

丁浩

撰文 / 摄影

杜甫草堂

THE DU FU
THATCHED
COTTAGE
MUSEUM

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四川文艺出版社

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黄志凌
译

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人们提到杜甫时，尽可以
忽略了杜甫的生地和死地，
却总忘不了成都的草堂。

——冯至《杜甫传》

"When people mention Du Fu,
they can ignore where he was born and died,
but can never forget the Du Fu Thatched Cottage in Chengdu."

——Feng Zhi, author of the "Biography of Du Fu"

草堂先生杜工部詩集卷之十四



五言八句

上巳日徐司錄林園宴集

大曆三年

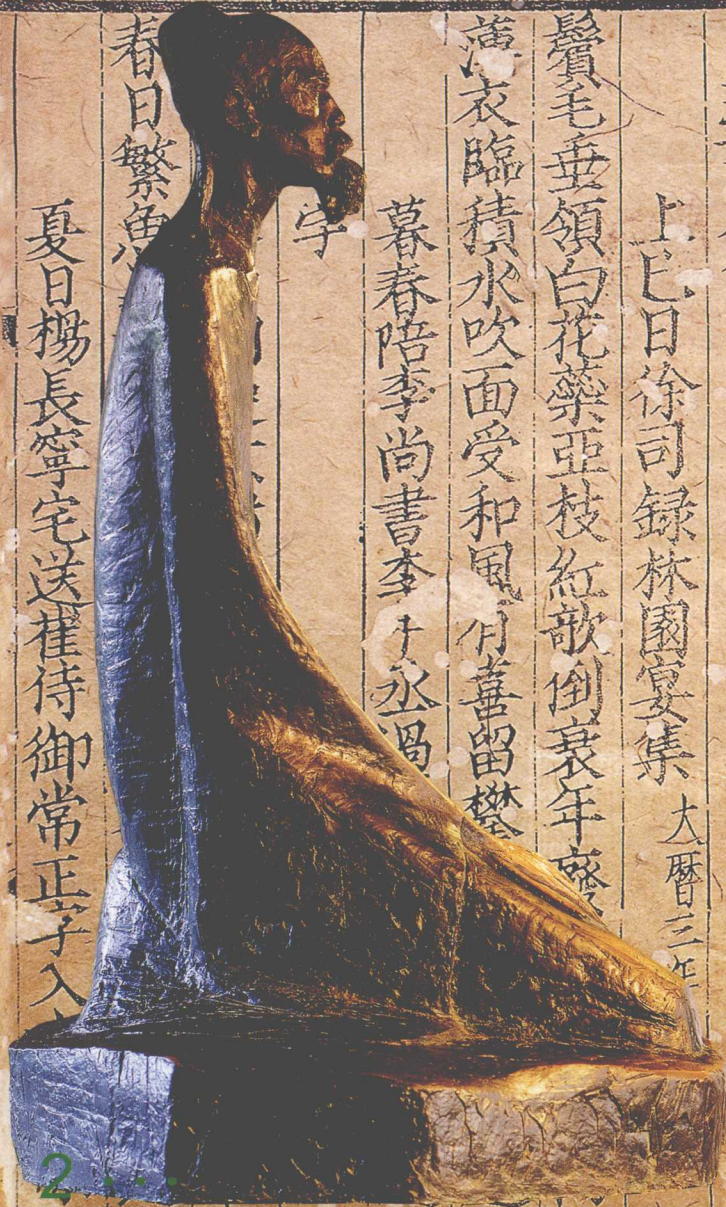
鬢毛垂領白花藥亞枝紅歌倒衰年
簪薄衣臨積水吹面受和風月喜留盤

暮春陪李尚書李十水閣

字

春日繁魚

夏日楊長寧宅送崔侍御常正子入



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The Du Fu Thatched Cottage Museum



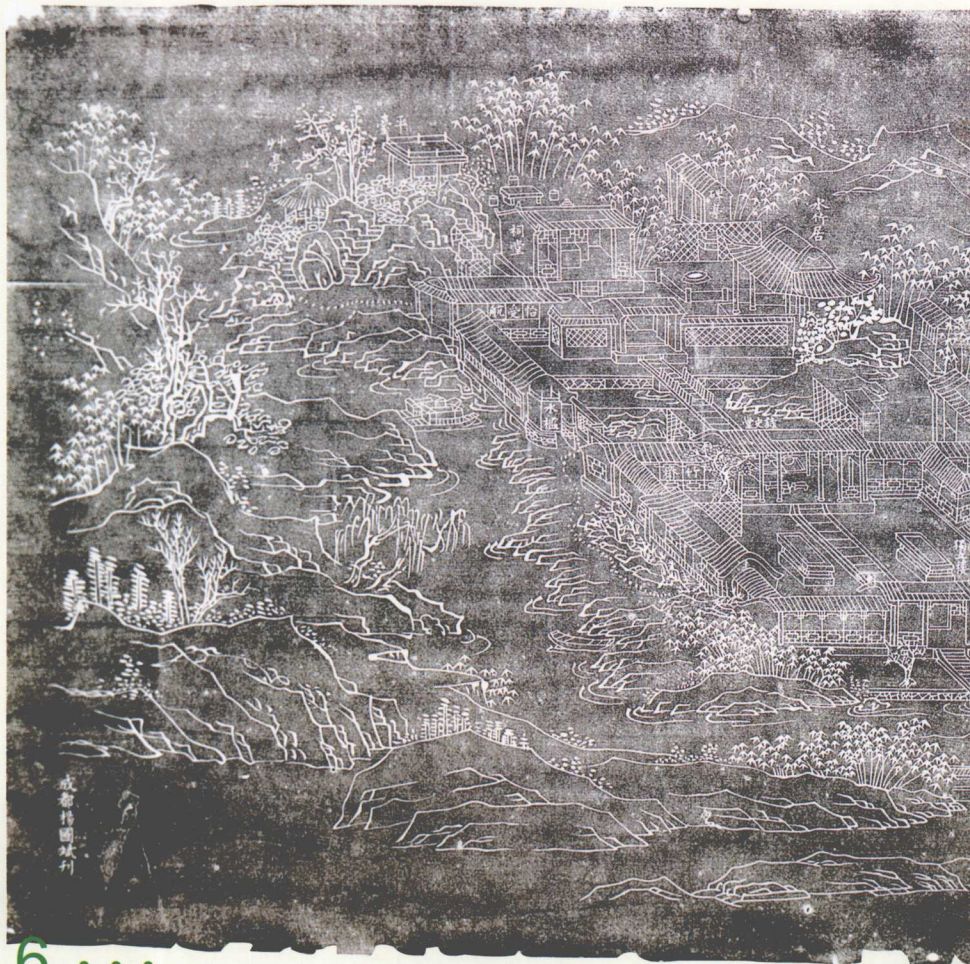
杜甫草堂



杜甫草堂南大门
South Gate of the Du Fu Thatched Cottage Museum



当您步入坐落于成都西郊浣花溪畔的杜甫草堂时，
便踏上了中国文学史上的一块圣地。



成都杜甫草堂
图刊



Entering the Du Fu Thatched Cottage Museum by the Flower Bathing Brook in the western suburbs of Chengdu, capital of Southwest China's Sichuan Province, visitors are on the "sacred land" in the history of Chinese literature.



草堂石刻图

清嘉庆十六年（1811）
Stone-carved map of the Du Fu
Thatched Cottage in 1811





杜甫像（清代张骏刻）
Du Fu's statue made by Zhang Jun in Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)





杜甫，字子美，别号少陵，河南巩县人，生于唐睿宗太极元年（712），卒于唐代宗大历五年（770）。杜甫是中国唐代伟大的现实主义诗人，他生活在唐王朝由兴盛走向衰微的转折时期，一生颠沛流离，历尽坎坷，饱经忧患，将自己所见所闻、所历所感的社会弊端、民族矛盾、战乱现实和民生疾苦，用诗歌的形式记录下来，其传世的一千四百多首不朽诗篇，被后人被誉为“诗史”。杜甫在诗歌创作上是一位承先启后、继往开来的集大成者，取得了极其辉煌的成就，故被后世尊为“诗圣”。

唐肃宗乾元二年（759），杜甫携家由同谷（今甘肃省成县）入蜀，同年冬天抵达成都。先是寄居在一座古寺里，次年春天，靠友人的资助，在成都西郊风景秀丽的浣花溪畔筑茅屋而居，这就是诗人称之为“万里桥西宅，百花潭北庄”的“成都草堂”。

Du Fu, styled Zimei and called Shaoling alias, was a native of Gongxian County in Central China's Henan Province. He was born in 712 AD during the reign of Emperor Ruizong of the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD) and died in 770 AD during the reign of Emperor Daizong of the Tang Dynasty. Du, a great poet of realism, lived in the transitional period when the Tang Dynasty turned from its climax to decline. During his lifetime, Du led a vagrant life and experienced much hardship, using poems to record social evils, national conflicts, and chaos caused by war and people's sufferings. His 1,400-plus poems we read today are hailed as the "history of poetry". Du Fu made great achievements in poetic creation and is called "Poetic Saint" by later generations.

In 759 AD during the reign of Emperor Suzong of the Tang Dynasty, Du and his family came to Sichuan from today's Chengxian County in Northwest China's Gansu Province. Reaching Chengdu that winter, he first lived in an ancient temple and then built the Du Fu Thatched Cottage by the picturesque Flower Bathing Brook the next spring with financial assistance from friends.





自760年春至765年初夏，杜甫先后两度在成都草堂居住，时间合起来达三年零九个月（其间因成都发生兵乱而流亡梓潼一年多）。杜甫寓居成都草堂，其生活是相对比较宁静的。这是因为成都与战乱的中原关山阻隔，是一方和平的土壤，而且草堂又地处自然风光优美的郊野，这就为杜甫的生活营造出一种田园情趣，使其诗歌创作也呈现出恬淡惬意的田园格调来，此时期写成的《卜居》《堂成》《为农》《江村》《春夜喜雨》以及《绝句》（两个黄鹂鸣翠柳）等等，都是这类风格明丽、情绪悠然之作。

然而，杜甫是始终不能忘怀现实的，他那颗忧国忧民的心始终在胸膛中搏动，战乱的社会现实与艰辛的生活经历，仍时时触动诗人的忧思，将诗人从幽栖的轻松中拉回到现实的沉重里去，这就使他写出了《蜀相》《恨别》《百忧集行》《茅屋为秋风所破歌》《病橘》《枯棕》和《登楼》等等许多流传千古的名篇。唐代宗永

From the spring of 760 AD to the early summer of 765 AD, Du lived twice in the Du Fu Thatched Cottage in Chengdu with a length of 3 years and 9 months (Du lived in today's Santai County and Langzhong City, Sichuan, for more than 1 year because of turmoil caused by war in Chengdu). During his stay in the Thatched Cottage, Du led a relatively peaceful life because Chengdu was separated from the war-ridden Central Plains and the Thatched Cottage was located in the suburbs and boasted beautiful natural scenery. The poems he wrote in this period, such as "Choosing the Residence", "The Thatched Cottage is Finished", "Live like a Farmer", "Village by the Brook" and "Nice Rain in a Spring Night", have a pastoral style.

However, Du never forgot the reality and always cared for the fate of his war-torn motherland and its poor people. He wrote many masterpieces still cited today, including the "Shu Premier", "Regret Parting", "Countless Worries", "Poem written after the Thatched Cottage was destroyed in the Autumn Wind", "Sick Oranges", "Dead Palms" and "Mount the Building". In May 765 AD during the





泰元年 (765) 五月, 杜甫乘船东下, 再次开始了他的流亡生涯, 代宗大历五年 (770) 病死于湖南湘江舟中。

正因为杜甫在文学史上获得了崇高的地位, 他在成都草堂的诗歌创作又是如此丰富多彩, 给我们留下了二百四十多首脍炙人口的不朽诗篇, 其草堂旧居才被后世视为“圣地”而加以关注和保护。自五代时韦庄寻得“柱砥犹存”的草堂旧址, “复作茅屋”, 以“思其人而存其处”之后, 历宋、元、明、清诸代, 草堂有史可查的维修和重葺就达十几次之多, 其中尤以明弘治十三年 (1500) 和清嘉庆十六年 (1811) 两次最盛, 基本奠定了今日草堂的规模和布局。这两次修葺, 不仅维修了建筑, 而且扩充了园林, 美化了环境, 再现了杜诗所描写的林塘清幽的意境。经过一千多年来的维修和重建, 特别是新中国成立后的全面整治, 杜甫的成都草堂已经演变成一处集纪念祠堂格局和诗人旧居风貌为一体,

reign of Emperor Daizong of the Tang Dynasty, Du took a boat eastwards, leading a vagrant life again. Five years later, he died in a boat in the Xiangjiang River in Central China's Hunan Province.

Because of Du's important position in the Chinese history of literature and over 240 outstanding poems he wrote during his stay in the Thatched Cottage in Chengdu, the Thatched Cottage has been considered the "sacred land" by later generations. Since poet Wei Zhuang found the ruins of the Thatched Cottage and restored it in the Five Dynasties (907-960 AD), more than 10 renovations have taken place there, according to historical records. The two largest-scale renovations were in 1500 in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and 1811 in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), laying the foundation for the layout of today's Thatched Cottage. The two renovations repaired buildings in the Thatched Cottage, enlarged its garden, improved its environment and recreated the tranquil forests and transparent ponds as described in Du's poems. The Thatched Cottage has witnessed more than 1,000 years of repair and reconstruction throughout history, especially all-round

草堂一景

Scene of Thatched Cottage



杜少陵浣花溪行吟图
Du Shaoqing read poems by the Flower Bathing Brook

