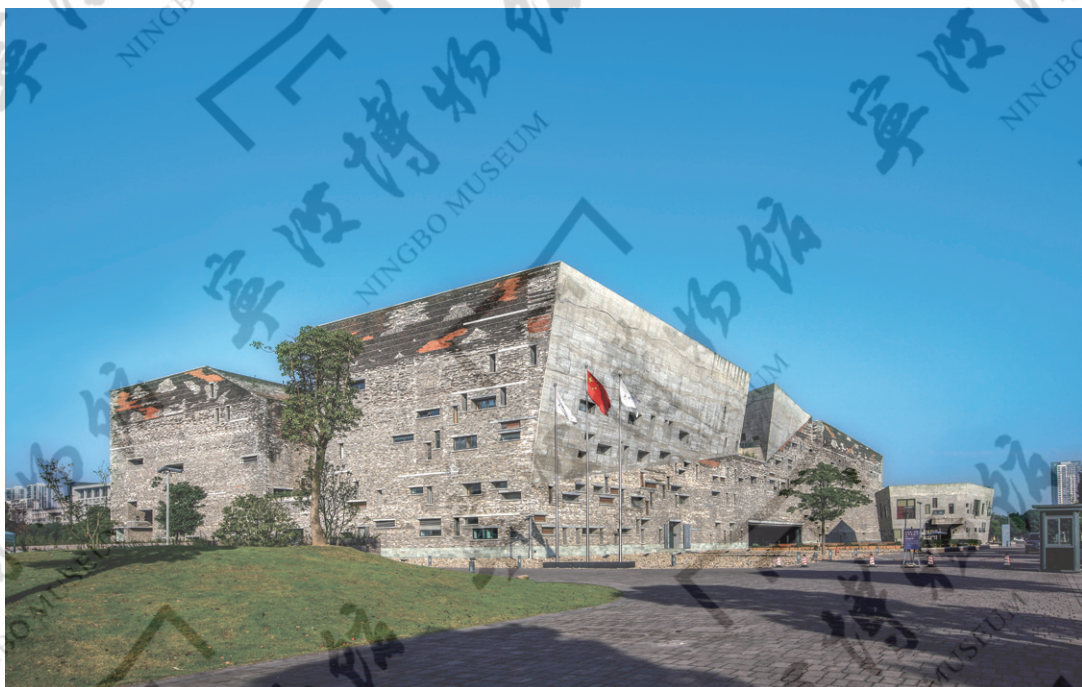
宁波博物馆建筑本身已然成为一件独特“展品”。这是中国第一位荣获普利兹克建筑奖的王澍教授的扛鼎力作，这是中华智慧“道法自然”闪现。

The building of Ningbo museum itself is a great piece of art. It is also a great interpretation of Chinese Taoist wisdom "Learning from Nature"









公共空间：构建优雅之意境

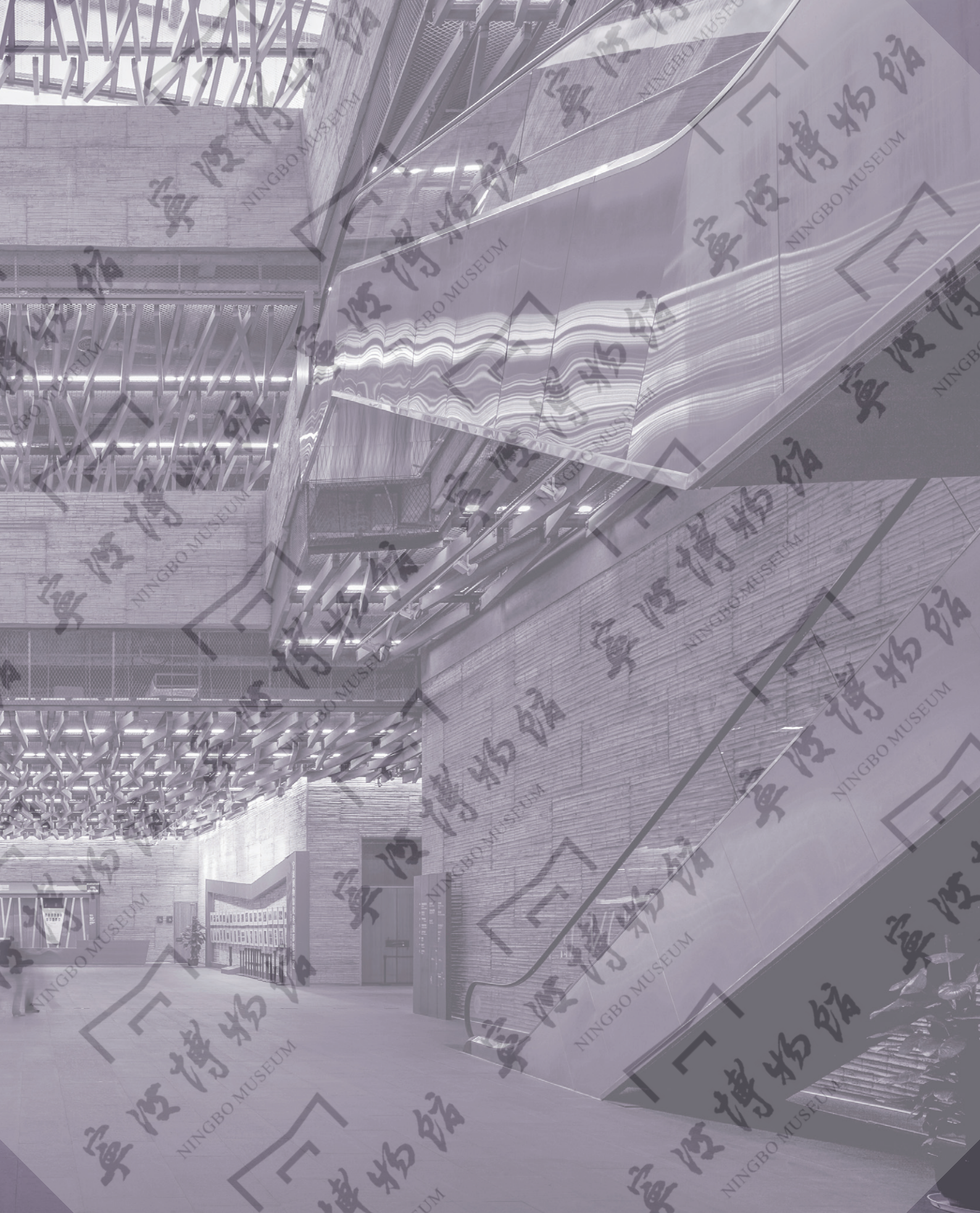
“博物馆应易于进入并应以舒适的措施使之尽可能具有吸引力。在尊重博物馆特性及不妨碍参观藏品的前提下，最好应于博物馆范围内（在庭院、平台、适宜的地下室等）或在其周围附近，为观众提供休息厅、餐馆、咖啡厅及类似设施”。（联合国教科文组织·1962年·巴黎·《关于博物馆向公众开放最有效方法的建议》）

宁波博物馆是一个可以让人沉静、沉淀、反思、感悟、充实的时空，一个可以视为自家会客厅和后花园、洋溢着文明气息的品质休闲空间，是具有博物馆文化特性的、在舒适的环境中寻找精神愉悦的一种生活方式。

PUBLIC SPACE: ARTISTIC CONCEPTION

Museum should be a comfortable and easy going place. Museum should provide sitting area, restaurants, cafes to visitors, while not interfering with exhibitions or collections. (UNESCO, 1962, Paris, The Most Effective of Opening the Museum of Publie)

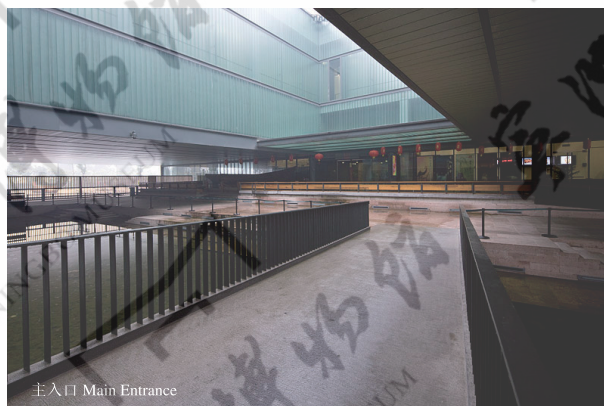
Ningbo Museum is a comfortable cultural space with a home feeling atmosphere, where people can easily go on mediation or reflection, and enjoy intellectual pleasure.



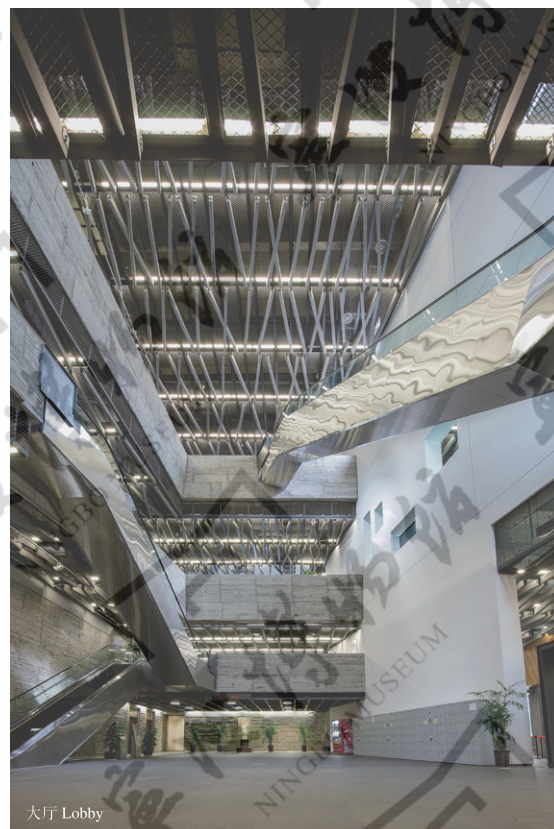




休息区 Sitting Area



主入口 Main Entrance



大厅 Lobby



休息区 Sitting Area



台阶 / Passage



斜巷 / Sloping Wall >



天井 / Courtyard





水榭 / Waterside Pavilion

竹林 / Bamboo



固定陈列：甬城历史之脉动

解读宁波发展历史，重现甬城风物，宁波博物馆以“东方神舟——宁波历史陈列”、“‘阿拉’老宁波——宁波民俗风物展”和“明清竹刻艺术”三大固定陈列重现了宁波七千年的历史脉动。

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS: NINGBO HISTORY

Ningbo museum offers three permanent exhibitions which interpret 7000 years history of Ningbo and showase the old-day Ningbo city. They are The Oriental Superb Ship--Ningbo History Exhibition, Ala Old Ningbo--Folk Customs Hall, and Bamboo Carving Hall.



东方神舟 —— 宁波历史陈列

河姆渡文化的精彩演绎，越窑青瓷的系列发现，“海上丝绸之路”的核心港口，浙东文化的大家纷呈与影响天下，宁波帮的坚韧不拔与辉煌成就……历史在这里变得鲜活，文化在这里得到诠释。

The Oriental Superb Ship ——Ningbo History Exhibition

Here are displays of the splendid Neolithic Hemudu Culture, a series of discoveries of the Yue kiln porcelains, the core port on the “Maritime Silk Road”, academic Ideas from Eastern Zhejiang Influencing the country, and the achievements of “Ningbo Bang” all over the world.....History becomes alive here, culture is well explained.





新石器时代·河姆渡文化木屐 (二件)
Wooden Clogs (2 pieces), Neolithic Age



新石器时代·河姆渡文化鹰形陶豆
Eagle-shaped Stem Bowl, pottery, Neolithic Age





战国·“羽人竞渡”铜钺
Brass “Yue” (Brass Ox) with Rowing Men of Feather
Headdress, Warring States Period



东汉·神人车马画像铜镜
Bronze Mirror with Mythical Animal, Eastern Han Dynasty



三国·吴青釉瓷堆塑罐
Mysterious Color Celadon Jar, Wu state,
Three Kingdoms



西晋·越窑青釉提梁人物瓷鸡头壶
Celadon Loop-handled Pot with Chicken Head and
Figurines, Yue Kiln, Western Jin Dynasty



唐·越窑青釉瓷盖罐
Celadon Lidded Jar, Yue kiln, Tang Dynasty



唐·越窑青釉绞胎灵芝纹伏兽瓷脉枕
Marble-grained Pulse-feeling Pillow with Lingzhi Fungus,
Yue kiln, Tang Dynasty



唐·长沙窑青釉釉下彩鱼藻纹瓷执壶
Loop-handled Pot, fish and seaweed decoration,
Changsha Kiln, Tang Dynasty



开拓“海上陶瓷之路” Opening up the “Marine Ceramic Road”

九世纪初，越窑青瓷依托明州港口，经海路大量运销至亚、非各国，成为中国最早销往海外的大宗贸易商品。这条主要运送越窑陶瓷的海上航线，被誉为“海上陶瓷之路”。

In early 9th century, large quantities of Yue celadon wares, the earliest products, were exported from the Mingzhou port to countries in Asia and Africa via sea. This shipping line has been known as the “Marine Ceramic Road”.



新罗礁 Xinluo Rock
海上陶瓷之路的舟山航标
舟山的成山码头
Korean Wharf in Zhoushan



波斯陶器 Persian Pottery Wares
象山新罗村 Xinluo Village in Xiangshan
主要商路 因唐代新罗至今持续，商船常泊于此码头，建有新罗村，迄今沿用至今。

阿文路码头遗址出土的贸易青瓷
Export celadon wares unearthed from the site of the Road Wharf



阿文路 青瓷 阿文路码头遗址出土
Chulan jar, Yue Ware
Yang Road
Unearthed from the Road Wharf



阿文路 青瓷 阿文路码头遗址出土
Chongzhi Ware unearthed from the site of the Road Wharf

波斯陶器标本
Specimens of Persian pottery
唐 / 阿拉伯 / 波斯 / 伊斯兰 / 印度 / 非洲 / 欧洲 / 美洲 / 大洋洲 / 亚洲 / 非洲 / 欧洲 / 美洲 / 大洋洲 / 亚洲



唐·越窑青釉划花荷叶纹瓷海棠杯
Celadon Floriated Cup with Lotus Leaf, Yue kiln,
Tang Dynasty



唐·越窑青釉瓷荷叶带托茶盏
Celadon Lotus Leaf Shaped Cup and
Stand, Yue kiln, Tang Dynasty

五代·越窑青釉花口瓷碗
Celadon Bowl, Yue Kiln, Five Dynasties



五代·越窑青釉双鹤纹瓷壶
Celadon Ewer with Two Cranes, Yue kiln,
Five Dynasties



南宋·翠绿色玻璃瓶
Glass Bottles, Southern Song Dynasty



南宋·湖绿色玻璃盖瓶
Glass Bottles, Southern Song Dynasty





南宋·“天封塔地宫殿”铭银殿
Silver Palace from Tianfeng Temple Underground,
Southern Song Dynasty



南宋·“绍兴十四年”铭银塔
Silver Tower with "Shaoxing 14th Year" Inscription,
Southern Song Dynasty



元·“苦思丁”铭残碑
Remnant stele with inscription of "Shan Si Ding"
Yuan Dynasty

‘阿拉’老宁波 —— 宁波民俗风物展

在幽深光滑的青石路上徜徉；在朴实凝重的老房子里留连；在灵秀生韵的骨木镶嵌前驻足的时候。作为历史的片段与文化的符号，民俗风物是宁波的根和脉，是地域文化经过历史风雨洗礼后留下来的不熄薪火，是我们每个人的情感追忆、价值寻求和审美寄托。

Ala Old Ningbo——Folk Customs Hall

The Old Ningbo City, a hallmark in Ningbo history and culture, is the root of this city, a heritage of folk customs surviving this fast-changing world, a priceless gift from our ancestors, and the source in which our passions, values and ideology repose. While meandering along the long black stone path, lingering in the historic houses, or contemplating the beautiful bone-inlaid wooden works, we are seeking a long-dreamed road back to our home – the Old Ningbo City.









民国·漆金木雕人物龙纹茶壶桶
Tea Cup Container, gilded with figurines, Republic Period



民国·朱金木雕人物纹木扛箱
Chest, gilded with figurines, Republic Period



清·泥金彩漆双龙戏珠福寿纹木提桶
Pattern, from "Zhangmei House", Qing Dynasty



清·道光朱金贴塑八吉祥纹竹编捧盒
Bamboo Basket, gilded with eight-luck pattern,
Daoguang Reign, Qing Dynasty



清·高嵌黄杨木花卉人物图红木帖盒
Rosewood Box, boxwood-inlay of figures
and flowers, Qing Dynasty



清·朱子常圆雕济公黄杨木立像（附木座）
Boxwood Statue of the Mad Monk, work by
Zhu Zichang, Qing Dynasty



清·圆雕戏曲人物黄杨木插件
Boxwood Bed Fitting, carving ornaments of Chinese Opera
characters, Qing Dynasty



民国·朱金木雕人物故事纹千工拔步床
Bed, ornament of folktales, Republic Period



民国·泥金彩漆人物花卉纹木绣凳
Stool, gilded with figures and flowers, Republic Period



清·平嵌骨狩猎归来图花梨木圈交椅
清·平嵌骨龙舟竞赛图花梨木方桌
Square Table & Chairs, bone-inlay of Dragon Boat Racing
& Return from Hunt motif, Qing Dynasty



序言 Carved Bamboo of Ming and Qing Dynasty

是中国特有的一门艺术。起源于战国，西汉时已出现颇具装饰意味的纹样，经书、画、印融于一体，演绎成独具特色的高雅艺术。明清是竹刻艺术的繁荣时期，文人雅士作为书斋案几清逸脱俗的陈设，乃至抒情遣怀、审美意趣的载体和作品行操守的象征。晚清至民国时期，伴随着近代社会的变革和金石学的勃兴，书画、篆刻家参与刻竹，盛极一时的名家崩骨便是这一时期竹刻艺术的重要形

堪称“立体的书画”，它是中华优秀传统文化的重要组成部分，在中国工艺美术史上占有重要的地位。这里陈列的大多为著名竹刻家秦康祥先生的旧藏。2001年，秦康祥先生无偿捐赠给国家。著名文物研究专家王世襄、朱家潘先生认为这是目前最重要的竹刻收藏，从质量和数量来看，在全国范围内都名列前茅。

PREFACE

category of art in China, bamboo carving was first seen in the Warring States before it bred motifs in the Western Han dynasty. After a full growth through the Tang, Song and Yuan this art achieved maturity. During the mid and late Ming period, bamboo carving was integrated with poetry, calligraphy, painting and seals, and thus became a refined accomplishment. The Ming and Qing dynasties saw the boom of bamboo carving for four literati's accomplishments, namely poetry, calligraphy, painting and seals, reflecting refined tastes. The Ming and Qing literati's desks in their study, reflecting high-brow art reflecting refined tastes. During the late Qing to the Republic of China, bamboo carving objects functioned as display objects in their study, reflecting refined feelings, aesthetic tastes, morality, and thoughts. During the late Qing to the Republic of China, bamboo carving objects functioned as display objects in their study, reflecting refined feelings, aesthetic tastes, morality, and thoughts. During the late Qing to the Republic of China, bamboo carving objects functioned as display objects in their study, reflecting refined feelings, aesthetic tastes, morality, and thoughts.

carving bamboo, and thus emerged the widely-known fan ribs as an important form of bamboo carving is also known as 3D painting and calligraphy. Works displayed in this exhibition are the unique standing in Chinese industry art history. Works displayed in this exhibition are the unique standing in Chinese industry art history. Works displayed in this exhibition are the unique standing in Chinese industry art history. Works displayed in this exhibition are the unique standing in Chinese industry art history.

明清竹刻艺术

文人书斋案几清逸脱俗的陈设，雅士抒情遣怀、审美意趣的载体，君子人格理念、品行操守的象征。“这是现知最重要的竹刻收藏，从质量和数量来看，在全国范围内都名列前茅……”

Bamboo Carving Hall

Bamboo carvings functioned as display objects on literati's desks in their study, reflecting their refined feelings, aesthetic tastes, morality, and thoughts. This is one of the most important collections of bamboo carving in the country, both in quality and quantity.





明·朱松邻圆雕竹五子戏弥陀
Maitreya with Five Children, round bamboo carving by Zhu Songlin, Ming Dynasty



清·施天章圆雕东方朔坐像
Seated Dongfang Shuo, round bamboo carving by Shi Tianzhang, Qing Dynasty



明·侯峋曾深刻镂雕“竹林七贤”圆笔筒
Round Brush Pot with “Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove” pattern, bamboo carving by Hou Xiaozeng, Ming Dynasty.



清·庄绶纶透雕仕女共读图香筒
Incense Burner with “Ladies Reading Together” Pattern, relief bamboo carving by Zhuang Shoulun, Qianlong reign, Qing Dynasty



清·吴之璠浮雕静听松风图竹臂搁
Armrest with “Listening to Pine Trees” Pattern, relief bamboo carving by Wu Zhifan, Qing Dynasty



明·于倩留青秋塘浮游图竹臂搁
Armrest with “Lake Boating in Autumn” pattern, relief bamboo carving by Yu Qian, Ming Dynasty

特别展览：多元文化之解读

古与今、中与外、人与物，展览实际上是以上两两之间的对话，而这对对话并不容易，需要博物馆对展品深入地解读并将其所蕴含之精神内涵放置于当下的背景下，进行适合公众阅读的解读重构，建立公众对博物馆之阅读模式。宁波博物馆以专业化对展览内容、展陈形式、辅助活动等全方位策划，构建起符合社会认知水平和参观习惯的宁波博物馆展览阅读模式，让观众在愉悦体验中，在反刍回味中升华生命之意义。

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS: MULTI-CULTURE UNDERSTANDING

An exhibition is a dialogue between ancient and modern, China and abroad, man and object. This dialogue is never easy. In Ningbo Museum, every artwork is carefully studied and reinterpreted in the contemporary context, all exhibitions are carefully curated and designed to be accessible to general audience, so as to ensure a smooth exhibition dialogue, as well as a pleasant visiting experience.



新石器时代·仰光文化
(约公元前5000-前3000年)
高约2厘米
1958年陕西宝鸡北首岭遗址

小口尖底瓶是仰光文化的典型器物，它的产生年代大约在距今6500年前，一般小口细颈，斜肩鼓腹，底极尖，上部通腹有对称的穿孔，形如双耳，形如双耳状，尖底瓶是仰光文化是供水的工具，也有学者认为它具有礼器功能，各款器底小口利于新雨、祭祀、或举行礼仪。



陈永发时代	钟国文化
（1972-1974）	（1972-1974）
陈永发时代	钟国文化
（1972-1974）	（1972-1974）

[illegible]

上古文明

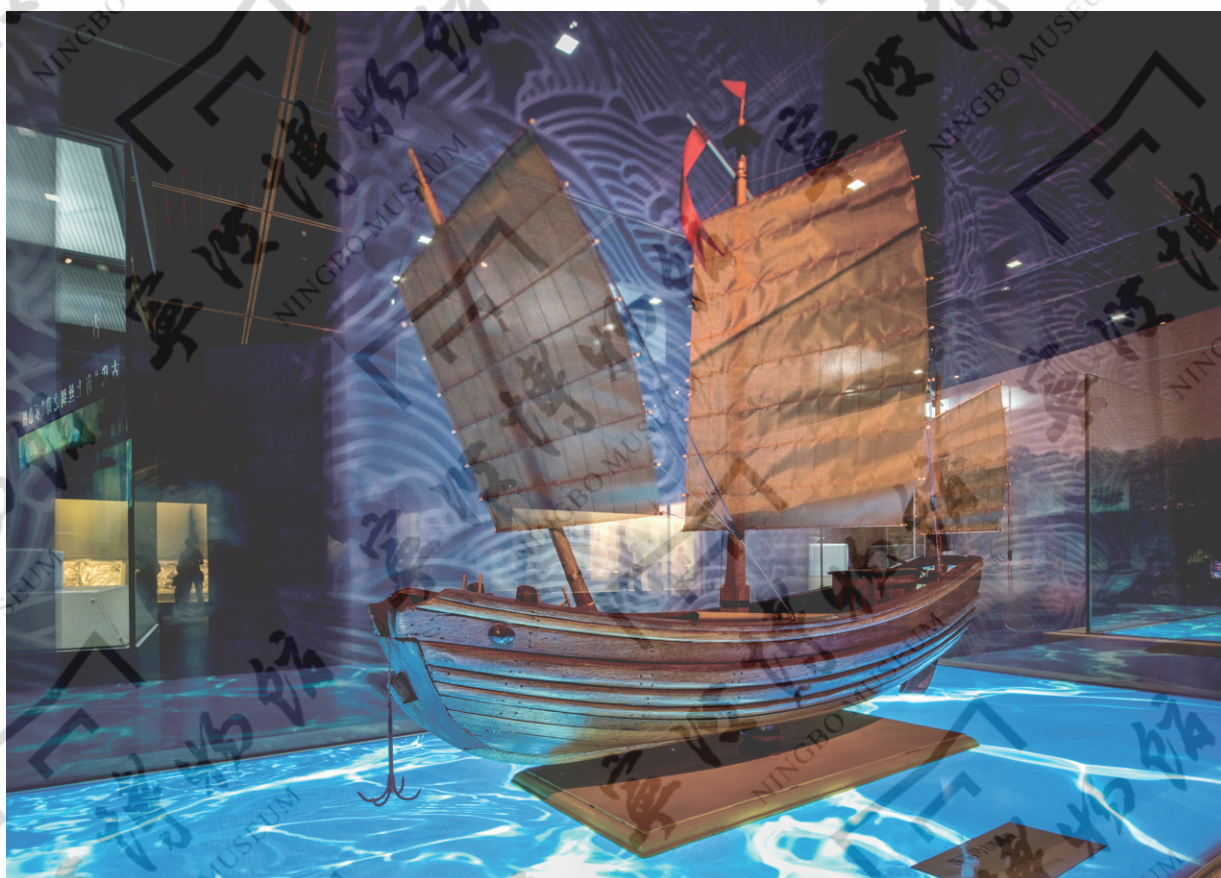


跨越海洋 —— 中国“海上丝绸之路”
八城市文化遗产精品联展

Over the Sea —— Joint Exhibition of
Cultural Relics from Eight Maritime
Silk Road Cities









千峰翠色 —— 中国越窑青瓷展

Thousand Peaks in Verdancy
—— Chinese Celadon of Yue Kiln



“九秋风露越窑开，夺得千峰翠色来”。越窑是中国古代历史最悠久、影响最广泛的瓷窑体系，是对浙江东北部一带宋以前瓷窑的统称。

“越窑”之名，最早见于唐人陆龟蒙《秘色越器》诗中。越窑形成于东汉中晚期，溯则可上溯至商周越地的原始瓷；自东汉创烧成熟瓷以来，越窑不断发展，先后经历了三国两晋之始盛期和隋唐五代之全盛期，至北宋晚期趋于衰落。南宋初曾经短暂的繁荣。早期越窑主要产地在曹娥江中下游上虞地区，唐代开始，中心窑场转移至慈溪上林湖区域。唐宋时期朝廷先后在此设立“官窑”和“监官窑”，大量烧制“秘色瓷”。所产“秘色瓷”被历代王朝纳为宫廷用瓷，所制青瓷除行销全国各地外，还通过“海上陶瓷之路”大量远销亚非各国。制瓷技艺影响全国各大名窑并传播到朝鲜半岛高丽，产品风格波及日本和埃及等国。

越窑是人类成熟瓷器的源头，古代中国青瓷的杰出代表，它在世界古代陶瓷史上树立了一座辉煌的丰碑。

千峰翠色

中国越窑青瓷特展

Thousand Peaks in Verdancy
Chinese Celadon of Yule Kiln

主办：中国古陶瓷学会 宁波市文化广电新闻出版局

主办：中国古陶瓷研究会
承办：宁波博物馆

时间: 2011.12.16-2012.2.29

Presented by: Chinese Society of Ancient Ceramics
of Culture Radio & TV, Press and Publication

Ningbo Bureau of Culture
Ningbo Museum

Date: 2011.12.16-2012.2.29

支持单位(按名称笔画先后): 中国国家博物馆、故宫博物院、上海博物馆、南京博物院、浙江省博物馆、首都博物馆、法门寺博物馆、扬州西园南熏文汇堂研究所、浙江省文物考古研究所、杭州博物馆、温州西文物考古研究所、无锡市灵山造像博物馆、马鞍山市三国乐然堂漆器博物馆、金华市博物馆、温州市鹿城区博物馆、绍兴市博物馆、台州市黄岩区博物馆、三门县博物馆、慈溪市博物馆、金华市博物馆、宁波市北仑博物馆、温州博物馆、宁波市文物考古研究所。

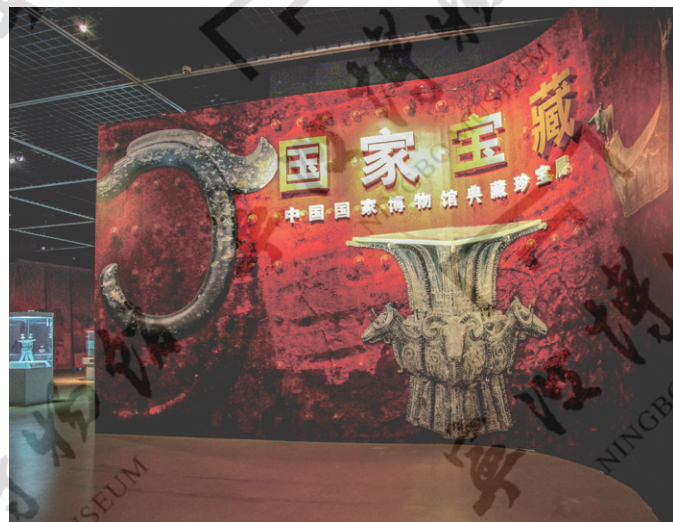
Suggested by institutions are listed in no particular order: National Museum of China, The Palace Museum, Shanghai Museum, Nanjing Municipal Museum, Zhejiang Provincial Museum, Capital Museum, Fa Men Temple Museum, Hecan Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Zhejiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Yangzhou Museum, Yangzhou Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Wuxi Hongshan Site Museum, Ma'an Shan Three Kingdoms Zhu Ran Family Tomb and Archaeology, Xi'an Hongshan Site Museum, Hangzhou Xiaoshan District Museum, Museum, Lin'an Museum of Cultural Relics, Shengyu Museum, Hangzhou Xiaoshan District Museum, Ningbo Museum, Taikou Huangyan District Museum, Sammen County Museum, Cixi Museum, Fenghua Cultural Relics Protection Office, Beilun Museum, Yinzhou Museum, Ningbo Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology.





国家宝藏——中国国家博物馆典藏珍宝展

National Treasure —— Collection from
National Museum of China











首阳吉金 —— 胡盈莹 范季融藏中国古代青铜器展

Ancient Chinese Bronzes from the Shouyang Studio
—— The Katherine and George Fan Collection









梦墨神韵——唐伯虎书画精品展

Paintings and Calligraphies by Tang Yin



主办单位：宁波市文化广电新闻出版局
承办单位：上海博物馆 南京博物院 辽宁省
苏州博物馆 宁波博物馆





夢樓王_文定唐六如居士真蹟



虛亭林木裏傍水着欄干
試展團蒲坐葉聲生早寒

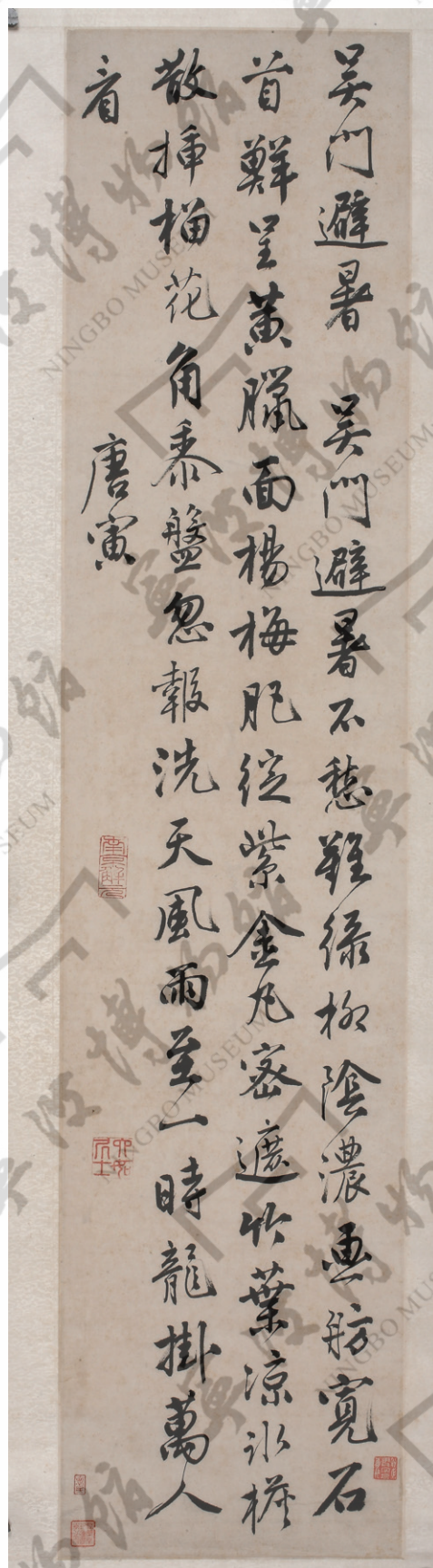
唐寅畫



唐六如居士畫宗李晞古書宗李北海詩宗白香山
天資既超學力尤邃惜其詩與書為畫所掩鑒賞
家不甚稱之而畫又為贗所亂余故表而出之

文治







从文艺复兴到黄金时代 —— 威尼斯之辉

From Renaissance To The Golden Age
Splendor Of Venice





社会教育：自我学习之殿堂

“博物馆是通过为观众自我学习提供服务而实现教育目的的。”结合展览、“自由思考、大胆求索、传承学术、创新理念”的《东方讲坛》；以青少年为目标群体、以“探索体验”为主题的《青少年探索体验系列》活动；让每一个人都能参观博物馆的《流动博物馆》……让观众“乐于学习”、“能够学习”，宁波博物馆将学习融入到生活方式之中，让博物馆成为一种学习的生活方式。

SOCIAL EDUCATION: CLASSROOM FOR SELF-LEARNING

“Museum attains its educational goal by providing service to visitors in their self-learning process.”

In conjunction with exhibitions, Ningbo museum introduces Oriental forum, Youth Explorations, Mobile Museum to encourage visitors to learn by themselves and to experience a lifestyle with museum.





中国博物馆协会志愿者专业委员会

2009年12月，由宁波博物馆联合上海博物馆等国内多家博物馆发起成立中国博物馆协会志愿者专业委员会，并将秘书处设置在宁波博物馆。

历年来，专委会通过“十佳志愿者之星评选”、“志愿者万里行”等多种方式开展理论研究和馆际交流，实现资源共享，从而极大地推动了中国博物馆志愿者事业的健康有序发展。



Volunteers' Committee of Chinese Museums Association

Volunteers' Committee of Chinese Museums Association (VCCMA) is founded by Ningbo museum, in alliance with Shanghai museum and many other China museums in December 2009, and the secretariat has been settled in Ningbo Museum.

Over these years, the committee has carried out some theory research and inter-museum communication by arrange events like "Award for the top ten volunteers" and the "Volunteer Long March", which facilitate the healthy development of Chinese museum enterprise..



宁波博物馆志愿者团队

宁波博物馆志愿者团队成立于2007年，现有讲解、文书、服务三大注册志愿者团队和六所大学的大学
生志愿者团队组成。人数常年保持在2000人左右，
其中注册志愿者600人左右，大学生志愿者1500
人左右。



Ningbo Museum volunteers' team

Ningbo Museum volunteers' team was founded in 2007. And now, registered volunteers are divided into three groups: tour guide, administrative service and public service. Six other groups of volunteers are formed by six university students. Regularly, there are around 2000 volunteers working in Ningbo Museum, 600 of them are registered volunteers and 1500 are student volunteers.



青少年探索体验系列

结合馆内举办的临时展览推出教育活动以实现展览教育功能的最大化，开展以青少年为目标群体、以“探索体验”为主题的“青少年探索体验系列”活动，让博物馆成为未成年人的“第二课堂”。



Youth Exploration Programs

In Ningbo Museum, a series of activities are designed in conjunction with every special exhibition, mainly inviting school students to interact with the exhibition for a better experience or understanding. They are regarded as the “second classroom” for students.





东方讲坛

以“自由思考、大胆求索、传承学术、创新理念”为主旨，以文化多样性、学术的前沿性和鲜明的学科性为特色，结合博物馆的展览、活动及相关学科，定期邀请国内外著名学者、专家，传播人文、历史、艺术，践行“21 世纪博物馆是孕育思想和智慧集结地”的先进理念，体现博物馆“作为市民终身课堂”的社会价值。

Oriental Forum

The gist of Oriental Forum is “free thinking, bold exploration, academic heritage, and creative ideas”. Promoting multi-culture and frontier academic research, Oriental Forum invites important researchers and experts to give lectures in accordance with museum exhibitions, museum activities, and academic research.



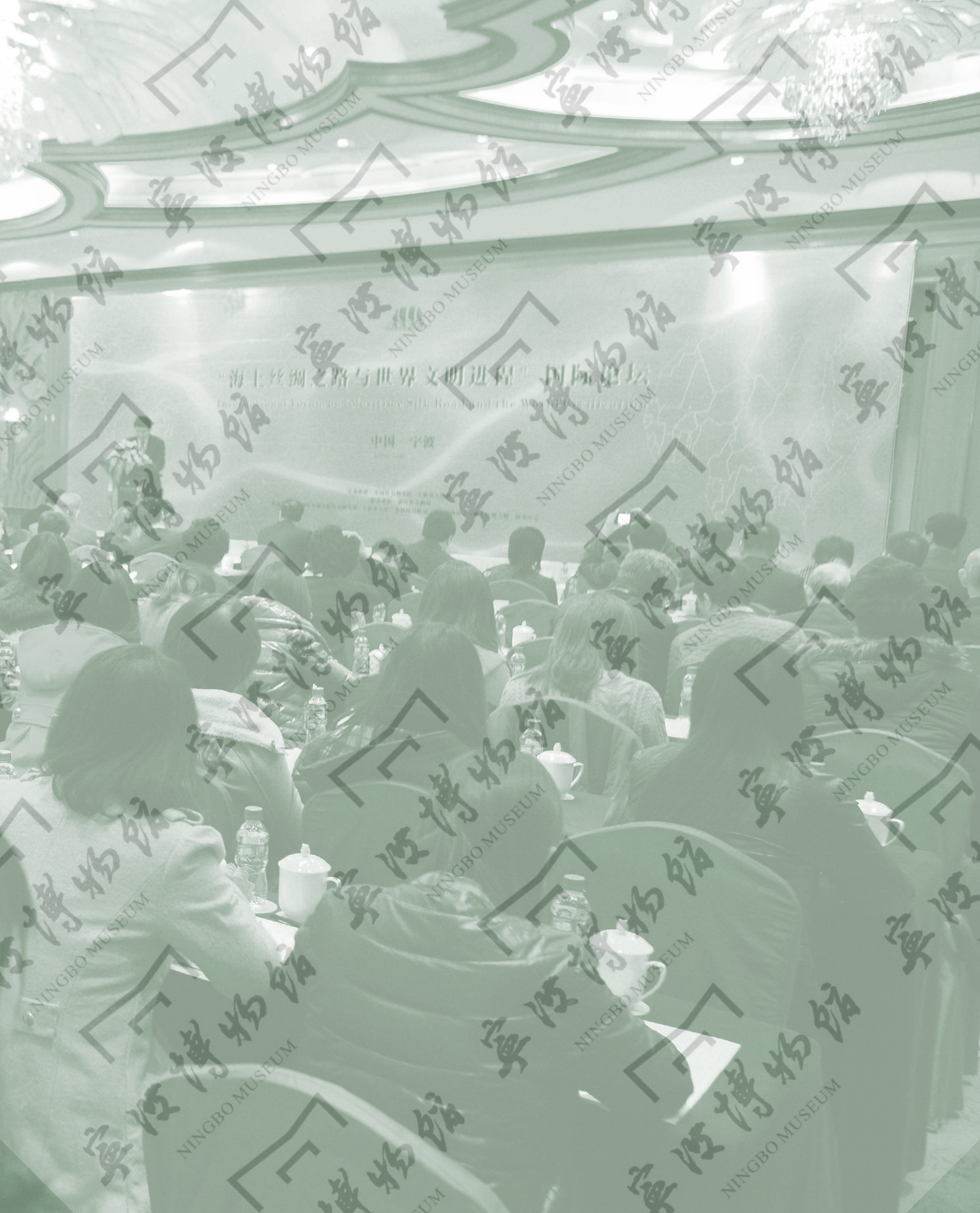
学术研究：化而文之与文而化之

“化而文之”是指严谨、科学的理论学术研究，其结果是专业性的学术研究成果；“文而化之”是指将学术研究成果转化为普通大众能够读懂理解的普通知识，专业化为科普。

宁波博物馆学术研究注重“化而文之”与“文而化之”的综合，结合自身及宁波实际，注重博物馆学、馆内藏品、特别展览、海上丝绸之路等几个方面研究，并借助博物馆这一文化服务机构将学术研究“文而化之”。

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Academic research in Ningbo museum consists of studies on museology, research of collections, curatorial work of special exhibition and studies on the history of Maritime Silk Road. Through museum practice, academic research achievements are translated into simple and accessible exhibitions, programs and publications for general audience.



“海上丝绸之路与世界文明进程”国际论坛
International Forum on "Maritime Silk Road and The World Civilization"

中国·宁波
China · Ningbo

1990-2000年中国
1990-2000年中国
1990-2000年中国



“海上丝绸之路”研究中心

宁波市与中国社会科学院重要战略合作项目之一，由宁波博物馆与中国社会科学院历史研究所合作共建，于2011年5月在宁波授牌成立，旨在整合优化我国海上丝绸之路研究资源，提升国内的海上丝绸之路研究实力，为海上丝绸之路工作奠定更扎实的学术支撑。目前，中心举办了《跨越海洋——中国海上丝绸之路九城市文化遗产精品联展》，出版了《中国“海上丝绸之路”研究百年回顾》、《20世纪中国“海上丝绸之路”研究论文集萃》等学术著作。



Maritime Silk Road Research Center

Founded in Ningbo in May 2001, the Maritime Silk Road Research Center is one of the strategic cooperation projects between Ningbo government and China Academy of Social Sciences. The Center aims to support and promote academic research on Maritime Silk Road by optimizing resources and establishing academic criteria. So far, the center has organized Over the Sea--Joint Exhibition of Cultural Relics from Eight Maritime Silk Road Cities, and published books including Maritime Silk Road Studies in 20th Century China and Selected Papers on Maritime Silk Road in 20th Century China



《浙东文化》

是由宁波市文化广电新闻出版局主管、宁波博物馆主办的学术性集刊,以“自由思考、大胆求索、传承学术、创新理论”为主旨,以文化的多样性、学术的前沿性、装帧版式的国际化为特色,发表当今国内外博物馆领域乃至浙东文化相关学科的最新研究成果,倡导成为实践中国博物馆科学发展的探索者。

Eastern Zhejiang Culture

Academic journal edited by Ningbo museum, under the supervision of Ningbo Bureau of Culture Radio & TV, Press and Publication. Essays in the magazine include studies on cultural relics, archaeology, museology in Eastern Zhejiang area, as well as research on history, culture, folklore and religion on a bigger geographical area. Credited for its cultural diversity, academic frontier and international binding and layout, Eastern Zhejiang Culture journal publishes original papers and reviews on a wide range of museological, historical and cultural topics.

馆际联盟：国际交流之网络

2008年12月，宁波博物馆与英国诺丁汉市、德国亚琛市、波兰比得哥什市、韩国大邱市和日本益田市等宁波国际友好城市博物馆共同签署《关于建立国际友好城市博物馆联盟共识》，达成展览巡展互换、资料共享、人才交流、学术研究等方面的合作意向。通过这样一张文化交流的大网，宁波博物馆跳出了地域的局限，寻找到了国际交流的新途径。

2009年11月，与英国诺丁汉城堡博物馆合作举办的“印象诺丁汉·大型摄影图片展”；2011年1月，与波兰比得哥什地方博物馆合作举办的“18-19世纪波兰油画展”。2011年5月，宁波博物馆在波兰比得哥什市举办了“邵克萍版画展”……宁波博物馆为宁波对外文化交流开辟全新的天地。

MUSEUM ALLIANCE: NETWORK FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

In December 2008, Ningbo Museum signed Ningbo International Sister City Museum Alliance with museums from Nottingham of UK, Aachen of Germany, Bydgoszcz of Poland, Daegu of Korea and Masuda of Japan. Under the frame of this alliance, member museums exchange exhibitions, share documents and data, cooperate on research and staff training programs. Through the Museum Alliance, Ningbo Museum goes beyond geographical boundaries, and creates a new way of international communication.

Ningbo Museum has opened a new world for international cultural exchanges for the city: In November 2009, Ningbo Museum and Nottingham Castle Museum presented “Nottingham Impression: Photograph Exhibition”; In January 2011, Ningbo Museum and Bydgoszcz Museum presented “Wood Prints by Shao Keping” in Bydgoszcz...

发起成立“宁波国际友好城市博物馆联盟” 暨《宁波共识》签署仪式

Launch of Ningbo International Sister Cities Museum Alliance & Signing ceremony of Ningbo Consensus





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宁波博物馆官方网站
<http://www.nbmuseum.cn>



宁波博物馆官方微博
<http://weibo.com/u/2060308811>



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