

西

年



QUFU CHINA

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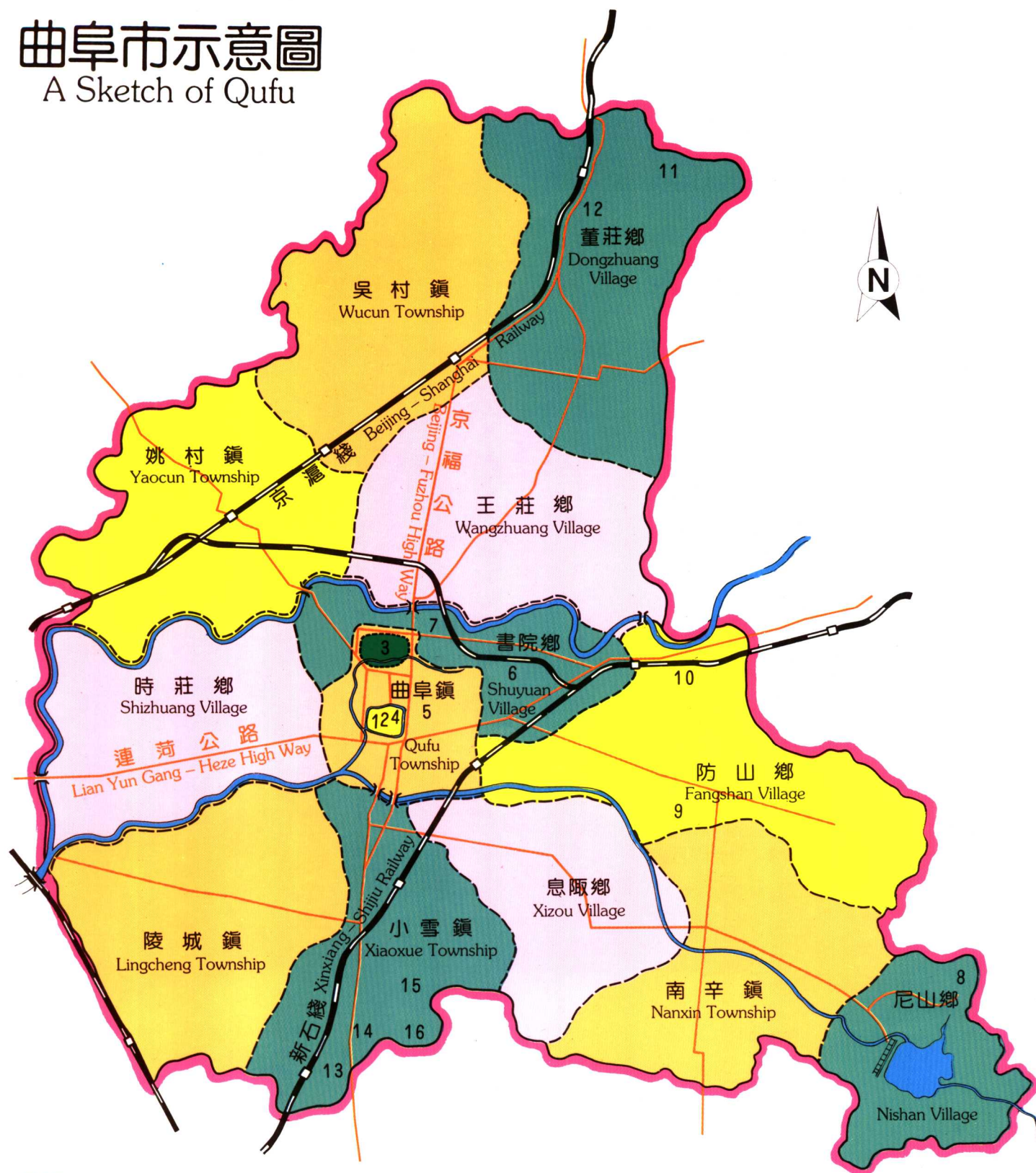
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乎樂亦不來方遠自朋有
Is it not delightful to have friends come to you from afar

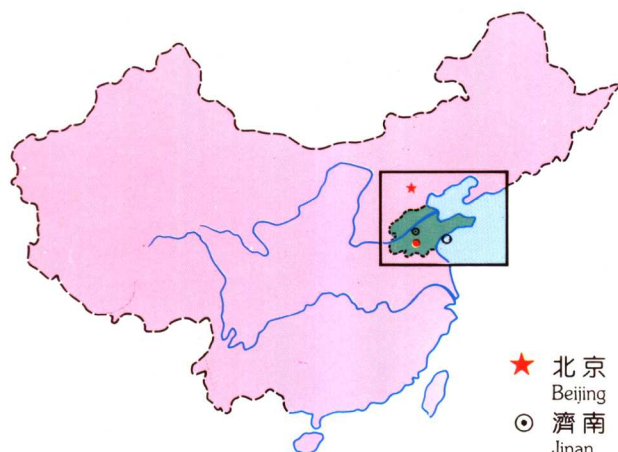


曲阜市示意圖

A Sketch of Qufu



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 孔廟 The Temple of Confucius | 9. 顏子林 The Woods of Yanhui |
| 2. 孔府 The Kong Family Mansion | 10. 梁公林 The Forest of Duke Liang |
| 3. 孔林 The Forest of Confucius | 11. 孔尚任隱居處 Place Where Kong Shangren lived as a seclude |
| 4. 顏廟 The Temple of Yanhui | 12. 韋玄成墓 Tomb of Wei Xuancheng |
| 5. 周公廟 The Temple of the Duke of Zhou | 13. 孟子故里 Mencius' Town |
| 6. 少昊陵 Tomb of Emperor Shaohao | 14. 孟母林 The Forest of Mencius' mother |
| 7. 洙泗書院 Zhu Si Academy | 15. 漢摩崖墓 Han Dynasty Tombs on a Hill |
| 8. 尼山孔子廟、夫子洞 The Confucian Temple at the Nishan Hill | 16. 唐摩崖造像 Stone Carvings of the Tang Dynasty |



- ★ 北京
Beijing
- 濟南
Jinan
- 曲阜
Qufu
- 青島
Qindao

曲阜市地理位置圖
Position of Qufu in China

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序 PREFACE

孔子是中國歷史上偉大的思想家、政治家和教育家，世界文化史上的巨人之一。而孔子故里曲阜，也因之聞名遐邇。古往今來，曲阜以其獨特的魅力吸引着無數中外人士。在歷代封建王朝中，來曲阜祭祀孔子的皇帝顯官不啻千百；時至今日，到曲阜拜謁孔子遺迹的各國領導人、知名人士更是絡繹不絕。人們譽曲阜為“詩書之鄉、禮義之邦”，視曲阜為東方文化和中國古文明的重要發祥地之一。

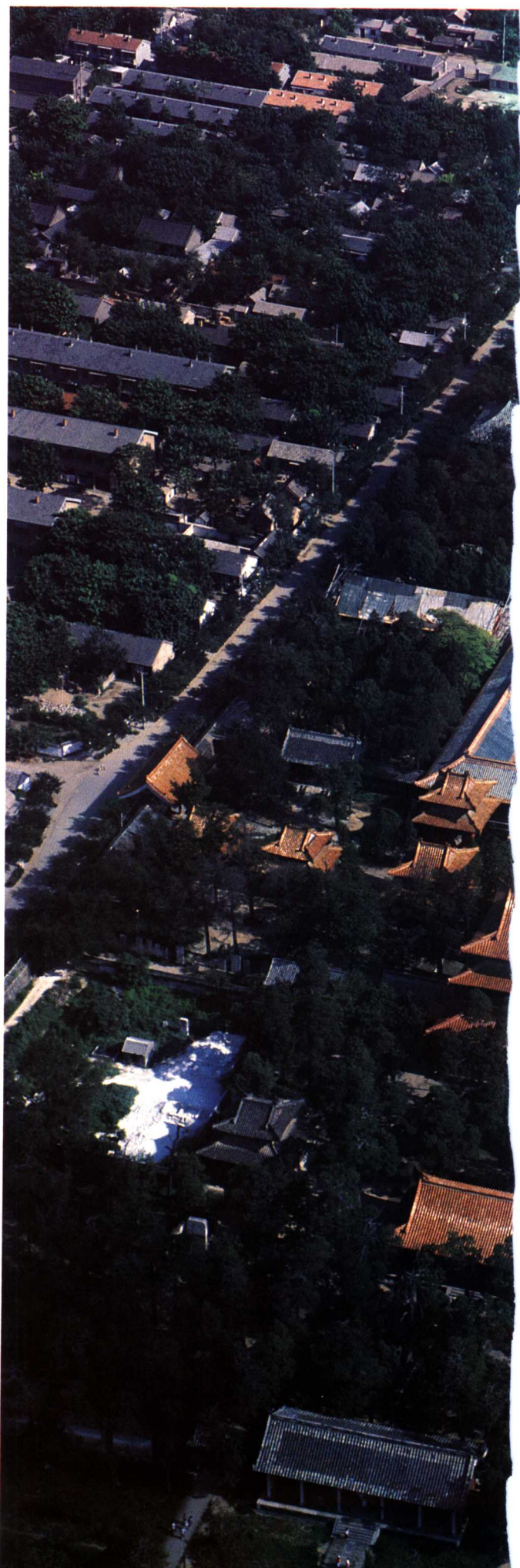
歲月悠悠，滄海桑田。曲阜隨着歷史的變遷、朝代的更換而曲折發展。中華人民共和國建立以後，古老的曲阜煥發了青春，各項事業都出現了新的面貌。1979年，曲阜正式對外開放。1982年，國務院公佈其為歷史文化名城。1986年，曲阜撤縣建市。順應這種大好形勢，曲阜確立了“以農業為基礎、以工業為重點”發展經濟的指導思想，在此基礎上大搞城市建設，努力發展社會事業，使得百業俱興。近年來，工農業生產得到了更為迅速的發展，各項旅遊搞得有聲有色，帶動了商業、金融、交通、郵電等第三產業的迅速崛起；城市面貌大大改觀，基本形成古樸典雅、環境優美、服務設施比較齊全的旅遊城市；科技、教育、衛生諸項事業也相應進步；人民羣衆的物質文化生活得到很大改善。

如今，曲阜正處在一個新的歷史發展時期。傳統美德得以繼承，社會主義精神文明建設進一步加強；舊的經濟格局已經打破，新的格局正在形成。從這個意義上講，曲阜是古老的，又是年輕的。因其古老，而令人仰慕；因其年輕，而大有希望！

Confucius has been revered as a great thinker, statesman and educator in China, as well as one of the giants in the world. Qufu, the hometown of Confucius, therefore became deservedly famous throughout the world. From ancient times down to the present, countless travelers from home and abroad have lingered here fascinated. Numerous emperors and high ranking officials came over to pay homage to Confucius in each dynasty. Nowadays top leaders of many nations and famed figures swam into Qufu to visit Confucius-related historic sites. Qufu is known not only as the land of poetry and rites but also as one of the origins of ancient Chinese civilizations and the oriental culture.

The development of Qufu had never been smooth owing to the constant changes and different dynasties. Not until the establishment of the People's Republic of China did this old city enliven. All walks of life took on new looks. In 1979, Qufu opened its doors to the outside world. In 1982, Qufu was listed to be one of the historic and cultural cities in China. In 1986, Qufu county was approved to be a county-level city. Under such superior circumstances, Qufu worked out a strategic principle that industry was a top priority based on agricultural development. Large-scale urban constructions have been undertaken following the booming economy. Various social services have greatly thrived. In the past few years, industrial and agricultural production has been growing enormously. The steady improvement of tourism has brought about rapid revitalization of the tertiary industry such as commerce, finance, transport, post and telecommunications and so on. A tourist city characterized by traditional simplicity and charming environment as well as complete public service facilities has generally taken shape. Science and technology, education, culture and public health have made noticeable progress. The people's living standard in material and cultural aspect has been significantly enhanced.

Qufu is now at a historical turning-point. The traditional virtues must be maintained while the socialist spiritual civilization be promoted. The old economic structure has been dismantled, and that of the new one is taking shape. In this sense, Qufu is both old and young. She is respected because she is old; she is promising because she is young.





Long History and Abundant Relics

歷史悠久 文物衆多

曲阜歷史源遠流長。據古史記載，遠古的三皇五帝中，炎帝、黃帝、少昊都曾在曲阜定都，舜帝則作什器於曲阜壽丘。傳說黃帝就出生在這裏。考古發現證明，在四、五千年前，曲阜就有人類繁衍生息，它還曾是商殷故國，周漢魯都。曲阜地靈人傑。除孔子外，還哺育了儒學先賢顏回、孔伋，“建安七子”之一孔融，文學家孔尚任，鼓詞作家賈亮西，書法家孔繼涑，經學家孔安國，訓詁學家桂馥等許多思想文化名人，儒學大師孟子也誕生於此。

悠久的歷史文化，使曲阜遺存了大量文物古迹。擁有重點文物保護單位112處。氣勢宏大的孔廟，是中國三大古建築群之一。孔府，是孔子後世長子長孫的府第，中國典型的官衙與住宅合一的封建貴族莊園。孔林，是孔氏家族的墓地，也是中國最大的人造園林。魯國故城遺址、少昊陵、周公廟、顏廟、尼山孔廟、洙泗書院、梁公林、孟子故宅、孟母林、九龍山漢墓群、石門山等等，也都是名揚四海的古迹。不僅如此，這裏還珍藏着漢畫石刻、歷代碑碣、歷史古籍、孔府檔案等數十萬件。這些文物古迹，組成一幅展示中華民族璀璨文化的歷史畫卷。曲阜，不愧為一座博大精深的“歷史博物館”。

The history of Qufu stretched far into the past. According to historic records, several earliest Chinese emperors including Yellow Emperor and his son Shao hao had their capitals founded in Qufu. Emperor Shun even invented daily-used devices at Shou Qiu of Qufu. Legends also suggest that Qufu is the birthplace of Yellow Emperor. Archeological findings proved that four to five thousand years ago, man already lived and labored here. During the Shang Dynasty (1700-1100 B.C.), Qufu was part of the state of Yan. In the later Zhou and Han dynasties, Qufu was the capital of the state of Lu. Besides Confucius, Qufu produced many other outstanding figures including Yanhui and Kong Ji, the predecessors of Confucianism, Kong Rong, one of the greatest scholars of the Han dynasty, Jia Fuxi, words composer of clappers, Kong Shangren, a Qing Dynasty playwright, Gui Fu, scholar of ancient texts interpretation. The greatest successor to Confucianism, Mencius, was also born around here.

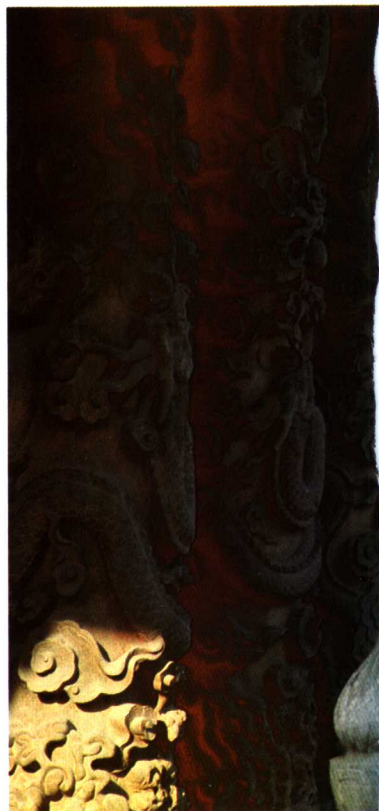
Sites of historic interest abound everywhere in Qufu because of its long history and culture. There is a total of 112 places under state or provincial protection. The grand Temple of Confucius is known as one of the three greatest classical architectural complexes in China. The Confucian Mansion is the mansion of the eldest male direct descendants of Confucius. It is a typical aristocratic dwellings, comprising office buildings and living quarters in feudal China. The Forest of Confucius, a private burial ground of Confucius and members of the Kong clan is acclaimed to be the largest artificial park in China. Other places like the remains of the capital of Lu State, the tomb of Emperor Shao hao, the Temple of Duke of Zhou, the Temple of Yanhui, the Confucian Temple at Nishan Hill, the Zhushi Academy, the Forest of Duke Liang, Mencius Residence, the Forest of Mencius' mother, the Han Dynasty Tombs at Nine-Dragon-Hill, Stone Gate Mountains are all well known in the world. In addition, some 100,000 pieces of Han Dynasty stone etchings, stelae of past ages, ancient historical books, and archives have been well preserved. These historic sites can be compared to a history picture depicting the splendid culture of Chinese nation. Qufu is worth being called a great historical museum.

金聲玉振坊及櫺星門 坊建於明嘉靖17年(1538年)。

Golden Sound and Jade Vibration Archway and the Ling star Gate were built in the reign of Jia Jing Emperor (1538), the Ming Dynasty.

大成殿浮雕龍柱 清雍正3年製，是中國石刻中精品。

Carved in the 3rd year of Yong Zheng Emperor, the Qing Dynasty, the stone columns standing before the Dacheng Hall are a gem of Chinese stone sculptures.



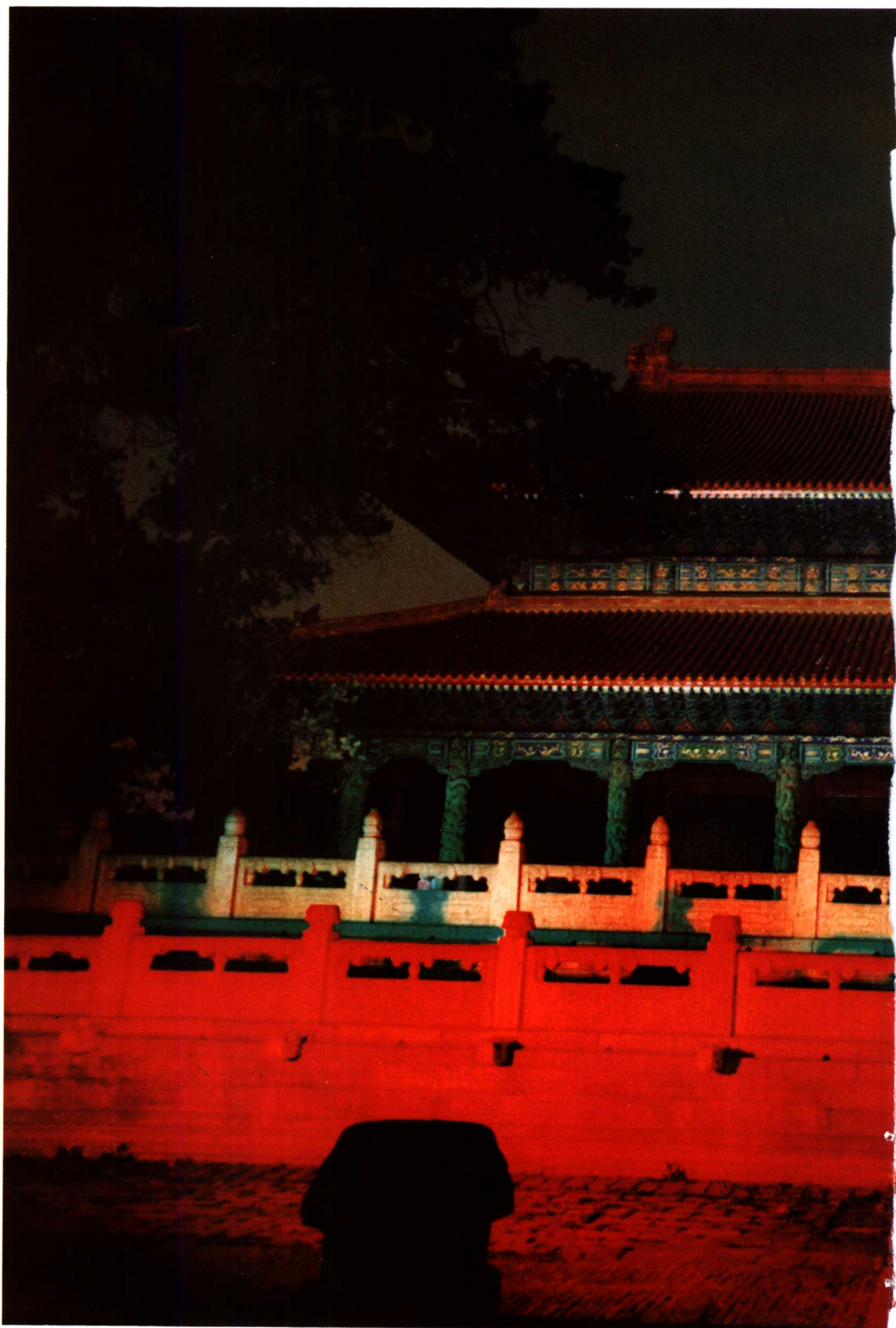


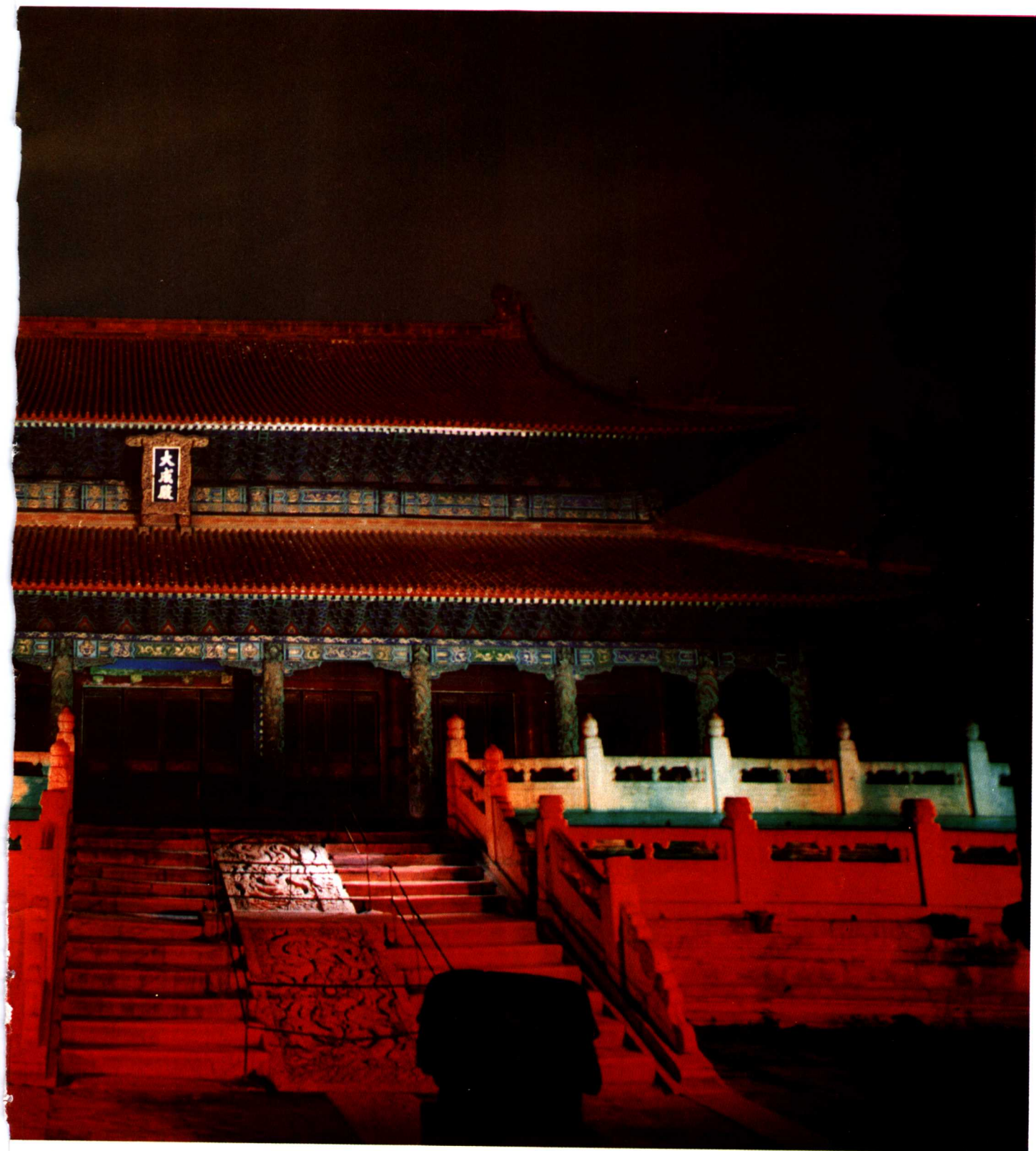
大成殿內景 神龕內為孔子塑像。兩旁是“四配”、“十二哲”塑像。

A interior view of the Hall of Great Achievements. The Statue of Confucius is seated right in the middle, with four companions and twelve disciples standing on both sides.

大成殿 宋天禧5年(1021)移建於今處，後宋徽宗據孟子贊頌孔子“集大成”語欽名爲“大成殿”。明代擴建。今殿是清雍正3年依照明代規模重建的，是至聖廟中的主體建築，中國最著名的宮殿建築之一。

The Hall of the Great Achievements was moved to the present site and built in the reign of the Song Dynasty Tian Xi Emperor (1021) of the Song Dynasty Hui Zong Emperor named it "the Hall of Great Achievements," according to the words of Mencius who praised Confucius' thought as exceeding the collective achievements of all previous sages and worthies. It was further enlarged in the Ming Dynasty. The present hall, rebuilt in the 3 year under Yong Zheng Emperor the Qing Dynasty on the basis of the Ming Dynasty's scale, is the principal structure in the Confucius' Temple as well as one of the most venerable Chinese palace buildings.







衍聖公府 孔子嫡係長子長孫居住的府第，始建於明洪武10年(1377年)。
Confucian Mansion, the Mansion of the Yansheng Dukes, the eldest male direct descendants of Confucius, was first built in the 10th year by Hong Wu Emperor (1377) the Ming Dynasty.

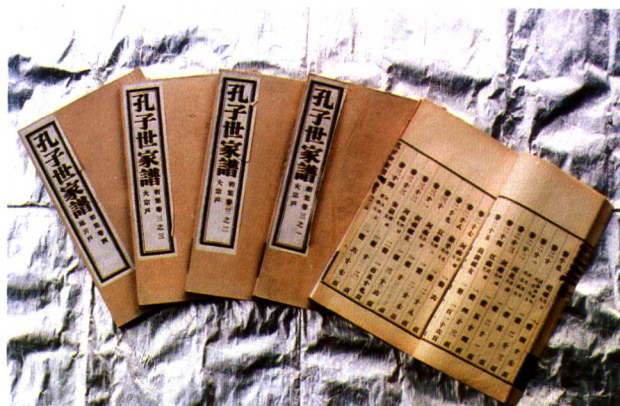


後堂樓明間 孔德成先生1936年在此結婚。
The middle room of the Rear Main Building – Kong Decheng's wedding was held here in 1936.



衍聖公府檔案 衍聖公府存有1534年至1948年的文書檔案近30萬件，是中國延時最久，保存最完整的私家檔案。

The Archives of the Mansion of Yansheng Duke are the oldest and the most complete family archives. 300,000 pieces of documents from 1534 to 1948 have been well preserved.



孔子世家譜

The Genealogy of the Kong Clan.



孔子燕居像(明)

Confucius in the State of Yan (Ming Dynasty).



關里坊 孔子故里的標誌。

The Archway of Quli is the emblem of Confucius' hometown.



奎文閣 至聖廟藏書樓，始建於北宋初年，今閣爲明弘治13年（1501年）擴建，是中國著名的木構建築之一。

Kuiwen Pavilion, previously known as the writings repository, was built in the Northern Song Dynasty. The present building was enlarged in 13th year of the Ming Dynasty Hongzhi Emperor (1501). It's one of the most famous Chinese wooden structures.

商周“十供”之一商代木工鼎 “十供”，商周兩代鑄造的祭祀供器，為清乾隆皇帝御賜衍聖公府。

This is Mugong tripod, one of the ten Sacrificial Vessels made in the Shang and Zhou Dynasties. It was granted to the Kong Mansion by Qianlong Emperor the Qing Dynasty.



三聖圖 傳元趙孟頫作。中為孔子，左是顏回，右是曾參。三人衣紋墨線上書有蠅頭小楷，內容是半部《論語》。

The picture of Three Sages, namely, Confucius (middle), Yanhui (left) and Zengshen (right), was drawn by Zhao Mengfu of the Ming Dynasty. Half of the Analects of Confucius were written on their clothes in regular writing style.

孔子像 為孔德成先生所作，用《論語》組成。

Picture of Confucius by Kong Decheng contains the whole Analects of Confucius.



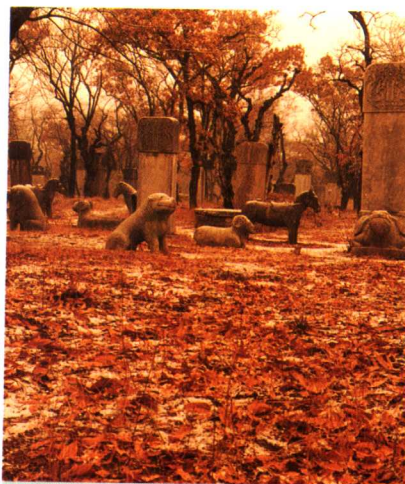
孔子墓 元乃馬真後3年(1244年)始立墓碑，明正統8年(1443年)又立新碑，黃養正篆書。墓東爲兒子孔鯉墓，前爲孫子孔伋墓，俗稱“携子抱孫”。

First tomb tablet was erected in the 3rd year of Naimazhen Emperor (1244) the Yuan Dynasty. Another one was put up in the 8 year of Zhengtong Emperor (1443) the Ming Dynasty. To the east of Confucius tomb is the tomb of his son, Kongli; while to the south lies that of his grandson, Kongji. The layout of these three tombs is known as Leading the Son and Carrying the Grandson.



周公廟 又稱“元聖廟”，始建於北宋大中祥符元年(1008年)。

The Temple of the Duke of Zhou, also known as the Temple of the First Sage, was built in the Liao Dynasty (1008).



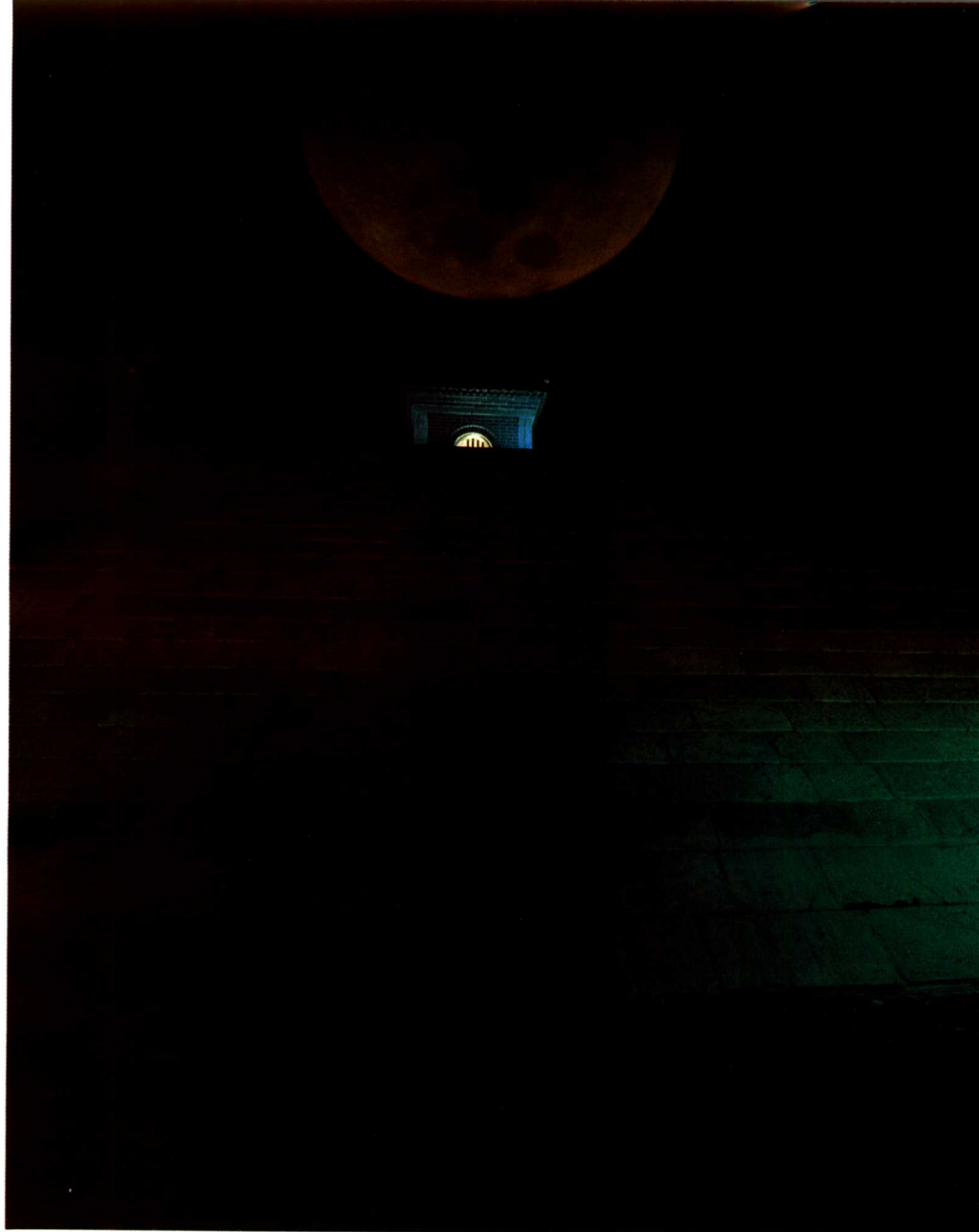
明代衍聖公墓葬羣

Tombs of Yansheng Dukes of the Ming Dynasty.



復聖廟內陋巷井 傳爲當年顏子的吃水井。

Well of Humble Lane at the Temple of the Returned Sage, from which Yanhui drank water.



少昊陵 為“五帝”之一少昊的陵墓，被譽為“中國的金字塔”。
The Mausoleum of Shaohao, one of the legendary emperors of pre-historic China, is known as Chinese Pyramid.



復聖廟 初建於漢代，是祭祀孔子得意弟子顏回的廟宇。
The Temple of the Returned Sage, first built in the Han Dynasty, is dedicated to Confucius' favorite disciple Yanhui.



至聖林之冬
The Confucian Forest in winter.