

# 成都武侯祠

CHENGDU  
WUHOU TEMPLE

摄影 丁浩 ■

Photographed by Ding Hao ■

撰文 梅铮铮 ■

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Translated by Wang Rongsheng ■

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名垂宇宙



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## 成都武侯祠

CHENGDU WUHOU TEMPLE

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Compiled by Museum of Chengdu Wuhou Temple

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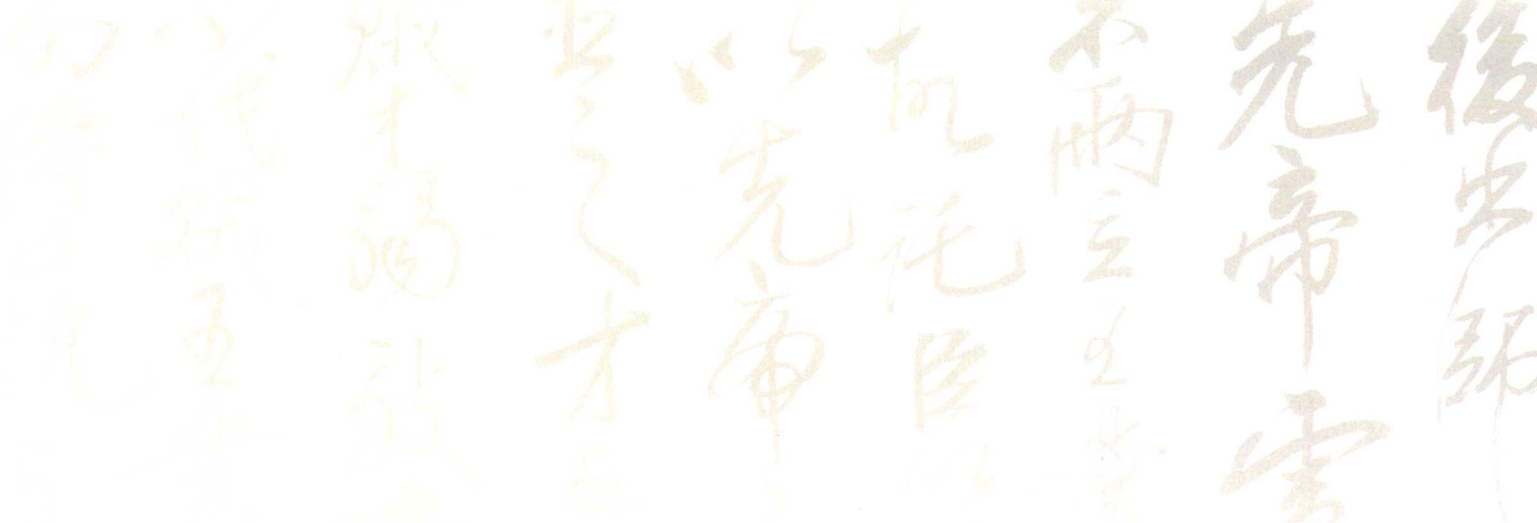
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朱子學堂

# 成都武侯祠

成都武侯祠位于成都市区南，肇始于刘备下葬惠陵时，即公元223年。是全国唯一的君臣合祀祠庙和最负盛名的诸葛亮、刘备及蜀汉英雄纪念地，有“三国圣地”之美誉。1961年，国务院公布为全国第一批重点文物保护单位。

成都武侯祠最初与惠陵、汉昭烈庙毗邻，不是当今格局。明初蜀献王朱椿敬仰诸葛亮忠君爱国的品质，提出“君臣宜为一体”，乃打破原来布局，将武侯祠诸葛亮像移入汉昭烈庙，成为君臣合祀祠庙，专祀诸葛亮的武侯祠遂被废。明末，祠庙毁于兵燹。清康熙十年至十一年（1671-1672年），在川湖总督蔡毓荣、四川布政使宋可发等主持下，于废址上复建武侯祠。为兼顾君臣之礼，遂将奉祀刘备的昭烈



庙置于前，纪念诸葛亮的武侯祠位于后，形成今之所见大致规模。现存祠庙主体建筑即为其时复建。自清康熙至道光年间，祠内先后塑蜀汉君臣像47尊，是全国供奉三国人物塑像最多的地方。

公元2000年，迁建于此的“三义庙”重新开放。“三义庙”始建于清康熙初年，后毁于大火，乾隆年间重建，原址在成都市提督街。今“三义庙”内，重塑有刘备、关羽、张飞三尊像。这里是民间纪念他们“桃园结义”的重要场所，历来香火旺盛。

近年，在中央和地方各级政府领导的关心支持下，将原“南郊公园”并入，扩为“园林区”，全馆面积由原37000余平方米扩大为139860平方米。“南郊公园”原系四川抗日将领刘湘陵园，有仿清帝王陵寝建筑群。浮雕式的石碑坊大门、三洞门、四方亭、荐馨堂、刘湘陵等，依次排列在400米长的中轴线上，雄浑庄重，布局严谨，是西南地区惟一的北方风格建筑。

“锦里”位于武侯祠文物区东侧，系仿清末民初建筑风格的一条街，长约400米。街区内有客栈、茶坊、餐厅、酒吧，还有蜀锦蜀绣、竹编工艺、诸葛连弩等。它延续三国文化，并融入川西民风民俗，集吃、住、行、游、购、娱于一体，让人流连忘返。

今天的武侯祠是一个广义的历史概念，分文物区、园林区和锦里三部分。文物区主要由汉昭烈庙、武侯祠、三义庙、惠陵等组成，供奉着蜀汉英雄塑像。钟、鼎、匾联、碑刻，文物荟萃，尤以唐代“三绝碑”、清末“攻心”联最为著名。此外，“三国文化陈列”、和畅园、香叶轩、结义楼等集参观、娱乐、休闲为一体，环境优美，内容丰富。





# CHENGDU WUHOU TEMPLE

CHENGDU Wuhou Temple (the Temple of Marquis Mu), lying to the south of downtown Chengdu, was originally built in 223, when Liu Bei's remains were buried in Hui Mausoleum. In 1961 the temple appeared on the first list of China's key state-protected sites of cultural relics released by the central government. Honored as "the Sacred Place of the Three Kingdoms", it is the best-known memorial in China dedicated to Zhu Ge liang, Liu Bei and the other heroes of Shu Han Kingdom as well as the country's only shrine where both Emperor Liu Bei and his subjects are offered sacrifices together.

ORIGINALLY Wuhou Temple stood in the neighborhood of Hui Mausoleum and Han Zhaojie Temple (Zhaojie was a title given to Liu Bei posthumously). At the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, King Zhu Chun, Ruler of Sichuan, who had a great respect for Zhuge Liang's loyalty to both his king and his state, had the statue of Zhuge Liang moved out of Wuhou Temple to join the statue of Liu Bei in Han Zhaojie Temple. As a result, Han Zhaojie Temple became the shrine of both Emperor Liu Bei and Prime Minister Zhuge Liang, while Wuhou Temple specially consecrated to Zhuge Liang was abandoned. Unfortunately, both temples were destroyed during the wars in the late Ming Dynasty. At the beginning of the Qing Dynasty between 1671 and 1672, Wuhou Temple was rebuilt on its ruins under the joint sponsorship of Cai Yu rong, Military Commander of both Sichuan and Hunan Provinces, and Song Kefa, Governor of Sichuan. In compliance with the traditional superiority of the emperor over the ministers, Zhaojie Temple consecrated to Liu Bei was placed before Wuhou Temple dedicated to Zhuge Liang. Since then the general arrangement (the principal buildings in Wuhou Temple) has remained unchanged. In the early Qing Dynasty ruled respectively by Emperor Kang Xi and Emperor Dao Guang, as many as 47 giant statues of Shu Han Kingdom's emperors and subjects were sculptured in the temple, placing the temple at the head of its kind in China.

IN 2000 the "Sworn-Brotherhood Shrine", which had been removed here in Wuhou Temple, was re-opened. The shrine was first built in Tidu Street of Chengdu during the first years of the Qing Dynasty under Emperor Kang Xi, but later it was burnt down by a big fire. It was restored during the reign of Emperor Qianlong. The shrine, which houses the three statues of Liu Bei, Guan Yu and Zhang Fei, is an important memorial for the civil commemoration of those three Shu Han heroes' "Sworn Brotherhood in the Peach Garden", drawing pilgrims far and near all the year round.

WITH the support of both the central government and the local governments of various levels, the former "Southern Suburb Park" has been incorporated into Wuhou Temple as its park, thus expanding the area of the temple to more than 139 860 square meters from the former 37,000 square meters. The Southern Suburb Park, which formerly was the funeral park of Liu Xiang, a local senior general noted for his fight against the Japanese invasion, boasts groups of buildings styled after mausoleums and tombs of ancient kings and emperors. Those buildings are deliberately arranged, with a relief-styled stone archway, a three-hole gate, a four-sided pavilion, a memorial hall and Tomb of Liu Xiang, all standing in order along the 400-meter long central axis, giving an imposing and solemn sight. They claim to be the only buildings in southwest China

to feature a north-China building style.

ON the eastern side of Wuhou temple is the “Jingli(Brocade)-Street” , four hundred meters long, architecturally modeled upon buildings of the late Qing Dynasty and the early period of the Republic of China. This narrow street is lined with inns, tearooms, restaurants and pubs. Here you can also find stores selling Shu brocade, Shu embroidery and bamboo handcraft products, and reproduced “Zhuge repeating crossbows” . Serving as a reminder of the ancient Three Kingdoms culture and a window on fascinating west-Sichuan folk customs and habits, the street never fails to delight visitors. In addition, it provides such services as fine food, lodgment, sightseeing, shopping and entertainment.

WUHOU Temple today falls into three parts: the Cultural Relics Section, the Park and the Brocade Street. The Cultural Relics Section, consisting of Zhaolie Temple, Wuhou Temple, the “Sworn-Brotherhood Shrine” and Hui Mausoleum, houses the statues of the Shu Han heroes and stores such treasures as ancient bells, cooking vessels, plaques and stone tablets. The most precious of them are “Tablet of Triple Success” of the Tang Dynasty and “Wining-the-Heart Couplet” of the Qing Dynasty. In addition, the Exhibition Hall of the Three Kingdoms Culture, Hechang Garden, Xiangye Veranda and the Sworn-Brotherhood House are not only tourist attractions, but also desirable leisure places.





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# CULTURAL RELICS SECTION

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Tingli (Bird-Singing) House Bicao (Fresh-Grass) Garden  
Hechang (Gentle-Breeze) Garden Xiangye (Sweet-Tea) Veranda



## 大门

为清康熙年间所建，硬山式，高大而宽敞，面南而开，前有照壁。门额高悬清康熙年间佚名书“汉昭烈庙”匾，西壁嵌国务院“全国重点文物保护单位”标识。反映了此祠庙君臣合祀的特殊格局。门外两尊明代石狮雄踞，显示出这座著名庙宇的气派与威严。

### Front Gate

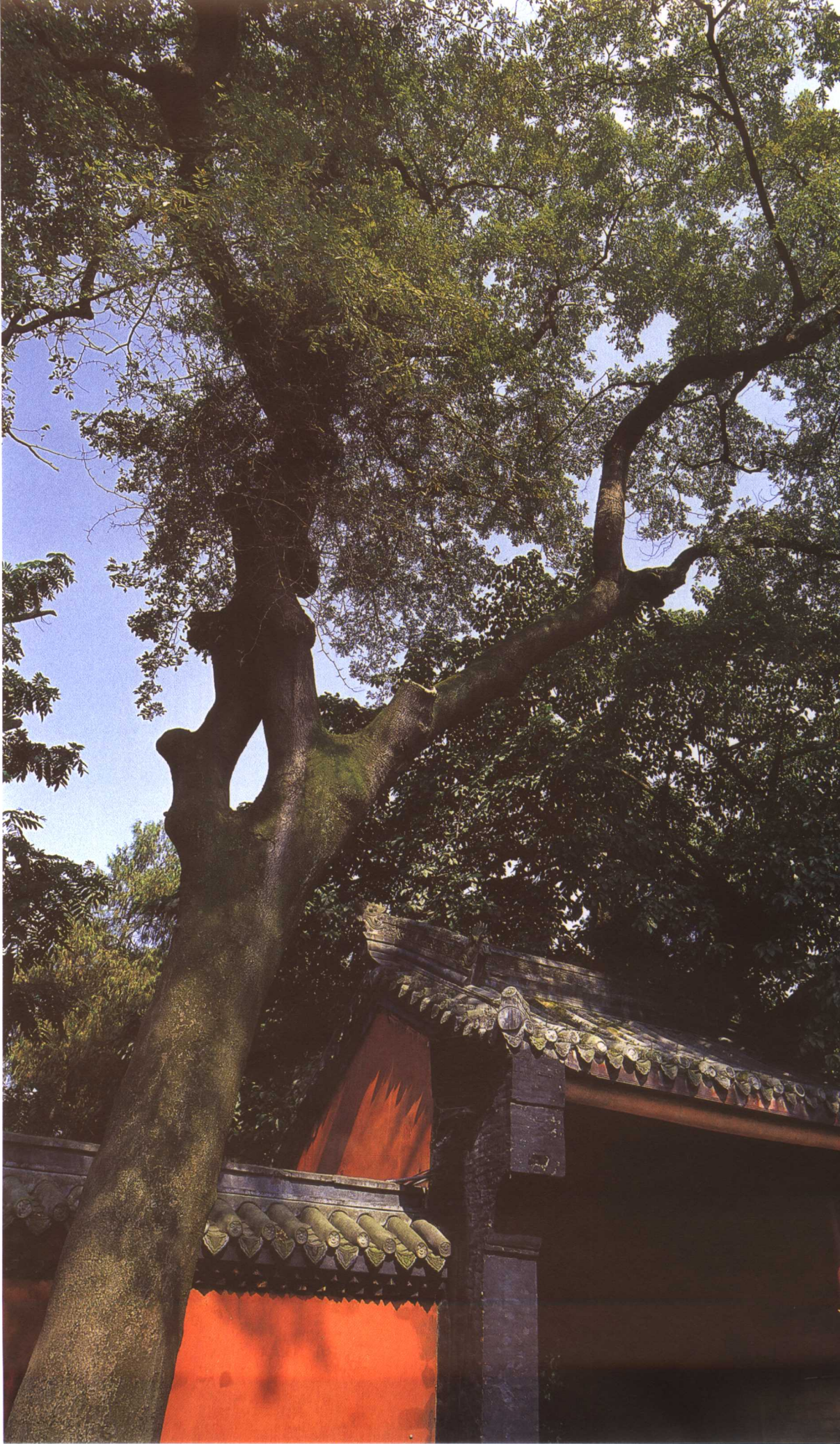
BUILT in the early Qing Dynasty, the front gate is tall and wide, open to the south, with a screen wall in front of it. Above the gate hangs high a giant early-Qing Dynasty plaque inscribed with “Han Zhaolie Temple”. On the west wall of the gate is inscribed the mark of “State-Protected Site of Historic Interest”. Ahead of the gate stand a pair of huge Ming Dynasty stone lions, giving majesty to Wuhou Temple.





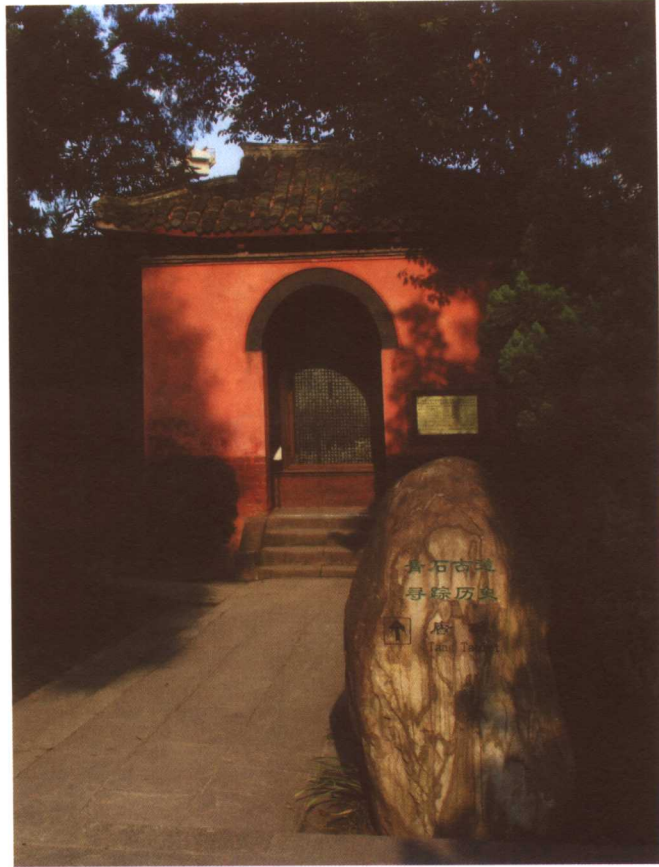
CHENGDU WUHOU TEMPLE

文物区









### 唐碑

碑名《蜀丞相诸葛武侯祠堂碑》，残高367厘米，宽95厘米，厚25厘米，置于清代所建碑亭内。唐宪宗元和四年（809年），剑南西川节度使武元衡率僚属拜谒武侯祠后，令属下刻碑纪事。由著名政治家裴度撰文，柳公权之兄柳公绰书丹，名匠鲁建镌刻。后人将裴文、柳字与诸葛功业并称，故名“三绝碑”。

#### Tablet of the Tang Dynasty

FULLY named “Tablet of Wuhou Temple Commemorating Zhuge Liang, Prime Minister of Shu Kingdom”, the tablet stands in the Qing Dynasty tablet pavilion, 3.67 meters high, 0.95 meter wide and 0.25 meter thick. In 809, when the Tang Dynasty was ruled by Emperor Xian Zhong, Sichuan Military Commander Wu Yuanheng, after paying homage to Wuhou Temple in the company of his aids and staffs, gave order that a stone tablet be put up and inscribed with Zhuge Liang's great accomplishments. Accordingly, famous statesman Pei Du composed the text of the tablet, the prominent calligrapher Liu Gongchuo handwrote it and the master stone-smith Lu Jian carved it. As Pei Du's text and Liu Gongchuo's calligraphy matched Zhuge Liang's immortal glory, the tablet was to be called “Tablet of Triple Success”.