

济宁市文物局 编

COMPILED BY CULTURAL RELICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF JINING

# 济宁文物珍品

TREASURES OF CULTURAL RELICS IN JINING



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文物出版社

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# 序

济宁是中华文化的发祥地之一，也是闻名遐迩的“孔孟之乡、运河之都”。早在一万年前的细石器时代，这里就有古人类居住。距今约五六千年，三皇五帝中的伏羲、女娲、神农、颡顼、虞舜、蚩尤等部族又先后在这里活动，遗留下部分史迹。文献记载：“黄帝生于寿丘，长于姬水”，寿丘在今济宁市曲阜城东，遗址至今尚存；曲阜又是少昊出生之地，史称“少昊之墟”，其陵墓至今尚存。这里还是孔子、孟子、曾子、颜子、子思五大圣人的故乡，春秋战国时期，孔子所创立的儒家学派声名鹊起，其思想体系逐步成为中国传统文化的主支，并深为国内外思想文化界所推崇。元明清时期治理京杭运河的首脑机构又设于济宁，使济宁奠定了中国运河之都的地位。

辉煌的历史积淀，使济宁拥有丰富的历史文化遗产，成为名副其实的文物资源大市。孔府、孔庙、孔林是世界文化遗产，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，省级文物保护单位 95 处，市级文物保护单位 168 处，馆藏文物 16.7 万件，境内的古建筑数量之多位居全国地级市首位，济宁的汉碑、汉画像石、北朝摩崖刻经及孔府档案等均蜚声海内外，为学界所青睐，为游客所神往，文物资源优势成为助推济宁旅游业乃至整个经济社会发展的重要引擎之一。

继编辑出版《济宁文物古迹》一书后，市文物局又组织力量编撰《济宁文物珍品》，将市内国有文博单位库藏的一级文物汇编结集出版，这不仅是文博界的一项重要成果，也是全市文化生活的一件大事，对于弘扬传统文化，宣传孔孟之乡，提高济宁的知名度必定产生重要作用。值该书付梓之际，对文物局的这一成果谨致祝贺，并希望全市文物系统总结已有经验，发扬成绩，扎实有效地做好文物保护管理以及开发利用工作，促进文化遗产事业繁荣发展。

是为序。

中共济宁市委副书记、市长

2010 年 5 月



## Preface

Jining is one of the cradles of the Chinese culture, and also the well-known hometown of Confucius and Mencius, and the town of grand canal. As early as the Microlithic Age 10,000 years ago, ancient humans lived in this land. About 5000 or 6000 years ago, such clans as Fu Xi, Goddess of Sky-patching, Patron of Agriculture, Zhuanxu, Yu Shun, and Chiyou among the three emperors and five sovereigns in ancient China left some historical traces. According to literature record, The Yellow Emperor was born in Shouqiu, and grew up in Jishui. Shouqiu, in the east of today's Qufu, Jining, still witnessed its site nowadays; Qufu, the birthplace of Shaohao, is also known as the Site of Shaohao, whose tomb remains existent. Qufu is also the hometown of the five sages Confucius, Mencius, Zengzi, Yanzi, and Zisi. During the Spring and Autumn period, the Confucianism founded by Confucius became well-known, and its thinking system gradually became the main pillar of traditional Chinese culture, and was deeply adored by foreign cultural and ideology circles. During the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties, the principal organization responsible for controlling the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal was set up in Jining, laying the foundation of Jining as the town of the grand canal.

Glorious history makes the rich historical cultural heritages of Jining, making the city a genuine pool of cultural relics and resources. Confucius Family Mansion, Confucian Temple, and Confucian Cemetery are the world cultural heritages. Qufu and Zoucheng are famous national historical and cultural city with many ancient buildings and sites having become important symbols of the Chinese culture. There are 19 key cultural sites under state protection, 95 cultural sites under provincial protection, and 168 under municipal protection, with a total of 167,000 articles of collections. The number of the ancient buildings in Jining ranks first among the prefecture-level cities around China. The steles and relief stone sculptures from the Han Dynasty, Cliffside Sculptures from Northern Dynasties, and archives of Confucius Family, among others, are well known at home and abroad, and win the favor of the academia and the tourists as well. The advantages of cultural relic resources have become one of the important engines driving the tourism development and even the economic and social development of Jining as a whole.

Following the compilation and publish of the Cultural and Historical Sites of Jining, Jining Bureau of Cultural Relics organized the compilation of the Treasures of Cultural Relics of Jining, which is a collection of the Class I cultural relics collected in state-owned cultural heritage institutions in Jining. Its publishing is not only a significant achievement of the cultural heritage sector, and also a great cultural event of the city. It is of great importance to promote the hometown of Confucius and Mencius, and improve the popularity of Jining. On the occasion of the publish of the book, I would like to extend my congratulations to the bureau for the achievement. Besides, I hope the cultural heritage sector of the city to sum up the experience, and make further efforts to protect cultural relics, promote the utilization thereof, and drive the prosperity and development of the cultural heritage sector.

So much for the preface, thanks.

Zhang Zhenchuan

deputy secretary of Jining Municipal Committee of the CPC and mayor of Jining

March 2010



# 概 述

济宁市为省辖地级市，位于山东省中南部，东经 $115^{\circ}54' \sim 117^{\circ}6'$ ，北纬 $34^{\circ}25' \sim 35^{\circ}55'$ 。现辖市中区、任城区、兖州市、曲阜市、邹城市和泗水县、微山县、金乡县、鱼台县、嘉祥县、汶上县、梁山县等2区3市7县，1个高新技术开发区和一个省级旅游度假区，总面积1.1万平方公里。据2009年底统计，总人口831万。

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。汉至唐济宁城区为任城县，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年），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年），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年），济宁府降为州，属兖州府。清雍正二年（1724年），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。后曲阜、兖州、邹县三县改为县级市。

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”，即今曲阜东郊；蚩尤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，就时于负夏”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、复圣颜回、宗圣曾子、述圣子思、亚圣孟子、巧圣鲁班、和圣柳下惠等七大圣人，为邹鲁文化的发展与传播做出了重大贡献。以孔子为代表创立的儒家学说逐渐成为中华传统文化的主支，其影响延及至今。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。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，成为济宁重要资源。

全市现已调查登录的各类文化遗存4479处，其中已公布为全国重点文物保护单位的19处，省级



95处，市级168处，馆藏文物16.7万件，其中一级文物379件（套），为名副其实的文物大市。

济宁馆藏文物收藏宏富，一是因为济宁历史厚重，二是因为文物管理机构建立较早，对文物实施了有效的保护措施。新中国刚诞生不久，济宁就建立起曲阜、邹县、嘉祥武梁祠三家文物管理会（所）。至1990年，市域各县（市、区）均建立起文物管理机构，济宁并于1982年成立了济宁市文物局，为市内文物的保护、征集、调查、发掘、研究、宣传、利用做了大量卓有成效的工作。

市内国有文物机构收藏的文物来源有三：一是文物工作者60年来的不间断征集，贯穿于日常的工作中。诸如从废品站、炼铁厂、银行中拣选，接受社会的捐赠，基本建设工程中出土文物的收缴及其打击文物犯罪中缴获入藏的文物。二是文物部门考古发掘出土的文物。建国后，市域内经过考古发掘的古遗址已达20多处，重要的诸如西夏侯、野店、王因、尹家城、西吴寺、鲁国故城遗址等，经科学发掘的古墓葬、文物窖藏也达数十处之多。经过考古发掘出土的文物大都收藏在市内，成为济宁馆藏文物的重要组成部分。需要提及的是，现属滕州市张汪镇薛国故城出土的部分文物也收藏在我市，因1978年发掘时薛国故城为济宁行署辖区。三是孔府、孟府的旧藏文物。尤其孔府旧藏，其数量之多，品位之高蜚声海内外。孔子嫡裔世代居住的孔府是历史上的名门望族，自西汉刘邦到曲阜祭孔之后，孔子嫡孙就受到历代王朝的眷顾优礼，家族繁盛达两千多年。封官加爵，赏赐土地，使孔府成为不受改朝换代影响而孑然玉立的名门，号称“天下第一家”。由于其特殊地位，故留下一批特色文物，尤以服饰、纸质档案居多。曲阜解放后翌日，解放军及时对“三孔”古迹遗存进行军事管制，因而使孔府旧藏文物免遭流失。

《中华人民共和国文物保护法》第三条规定：“历史上各时代重要实物、艺术品、文献、手稿、图书、资料、代表性实物等可移动文物，分为珍贵文物和一般文物，珍贵文物一般分为一级文物、二级文物、三级文物。”自《文物保护法》颁布后，市内各文物收藏单位便对馆藏文物进行了定级与分类保管。国家文物鉴定委员并在1990年之后数次来我市，还委托省鉴定委员会对我市重点收藏单位开展了具体的鉴定定级工作。截至目前，除少数县（市、区）尚需增加一级文物的认定之外，全市馆藏文物的定级编目、分类管理目标已经实现。

为宣传济宁，宣传我市丰厚的文化遗产，以弘扬优秀的传统文化，我们今将市内馆藏的一级文物汇编成册，定名为《济宁文物珍品》，奉献给读者。珍贵文物尤其是一级文物常被人们称之为闺中秀女，深藏库房，秘不示人，即便文物同行，也难睹芳容。作为一种尝试，我们将这么多的珍品入籍一册，敞开闺阁面世，以便更好地发挥文物的资源效益。

在编辑过程中，我们注重保持资料的原真性，并提供了条目的背景资料，对部分文言文做了校点和释读，对生僻字词标注音读。我们期望能通过我们的努力，让大家能真正读懂这些珍宝，了解她们的价值。

# General introduction

Jining Municipality, a prefecture-level city, is located in the central southern part of Shandong Province, 115° 54' -117° 6' E, 34° 25' ~35° 55' N. It administers Shizhong District, Rengcheng District, Yanzhou City, Qufu City, Zoucheng City, and Sishui County, Weishan County, Jinxiang County, Yutai County, Jiaxiang County, Wenshang County and Liangshan County, a high-tech technical development zone and a provincial tourist resort under its jurisdiction, totaling 11,000 square kilometers. It has a population of 8.31 million, according to the census made at the end of 2009.

As early as more than 10,000 years ago, there were ancient humans living in the territory of Jining who used Microlith and therefore the period was named the Microlithic Age (also called the mesolithic age by some scholars). In Yanzhou, Wenshang and Jiaxiang counties 38 microlithic sites have been discovered. Amid 5500BC to 2000 BC, the Neolithic Age, the city experienced Beixin Culture (about 7500-6300 years ago), Dawenkou Culture (6300-4400 years ago) and Longshan Culture (4400-4000 years ago) periods. During the Xia Dynasty (c.2100BC-c.1600BC), the local culture of the ethnic groups in Jining and the neighborhood was named the Yueshi Culture, a time when the stoneware and metalware coexisted. During Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties, Jining was under jurisdiction of Xuzhou, seeing establishment of the states Ren, Bian, Min, Zhu, Yan, Ji, Lu, Cheng, Shi, Jiao and etc. Yan State in the Shang Dynasty (c.1600BC-c.1100BC) and Lu State in Zhou Dynasty (c.1100BC-256BC) were large states with great influence and made Qufu as their capital. From the Han Dynasty (206BC-220AD) to the Tang Dynasty (618-907), Rengcheng County was the seat of Jining and the region were under jurisdiction of Lu State, Shanyang (Changyi) State, Dongping State, Rengcheng State, Gaoping State, Shanyang Prefecture, Rengcheng Prefecture, Gaoping Prefecture and Lujun Prefecture in order. In 953, or the third year of Guangshun period of the Later Zhou (951-960), the seat of Jining was Rengcheng County, under the jurisdiction of Jizhou Prefecture. In the Song Dynasty (960-1279), the territory of today's Jining was under jurisdiction of Yanzhou (later renamed Xiqing Prefecture), Yunzhou (later renamed Dongping Prefecture), Jizhou and Shanzhou etc. In the eighth year of the Zhiyuan period (1271), Jizhou was promoted to a prefecture, named Jining Prefecture. It was the first time that Jining was used. During the period Jining was under jurisdiction of Jining Lu (a name of the administration in the Yuan Dynasty) and Yidu Lu. In the 18th year of Hongwu period of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Jining Prefecture was demoted to Zhou (a name of the administration under the prefecture) and was under jurisdiction of Yanzhou Prefecture. In the second year under the reign of Emperor Yongzheng (1724) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), Jining was promoted to a province directly under the central government. The area under administration of today's Jining was ruled respectively by Yanzhou Prefecture and Jining Province. During the period of the Republic of China (1912-1949), the counties and cities of today's Jining was ruled by Jining Dao (province) and later renamed to Dainan Dao. In August 1948, Jining was liberated and most counties (cities) were divided to the south and central area of Shandong Province. In July 1953, Jining Administrative Office was set up. In 1967, it was renamed to Jining

Prefecture. In October 1983, it was renamed to Jining City. Later Qufu, Yanzhou and Zouxian counties were changed to county-level cities.

In the tens of thousands years of history, Jining has enjoyed glories. About four or five thousands years ago, most ancestors of the three sovereigns and five emperors in ancient China were relevant to Jining. Taihao and Fu Xi tribes were the direct ancient of Jining people. Ren State (today's Jining) in the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties was a state established by descendants of Fu Xi. The book *Diwang Shiji* (the Emperors Times) record, "Yandi (Emperor Yan) set the capital in Chen and then moved to Lu." In the *Records of the Grand Historian-Benji* (Imperial Biographies), it reads, "the mother was named Fubao... gave birth to the Yellow Emperor after 24 months of pregnancy in Shouqiu which was on the north of the east gate of Lu State", or the east suburb of Qufu. Chiyou's tomb is in Nanwang Town, southwest of Wenshang County; Shaohao "was named Shaohao because he inherited the rules of Taihao". The *Records of the Grand Historian-Benji* of Zhou records "the dwelling place of Shaohao was in Qufu." Shaohao was born in Qufu and buried in Yunyang and the tomb is still located in the east of Qufu. Zhuanxu and Yu Shun tribes were also active in Jining and left the ruins of the capital of Zhu State which was established by the descendants of Zhuanxu. It was recorded that Yu Shun "farms in Lishan, fishes in Leize, makes potteries in Hebin and make household wares in Shouqiu and deals goods in Fuxia". Thus these five names are still in use today.

In the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, seven sages were born in Jining, namely the Sacrosanct Sage Confucius, the Parallel Sage Yan Hui, Sequent Sage Zengzi (Master Zeng), Narration Sage Zisi, Under Sage Mencius, Craftsmanship Sage Lu Ban and the Harmony Sage Liu Xiahui, making great contribution to the development and spread of Lu's culture. The Confucianism gradually became the dominant philosophy of the traditional culture of China and its influence extends to this day. In the Qin and Han dynasties many classic scholars emerged in Jining such as the Master Shen Pei, Master Jiang, Mao Heng, Kong Anguo, Kuang Heng, Wei Xian and He Xiu. Later the city saw litterateurs Wang Can, Kong Rong and Kong Shangren, philosopher Wang Bi, strategist Liu Biao, medical scientist Wang Shuhe, mathematician Qin Jiushao and the textual research scholar Gui Fu. The prosperous ancient culture left a great number of cultural relics to the city, reflecting the ancient civilization of Jining and important resources of the region.

Jining has surveyed and logged all kinds of cultural relics, totaling 4,479 sites of the city; of that 19 have been included in the list of the national key cultural relics protection units; 95 sites in the provincial protection list and 168 sites in the city protection list. The city also has a collection of 167,000 pieces of cultural relics, a real large city of cultural relics.

The rich collection of Jining can be accredited to the long history of the city and the effective protection made by the cultural relics administration institutions. Not long after the foundation of the People's Republic

of China, Jining set up Qufu, Zouxian and Jiexiang Wuliang Ancestral Temple cultural relics administrative committees. By 1990 all counties (cities and districts) have set up cultural relics administrative institutions. Jining set up Jining Cultural Relics Bureau in 1982 to contribute to the protection, collection, investigation, excavation, promotion and utilization of the cultural relics.

The state-owned cultural relics institutions in Jining have three channels to get the cultural relics collection: first, solicited by the cultural relics workers in the daily working in the past 60 years, collection from the waste collection stations, iron-making factories and banks, non-governmental donation, unearthed in the infrastructure building projects and confiscated in the cultural relics criminal crackdown actions. Second, unearthed by the cultural relics administration during the archaeological studies. After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, more than 20 sites have been excavated such as the relics of Western Xia Duke, Yedian, Wangyin Town, Yins' Residence, Xiwu Temple and the old city of the Lu State. And dozens of ancient tombs and cultural relics caches were excavated too. Most of the cultural relics unearthed are an important part of Jining's collection. What needs to be pointed out is that part of the cultural relics dug from the old city of the Xue State located in today's Zhangwang Town, Tengzhou City are also housed in Jining because it was under administration of Jining Administrative Office in 1978 when the excavation was conducted. Third, the cultural relics collected in the Confucius Family Mansion and Mencius Family Mansion. The collection in the Confucius Family Mansion in particular is very famous in the world in terms of the quantity and quality. Since Liu Bang, emperor of the Western Han Dynasty, paid reverence to Confucius in Qufu, Confucius family has been an eminent family irrespective of the dynasty changes. The lineal descents of Confucius had been favored by emperors of all dynasties since then, offered high posts and awarded land. Thus it was named the First Family of the World. Because of the special status of Confucius Family Mansion, a batch of cultural relics have been reserved, especially the costumes and the paper files. On the second day after liberation of Qufu, the People's Liberation Army had taken military control in time to the relics of Confucius tombs, temples and residence to prevent losses of the collection in Confucius residence.

The Article 3 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics stipulates, "Movable cultural relics, such as important material objects, works of art, documents, manuscripts, books, materials, and typical material objects dating from various historical periods, shall be divided into valuable cultural relics and ordinary cultural relics; and the valuable cultural relics shall be subdivided into Class I cultural relics, Class II cultural relics and Class III cultural relics." Since the promulgation of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the cultural relics collection institutions have classified the collection and housed the cultural relics according to the classification. The members of the national cultural heritage authentication committee have visited Jining for several times and entrusted Shandong Provincial Cultural Heritage

Authentication Committee to authenticate and classify the major collections after 1990. So far the collected cultural relics in Jining have been classified and managed according to the classification except the Class I cultural relics of few counties (cities, districts).

To promote Jining as a city and the rich cultural heritage and the excellent traditional culture of the city, we compile the data of the Class I cultural relics housed in Jining into a book named the Treasures of Cultural Relics of Jining. The Class I cultural relics are often considered demoiselle cherished in the imposing dwelling and seldom seen even by the counterparts. We attempt to show so many treasures in a book so as to give full play to the resource benefits of the cultural relics.

In the process of compile, we try to maintain the authenticity of the data and offer the background information of the items. We have made proofread and punctuated some of the classical Chinese and marked the uncommon words with pronunciation. We hope the book will enable the readers to learn these treasures and know their value.

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