

大成殿

Great Achievement Hall in  
the Confucius Temple

# 历代万松书院掠影

· 邵 群 ·

金秋十月，杭州市政府斥巨资重建的万松书院，在杭州凤凰山东麓正式落成对外开放。

重建万松书院是杭州市政府开发凤凰山周边旅游区的一个序曲：今后万松书院将与它东面的南宋皇城遗址文化公园、南面的吴越文化旅游区连成一片，成为杭城的一个地域特点鲜明、文化底蕴深厚的旅游新亮点。

500多年来，万松书院为浙江乃至全国培育和输送了无数人才，成了江浙一带的最高学府，早已名闻遐迩；更因为中国的“罗密欧与朱丽叶”这一凄美故事——《梁山伯与祝英台》，也在这座当时的最高学府衍生，因而万松书院又成为家喻户晓的一座书院。这座书院对江浙一带形成尊师重教、育才树人的民风起了重要作用。古人有这么一副赞美万松书院的对联：“浙水重敷文，看此山左江右湖，千尺峰头延俊杰；英才同树木，愿多士春华秋实，万松声里播歌弦。”

万松书院又名太和书院、敷文书院，创建于明弘治十一年（1498），位于杭州市凤凰山东麓万松岭，它三面环山，高明幽雅，且左衽钱江，右带西湖，环境清丽静穆、得天独厚。它以齐备的祭田祭器、完备的学规章制度、丰富的藏书数量而居杭城四大书院（紫阳书院、崇文书院、诂经精舍）之首，学生遍及江浙各地。

初期的万松书院规模宏大，中有仰圣门、大成殿、明道堂、毓秀阁、飞跃轩；右有居仁斋、颜乐亭；左有由义斋、曾唯亭。孔子殿中供奉先圣孔子像、四配像以及十哲的木主（即牌位），并聘请衢州孔子58代孙孔衢、孔绩两兄弟主持祭祀。当时书院以“明五伦”作为教学宗旨，直接针对士人“驰骛于记诵词章”而“不复知有明伦之意”的时弊，采用朱熹的《白鹿洞书院揭示》作为书院的学规。明万历八年（1580），宦官魏忠贤大兴文字狱，意欲取缔天下所有的书院，万松书院也险遭灭顶之灾。幸巡抚谢师启、提学佘事乔因阜以

“万松书院是祭祀先圣孔子的地方”为由，拼死上奏，才使万松书院逃过一劫，得以保存。

中期的万松书院经过几次重大修建后，增加了一些重要的建筑物，如：存诚阁、载道亭、表里洞然轩、玩心高明、魁星阁等，使书院既有“以待四方游学之士”的精舍，又有供学生留宿的廊房，规模更大了。当时，书院已有藏书万卷，藏书楼存诚阁中还收藏了康熙帝颁赐的《古文渊鉴》《渊鉴类函》《周易析中》《朱子全书》等著作。书院还聘请博学鸿儒来主持讲席，如清代著名学者齐召南、潘德园等，又邀请一些学术领袖到书院传学，著名的访院学者有明代教育家王守仁、清代教育家阮元等，一时“讲席造士甚众”，书院名声鹊起。此时，清朝已进入“康乾盛世”，统治者为进一步巩固政权，采取了安抚政策，对江南一带的书院又巡幸赐额，又增拨“膏火”。万松书院也受到了清政府极大的重视，康熙、乾隆两帝分别赐额“浙水敷文”、“湖山萃秀”。乾隆

皇帝“六下江南”时，六次巡幸了万松书院，且每次都有赐书赋诗题额，更使万松书院一时名扬四海，成为江浙一带规模最大的学府。万松书院的章程周全完备，特别是清道光十六年（1836）增设的《孝廉月课章程》，是万松书院区别于杭州其他书院的、最具特色的章程。章程规定了孝廉生必须是杭州府属在籍举人，并按按学业成绩分内、外、附三等。

后期的万松书院因清政府的日渐衰败和杭城市中心的不断北移，书院日益衰落。光绪五年（1879）巡抚梅启照想恢复书院往日的盛况，斥巨资重建了万松书院，并种植许多松树，意欲恢复“万株松树青山上，十里沙堤明月中”的景观，但终因地处偏僻而日渐荒圯。光绪十八年（1892），浙江巡抚崧骏、布政使刘树棠将万松书院迁至葵巷，改称“敷文讲学之庐”，并勒石为记，原万松岭上的书院旧址作为古迹留存。清末，书院制度，原址逐渐湮没。

新落成的万松书院，东至万松岭路，西至九华山山脊，占地约60000平方米，是西湖周围众多景点中唯一的以书院为主体的文化公园。书院建筑仿照明代的风格，以朴素的形制、淡雅的色彩、简洁的布局凸现静谧、典雅的书卷气息，并巧妙地利用自然山体、林木、古藤、奇石，片植修竹，点植梅花，缀以湖石，力求“更由人作，宛自天成”。在文化陈设上，通过匾额楹联、壁画、展板、碑刻、木雕等内容，着力表现万松书院所代表的古代教育精髓及“梁祝”爱情故事的内涵，让书院继续成为传统文化教育的传承者。

大成殿内供奉的孔子师生像  
Confucius and his disciples



清乾隆帝为万松书院所题匾额  
Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty wrote this horizontal inscription board for the academy.

毓秀阁——传说中的梁山伯与祝英台读书处  
Legend has it that this building used to be where Jiang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai studied.



# Ten-Thousand-Pine Academy of Classical Learning

By Shao Qun



万松书院牌坊

The memorial archway of the academy of classic learning

The 500-year-old Wansong Academy of Classical Learning has been restored recently at its original site on the eastern side of the Phoenix Mountain in Hangzhou. The restoration is part of the bigger project aimed to fully restore the southern lakeshore scenery of the West Lake.

Founded in 1498 during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the academy was one of the four major academies in Hangzhou for its complete set of sacrificial utensils, comprehensive and efficient school management and a full library. It attracted students from all over Zhejiang Province. For 500 years, the academy turned out numerous talents for the province and the whole country. It enjoyed an established reputation in Zhejiang and Jiangsu as a successful educational institute.

Yet, a romance that occurred at the academy has spread far and wide across China. The story is known in the West as China's

Romeo and Juliet and has been adapted into a movie. A violin concerto based on the tragedy is a masterpiece well known in the world.

In the early period, the academy was large with many magnificent buildings. Two descendents of Confucius were invited from Quzhou to host the regular sacrificial ceremony at the academy. The academy adopted some new textbooks and followed the school management principles and rules formulated by Zhu Xi, a great scholar in Ming Dynasty. In 1580, Wei Zhongxian, a eunuch in power, set up a literary inquisition to persecute scholars. He tried to shut down all the academies across the country. The Ten-Thousand-Pine Academy was saved when two court officials appealed to the emperor under the excuse that it was a place to hold sacrificial ceremonies in memory of Confucius.

The academy underwent several expansion and overhaul projects in the middle

period, when some important buildings were added. The student dorms were expanded to accommodate traveling scholars. The library was expanded too. It had some gift books from Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Famed scholars were invited to lecture at the academy. At that time, the Qing government adopted pacifying policies in order to consolidate its power, allocating funds to academics. Over years, Emperor Kangxi and Emperor Qianlong obliged inscriptions to the academy. During his six inspections to the southern part of China, Emperor Qianlong visited the academy six times. All these added to the reputation the academy enjoyed, making it the biggest educational institute in Zhejiang and Jiangsu Provinces.

In later years, the academy decayed as the Qing government became weak and the downtown Hangzhou gradually shifted to the north. In 1879, the Zhejiang provincial governor wanted to restore it to its former glory. He launched a big-fund restoration project and had tens of thousands of pine trees planted on the slope of the mountain. But the measure did not save the academy from deterioration. As the academy system was abolished at the end of the Qing Dynasty, the academy just died.

The newly restored academy is now a cultural park, the only one around the West Lake, though the park takes the shape of the academy in its original Ming style. The simple layout embodies the academy's history of scholarliness. The landscape is characterized with the hill, trees, bamboos, flowers, and rockery. Murals, stone tablets, wood carvings, couplets hung on the columns of halls, and horizontal tablets with inscriptions, all tell stories of the past cultural tradition. And of course, the famous romance is now played up as a big attraction for tourists.

(Translated by David)