

中國·成都

武侯祠

WUHOU TEMPLE

馮重能 攝影

四川美術出版社

計

武侯祠

名垂千古

對足千秋

兩表酬三顧

時勢會英雄

中國 · 成都

CHENGDU CHINA

武侯祠

W U H O U T E M P L E

馮 重 能 攝影

Photo by Feng Chongneng

四川美術出版社

Sichuan Fine Arts Publishing House

圖書在版編目(CIP) 數據

武侯祠中英文對照/馮重能攝影

成都: 四川美術出版社, 2003.4

ISBN 7-5410-2205-5

I.武… II.馮… III.武侯祠—簡介—畫冊

IV.K928.75-64

中國版本圖書館CIP數據核字(2003)第023651號

《武侯祠》

責任編輯: 隋山川

顧問: 張麗君 羅開玉

攝影: 馮重能

裝幀設計: 鄭艷紅

電腦制作: 徐琪玲 彭曉蓉

英文翻譯: 黃進

英文審校: 傅勇林

責任校對: 李誠

圖文審定: 成都武侯祠博物館

成都市諸葛亮研究會

策劃: 成都輝煌廣告攝影工作室

法律顧問: 四川省華夏之光律師事務所

出版發行: 四川美術出版社(成都鹽道街3號)

郵編: 610012

制 版: 成都卡多美文化實業有限公司

印 刷: 都江堰九興印刷有限公司

開 本: 889×1194毫米 1/24

印 張: 4

版 次: 2003年4月第1版

印 次: 2003年4月第1版第1次印刷

印 數: 1-5000冊

書 號: ISBN7-5410-2205-5/J.1955

定 價: 58.00元

■ 著作權所有·違者必究 舉報電話: (028) 86636481

本書若出現印裝質量問題, 請與工廠聯系調換

工廠電話: 028-87203999 地址: 都江堰市龍潭灣中段

中國 · 成都

CHENGDU CHINA

武侯祠

W U H O U T E M P L E

馮 重 能 攝影

Photo by Feng Chongneng

四川美術出版社

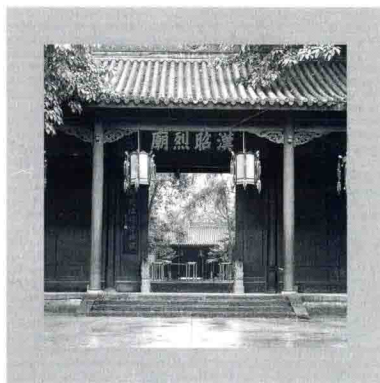
Sichuan Fine Arts Publishing House

三國聖地成都武侯祠

The Wuhou Temple of Chengdu city, a sacred site of the Three Kingdoms period

4 ~ 17

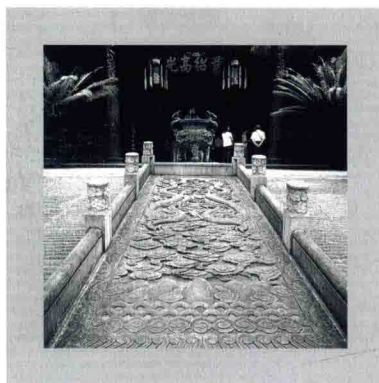
The Gate The Second Gate
大門與二門



圖片13幅
13 pictures

18 ~ 37

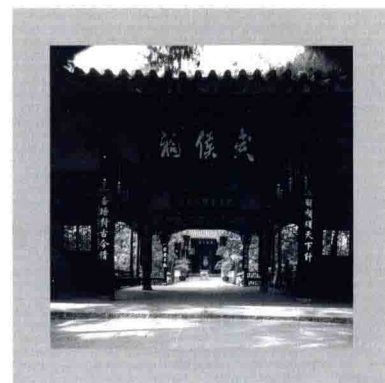
The Liu Bei Temple
劉備殿



圖片26幅
26 pictures

38 ~ 58

The Corridor The Zhuge Liang Temple
過廳 諸葛亮殿

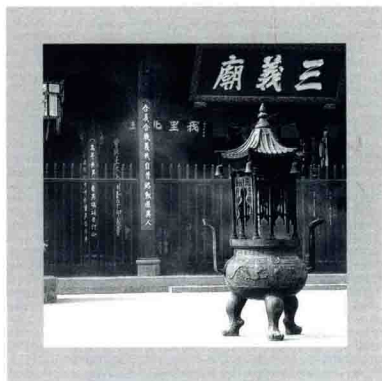


圖片30幅
30 pictures

59 ~ 72

The Three Heroes Temple
The Vow-Making Tower

三義廟 結義樓

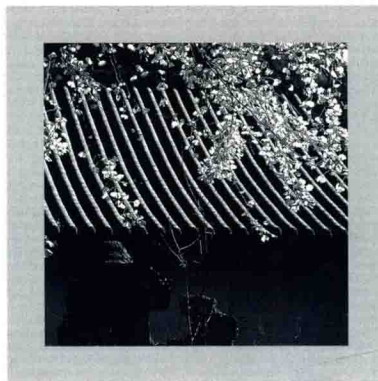


圖片21幅
21 pictures

73 ~ 85

Exhibition Chamber of Three Kingdoms Culture
The Tingli Chamber Hechang Garden

三國文化陳列室
聽鸛館 和暢園



圖片18幅
18 pictures

86 ~ 95

The Mausoleum of Han Zhaojie
漢昭烈墓



圖片12幅
12 pictures





成都武侯祠位于成都市區內南面。大門懸“漢昭烈廟”匾額，昭烈廟即蜀漢皇帝劉備之廟。它與惠陵（劉備墓）同建于蜀漢章武三年（公元223年）。現建築為清代康熙十一年(1672)重建。

The Wuhou Temple of Chengdu city is located to the south of the downtown. The horizontal board hanging over the Entrance Gate reads as "The Han Zhaoilie Temple", which was originally built for Liu Bei, king of Shu Han of the Three-Kingdom period, in 223 AD, or in Chinese terms, Zhangwu 3 of the Shu Han Dynasty, the same year Huiling, Liu Bei's mausoleum, was constructed for his memory. The present architecture is a legacy of reconstruction in 1672 AD, or Kangxi 11 of the Qing Dynasty.



武侯祠由武侯祠（約始建於五世紀初）和惠陵、漢昭烈廟等組成，占地約55440平方米，是全國最負盛名的諸葛亮、劉備及蜀漢英雄紀念地和唯一君臣合祀的廟宇。

The Wuhou Temple, as is generally called, actually consists of the Wuhou Temple (first built in the early 5th century), Huiling (Liu Bei's mausoleum), and the Han Zhao Lie Temple, totally covering an area of about 55,440m². It is a place in memory of China's most renowned historical figures Zhuge Liang, the prime minister, and Liu Bei, the king. It is also the only temple in China where a monarch and his subject are commemorated together.



1961年國務院公布成都武侯祠為第一批全國重點文物保護單位。

In 1961 the State Council declared the Wuhou Temple to be among the first batch of "the State Key Cultural Relics Units For Preservation".







武侯祠大門與照壁。

武侯祠主體建築坐北朝南，同在一條中軸線上，由南向北依次是大門、二門、劉備殿、過廳、諸葛亮殿和三義廟、結義樓。大門之外有高大的照壁。中軸線西側為惠陵及陵園建築。

Gate of the Wuhou Temple and Its Screen Wall

The major components of the Temple, with their back turning against the north and their front facing the south, are all allocated along the same central axis. Viewed from south up to north, they are, respectively, the Gate, the Second Gate, the Liu Bei Temple, the Corridor, the Zhuge Liang Temple, the Three Heroes Temple, and the Vow-Making Tower. Outside the Gate is the splendid Screen Wall. To the west of the central axis is Huiling and its accessories.



唐碑（位于大門、二門間小院東側）

全名《蜀丞相諸葛武侯祠堂碑》，立於公元809年。由唐代名相裴度撰文、著名書法家柳公綽（柳公權之兄）書寫，魯建鐫刻，其文章、書法、刻技均精，譽為“三絕”。





The Tang-Dynasty Tablet (in east of the small yard in between the Gate and the Second Gate)

Its full name being *Tablet of the Wuhou Temple of Zhuge, Prime Minister of Shu*, the tablet was erected in 809 AD. The diction of its inscriptions was conceived by Pei Du, a well-known prime minister of the Tang dynasty. The rep-

utable calligrapher Liu Gongchuo, elder brother of Liu Gongquan, committed it to calligraphy, which was then carved in the tablet by Lu Jian. The tablet, therefore, has been universally hailed as a presence of "Three Wonders" for its arresting skills of inscribing, rhetoric, and calligraphy.





明碑（位於大門、二門間小院西側）

全名《諸葛武侯祠堂碑記》，立於公元1547年。碑趺常被人們誤認作大龜，其實它名叫赑屃（音Bi必）屃（音xi細），傳說它是龍之子，祥瑞之獸。

The Ming-Dynasty Tablet (in west of the small yard in between the Gate and the Second Gate)

The full name of the tablet is *Tablet Record of the Zhuge Wuhou Temple*, set up in 1547 AD. The animal carrying the tablet on its back is often mistaken for tortoise. Actually it is called Bixi, son of the dragon, animal of good omen, according to the legendry.



唐碑、明碑旁的四通清碑：

分別為：康熙十一年（1672）蔡毓榮碑、康熙十一年（1672）宋可發碑、康熙三十四年（1695）于養志碑、道光十五年（1835）鄂山碑。前二碑記敘清初重建劉備廟，合稱為武侯祠，奠定了今天武侯祠佈局；後二碑記載其時修葺祠廟的情況。

The four Qing-Dynasty Tablets near the tablets of the Tang and the Ming Dynasties

They are: Cai Yurong Tablet (1672 AD, or Kangxi 11), Song Kefa Tablet (1672 AD, Kangxi 11), Yu Yangzhi Tablet (1695 AD, Kangxi 34), and E Shan Tablet (1835 AD, Daoguang 15). On the first two tablets it is recorded that in the early years of the Qing Dynasty the Liu Bei Temple was reconstructed and integrated with the rest, which were then collectively entitled the Wuhou Temple, forming much of the temple layout today. The next two tablets notes down the maintenance of the temple in the subsequent years.

