

济宁

Jining

山东友谊书社



曲阜阙里宾舍
Qufu Queli Guest House

宾至如归

Once you are here, you are at home.



阙里宾舍迎宾厅

The Lobby of Queli Guest House



兗州兴隆塔

Xinglong Tower in
Yanzhou County



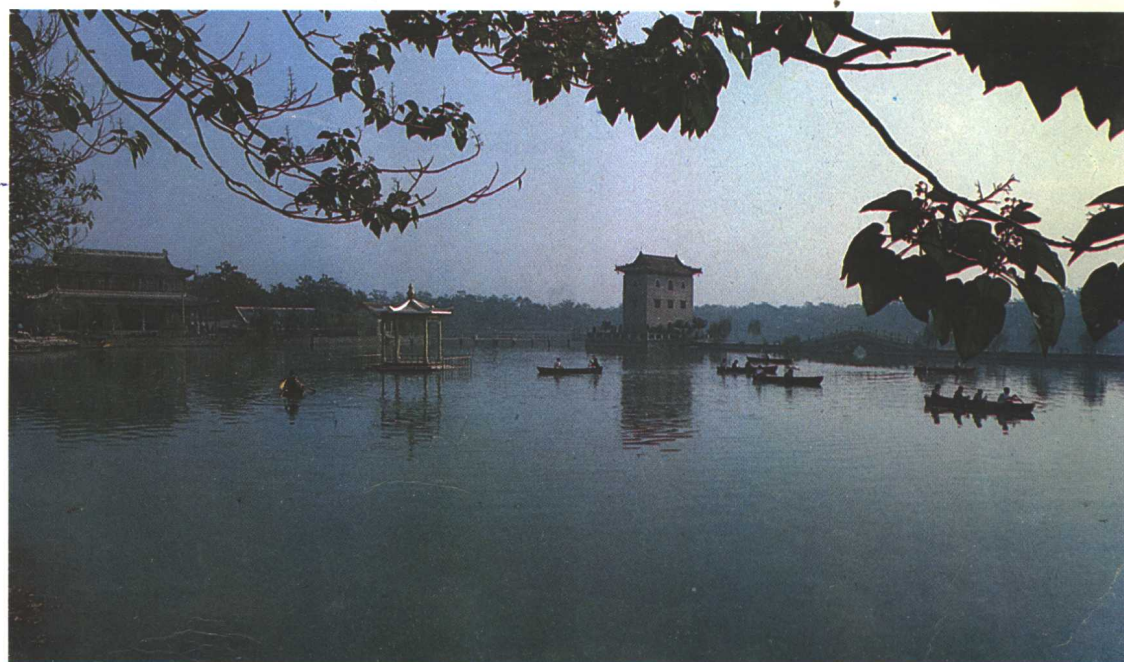
汶上县水牛山摩崖石刻

Inscriptions Carved on
the Rocks on Buffalo
Hill in Wenshang
County



泗水泉林

Springs in Sishui County



金乡县星湖公园

Xinghu Park in Jinxiang
County

前 言

历史悠久、风光秀丽、物产丰富的济宁市位于山东省的西南部，辖十一个县（市）区，面积9721平方公里，人口585万，京杭大运河和津浦铁路由北南下纵贯全市，济新铁路东接兖石铁路，西至河南新乡，把津浦和京广两线拦腰连接了起来。这里春夏秋冬四季分明，气候宜人，水陆交通方便，市区素有“江北小苏州”之称，历史上一向是鲁西南一带主要物资集散地和文化名人荟萃的地方。

济宁古老、美丽、富饶，有丰富的旅游资源。春秋战国时期的五大圣人至圣孔丘、亚圣孟轲、复圣颜回、宗圣曾参、述圣孔伋都出生在这里。因此，济宁自古就被称为“圣贤之乡，礼仪之邦”。历史文化名城曲阜有历史最久、规模最大、等级最高的孔庙和号称“天下第一家”的孔府、中国古代最大的人造园林孔林，还有鲁国故城遗址、颜庙、周公庙、少昊陵、尼山孔庙建筑群、九龙山汉墓等。邹县有孟庙、孟府、孟林，铁山、岗山摩崖石刻和有“岱南奇观”之称的峯山。嘉祥县有武氏墓群石刻、曾庙和独具风采的大青山。市区有太白楼、铁塔寺、声远楼、汉碑群、东大寺等。济宁河流纵横交错，湖泊辽阔，景色优美，水产丰富。全市有淡水水面十三万公顷。从市区乘船沿大运河南下，行走五公里便进入碧波荡漾、鸟语花香的南阳湖、独山湖、昭阳湖和微山湖了。济宁是正在建设中的煤电和煤焦化工基地，兖州煤田是我国八大煤炭基地之一，储量丰富，煤质优良。济宁工农业基础很好，工业门类齐全，农业产量高，盛产小麦、玉米、水稻、棉花和花生等。济宁还拥有丰富的建筑材料资源。

济宁正在合着改革的节拍起步、疾跑、腾飞，对内搞活经济，对外实行开放政策。异国异乡的客人来到孔孟之乡，从吃、住、行、看、买各方面，都可以领略到独具特色的风情。

FOREWORD

Jining Municipality has a long history, beautiful scenery and an abundance of products. Situated in southwest Shandong, it covers 9721 square kilometers with a population of 5.85 million living in 9 counties and 2 districts. The Grand Canal and the Beijing-Shanghai railway line run through the municipality from north to south. Jixin line which connects with the Yanshi line in the east and extends westwards to Xinxiang in Henan province links the Beijing-Shanghai and Beijing-Guangzhou lines in the middle. Jining enjoys four distinct seasons, a moderate climate and convenient land and water communications. The municipality proper has always been known as North China's Little Suzhou, historically the distribution centre of main commodities in southwest Shandong and the meeting place of literary men.

Age-old, beautiful and well-endowed, Jining has rich resources to develop tourism. Confucius, Mencius, Yan Hui, Zeng Shen and Kong Ji, the five greatest sages, were all born here during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods (770-221B.C.). Therefore, Jining has been called the Homeland of Sages and the Heartland of the Rites. Qufu, the renowned historical and cultural city, preserves the Temple of Confucius—the oldest, largest and supremely important one, the Mansion of Confucius—the First Family Under Heaven, and the Cemetery of Confucius situated in the largest man-made forest park in China. And the Ruins of the Ancient City of Lu Kingdom, Temple of Yan Hui, Temple of Duke Zhou, Tomb of Shao Hao, Temple of Confucius on Mount Ni and Han Tombs on Nine-Dragon Hill are also preserved. Then there are the Temple of Mencius, Mansion of Mencius, Tomb of Mencius, Inscriptions Carved on the Rocks of Iron Hill and Gang Hill, and Mt. Yishan, called the Marvelous Sight to the South of Mt. Taishan. All these historic sites are located in Zouxian county. Jiexiang county contains the Wu Tombs' Stone Inscriptions, Temple of Zeng Shen and the specially wonderful Mt. Daqing. In the central district of the municipality stand Taibai Building, Iron Pagoda Temple, Sound-Far-Reaching Tower, Han Dynasty Steles and the Dongda Mosque. Jining is crisscrossed with rivers and great lakes with beautiful scenery and rich aquatic products. The freshwater areas total 130,000 hectares. Along the Grand Canal from the municipality proper to the south by boat, it is 5 kilometres to the rippling Nanyang Lake, Dushan Lake, Zhaoyang Lake and Weishan Lake with their bird-songs and fragrant flowers. Jining is also an industrial region in which thermal power and coking industries are under construction. Yanzhou coalfield with its rich reserves and high quality is one of the country's eight biggest coal bases. Jining has a great variety of industries and a high agricultural output, so basic conditions for industrial and agricultural development are favourable. The countryside is rich in wheat, corn, rice, cotton, peanuts, etc. The municipality also has an abundance of building materials.

Under the government reform policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, Jining is really taking off. Guests from home and abroad can enjoy tasty meals, comfortable accommodation, travel, sightseeing and the shopping while staying in the hometown of Confucius and Mencius.

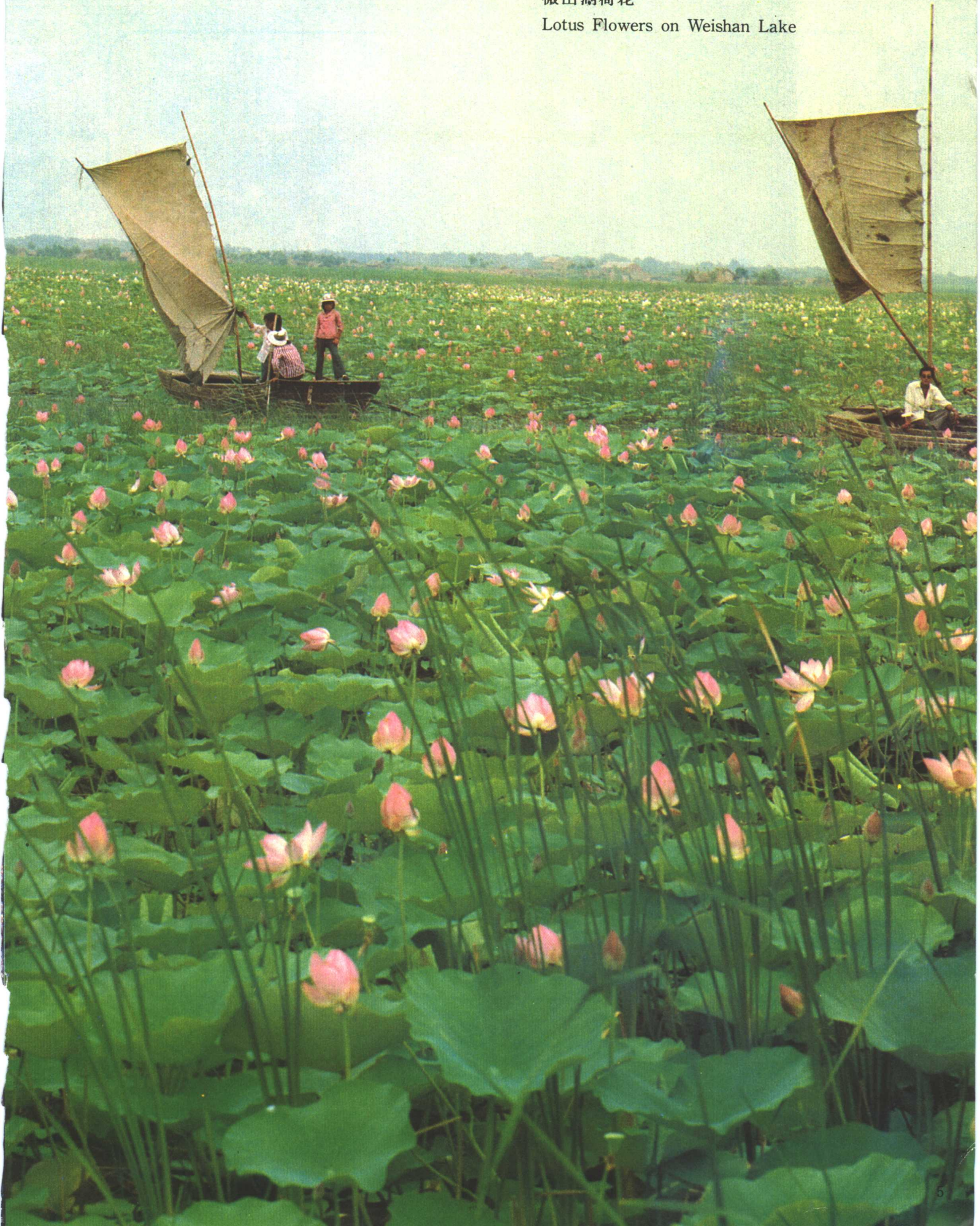
济宁旅游交通图

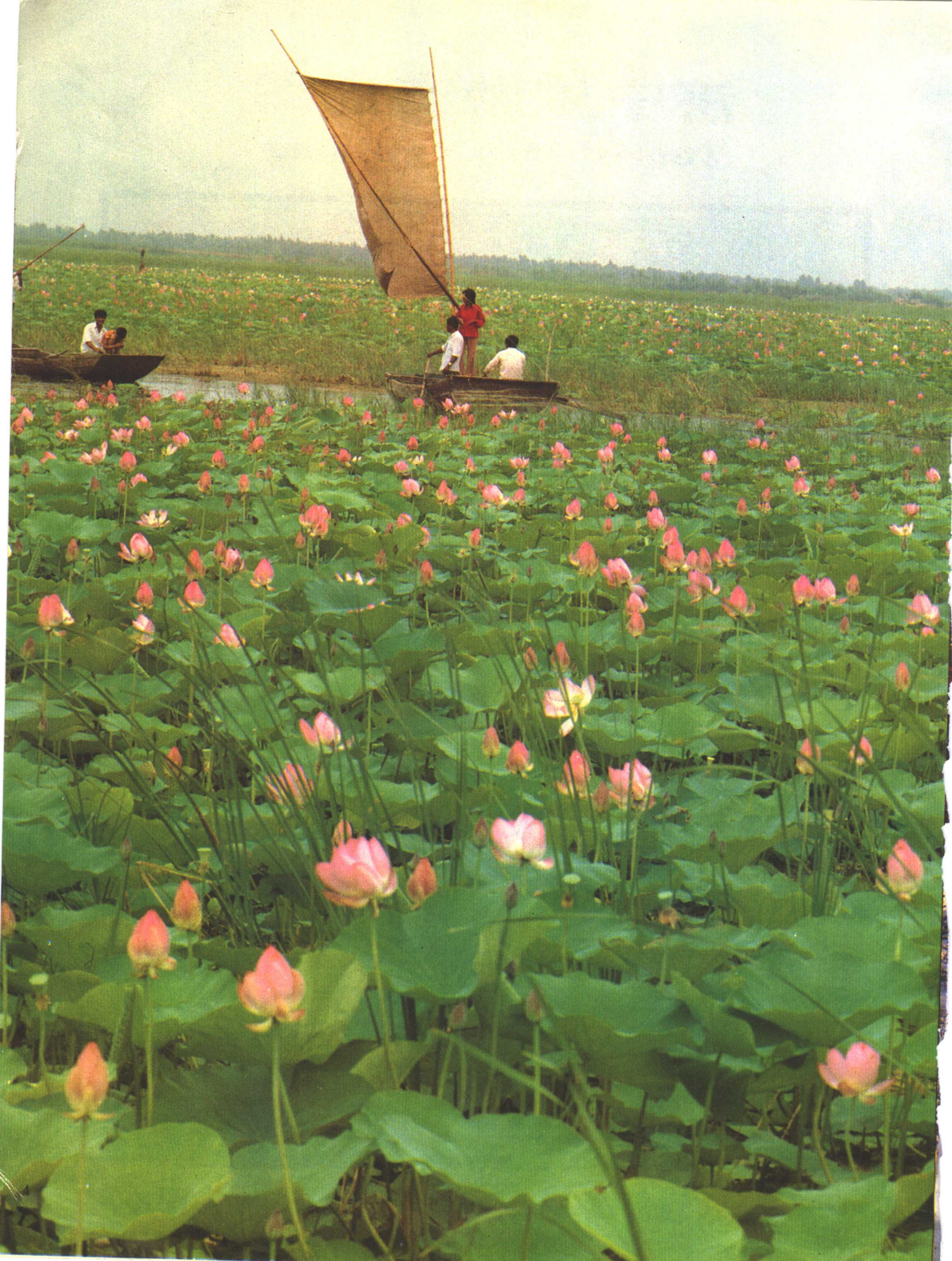
Tourist Map of Jining



微山湖荷花

Lotus Flowers on Weishan Lake

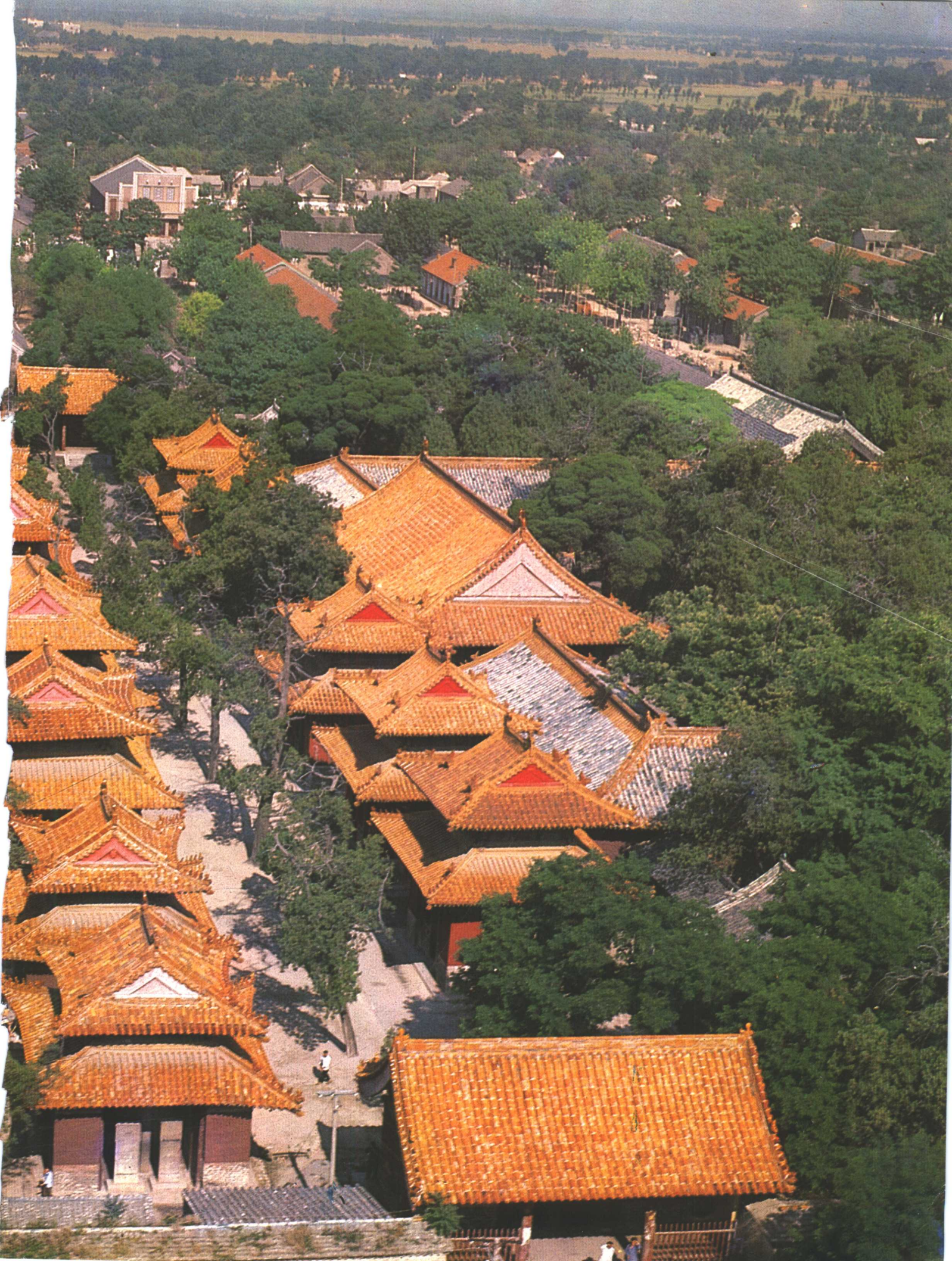




孔庙十三碑亭

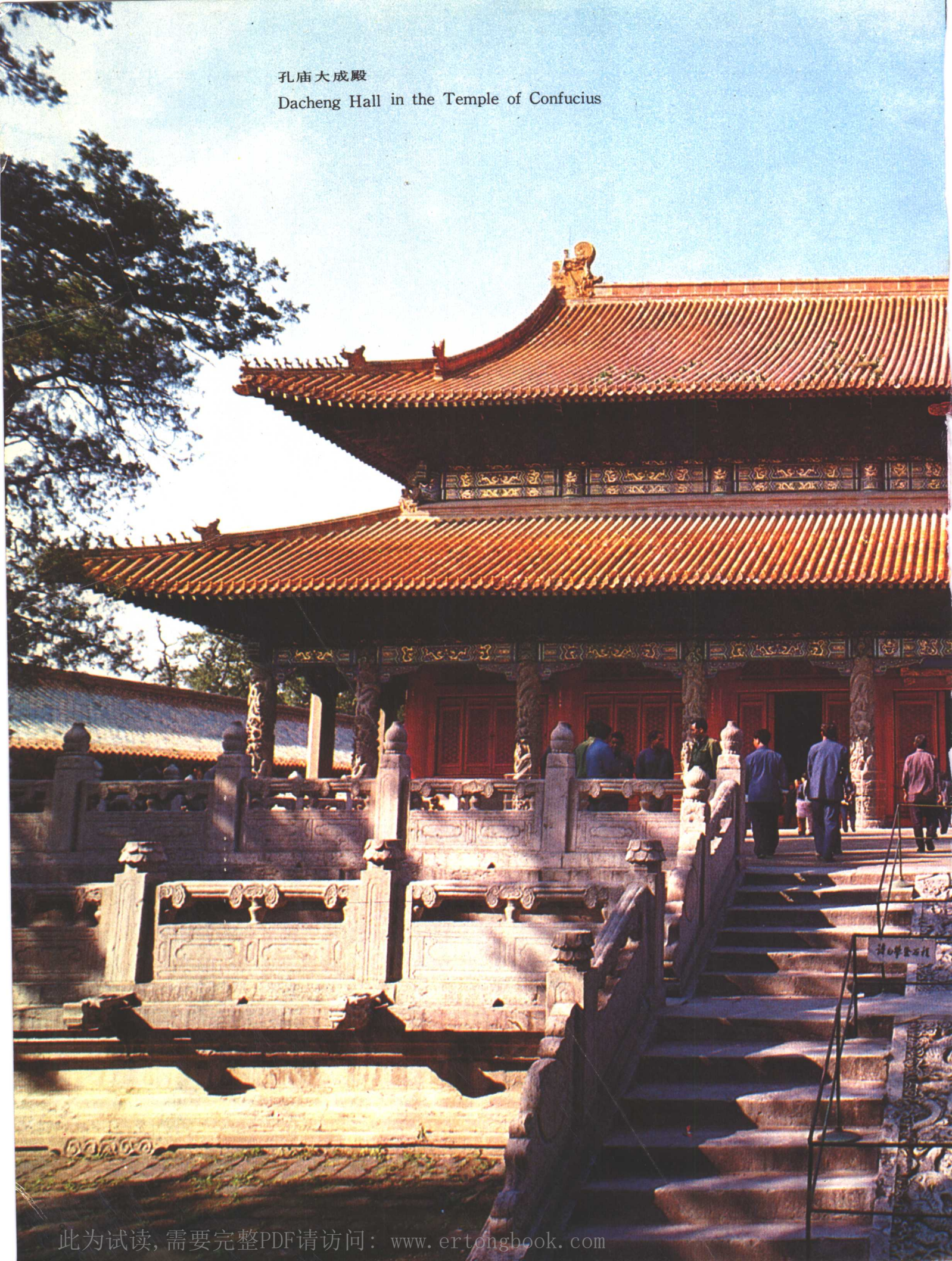
Thirteen Stele-Pavilions in the Temple of Confucius

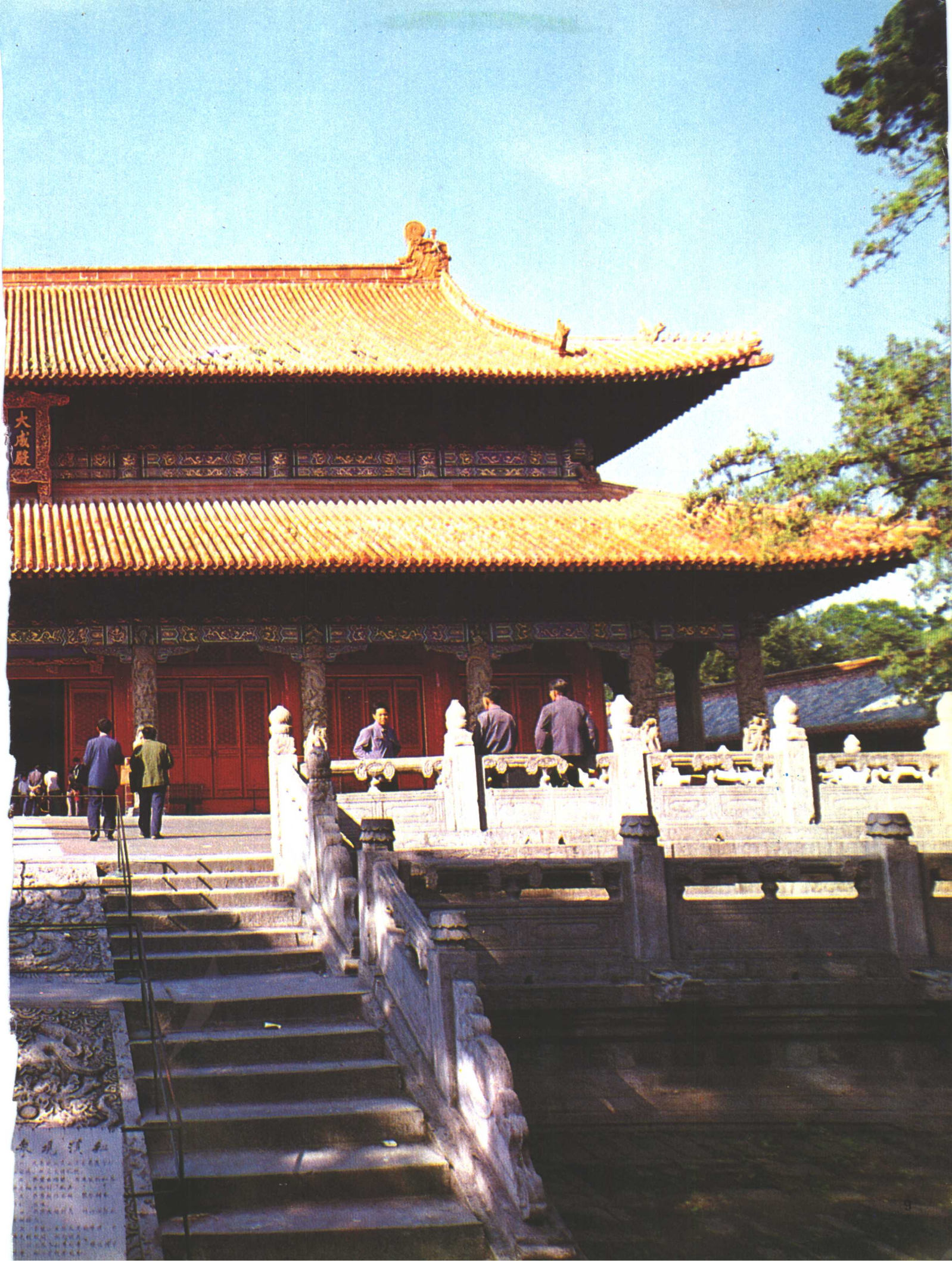




孔庙大成殿

Dacheng Hall in the Temple of Confucius

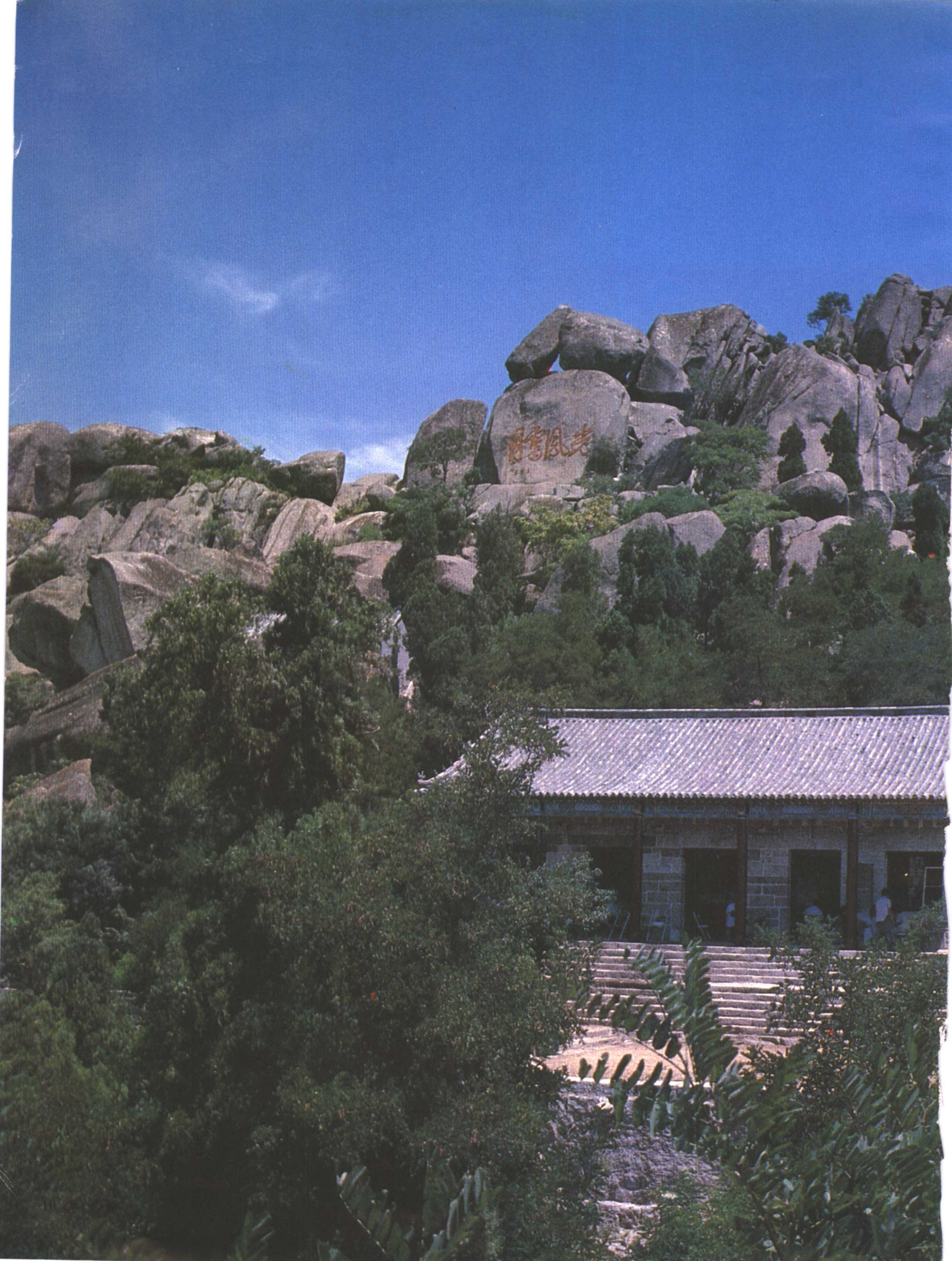




大成殿

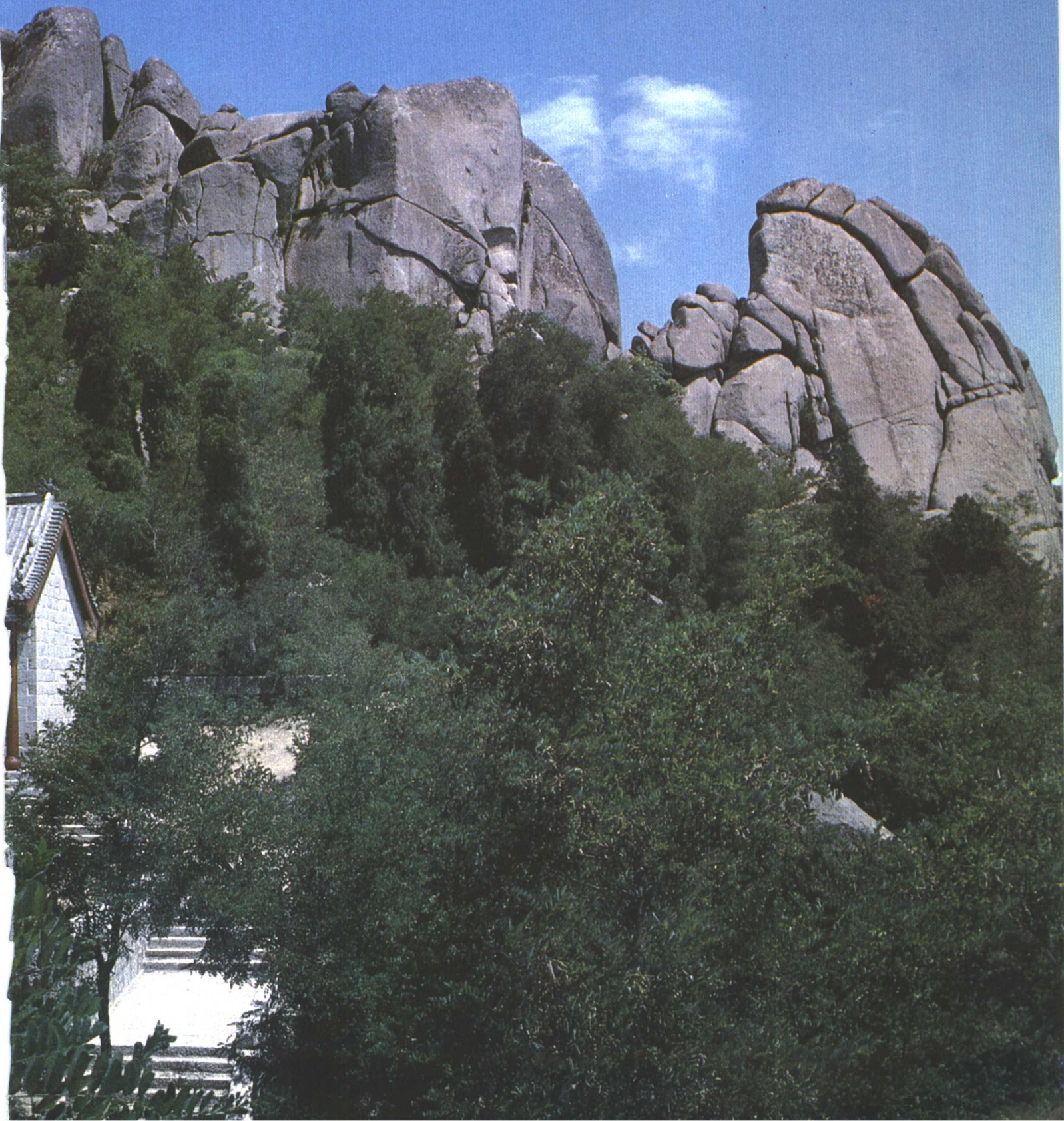
康熙碑

康熙二十二年（1685）
重修大成殿碑記
大成殿者，孔子廟之正殿也。其制宏敞，其飾華美。自明初建，歷代重修，其制不改。康熙二十二年，重修大成殿，其制不改。康熙二十二年，重修大成殿，其制不改。



峰山峰巔

The Summit of Mt. Yishan







京杭大运河济宁码头
Jining Wharf on the Grand Canal

济宁东大寺
Dongda Mosque
in Jining



济宁太白楼
Taibai Building in Jining



济宁，古为有仍国，后称任城，市内名胜古迹众多，工业门类齐全，是一座新兴的工业古城。

JINING was named You RENG State in ancient time and later was called City REN. There are numerous historic sites and a complete variety of industries in the city proper. It is a new industrial city with ancient culture.