

Jiuyi Mountain Emperor Shun Mausoleum Park

# 九疑山舜帝陵

湖南省九疑山舜帝陵基金会 编著



湘潭大学出版社



# 九嶷山舜帝陵

Jiuyi Mountain Emperor Shun Mausoleum Park

湖南省九嶷山舜帝陵基金会 编著

湘潭大学 出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

九嶷山舜帝陵/湖南省九嶷山舜帝陵基金会编著. —湘潭:湘潭大学出版社, 2012.9  
ISBN 978-7-81128-423-2

I. ①九… II. ①湖… III. ①舜—陵墓—宁远县—画册 IV. ①K928.76-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第194597号

九嶷山舜帝陵

责任编辑: 王正杰  
英文翻译: 王建平 王晓园  
装帧设计: 长沙市大丰文化传播有限公司 / 王 再 王世鑫  
出版发行: 湘潭大学出版社  
社 址: 湖南省湘潭市 湘潭大学出版大楼  
电话(传真): 0731-58298966 邮编: 411105  
网 址: <http://xtup.xtu.edu.cn>  
印 刷: 深圳雅昌彩色印刷有限公司  
经 销: 湖南省新华书店  
开 本: 787×1092 1/8  
印 张: 28  
字 数: 484千字  
版 次: 2012年9月第1版 2012年9月第1次印刷  
书 号: ISBN 978-7-81128-423-2  
定 价: 698.00元

版权所有 严禁翻印

ISBN 978-7-81128-423-2



9 787811 284232 >



西汉史学家司马迁《史记·五帝本纪》载：舜“践帝位三十九年，南巡狩，崩于苍梧之野，葬于江南九疑，是为零陵”。

As is documented in Records of the Historian: Daily Accounts about Five Virtuous Emperors by Sima Qian, a historian of the Western Han Dynasty, Emperor Shun “was on the throne for 39 years. He went to the south for inspection, passed away in the wild country of Cangwu and was buried in Jiuyi Mountain, south of the Yangtze River. This is what is now known as Lingling”.



至 孝 笃 亲      德 化 众 生

# 《九嶷山舜帝陵》编辑委员会

顾问：毛致用

主任：王克英

副主任：何报翔 王汀明 曾庆炎 袁海平 唐松成

周德睿 陈光正 谭政 唐铭植

委员：（以姓氏笔划为序）

王剑中 方先知 邓三龙 邓丽华 乐根成 刘波 刘卫华

吕芳文 李发美 李光富 李良铁 张亚元 张成桂 张建亮

严兴德 余华生 陈远平 陈金荣 陈捷中 易军 罗建华

欧阳维西 胡伟林 胡绵仁 袁乾培 蒋静 雷武军 戴勇军

主编：谭政

执行主编：王再

副主编：沈根元 向世聪 陈久高 刘卫华 张泽槐 蔡自新 刘庚旺

郑运生 陈建华 唐太勇

编辑：李卓勇 夏利勇 周全力 诸文杰

首席摄影：王克英

摄影：王再 刘卫华 周全力 郑运生 朱俊彬 蒋新国 夏利勇

谢伟 杨世群 金子 谭浙予 石竹 辜鹏博 李卓勇

李菁菁 匡建华 郭宇 邓小春 金忠 唐军 谭杰

黄海 唐鹏 欧阳辉亮 欧春涛 潘华

文字撰稿：张泽槐 欧利生 黎成钢





世界上现存最早的帛书地图《西汉初期长沙国深平防区图》（绘于公元前168年前）——1972年发掘出土的长沙马王堆汉墓帛书地图，绘有九疑山图形，以“帝舜”二字标示出九疑山为舜葬之地。

The world's earliest silk map in existence today—the Topographic Map of Changsha Defense Area in the Early Western Han Dynasty (drawn in 168 B. C), unearthed in 1972 from the tombs of the Western Han Dynasty at Mawangdui, Changsha. In the map is the diagram of Jiuyi Mountain, with two characters, “帝舜” (Emperor Shun), indicating Jiuyi Mountain as the burial place of Emperor Shun.



Contents 目 录

Emperor Shun Mausoleum Park	018 舜帝陵
The sacrificial ritual at Emperor Shun's Mausoleum	022 舜陵祭祀
The leaders' inspections	043 领导视察
Activities concerning Shun Culture	058 舜文化活动
The construction of the Temple of Emperor Shun Mausoleum Park	066 舜帝陵建设
Selected elegiac addresses in memory of Emperor Shun of all ages and the corresponding stone inscriptions	112 历代祭舜帝文选录及有关碑刻
Archaeological excavation of the ruins of the ancient temple of Shun's Mausoleum	132 古舜陵庙遗址考古
Jiuyi Mountain	138 九嶷山
The natural scenery in Jiuyi Mountain	142 九嶷山自然风光
The ecology of Jiuyi Mountain	164 九嶷山生态
The human landscapes in Jiuyi Mountain	174 九嶷山人文景观
The folk custom of the Yao nationality in Jiuyi Mountain	200 九嶷山瑶族民俗风情







# 序

大型画册《九疑山舜帝陵》历经一年多编辑，现在终于付梓。这本画册，以一幅幅精美的图片和简要的文字说明，充分展现了舜帝陵的恢宏气势与九疑山的秀丽风光。可以说，这本画册是现今反映九疑山舜帝陵保护与建设历程的精品，也是舜帝陵守护者们向舜帝奉献的一份特殊祭品。

舜帝是中华民族人文始祖、道德文化创始人、上古五帝之一。他最重要的历史性贡献，就是创立了以孝为核心的道德思想，奠定了中国古代社会伦理道德的基础。《尚书》称：“德自舜明”。《史记》云：“天下明德皆自虞帝始。”舜帝晚年时，以“利天下而不利一人”的博大胸怀，将帝位禅让给大禹，自己则踏上南巡之路，传播道德文化，最后“崩于苍梧之野，葬于江南九疑，是为零陵”（《史记·五帝本纪》）。四千多年来，舜帝“天下为公”和“只为苍生不为身”的奉献精神，一直为人们所传颂。

九疑山，又作九嶷山，古称苍梧山，位于湖南宁远、蓝山、道县、江华四县交界处，地处南岭山脉中段、萌渚岭北端，方圆数百平方公里，主峰海拔1959.2米。这里层峦叠嶂，群峰争秀，景象万千，各异其趣。这里是国家森林公园，有着广袤的原始次生林，人称“天然植物园”、“天然动物园”和“天然氧吧”。古往今来，无数游人流连忘返，为九疑风光所吸引，所陶醉。

自从舜帝崩葬九疑后，这里就成为谒陵祭舜的圣地。为了纪念这位人文始祖，人们在九疑山修建了舜帝陵庙。舜庙始建于夏，秦汉之际，陵庙合二为一，建于玉琯岩前。明洪武初，迁舜帝陵庙于舜源峰下。历代帝王纷纷祭祀九疑山舜帝陵。大禹“至衡山，筑紫金台，望九疑而祭舜”（《大清一统志》）。秦始皇三十七年（前210年）十一月，始皇“行至云梦，望祀虞舜于九疑山”（《史记·秦始皇本纪》）。西汉元封五年（前106年），汉武帝“巡狩至于盛唐，望祀虞舜于九疑”（《前汉书·武帝纪第六》）。自汉魏至明清，祭舜香火从未间断。明清时期，祭舜达到高峰。明代御祭15次，清代御祭45次。

自从舜帝崩葬九疑后，九疑山、舜帝陵与舜帝、娥皇、女英就成为历代文人骚客仰慕和咏颂的永恒题材，写下了数以千计的名篇佳作，如战国时屈原的《湘君》、《湘夫人》，东汉蔡邕的《九疑山铭》，唐代李白的《远别离》，杜甫的《湘夫人祠》，刘禹锡的《潇湘神》，宋代苏轼的《九疑吟》，陆游的《舜庙怀古》，明代解缙的《苍梧八景》等。一代伟人毛泽东写下了壮丽诗篇《七律·答友人》，“九疑山上白云飞，帝子乘风下翠微，斑竹一枝千滴泪，红霞万朵百重衣”的诗句，把对九疑山与舜帝陵的咏颂推向了新高峰。



舜帝选择了九嶷山，这是九嶷山的缘分与福分，也是舜帝留给宁远人民、永州人民乃至湖南人民的巨大历史文化遗产。保护好、建设好舜帝陵，是历史赋予的神圣使命。然而，清末至民国时期，战乱频仍，舜帝陵庙年久失修，逐年荒废。新中国成立后，特别是改革开放以来，舜帝陵庙的保护与建设引起了省、市、县人民政府和社会各界的高度重视。20世纪90年代，经国家文物局批准，斥巨资对舜帝陵庙进行整修，恢复了明清时期的风貌。随着谒陵祭舜人数的迅速增加和旅游观光的迅速发展，舜帝陵庙原有场地日见狭窄，社会各界和海内外舜裔强烈要求扩建舜帝陵。党和国家领导人江泽民、李鹏、李铁映、李锡铭、蒋正华、宋任穷、萧克、刘澜涛、毛致用、汪锋、朱光亚等纷纷题词，为舜帝陵的扩建提供了强大动力。湖南省人民政府及永州市、宁远县人民政府高度重视舜帝陵的扩建。2004年4月，湖南省人民政府第28次常务会议决定扩建舜帝陵，并决定成立湖南省九嶷山舜帝陵基金会，以募集保护与建设资金。舜帝陵扩建工程于2009年8月顺利竣工。扩建后的舜帝陵园，占地29公顷，气势恢宏，设施配套，面貌焕然一新。

九嶷山，是一座天下名山；舜帝陵，是一处千古帝陵。九嶷的峰峦，九嶷的溪流，九嶷的斑竹，九嶷的白云，织成了一首首不朽的颂歌。舜陵的建设与保护，舜陵的祭祀与拜谒，舜陵的咏颂与赞誉，绘就了一幅幅不朽的历史画卷。二者的结合，成为中华民族对人文始祖舜帝的永久怀念。运用摄影手段，将这些不朽颂歌和历史画卷记录下来，存之于世，传之永久，是九嶷山舜帝陵守护者们的责任、义务和荣耀。为此，湖南省舜帝陵基金会同宁远县委、县政府商定，编辑出版一本全面反映九嶷山舜帝陵厚重历史、九嶷山秀美风光和别具一格的民族风情的大型精品画册——《九嶷山舜帝陵》。通过两年多的艰苦努力，画册的摄影与编辑工作已经完成并即将出版。我们企盼这本画册的出版发行，将使更多的人了解九嶷山和舜帝陵，为弘扬以舜帝创立的道德思想为源头的优秀传统文化，凝聚海内外华人华侨的民族情感，促进祖国的和平统一，实现中华民族的伟大复兴，做出新的更大的贡献。

是为序。

王克英

2012年4月28日

# Preface

After more than one year’s editing work, the large picture album Jiuyi Mountain, Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum is finally put into print. This album adequately shows the tremendous momentum of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum and the elegant scenery of Jiuyi Mountain with delicate pictures and concise explanatory notes. It can be counted as an excellent product reflecting the preservation and reconstruction course of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum in Jiuyi Mountain nowadays, and also a special sacrifice from the guardians of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum.

Emperor Shun is one of the earliest ancestors of Chinese national humanity, the five virtuous emperors in ancient times and founders of moral culture. The most important historic contribution he made is the origination of the moral concept with filial piety as the core connotation, which laid a good foundation for the ethics of ancient Chinese society. The Book of History says: “Morality has been clarified ever since Shun’s age.” The Records of the Historian also says: “The perfection of morality in the world dated from Emperor Shun’s era.” In his late years, with a broad-minded aspiration of “benefitting the world instead of oneself alone”, Emperor Shun gave up the throne to Yu the Great. And he went on an inspection journey to the south propagating moral culture. At last he “passed away in the wild country of Cangwu, and was buried in Jiuyi Mountain, south of the Yangtze River. Thai is what is now known as Lingling” (The Records of the Historians: Accounts about the Five Virtuous Emperors). In the past four thousand years or so, his spirit of dedication, characterized by the proposal that “the world is for all” and “not for oneself but all the common people”, has all along been eulogized by the people.

Jiuyi Mountain, also known as Cangwu Mountain in ancient time, is located at the border area of four counties of Hunan Province, namely, Ningyuan, Lanshan, Daoxian and Jianghua. It is the middle part of Nanling Mountain (or Southern Mountain Range) and the northern end of Mengzhu Hill stretching several hundred square kilometers. The highest peak is 1959.2 meters above sea level. With range upon range of mountains varying with each other for glamour, this area presents kaleidoscopic scenes quite different from each other. Here is a national forest park teemed with second growth of primordial forest, known as a “natural botanical garden”, a “natural zoo” and a “natural oxygen bar”. Enchanted and intoxicated by the beautiful scenery of Jiuyi Mountain, throughout the ages innumerable visitors lingered on here and they enjoyed themselves so much as to forget to leave for home.

Since the Emperor Shun died and was buried in Jiuyi Mountain, this place has been the holy land to worship Emperor Shun. To commemorate this originator of humanity, people built the Temple of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum in Jiuyi Mountain. This temple was first constructed in Xia Dynasty. And in Qin and Han Dynasties, the mausoleum and the temple was combined into a single unit and erected in front of the Yuguan Cliff. During the first ten years of the Hongwu Period in the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1378 A.D.), the temple of Emperor Shun Mausoleum was moved to the foot of the Shunyuan Peak. Emperors of the past dynasties all committed the worship ceremony to Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum in Jiuyi Mountain in succession. Da Yu (Yu the Great) “arrived in Heng Mountain, built the Zijin Terraces, so that he could look at Jiuyi Mountain and worship Emperor Shun.” (Da Qing Yi Tong Zhi: The Dominance of Great Qing Dynasty) In November of thirty-seven year of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of Qin Dynasty (about 210 B. C.), his majesty “came to Yunmeng Lake (the present day Dongting Lake) on an inspection journey, and paid respects to Emperor Shun in Jiuyi Mountain.” (The Records of the Historian: Qin Shi Huang) In the fifth year of Yuan Feng Period of the Western Han Dynasty, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty “arrived in Shengtang on an inspection journey. He paid respects to Emperor Shun form a distance afar, saluting Jiuyi Mountain with his eyes.” (The Records of the Historian: Emperor Wu, the sixth chapter) From the Han, Wei Dynasties to Ming, Qing Dynasties, there had never been a cessation in the burning of incense sticks and candles to worship Emperor Shun. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the activities of Emperor Shun worship reached the highest peak. There were royal-level worships 15 times in the Ming Dynasty and 45 times in the Qing Dynasty. Since Emperor Shun passed away and was buried in Jiuyi Mountain, the Mountain, Emperor Shun, Shun’s Mausoleum, E Huang and Nv Ying have been the eternal subjects admired and eulogized by men of letters and poets of the past generations who have written down thousands of famous mater pieces, Lord Xiang and Lady Xiang by Qu Yuan in the Warring States Period, the Motto of Jiuyi Mountain by Cai Yi in Eastern Han Dynasty, Far Apart by Li Bai, The Ancestral Hall of Lady Xiang by Du Fu and The God of Xiaoxiang by Li Shangyin in Tang Dynasty, The Song of Jiuyi by Su Shi, the Meditation on the Past in Temple of Shun by Lu You in Song Dynasy, and The Eight Views of Cangwu by Xie Jin in Ming Dynasty, to name only a few. Chairman Mao Zedong, a great man of our era, wrote a Qilv (a magnificent verse of eight seven-character lines): Reply to a Friend: “Amid sailing white clouds Nine Mysterious Peaks tower; Riding the wind, two queens came



down from the Green Bower. Their bamboo canes speckled with a thousand tears they shed; Their pleated dresses made of myriad clouds rose-red.” Which brought the eulogy-chanting of Jiuyi Mountain and Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum to a new height.

Emperor Shun chose Jiuyi Mountain as his own final resting place, which is the luck and bliss of Jiuyi Mountain, and also an immense cultural heritage of historical importance that Emperor Shun left to the people of Ningyuan, Yongzhou and even the people in Hunan. And it is a sacred mission entrusted to us by history to well preserve and reconstruct Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum. However, from the end of the Qing Dynasty to Minguo Period (the Republican period), there were chaos and turmoils frequently caused by wars. Therefore, the Temple of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum was for a long period out of repair, and eroded year by year. After the founding of New China, especially since the implementation of the policy of reform and opening-up to the outside world, the preservation and reconstruction of the Temple of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum has aroused high attention from the provincial, municipal, county-level people’s government and people of all circles of society. In the 1990s, the temple underwent renovation at the expense of a huge fund granted by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, which helped to restore this temple to its former style and features in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. With the rapid increase of the number of people worshiping Emperor Shun and the veloce development of tourism, the former space of the temple appeared narrower day by day. People of all sectors of the community and Shun’s descendants at home and abroad appealed for the expansion of Emperor Shun Mausoleum Park. The leaders of the Party and the country represented by Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Tieying, Li Ximing, Jiang Zhenghua, Song Renqiong, Xiao Ke, Liu Lantao, Mao Zhiyong, Wang Feng, Zhu Guangya, etc, wrote inscriptions in succession, which provided a powerful driving force for the extension of the mausoleum. People’s Governments of Hunan Province, Yongzhou City and Ningyuan County have given attached great importance to the extension of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum. So in April, 2004, the 28th Standing Conference of Hunan Provincial People’s Government decided on the expansion of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum, and it also resolved to establish Hunan Jiuyi Mountain Emperor Shun Mausoleum Foundation, to raise money for the preservation and reconstruction. The extension project of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum was successfully completed in April 2008. After the extension, the Mausoleum of Emperor Shun has taken on a brand-new look. It covers an area of 29 hectare with all auxiliary facilities and imposing grandeur.

Jiuyi Mountain is a world-famous mountain, and Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum is an imperial cemetery throughout the ages. The ridges, peaks, brooks, mottled bamboo and white clouds in Jiuyi Mountain have harmonized into pieces of immortal carols. The reconstruction, preservation, worship, respectful visit, eulogy and glorification of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum, have drawn scrolls of immortal historical paintings. The combination of natural scenery and human culture has become the Chinese nation’s eternal memory of Emperor Shun, the primogenitor of humanity. To record those immortal carols and historical paintings, keep them in the world and pass them down to future generations through photography is the responsibility, duty and glory of the guardians of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum. Therefore, Hunan Jiuyi Mountain Emperor Shun Mausoleum Foundation has reached an agreement through consultation with the Party Committee and People’s Government of Ningyuan County to edit and publish a large elegant picture album, which can fully reflect the profound history of Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum, the delicate views and the unique national customs—Jiuyi Mountain. Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum. After more than two years’ painstaking efforts, the photographic and editorial work of this album is already done, and this album will be published very soon. We look forward to the prospect that the publication and distribution of this album would let more people get to know Jiuyi Mountain and Emperor Shun’s Mausoleum, thus making great new contribution to the promotion of the excellent traditional culture originated from the ethic ideology that Emperor Shun established, to the agglomeration of the national emotion of the Chinese people both at home and abroad, and to the peaceful unification of our motherland and to the achievement of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Hence, this writing serves as the preface.

Wang Keying  
April 28, 2012

九嶷山上白云飞，帝子乘风下翠微。  
斑竹一枝千滴泪，红霞一朵万重衣。  
洞庭波涌连天雪，长岛人歌动地歌。  
我欲因之秣陵客，轻随短棹下荆溪。  
芙蓉国里尽朝晖，七律答友人

毛泽东

毛泽东主席诗词《七律·答友人》

Chairman Mao Zedong's poem Qilv (a verse of eight seven-character lines)—Reply to a Friend



九嶷山舜帝陵  
江泽民

中共中央原总书记、原国家主席、中央军委主席江泽民题词  
The inscription for Emperor Shun's Mausoleum by Jiang Zemin,  
former General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, former  
Chairman of the country and the Central Military Commission

弘揚舜帝精神  
建設文明社會

李鵬

二〇〇三年十二月

全国人大常委会原委员长李鹏题词  
The inscription for Emperor Shun's Mausoleum  
by Li Peng, former Chairman of the Standing  
Committee of the National People's Congress



九窠山

舜帝陵

甲申

李铁映



全国人大常委会原副委员长李铁映题词  
The inscription for Emperor Shun's Mausoleum by  
Li Tieying, former Vice Chairman of the Standing  
Committee of the National People's Congress