

古籍漫谈 Rambling on Ancient Books

——兼述南京圖書館藏珍貴古籍

Also on the Precious Ancient Books Collected in Nanjing Library

南京圖書館 Nanjing Library

2025年10月

提綱



古籍基本知識

Basic knowledge of Ancient Books

南圖古籍來源與特色

the Origin and Characteristics of Ancient Books in Nanjing Library

古籍保護與推廣利用

the Protection, Promotion and Utilization of Ancient Books

一、古籍基本知識

古籍定义

Definition of Ancient books

古籍是中国古代书籍简称，主要指书写或印刷于1912年以前具有中国古典装帧形式的书籍。

Ancient Books are the abbreviation of ancient Chinese books. It mainly refers to books written or printed before 1912 in the form of classical Chinese binding.



江苏省古籍存藏情况



the Preservation Situation of Ancient Books in Jiangsu Province

江苏共有450万册以上的古籍，占全国古籍总量的13%以上。

Jiangsu Province has over 4.5 million ancient books, accounting for more than 13% of the total number of ancient books in the country.

截止2024年，南京图书馆总藏量160万册(件)善本1.2万余部14万册(件)，包含敦煌遗书、辽代写经、宋、元、明、清及历代传世精品。共有631部珍贵古籍入选国家珍贵古籍名录，占全国总量的4.8%，在全国同级范围均名列前茅。

As of 2024, the Nanjing Library has a total collection of 1.6 million volumes (pieces) of rare books, including over 12,000 and 140,000 volumes (pieces), such as Dunhuang manuscripts, Liao Dynasty manuscripts, and masterpieces passed down through the ages from the Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing Dynasties. A total of 631 precious ancient books have been included in the National List of Precious Ancient Books , accounting for 4.8% of the national total, ranking among the top in the country at the same level.

善本定义 Definition of Rare Books

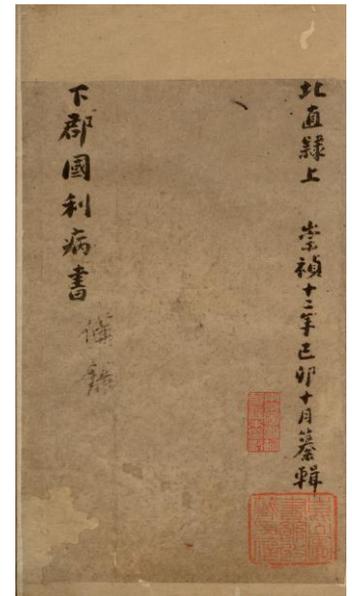
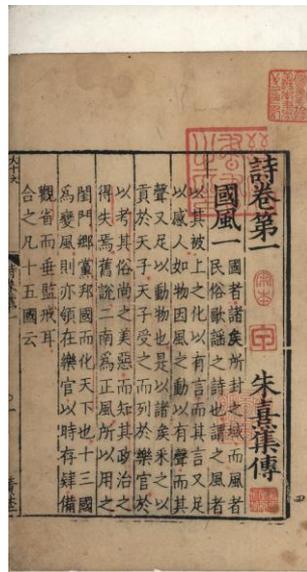
具有历史文物性、学术资料性、艺术代表性的古籍。

Ancient books with historical and cultural significance, academic reference value and artistic representative.

——写印年代较早 written and printed relatively early

——传世较少 fewer descendants

——精校、精抄、精刻、精印 careful proofreading, meticulous copying, exquisite engraving, high-quality printing





版本普通而不具备善本资质的古籍传本

transmitted copies of ancient books that are ordinary editions and do not qualify as "shanben" (edition)

什么是版本 what is a "shanben" (edition)

使用雕版、活字排版以及其他方式刷印而成的古籍传本

It refers to the transmitted copies of ancient books printed via block caving, movable type setting, and other printing techniques.

什么是版本类型 what is a "shanben type" (edition type)

使用不同写印技术制作而成的各类型版本总称

刻本、朱印本、套印本、鈐印本、活字本、寫本、抄本、稿本、批校題跋本等

A general term for various types of editions produced using different writing and printing techniques, including block-printed editions, vermilion-printed editions, overprinted editions, seal-stamped editions, movable-type editions, manuscript editions, and annotated/collected editions with postscript.





准则： 历史文物价值、学术资料价值、艺术代表价值

分级：

一级：特别重要；时间、版本

二级：重要；时间、版本

三级：比较重要；时间、版本

四级：普本；时间（1796-1911）

Criteria: Historical Relic Value, Academic Document Value, Artistic Representative Value

Grading: Level 1: Particularly Important; Time, Edition

Level 2: Important; Time, Edition

Level 3: Relatively Important; Time, Edition

Level 4: Ordinary Copies; Time (1796-1911)



古籍版式

Edition of Ancient Books

- 古籍版式指古籍版刻的样式。包括版面、大小题名、版框、界行、天头、地脚、行款、字数、鱼尾、象鼻、书耳、书牌、条记、句读、插图等等
- The "edition of ancient books" refers to the layout style of engraved ancient books. It includes the printing surface, main and secondary titles, border lines, column dividers, top margin, bottom margin, line arrangement, character count, fish-tail marks, "elephant trunk"(the space between border lines and column dividers), book ears (small blocks on the side of the page), publication labels, notes, punctuation marks, illustrations, and more.



古籍的结构

Structure of Ancient Books

书衣、书签、书芯、
书叶、书名叶、护叶、
书脑、书脊、
书首、书根、书角

book cover, book label, book block, book leaf, title leaf, guard leaf, book spine fold (the inner fold where pages are bound), book spine, top edge of the book, bottom edge of the book, book corner



古籍的分类

Classification of Ancient Books

- 古籍常用的分类法为四部分类法，经、史、子、集。
- 《中国古籍善本书目》的分类为五部分类法：经、史、子、集、丛。 The commonly used classification method for ancient books is the Four-Branch Classification, which includes Confucian Classics, History, Philosophy, and Literature. The classification in Catalogue of Rare Books in Chinese Ancient Collections follows the Five-Branch Classification: Confucian Classics, History, Philosophy, Literature, and Series.



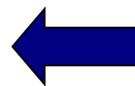
二、南圖古籍來源及特點

Sources and Characteristics of Ancient Books in Nanjing Library

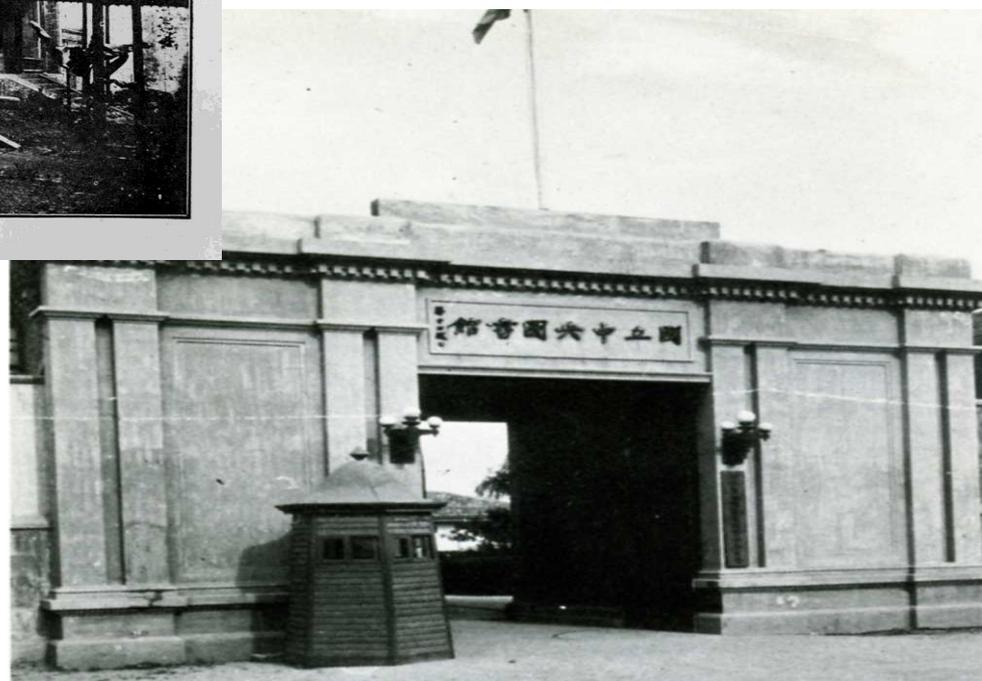
本館藏書樓之外觀



南图的前身之一：
清朝末年的江南图书馆
One of the predecessors of
Nanjing Library: Jiangnan
Library in the late Qing Dynasty



南图的前身之一：
國立中央圖書館
One of the predecessors
of Nanjing Library: the
National Central Library



160萬冊古籍

1.6 million volumes of ancient books

1952年，接收蘇南文管會線裝書10萬冊

1992年，顧氏過雲樓藏書541種3707冊

近幾年競拍購入30余種，獲贈陳廷焯稿本《白雨齋詞話》

In 1952, it received 100,000 thread-bound books from the Southern Jiangsu Cultural Relics Management Committee.

In 1992, it acquired 541 types (3,707 volumes) of books from the Gu Family's Guoyunlou Collection.

In recent years, it has purchased more than 30 types of books through auctions and received a manuscript copy of Baiyu Zhai Cihua (Notes on Ci Poetry from Baiyu Studio) by Chen Tingzhuo as a donation.

古籍來源及特點

Sources and Characteristics of Ancient Books

藏量豐、類別
全、精品多

Abundant in collection, comprehensive in categories, and rich in fine works

宋元刻本近
200部

Nearly 200 editions printed in the Song and Yuan dynasties

明刻本6千余
部

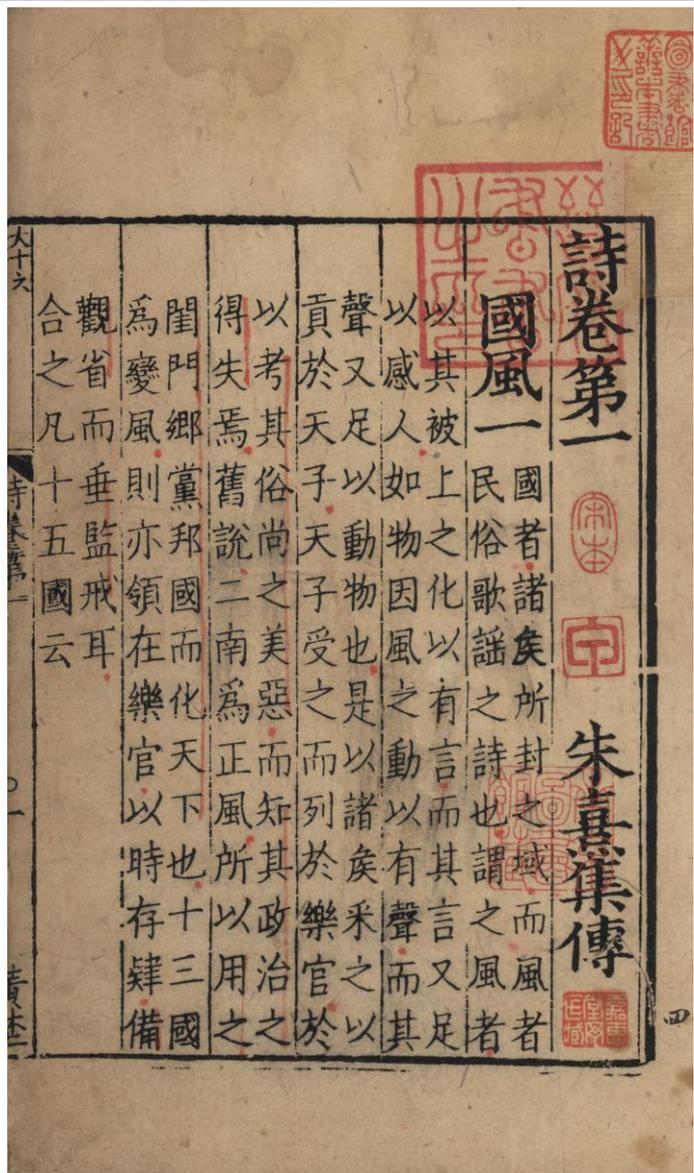
Over 6,000 editions printed in the Ming Dynasty

清刻本近7萬
部

Nearly 70,000 editions printed in the Qing Dynasty

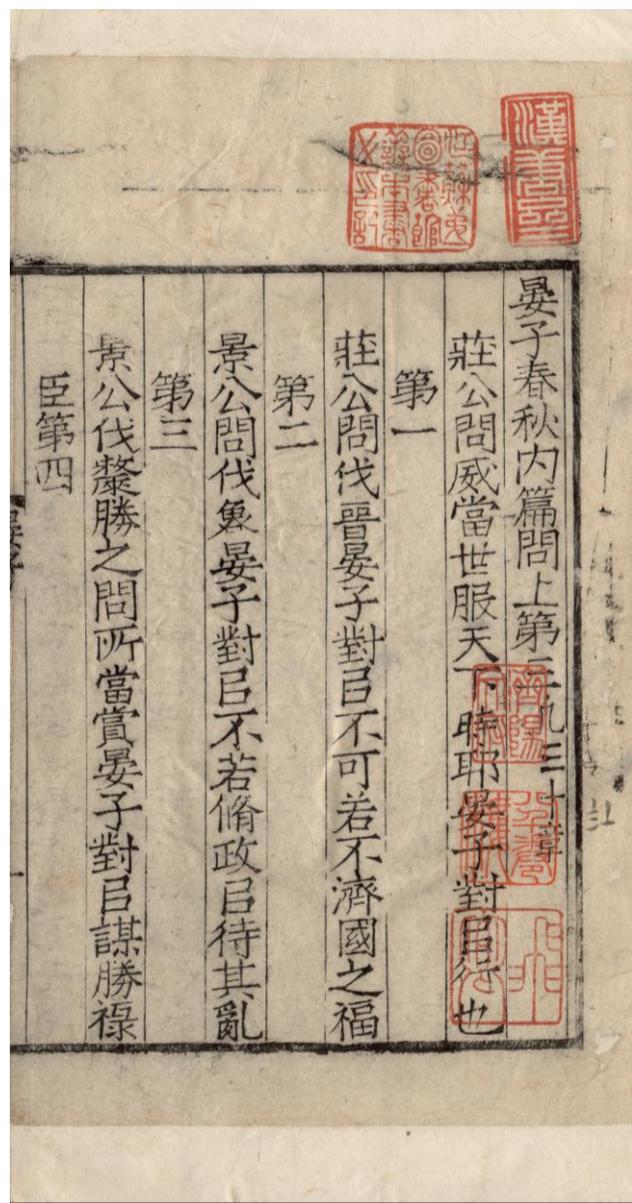
館藏十大珍本古籍

the Top Ten Rare Ancient Books in the Collection of Nanjing Library



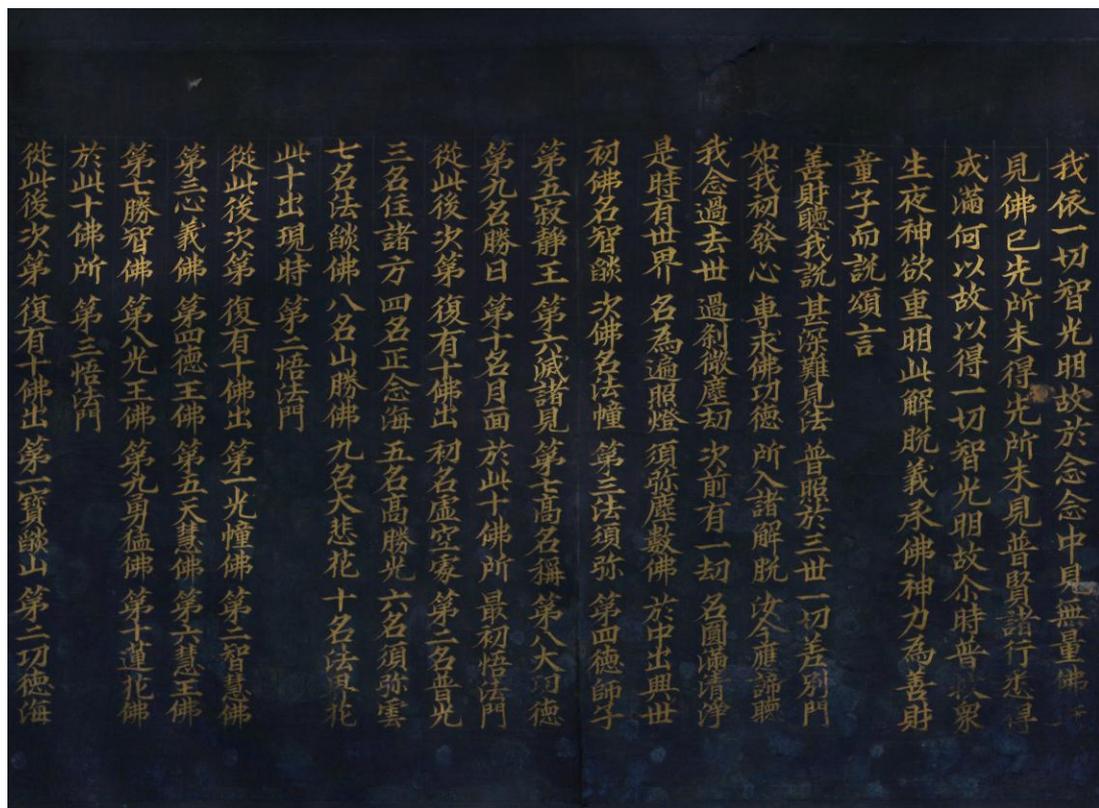
诗集传二十卷（宋）朱熹撰 宋刻本 吴寿旸跋并录陈鱣题识 丁丙跋 存八卷。《诗经》朱熹注本。朱注以深研《诗经》本义为宗旨，兼采众说，为元明清三代科举考试准则，具有深远影响。此为南宋宁宗理宗间刻本，楮墨古雅，刻印精良，宋刻之上品。现今大陆存世已无全本，南图所存八卷为最多。前有“晋府书画之印”、“敬德堂图书印”，为明晋庄王朱钟铉藏书印章，后由清著名藏书家吴騫、丁丙二家收藏。

館藏十大珍本古籍



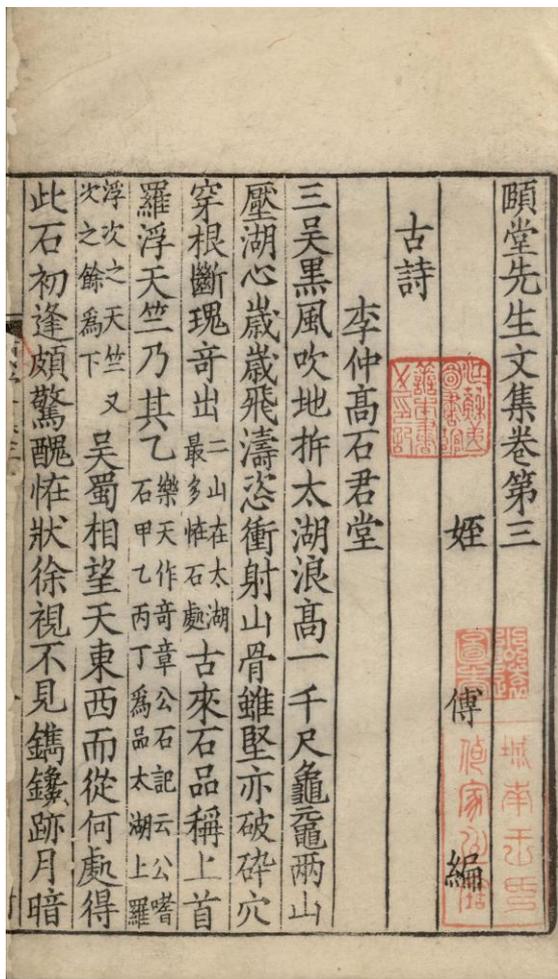
- 明活字印本（目录、卷一第三至五叶、卷七第一至六叶、卷八第二十八至二十九叶、后序配清抄本）丁丙跋。晏子，名嬰，春秋时齐国贤相，后人记其生平行事及谏诤之言成书。此本为明正德、嘉靖间苏州地区活字印本，字体风格类元，学界以此本为现存明代诸传本中之最善，因其流传极少，学者吴鼐、顾广圻曾将之重刻行世，原本今海内仅存此一部。

館藏十大珍本古籍



大方廣佛花嚴經八十卷（唐）釋實叉難陀譯 辽重熙四年（1035）泥金寫本 存一卷（七十）。大乘佛教之重要經典。此本以金箔研磨制成的顏料繕寫而成，卷軸裝，辽重熙四年（即北宋景祐二年）燕京寶塔寺沙門琮煦為辽聖宗耶律隆緒岳母齊國太妃祈福所制。

館藏十大珍本古籍



頤堂先生文集五卷（宋）王灼撰
宋乾道八年（1172）王抚干宅刻
本（目录及附录抄配）丁申 丁丙
跋。王灼文集。灼，号頤堂，南
宋遂宁（今属四川）人，以诗文
音律名世。此本仅存诗赋，以其
版刻有宋蜀中风气，当为原刻残
帙。王灼文集，后世传本极少，
学者称其书明代已难觅其踪，故
今存此宋刻原本，虽残帙亦为至
宝。

南京图书馆**1992**年所购“过云楼藏书”**541部3707册**，内容涵盖经、史、子、集四大部类，版本类别完备精善，几乎囊括古代纸质书籍的所有类型，其中有宋刻本**7部**，元刻本**10部**，另有明清刻本、批校题跋本、四库底本、稿本、抄本、拓本、钤印本、活字印本、套印本，时间上宋、元、明、清，地域上除中国历代版本外，还有少量日本刻本和朝鲜刻本。

In 1992, Nanjing Library purchased 541 titles (3,707 volumes) of the "Guoyunlou Collection". Its content covers the four major categories of traditional Chinese classics—Jing (Confucian Classics), Shi (Histories), Zi (Philosophies), and Ji (Literary Collections)—with complete and fine editions that almost include all types of ancient paper-based books.

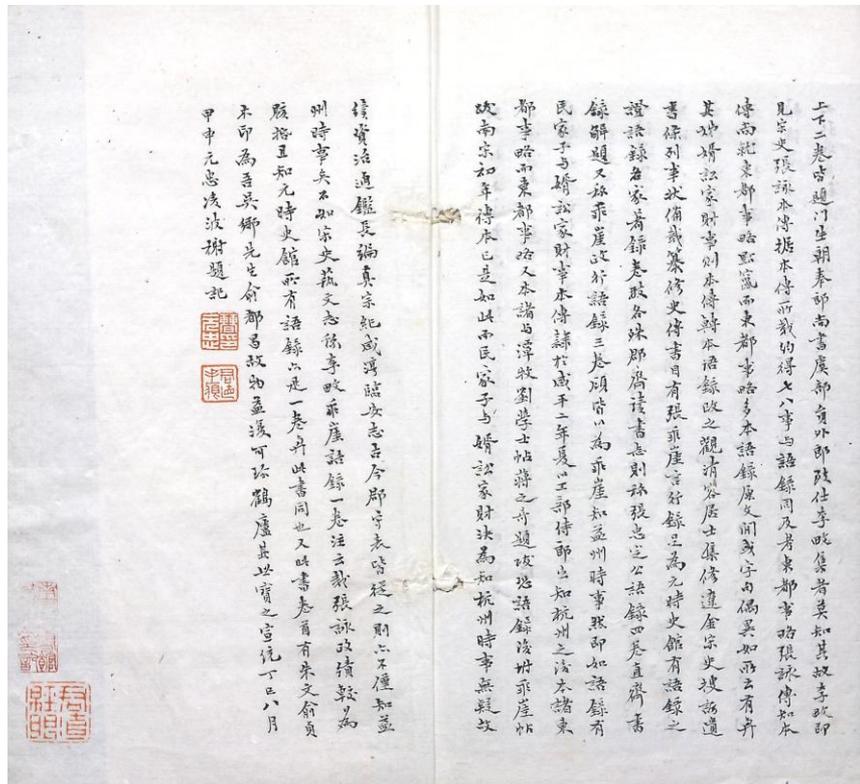
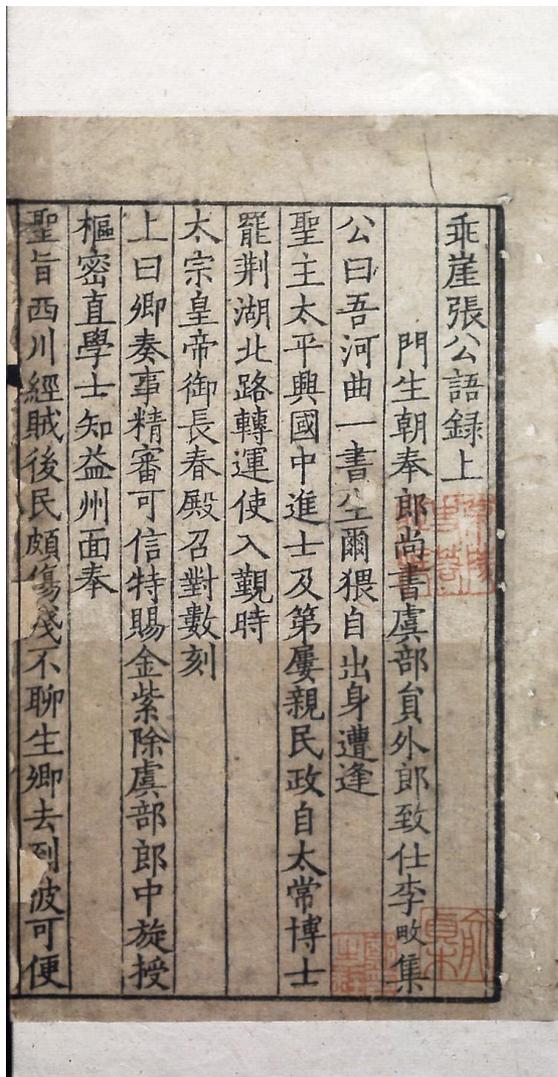
Among them are 7 editions printed in the Song Dynasty, 10 editions printed in the Yuan Dynasty, as well as editions from the Ming and Qing dynasties, annotated and colophon-edited editions, master copies for the Siku Quanshu (Complete Library of the Four Treasuries), manuscript copies, hand-copied editions, rubbings, seal-stamped editions, movable-type printed editions, and overprinted editions.

In terms of time, the collection spans the Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. Geographically, besides editions from various periods of China, it also includes a small number of editions printed in Japan and Korea.

宋元珍本代表

Representative Rare Editions of the Song and Yuan Dynasties

- 二卷，宋李旼撰，曹李旼刻本，曹李旼撰，宋紹定刻本，曹李旼撰，宋元忠跋。此本系《语录》单行本，字体在欧褚之间，体现宋代杭州风格，单行传世仅此一本，珍贵可知。



三、古籍保護概況

Overview of Ancient Books Protection

千百年的历程，让古籍传承面临严重挑战。全国公共图书馆收藏的2750万册古籍中，需要修复的古籍超过1000万册。江苏省有古籍9000余种，需要修复的古籍约112万册。南图馆藏160万册古籍，需修的古籍约50余万册。

After thousands of years, the inheritance of ancient books faces severe challenges.

Among the 27.5 million ancient books collected in public libraries across the country, more than 10 million need restoration. Jiangsu Province has over 9,000 types of ancient books, with approximately 1.12 million requiring restoration. Nanjing Library houses 1.6 million ancient books, among which about 500,000 need restoration.



古籍保護方式

Methods of Ancient Books Protection

古籍保護

Ancient Books Protection

原生性保護

Inherent Conservation
(focusing on preserving the original form of ancient books)



收藏環境建設

Collection Environment Development



古籍修復

Ancient Books Restoration

再生性保護

Reproductive Conservation
(protecting through reproduction)



影印出版

Photographic Reproduction and Publication



縮微膠片

Microfilm

數字化加工

Digital Processing



南圖古籍保護概況

Overview of Ancient Book Conservation at Nanjing Library



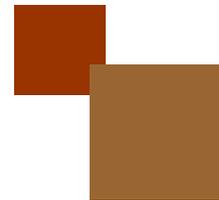
古籍書庫智能型密集書架
現代與傳統相結合

the intelligent compact shelves in
the ancient book repository
integrate modern technology with
traditional methods



讀者閱覽服務

Readers' Reading Service



古籍閱覽室
Ancient Books
Reading Room



古籍修復

Ancient Books Restoration



古籍修復室
Ancient Books Restoration Room



古籍整理與研究成果

Achievements in Ancient Books Collation and Research



影印、整理、編纂館藏古籍

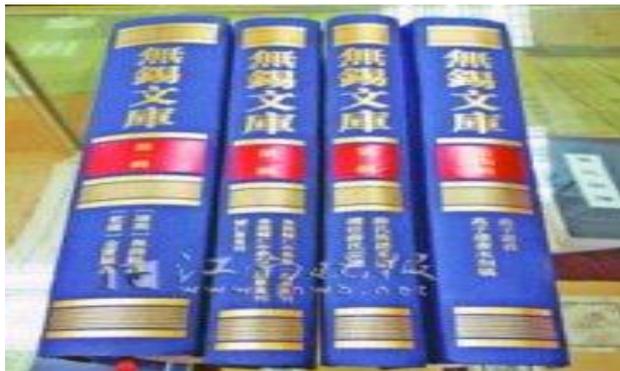
參與國家重大文化工程

合作參與地方重大文史出版項目

photocopying, collating, and compiling the library's collected ancient books

participating in major national cultural projects

cooperating in major local cultural and historical publishing projects



《江蘇省入選國家珍貴古籍名錄圖錄》
Catalogue of Jiangsu Province's Ancient Books Selected
into the National Rare Ancient Books List"



館藏古籍的推廣利用

Promotion and Utilization of Collected Ancient Books

對外開放與服務工作

Opening to the Public and Service Work



重視讀者服務

Emphasizing reader services

提供4万册新印本、1万
盒縮微膠卷
部分电子版、原本古籍
閱覽

Providing 40,000 newly printed copies and 10,000 boxes of microfilms
Offering access to some electronic versions and original ancient books for reading

提供3000種館藏古籍高
清掃描件閱覽

Providing access to high-definition scanned copies of 3,000 types of collected ancient books for reading

盡可能為專家學者提供
版本研究比對

Making every effort to provide version research and comparison for experts and scholars



館藏古籍的推廣利用

Promotion and Utilization of Collected Ancient Books

舉辦各類專題研討會

Opening to the Public and Service

過雲樓藏書鑒定會



稀見方志出版座談會



館藏古籍的推廣利用

Promotion and Utilization of Collected Ancient Books

舉辦各類專題研討會

Opening to the Public and Service

玄覽堂叢書合璧展

Exhibition of the Combined Collection
of Xuanlantang Series

玄覽論壇

Xuanlan Forum



海峽兩岸玄覽堂珍籍合璧展

主辦單位
中國國家圖書館 臺灣漢學研究中心 南京圖書館
2012.10 南京

重視歷史文獻的閱讀推廣

Emphasizing the Promotion of Reading
Historical Documents

主題展覽

Themed Exhibition

過雲樓藏書合璧展

Exhibition of the Reunited Collection
of Guoyunlou Library



館藏古籍的推廣利用

Promotion and Utilization of Collected Ancient Books

重視文化交流與展示

Emphasizing Cultural Exchange and Exhibition



结 语：

“为往圣继绝学”，距今900年有余的北宋时期，尚有如此振聋发聩的声音出现，在文明高度发达的今天，我们更应有清醒的认识与坚定的信心。“继绝学”不仅仅是继承、保存优秀的历史文化典籍，更要继承这些优秀典籍的思想并使其广为传承。尽管古籍的保存与利用永远是一对矛盾共同体，但技术的创新发展为平衡这对矛盾提供了越来越多的方法与可能。

Conclusion:

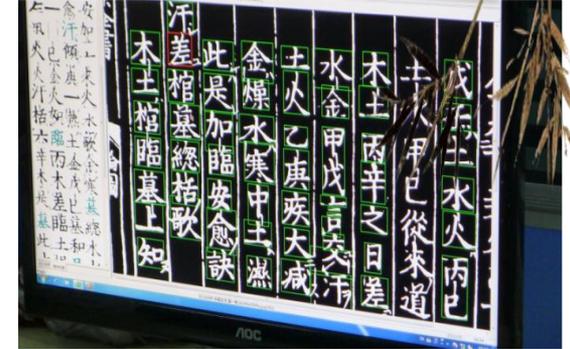
"To carry on the lost learning of the sages of the past" – more than 900 years ago, during the Northern Song Dynasty, such a powerful and inspiring voice emerged. Today, with highly advanced civilization, we should have an even clearer understanding and firmer confidence. "Carrying on the lost learning" is not only about inheriting and preserving excellent historical and cultural classics, but more importantly, about inheriting the ideas contained in these classics and promoting their widespread dissemination. Although the preservation and utilization of ancient books will always be a contradictory unity, the innovative development of technology has provided more and more methods and possibilities to balance this contradiction.

感 悟：

有技术，更要有开放的心态和宽广的胸怀，这才是真正推动古籍保护不断前行的动力。

Insights:

Technology is essential, but an open mind and a broad vision are even more so – these are the real driving forces that continue to advance the conservation of ancient books.



谢谢各位!

Thanks you all!