

邹城揽胜

Grasp Beautiful Scenes of Zoucheng



邹城市文物局

Zoucheng Cultural Relics Administration

孟子故里邹城市

赵豫和题

邹城市，位于山东省南部，北靠曲阜，南邻微山湖，面积1613平方公里，人口110万，是中国古代著名思想家、教育家孔子、孟子诞生圣地，现为国家历史文化名城。

邹城，历史悠久，文化遗存丰厚。境内有各类文物古迹300余处。恢弘壮观的孟庙、孟府、孟林古建筑群；意境高古的铁山、岗山、葛山、尖山、峰山摩崖石刻；富丽庄严的“地下宫殿”鲁荒王陵；景色秀丽的“岱南奇观”峰山；馆藏丰富、陈列新颖的邹城博物

馆。诸多的历史人文景观，使古老的邹城依然焕发着无穷的魅力。

邹城，人杰地灵，圣贤迭出。史载孔子“生在邹，长徙曲阜”，“孟柯，邹人也”。孟母“三迁择邻”“断机教子”。匡衡“凿壁偷光”在这里留下了千古美谈。西汉父子丞相韦贤、韦玄成，东汉思想家仲长统，曹魏文学家王粲，魏晋军事家唐彬，医学家王叔和等一个个杰出的历史人物，谱写了中国文化的灿烂篇章。

邹城，山川灵秀，文化璀璨。秦始皇扫六合后首登峰山，刻石颂功，峰山碑名扬天下。司马迁“讲业齐鲁之都，观孔子遗风，乡射邹峰”，为孟子作列传。雍正帝赞誉孟子“守先待后”，乾隆帝两次来邹，亲谒孟庙，题匾“道润尼山”，御书“亚圣孟子赞”。李白、杜甫、苏轼、王安石、赵孟頫、董其昌、于慎行、刘墉、阮元、郭燮、顾炎武等，都曾驻足邹城山水间，留下众多脍炙人口的优美诗篇。

邹城，以其特有的邹鲁文化而被世人所瞩目，成为中外游客神往的地方。



Zoucheng – the Home Town of Mencius

Located in the southern part of Shandong province, with an area of 1613 square kilometres and a total population of 1.1 million, Zoucheng City is the birthplace of Confucius and Mencius, who were great thinkers and educators in ancient China. Zoucheng City is a state-level historical and cultural city.

With a long history and a dazzling ancient civilization, Zoucheng has more than 300 cultural relics. The old buildings of three Mencius (the Temple of Mencius, the Meng Family Mansion and the Mencius' forest) still reveal their solemn and magnificent past. Zoucheng is also very famous for the buddhist inscription on the rocks of Gangshan hill, Tieshan Hill, Geshan hill, Jianshan hill and Yishan hill. Other famous sites in-

clude the Tomb of a prince of Ming dynasty, one of the bigger underground palaces in China; and Yishan hill called the miracle to the south of Mount Tai. Zoucheng Museum has lots of rare cultural relics.

Many wise people lived there, Mencius' mother, who changed neighbour three times and cut off the beams for teaching her son, lived here, Mencius, second sage of Confucianism with great achievement, lived here. Weixian and Weixuancheng, who were father and son, and the also the prime minister of Western Han dynasty, lived here. Kuangheng, the prime minister of the Western Han dynasty, who made a hole on the wall to borrow light from neighbour for reading.

邹城主要景点分布图

The Map of Main Scenic Spots





孔子、孟子诞生圣地碑

Pavilion Housing the Stone Tablet of Confucius and Mencius



孔子、孟子诞生圣地碑位于邹城火车站广场，两碑皆通高3.3米，宽1.1米，圆额无首，方形碑座，碑身分别竖刻楷书“孔子诞生圣地”和“孟子诞生圣地”，右侧分别竖刻“孔子降生两千四百七十五年甲子九月立”，以孔子降生纪年法记载立碑时间，即1924年。碑文原由中国孔教会总会长康有为亲书，因与碑身不称，改由王景禧所书。津浦铁路开通后，为使过往乘客知悉邹县为孔子、孟子诞生地，时任邹县教育会长张丕矩先生倡议制做了“双圣碑”，两碑均面向铁路线而立。



孟 庙

孟庙，位于城区南部，是祭祀孟子的地方，始建于北宋景祐四年（1037年）。孔子四十五代孙孔道辅守兖州后，寻访孟子墓于城东北四基山麓，遂在墓旁创建孟庙。北宋宣和三年（1121年），由邑士徐绂及乡人~~王~~孟庙迁于现址。后~~蒙~~元、明、清历代拓展和维修，~~至~~康熙五十四年（1715年）达到现规模。孟庙占地2.4万平方米，南北呈长方形，前后五进院落，前有棂星门，亚圣庙石坊，泰山气象门；自第三进院落分左、中、右三路，中有承圣门、亚圣殿、寝殿；东有启贤门、启圣殿、启圣寝殿；西有致敬门、致严堂、桃祖祠、焚帛池。庙内有历代碑刻270余块，古树名木300余株，古人谓之是“古木参天绕古祠”，“满地丰碑满壁诗”。



The Temple of Mencius

The temple of Mencius was also named the temple of the second sage, where to play tribute to mencius, who was a great thinker and educator in Warring States Period. It was first built in the fourth year of the reign of jingyou, song dynasty (1037AD). The present Temple of Mencius was constructed under Qing dynasty (1715AD). During the past nearly 1000 years, the temple had been constructed, destroyed and reconstructed. The complex has a total of five courtyards arranged around a north - south central axis. Building to the right and left of this axis are basically arranged in symmetrical pairs. The whole complex includes a group of magnificent buildings, a lot of inscriptions and steles standing like forest.



棧星門 Ling Xing Gate



亞聖廟坊
Archway of the Second Sage's Temple



康熙碑亭
Imperial Handwriting Pavilion of Kangxi



御制孟子廟碑
Imperial Stele of Mencius' Temple



乾隆皇帝题匾 Inscription of Emperor Qianlong

孟子塑像
The Statue of Mencius



亚圣殿 Hall of the Second Sage



启圣殿 Hall of Mencius' Father



启圣寝殿 Hall of Mencius' Mother



亚圣寝殿 Hall of Mencius' Wife



焚帛池 Burning Pond



石雕 Stone Carving Arts



碑刻 Ancient Tablets



唐槐 The Tang Scholar-tree



宋银杏 The Song Ginkgo



孟子思想学术研讨会
The International Symposium on Mencianism



韩国孟子学会祭孟
Worshipping Mencius by Korean



假日旅游演唱会
Holiday Tour Performance

台湾同胞祭孟
Worshipping Mencius by Taiwan Compatriots



孟 府

孟府，亦称亚圣府，位于孟庙西侧，是孟子嫡系后裔居住和生活的地方。明景泰二年（1451年）明代宗赐孟子五十六代孙孟希文世袭翰林院五经博士后，孟府又称博士府。1935年，南京国民政府封孟子七十三代孙孟庆棠为亚圣奉祀官，至此世袭翰林院五经博士这一封号整整承袭了十八代，历时484年。

孟府，始建于宋代，占地2.1万平方米，其布局严谨，前后七进院落，依次建有大门、礼门、仪门、大堂、世恩堂、赐书楼、上房院、延祿楼、后花园等，厅、堂、楼、房共计200余间，是我国目前保存较为完整的明清古建筑群。



The Meng Family Mansion

The Meng Family Mansion, also called the Second Sage Mansion, was the residence of Mencius' direct line of descendants. It formed a quite grand scale in Ming dynasty. The Meng Family Mansion covers an area of 21000 square meter and contains building with a total of 200 rooms arranged along three parallel axis. The major structures of the Meng Family Mansion lie along the central axis. The Great Hall divides the Mansion into two parts, administrative offices in the front sections and inner apartments at the rear.





大门 Maimen Gate



仪门 Ceremonial Gate



大堂 Great Hall 世袭翰林院五经博士迎接圣旨,接待官员,处理公务,申飭族胤的地方。



雍正皇帝题匾 Inscription of Emperor Yongzheng



大堂内景 Inside the Great Hall



世恩堂 Shi En Hall

赐书楼 Building of Bestowed Books



赐书楼，存放皇帝墨宝圣旨，古籍文献、族谱档案的地方。



西跨院 Western Courtyard



上房院 Shangfang Courtyard



西路建筑 Buildings on Western Axis



孟府红枫 Chinese Sweet Gum

玉兰 Yu Lan Magnolia



流苏 The Tassels-tree



木香 Roseleaf Raspberry



太湖石 Rock of Lake Tai



孔子七十七代嫡孙女孔德懋题“孔孟一家”
Kong Demao's Handwriting in the Mencius Family Mansion

外国游客孟府留言
Foreign Friends on the Mencius Family Mansion



中日聯袂
瑞氣盈門
壬午仲夏
戊辰三月

老吾老以及人之老
幼吾幼以及人之幼

壬午年三月十日
巨野明

繼往
開生
張如之
壬午年三月十日

佳配天地
戊辰年仲秋
武中奇

張如之
壬午年三月十日

名人題字

Handwriting of Famous Persons

孟 林

孟林，位于城东北四基山西麓，是孟子及其后裔的墓地。《新建孟子庙记》碑载，北宋景祐四年（1037年），于此发现孟子墓，并建庙祭祀。元丰七年（1084年），朝廷赐库钱修墓庙，购置祭田。经宋、元、明、清历代重修扩建，至清康熙年间形成目前规模。现有林地面积近千亩，林内现存柏、桧、柞、榆、楸、槐、枫、楷等古树近万株，是国内少有的的一处大面积侧柏山林。

孟林前有神道，中段建有御桥，桥旁立有“亚圣林”碑，过桥石叠甬道直通享殿大门，享殿为孟林主体建筑，殿内存石碑8幢，记载了孟庙、孟林的创建和扩置情况。后为孟子墓，墓前有清道光年间立“亚圣孟子墓”碑，碑前有石供案和石香炉。孟子墓西北有古冢三座，相传为鲁国孟孙、季孙、叔孙之墓。



The Forest of Mencius

The Forest of Mencius is the cemetery of Mencius himself and his descendants. It is located at the southwestern foot of Siji Mt with a long history and quite complete form. The Forest covers an area of 61 hectares, which was first built in the fourth year of the reign of Jingyou, Song dynasty (1037AD). The present day Forest of Mencius contains over 10,000 trees of numerous varieties and 8 stone stele.

