

Confucian Relics: Practices and Material Forms

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Collège de France





Set of nested reliquaries, made of various media, with a relic of the Buddha in the smallest one

From the underground chamber of the Famensi pagoda, Fufeng, Shaanxi province, China

9th c.



gilt-silver repoussée



gold



“Namaste Dagoba”
Fufeng, Shaanxi province, China
(completed in 2009)



Portrait of Confucius (551-479 BC)

Titled *Ultimate Sage and First Teacher* 至聖先師

Inscription by Prince Guo (Yongli) dated 1734

Rubbing of a carved stone tablet in the Beilin
(Forest of Steles)
Xi'an, China



“Stone *Classics*”

Han dynasty, 2nd c.

Fragments from Xiping Stone Classics



Qing dynasty, 18th c
Guozijian
Beijing

“Sweet-pear”

(*Gan tang* 甘棠)

蔽芾甘棠、勿翦勿伐、召伯所茇。

[This] umbrageous sweet pear-tree;
Clip it not, hew it not down.
Under it the chief of Shao lodged.

蔽芾甘棠、勿翦勿敗、召伯所憩。

[This] umbrageous sweet pear-tree;
Clip it not, break not a twig of it.
Under it the chief of Shao rested.

蔽芾甘棠、勿翦勿拜、召伯所說。

[This] umbrageous sweet pear-tree;
Clip it not, bend not a twig of it.
Under it the chief of Shao halted.



Commemorative stele in Linzi 臨淄 , Shandong, marking the place where Confucius heard the Shao music



2012年孔子文化节

2012年孔子文化节

季桓子井

季桓子井在曲阜，是孔子出生地。相传孔子在这里出生。井水清澈，四季不涸。孔子在这里长大，在这里接受教育。孔子在这里开始他的政治生涯。孔子在这里开始他的学术生涯。孔子在这里开始他的思想生涯。孔子在这里开始他的生命生涯。

五十学易

《周易》是孔子在五十岁时学的。孔子在五十岁时到宋国去，在宋国的时候，他学习了《周易》。孔子在五十岁时到宋国去，在宋国的时候，他学习了《周易》。孔子在五十岁时到宋国去，在宋国的时候，他学习了《周易》。



2012年孔子文化节



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2012年孔子文化节

前言

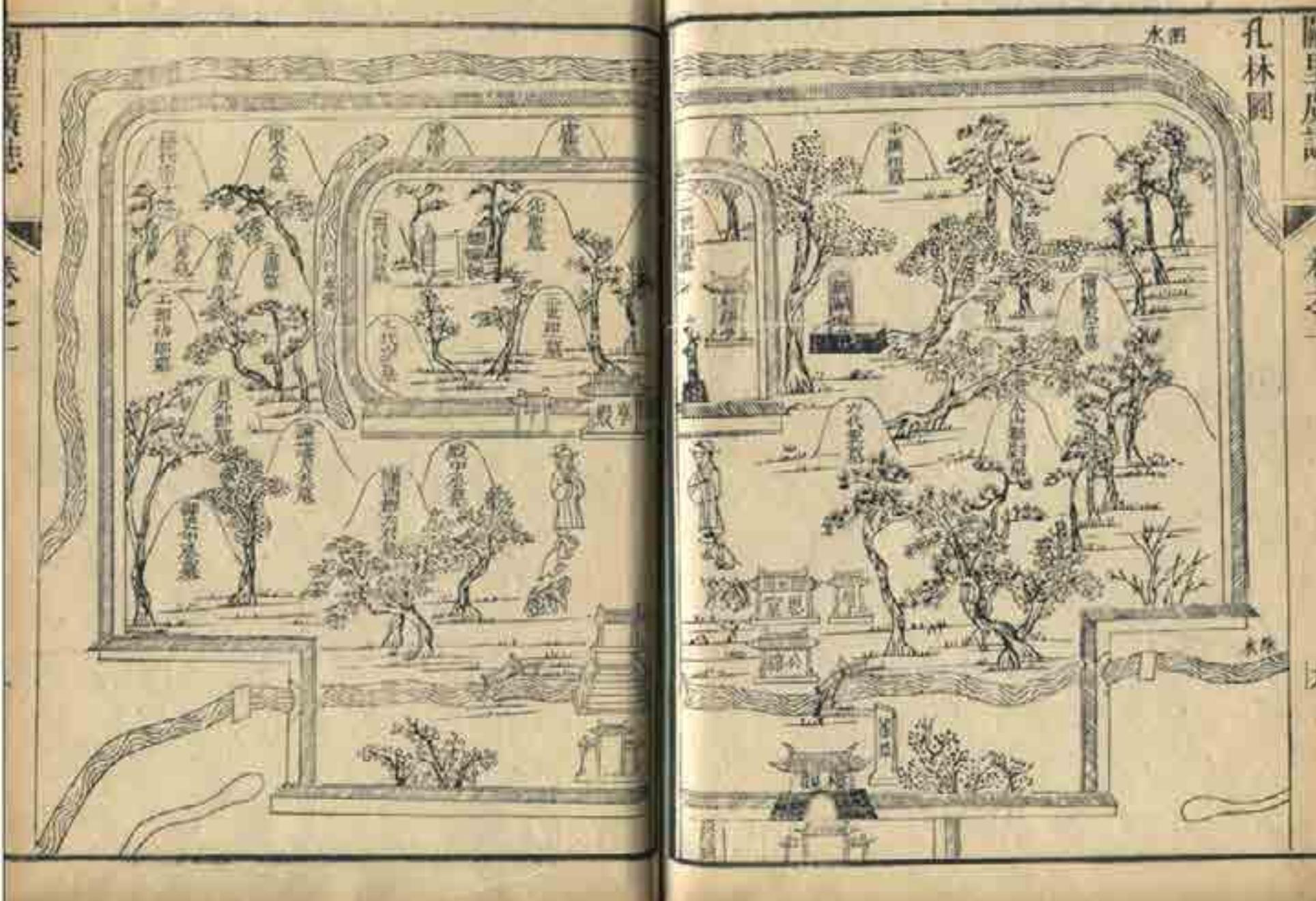
“读万卷书，行万里路”。为了致敬和感受孔子的人生境界，梅庆吉的毕生梦想。2012年7月22日离开北京文化学者梅庆吉先生从哈尔滨出发，踏上拜访孔子足迹的旅程。他的行程以山东、河南为主，历时88天，途经黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、河北、天津、山东、江苏、河南、山西、湖北、安徽等11个省，到访华夏城市25处，县城36处，乡镇29个，村庄114个，攀登过的大山山峰30余处，行程14000多公里，拍摄照片14000多张，完成了一次重走孔子人生路的空前壮举。梅庆吉“朝圣之旅——沿看孔子的足迹寻根”精选200幅照片，真实记录了孔子的行程，生动展示了孔子状况、尚贤的一生，让我们走近一个真实真实的孔子，从那异时空的对话感受到孔子为实现自己抱负所展现出的不屈不挠的坚韧精神与博大情怀。



梅庆吉简介

梅庆吉，1942年生，哈尔滨人。毕业于哈尔滨工业大学。从事过机械行业，后调入北京航空航天大学从事航空工业研究工作。曾在北方工业大学从事机械工作。长期从事机械行业工作。长期从事机械行业工作。长期从事机械行业工作。

The photographer Mei Qingji made a pilgrimage to retrace Confucius's travels and documented all the sites in exhibitions and a book



Kong Cemetery (Konglin) in Qufu, marking the grave of Confucius and many others

Queli quangzhi 闕里廣誌 (*Expanded gazetteer of Queli*), 17th c.



Dessicated stump of the pistache tree allegedly planted at Confucius's grave by the disciple Zi Gong

2009





Grave of Confucius

Spirit Way leading to an offering hall and Confucius's grave



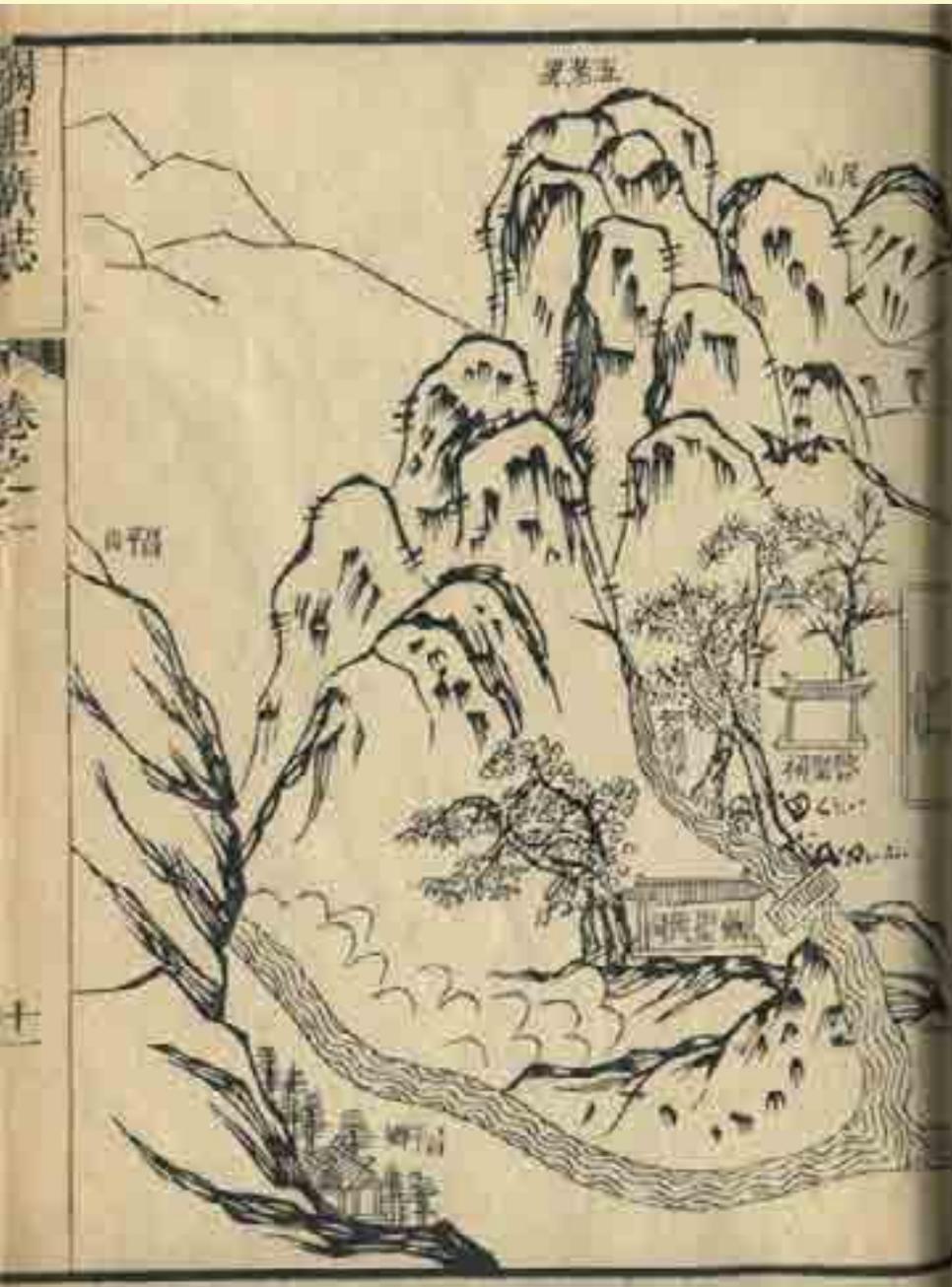
Depiction of Han emperor Gaozu's sacrifice to Confucius in Qufu in 195 BC

Woodblock - printed and hand - colored edition of "Pictures of the Traces of the Sage, Confucius" 孔子聖蹟之圖 1548

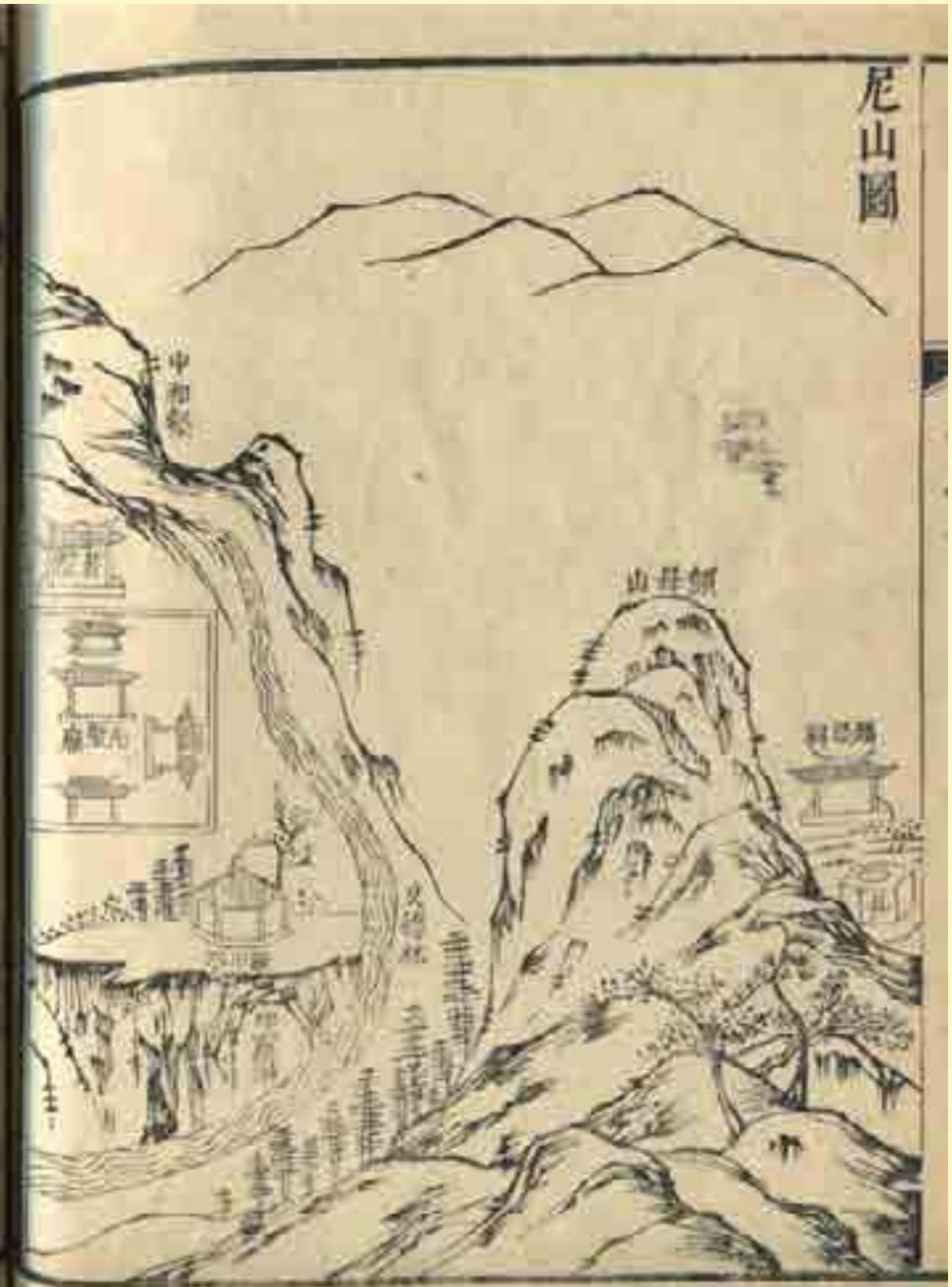
Mount Ni (Nishan) 萇線

(also called Ni Hill [Niqiu 萇莊])

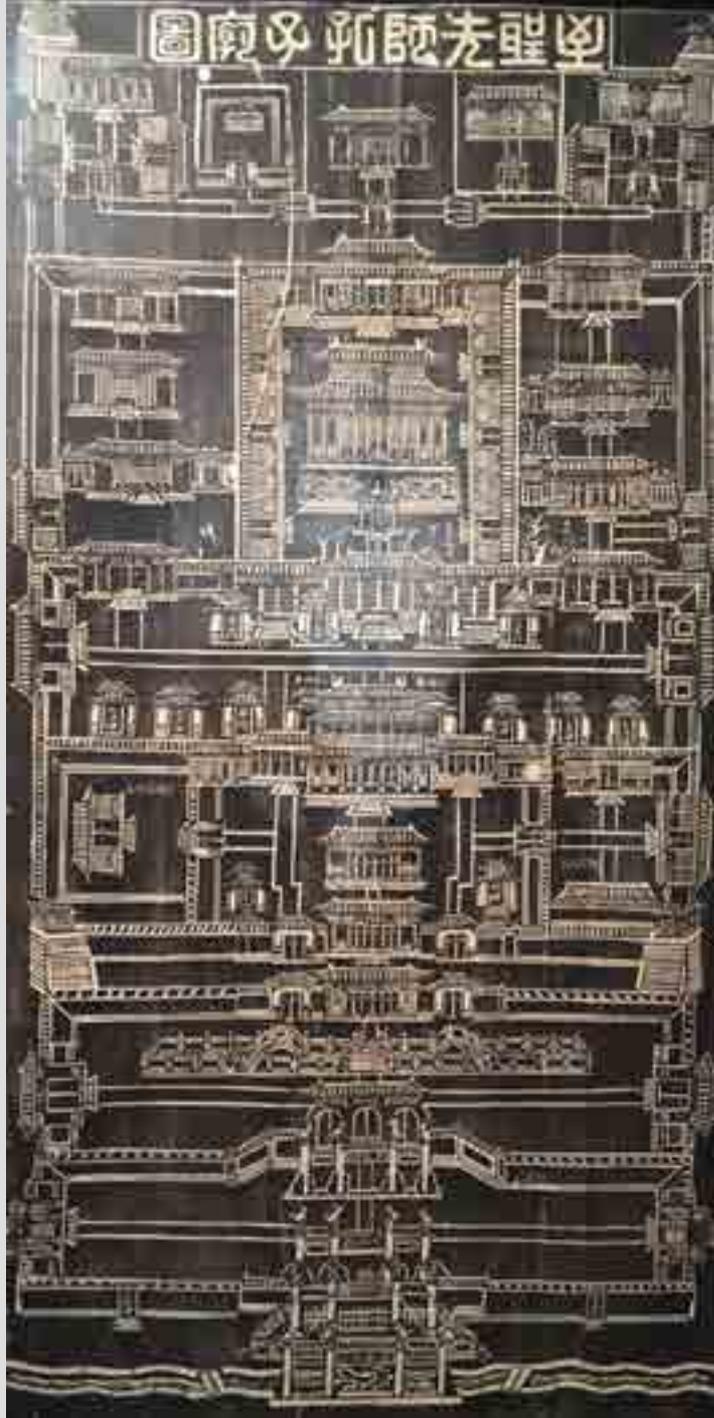




Picture of Mount Ni (Nishan)



Expanded gazetteer of Queli, 17th c.



Temple of Confucius 鹿醯 Qufu, Shandong

18th c. plan

Commemorative arches with imperial calligraphy





Ming
Chenghua
emperor, 1468



Qing Kangxi emperor, 1686
Imperial steles
Temple of Confucius, Qufu

Dang Huaiying 黨懷英 stele (12th c.)

“Apricot Altar” 杏壇

signed as “pupil” 門生

Commemorative steles in the Qufu temple

“Old well
at Kong
residence”





杏壇說

昔周靈王之世魯哀公時夫子車從出國東
門因觀杏壇逡巡而至歷級而上弟子侍列
顧謂之曰茲魯將臧文仲誓盟之壇也觀物
思人命琴而歌

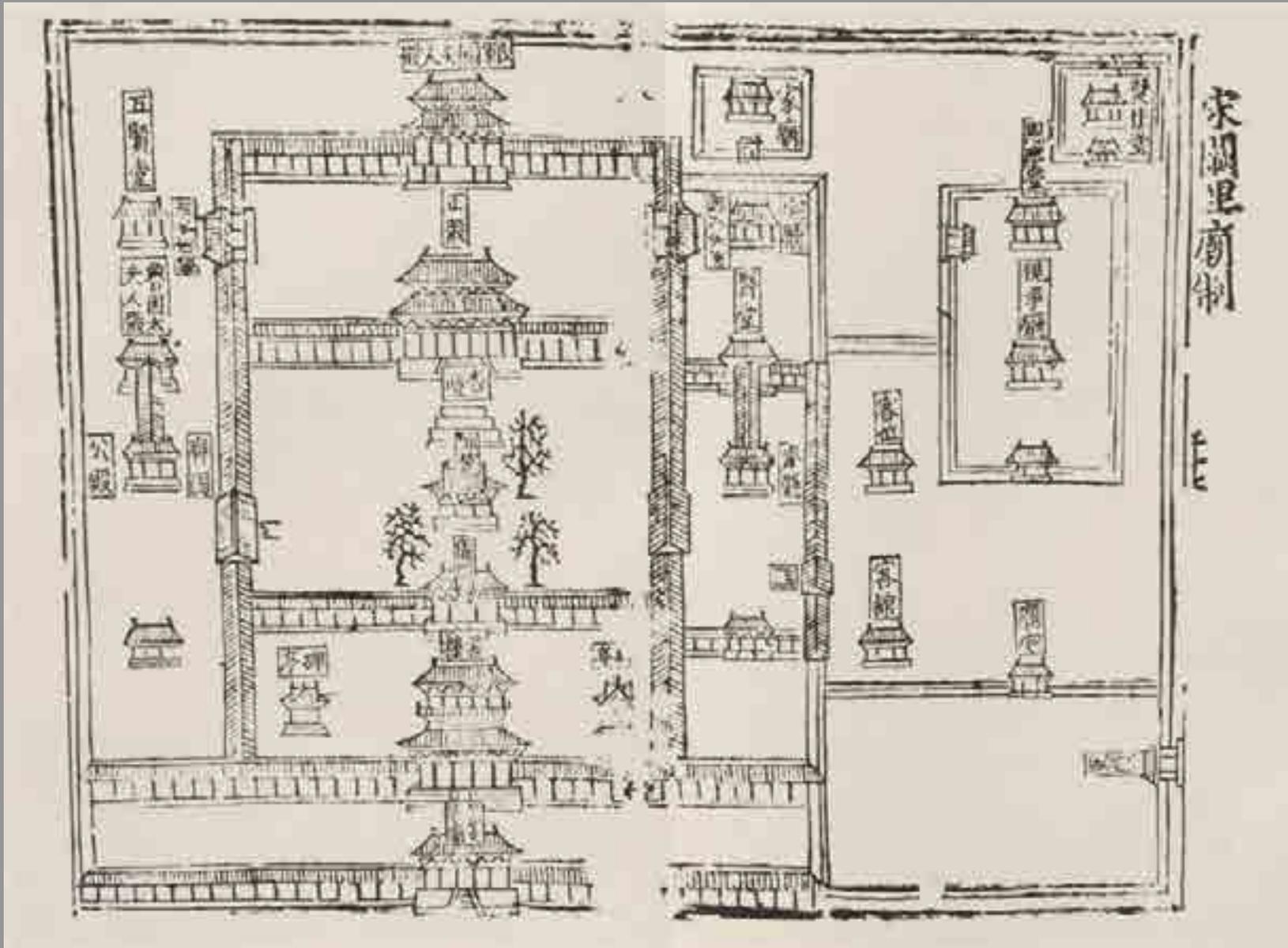
歌曰

暑往寒來春復秋
夕陽西去水東流
將軍戰馬今何在
野草閑花滿地愁

Confucius and disciples at the Apricot Altar

Kong Chuan, *Dongjia zaji* (*Miscellaneous Records of the Eastern House*)

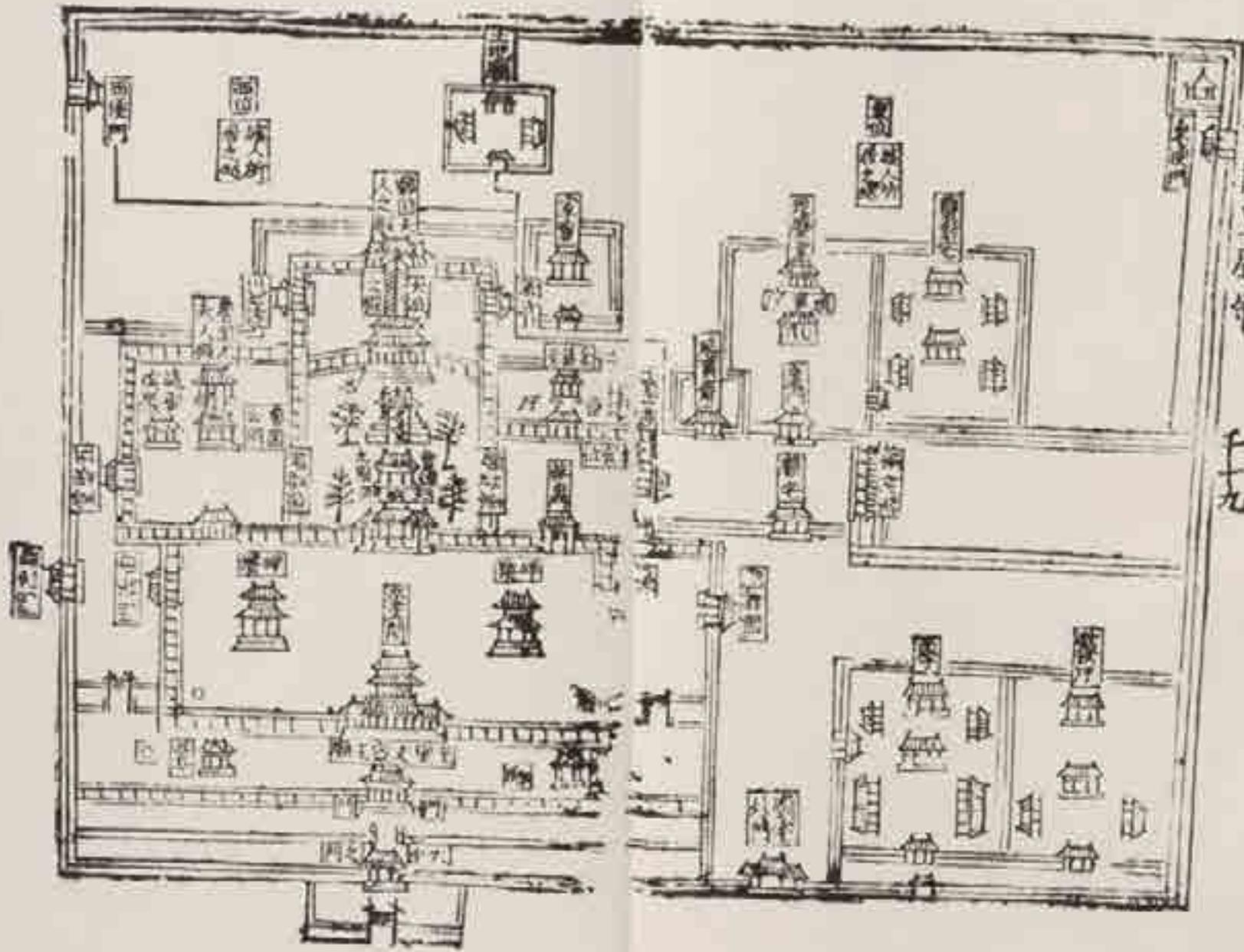
孔傳, 東家雜記 13th c addendum



Plan of the Temple of Confucius during the Song dynasty
 Kong Yuancuo, *Kongshi zuting guangji* (*Expanded Record of the Kong Ancestral Court*)
 孔元措, 孔氏祖庭廣記, 13th c.

金闕里廟制

十九



Plan of the Temple of Confucius during the Jin dynasty
Kong Yuancuo, *Kongshi zuting guangji* (*Expanded Record of the Kong Ancestral Court*), 13th c.

Qianlong emperor (18th c.)
"Eulogy on the Apricot Altar"



Dang Huaiying
stele

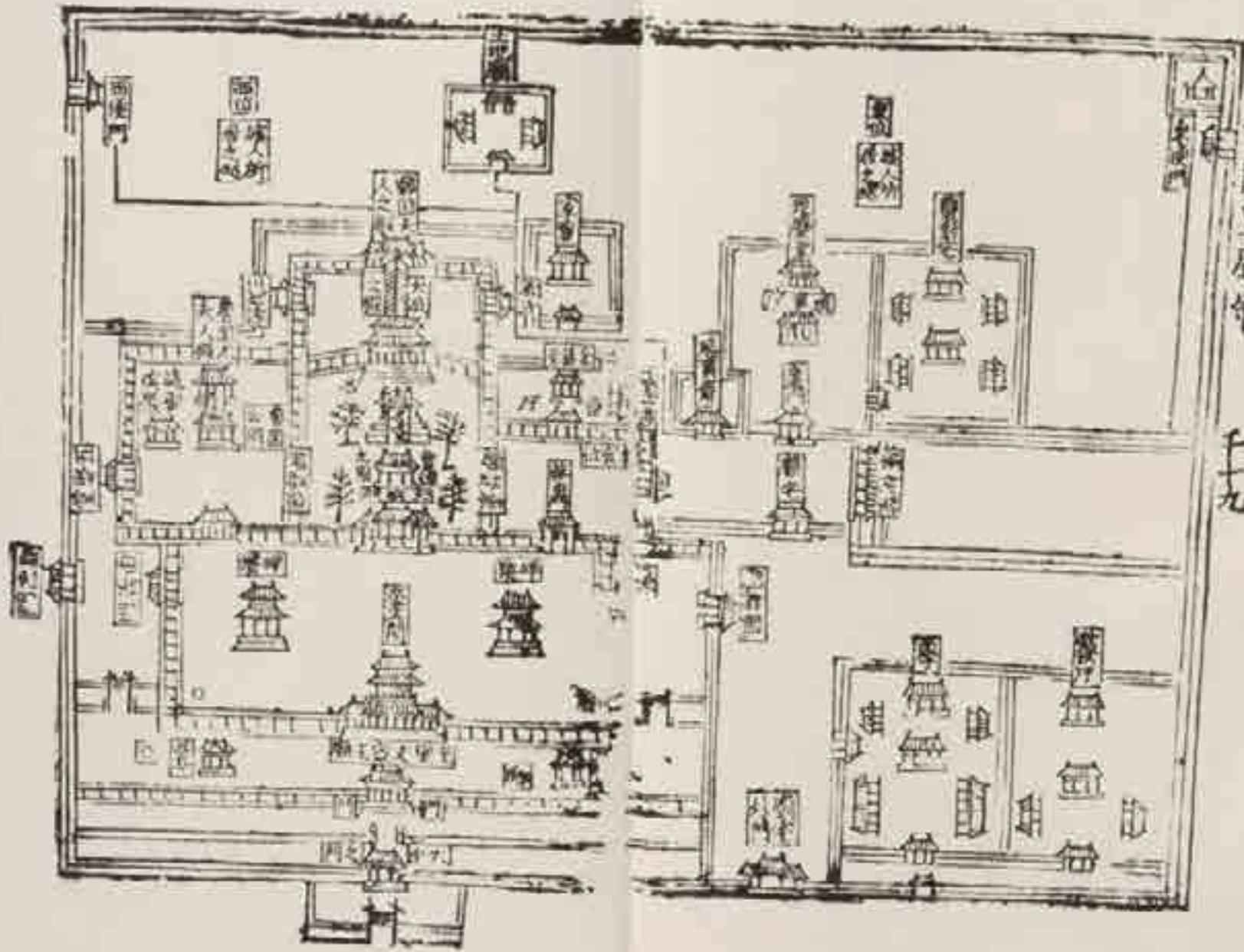


Apricot
Altar



金闕里廟制

十九



Plan of the Temple of Confucius during the Jin dynasty

Kong Yuancuo, *Kongshi zuting guangji* (*Expanded Record of the Kong Ancestral Court*), 13th c.

手植樹



兩株在御贊殿前

一株在杏壇東南

Trees planted by Confucius (Kong Yuancuo, *Kongshi zuting guangji*, 13th c.)

“Cypress tree planted by Confucius” Temple of Confucius, Qufu



stele dated 1600
(replacement)



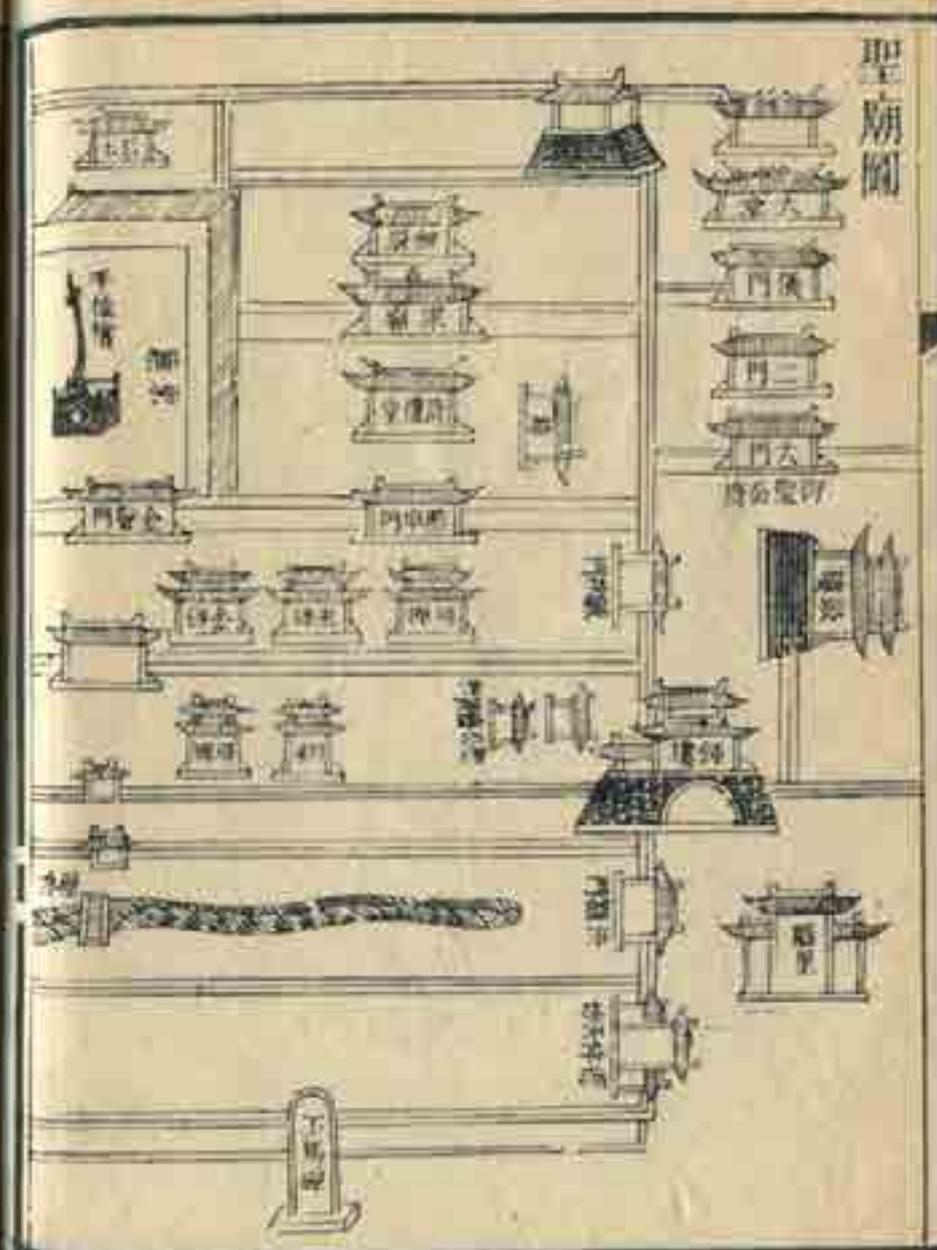
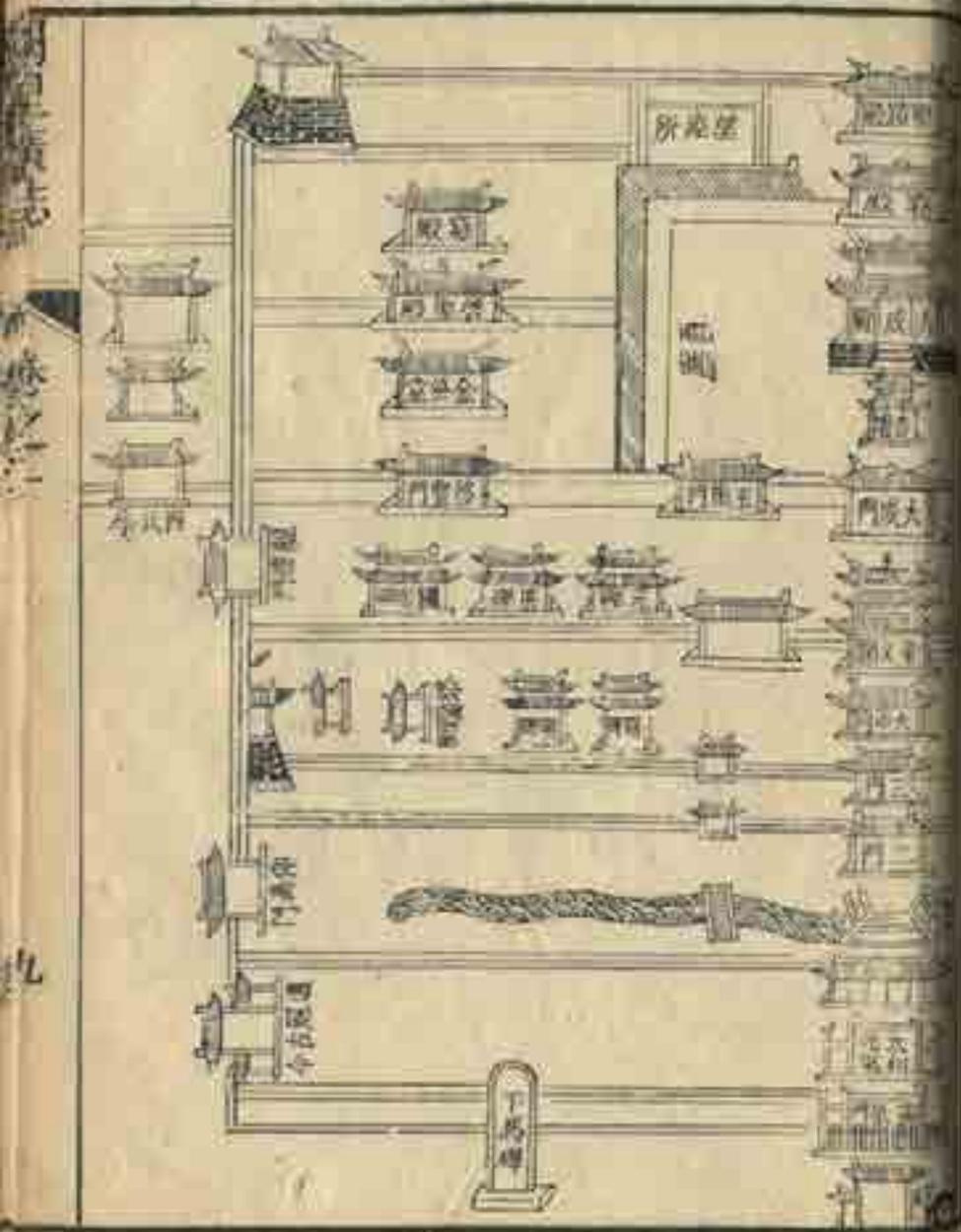


Mi Fu 米芾 or 米黻

“Eulogy on the Tree
Planted by
Confucius” , 1103

Stele and rubbing



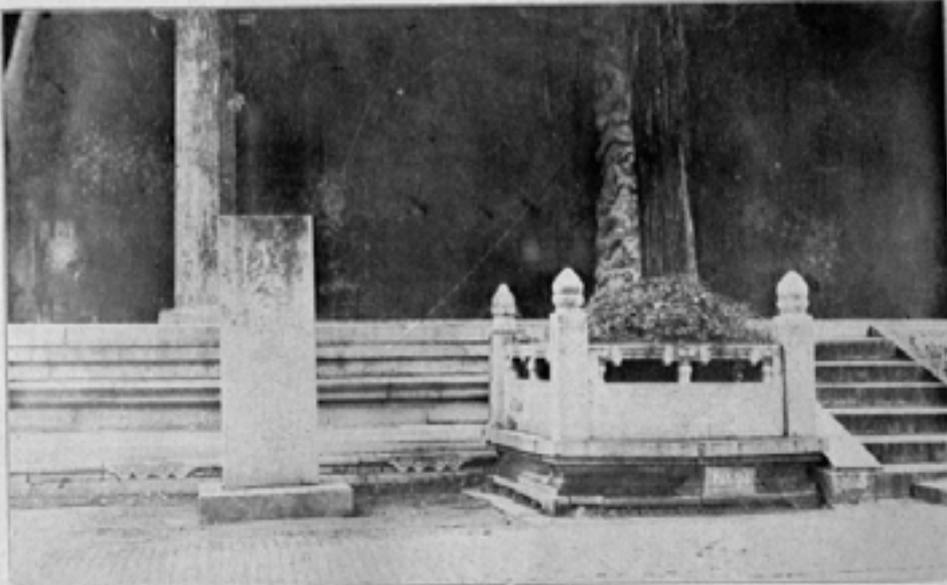


Temple of the Sage (Temple of Confucius) in Qufu

Expanded gazetteer of Queli, 17th c.

cypress tree allegedly planted by Confucius

2009



（者旁後本個內衣枯枝枯明繪）
苗東乃一真編幹焚時宏衣 檜植手師先

Photo in the *Journal of the Confucian Religion Society*
孔教會雜誌 ca.1914



Photo in *Treatise on the Traces of the Sage Confucius*
馬場春吉, 孔子聖蹟志, 1934



ceiling with dragon panels and imperial calligraphy (restored in 1980s)



Main Sacrificial Hall, Temple of Confucius, Qufu
大成殿 (restored in the 1980s)



Dragon columns

Sculptural icon of
Confucius, 1730
(destroyed in 1966)
Early 20th c. photo



Hall of the Sage's Traces (Shengjidian) 聖蹟殿 Temple of Confucius, Qufu

112-scene pictorial hagiography incised on
stone tablets in 1592 to enable people to
“have an audience with the Sage”

steles with assorted portraits of Confucius

eulogies and other calligraphy by Qing emperors





“Pictures of the Sage’s Traces”
Qufu 1592

Detail of dedicatory inscription referring to the “60th generation of the Sage’s disciples”

Title stone and first picture





Carved stones in the
Hall of the Sage's Traces
Temple of Confucius
Qufu

“Teacher-Model for 10,000 Ages”
calligraphy of the Kangxi emperor, 1684



Alleged
original,
in ink on
paper

National
Palace
Museum,
Taiwan



Steles with eulogies composed and written out by the Kangxi and Qianlong emperors, both of whom made pilgrimages to Qufu

Portrayal attributed to Wu Daozi
 吳道子 (c.689–after 755)
 Eulogy by Chen Fengwu
 陳鳳梧, c.1519



Two of the portraits of
 Confucius on the west wall
 of the Hall of the Sage's
 Traces
 Qufu



Confucius and Yan Hui

Stele sponsored by Kong Duanyou 麋笮儼 in 1095, to reproduce an heirloom painting, accompanied by the transcription of two Song emperors' eulogies



Spirit-tablet for
Confucius's wife
(1980s replacement)

Resting Hall (Qin dian 寢殿) Temple of Confucius, Qufu





The Kong lineage's ancestral shrine (Jiamiao 家廟) in Qufu, not part of the state cult



Tablet for the spirits of the "Founding Ancestor" Confucius and his wife



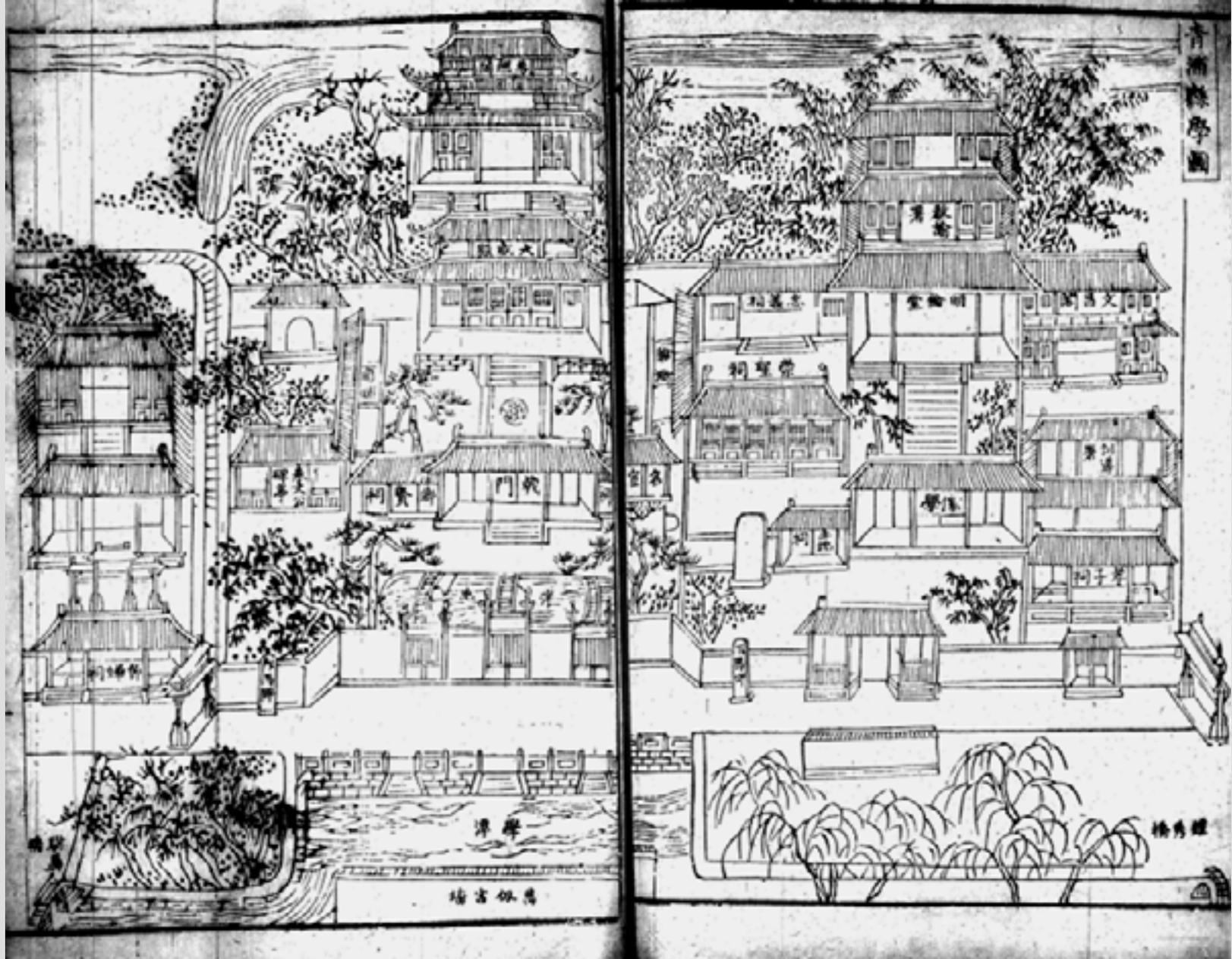
Kong Mansion 麋螯 Qufu



Calligraphy by late Qing emperors and the Empress-Dowager Cixi in reception hall



Portrait of Kong Shangxian,
孔尚賢
64th-generation Duke for
Perpetuating the Sage
ca.1622



Plan of the Qingpu county school and its temple *Gazetteer of Qingpu*

青浦縣志 1788 edition



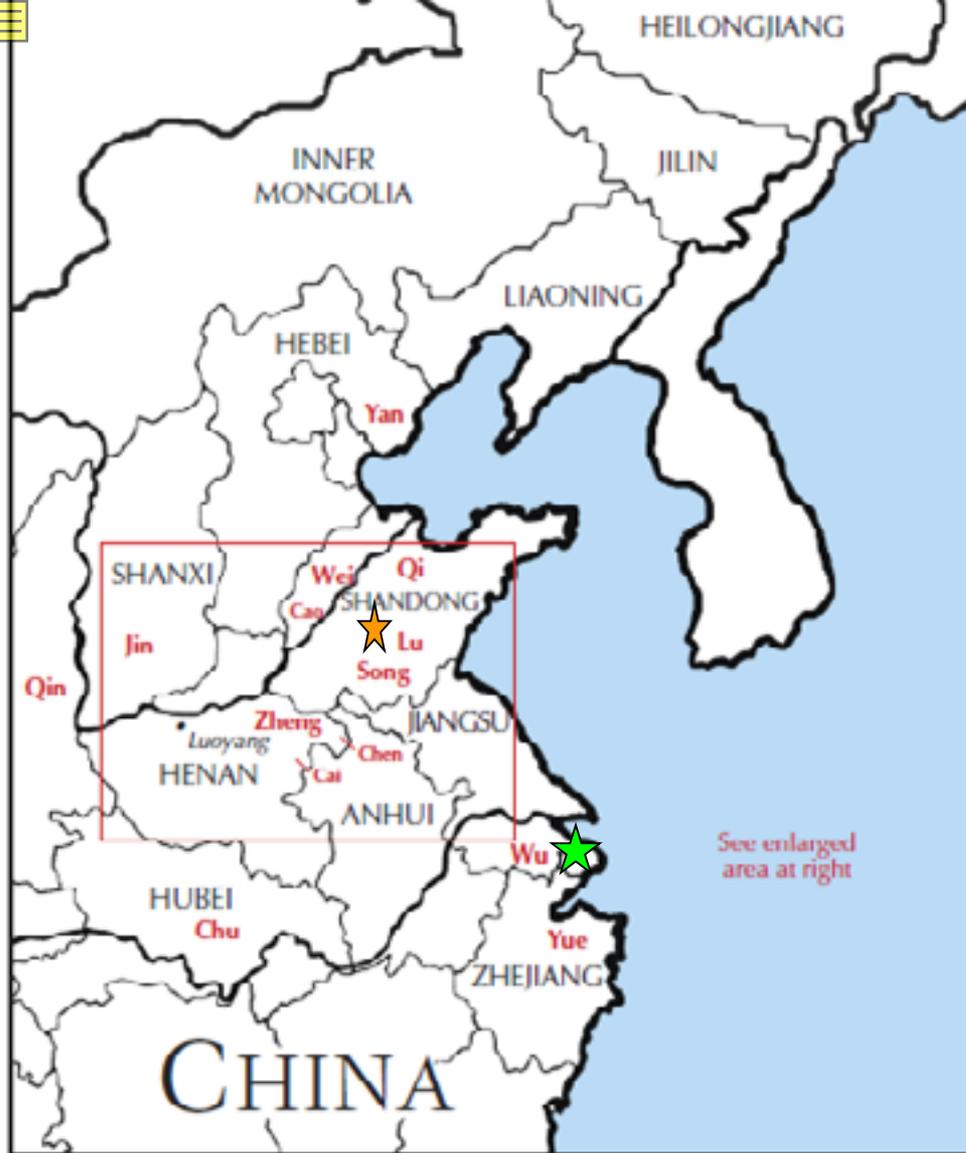
canonized later Confucians

Confucius



Inscribed spirit tablets in
official Confucian temples

Temple of Confucius
Taipei, Taiwan



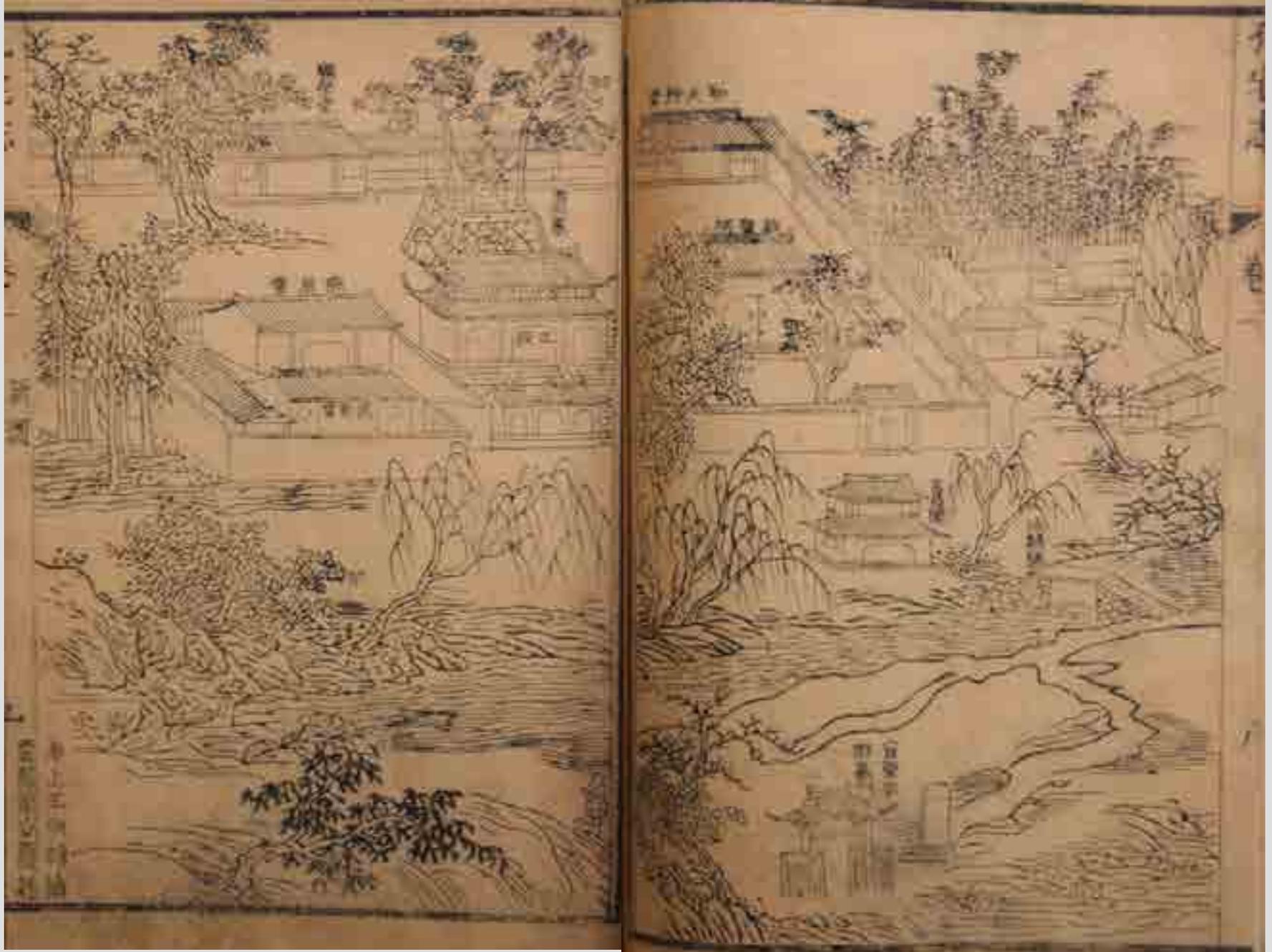
Confucius's travels around the ancient states (ca. 497-484 B.C.E.)

★ Qufu (Lu) ★ Kongzhai (in Wu)

“Tomb of the Robe and Cap” 衣冠墓

Illustration from *Gazetteer of Kongzhai*
孔宅志 (1680s)





Plan of Kongzhai in the early 1680s *Gazetteer of Kongzhai*



Sculptural icons of Confucius and four disciples
inside the main sacrificial hall

1924 photo

Portrait of Confucius incised on stone stele
Formerly at Kongzhai





Fang
Zhengfan
方正范

Titles of 2 versions of the life of Confucius displayed on stone tablets at Kongzhai, 1682



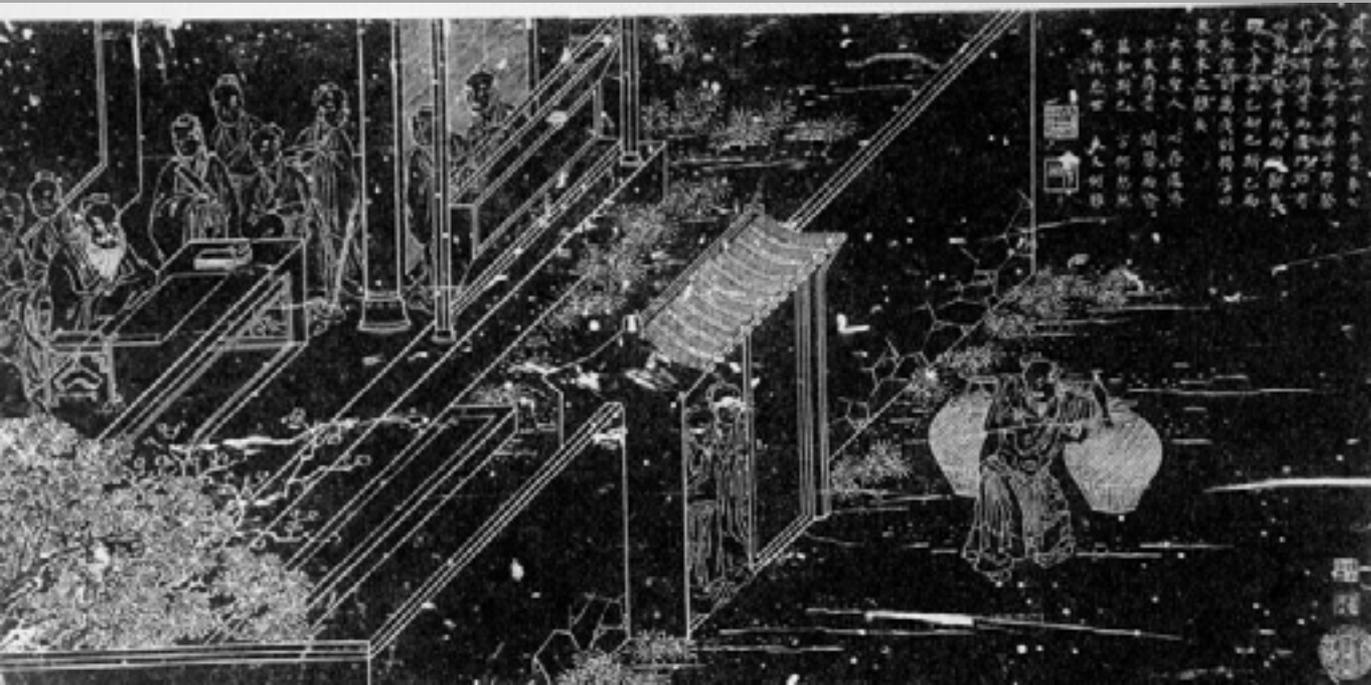
Lin Youfang
蘭友芳



Same episode in the two different versions:

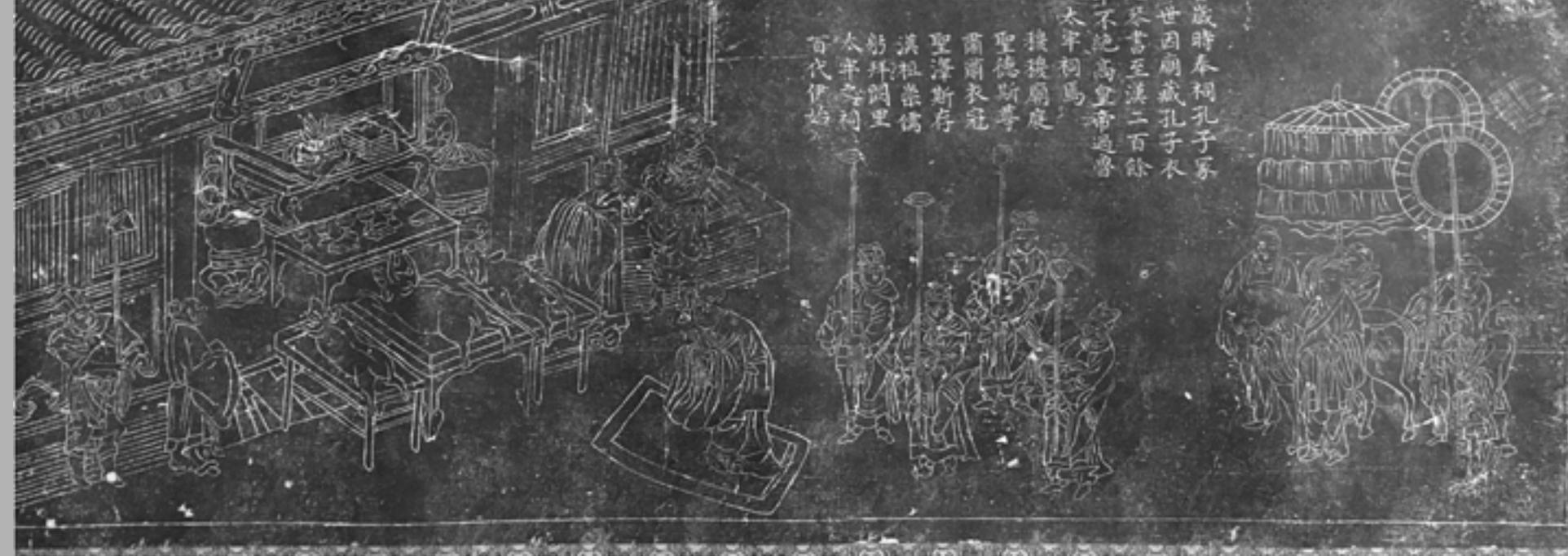
Confucius plays a stone chime and is chided by a passerby

Local scholar Fang Zhengfan's set



Rubbings from two sets of stone tablets depicting the *Life of Confucius* formerly at Kongzhai (both erected in 1682)

Qingpu Magistrate Lin Youfang's set



歲時奉祠孔子冢
 世因廟藏孔子衣
 琴書至漢二百餘
 不絕高皇帝過魯
 太牢祠焉
 漢德廟庭
 爾爾衣冠
 聖澤斯存
 漢祖崇儒
 躬拜闕里
 太牢之祠
 百代伊始

Han Gaozu's sacrifice in Qufu in 195 BCE - last episode of Fang Zhengfan's set



Disciples mourn at Confucius's grave – last episode of Magistrate Lin Youfang's set

Rubbings of two sets of stone tablets depicting the *Life of Confucius* formerly at Kongzhai (both erected in 1682)

明董其昌書



孝經



仲尼居曾子侍子曰先王

有至德要道以順天下民用

和睦上下無怨汝知之乎曾

子避席曰參不敏何足以知

之子曰夫孝德之本也教之

所由生也故坐吾語汝身體

髮膚受之父母不敢毀傷

孝之始也立身行道揚名於

後世以顯父母孝之終也夫

孝也於事親中於事君終

於立身大雅云無念爾祖

率循厥德

天子章

子曰愛親者不敢惡於人敬

親者不敢侮於人孝敬盡於

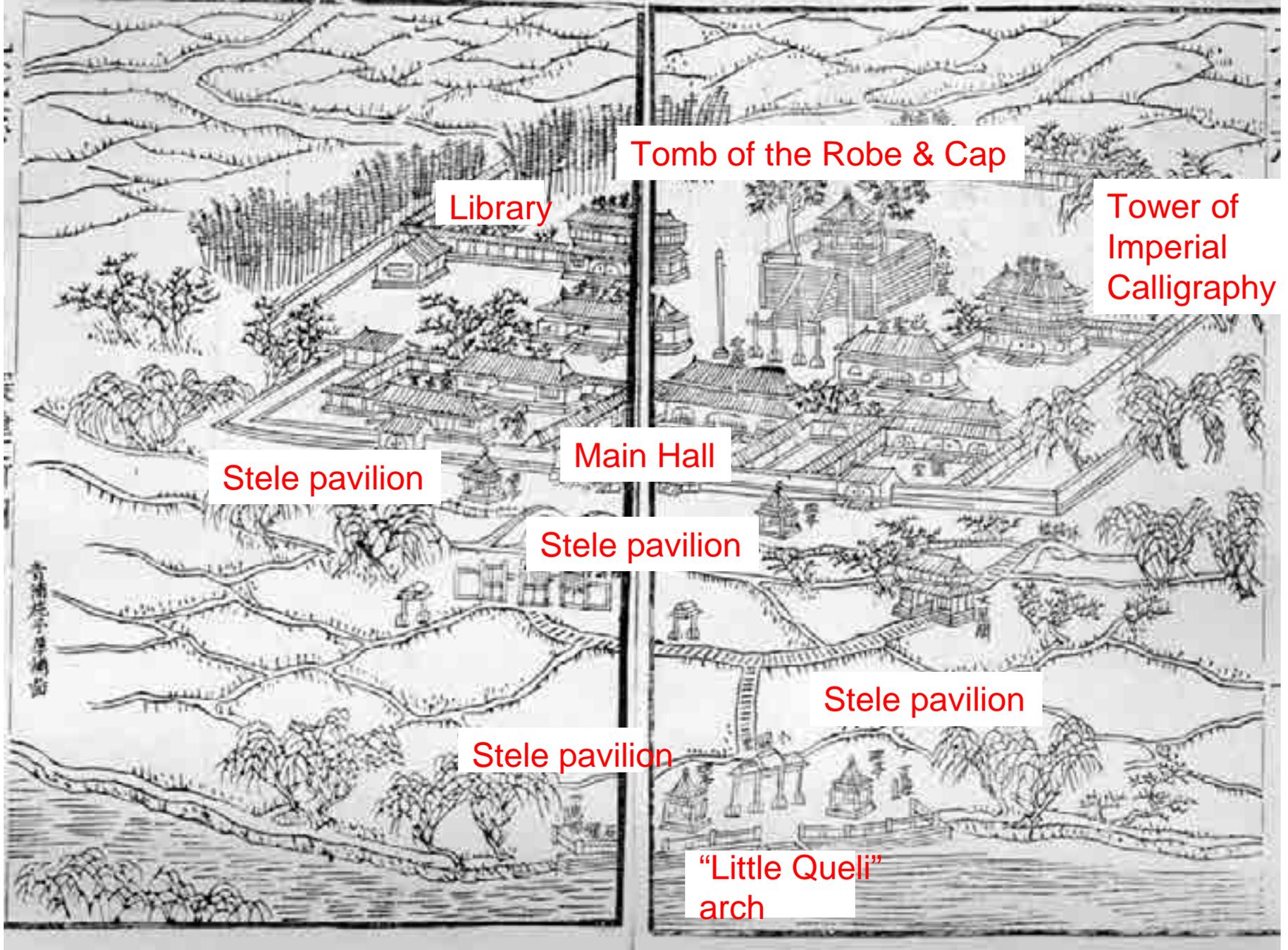
事親而德教加於百姓刑於

諸侯章

Opening section of *Classic of Filial Piety (Xiaojing)*

Transcribed in 1631 by Dong Qichang (1555-1636)

Reproduced in rubbings from *Sanxitang fatie* (1750)



Tomb of the Robe & Cap

Library

Tower of Imperial Calligraphy

Stele pavilion

Main Hall

Stele pavilion

Stele pavilion

Stele pavilion

“Little Queli” arch

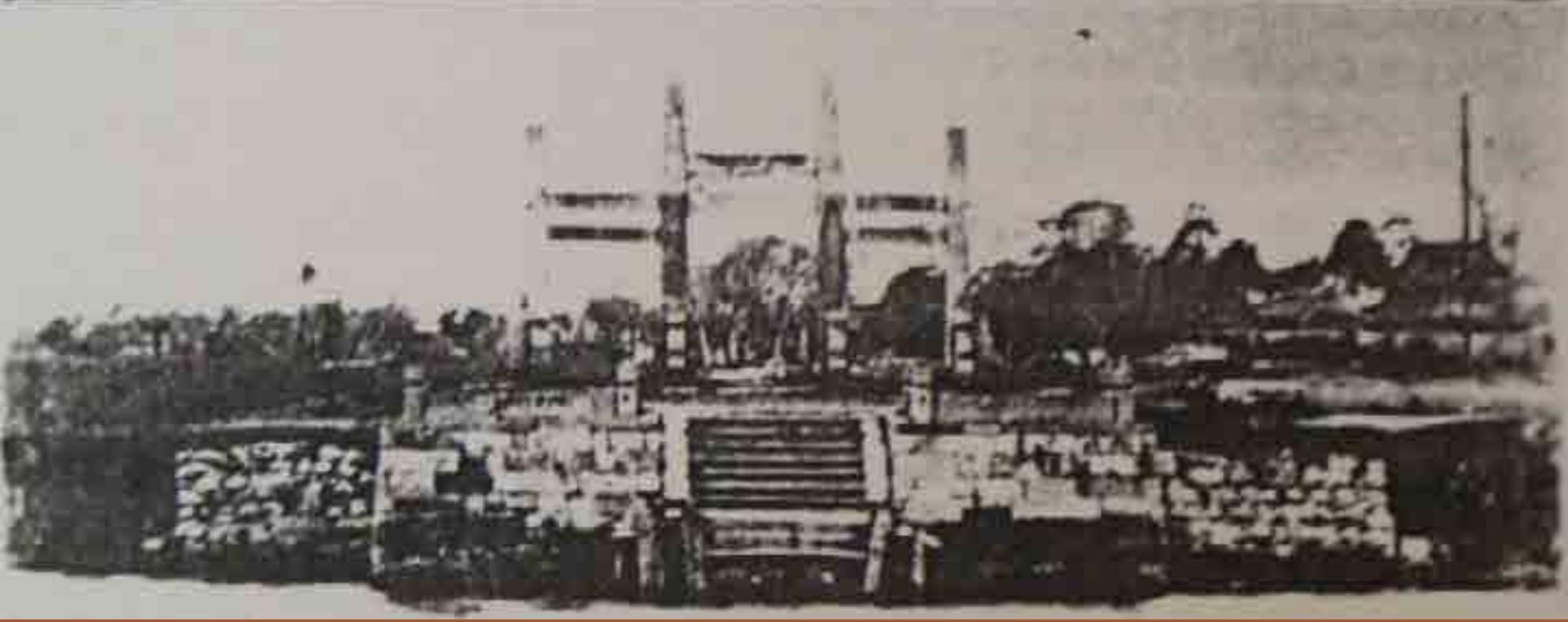
Early 18th century plan of Kongzhai , from expanded edition of *Kongzhai zhi*

Picture of
Kongzhai
in the early
20th century

Illustration from
*Gazetteer of
Qingpu County,
Continued*
青浦縣續志
(1934)



新濟門墓祀永聖至宅孔滿景



Commemorative gateway arch at the Kongzhai boat landing

(date uncertain; early 20th c.)



Two ginkgo trees at the former site
of Kongzhai 2016

