

故国画忆系列

Memory of the Old  
Home in Sketches

# 古蜀道寻踪

In Search of the Ancient Shu Road

何青城 绘画 撰文

Sketches & Notes by He Qingcheng



學苑出版社  
Academy Press

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# 蜀道之难 难于上青天

何青城

古蜀道，又称石牛道、金牛古道，为古代巴蜀地区通往中原的主要通道，长约2000千米，南起成都，过广汉、德阳、绵阳、梓潼，穿越剑门山区，经广元出川，沿褒河河谷道翻越秦岭，出斜谷而达八百里关中腹地。

古蜀道修建和开通的时间很早，按史书上“秦开蜀道”的说法，约修建于公元前337年，比长城修筑的时间还早。虽说古蜀道的开通，最初是以军事和政治为第一目的；虽说古蜀道沿途沟壑纵横、危岩险峰众多，唐代大诗人李白甚至为此发出“危乎高哉！蜀道之难，难于上青天！”的感叹，但古蜀道的开通，极大地推动了南北方贸易的交流，促进了经济发展。

据《华阳国志·蜀志》记载，“周慎王五年秋，秦大夫张仪、司马错、都尉墨等从石牛道伐蜀……开明氏遂亡。凡王蜀十二世。冬十月，蜀平”。说的是当时在甘肃南部一带靠牧马营生的秦国见蜀王（开明氏十二）贪财好色，便许诺要赠送蜀王五个美女和能够舂金子的大石牛，故蜀王派五丁力士开山劈石修筑道路以便迎接。谁知路修好后，秦国便派大军沿此道进军，一举消灭了蜀国。现陕南石门水库边的古栈道牌楼上题写的“秦栈蜀道”，便是这一历史的见证。

汉末，三国纷争，古蜀道成了蜀汉政权北伐曹魏的生命线，沿途很多驿站、重镇都留下过一代名相诸葛亮的身影；那高高的云栈之上，曾行走着负粮的木牛流马；定军山、阳平关、棋盘关、永定关、牛头山、葭萌关、剑门关等座座雄关，都曾是刀光剑影的古战场。

唐代，古蜀道成了大唐皇帝逃命之路，他的车驾曾急匆匆赶过了剑门关的城楼。李白、杜甫、李商隐、陆游、苏轼等一大批文人雅士，他们经过蜀道后留下的传世诗篇，



表达着对古蜀道的倾心赞美。

明正德年间，剑阁知州李碧对古蜀道加以整修，并在沿途补栽柏树。清康熙年间，剑阁知州乔钵效法前贤，体察古蜀道及周边民情，他在《翠云廊》诗中说，“剑门路，崎岖凹凸石头路，两行古柏植何人？三百长程十万树，翠云廊，苍烟护，苔滑荫雨湿衣裳，回柯垂叶凉风度，无石不可眠，处处堪留句。龙蛇蜿蜒山缠互，传是昔年李白夫，奇人怪事教人妒。体称蜀道难，错莫剑门路”，提醒世人，古蜀道的风光瑰丽，剑门山区的皇柏古道是天下之奇观。

时间到了1936年，川陕两省之间公路开通，古蜀道与公路靠近并行的路段便被加以拓宽改造而利用。但那些远离公路的路段，便失去了行走的起码价值，渐渐被人们所遗忘。

古蜀道行进到剑门山区时，沿途两侧古柏生长得粗壮高大。剑阁县城西边约二十里的山梁上有段“拦马墙”古蜀道，因坡陡、弯急，古人用石块在道边叠砌了半人高的石墙，以防止马匹和行人坠下岩坎。“拦马墙”古蜀道旁古柏高大粗壮，高大者约莫有五层楼房高，粗壮者要三四人牵手方可合围，虬枝怪桠、互相纠缠。怀胎柏、鸳鸯柏、淌肠柏、姊妹柏、状元柏，每一棵古树都有着奇异的姿态和审美的价值，同时还负载着一段段优美、神奇的故事传说。据当地老乡说，因为偏僻，早年间“拦马墙”古蜀道是强盗经常出没的地方。他们到县城办事，宁可由公路绕道，也不行走这段山路。今天的“拦马墙”段，仍然是明代所铺设的石板驿路，周边地貌没有多少变化，并且十分吻合乔钵诗中描写的状态。一棵又一棵的古老柏树，依然高大挺拔、苍翠浓郁，只是枝桠间有了些许岁月的风霜；它们就像是巴蜀先民派留后世的卫士，虽然饱经风雨，仍然坚定，默默地守卫着古蜀道。

世事沧桑，朝代更替，上千年的岁月消逝了，中华文明的瑰宝古蜀道依然留存在天地之间，它们所承载的历史和文明是那样的深沉、厚重。

# The Ancient Shu Road

He Qingcheng

The ancient Shu Road, also called the Jinniu (“Golden Oxen”) Road, was the major road from the Ba and Shu (“Shu” refers to Sichuan, and “Ba” refers to Eastern Sichuan / Chongqing / Hubei) area to central China in ancient times. Construction can be traced back to the state of Qin in the Zhou Dynasty (about 337 B.C.), even earlier than the Great Wall.

Chang Qu of the Jin Dynasty (265-420 A.D.), in his history book *Huayangguozhi* recorded that during the reign of king Xian of the Zhou Dynasty (1046 - 256 B.C.) Baohan, the vast area in now south of Shaanxi and Hanzhong, was ruled by king of Shu. Meanwhile, the state of Qin, living mainly on herding horses in what is now south Gansu, grew stronger and stronger. King Huiwen of Qin, who was ambitious and covetous of Shu, when he noticed that the 12<sup>th</sup> Kaiming king of Shu was lascivious, he promised to give that king of Shu five beautiful girls and a huge stone ox that could excrete gold. Then the king of Shu ordered five strong men to build the road in order to welcome the wives. Unfortunately, when the road was finished, the Qin sent out an army to invade by way of this road, and the kingdom of Shu was destroyed. In the *Shuzhi* section of *Huayangguozhi*, it recorded that during the reign of king Shen of Zhou, officials from the state of Qin such as Zhang Yi, Sima Cuo, Duyu Mo and others invaded Shu state by the way of Jinniu road (“Golden Oxen Road”) or Shiniu Road (Stone Oxen Road). The Kaiming Dynasty perished after the reign of 12 kings. So the ancient Shu Road was also called Stone Oxen Road and Gold Oxen Road. To this day there is a memorial archway near the Shimen Reservoir in Hanzhong, in southern Shaanxi. Written on it are the characters of “Qin built Shu Road”.

This ancient Gold Oxen Road started from Chengdu in the south, traversing Guanghan, Deyang, Mianyang, Zitong, through Jianmen Mountain areas, leading out of Sichuan in Guangyuan, runs along the Bao river in Hanzhong, southern Shaanxi, across the Qinling Mountains, then out of Xie valley, entering the eight-hundred-li plains of Guanzhong.

It is inevitable for some sections of the ancient road to undergo some changes with the rise and fall of the dynasties. The two-thousand-kilometer stone oxen road, running from south to north, zigzagging among the rugged mountains and hills, across rivers and valleys, was really a perilous journey. When the Tang poet Li Bai (701-762 A.D.) saw the dangerous road, he sighed and proclaimed in a poem that “the road to Shu is hard - even harder than climbing to Heaven!” The

opening of this road had provided for the transportation and trade from south to north, even though originally it had primarily been for defensive and political purposes, its importance for the economic development and commercial activities, especially after several large-scale migrations of population to Shu area since the Qin Dynasty, has been great. Its impacts on Shu history, culture, farming and customs have been obvious.

Historically, this ancient road has always been a nation-level high way. It was critical for the administration of the country, and maintaining unity and harmony among its people. Numerous and detailed records are found in books.

In 1936, a new road was built connecting Sichuan and Shaanxi provinces. Many sections of the ancient road ran parallel with the new road, and parts of the ancient road was widened and re-utilized, but long sections of the road deviated from the new road, rendering such sections of the ancient road worthless and desolate until now. They have been forgotten by a whole generation. Lanma Wall (“Horse Retaining Wall”) is one of these sections, for the past seventy or eighty years it has been forgotten.

A thousand years have passed, but the ancient road is still there, in the midst of heaven and earth. The history and civilization it carries are profound and deep.

In the early Qing Dynasty, third year of the reign of the Kangxi Emperor(1664 A.D.), Qiao Bo, the governor of Jian’ge, was a great admirer of his predecessor governor Li Bi of the Ming Dynasty, Zhengde reign period (1506 - 1522 A.D.), who repaired the Shu Road during his time in office and replanted some cypress trees alongside the roads. Qiao followed the example of the previous officials. He reminds people in his poem not to neglect the beautiful view of the section of the.

Three hundred years later, the present Lanma Wall still keeps the stone road as it was first built in Ming Dynasty with the cypress trees and other geographical features, making it even more amazing and impressive. Each branch and truck of the trees had recorded what had happened in the past years.

## 金华寺古戏楼

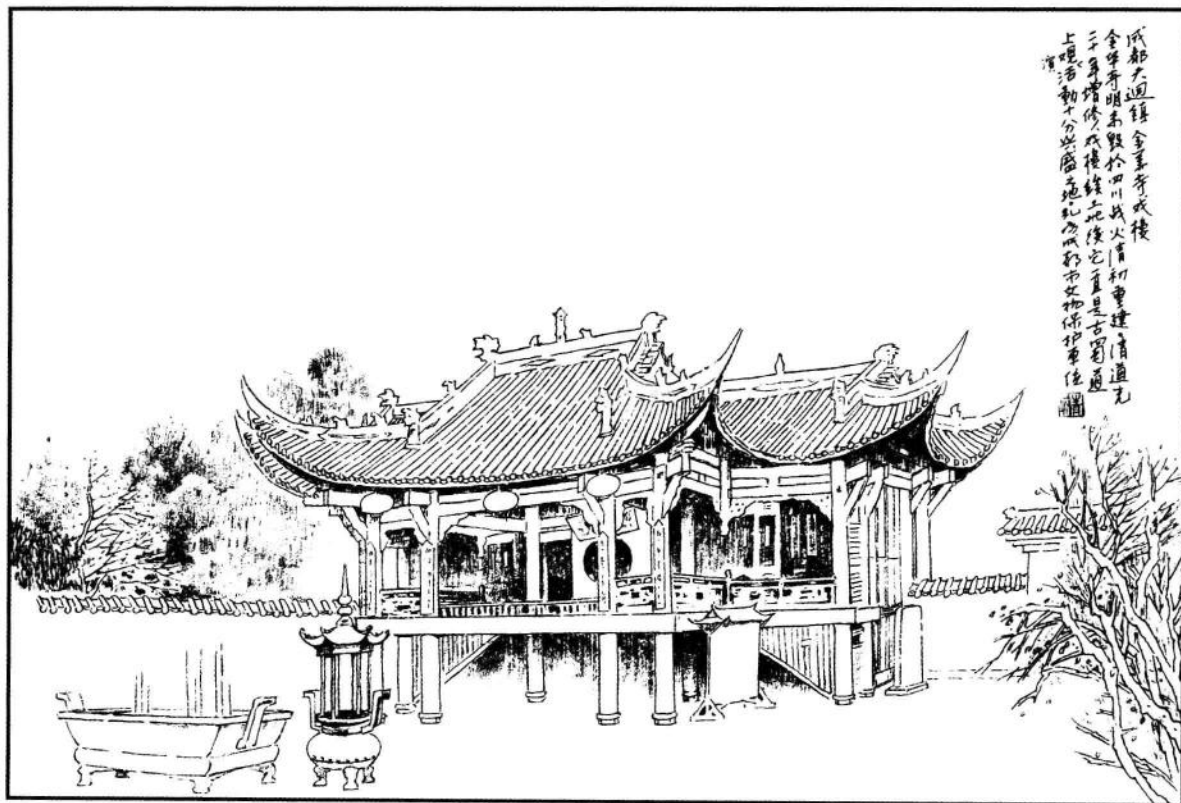
(四川 成都 天回镇)

金华寺明末时毁于四川战乱，清初年间重建，清道光二十年（1840）增修戏楼。此后，它一直是古蜀道上戏曲观演兴盛之地。现为成都市文物保护单位。

### Ancient Opera Stage in Jinhua Temple

Location: Tianhui Town, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

It was rebuilt in the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911 A. D.). The stage had been a prosperous traditional opera center on the ancient Shu Road.



2007年



### 白马关金牛台道遗址

(四川 德阳 罗江境内鹿头山)

《三国演义》中把庞统进攻雒城中箭身亡的情节设定在鹿头山附近之落凤坡，但当地民间传言鹿头山才是庞统遇难处，并说“每当月暗风高之夜，古驿道上可见一匹白马奔啸，它便是庞统之坐骑也”。故当地现名白马关，道旁尚有一墓冢可供凭吊。墓冢旁古柏传说是张飞所植，虽已有较多枯枝，但当年浓荫仍可想象。



羅江縣境鹿頭山建古  
蜀漢龐統之祠墓三  
國志云把龐統進  
攻雒城中前身上之信  
箭移移至鹿頭山附近  
之落凤坡当地鄉民中  
言這里才是龐統逸難  
處故道傍尚有血淚一  
極可供凭吊一拜說每夕  
月暗風高之夜古驛道  
上可見匹馬嘶嘶嘶地  
便是龐之空騎也故古  
地現名白馬關祠廟內  
古柏傳為張飛所植可  
惜已有枯多枯枝但夕  
夕夕夕夕夕夕夕夕夕  
夕夕夕夕夕夕夕夕夕  
宜歸英名再記

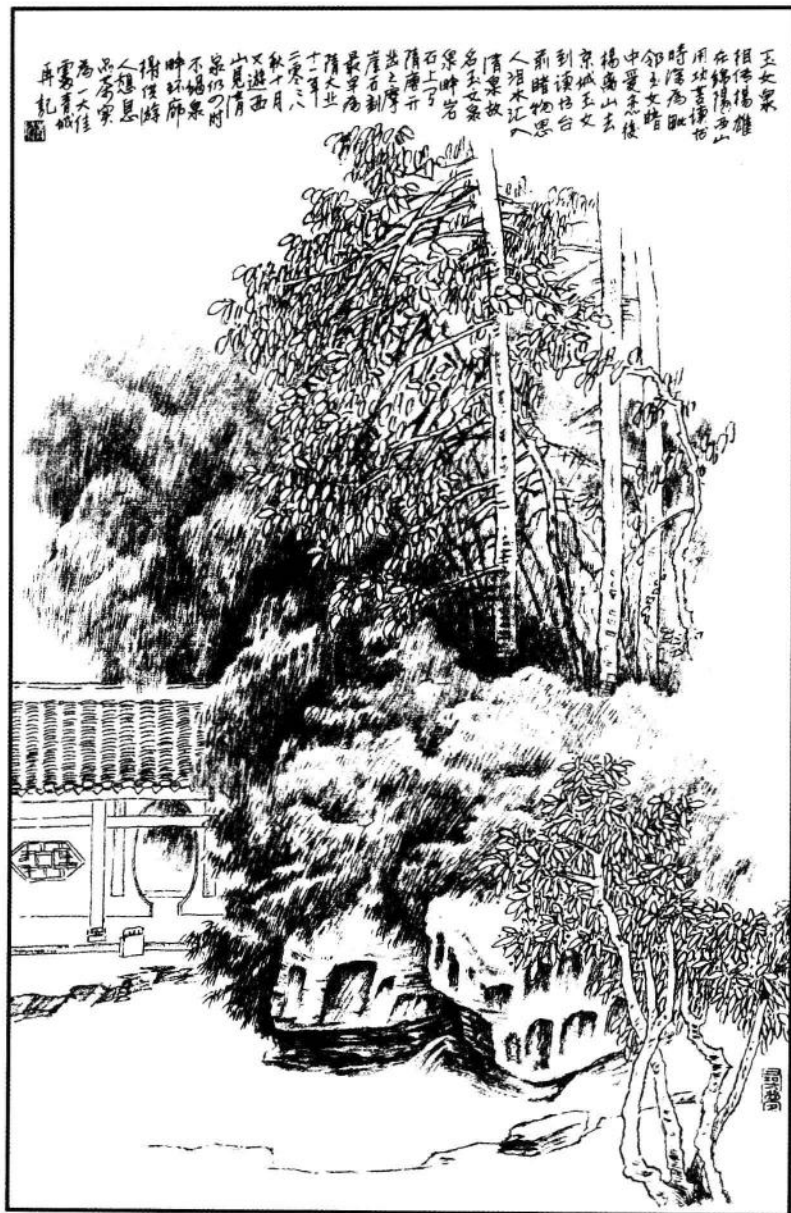
2007年冬

### Site of the Ancient Jinniu Road at Baima Pass

Location: Lutou Mountain, Luojiang County, Deyang City, Sichuan Province

There is a shrine built to commemorate Pang Tong, the strategist in the Three Kingdoms Period (220 — 280 A. D.). It is said he was killed by an arrow here, as well as the ancient cypress in the shrine was planted by Zhang Fei, the great general in the Three Kingdoms.





2008年10月

### 玉女泉

(四川 绵阳 西山)

相传，西汉文学家扬雄在绵阳西山用功苦读时被毗邻玉女暗中爱恋，后扬雄离山远赴京城，玉女在扬读书之处睹物思人，泪水汇成清泉，故名玉女泉。泉畔岩石上有隋唐时期摩崖石刻多处，最早者为隋大业十一年开凿。2008年游西山，清泉仍四时不竭。

### Yunü Spring

Location: Xishan Mountain, Mianyang City, Sichuan Province

According to an old legend, Yunü, a beautiful girl, fell in love with Yang Xiong, a famous writer of the Western Han Dynasty (202 B. C. — 25 A. D.), when he was studying here. After he left for the capital city, her tears converged into a spring. On the rock surface, there are many stone figures of Buddhism and Daoism carved during the Sui and Tang Dynasties (581—618, 618 — 907A. D.).

## 扬雄读书台旧址

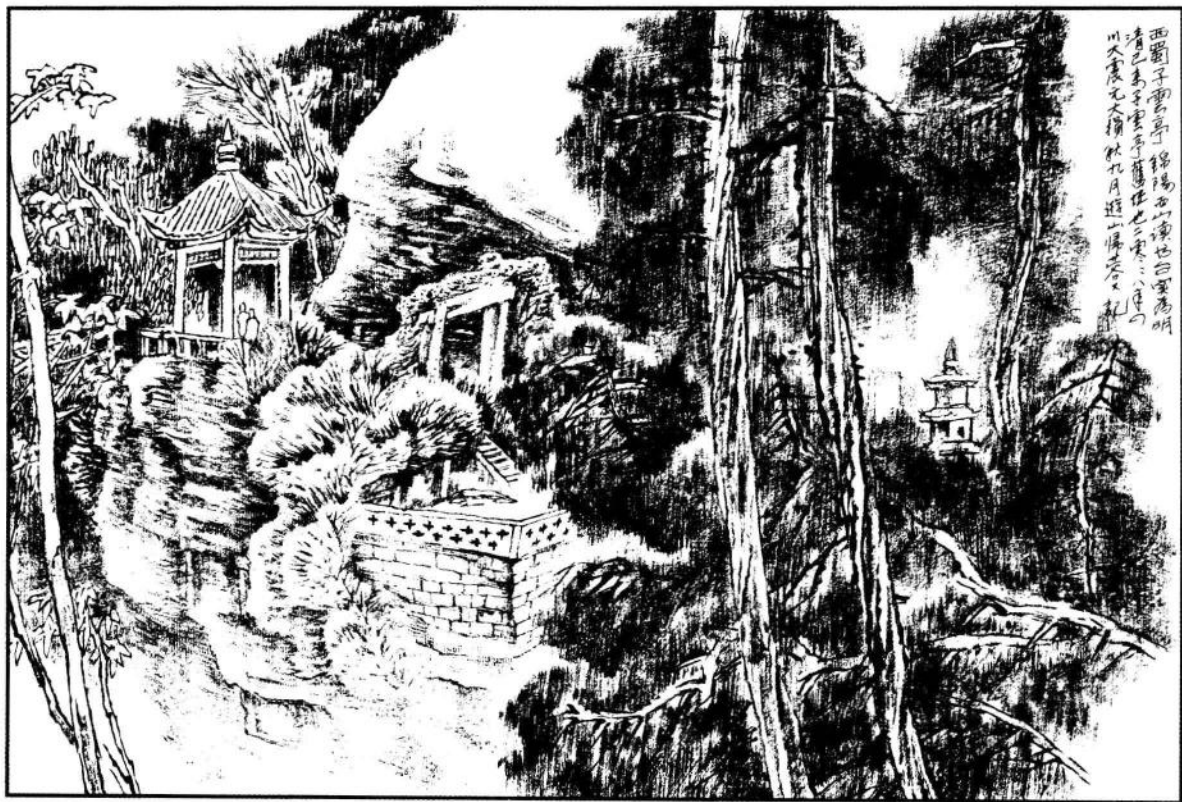
(四川 绵阳 西山)

为一面积十多平方米的平整石盘，上靠西山观、下临玉女湖、西傍玉女泉，依山傍水，景色秀丽。为了纪念扬雄，古人在读书台上修建了子云亭。唐代诗人刘禹锡《陋室铭》中有“南阳诸葛庐、西蜀子云亭”之名句。2008年5月汶川大地震，亭无大损。

### Site of Yang Xiong's Study Terrace

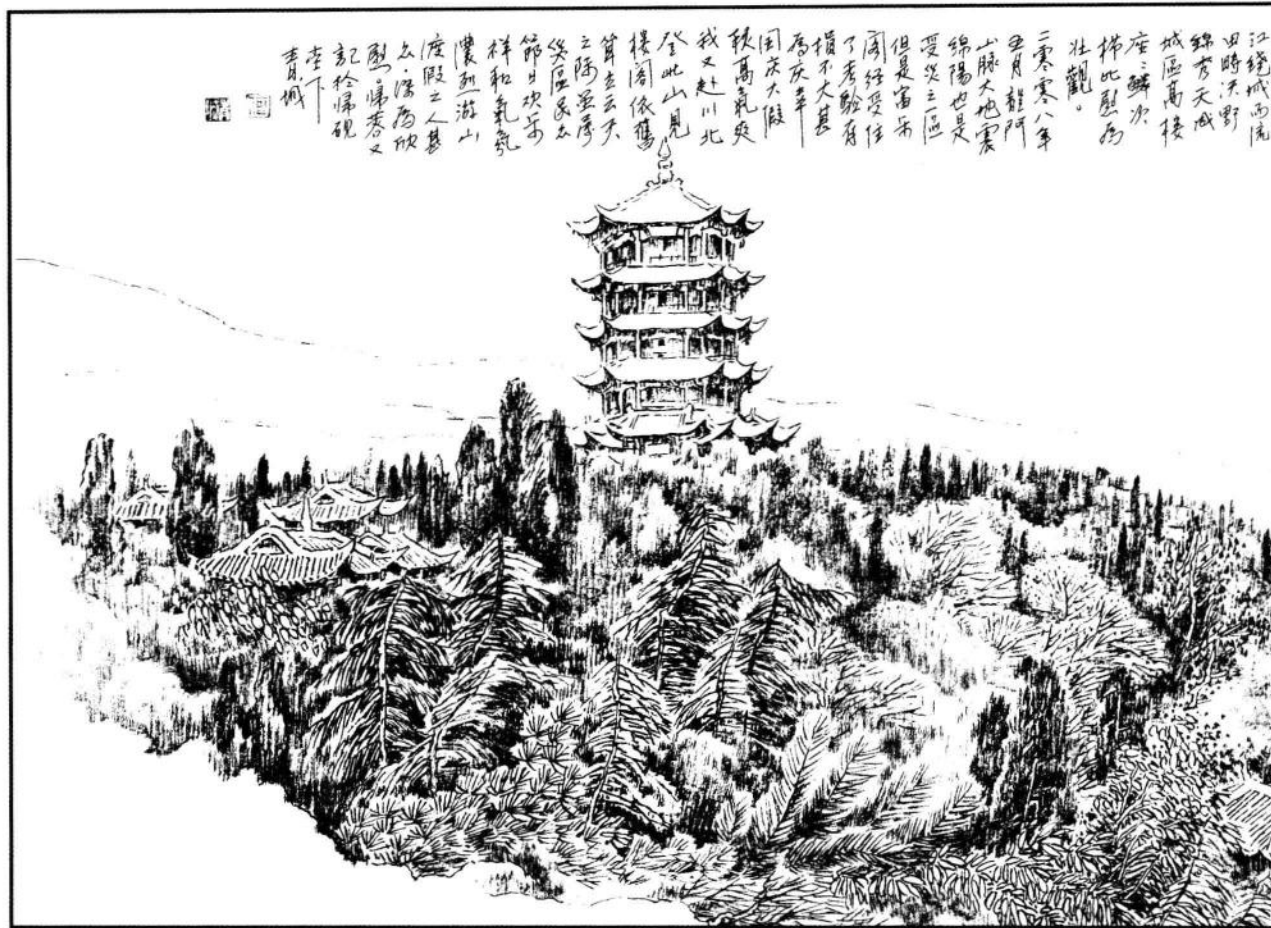
Location: Xishan Mountain of Mianyang City, Sichuan Province

In order to commemorate Yang Xiong, Ziyun Pavillion was built here.



2008年9月





### 富乐阁

(四川 绵阳 富乐山山顶)

古蜀道上之绵阳，历来是四川北部重镇，它城东有山，其海拔601米，溪谷清幽、林木繁茂，故为历代游览胜地。据《方輿胜览》记载：东汉建安十六年（211），刘备与刘璋在此山欢会宴饮百日之久，刘备望原野山川之锦绣称赞说：“富哉，今日此乐乎。”后世之人遂将东山改称为“富乐山”。清代绵州有位诗人云：“从此青山名富乐，后世因之建楼阁。”今日之富乐山顶新筑有富乐阁，为五层塔楼，雕梁画栋、金碧辉煌。登楼远眺，可观涪江绕城而流，田畴沃野锦绣天成。2008年5月汶川大地震，绵阳也是重灾区，富乐阁经受了考验，损坏不大，甚为庆幸。