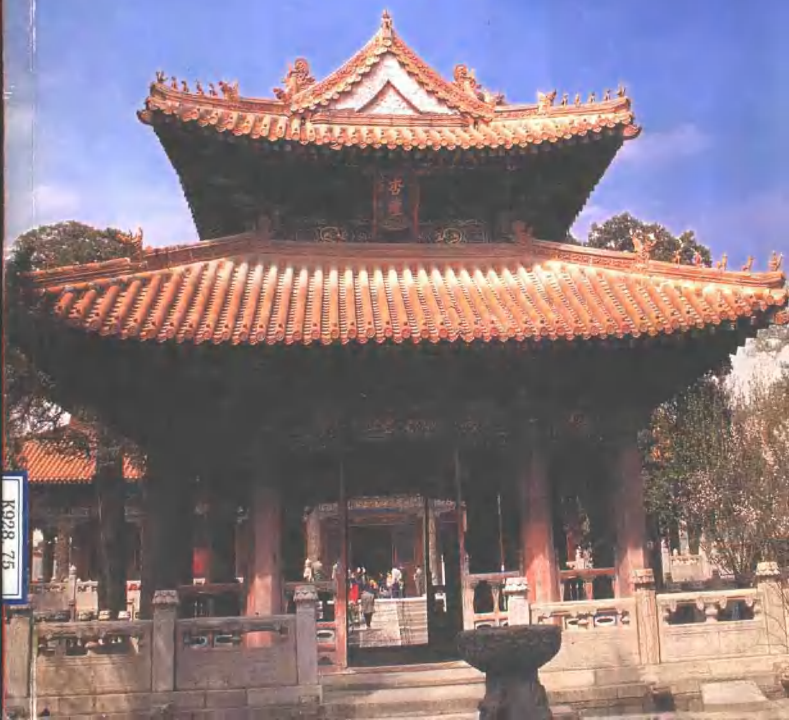
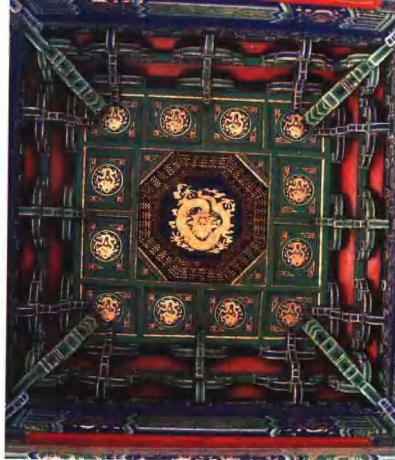


曲阜市文物管理委員會成立五十周年紀念專輯

聖地文光

(1948-1998)





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士和辛勤工作的文物工
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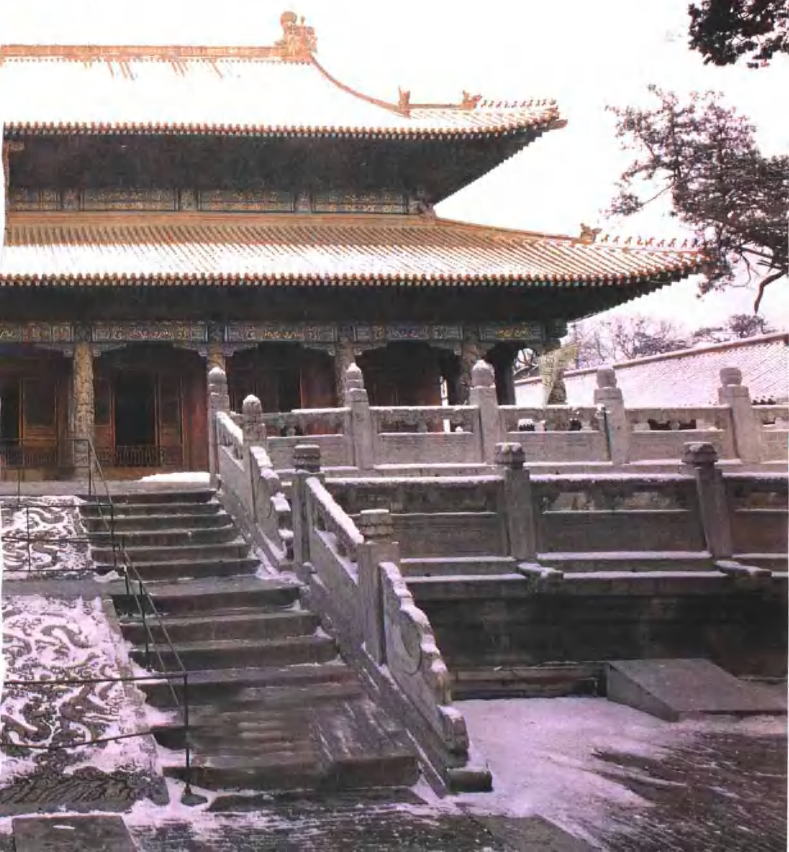
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孔庙孔府鸟瞰







无愧辉煌

——纪念曲阜市文物管理委员会成立五十周年

“千年礼乐归东鲁，万古衣冠拜素王”。首批全国历史文化名城曲阜是中国古代伟大思想家、教育家孔子的故乡，历史悠久，文化发达，文物众多，是驰名中外的礼仪之邦，有着辉煌的历史和文化。

成立于1948年8月15日的曲阜市文物管理委员会，负责保护管理曲阜的文物古迹。50年来，在党和政府的领导下，曲阜文物工作者无愧辉煌，保护了辉煌的文化遗产，创造了辉煌的业绩。

辉煌的遗产

早在五六千年以前，人类就在曲阜繁衍生息，并创造了灿烂的文化。因此，人们自然的就把古代文明的创始者和它联系在一起，炎帝建都曲阜，黄帝生于寿丘，少昊迁都曲阜，舜作什器于寿丘。人类进入文明史以后，曲阜在商代为奄国，并一度为商王首都，周代为鲁国都城，两汉分别为鲁王、东海王国都。汉以后，曲阜虽然只是都县小城，但它做为孔子故里又成为人们心目中的圣地。

曲阜是中国古代文化的重镇。两周初年，辅佐周公封鲁，周公因辅佐天子，派子伯禽就封，带来大量的礼乐典籍，“祝宗卜史，备物典策，官司彝器”，“凡四代之服器官，鲁兼用之”，形成了融夷、夏、商、周文化于一体的鲁文化。周公死后，为褒奖周公功绩，特许鲁国建立太庙，郊祀使用天子礼乐，曲阜成了当时除首都镐京以外文化最为发达的城市。即使到礼崩乐坏的春秋时期，鲁国仍保存了丰富的文化遗产，晋国韩宣子入鲁，“观书于太史氏，见易象与鲁春秋”，发出了“周礼尽在鲁矣”的感叹。特别到春秋末期，孔子首倡私人讲学之风，弟子三千，贤人七十，培养了一大批品学兼优、德才兼备的人才，并删《诗》、《书》，订《礼》、《乐》，赞《周易》，修《春秋》，“祖述尧舜，宪章文武”，集三代文化之大成，创立了重仁尚礼的儒家学说，把中国文化推向一个新高峰。

受儒家思想的影响，曲阜一直重教向学，学术发达，人才辈出，产生了著名的思想家孔伋（子思）、孟子，著名的文学家孔融、孔尚任，著名的经学家孔安国、孔广森、桂馥，人文荟萃，名贤群星。

悠久的历史，发达的文化，众多的圣贤文士，馈赠给曲阜辉煌的文化遗产，895平方公里的大地上就有文物古迹112处。保存着金元明清古建筑1300多间，西汉以来历代碑刻5000余块，古树名木17000余株，馆藏文物10万余件，孔府明清文书档案6万余件。孔庙、孔府、孔林、鲁国故城被国务院公布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位。





Worthy of the Splendours

—The 50th Anniversary of Qufu Administrative Commission of Historical Relics

"Rites and music of the past thousand years converged in Lu State; Generation after generation scholars worshipped Confucius." Qufu, one of the first-assessed famous historical and cultural cities in China, is the hometown of Confucius, great thinker and educationalist in ancient China. It has a long history, flourishing culture, and many historical relics. It is the place of etiquette known all over the world. It has splendid history and culture.

Qufu Administrative Commission of Historical Relics which was established on August 15th, 1948 is in charge of preservation and administration of the historical relics in Qufu. Led by the Party and the people's government, workers in Qufu engaging in preservation and administration of the historical relics have been worthy of the splendours for 50 years. They've preserved the splendid cultural heritage and made splendid achievements.

Splendid Heritage

Human beings lived in Qufu about 6,000 years ago, and created glorious culture. Therefore, ancient creators of civilization would be related to it. Lord Huangdi was born in Shouqiu; Lord Yandi established his capital in Qufu; Shaothan moved the capital to Qufu; And Xun made articles for daily use in Shouqiu. Qufu was the State of Yan in the Shang Dynasty and once the capital of the Kingdom. It was the capital of Lu State in the Zhou Dynasty and the capital of the fief of Prince Lu and Prince Donghui in the Han Dynasty. After the Han Dynasty, Qufu, a small county town as it was, became a holy land in the people's mind because it was the hometown of Confucius.

Qufu is an important town of ancient Chinese culture. In the early years of the Zhou Dynasty, Zhougong, the grand councillor, was entailed in Qufu. He had to assist the King, so his son, Boqin, went to the fief. Boqin took with him many books of rites and music, flags and weapons carried by a guard of honour, officials, and sacrificial vessels. Customs, vessels and official positions of the past four dynasties were all applied in Lu State. Thus Lu culture, a mixture of the cultures of Yi, Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties, came into being. When Zhougong died, in order to honour him for his contributions, Lu State was specially permitted to build a temple of imperial ancestors and to apply the rites and music



for an emperor when holding a memorial ceremony for him. Qufu became the most flourishing city of culture at that time besides Haojing, the capital of the Kingdom. Rich cultural heritage was preserved in the Lu State even in the Spring and Autumn Period when rites and music were completely spoilt. Hanxuanzi came to Lu State from Jin State. When leafing through books in the Grand Astrologer's, he saw *The Book of Changes* and *The Spring & Autumn Annals* of Lu State. Therefore he said emotionally: "All the rites of the Zhou Dynasty are in Lu State." In the last years of the Spring and Autumn Period, Confucius initiated private instruction. He instructed 3,000 disciples, 70 among them were worthy and able. He trained many good-charactered, qualified and principled persons. He also simplified *The Book of Odes* and *The Book of Documents*, revised *The Book of Rites* and *The Classic of Music*, criticized *The Book of Changes* and compiled *The Spring and Autumn Annals*. He epitomized the culture of the past and created Confucianism laying stress on benevolence and rites and promoted the Chinese culture to a new zenith.

Influenced by Confucianism, education was always been stressed in Qufu and academic research was flourishing. People of talent came forth in large numbers, such as the great thinkers Kong Ji and Mencius, famous men of letters Kong Rong and Kong Shangren, and outstanding economists Kong Anguo, Kong Guangsen and Gu Fu. They were like bright stars in the sky.

The long history, developed culture and numerous merits and scholars invested Qufu with splendid cultural heritage. There are 112 historical spots in this land of 895 square kilometres. There are more than 1,300 lays of ancient buildings built in the Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, over 5,000 steles engraved since the Han Dynasty, seventeen thousand odd rare ancient trees, about 100 thousand historical and cultural relics in storage and over 60 thousand documents of Confucius Family Mansion in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Confucius Temple, Confucius Family Mansion, Confucius Mausoleum and the wall of the ancient Qufu city were announced among the first-assessed cultural and historical relics under special preservation in China by the State Council.



辉煌的业绩

自曲阜县古代文物管理委员会成立的那一天起,曲阜的领导,曲阜的文物工作者就决心无愧辉煌,要以自己的行动创造辉煌的业绩。

“灵光殿古生秋草,曲阜城荒噪晚鸦”。解放之初的曲阜,文物古迹年久失修,残垣断壁,杂草丛生,触目荒凉。建国伊始,百废待兴,国家仍十分关心曲阜的文物保护工作,党和国家领导人毛泽东、刘少奇、朱德、陈云、邓小平同志先后到曲阜视察。国家在经费十分紧缺的情况下,年年拨款维修。文物工作者利用有限的资金,抢救濒危的古建筑,整修环境,布置陈列,较好地保护了文物古迹,并在建国十周年之际,正式向国内外开放。

“文化大革命”之初,陈伯达指派谭厚兰到曲阜“讨孔”,他们双击国务院“保护牛鬼蛇神”,砸碎国务院保护文物的标志,污蔑文物工作者是“孔老二的看家狗”,大肆破坏文物古迹。在那人人自危的年代里,敬爱的周恩来总理不顾个人安危,在接到曲阜县委的古急电话后,当即指令谭厚兰三日内返回北京,使曲阜文物免遭了一场浩劫。1970年,周总理在接到反映泰山文物遭到破坏的人民来信后,当即批示山东省指派得力人员到泰山、曲阜调查文物破坏情况,不久即拨款13万元维修大成殿。

改革开放给中华大地带来了春天,曲阜文物事业也进入了欣欣向荣的大发展时期。

国家十分重视曲阜的文物保护工作,连年拨出巨款用于文物维修。党和国家领导人江泽民、胡耀邦、李鹏等同志都亲自过问曲阜文物工作。江泽民总书记、李鹏总理还分别做了“建设文化名城,繁荣曲阜经济”、“汲取孔子思想精华,弘扬民族优秀文化”的题词。

在党和政府的领导下,曲阜文物工作者坚持宣传《文物保护法》,贯彻《文物保护法》,一手抓文物保护,一手抓文物利用,文物工作走上“保护促进利用,利用促进保护,利用越好,保护越好”的良性发展轨道。

——文物得到全面保护。争取国家资金2900多万元,投入自筹资金9000多万元,全面整修了曲阜文物古迹。维修了所有古建筑,重建了部分已毁建筑;迁出文物区内十多个单位和二百多户居民,拆除了非文物建筑三万多平方米;重建了孔



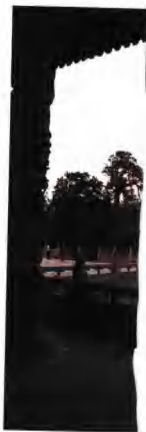


庙、孔府北大墙和东大墙，基本恢复了历史范围；收回并恢复了洙泗书院、孟子故宅、石门寺，新建了孟母林围墙；建立了古树碑刻档案，加强了古树保护；新建了现代化的文物档案馆，配置了对文物图文声像信息能够进行三维存储和管理的先进的计算机系统；建立了防火防盗监视监控报警系统、消防灭火系统、地下电缆供电系统和有线无线通讯系统，几十年没有发生火灾等重大安全事故。

——文物得到充分利用。复原了孔庙、周公庙、颜庙等七个庙宇像龛，举办了孔府复原和汉魏碑刻、汉画像石等陈列，孔子生平事迹，孟母教子、孔尚任纪念等八个版面展览，孔子文物、明清服饰、明清书画等十几个文物展览，整修开放了尼山孔庙、颜子庙、周公庙等七个文物景点，开发了寿丘、石门寺、九仙山等四个新景点，新建了论语碑苑；编写出版了《孔子文化大典》、《曲阜孔庙建筑》等几十种专著，发表了《世界的孔子庙》等上百篇论文，获得了全国优秀图书一等奖等几十项科学成果；拍摄或协助拍摄了上百部电视片在美国、英国、日本等 30 多个国家和地区播出，自办或联办七个文物展览到新加坡、日本、意大利、澳大利亚、台湾、香港等国家和地区展出，文章或采访录刊载在十多个国家和地区的报刊上，学术论文发表在几十个国际学术研讨会上。

——文物保护与利用实现了相互促进。1979 年恢复对外开放以来，游人逐年增多，年游客总数已从 1979 年的 20 万人次增加到 1997 年的 290 多万人次，门票收入也从 1979 年的 3 万元增加到 1997 年的 4400 万元。19 年来，累计门票总收入近 2 亿元，除满足了正常的事业支出外，共投资 9000 多万元用于文物的保护开发。文物保护为文物利用提供了坚实的基础，文物利用又为文物保护提供了雄厚的资金。

曲阜文物工作者无愧辉煌，他们的工作得到了社会各界的理解、支持和肯定。孔庙、孔林、孔府被列入《世界遗产名录》，孔子故居被列为“全国爱国主义教育基地”，孔庙、孔府、孔林被评为“全国旅游胜地四十佳”，曲阜市文物管理委员会被评为全国文物系统先进集体、全国世界遗产管理先进单位。



Splendid Achievements

Ever since the day Qufu Administrative Commission of Historical Relics was established, workers engaging in preservation and administration of the historical relics have determined to be worthy of the splendours. They would make splendid achievements by their labour.

"Autumn weeds grow around the aged Tanggong Hall; Dusk crows caw in the deserted Qufu City." Just after the liberation, historical relics in Qufu had been long out of repair. Walls and houses were broken. Weeds grew everywhere. The City seemed desolate. New China had just been founded and everything was waiting to be taken up. The leaders of the Party and the State showed special concern for the preservation of the historical relics in Qufu. Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Chen Yun, and Deng Xiaoping came to inspect Qufu one after another. The State allocated funds every year to restore the relics in spite of the very tight finances. Workers engaging in preservation and administration of the historical relics made good use of the limited funds to rescue the ancient buildings in imminent danger, to overhaul the surroundings, and to arrange exhibits. The historical relics were properly preserved and restored and were opened to the public on the 10th anniversary of the founding of new China.

At the beginning of the "Cultural Revolution", Chen Boda sent Tan Houdan and others in Qufu to denounce Confucius. They vilified the workers engaging in preservation and administration of the historical relics as "doorkeeping dogs of Confucius". They destroyed the relics wantonly. During that time everyone was in danger, but Zhou Enlai, the beloved premier, heedless of his personal safety, ordered Tan Houdan to go back to Beijing within three days immediately after he received a letter asking for emergency help from Qufu County Committee of the CPC. Therefore the relics avoided a calamity. After he received a letters from the masses informing him that the relics on Mt Taishan were damaged in 1970, Premier Zhou immediately instructed the leaders of Shandong Province to send capable persons in Mt Taishan and Qufu to investigate how the relics were damaged. Soon after that, 130,000 Yuan was allocated to maintain Dacheng Hall (Hall of Great Achievements).

The reform and opening door policy vitalized China. Undertakings on the relics in Qufu also became prosperous.

Much importance was attached to the preservation of the historical relics in Qufu. Huge sums of money were allocated to maintain the relics. Jiang Zemin, Hu Yaobang, Li Peng, Li Ruihan and other leaders of the Party and the State took up the preservation of the relics in Qufu personally. General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng inscribed "Construct Famous Cultural City; Make the Economy of Qufu Prosper" and "Draw the Cream of Confucianism; Carry Forward Excellent National Culture" respectively.

Lead by the Party and the government, workers in Qufu engaging in preservation and administration of the historical relics stick to the publicity and

建设文化名城
繁荣曲阜经济

江泽民

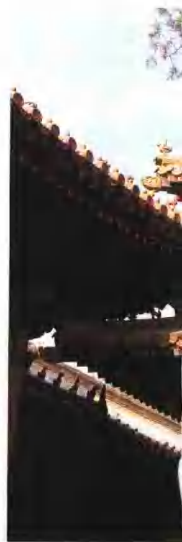
一九九二年七月九日
于山东曲阜



implementation of *The Relics Preservation Law*. They preserve and make use of the relics simultaneously. The preservation and utilization promote each other. Better application brings better preservation. The two have got on a favourable track.

—The relics are thoroughly preserved. Workers engaging in preservation and administration of the historical relics managed to strive for 29 million Yuan from the State and raise 90 million Yuan themselves. With the money they renovated the relics in Qufu completely. All the ancient buildings were maintained. Some ruined buildings were rebuilt. More than 10 units and over 200 households in the area of the relics were moved away. About 30 thousand square metres of non-relic buildings were demolished. The north wall and east wall of Confucius Temple and Confucius Family Mansion were rebuilt. Therefore Confucius Temple and Confucius Family Mansion were rehabilitated. Zhusi Academy, Mencius Mansion, and Shimen (Stone-gate) Temple were regained and restored. A new wall was built around the mausoleum of Mother Meng. Records of the ancient trees and steles were established and the preservation of the ancient trees was reinforced. Modern archives of the relics were built and equipped with advanced computers which can store pictures, words, sounds and other information three dimensionally. Underground cables for power supply and wired and wireless communication systems were set up. Fireproof installations and systems against theft were also established. Therefore no serious accidents such as fire have happened in the past decades of years.

—The relics are fully utilized. Seven temples and shrines including Confucius Temple, Zhusi Temple and Yan Temple were renovated. Many exhibitions have been held, such as the exhibition of the rehabilitated Confucius Family Mansion, the exhibition of steles of the Han and Wei Dynasties and stone images of the Han Dynasty, the exhibition of Confucian life, Mother Meng instructing her son, and the life of Kong Shengren, and so on. Seven historical spots including Confucius Temple on Mt Nishan, Yan Temple, Zhusi Temple have been renovated and opened to the public. Four new spots of interest, including Shoupin, Shimen Temple, Mt Juxian and one else, have been developed. A yard of steles engraved with *The Analects of Confucius* has been built. Decades of books have been compiled, such as *A Canon of Confucius Culture and Buildings in Confucius Temple in Qufu*. More than 100 treatises have been published in newspapers or magazines or delivered at international



汲取孔子思想精华
弘扬民族文化

索鹏

一九九一年
十月二十一日



conferences at home and abroad. More than 100 TV programmes cameried by Qufu Administrative Commission of Historical Relics or together with others were telecasted in more than 30 countries including the USA, the United Kingdom and Japan. Seven exhibitions of the relics were held in Singapore, Japan, Italy, Australia and Taiwan and Hongkong.

—The preservation and utilization of the relics promote each other. Tourists have been increasing year after year since the relics were reopened to the public in 1979. The admissions increased from 200,000 in 1979 to 2,900,000 in 1997 and the income of tickets from 30,000 Yuan in 1979 to 44,000,000 Yuan in 1997. The total income in the past 19 years amounted to 200,000,000 Yuan. Besides meeting the opening expenses, more than 90,000,000 Yuan was invested in the preservation and development of the relics. Preservation lays a solid foundation for utilization and utilization provides abundant funds for preservation.

Workers of Qufu engaging in preservation and administration of the historical relics are worthy of the splendours. Their work was understood, supported and appreciated by all walks of life. Confucius Temple, Confucius Family Mansion and Confucius Mausoleum have been listed in *The Catalogue of Heritage in the World*. Confucian Former Residence has been rated as one of the "national bases for education of patriotism". Confucius Temple, Confucius Family Mansion and Confucius Mausoleum were evaluated and included in the "40 Best Tourist Spots in China". Qufu Administrative Commission of Historical Relics was chosen as a nationally advanced group in the departments of administration of relics and a nationally outstanding administrative unit of the world heritage.



再创辉煌

孔子说：“五十而知天命”。已经走过 50 年光辉历程的曲阜文物工作者深知，随着中华民族的重新崛起，孔子思想精华将会进一步得到继承和弘扬，曲阜文物事业将会得到更快的发展和壮大。展望 21 世纪，深知责任重大，决心再创辉煌，让曲阜这颗古代文化的明珠放射出更加灿烂的光芒。

More Splendours

Confucius said: "One should know God's will at the age of 50." Having experienced 50 years' glorious career, workers in Qufu engaging in preservation and administration of the historical relics know clearly that with the re-rise of the Chinese, the cream of Confucianism will be carried forward and the preservation and utilization of the relics in Qufu will be promoted and reinforced. Looking to the 21st century, they know their responsibility is grave. They have determined to make more splendid achievements and make Qufu, the pearl of ancient culture, more bright.

