

济宁文物古迹

HISTORICAL SITES AND CULTURAL RELICS IN JINING

济宁市文物管理局 编

Compiled by Cultural Relics Administration Bureau of Jining



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序

文物作为民族悠久历史的稀世鉴证，蕴含着中华民族特有的精神价值。我们应当以礼敬自豪的态度对待优秀传统文化，更加珍视和守护好优秀文化遗产。事实上，我们保护任何一件文物，就是保护人类智慧的发展历程，保护人类文明进程的发展线索，更重要的是保护了维护人类进步的不可或缺之物——知识的价值和尊严。

济宁是著名的文化发祥之地。早在一万年前的细石器时代，这里就有古人居住。在这片文化沃土上，曾有过三次大的文化辉煌期：第一次是七千年前至五千年前的伏羲氏、女娲氏、炎帝、黄帝、少昊帝一脉相承的东夷文化高峰，龙、凤图腾的肇始是其灿烂的文化标志；第二次是西周至春秋战国时期的邾娄文化和鲁国文化，并造就了主导中华文化两千多年的孔子、孟子及其儒家学说；第三次是明朝至清朝的运河文化，形成了济宁融南汇北的多元文化格调。济宁不仅孕育了蜚声中外的灿烂文化，而且留下了极其丰富的文化遗产。孔府、孔庙、孔林是世界文化遗产，颜庙、孟府、孟庙、孟林、尼山孔庙、曾庙已列入世界文化遗产预备名单，曲阜、邹城为国家级历史文化名城，许多古建筑、古遗址已成为中华文化的重要标志。全市拥有全国重点文物保护单位19处、省级95处、市级168处，各类文化遗存4000多处，馆藏文物16.7万多件，成为名副其实的文物大市。

济宁市委、市政府历来重视文化遗产保护工作，始终坚持“保护为主、抢救第一、合理利用、加强管理”的文物工作方针，不断推进文物事业繁荣发展。特别是近年来，结合“中华文化标志城”规划建设，启动了大遗址保护规划和系列文化工程，把文物保护、发掘和利用提到了更加突出的位置。广大的文博工作者付出艰辛的努力，做了很多卓有成效的工作，取得了有目共睹的成绩。市文物局编辑出版《济宁文物古迹》，很有意义。这本集子将全市境内已公布为全国重点文物保护单位和省级、市级的不可移动文物汇诸一册，既是对文物保护工作的一次检阅，也是对济宁辉煌灿烂文化的一次展示。谨致祝贺，并序。

济宁市委书记、市人大常委会主任 孙守刚

2009年7月

Preface

As witness to the long history of the Chinese nation, historical relics contain the nation's unique cultural value. We should hold our traditional culture in reverence, feel great pride for it and value and protect our fine cultural heritage. In fact, to preserve cultural remains is to keep a record of the evolution of human wisdom and civilization, and more importantly, to maintain the value and prestige of knowledge that is indispensable for the progress of mankind.

Jining is a well-known birth place of Chinese culture. As early as 10,000 years ago, during the Microlithic Age, human beings inhabited there. Its culturally rich soil has experienced three peaks: first, the peak of the Dongyi Culture that began 7,000 years ago and lasted until 5,000 years ago, when the prehistoric chieftains Fu Xi, Nü Wa, the Yan Emperor, the Yellow Emperor and the Shao hao Emperor were in reign; the totem of dragon and phoenix is the sign of this culture; second, the Zhulou Culture and the Culture of State Lu from the Western Zhou Dynasty to the Warring States Period (1100 BC - 221 BC) which brought forth Confucius, Mencius and his students and the Confucian thoughts; and third, the Great Canal Culture that flourished during the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368 - 1911) when bloomed a pluralistic culture assimilating the cultures of the south and north of China.

Jining has not only fostered brilliant culture that is known domestically and internationally, but also preserved a great number of cultural heritages. Jining is now home to 19 historical sites under the state-level protection, 95 sites under the provincial-level protection and 168 sites under the municipal-level protection, with 4,000 cultural remains and 167,000 pieces of preserved cultural relics. As examples, the Mansion of Confucius, Temple of Confucius and Cemetery of Confucius are listed as World Heritage sites. The temples of Yan Hui and Mencius, the residence of Mencius, Tombs of Mencius and his descendents, the Temple of Confucius on the Nishan Mountain, and the Temple of Zeng Shen are candidates for the World Heritage list. Qufu and Zoucheng in Jining area are famous national-level historical and cultural towns. Many ancient sites and buildings in Jining have become important marks of Chinese culture. All of these have made Jining a leading city in terms of the number of historical sites and cultural relics.

The Jining Committee of the Communist Party of China and the city government have always paid adequate attention to the preservation of cultural heritage in accordance with the guideline "taking the protection of historical sites and relics as the main task, restoring them first, utilizing them rationally and improving the management", and have continued to promote the undertaking related with cultural remains. What's worth mentioning is, in recent years, while building a "representative city of Chinese culture", the Jining government has initiated the protection program of great cultural sites and the serial cultural projects which have given more priorities to the preservation, excavation and utilization of historical and cultural remains. Those who work in museums and cultural relic organizations have also put a lot of effort in the protection of cultural remains and have made evident achievements.

The publication of the *Historical Sites and Cultural Relics in Jining* edited by the Cultural Relics Administration of Jining is of great significance. This book includes all key cultural sites under the state-level protection and immovable cultural remains in Jining under the protection at provincial and municipal levels. It also serves as a review of our work in the preservation of cultural remains and a display of the brilliant culture of Jining. I would like to extend my congratulations to the publication of the book with my preface.

Sun Shougang, Secretary of the Jining Committee of the Communist Party of China, Director of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Jining
July 2009

概 述

济宁市为省辖地级市，位于山东省中南部。现辖曲阜、兖州、邹城、微山、梁山等12个县市区，1个高新技术开发区和1个省级旅游度假区，总人口822万，总面积1.1万平方公里。

济宁地处汶、泗流域，东经 $115^{\circ}54'$ — $117^{\circ}6'$ ，北纬 $34^{\circ}25'$ — $35^{\circ}55'$ 。东部与临沂市接壤，西部与菏泽市相连，北邻泰安市，南邻江苏省，东北及东南部分别与莱芜市、枣庄市相毗连。本市东高西低，东部为丘陵地带，山峦起伏，海拔高度为100—600米；中西部平坦，海拔40—60米；南部为湖区，海拔高度34.8—40米。湖区由四个依次连接的水面组成，俗称南四湖（南阳、独山、昭阳、微山四个湖），因微山湖最大，故统称为微山湖，为中国北方最大的淡水湖。

济宁境内早在一万年前就有古人类居住，那时的古人使用的是细石器，考古学上称之为细石器时代（又有学者称之为中石器时代），在兖州、汶上、嘉祥三县（市）已发现细石器地点38处。公元前5500—公元前2000年的新石器时代，市内的考古文化分别是北辛文化（距今7500—6300年）、大汶口文化（距今6300—4400年）、龙山文化（距今4400—4000年）。夏代之际济宁一带的东夷族地方文化名为岳石文化，属于金石并用时期。夏商周三代，济宁属徐州之域，任、卞、缙、邾、奄、极、鲁、郕、郛、焦等诸侯国先后在这片土地上建立。商代奄国及周代鲁国是当时卓有影响的大国，均将曲阜定为国都。汉唐之际，济宁城区为任城县，济宁区域内先后为鲁国、山阳（昌邑）国、东平国、任城国、高平国、山阳郡、任城郡、高平郡、鲁郡等郡国属地。后周广顺三年（953），济宁城区为任城县，隶济州。宋代，今境分属于兖州（后改袭庆府）、郛州（后改东平府）、济州、单州等地。元代至元八年（1271），济州升为府，名曰济宁府，这是“济宁”地名的最早出现。元代的济宁地区隶属济宁路、益都路。明洪武十八年（1385），济宁府降为州，属兖州府。清雍正二年（1724），济宁升格为直隶州，今济宁地区分属于兖州府、济宁直隶州。民国年间，今济宁各县市隶属于济宁道，后改为岱南道。1948年8月，济宁全境解放，大多县（市）区划归鲁中南地区。1953年7月建立济宁专署，1967年改称济宁地区，1983年10月改称济宁市。

在上万年的历史发展中，济宁曾有过诸多的辉煌。距今四、五千年前，三皇五帝中的大部分先祖都与济宁有关。太昊伏羲族团是济宁人的直系祖先，夏商周时期的任国（今济宁）为伏羲后裔建立的国家；《帝王世纪》云：“炎帝都于陈，又徙鲁”；《史记·五帝本纪》集解说：“母曰附宝……二十四月而生黄帝于寿丘，寿丘在鲁东门之北”。《史记·索隐》又说：“黄帝生于寿丘，长于姬水”，寿丘在今曲阜东郊；被黄帝战败的蚩尤也与济宁有关，其墓在今汶上县西南的南旺镇；少昊因“执太昊之法，故名少昊”，《史记·周本纪》载：“少昊之虚，曲阜也”。少昊生于曲阜，葬于云阳，至今陵墓犹存，地处今曲阜城东；颛顼、虞舜部族也曾在济宁一带活动，并遗留下颛顼后裔建立的邾国都城及虞舜“耕于历山，渔于雷泽，陶于河滨，作什器于寿丘，就食于负夏”中的五个古代地名。

春秋战国时期，济宁境内诞生了至圣孔子、复圣颜子、宗圣曾子、述圣子思、亚圣孟子及巧圣鲁班、和圣柳下惠等七大圣人，为邹鲁文化的发展做出了重大贡献。以孔子为首创立的儒家学说成为中华传统文化的主干，其影响延及当代，将传及后世。秦汉时期涌现的经学家诸如申培公、江公、毛亨、孔安国、匡衡、韦贤、何休及之后的文学家王粲、孔融、孔尚任，哲学家王弼，军事家刘表，医学家

王叔和，数学家秦九韶，考据学家桂馥等济宁先祖，均为祖国的历史谱写过华章。灿烂的古代文化为济宁遗留下一大批文物瑰宝，成为济宁古代文明的佐证，也是当今乃至今后济宁社会发展的文化资源。

济宁为文物大市，因而，文物管理机构建立的特别早。1948年6月12日，即曲阜解放后的第二天，部队即进驻曲阜三孔（孔林、孔庙、孔府），进行军事管制，加以保护，并于8月15日成立了曲阜县古物管理委员会。1950年前后又先后成立了邹县古物管理所、嘉祥武氏祠古物管理所。1956年统计时，山东包括省级文物管理处在内，也只有管理机构6处，而济宁则占3处。1982年，济宁市文物局的建立，为全市文物工作的统筹、提升、强化奠定了组织基础。至1990年，市内各县市均已健全了文物管理机构，使济宁市的文物管理保护工作步入快车道。

建国60年来，国家文物主管部门先后组织了三次全国性的文物普查，分别是1956年、1981—1983年、2007—2011年。三次文物大普查的背景分别是建国后、“文革”后、改革开放30年后。社会变革与经济的大发展急需摸清文物家底，以便有效保护，统筹社会发展。济宁市除根据上级的要求动员组织普查外，还分别于1973年、1987年组织了市境内的文物补查。建国60年来，国家乃至省市文物及学术机构，还分别对我市域的古遗址、古墓葬进行了考古发掘。已发掘的重点遗址有：西夏侯、野店、邹县南关、尹家城、西吴寺、贾柏、六里井、王因、潘庙、任城城子崖、史海、天齐庙、尹洼、龙湾店、京杭运河南旺分水工程、鲁国故城等。市内业经发掘的古墓葬亦属可观，为考古学及史学的研究提供了极为丰富的资料。济宁的地上古建筑总量约3000间，当位居地级市拥有量之首。尤以孔子、孟子、颜回、曾参、周公等名人的纪念性建筑群称著，现已成为当地的旅游热点，观众趋之如流。建国60年来，国家投入了大量资金，使这批古建筑得以保护，辖境内的石刻也同古建筑一样，得到妥善保护与修复。

多年以来，市委、市政府高度重视文物工作，认真落实“五纳入”，自1999年以来，市政府又与各县市区签订了《文物安全目标责任书》，强化“官职官责”，成效显著。建国60年来，为加强文物保护，市县两级政府发布了一系列通知、通告、布告、文件。1996年4月济宁市政府以市长令形式发布了《济宁市文物保护管理办法》，2009年2月市政府发布了《济宁市人民政府关于进一步加强文物保护工作的通知》，为推动群众性文物保护起到了重要作用。

截止目前，国务院公布了六批文物保护单位，省政府公布了三批，市政府公布了三批。济宁市境内已公布的全国重点文物保护单位19处，省级95处，市级168处，本书即收录了已公布的全国重点、省级、市级文物保护单位。各县市区公布的县级文物保护单位该书未予收录。我们期待能通过《济宁文物古迹》这本书，让更多的读者了解济宁文物，进而了解济宁，关注济宁，如此，则是编者的心愿。

Introduction

Jining is a prefectural-level city under the jurisdiction of Shandong Province. Situated in the central south of Shandong Province, it has under its jurisdiction 12 counties, towns and districts including Qufu, Yanzhou, Zoucheng, Weishan and Liangshan, a new technological development zone and a provincial-level tourist resort area, with a population of 8.22 million and covering 11,000 square kilometers.

Jining lies in the valley of the Dawen and Sihe rivers, spanning from the east longitude $115^{\circ} 54'$ to $117^{\circ} 6'$ and from the north latitude $34^{\circ} 25'$ to $35^{\circ} 55'$. Jining borders on Linyi City to the east, Heze City to the west, Tai'an City to the north, Jiangsu Province to the south, and Laiwu City and Zaozhuang City to the northeast and southeast. The main topographic feature of Jining is that its eastern part is higher than the western part. Its eastern part is covered by undulating hills standing at 100 to 600 m above sea level; its central and western parts are flat with the altitudes ranging from 40 to 60 m, while its southern part features a huge lake area with the altitudes ranging from 34.8 to 40 m. The Nanyang, Dushan, Zhaoyang and Weishan lakes are connected with one another. Since the Weishan Lake is the largest of them, they are collectively known as the Weishan Lakes, the largest freshwater body in the north of China.

As early as 10,000 years ago, the Jining area was inhabited by human beings who at that time used microlithic tools. That period has been named by archaeologists as the Microlithic Age (also known as Mesolithic Age). In Yanzhou, Wenshang and Jiaxiang, 38 Microlithic sites have been discovered. The archaeological find in Jining that belongs to the New Stone Age from 5500 BC to 2000 BC includes the Beixin Culture (7500—6300 years ago), Dawenkou Culture (6300—4400 years ago) and Longshan Culture (4400—4000 years ago). During the Xia Dynasty (c. 2100 BC — 1600 BC), Dongyi people living in the Jining area created their Yueshi Culture where stones and metals were applied in daily life. Through the Xia, Shang (1600 BC — 1100 BC) and Zhou (1100 BC — 256 BC) dynasties, Jining was under the jurisdiction of Xuzhou. On this area were established the states of Ren, Bian, Min, Zhu, Yan, Ji, Lu, Cheng, Shi, Jiao and others. State Yan during the Shang Dynasty and State Lu during the Zhou Dynasty were large states that exerted great influence on other states of that time. Both of them had their capitals in the area of present Qufu. From the Han to Tang dynasties (206 BC — 907 AD), the area of today's Jining was Rencheng County that successively belonged to the princedoms of Lu, Shanyang (Changyi), Dongping, Rencheng and Gaoping, and the provinces of Shanyang, Rencheng, Gaoping, Lu and others. In the third year of the Guangshun reign period of the Later Zhou Dynasty (953 AD), the present-day downtown area of Jining became Rencheng County under the jurisdiction of Jizhou. During the Song Dynasty (960 — 1279), it was separated by Yanzhou (later renamed Xiqing), Yunzhou (later Dongping), Jizhou, Shanzhou and other places. In the eighth year of the Zhiyuan reign period of the Yuan Dynasty (1271), the administrative status of Jizhou was elevated to province and renamed Jining, and this was the first time that the name "Jining" appeared. During the Yuan Dynasty, the area of today's Jining was shared

by the provinces of Jining and Yidu. In the 18th year of the Hongwu reign period of the Ming Dynasty (1385), the province of Jining was lowered to a prefecture under the jurisdiction of Yanzhou Province. In the second year of Emperor Yongzheng's reign of the Qing Dynasty (1724), Jining's status was promoted to municipality directly under the central government. And the present-day Jining area partly belonged to Yanzhou Province and partly to Jining Municipality. During the period of the Republic of China (1911 — 1949), it was put under the prefecture of Jining and later renamed Dainan. In August 1948, Jining was liberated by the Chinese Communist Party from the regime of Guomindang. Most of its counties and areas were assigned to the jurisdiction of the central and south of Shandong Province. In July 1953, the Prefectural Commissioners' Office of Jining was established. In 1967 it was redefined as Jining Township. In October 1983 it was changed to Jining City.

During its history of more than ten thousand years, Jining has been crowned with glories. The ancestors of the legendary Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors from 4,000 to 5,000 years ago were associated with Jining. Tai Hao (literally, Major Heaven), a.k.a. Fu Xi, was the direct ancestor of Jining people. The state of Ren (present-day Jining) that existed during the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties was established by Fu Xi's descendents. *Annals of Lords and Kings* says, "The Yan Emperor had his capital in Chen and later moved to Qufu". "Records of Five Emperors" in *Historian's Records* says, "The mother Fu Bao...gave birth to Huang Di in Shouqiu after 24 months of pregnancy." Shouqiu was situated to the north of the eastern gate of the state of Lu. Commentaries on *Historian's Records* says, "The Yellow Emperor was born in Shouqiu and grew up along the Jishui River". Shouqiu is in the east suburb of what is Qufu today. Chi You who was defeated by the Yellow Emperor also had something to do with Jining. His tomb is located in the town of Nanwang in the southwest of today's Wenshang County. Shao Hao (literally, Minor Heaven) was so named because he carried out the law of Tai Hao ("Major Heaven"). *Historian's Records* says, "Shao Hao's residence is in Qufu". Shao Hao was born in Qufu and buried in Yunyang. His tomb still exists today in the east of Qufu. The tribes of Zhuan Xu and Yu Shun were active in the area of Jining too. Zhuan Xu's descendents built the capital of the state of Zhu there and Yu Shun's name was spread in five ancient places that were mentioned in this line, "Yu Shun ploughed in Lishan, fished in Leize, made earthenware in Hebin, produced utensils in Shouqiu and made a living in Fuxia".

During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (770 BC — 221 BC), Jining brought forth seven sages: Confucius, Yan Yuan, Zeng Shen, Zi Si, Mencius, Lu Ban and Liuxia Hui. They made very important contributions to the cultural development of the culture of the Zou and Lu states. Confucianism became the mainstream of traditional Chinese culture and its influence has extended to modern times and will continue in the centuries to come. During the dynasties of Qin and Han (221 BC — 220 AD), this place gave birth to experts in the study of Confucian classics such as Lord Shen Pei, Jiang Gong, Mao Heng, Kong Anguo,

Kuang Heng, Wei Xian and He Xiu; famous writers of Wang Can, Kong Rong and Kong Shangren; philosopher Wang Bi, military strategist Liu Biao; medical scientist Wang Shuhe; mathematician Qin Jiushao and critical researcher Gui Fu. They made history in China.

The abundant cultural relics left behind by ancient people in Jining serve as a testament to the brilliant culture there and are rich cultural resources for the social development of the city at present and in the future.

Jining is an important city in terms of historical sites and cultural relics, therefore, the relevant administrative organizations of cultural remains have long been established. On June 12, 1948, the second day after the liberation of Qufu, the People's Liberation Army entered the town and enforced military control over the Temple, Mansion and Cemetery of Confucius to protect them. On August 15 of that year, the Administrative Committee of Ancient Objects in Qufu was set up. Around 1950, the Administrative Office of Ancient Objects of Zou County and later the Administrative Office of Cultural Relics from the Ancestral Temple of the Wu Family in Jiaxiang County were established. According to the statistics of 1956, Shandong Province had only six administrative organs of cultural relics, three of which were in Jining. From this alone you can see the importance of historical sites and cultural relics of Jining in Shandong Province. In 1982, the Cultural Heritage Bureau of Jining was founded, laying the foundation for coordination, promotion and strengthening of the work related with cultural remains in the city. By 1990 all counties under the jurisdiction of Jining had set up or improved their cultural relics administrative departments, and thanks to this, the preservation and management of cultural heritage in the city are sound.

Drastic social changes and fast economic growth call for a complete stocktaking of historical sites and cultural relics so as to protect them more efficiently and coordinate work in this field with the progress of the whole society. Consequently, over the past 60 years since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the state cultural relics administrative departments have organized three nationwide surveys of historical sites and cultural relics in 1956, from 1981 to 1983, and between 2007 and 2011, respectively against the historical backdrop of the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the conclusion of the Cultural Revolution and the 30th anniversary of the implementation of the reform and opening-up policy. In addition to the surveys requested by the higher government, Jining conducted two investigations regarding cultural remains of the city in 1973 and 1987. Over the last 60 years, the state and provincial departments of cultural relics and academic institutions have conducted archaeological excavations of ancient sites and tombs at Xixiahou, Yedian, Nanguan of Zou County, Yinjiacheng, Xiwusi, Jiabai, Liulijing, Wangyin, Panmiao, Chengziya in Rencheng, Shihai, Tianqimiao, Yinwa, Longwandian, the old site of the water diversion project of the Jinghang Great Canal at Nanwang, and the former land of State Lu, and others in the Jining area. Those excavated ancient tombs provide rich materials for archaeological and historical studies.

Jining with more than 2,000 ancient ground buildings boasts the largest number of ancient buildings among all the prefectural-level cities in China. Of those buildings, the memorial buildings for Confucius, Mencius, Yan Hui, Zeng Shen and Duke of Zhou have attracted numerous tourists from all over the world. It is delightful to see that the state has invested a large sum of fund in preservation of those old buildings. Likewise, ancient stone carvings in Jining have also received due renovation and protection.

Over the years, the Jining Committee of the Communist Party of China and the city government have paid great attention to preservation of historical sites and cultural relics and have effectively included cultural relics protection into the city's social and economic development program, fiscal budget, urban and rural construction plan, program of institutional reform, and accountability system of government officials at all levels. Since 1999, the city hall has signed the *Agreement on the Responsibility for Cultural Relics Safety* every year with county governments, which put emphasis on government officials' direct liability for cultural relics. This has yielded good result. Moreover, the governments at the city and township levels have issued a series of notices, announcements and documents to strengthen the preservation of historical sites and cultural relics. In April 1996, the Mayor of Jining issued the *Measures for Preserving Historical Sites and Cultural Relics in Jining*. In February 2009, the city government announced the *Notice on Further Protection of Cultural Relics of the People's Government of Jining*. Those administrative measures have greatly advanced the general public's participation in cultural relics protection.

Up to now, the State Council of China has announced six batches of historical sites to be put under the state protection. The Shandong Government has announced three batches and the Jining City government has also announced three batches. Within the territory of Jining there are 19 key historical sites under the national-level protection, 95 under the provincial-level protection and 168 under the city-level protection. This book contains all the announced historical sites under the protection at the national, provincial and city levels. Those announced by the county- or township-level governments are not included. We sincerely hope that this book will help more readers know Jining through its abundant historical sites and cultural relics.

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一 世界文化遗产

I. World Heritage Sites

1994年12月，联合国教科文组织以“孔庙、孔林、孔府”为名称，正式列入世界文化遗产名录。

孔庙 Temple of Confucius

曲阜孔庙，位于曲阜城的中央，是祭祀孔子的庙宇，为海内外现存2000多座孔庙中规模最大的一座。1961年经国务院批准，公布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位。

孔庙始建于孔子死后的第二年（公元前478年），弟子们将其生前“故所居堂”立为庙，“岁时奉祀”。其后，历代王朝不断加以扩建，因汉代时，祭祀孔子列入国家祀典，孔庙由国家进行维修。至明代已奠定了现有规模，形成了一组具有东方建筑特色、规模宏大、气势雄伟的古代建筑群。

孔庙占地147亩，南北长642米，庙内古木苍翠，穿插有序。建筑仿皇宫之制，共分九进庭院，三路布局，贯穿在一条南北中轴线上，左右对称，布局严谨。孔庙的第一道门为“棂星门”，门两侧为下马碑，碑阳大字书“官员人等至此下马”。前三进是引导性庭院，只有一些门亭石坊，院内遍植桧柏，浓荫蔽日，第四进以后的庭院，建筑雄伟，气势壮观，是孔庙祭祀活动的主要场所。整个建筑群包括五殿、一阁、一坛、两庑、两堂、17座碑亭，共412间，分别建于金、元、明、清和民国时期。

孔庙还是我国著名的“碑林”，保存有汉代以来历代碑刻千余块，既有封建帝王追谥、加封、祭祀和修建孔庙的实录，也有达官显贵、文人学士谒庙的诗文题记，文字有汉、蒙古、八思巴、满文等，真草隶篆，蔚为大观，是研究封建社会政治、经济、文化、艺术的珍贵史料。孔庙的石刻艺术品还包括历年收藏的汉画像石90余块，以及反映孔子一生行迹的120幅石刻“孔子圣迹图”。

下马碑

Stone reminding passers-by to dismount

金明昌二年（1191）开始设置，今存者为明代重刻。该碑告之官员百姓，经过孔庙大门，必须下马、下轿。

