



曲 阜

孔祥民 姜 伟 摄影

山东人民出版社出版 山东省新华书店发行 山东新华印刷厂印刷
1982年4月第1版 1982年4月第1次印刷 印数：1—16,610

787×1092毫米20开本 3印张 书号 8099·2443 定价 2.80元

前 言

曲阜，是我国著名的文化古城。相传为古帝少昊氏的都城，殷商时代的奄国，三千年前的鲁国古城；也是春秋末期我国著名古代思想家、教育家孔子的故乡。

据《汉书》记载：“曲阜在鲁城中，委曲长七、八里。”“曲阜”即由来于此。今日的曲阜县城，为明代所建。

几千年来，曲阜就是一个政治、文化中心，文物古迹很多。主要的有：气势宏伟的古建筑群——孔庙，富丽堂皇的封建贵族庄园——孔府，占地三千余亩的孔林，是谓“三孔”。另外还有：建筑风格古朴的周公庙、复圣庙，埋葬孔子父母的梁公林，孔子的出生地尼山和古帝少昊陵等。曲阜还珍藏历代碑碣和汉画像石二千余块，集我国历代书法、雕刻之大成，被誉为“碑林”。

这些名胜古迹，是我国珍贵的民族文化遗产。本画册主要介绍孔庙、孔府和孔林的古代建筑艺术，供广大学者、艺术家和旅游者欣赏研究。

FOREWORD

Qufu is a famous city of culture in China. It is said that it was the capital of the ancient King Shao Hao and that of the state of Yan in Yin time (14th-11th century B. C.) and the state of Lu 3,000 years ago. Qufu is also the native place of Confucius, the famous thinker and educator of ancient China, who lived at the end of the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B. C.).

According to **History of the Han Dynasty**, Qufu was in the state of Lu and its winding city wall was about four kilometres long. Hence the name Qufu, which means a winding city wall. The city wall of Qufu today was built in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

For several thousand years, Qufu was a political and cultural centre, which accounts for its abundance in historical relics. Among the places of historical interest in Qufu are: the Confucian Temple, which is a composite of magnificent buildings of glazed roof-tiles; the Kong Mansion, a splendid feudal aristocratic estate; the Confucian Forest, which occupies 200 hectares of land covered with ancient trees; the Temple of Duke Zhou and the Fusheng Temple, both noted for their classical architectural style; the Forest of Master Liang, where Confucius parents were buried; Nishan, the birth place of Confucius; and the Mausoleum of King Shao Hao, which is known as the Chinese pyramid. Qufu also boasts of a collection of more than 2,000 inscribed stone tablets of various dynasties and Han Dynasty carved stones. They represent different schools of Chinese calligraphy and sculpture over the centuries. The place where these tablets and carved stones are kept is known as the Forest of Tablets.

The historical relics to be found in Qufu are part of China's priceless national cultural heritage. This booklet gives a brief introduction to the ancient architectural art of the Confucian Temple, the Kong Mansion and the Confucian Forest, so that scholars, artists and tourists may appreciate and study them.

目 录

前 言

1. 孔庙鸟瞰
2. 金声玉振坊
3. 棂星门
4. 太和元气坊
5. 德侔天地门坊
6. 圣时门
7. 汉石人亭
8. 壁水桥
9. 弘道门
10. 大中门
11. 成化碑
12. 同文门
13. 奎文阁
14. 角 楼
15. 十三碑亭鸟瞰
16. 十三碑亭一角
17. 大成门
18. 先师手植桧
19. 杏 坛
20. 东西庑
21. 大成殿
22. 云龙石柱
23. 寝 殿
24. 圣迹殿
25. 唐槐、宋银杏
26. 鲁 壁
27. 孔宅故井
28. 孔子故宅门
29. 阙里坊
30. 孔府鸟瞰
31. 孔府大门
32. 重光门
33. 大 堂
34. 三堂庭院
35. 内宅门
36. 前上房
37. 前堂楼
38. 后堂楼
39. 忠恕堂
40. 铁山园
41. 五柏抱槐
42. 孔林鸟瞰
43. 万古长春坊
44. 孔林门坊
45. 至圣林门
46. 洙水桥
47. 甬 道
48. 享 殿
49. 孔子墓
50. 子贡庐墓处
51. 孔鲤墓
52. 孔尚任墓
53. 于氏坊
54. 颜庙复圣殿
55. 少昊陵
56. 尼 山

CONTENTS

Foreword

1. Bird's Eye View of the Confucian Temple
 2. Arch of the Sound of Metal and the Vibration of Jade
 3. Lingxing Gate
 4. Arch of the Spirit of the Universe
 5. Arch of Virtue Equal to Heaven and Earth
 6. Shengshi Gate
 7. Pavilion of Han Dynasty Stone Figures
 8. Wall River Bridges
 9. Hongdao Gate
 10. Great Central Gate
 11. Chenghua Tablet
 12. Tongwen Gate
 13. Kuiwen Pavilion
 14. Corner Tower
 15. Bird's Eye View of Thirteen Tablet Pavilions
 16. Partial View of the Thirteen Tablet Pavilions
 17. Dacheng Gate
 18. Juniper Planted by Confucius
 19. Apricot Terrace
 20. The East and West Wings
 21. Dacheng Hall
 22. Carved Stone Columns of Dragons in Cloud
 23. Sleeping Hall
 24. Life of the Sage Exhibition Hall
 25. Tang Scholartree and Song Ginkgo
 26. The Lu Wall
 27. Well at Confucius' Residence
 28. Gate of Confucius' Residence
 29. Stone Pillar Subdistrict
 30. Bird's Eye View of the Kong Mansion
 31. Front Gate of the Kong Mansion
 32. Gate of Rekindled Glory
 33. Main Hall
 34. Courtyard of the Third Hall
 35. Gate to the Inner Chambers
 36. The Front Reception Hall
 37. Front Tower Building
 38. Rear Tower Building
 39. Hall of Loyalty and Forgiveness
 40. Iron Hill Garden
 41. Five Cypresses Encircling a Long Scholartree
 42. Panoramic View of the Confucian Forest
 43. Stone Arch of Eternal Spring
 44. Arch of the Confucian Forest
 45. Gate of the Great Sage's Forest
 46. Zhushui Bridge
 47. Tomb Path
 48. Feast Hall
 49. Confucius' Tomb
 50. Zi Gong's Hut
 51. Kong Li's Tomb
 52. Kong Shangren's Tomb
 53. Lady Yu's Arch
 54. Fusheng Hall in Yan's Temple
 55. The Mausoleum of Shao Hao
 56. Nishan Hill
-



1. 孔庙鸟瞰 孔庙，是祭祀孔子的庙宇。始建于公元前四七八年，即孔子死后的第二年。后经历代扩建重修至明、清，达到现在的规模。孔庙占地三百多亩。九进院落，南北长达两华里，是我国著名的宫殿式古建筑群。

Bird's Eye View of the Confucian Temple. The temple for paying homage to Confucius (551 - 479 B.C.) was first built in 478 B.C., the year after the death of Confucius. It was rebuilt and enlarged repeatedly throughout the successive dynasties, reaching the present scale in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Occupying 20-plus hectares of land, the temple has nine courtyards, extending for one and a half kilometres from south to north. It is a famous composite of palace-style buildings.



2. 金声玉振坊 金声玉振石坊，是孔庙的门坊，建于明代。《孟子·万章篇》曾用“金声”、“玉振”表示奏乐的全过程，以此象征孔子思想是集古圣先贤之大成。

Arch of the Sound of Metal and the Vibration of Jade. This is the name of the arch leading to the Confucian Temple built in the Ming Dynasty(1368-1644). "The sound of metal and the vibration of jade" is used in the book *Mencius* to describe the complete process of a musical performance, which signifies that the thought of Confucius is a summation of all the philosophies of ancient sages before him.



3. 棧星門 据古代传说，天上的文星即棧星，故名。这是孔庙的第一道大门。始建于明、清乾隆十九年（公元一七五四年）改木栋木梁为石栋铁梁。

Lingxing Gate. Legend has it that Lingxing is the star Wenxing in heaven. Lingxing Gate is the front gate of the Confucian Temple and was built in the Ming Dynasty. In the 19th year of the reign of Qianlong (1754) in the Qing Dynasty, its wooden lintel was replaced with an iron one.



4. 太和元气坊 太和元气石坊，在孔庙第一进院落正中，建于明嘉靖二十三年（公元一五四四年）春。“太和元气”四字为山东巡抚曾铣所书。意思是，孔子的学说象太空天体那样，循环往复，永恒长存。

Arch of the Spirit of the Universe. Built in the spring of the 23rd year of the Jiajing reign (1544) in the Ming Dynasty, is in the middle of the first courtyard of the Confucian Temple. The four characters, written by Zeng Xian, the Governor of Shandong, mean that the doctrine of Confucius is like the heavenly bodies in space which move in circles without end.

5. 德侔天地门坊 在孔庙的第一进院落里，东侧有德侔天地门坊，西侧有道冠古今门坊，均建于明代。“德侔天地”是说孔子之德与天地齐。“道冠古今”，是说孔子之道古今无二。

Arch of Virtue Equal to Heaven and Earth is on the eastern side of the first courtyard, and on the western side is the Arch of Timeless Truth built in the Ming Dynasty. Both names refer to the doctrine of Confucius.





6. 圣时门 圣时门是孔庙的第二道大门，建于明代。清雍正八年（公元一七三〇年）又据《孟子》语“圣之时者也”定名。

Shengshi Gate is the second gate of the Confucian Temple. Built in the Ming Dynasty, it was given the present name in the eighth year of the Yongzheng reign (1730) in the Qing Dynasty. Shengshi, meaning the sage's time, comes from the book **Mencius**.

7 汉石人亭 石人为汉代雕刻。一尊高二点五四米，腰佩短剑；一尊高二点三〇米，双手握长剑。石人原在曲阜县城东南汉鲁王墓前，清乾隆甲寅年间移于城内婴相圃，一九五三年移入孔庙，建亭保护。

Pavillon of Han Dynasty Stone Figures.

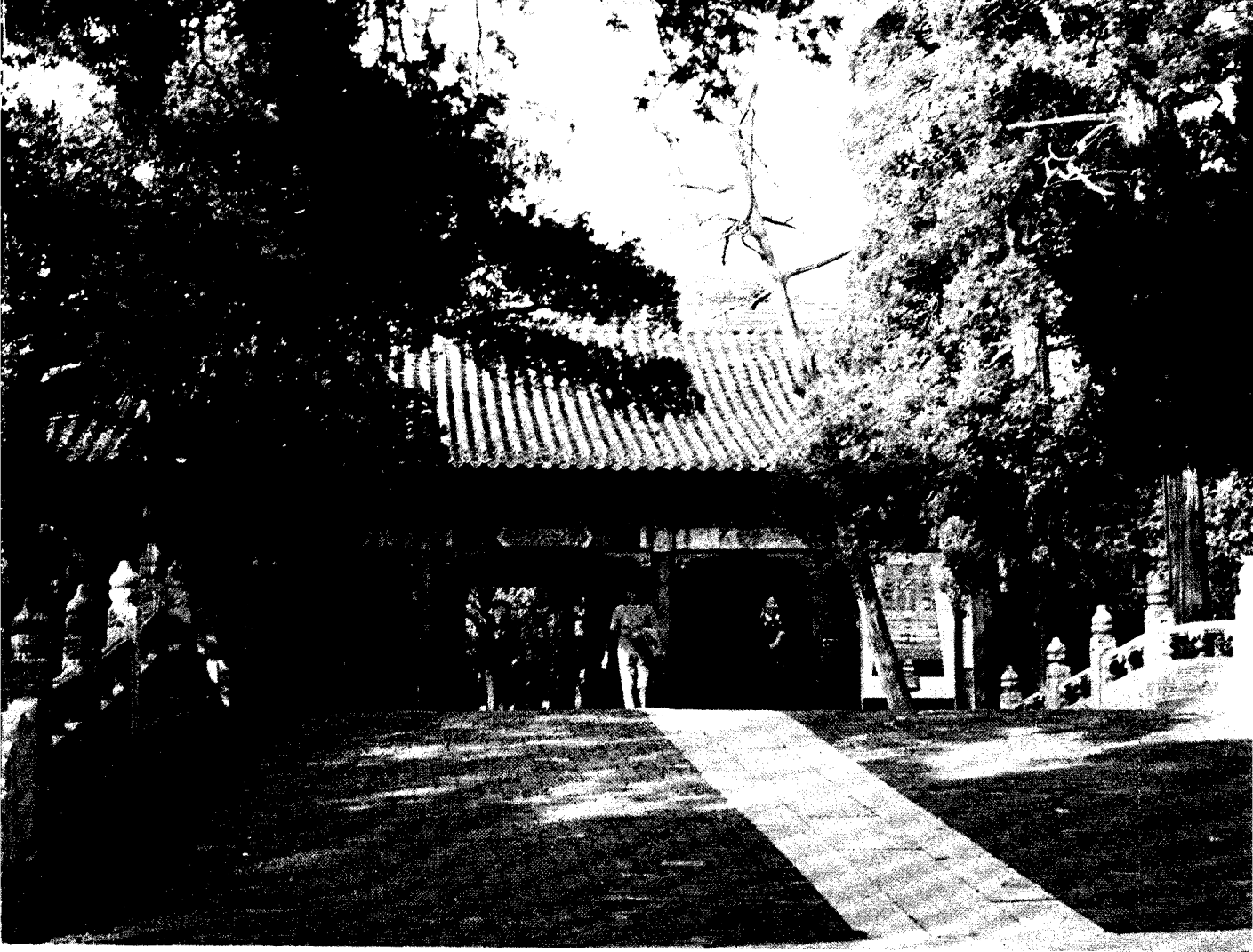
The two stone figures, one 2.54 metres high with a short sword hanging at the waist, and the other, 2.30 metres high holding a long sword with both hands, originally stood in front of the tomb of Duke Lu of the Southeast of Qufu in the Han Dynasty (917 - 971). In the 59th year of the Qianlong reign (1794) in the Qing Dynasty, they were removed to the Juexiang Garden in the city. They were moved to the Confucian Temple in 1953 and housed in a pavilion.





8. 壁水桥 孔庙的第二进院落中，有壁水横贯东西，水上架桥三座，称壁水桥。

Wall River Bridges. The Wall River flowing through the second courtyard of the Confucian Temple is spanned by three bridges. The name of the river comes from an ancient record, which says, "The moat flows in a circle like a wall."



9. 弘道门 这是孔庙的第三道大门，建于明代。以《论语·卫灵公》篇“人能弘道”命名。

Hongdao Gate is the third gate of the Confucian Temple. It was built in the Ming Dynasty. Hongdao, meaning developing the truth, comes from the Confucian **Analects**, which say, "Man can develop the truth."

10. 大中门 为孔庙的第四道大门，建于宋代，明朝弘治年间重修，清代重建。

Great Central Gate, the fourth gate of the temple, was built first in the Song Dynasty (960 - 1279). It was reconstructed during the Hongzhi reign of the Ming Dynasty and then in the Qing Dynasty.



11 成化碑 明代成化四年（公元一四六八年）宪宗朱见深御制《重修孔子庙碑》，俗称「成化碑」。碑高两丈余，因书法精湛而著名。

Chenghua Tablet. Erected in the fourth year of the reign of Chenghua (1468) in the Ming Dynasty by Emperor Xianzong, the tablet records the reconstruction of the Confucian Temple and is popularly known as the Chenghua Tablet. This seven-metre-high stone structure is noted for the superb calligraphy of its inscription.

