

中国 沂南

Yinan, China Zhuge Liang's Hometown

诸葛亮故里



诸葛亮铜像

沂南县人民政府新闻办公室

诸葛亮故



沂南县人民政府新闻办公室

1993

从阳都故城挖掘出土
的文物

2
Cultural relics unearthed
at Yang Du—Zhuge
Liang's Hometown

Zhuge Liang's Hometown

3

户垂，四面受敌，非此诸葛亮，近城为露布在制平群雄，扶正汉室，统一国家。当见刘备为大感激，便把自己在隆中长期精心谋划的计策献出，刘备高兴地说：“卿之有主也，犹鱼之有水也”。诸葛亮为报答刘备知遇之恩，遂“上”通刘，从此，他登上政治舞台。在长达 27 年的丞相生涯中，“鞠躬尽瘁，死而后已。”

建安十三年七月（208 年），曹操在基本统一北方之后，挥师南下，长驱直入，直指刘备。正当他的长驱直入大败刘备军，顺江而下，想一坐收至胜时，此时，孙权持观望态度，诸葛亮分析当时的严重形势，主张联孙抗曹，以成大业。并亲往柴桑会见孙权，陈述利害，舌战群儒。孙权折服，当场结盟，立即命周瑜等率水军三万，与刘备军联合，拒曹军于赤壁，利用火攻，大败曹军。这便是历史上著名的“赤壁之战”。之后，帮助刘备乘胜攻占荆州，再取益州。建安 26 年，诸葛亮辅佐刘备在成都称帝，正式建立蜀汉政权，兼任丞相。魏、蜀、吴三国鼎立局面完全形成。

②



以诸葛亮命名的豪华宾馆——诸葛亮

Zhuge Xuan, a grand hotel named after Zhuge

4 诸葛亮故里

章武三年（公元223年），刘备病故。临终前把儿子刘禅托孤给诸葛亮。从此，“政事无巨细，咸决于亮”。在治理内政方面，诸葛亮实行了许多得力措施：减轻刑罚，犁庭屯田，恢复和发展农业；迁贤举能，励精图治，赏罚分明；严明军纪，决不扰民。为消除同少数民族民族的隔阂与矛盾，建兴三年（公元225年），诸葛亮亲自率军南征，对少数民族首领王就七擒七纵，使其心悦诚服，相安无事。

建兴五年冬（公元227年），诸葛亮准备北伐曹魏，统一全国。临行前，他写了篇著名的《出师表》，请求后主让他“统率三军，北定中原”。三次年春，诸葛亮先后率大军五次攻魏，七出祁山。最后一次斜谷出兵，进驻渭水南原的五丈原与魏将司马懿相持一百多天。建兴十二年八月，诸葛亮终因积劳成疾病死在五丈原军中。

后人称颂诸葛亮最能“扶颠持危”。他“守身甚正，躬为表率”。《襄阳记》云：“亮初亡，所在各求为立庙，朝臣以礼秩不听，百姓遂因私于道路上”。《晋书》记载：“蜀之百姓皆冠皂巾，相传

⑧



Zhuge Liang's Hometown

5

为诸葛亮服“所居深远者，后患不除。”连敌对的魏国将领司马懿也佩服他，称他为“天下之奇才”。

为纪念这位伟大的政治家、军事家，在他曾生活和战斗过的地方，他的后世家人，湖北、四川、河南、山东、浙江等地均建有“武侯祠”，“纪念馆”，同时全国还建有“诸葛亮研究会”。

诸葛亮故里——阳都

《三国志·蜀志》载：“诸葛亮，字孔明，琅邪阳都人也。”《三国志·吴书》载：“诸葛亮氏，其先葛氏，本琅邪诸县人，后徙阳都。阳都先有姓葛者，时人谓之诸葛，因以为氏。”《泰安县志》载：“诸葛亮，字君衡，阳都人，武侯父也，为梁父尉，寻迁泰山都丞。”宋代著名地理总志《太平寰宇记》载：“丞相诸葛亮，琅邪阳都人。”诸葛亮是阳都人，历来为史学界所公认。

《诸葛亮氏宗谱》在《诸葛亮氏起源》一节中，开门见山说：“诸葛亮之

④



6 诸葛亮故里

姓，本是葛氏。……其后裔迁居山东诸县，（今诸沂州市）后从琅琊阳都，此处人士，以葛氏由诸县移来，故世人均称为诸葛，自此以后，即以诸葛为氏。”直到明嘉靖新沂省兰溪市诸葛镇诸葛亮祠庆后殿存在，1947年根据光绪三十二年志重修，国民党委员陈果夫作序，为全国诸葛亮学术研究会第6次年所认定，并决定在三河镇举行第七次年会。

阳都城在哪儿？近市志有载。

《兰东通志·疆域志》云：“阳，齐附庸，春秋定公二年，齐人迁阳。今沂水县（沂南县为新建县，原属沂水县）境内有阳都城。”《沂平县志·輿地篇》载：“阳都县故城在今沂州府，城南一百一十里，沂河之西岸。”五世纪末，六世纪初的著名地理学家，北魏人酈道元所著《水经注·沂水篇》中载道：“沂水又东，经阳都县故城南，县故阳都也。……沂水又东，与蒙山脉合，水出蒙山之阴，东流经阳都县南，东至沂水。”酈道元在世时，阳都被废仅一百余年，故城遗迹尚未毁灭，他对阳都的记述的当为可信。

5



Zhuge Liang's Hometown

7

具体方位，志书中也有明细记载。《沂水县志·輿地篇》云：“河阳村南十余里，沂水西岸半里许，爰泉水南五里，黄瞳庄阳都城故址犹在。”田澍其编绘的《中国历史地图集》在铁山之东南，汶河入沂河之口的南部标有“阳都”二字。

实地考察和出土文物证明，史志书图的记载比较可靠。在今山东省沂南县砖埠乡孙家黄瞳村北的沂河岸畔，有故城墙基露出地面，呈弧形，厚石砌成。在城墙以西的田园村庄，先后发现许多汉代遗迹、遗物。有汉画像石刻、铜镜、剑、戈、盔甲、汉币、汉碑和秦砖汉瓦、陶器。由此种种，可确定阳都古城的确切位置当在沂南县砖埠乡孙家黄瞳村以北，任家庄、汪家庄村以南。

经考证，阳都是汉代的疆域范围，大体和今沂南县境相似，只是东部应向东延伸，包括了今莒县和莒南县的一些地方。

明代学者吕震为沂水县志作序时说：“阳都，临沂之上游，英贤辈出，实如于斯（沂水），……烟水之胜，铁于江南。”降生在这块广袤

⑥



座落在 诸葛亮家酒
厂左侧的 诸葛亮酒
家

⑦ Zhuge Liang Restaurant
west of the winery that
brews Zhuge Liang
Household Spirit

诸葛亮故里

伟勋的土地上的诸葛亮，山凹和溪流赋予他灵秀，书香门第的熏陶和丰富的文化典籍，后延了他的智慧，东汉末年的国破家难冶炼了他义无反顾的责任感和使命感，故成为杰出的政治家、军事家。

为纪念诸葛亮，沂南县在县城以西山坡高处，建起“诸葛亮纪念馆”，占地一百余亩，大型诸葛亮铜像高10米，用铜10吨，造型古朴，所势恢宏；铜像后有14幅大型系列浮雕。孙家黄瞳村，也建起诸葛亮纪念馆。

沂南县境内，以诸葛亮和阳都命名的厂家、建筑物随处可见。沂南酒厂还琢磨研制生产出“诸葛亮家酒”；远销海内外。

今日阳都——沂南县概要

沂南县辖28个乡镇，978个行政村，1774.8平方公里，人口89万，现有省级重点文物4处。其中界湖镇北齐汉画像石刻墓群，为东

⑦



诸葛亮故里传乡生
产的节庆佳品——礼
花

⑧ Fireworks and
firecrackers for
ceremonies and
festivals produced in
Zhuge Liang's home
village

Zhuge Liang's Hometown

9

汉所建。墓室四壁镶嵌画像石 42 块。

沂南县还是唐代著名书法家颜真卿的故乡。

诸葛亮故居纪念馆和国家级森林公园——孟良崮公园已具规模。

沂南县物产资源丰富。境内盛产粮食，花生、黄烟、麻、桑蚕、山楂、板栗、核桃等。大量养殖蒙山牛，沂蒙黑猪，杂交细毛羊，长毛兔、肉食兔、鸡、鸭、鹅等禽畜。是山东省重要的花生、黄烟、生猪生产基地。

沂南县矿产资源丰富，特别是非金属矿产资源，矿种繁多，质地优良。已探明的非金属矿点 27 处。其中“中国兰”花岗岩，品质优良，国内独有，可与世界著名的“巴西兰”相媲美。徐公砚，石质细腻，发墨如扫，被誉为鲁砚之上乘。另有石英精砂、特种水泥、水晶加工、大理石、白云岩等。

金属矿点有 58 处，其中黄金储量和产量均具临沂地区之首。

沂南县交通便利。南距兖石铁路 50 公里，北靠胶济铁路 140 公

⑧



获世界金奖的 阳都
诸葛亮 系列白酒

⑨ A series of Yang Du
Spirit and Zhuge Liang
Spirit 1001 have won
gold prizes at a world
fair

10

诸葛亮故里

里。国道二、五线与鲁新干线都从县城内通过。

全县已实现村村通电。

4000门程控电话已投入使用。

县城有中、高档宾馆、饭店、酒家、歌舞厅十数家。

沂南县工业门类较为齐全，已形成机械、化工、冶金、矿工、电子、建材、轻工、纺织、食品、医药等具有一定规模和水平的工业生产体系，产品有29个系列，近3000多个花色品种，已有7处国家二级企业，9处省级先进企业，36种产品获国优、部优和省优。其中播种机荣获国家银质奖，“诸葛亮家酒”获明斯拉夫莱五十六届国际农业博览会金奖。螺旋灌水器、喷灌器皿系列产品获山东省“星火计划”成果展交易会金奖。

1993年3月，经山东省政府批准，在沂南县大田镇设立沂蒙区扶贫开发试验区。起步区开发面积2平方公里，初步完成了供水、供电、通信、交通等基础设施建设和学校、医院、宾馆等配套设施建设。

⑨



沂南声乐鞋业集团生
产的一系列高级运动鞋

High quality shoes
produced by Yiran
Shengle Shoe-Making
Group

Zhuge Liang's Hometown

Zhuge Liang

Zhuge Liang, styled himself as Kongming, a noted statesman and strategist in the Three-kingdom Period, was born on April 14, 181 AD and died on August 28, 234 AD at the age of 54.

Zhuge Liang was born in a family of a minor official and farmer in 181 during the reign of Lingdi Emperor of the Eastern Han Dynasty. His father, Zhuge Gui, had been Assistant Magistrate of Taishan Prefecture. Left an orphan in his childhood, Zhuge Liang was brought up by his uncle Zhuge Xuan. When he was 14, his elder brother Zhuge Jin took flight to Jiangdong owing to frequent warfares in their hometown, and he himself and his younger brother Zhuge Jun also left home with his uncle who worked in Yuzhang (now Nanchang, Jiangxi). Later he went to Jingzhou with his uncle to be patroned by Liu Biao and stayed there till 197 in the reign of Jian'an, when his



山东沂南播种机厂生
产的三至二十四行播
种播种机

⑪ Precision seeders for
3 - 24 lines produced by
Shandong Yinan Seeders
plant

诸葛亮故里

uncle Zhuge Xuan died. As a young man of 17, Zhuge Liang settled himself down at Longzhong, 20 li west of Xiangyang (now in Hunan), and lived there as a farmer and a hermit. In his spare time, he read extensively, made friends with literaries of the time, studied the strategy and politics of the troubled times. He became known for his learnings, insights and ambition, and got the name of "a lying dragon", which is the symble of a potentially very able man.

In the 12th year of Jian'an (207 AD), Liu Bei, after repeated defeats came to know about Zhuge Liang through Xu Shu, one of his military advisers. He managed to meet Zhuge at Longzhong, and told him of his ambitions, which are to destroy all the warlords and to reunify the country. Moved by Liu's sincerity and great ambitions, Zhuge offered him his long elaborated strategy for reunifying China, and thereafter came onto the political stage. During his 27 years life as Liu's Prime Minister, he "worked hard and whole-heartedly to his death".

In July of the 13th year of Jian'an (208 AD), Cao Cao led his

⑪



山东沂蒙变压器厂生
产的分系列节能变压
器

⑫ An S1 series of energy-
saving Transformers
produced by Shandong
Yimeng Transformer
Works

Zhuge Liang's Hometown

13

army to attack Liu Bei after he largely unified Northern China, and defeated Liu Bei's army at Changbanpo of Dangyang. Cao then advanced along the Yangtze River in order to overtake Jiangdong at the same time. In face of such a strong enemy, Jiangdong's leader, Sun Quan was hesitate for a war. Zhuge Liang, in a close analysis of the grave situation, saw that the only way out is to fight Cao's army in alliance with Sun Quan. He went to meet Sun at Chaisang and concluded the alliance after a hard persuasion, especially of the Sun's civil officials. The allied army defeated Cao Cao at Chibi, which has been know as "the Chibi Campaign". With the help of Zhuge, Liu Bei first took Jingzhou, then Yizhou (now Sichuan), and finally assumed the title of Emperor in Chengdu in the 26th year of Jian'an. The Power of Shu-Han, in which Zhuge was the Prime Minister, was formed to become the third with the Wei Kingdom and the Wu Kingdom.

Liu Bei died of disease in the third year of Zhangwu (223 AD). Before his death, Liu committed his young son Liu Chan and his power to the care of Zhuge, who then was obliged to "see to everything in

⑫



遍布城乡 出口海外的

工艺美术产品

13 Handicrafts produced in
Duan Yuezai County send
and villages around for
overseas export

诸葛亮故里

the court, big or small and to make his decisions". In handling the internal affairs, Zhuge carried out a number of powerful measures: rehabilitating and developing agriculture by cutting down exploitation and applied the system of garason-farming; appointing able officials for the application of the rule of law; laying strict military disciplines so as to protect the people. To eliminate the discord with minorities in the South, in the third year of Jianxing (225 AD), Zhuge lead his army in an expedition against the South tribes. After seizing and releasing the major leader of the tribes, peace was finally established in the region.

In the winter of the fifth year of Jianxing (227 AD), Zhuge was prepared for an expedition northwards against the Wei Kingdom as the first step of reunifying China. His written request to the emperor for a war assignment, in which he asked the Latter Emperor to give permission that he "would lead the army in the expedition" has been famous in literature. From the following spring, Zhuge led his army in five expeditions against Wei. At last, in a statement with Wei's army

13



Zhuge Liang's Hometown

15

lead by General Sima Yi at Wuzhangyuan south of the Weishui River for some three months till August of the 12th year of Jianxing. Zhuge died of disease and exhaustion in the army at Wuzhangyuan.

People remembered him for his ability to support the weak and save those in danger and for his moral self discipline. According to The Records of Xiangyang, "when Zhuge died, people everywhere offered to build temples to his memory. When the court turned down the idea for security reasons, the people would hold memorial ceremony privately by the road during festivals and at the turn of seasons". And according to The Continued Talks of the Huanshui River, "people of Sichuan would wear the sort of caps and suits in the style of Zhuge's. This became a custom that endured for generations". His merits were acknowledged even by his enemies. For example, Sima Yi of Wei spoke about him as "a world genius of world of the time".

To commemorate this great statesman and strategist, temples and memorial halls have been built in places where he had lived and fought in Hubei, Sichuan, Henan, Shandong, Zhejiang, and a National

14



沂南生产的轴承畅销
国内外

⑮ Bearings Yinnan products
enjoy good sales at
home and abroad

16

诸葛亮故里

Zhuge Liang Institute has been established.

Zhuge Liang's Hometown—Yangdu

According to The Historical Records of the Three Kingdoms, the Records of the Shu Kingdom. "Zhuge Liang, styled himself as Kongming, is a native of Yangdu of Langya. "Historical Records of the Three Kingdoms, the Records of the Wu Kingdom has it that "the Zhuge family is the descendants of the Ge family whose native place was Zhu County of Langya and who had later removed to Yangdu, where there had been Ge families that are known as Zhuge (meaning the Ge's), thus the surname. "According to Historical Records of Tai'an County: "Zhuge Gui, styled himself as Jungong, is the native of Yangdu. He was the father of Zhuge Liang. Zhuge Gui had been Associate Magistrate of Liangfu and then of Taishan Prefecture. " Tai Ping Huan Yu Ji (meaning a peaceful world), a noted comprehensive geographic records of the Song Dynasty has it that "Prime Minister

⑮

