

成都武侯祠

Temple of Marquis Wu

丁浩 摄影 / 撰文

Photos and text by Ding Hao



文物出版社

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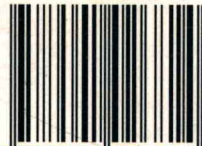
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成都武侯祠

成都武侯祠位于市区西南部武侯祠大街231号，是奉祀三国蜀汉君臣的祠庙，在海内外众多三国历史文化纪念地中最负盛名，素有“三国圣地”之誉。1961年被国务院公布为首批全国重点文物保护单位，1974年建立文保所，1984年成立博物馆，2008年被国家文物局授予国家一级博物馆称号，同时亦是国家4A级旅游景区。

成都武侯祠是国内唯一君臣合祀的祠庙，实际上包含了惠陵、汉昭烈庙和武侯祠三个部分，其历史沿革可上溯至公元223年。蜀汉章武三年（223年），刘备殁于奉节，归葬成都南郊之惠陵，并于陵旁建汉昭烈庙（刘备死后谥号“昭烈皇帝”）以纪念这位蜀汉的开国君主。而武侯祠最早建于东晋，其地在城西，以后屡有更迭，但至少在唐代已迁建于城南的刘备庙和惠陵旁，成书于唐代的《成都古今记》记载：“先主庙西院即武侯祠，庙前双大柏，古峭可爱，人云诸葛手植。”此时，刘备庙和武侯祠已合为一体，并成为成都的一处文化胜迹，引来众多文人骚客凭吊。最值得一提的是唐代大诗人杜甫，他凭吊武侯祠后写下一首千古名诗《蜀相》，使这处三国古迹名声远播。明初，以一殿合祀刘备、诸葛亮等君臣七人。明末清初，因蜀中连年战乱，武侯祠也未能幸免毁损的厄运。清康熙十一年（1671年）对武侯祠进行了全面维修，“盖奉昭烈于正殿，（武）侯居后，子若孙从之，规模遗像俨然，率皆凛凛有生气。”（金隽《诸葛忠武祠碑记》）此次维修奠定了以后武侯祠主体建筑“一轴两殿”、君臣合祀的格局和规模，即昭烈庙和武侯祠都在同一条中轴线上，前殿奉昭烈帝刘备及文臣武将，后殿祀诸葛亮和他的子孙。

今之武侯祠建筑沿中轴线排列，昭烈庙在前，从南向北依次为照壁、大门、二门、刘备殿，共四重；武侯祠居后，有过厅和诸葛亮殿两重。六重建筑中以两殿为主体，刘备殿高敞宽大，前有东西两庑，分列蜀汉文臣武将塑像，君臣一堂，英雄气概宛在；诸葛亮殿为中轴线最后一重，气象庄严，左右为晨钟暮鼓之楼，连回廊、敞轩与过厅合围，形成单独院落，在格局上体现了后人对这位开济两朝、鞠躬尽瘁的蜀汉丞相的敬重。在这条主要中轴线的西侧，另有一条较短的中轴线，这就是刘备之墓——惠陵。惠陵由照壁、陵门、神道、寝殿和墓塚组成，东侧红墙翠竹甬道与主中轴线相通，肃穆中透着诗情画意，令人发思古之幽情。除古建筑外，武侯祠还有大量碑刻匾联值得观赏，尤以唐代“三绝碑”和清代“攻心联”最为脍炙人口。孔明苑和三国文化陈列室是武侯祠博物馆的重要陈列场所，可供观众了解诸葛亮生平事迹与三国历史文化。

近年来，由于政府的重视，武侯祠多有扩展，在主中轴线后延伸了三义庙（迁建）、结义楼，并将原西邻的南郊公园并入。原南郊公园有抗日将领刘湘之墓，墓仿清代帝陵建制，由石牌坊、三洞门、四方亭、旌忠亭（已拆）、荐馨堂、陵寝等建筑组成，气势非凡，是四川地区唯一的北方风格建筑群。除此之外，还沿武侯祠东侧，重建了具有厚重历史文化内涵的锦里。锦里长近700米，占地2万多平方米，是三国文化和四川民风民俗的体验区和休闲、购物区，游武侯、品三国、泡锦里已成为深受成都市民和外地游客喜爱的时尚生活和旅游方式。武侯祠面积已由原来的3.7万平方米扩展到现在的15.4万平方米，并逐步建成为三国文化的收藏、研究、展示、体验中心以及成都市区旅游休闲的首选目的地。

Temple of Marquis Wu

The Temple of Marquis Wu is located in the southwestern part of Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province. Dedicated to Liu Bei, emperor of the Shu Kingdom (221-263AD), and his premier Zhuge Liang, it is China's most famous site pertaining to the Three Kingdoms (220-280AD) and is known as "the Holy Land of the Three Kingdoms."

In 1961, China's Central Government announced the country's first batch of key units enjoying State-level protection, and the temple was on the list. In 1984, the temple became a museum. In 2008, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage conferred the title "National First-Class Museum" on it.

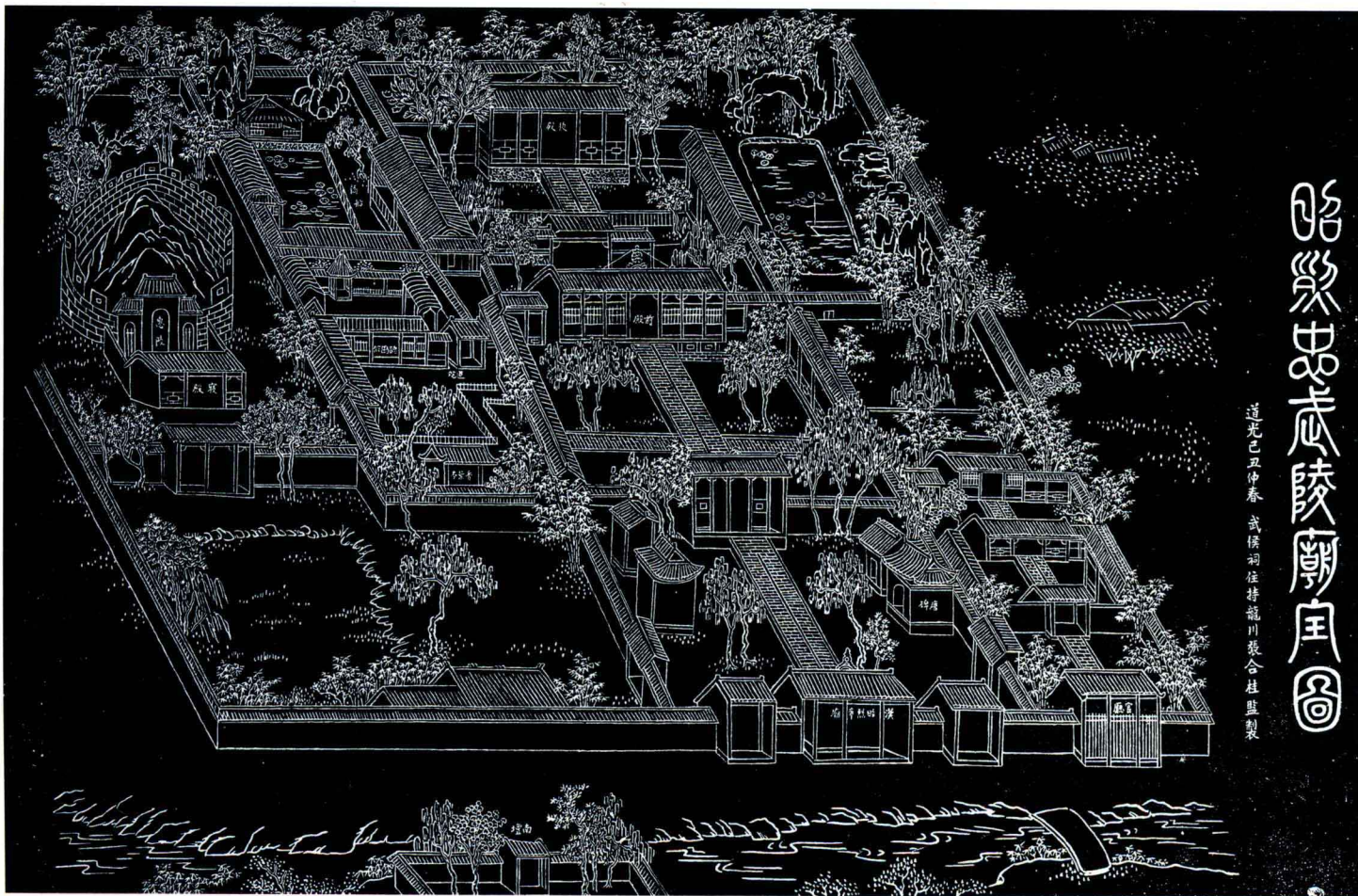
In 223AD, Liu Bei died and was buried in the Huiling Mausoleum in the southern suburbs of Chengdu. The Han Zhaolie Temple was built next to the mausoleum to commemorate Liu Bei because his posthumous title was Emperor Zhaolie. The Temple of Marquis Wu was first built in the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420AD) in the western part of Chengdu. But in the Tang Dynasty (618-907AD), the Temple of Marquis Wu was relocated beside the Han Zhaolie Temple and the Huiling Mausoleum in the city's southern part. It was in the Tang Dynasty that the Han Zhaolie Temple and the Temple of Marquis Wu were merged. The new Temple of Marquis Wu drew numerous men of letters. The most noteworthy was the great Tang Dynasty poet Du Fu. His poem "Shu Premier" has made the Temple of Marquis Wu known far and near. In the late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the early Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), the Temple of Marquis Wu was destroyed in war. In 1671, the Qing Government gave it a thorough maintenance, establishing the layout and scale of main buildings in today's Temple of Marquis Wu.

The buildings of today's Temple of Marquis Wu sit on the central axis. The Han Zhaolie Temple is in the front. The Screen Wall, Entrance Door, Second Door and Liu Bei Hall run from south to north. The Temple of Marquis Wu is in the back. It has the Passage and Zhuge Liang Hall. The Liu Bei Hall and Zhuge Liang Hall are the main buildings of the Temple of Marquis Wu. High and spacious, the Liu Bei Hall houses the statues of civilians and generals of the Shu Kingdom. The Zhuge Liang Hall is solemn. On its left is a bell tower and on its right a drum tower. The Cloister and Passage form a separate compound. On the western side of the main central axis is a shorter central axis. It is the Huiling Mausoleum. In addition to ancient buildings, the Temple of Marquis Wu has a large number of tablets and couplets. The most famous are the "Stele of Three Wonders" engraved in the Tang Dynasty and the couplet entitled "Conquering the mind" written in the Qing Dynasty. The Zhuge Liang Garden and the Three Kingdoms Showroom are important venues for visitors to understand the life of Zhuge Liang and the history and culture of the Three Kingdoms.

In recent years, the Temple of Marquis Wu has been extended due to government backing. The Three Sworn Brothers' Temple has been built behind its main central axis. It has merged the Nanjiao Park which was its western neighbor. Inside the former Nanjiao Park is the Tomb of Liu Xiang, the famous general in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945). Imitating imperial mausoleums of the Qing Dynasty, his graveyard has Sichuan's only group of north-style buildings.

On the eastern side of the Temple of Marquis Wu is Jinli which literally means "Hometown of Brocade." Nearly 700 meters long and covering more than 20,000 square meters, the street of Jinli is where visitors can appreciate the Three Kingdoms culture and Sichuan's folk culture and folk customs. Visiting the Temple of Marquis Wu and Jinli, and appreciating the Three Kingdoms culture has been a fad among local citizens and visitors from outside Chengdu.

Expanded from an area of 37,000 sqm to the current 154,000 sqm, the Temple of Marquis Wu has become a center for the collection, research, display and experience of the Three Kingdoms culture and the choicest destination for travel and relaxation in Chengdu.



清刻《昭烈忠武陵廟全圖》，与今之祠庙格局相同。

The Temple of Marquis Wu's layout is the same as what a Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) map shows.

门庭庄严谒圣地

Entrance Door and Second Door



大门全景
Entrance Door.



大门悬『汉昭烈庙』匾，壁间嵌『武侯祠』碑，体现了君臣合祀的特点。
The coexistence of the sign "Temple of Marquis Wu" and the plaque "Han Zhaoile Temple" shows Liu Bei, the emperor, and Zhuge Liang, his subject, are enshrined together.





大门前石狮雄踞，为祠庙平添威仪。

Majestic lions in front of the Entrance Door.

照壁。阻隔门前车水马龙的喧闹，保持祠庙的肃穆氛围。
The Screen Wall keeps away the noise of heavy traffic outside.





唐碑亭。《蜀丞相诸葛亮武侯祠堂碑》，刻建于唐宪宗元和四年（809年），高3.67米，宽0.97米，厚0.25米，保存基本完好，弥足珍贵。

Tang Dynasty (618-907AD) Stele Pavilion. The Temple of Marquis Wu Stele Commemorating the Shu Premier, which is 3.67m high, 0.97m wide and 0.25m thick, was engraved in 809AD.

蘭慶堂進士任御史以劾奉則無魚鏡裴度提

營田區使持節書吏亭郎中兼戶部少卿行營使金吾將軍檢校右

元和四年歲次己丑二月廿九日建

鑄字人魯建

Tang Dynasty (618-907AD) Stele Epigraph Rubbing. The stele is named “Stele of Three Wonders” because its text was by Pei Du, a famous Tang premier, its calligraphy was by Liu Gongchuo, a famous calligrapher, and the calligraphy was engraved by Lu Jian, a famous engraver.