The Journey of Zhejiang University

浙大已经114岁了
历史的年轮
留下无数人和事的印记
翻看史书的时候
细细数着这些印记
似可触及到沉重的呼吸
时光虽逝
故地仍在
今天的我们
依然和他们
在同一个空间里呼吸

Zhejiang University is already 114 years old.
The journey is marked with trace
Of numerous people and events.
Browsing a history book
And searching for all these traces,
And as fast as the time ticks by,
An old haunt remains.
Today we are thriving
On the same soil with the old generation.
1897年5月21日（农历四月二十日），杭州知府林启创办的求是书院正式开学。求是书院是中国近代史上最早创办的几所新式高等学校之一，它以振兴实业，开发民智，提高国民素质为宗旨，开创了我国近代高等教育的先河。

求是书院几经变迁，到1927年成为国立第三中山大学；1928年更名为浙江大学。1928年7月1日起，称国立浙江大学，下设工、农、文理3个学院。

抗日战争全面爆发后，浙江大学被迫辗转内迁贵州。在中国著名气象、地理学家竺可桢校长领导下，浙江大学师生坚持办学，历经艰辛，崛起为当时国内有重大影响的几所著名大学之一。

新中国成立之后，浙江大学进入了新的历史纪元。1952年，全国高等学校院系进行调整，浙江大学的系科和校系设置发生了很大变动。其部分系科调入全国其他兄弟院校，部分院系或独立成校，或与之江大学、浙江省立医学院等组建成校。

此后近半个世纪，浙大一脉的浙江大学、杭州大学、浙江农业大学、浙江医科大学的建设和发展均取得了显著的成就。

经国务院批准，1988年9月15日，浙江大学、杭州大学、浙江农业大学、浙江医科大学四校合并；合并后的学校仍定名“浙江大学”，为教育部直属高校，实行教育部与浙江省共建共管。

On 20th April, 1897 (22nd April in lunar calendar), Lin Qi who was the Governor of Hangzhou, founded Qushi Academy. It was one of the earliest modern institutes for higher education in China which followed the example of western universities and focused on the so called “New Learnings” or “New Subjects”. It aimed at developing intellectual resources and improving the quality of its citizens.

Qushi Academy had its name changed several times. In 1927, it became the National Third Sun Zongshuan University and in 1928 was renamed as Zhejiang University. From 1st July 1928 it was entitled National Zhejiang University with three schools, namely the School of Engineering, the School of Agriculture and the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences.
After the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, Zhejiang University was forced to move out of Hangzhou to Kunming. Under the guidance of President Zhu Kezhen, a famous meteorologist, geologist and educator, Zhejiang University went through many difficulties and adversities to establish itself as one of the most influential leading universities in China.

During the 1952 readjustment of China's Tertiary Education System, some departments of Zhejiang University were split up into a number of single-discipline colleges and others were merged into universities outside Zhejiang Province. Still others were combined with Hangzhou University or Zhejiang Provincial College of Medicine to found new colleges.

Through about fifty years' development, the four universities derived from the same origin, — namely Zhejiang University, Hangzhou University, Zhejiang Agricultural University and Zhejiang Medical University, — all attain considerable achievements.

With the approval of the State Council, on 15th September, 1998, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou University, Zhejiang Agricultural University and Zhejiang Medical University reunited into a new Zhejiang University. The university is now under the direct administration of China's Ministry of Education with joint support from both the Ministry of Education and Zhejiang Provincial Government.

● 綦山书院旧址

綦山书院旧址位于杭州市大学路路口，是浙江大学的前身。1987年被列为浙江省级文物保护单位。

● Site of Qiushi Academy

Located at the intersection of Daxue Road in Hangzhou, the site of Qiushi Academy, the predecessor of Zhejiang University, was appointed as a key historic site under provincial protection in 1997.
求是书院碑

求是书院碑为求是书院校舍碑，原位于求是书院原址——杭州湖滨区（今大学路），1992年移碑于玉泉校区大门内右侧、第十一教学大楼前。

Boundary Tablet of Qushi Academy

The boundary Tablet of Qushi Academy was the boundary mark of Qushi Academy and formally lay at the original site of Qushi Academy at Puchang Lane (now Daxue Road). In 1992, it was moved to Yuquan Campus and now stands on the right side inside the school gate in front of the No.11 Teaching Building.

西迁之路石雕

石雕位于玉泉校区，分别雕刻于2007年和2010年，为纪念抗战期间浙江大学西迁办学历史所立。2010年12月，“重走西迁路——浙江大学求是精神主题教育活动”荣获教育部高校校园文化建设优秀成果评选特等奖，“重走西迁路”求是精神主题教育与实践，是浙江大学最具影响力的校园文化活动。

Sculpture of West Migration

Built in 1997 in memory of the west migration of Zhejiang University on Yuquan Campus.

In December, 2010, the "Re-treading the West Migration Route — Zhejiang University's Thematic Educational Activity on the Spirit of Seeking Truth" won the outstanding award granted by the Ministry of Education in the evaluation of the excellent achievements of higher learning institutions' cultural building. The thematic education and practice on the spirit of seeking truth, "Re-treading the West Migration Route", is the most influential cultural activity within Zhejiang University.

浙大合唱团纪念碑

位于玉泉校区教学楼东南角草坪，立于1987年。浙大合唱团成立于1942年西迁途中，以沈思岩教授为指挥，在抗日战争时期坚持演出，歌唱祖国，鼓舞人民抗日救国。合唱团经历了半个多世纪的风雨历程，伴随着浙大在新时期向前成长。纪念碑是爱国主义传统的光辉标志，时刻提醒人们不要忘记牺牲的艰难和曾经的奋斗。

Monument of Zhejiang University Chorus

Built in 1997, the monument stands on the southeast lawn of the No.7 Teaching Building on Yuquan Campus. The chorus was founded in 1942 during the west immigration of Zhejiang University, and Prof. Shen Siyan was the conductor at that period. The chorus sang the praises of the beautiful motherland and encouraged the Chinese soldiers and citizens to fight against the Japanese invaders. The Zhejiang University Chorus has gone through a course of trials and hardships for more than fifty years and is still growing with the university in the new century. The majestic monument is a glorious symbol of patriotic tradition, and it indeed tells people that the past hardships and struggles should never be forgotten.
● Monument of Black & White Literature and Art Association

The monument is located on the south of Mini Theatre on Zijingang Campus. The main part is in the shape of a volume of books with the book on top open, which carries the meaning that "Reading is always profitable". Black & White Literature and the Art Association cited on the monument refers to the patriotic progressive students' society established in 1936. The two Chinese characters "Black & White" stand for their determination to recapture the "white mountain (Changbai Mountain) and black water (Heilongjiang River)" occupied by Japanese invaders, as well as the spirit of seeking truth by making a clear distinction between right (white) and wrong (black).
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Fei Gong Pavilion

Fei Gong Pavilion is situated on the Bishai Pound (or: Green Water Pond) near the No.7 Teaching Building on Yuquan Campus. The pavilion with its erect pillars has a simple, but elegant open-air design. People may come and offer their respects. It was built in 1997 in honor of Prof. Fei Gong, a statistologist and former provost, a title formerly reserved for the Director of Teaching Affairs of Zhejiang University. During his time in office, Prof. Fei strongly promoted the tutorial system and started the "Life Wall Newspaper" aimed at criticizing social maladies and advocating truths, which were gradually rejected by the Kuomintang Administration. In March, 1945 he was kidnapped and murdered in the Sino-American Cooperation Organization (SACO) in Chongqing. The Chinese Party Central Committee (CPCC) represented by Comrade Zhou Enlai made various appeals, trying their best to rescue him.

Jiangong Garden

Jiangong Garden lies between the West-2 and West-3 Teaching Buildings on Xixi Campus which was built in honor of the famous Chinese mathematician, Chen Jiangong. Prof. Chen studied in Japan in his early years and was the first foreign scholar who got a Doctor's degree of Science in Japan. After his return to China, he became the Head of the Mathematics Department of Zhejiang University. Apart from that, he was a leading scholar in function theory and a pioneer in many branches of mathematics in China. The charming landscaping in Jiangong garden has climbing green vines and a long covered corridor winding in loops and zigzags.
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● 夏公亭

夏公亭位于玉泉校区图书馆东侧，1997年由浙江大学校友会筹建。夏衍是我国著名作家，也是新中国电影理论与创作的奠基人之一。夏日，他曾在浙江大学的前身省立甲种工业学校求学。该亭整体建筑风格简洁，亭内对联：“即照近人之言不作虚心之论，乃立身之基长于立身之高。”为赵朴初先生题写。夏公亭周围绿树成阴，碧草鲜美。

● Xia Yan Pavilion

Xia Yan Pavilion is situated at the southern corner of Shao Yifu Gymnasium on Yuquan Campus. Donated by Zhejiang University Alumni Association, it was built in 1997 when Zhejiang University celebrated its hundredth anniversary. Xia Yan was a Chinese playwright and screenwriter and one of the founders of New China’s film theory. During his childhood, he studied in Zhejiang Industrial School, a predecessor of Zhejiang University. Different from the traditional cornice, roof, column and handrail, the pavilion is simple in style and conveys a natural shape. There is a pair of antithetical couplets written on the pillars best translated as, "One should listen to sincere advice and never utter words against conscience. This is the way to conduct oneself in human relationships as well as the admonition to keep in mind for self-examination". The pavilion boasts a picturesque environment, and people often visit here and contemplate the past to express their feelings.

● 华家池碑

华家池碑位于华家池校区华家池东侧，高约2米，由碑身、碑座三部分组成。1998年书法家马世俊为此碑题写了“华家池”三字，其背面则简洁地记载了浙江大学农学院初创、西迁、发展及重建校园的60多年的沧桑史。

● Huajiachi Tablet

Situated at the east of Huajiachi Pond, the grey tablet is about 2 meters in height and made up of three parts, namely the cap, the body, and the pedestal. In 1996, Ma Shixiao, a famous calligrapher, wrote the three characters “huajia-chi” for this tablet. On its reverse side is inscribed briefly the vicissitudes of 60 years’ history of the Agricultural College of Zhejiang University.
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• Statue of Yu Zisan

The bronze statue stands beside the library on Huajiachi Campus and is about 0.8 meter in height. Yu Zisan, born on Jan. 21 1925 in Mouping County, Shandong Province, was admitted to the Agricultural College of Zhejiang University in 1944. He was the prepositus of student council then and was murdered by Kuomintang Zhejiang Security Command on Oct. 29 1947 because he organized the patriotic student movement of "anti-hunger, anti-civil-war and anti-persecution". Yu Zisan event led to an intense echo in China and aroused numerous patriotic youths to plunge into the struggle for national independence and his heroic exploits was immortal in the history of Chinese student movement.

"Zhejiang University Museum" located in Zhejiang University Student Activity Center, is a large scale exhibition with an area of 4000 square meters, displaying more than 550 photos and 120 historic relics and a series of large oil paintings. The exhibition is on the second floor of Student Activity Center on Zijingang Campus, covering an area of 800 square meters. It represents the long development history of Zhejiang University through three centuries, by exhibiting more than 530 photos and 120 historic relics. The exhibition is a large oil painting as long as ten meters, which is created by Xu Fang, a painter of Chinese Academy of Arts. The painting displays 99 different characters from the late Qing Dynasty to contemporary China.

2010年7月16日，全国教育工作会会议结束后，中央政治局委员、国务委员刘延东在浙江大学考察，并参观了浙江大学本科生创新成果展。

On July 16th, 2010, after the conference on national education work, Ms. Liu Yandong, the member of Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councilor, inspected ZJU and visited the Exhibition of ZJU Students' Innovation Achievements.