

# 孔子故里

THE HOMETOWN

## O F CONFUCIUS







As the birthplace of Confucius, the ancient Chinese thinker and educater, Qufu is a famous city of historic and cultural interests. A group of its scenic spots related to Confucius, namely, Confucius Tem ple, Kong's Mansion and Kong' s Forest, has been nominated by the UNESCO as one of the

world's cultural and natural heritages. For thousands of years Qufu has made a fame all over the world for its wealth of historic relics and unique historical and cultural values. The Confucian school of thinking had exserted far-reaching positive influences on the progress of civilization

After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the state government has ever been concerned with the construction and development of the birthplace of Confucius, and a number of state leaders had come to Qufu to make surveys and give instructions. Jiang Zemin, the present General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Peng, the present Premier, when they came to Qufu for inspections, they respectively wrote words of encouragement to the effect of "Constructing the famous historical city and prospering Qufu's economy", and "Draw from Confucian thinkings and promoting the excellent Chinese cul-

Shouldering the tasks of the times, the diligent and intelligent Qufu people are making efforts along a road of "strengthening agriculture and stressing industry, activating commerce and promoting tourism, prospering Qufu with science and education. developing both the city and the countryside" while protecting and exploiting the historical and cultural resources. As a result, the city is making encouraging progress in economy and social undertakings.

Qufu, a brilliant star of ancient culture and modern civilization, is vigorously striding forward to a more brilliant

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## **FOREWORD**

王润廷 Wang Runting

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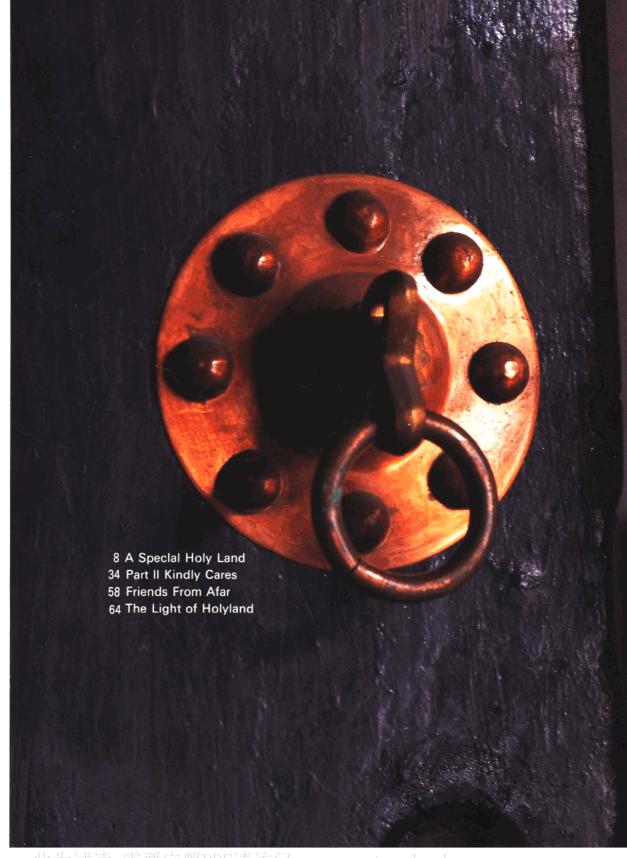
大的思想家、教育家孔子的

深 子

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塳 发勃勃生机 这 颗 古代文化 与现 文明 交 相 裈 映 的 木 鲁 明 珠

以 更 加 矫 健的步伐 八走向 更 加 壮 丽 明 天 Œ



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64 圣地之光 8 特殊的圣土





#### 特殊的圣土



A SPECIAL HOLY LAND

孔子故里 The Hometown of Confucius

曲阜是中国古代东方文化的中心之一,近年在曲阜境内的泗、 所二水沿岸发现了几十处属于大 汶口文化和龙山文化的新石器时 代遗址,说明早在5000年前,中华 民族的祖先已在此生息劳作,并 创造出发达的远古物质文明

典籍所载,神话传说中的三皇五帝大都在此留下其"皇风帝帝大都在此留下其"皇风帝帝者……《史记·五帝本纪》云:"黄帝者……名曰轩辕",《帝王世纪》云:"黄帝生寿丘,曰轩辕丘",又轩辕之丘,因此为名,又以为号"。《史纪正义》云:"黄帝自,为穷又。《史纪正义》云:"黄帝自,于鲁南山,后徙曲阜也。"史鲁南山,"少吴于穷桑以登帝位,都曲申草","舜作什器于寿丘"。

Qufu is a centre of ancient Chinese culture. In recent years historical relics belonging to Dawenkou Culture and Longshan Culture (the New Stone Age) have been unearthed in the realm of Qufu along the Sishui River and the Yishui River, demonstrating that the ancients of the Chinese people had lived and worked here and created fairly advanced civilization.

Historical records have it that most legendary kings had left traces in this place. According to Historical Records by Sima Qian, "Huangdi...and his name is Xuanyuan"; "Huangdi is born in Shouqiu, which is named the Hill of Xuanyuan"; "Shouqiu lies to the north of the eastern gate of Lu's capital where there is a hill called the Hill of Xuanyuan, after which the King was named." As An Orthedox Explanation to the Historical Records has it, "Huangdi entered the throne at Qiongsang, and afterward removed to Qufu." History books also have it that "Yandi rose from Chenying and stationed at Qufu as his capital city", and "Shaohao entered the throne at Qiongsang and removed to Qufu which he made as the capital"; again, "King Shun had made utensils at Shouqiu.

#### 1. 寿丘遗址 相传为轩辕帝出生地。

The Ruins of Shouqiu. It is said to be the birthplace of Huangdi.



### 黄帝诞生地——寿丘

曲阜城东北4公里处,有一高阜之地,那就是中华民族的始祖轩辕黄帝诞生地 — 寿丘。

宋真宗赵恒1008年亲到曲阜调查并认定黄帝诞生地——寿丘后,即诏命建寿丘标志(金人因讳孔子名丘而改为寿陵),将"寿陵"垒石而饰之,呈正棱台形,底阔28.5米,高15米,顶11米,状似削尖金字塔,寿丘石碑原有4块,俗称"万人愁",现仅存两块,1991年修起东碑(无字碑),1992年修起西碑(庆寿碑),西碑所刻"庆寿"二字为元代燕山老人补刻,字高1米多。东、西两碑均高近17米,堪称中国石碑之最。

#### Huangdi's Birthplace——Shouqiu

4 kilometers to the northeast of Qufu City, there is a rise named Shouqiu. This is said to be the birthplace of the earliest ancestor of the Chinese people——Huangdi.

Emperor Zhenzong of the Song Dynasty came to Qufu in the year 1008. He made some investigation into the whereabouts of Huangdi's birthplace and confirmed that it should be Shouqiu. He made a decree to this effect (only that during the Jin Period it was renamed as Shouling so as to avoid the using of Confucius's name which is Kong Qiu in Chinese). At the same time he had the tomb decorated and strengthened with stones. The new tomb was in the form of a frustrum of a pyramid, with each side of bottom 28.5m long, height 15m, side of top 11m long. There had been 4 stone steles to the tomb, which had been called by folks as "Sorrow of the Thousands". Only two for them are present. One was re-erected to the east of tomb in 1991, which is the "Wordless Stele", and the other was re-erected to the west in 1992, which is the "Qing-Shou Stele". The two characters qing and shou were re-inscribed by Yanshan Laaren (an old man from the Yanshan Mountains) during the Yuan Dynasty, each character being over one meter in height. Both the East Stele and the West Stele are nearly 17 meters high, making the highest stone steles in China.

#### 2. 景灵言遗址 (太极观遗石)

The Ruins of Jingling Palace (a remaining stone of Taiji Temple).

少吴陵 古籍载:宋大中世符五年(1012)"叠百为坟",呈方形,状如金字塔,俗称万百山。

Shaohao's Tomb. According to historical records, the present tomb was built in 1020 in the Song Dynasty. It is a pyramidal tomb built of some ten thousand stone blocks. It is called by the folks as the Ten-thousand-stone Hill.

#### 4. 宋宣和巨碟,

Xuanhe Stele (the Song Dynasty).



### 少昊陵

少吴陵位于曲阜城东4公里的旧县村东北角高阜上, 坐北朝南, 古柏参 天。

少吴是史前传说中的五帝之首,在位84年,百岁崩,葬于云阳山。

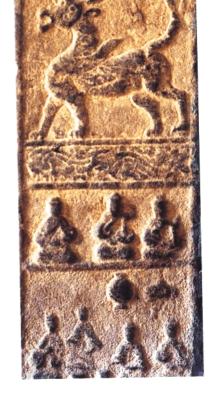
少吴陵面积37亩,古建筑17间,明清石碑20余块,周绕墙垣,门前有石坊一座,石坊枋额正书"少吴陵"。门内不远处是5间享殿,殿中基修神龛,置"少吴金天氏"木主,龛上悬乾隆手书"念德断祥"匾额,享殿后为"万石山",即黄帝出生地标志。"万石山"后有一土丘,方圆1124平方米,坡高约24米,谓之云阳山,系传说中少吴春所,《史记》亦有记载。1977年公布为第一批山东省重点文物保护单位。

#### Shaohao's Tomb

Shaohao's Tomb lies 4 kilometers to the northeast of Qufu City. The tomb is built on a rise near Jiuxian Village, surrounded by old cypress trees.

Shaohoo is said to be one of the five earliest Chinese kings. He is said to have been in throne for 84 years and was burried at the Yunyang Hill after his death at the age of one

The Tomb occupies an walled area of 6 acres and includes an old structure of 17 rooms and some 20 stone steles of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. A stone gateway stands in front of the main gate. The tablet over it is inscribed with "Shaohao's Tomb". Inside the gate there are five temple rooms for sacrificial offerings. In the main temple, a wooden tablet is enstrined with the inscription to the effect of "Shaohao of Jintian". Over the shrine is a horizontal tablet, which reads "Jin De Yi Xiang", meaning "golden virtue brings about peaceful lack", written by Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty. At the back of the sacrificing temple is the "Ten-thousand-stone Hill", the mark of the birthplace of Huangdi, A round rise of earth with an area of 1,124 square meters, height 24m, behind the Ten-thousand-stone Hill, is called the Yunyang hill, the legendary bury place of Shaohao according to the Historical Recards. The place was promulgated as one of the first lot of important cultural relics under Shandoong Provincial protection in 1977.







### 特殊的圣土

A SPECIAL HOLY LAND

孔子故里 The Hometown of Confucius





#### 1. 鲁国放城城墙塘址

The ruins of the old city-wall of the Lu State.

2. 周公庙 唐在今曲阜城东北里许,古 为曹城太唐政址。因周公封鲁,而又辅 佐成王朱能赴鲁,故"命长子伯禽就封 于鲁"。伯禽曹在鲁城建太庙,后鲁亡 庙废,宋又在鲁太庙致址立庙祀周公。

Duke Zhougong's Temple. The temple stands about half a mile northeast of Qufu City, at the site of the ruins of the Grand Temple of the ancient Lu State. Zhougong was granted the territory of Lu. Being unable to govern the state because he was in the office of Zhou Dynasty's prime minister, "his elderest son Boqin came to govern the Lu State in his place". Boqin had built the Grand Temple near Lu's capital city. Later the State extinguished and the Temple was abandoned. In the Song Dynasty, however, a temple was built to Duke Zhougong on the ruins of the former Grand Temple of Lu.

3. 孔子像 Confucius.

#### 周公庙

周公庙在曲阜城东北里许高阜之上。周公姓姬名旦, 是周文王的第四 至,因封建帝王曾封周公为"元圣",故亦称元圣庙。

周公庙始建于宋真宗大中祥符元年(公元1008年), 历经宋, 元, 明, 清6 次修建方具今之规模, 总面积42亩, 殿, 亭, 门, 坊计57间, 三进院落, 其间 桧, 柏, 楷, 槐等古树庇荫, 剪为杜观。

周公庙的大门额题"棂星门"。门内左右各立石坊一座, 东坊额刻"经天纬地", 西坊额刻"制礼作乐", 赞颂周公功结。

元圣殿是周公庙的中心建筑。殿内神龛塑有周公坐像, 正中上悬"明德勤施"匾额。

周公庙1977年公布为山东省省级重点文物保护单位。

#### Duke Zhougong's Temple

Duke Zhougong's Temple stands on a rise of earth about half a mile to the northeast of Qufur City. Duke Zhougong is the title of Ji Dan, who is the fourth son of King Wenwang of the Zhou Dynasty. Because Duke Zhougong had been granted "the First of Sages", the temple is also called "the Temple of the First Sage".

The Temple was first built in 1008 in the Song Dynasty, and had undergone repairs and enlargements six times through the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties before having the present look. The present structure occupies 7 acres, with 57 rooms, three successive courtyards, dotted by different kinds of old trees, including Chinese junipers, cypresses, Pistacia chinensis and Chinese Scholartrees.

The horizontal tablet over the main gate is inscribed with "the Gate of the ling Star". Inside the gate are two stone gateways, the one on the east side is inscribed with "Jing Tian Wei Di", meaning "governing all the world", while the one on the west side is inscribed with "Zhi Li Zuo Yue", meaning "instituting rites and music", which are words of praise to Duke Zhougong.

The central building of Duke Zhaugong's Temple is the Hall of the First Sage. Enshrined in the hall is Zhougong's statue, and the horizontal tablet over the statue is inscribed with the words "Ming De Qin Shi", meaning "knowing the virtues and diligent in applying them".

The temple was promulgated as one of the first lot of important cultural relics under Shandong Provincial protection is 1977.



【孔子】(公元前551—前479年) 名丘字仲尼。春秋时鲁国패邑人。先世是宋国贵族。6世孔父嘉被宋国太宰华督所杀。嘉后避难于鲁降为士。又5代至权梁纶。权梁纶后娶颜征在为妻。生孔子于鲁昌平乡패邑。因此时居鲁己5世,故称孔子为鲁人。孔子3岁丧父,颜氏携子迁居鲁城内阙里。孔子自幼好学,又居于鲁国国都。因而学问日进。19岁娶宋人亓官氏为妻。20岁生子名孔鲤,此后不久为季氏"乘田"(管放牧牛羊)、"委吏"(司仓库会计)、不久设学授徒。36岁时,因鲁昭公被逐出鲁国而去齐国,次年返鲁。50岁后为中都宰、又为司空、继而进大司寇、鲁定公与齐侯夹谷之会时,孔子复行相事。56岁开始周游列国,14年后返鲁。晚年除继续从事教育活动外,又整理古代文献典籍、73岁卒于曲阜。孔子生于社会大动荡、大变革的春秋末年,经过多年的探索、形成了一套完整的思想体系和治国方案。他在教育上更有大量的实践经验。他是中国2000多年前著名的思想家、教育家和政治活动家、以他为首的儒家学派在春秋时期便是"显学"、以后,历代帝王对孔子思想加以改造和利用,使其地位日益提高,封号由其死后的"尼父"、直至"大成至圣文宣王"。儒家思想也被举为封建社会的正统思想,对中国2000多年的历史发生过重大的影响。

nfucius (551 B.C.-479 B.C.), known in Chinese as Kong Qiu, styled himself as Zhongni, was a native of the Town of Zou, Lu State, during the Spring-and-autumn Period. His ancestors had been aristocrats of the State of Song. The sixth generation of aristoracy, Kong Fujia, was killed by some official of Song, and the family took refuge in the State of Lu where they lost aristocracy and down-graded to Shi, a social stratum between senior official and the common people. Shullang He, five generitons downward, married Yan Zhengzai, who gave birth to Confucius at the Town of Zou, Changping, Lu State. Therefore Confucius was called a Mon of Lu. Shullang He died when Confucius was 3 years old, and Yan Zhengzai took her son to live at Quelli inside the capital of Lu. Living in the capital and having an interest in learning, Confucius ned man. He married Qiguan from the Song State at the age of 19, and had a son Kong Li a year later. Not long after that, he worked for a high official as a head shepherd, an account then opened a school. At the age of 36, when Duke Zhaogong of Lu was ousted, Confucius went to the State of Qi, and came back a year after. When he was 50, he was put in the charge of the capital city, then got promoted to the office of minister for construction, and later to judicial minister. At the time of the meeting at Jiagu by Duke Dinggong of Lu with the Duke of the Qi State, he spoke in the position of prime minister. When he was 56 years old, he began to travel among different states. After a vagrant life of 14 years, he came back to Lu and dedicated himself to education and the editing of ancient works. He died at Qufu at the age of 73. Having experienced and pondered on the great turmoil of the Spring-and-autumn Period, Confucius formed a system of thinking and political strategies. He accumulated a rich body of experience in education. He became a famous thinker, educator and statesman Confucianism as created by this man became one of the major academic schools as early as in the Spring-and-autumn Period. During the feudal times in later dynasties, kings and emperors reformed and used his thoughts, and Confucianism became more and more important for the society. Confucius was granted big names after big names, till at last he was called "the King and Epitomizor of Culture, the Greatest Sage", and Confucionism become the orthodox thinking of the feudal times, exerting great influence on China for more than 2,000 years.

#### 特殊的圣土 A SPECIAL HOLY LAND

孔子故里 The Hometown of Confucius



#### 孔子诞生地——尼山

尼山,在曲阜东南30公里处,海拔344.6米,盖因孔夫子降生于此而名扬四海。尼山风景秀丽,景景相连,有五老峰、鲁源村、智源溪、坤灵洵(夫子洞)、观川亭、中和壑、文德林、白云涧、尼山孔庙建筑群、尼山圣水湖,人称"尼山十景"。

#### Nishan Hill—the Birthplace of Confucius

Nishan Hill lies 30 kilometers southeast of Qufu City, height 344,6m, famous for being the birthplace of the great sage. A train of scenic spots are found here, namely, Wulao Peak, Luyuon Village, Kunling Cave (the Cave of Maternal Spirit), Guanchuan Pavillian (Pavillian Overlooking the River), Dhonghe Valley, Wende Forest, Baiyun Cave (the Cave of White Clouds), Confucius Temple, the Lake of Sage Waters.

- 尼山岛歐 更載公元前551年孔子诞生于尼山一带。
   A Bird's-eye View of Nishan Hill. According to historical records. Confucius was born somewhere near Nishan Hill in the year 551 B.C.
- 尼山夫子洞 传说孔子诞生于此。(僕新建 摄)
   Confucius Cave (Kunling Cave). The Sage is said to have been born in the cave. (photo by Hou Xinjian)
- 3. 興里坊 Queli Gateway.
- 4. 先师手植桧
  Pistacia chinensis Planted by the Master.







#### 孔 林

孔林.又名至圣林.是孔子及其家族的墓地。初不过顷余.后经历代特别是明清两次增扩.面积达3000亩。公元前479年孔子葬于此地后.2400多年来其后裔接家而葬.至今林内坟冢约10万余座.石碑4000余块.各种树近10万株.是中国现有规模最大、持续年代最长、保存最完整的一处宗族墓葬地。

孔林四周筑有围墙,前有至圣林坊及二道林门,门内有一南北林道,林道西侧偏南处即孔子墓葬区。过洙水桥,思堂、享殿后即为孔子墓,孔子墓东有其子孔鲤墓,南有其孙孔汲墓,形成"携子抱孙"之势,孔子墓为"马冁封",经长约30米,高5米,墓前有二碑,后碑为1244年刻立,篆书"宜圣墓";前碑为明正统八年刻立,黄养正篆书"大成至圣文宜王墓"。

#### Kong's Forest

Also known as the Manastery of the Greatest Sage, it is the bury grounds for Confucius and his descendants. At first it had been to larger than some ten acres, but it had been expanded during later times, especially the Ming and the Qing Dynasties, to an area of 500 acres. In over 2,400 years after Confucius was buried here, his descendants have ever used this ground for their bury place. Now over 100,000 tombs are found in the forest, with more than 4,000 stone steles and some 100,000 trees of different kinds. It is the largest, aldest and best preserved monastery for a single family.

The Forest is enclosed by a wall, with two gates in it and one gateway in front. Inside the gates is a path leading from south to the north, passing Zhushui Bridge, the Memorial Hall and the Sacrificing Hall, and Confucius's tomb lies at the further end of the path, a few paces away to the west. To its east is his son Kong Li's tomb, and to its south is his grandson Kong Ji's tomb, alloyed in a situation of "leading the son by the arm and holding the grandson to the basom". Confucius's tomb is about 30 meters in diameter and 5 meters high. There are two stone stelles in front of the tomb. The back stelle with the inscription of "Xuon Sheng Tomb" was erected in the year 1244, while the front stelle was erected in the year 1443 in the Ming Dynasty. The inscription of the latter are written by Huang Yangsheng, reading "the King and Epitamizor of Culture, the Greatest Sage".



万古长春坊 (张书永 摄)
 The Ever-lasting Gateway (photo by Zhang Shuyong).

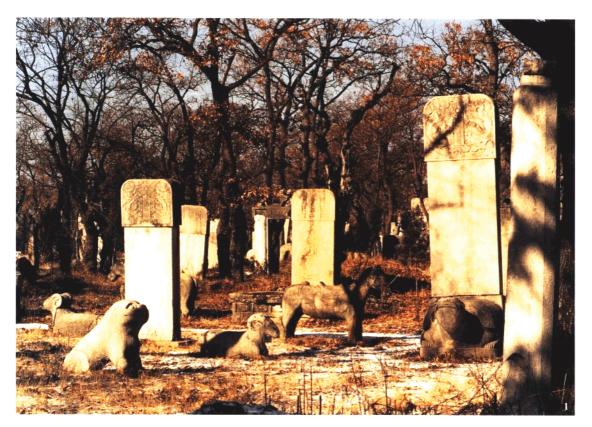


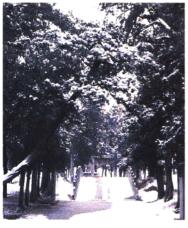




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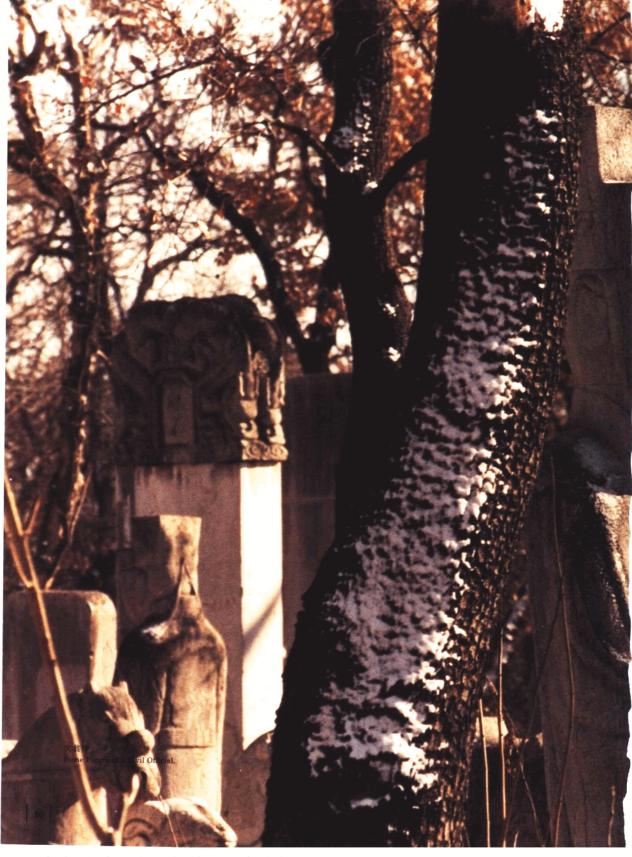






- 孔林明葉群 Ming Dynasty Tombs in Kong's Forest.
- 涤水棒 (遼守义 摄)
   Zhushui Bridge (photo by Pang Shouyi).
- 3. 孔子茎 (侯新建 摄) Confucius's Tomb (photo by Hou Xinjian).





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