

QINGZHOU

— A CHINESE CITY OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE

中国历史文化名城——



青州



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A Chinese city of historical and cultural importance

青州市位于山东半岛中部,它东接潍坊市,西毗淄博市,南邻沂蒙山地,北望渤海,面积1569平方公里,人口88万。胶济铁路横贯市区,益羊铁路,济青高速公路,王禹公路等在这里交汇,是山东半岛中部的重要交通枢纽。

青州市是中国古九州之一,有着7000多年的历史和文化,它孕育了中国原始社会的北辛文化,大汶口文化和龙山文化,是古代“东夷文化”的发祥中心。青州自古为中国北方的名城重镇,从西汉到民国初年,青州历代为州、府建置,青州城为州、府治所在地。十六国时期,它曾是南燕(公元398—410年)首都所在地。迄至清代中期以前,青州一直是山东省的政治、文化中心。

青州自古人杰地灵,在这块土地上,曾发生过许多惊天动地的历史事件,出现过众多彪炳史册的杰出人物。三国时期骁勇善战,威震中原的“青州兵”;明朝初年震惊全国的唐赛儿起义;清末第二次鸦片战争中被镇压与城同存亡的青州八旗兵等,为青州的历史谱写了壮丽的篇章。王鲁、燕贵、邢昺、赵襄忠、钟羽正等青州籍人士,为青州大地增添了光彩。一代名

相范仲淹,欧阳修曾在此为官施政,建立了令世代景仰的政绩。著名女词人李清照,曾寓居青州十余年,在此写下了流传千古的词林绝唱。青州清代乾隆年间大收藏家李文藻,“买书不惜典衣取债,抄书不怕严寒酷暑”,他的竹西书屋私人藏书数万卷,为当时全国所罕见。

青州市名胜荟萃,风光秀丽,是著名的历史文化名城。云门山、驼山、玲珑山、仰天山、偶园、范公亭、博物馆等,以其优美的自然风光,众多的历史人文景观,吸引成千上万的中外游客。

青州城市建设独具特色,既有古色古香的传统建筑,又有洋溢着现代气息的新型建筑,传统文化与现代文化在这里和谐统一,古典美、现代美和自然美在这里交相辉映。

青州市历史悠久,环境优美,气候适宜,物产丰富,人民勤劳智慧。古老的青州大地,正以她新的姿态迈向21世纪。

Located in the middle of Shandong Peninsula, Qingzhou is a county-level city under the jurisdiction of Weifang, the world-famous city of kites. Having as its neighbours Weifang to the east, Zibo to the west, and the Yimeng Mountains to the south, facing the Bohai Sea to the north, it has an area of 1,569 square kilometers and a population of 880,000. With Jiaoli (Qingdao - Jinan) Railway passing through its urban area, and Yiyang Railway, Jinan - Qingdao Highway and Wangcun - Weifang Highway converging here, the city is an important communication pivot in the middle of Shandong Peninsula.

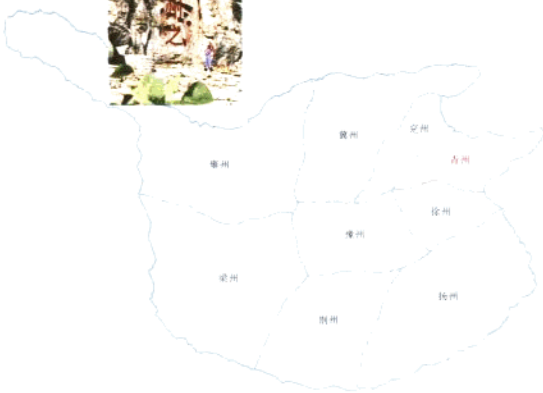
As one of the nine administration divisions in ancient China, Qingzhou has a history and culture of some 7,000 years. Having given birth to China's Boxin Culture, Dawenkou Culture and Longshan Culture in the primitive times, it is the center place of origin for the "Dongyi Culture". It had been a famous city and important strong hold in northern China ever since the oldest of times. From the Western Han Dynasty to the Republic of China, it had been the shire seat and the prefecture seat. During the Period of the Sixteen States, it was the capital of South Yan (398 - 410). Before the Qing Dynasty, it had ever been the political and cultural center of Shandong.

Qingzhou has always been a good place which produces remarkable characters. Here great events have taken place, and outstanding figures have carved their heroic names in history. "Qingzhou Troups" were famous for their extreme bravery during the Three Kingdoms Period. Tang Sai'er's rebellion had shaken the earlier Ming Emperors. Manchurian forces demonstrated great spirit of loyalty to the state during the Second





One of the nine administration divisions in ancient China



古九州图

Opium War in late Qing Dynasty. Historical figures such as Wang Zeng, Yan Su, Xing Jie, Zhao Bingzhou and Zhong Yuzheng had added honor to Qingzhou their hometown. Respectable prime ministers of the Song Dynasty, namely, Fan Zhongyan and Ouyang Xiu, had carried out good government here. Poetress Li Qingzhao had lived here for more than ten years and written many of her ci poems of enduring charm. Li Wenzao, a great collector in the Qianlong Reign of the Qing Dynasty, had accumulated a private collection of books amounting to some tens of thousands volumes.

Qingzhou is also a famous city for its splendid history and culture with a concentration of historical sites and beautiful landscape. Mt. Yunmenshan, Mt. Tuoshan, Mt. Linglongshan, Mt. Yangtianshan, Ouyuan Garden, Fan Zhongyan Pavillion and Qingzhou Museum, all those are great tourist attractions for thousands of visitors from home and abroad.

Qingzhou's urban construction has its unique characteristics, combining classic beauty of the traditional and the lively modern architectures harmoniously with natural landscape.

With its time-honored history and culture, beautiful natural environment, mild climate, rich and varied products, and diligent people, Qingzhou is marching forward to the 21st century with old pride and new confidence.

青州自古为文明之邦，是中国古代九州之一，有着7000多年的文明历史。青州市境内有六七千年以前的北辛文化，三四千年前的龙口文化和五六千年以前的大汶口文化，被历史学家确认为原始社会末期“东夷文化”的发祥中心。

青州名称起自《尚书·禹贡》：“海岱惟青州。”按古代五行学说，青州地处海(东海)岱(泰山)之间，位华夏东方，东方属木，木色为青，故称青州。自西汉时起，青州就是历代王朝的名城重镇，为全国著名的文化名城。

青州市这方钟灵毓秀之地，曾孕育了许多杰出的历史人物。范仲淹、欧阳修等都曾在此为官施政，建立了为后人称道的政绩，著名女词人李清照夫妇曾寓居青州十余年，留下了流传千古的词林绝唱；贾思勰、燕惠、邢昺、杨妙真等科学家、民族英雄和起义领袖也都在青州历史上留下了不朽的足迹。数千年的历史沧桑，孕育发展了古青州的璀璨文化。

青州博物馆是青州历史文化的缩影。博物馆建筑面积10000平方米，规模宏大，是全国建馆最早的县级博物馆之一，收藏着青州地区历代的陶器、铜器、铁器、玉器、字画、碑碣等文物2万余件，数量之大，品种之多，门类之全，为其它县级博物馆望尘莫及。其馆藏文物是研究古代中国的珍贵资料。明万历年间青州状元赵秉忠的殿试卷，青州出土的全国唯一的北齐彩绘佛像和《百骏图》等，都是中国历史文物中的希世珍品。

As one of the nine administration divisions in ancient China, Qingzhou has ever been a highly civilized place since the earliest of times. Its civilization could be traced back to some 7,000 years ago. Exist in the present Qingzhou area are Beixin culture which is 6,000 to 7,000 years old, Dawenkou Culture which is 5,000 to 6,000 years old, and Longshan Culture which is 3,000 to 4,000 years old. Accordingly Qingzhou is a confirmed center of origin for the "Dongyi Culture" existed in the late times of primitive societies.

The name of Qingzhou is found in the ancient book titled *Discussion on the Tribute of Yu*, which says, "Qingzhou is the best place between the Sea and Mt. Taishan." According to the theory of the five elements, Qingzhou lies in the east of China. The east belongs to the phase of Mu (wood), which is green in color. Therefore the place is called Qingzhou (qing means green). It had been a famous city and important stronghold ever since the Eastern Han Dynasty, and it is now one of the important

One of the nine administrative divisions in ancient China

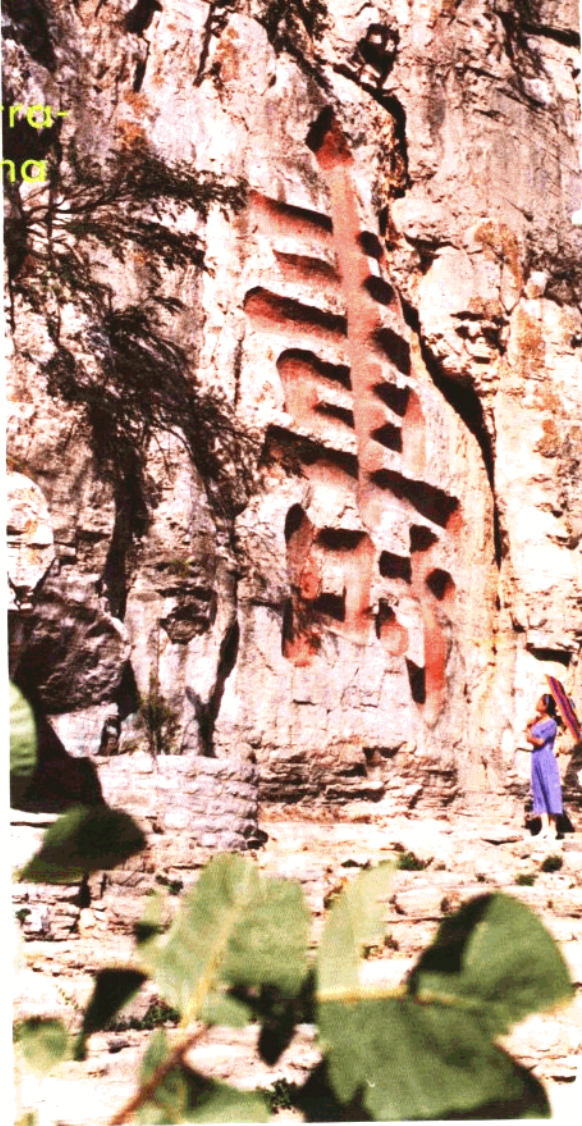
Chinese cities of historical and cultural interests.

This specially blessed place has produced numerous outstanding historical figures. Fan Zhongyan and Ouyang Xiu had been in office here and carried out remarkable deeds; Li Qingzhao and her husband lived here for some ten years and left 67 poems with enduring charms; important scientists, national heroes and rebellion leaders such as Jia Sixie, Yan Su, Xiang Jie and Yang Miaozen had left traces here.

Qingzhou Museum is the miniature of Qingzhou's history and culture. With a floor space of 10,000 square meters, the Museum is one of the earliest county-level museums in China. Its collection includes earthenware, bronzeware, ironware, jade articles, paintings and calligraphy, stiles and stone carving of different times within the realm of Qingzhou jurisdiction. It is unparalleled by other museums of the same level in the number, kinds and categories of collection. This wealth of collection is a priceless body of material for the study of ancient China. Zhao Bingzhong's answer sheet at the Imperial examination, Wanli Reign of the Ming Dynasty, the painted buddhist figures of the Northern Qi Period which is the only one of its kind in China, and the painting *One Hundred Horses*, these are all very rare treasures among China's historical and cultural relics.

云门山大寿字为“中华之最”

云门大寿字为“中华之最”
meaning longevity in MC and in nature



驼山石窟被列入全国重点文物保护单位

Tuoshan Grottoes has been included as one of the key cultural
heritage sites in China's list of the best.



北宋时期为纪念范仲淹而修建的范公亭
Fan Zhongyan Pavilion, a Northern Song Dynasty
structure built in commemoration of Fan Zhongyan,
a famous official and man of letters.

偶园是全国仅存的几处康熙风格的假山
园林建筑之一

Ouyuan Garden is one the few remaining
gardens in Kunming in Qing Emperor's style.

One of the nine administrative divisions in ancient China



宋代松林书院 宋代名相王曾在此苦读诗书。

Song Dynasty Songlin Academy Wang Zeng, a famous prime minister of the Song Dynasty, had studied here.

元代真教寺,为元代全国三大真教寺之一。

True Faith Temple of the Yuan Dynasty, one of the three True Faith Temples of that time.

仰天山塔林

Yongtianshan Pagoda Forest



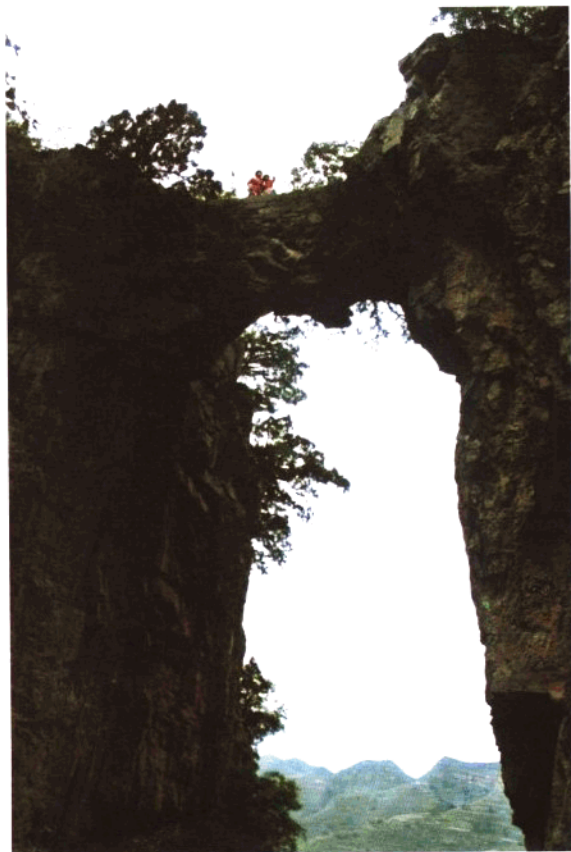
云门山东阁风亭

Feng Ting Pavilion, East of Yunmen Mountain



深秋的仰天山，色彩斑斓，景色迷人。
Mt. Yangtianshan in autumn.

One of the nine administration divisions in ancient China



仙人桥系天然形成

Fairy Bridge is natural stone

玲珑山北魏郦道元题刻

Inscriptions at Mt. Linglongshan by Zhong Zhixun
in Northern Wei Period

range of more than 500 years. The figures are beautifully shaped, lively, and demonstrate very fine craftsmanship. This discovery is hardly paralleled in China's history of archeology for its great number, variety, artistic value, long span of duration, and the well preserved colors.

Mt. Yangtunshan is praised as "the best looking scenery in China". Among the many historical the cultural relics, Qiyuan Garden is one the few remaining rockery gardens in Kangxi (a Qing Emperor) style; Fan Zhongyan Pavillion is a Northern Song Dynasty structure built in commemoration of Fan Zhongyan, a famous official and man of letters; Zhenjiao Mosque of the Yuan Dynasty is one of the three Zhenjiao Mosques of that time; the magnificent Wangmianqiao Bridge, the Gate Way of Heng Wang Mansion, Ming Dynasty, are fine works of art. The quiet and serene Pine Woods Academy, the three mile long old street in the Song, Ming and Qing styles, all these are charming tourist attractions.



明代衡王府牌坊

Gate Way of Heng Wang Mansion, the Ming Dynasty.

宜子孙玉璧, 国家一级文物。

Yi Zi Sun (meaning good luck of having many children) Jade Article, a first class cultural relics of the State.





H

istorical and cultural relics

悠久的历史，为青州留下了众多风格各异、闻名中外的古建筑、碑碣、题记、石窟造像等名胜古迹。

最为著名的云门山，海拔408米。山上有洞如门，高阔数丈，横穿峭壁，南北贯通，远望宛如一轮皓月当空；夏秋之季，云雾萦绕，穿洞而过，如滚滚波涛，蔚为壮观，谓之“云门”或“云门仙境”。云门洞阳坡西侧，有一天然石罅，口如井状，深不可测，名曰“云窟”。山东则有阅风亭，希夷石室，望有阅景窗，有隋唐时期造像窟，有欧阳修、富弼、邢昺等历史名人的题刻。山阴间全国独一无二的摩崖雕刻大“寿”字，通高7.5米，宽3.7米，仅存下“寸”字，高达2.30米，故当地有“人无寸高”之说。这一海内外罕见的石刻大“寿”字，被誉为“中华之最”，是中国书法石刻艺术的瑰宝。许多中外游客都到云门山参拜大“寿”，祈盼“寿比南山”。

因山形似骆驼而得名的驼山，拥有中国东部最大的石窟造像群，这些造像大者高逾7米，小的不过1拳，共有造像638尊，是研究中国古代雕刻、绘画艺术和佛教发展史极为珍贵的实物资料，被称之为中华石窟之冠。因山势峻峭而著名的玲珑山，山上布满形态各异的怪石和曲折连通的洞穴；管杖突兀的险峰如一块巨大的盆景石，倒置在天地之间，实为一方之冠。此山最为著名的是北魏邢迪昭的绝笔题刻，它在中国文字史上承前启后的地位而备受中外专家学者瞩目。

玲珑山、云门山与驼山均被列为国家重点文物保护单位。

龙兴寺遗址是中国目前唯一一处平面布局清楚、保存较好的唐代以前的大型寺院遗址。1996年10月在这里发掘出土的1000多年前的窖藏佛教造像，包括了北魏、东魏、北齐、隋、唐、北宋等500多年的作品，造型优美，雕刻精湛，栩栩如生，充分显示了当时雕刻技艺的高超。其数量之大，品种之多，雕工之精，延续时间之长，色彩保存之好，在中国佛教考古史上实属罕见，具有重要的学术研究价值。

被誉为“仰天胜绝，甲于天下”的仰天山，“康熙风格”的园林建筑偶园假山，闻名遐迩的范公亭，中国三大真教寺之一的元代真教寺，规模宏伟的万年桥，刻工精细，造型壮观的现代衡王府牌坊、幽雅静谧的松林书院、宋明清建筑风格的十里古街等，无不透射出独特的魅力，是人们对古访胜的好去处。

Its time-honored history has left Qingzhou with world famous historical and cultural relics, including architecture of various styles, steles and other stone carvings, inscriptions and grotto figures.

The best known historical and cultural relics are found at Mt. Yunmenshan with an altitude of 408 meters. With a height and width scores of meters each, the gate-like cave penetrates the bluff from the north to the south. In summer and autumn, clouds role out of the cave, therefore it is called Yunmen, the gate of clouds or Yunmen Fairyland. By the west side of the cave's south opening, there is a natural vertical cave like a well, with a depth unfathomable. This cave is called Yunku, the cave of clouds. On the east side of Mt. Yunmenshan, there are the Longfeng Pavilion, Xiyi Stone Chamber, Wangzhou Pavilion, Buddhist Figures-made in the Sui and Tang Dynasties, and inscriptions by such historical figures as Ouyang Xiu, Fu Bi and Xingdie. At the back of the mountain there is a cliff carving that is unique throughout China. The carving is of a character "寿" (longevity), height 7.5 meters, width 3.7 meters. The part "寸" (Chinese near equivalent of inch) itself is 2.30 meters high. Therefore folks say that a man is not as high as one inch. This carving is a calligraphy treasure as well as a stone-carving treasure.

Mt. Tuoshan (the camel mountaint) is so named because it looks like a camel. It has the largest group of grotto Buddhist figures in eastern China. There are altogether 638 figures, the biggest some 7 meters high, the smallest as big as a human fist. They are very precious for the study of ancient Chinese sculpture, painting, and the development of Buddhism in China. Mt. Linglongshan is known for its steepness of cliffs. There are crags and boulders of every shape imaginable, caves that wind and join like great mazes. The most famous sight is the inscription by Zheng Zhaoqiao of the Northern Wei Period, which was his last work of the kind in his life. The writing is highly regarded as one important linking part in the history of Chinese calligraphy.

Mt. Linglongshan, Mt. Tuoshan and Mt. Yunmenshan are all key national units of cultural relics under protection.

The ruins of Longxing Temple is the only one large-sized temple before the Tang Dynasty whose two-dimensional plan is clearly seen to the present, therefore it has both historical and academic values. In October 1996, more than 1000-year-old Buddhist figures were unearthed here from a cellar. The works were created from the Northern Wei, Eastern Wei, Northern Qi, the Sui, Tang and Northern Song Periods, covering a

范公亭公园之冬

Fan Gongting Park in Winter



Historical and cultural relics





青州1996年发掘的龙兴寺窖藏佛像,被列为
全国十大考古发现之一。

Buddhist figures of Longxing Temple unearthed in 1996
in Qingzhou, one of the ten major archaeological
discoveries in China.

国家一级文物 商代铜钺

Bronze battle axe of the Shang Dynasty, a first class
cultural relic of the State.

臣對臣聞帝王之臨馭宇內也。必有經理之責。政而後可以約束人。群將雖萬
數者。以致靡然之治。必有倡率之責。心而後可以率屬。百工模範。庶幾有以球
邦隆之理。何謂言政。立紀明。勵法度。總攝象觀之表。普乎令甲之中。首於歲帝
朝。宜散於諸司。百府暨及於郡國。海隅之緒之。鴻臚歲為莫不備其文明。嚴
審。毫無滲漏者是也。何謂言心。振色矯勵。精明於乎湘微之內。起於宵寤之聞。
始於宮闈。積清威於禁鼓。邦畿湛注於邊陲。既治之洽之。精神愈感。無不暢
達。既省形體。毫無間者是也。言政陳則臣下有所稟受。稟候有所法程。耳目
以一規。聽不記。無散漫飄離之憂。而治具彰。宜仁立。則職司有所默契。若亦有
所得。急思以承。幾度不殆。無最耽情。盛之志。而治本固。有此治具。則不徒馭
天下以勢。而且示天下以實。相維相制。而靡然以漸而殊。有此治本。則不徒攝
天下以威。而且喻天下以神。相率相節。而邦隆不勞而至。自古帝王所為。不下
堂階。而化行於風。曉不出廟堂。而令應於梓桑。用此道耳。臣後崇清淨者。深居

印卷官禮部儀制清吏司署郎中事主事臣朱敬循

第一田第一名



明代赵秉忠状元卷为国家一级文物。

Bronze battle-axe of the Shang Dynasty, a first-class cultural relics of the State.