

半部三国在 三峡

奉节白帝城：三国中最悲戚之地

□ 文/本组稿件由记者唐纲编写



A photograph of a museum exhibit featuring several large, colorful statues of figures from the Romance of the Three Kingdoms. The figures are dressed in traditional Chinese attire, including robes and armor. The background is dark, and the lighting is dramatic, highlighting the figures. Small labels with Chinese characters are placed near the base of the statues.

从重庆乘船顺长江而下，船过奉节，遥望瞿塘峡口，但见长江北岸高耸的山头上，有一幢幢飞檐楼阁，掩映在郁郁葱葱的绿树丛中，这就是长江三峡的著名游览胜地——奉节白帝城。

人称半部三国史在三峡，白帝城被誉为三国中最悲戚之地，至今让人哀伤。

“刘备托孤”白帝城

三国时期，蜀国皇帝刘备的结拜兄弟关羽败走麦城，死于刀下后，刘备为他报仇，起兵讨伐东吴。途中另一个结拜兄弟张飞在丧身叛将范疆、张达手中后，刘备愤而不谋，催兵猛进。章武二年夏六月，刘备军被东吴大将陆逊用计火烧七百里军营，败于彝陵猇亭之地，退守到白帝城中。

刘备兵败，无颜会见群臣，于是在白帝城修建了永安宫安居。三国久未统一，两弟先后丧命，大军新遭重创，国事私仇使刘备忧愤成疾，眼看朝不保夕，乃招丞相诸葛亮星夜赶至。在永安宫中，刘备把儿子刘禅(阿斗)托付于诸葛亮，史称“刘备托孤”。

只要看过《三国演义》的人都会对“托孤”这一历史画面黯然感伤。“托孤”之时君臣对话至今仍在白帝城回响——

先主泣曰：“君才十倍曹丕，必能安国，终定大事。若嗣子可辅，辅之；如其不才，君可自取。”

亮涕泣曰：“臣敢竭股肱之力，效忠贞之节，继之以死！”

后来，诸葛亮竭尽全能辅佐后主刘禅，鞠躬尽瘁，死而后已。

《三国演义》中“火烧连营七百里”、“白帝城托孤”这些脍炙人口的传说，增添了白帝城的名气，令人有亲往的冲动。

刘备为何选择白帝城“托孤”？原来白帝城本不寻常。

白帝是中国五帝之一，白帝城的名称，最早出现于西汉末年。当王莽篡位时，他手下大将公孙述割据了四川。公孙述，字子阳，人称茂陵公。在天府之国里，他盘踞川东，势力渐渐膨胀，野心勃勃，自个儿想当皇帝了。他骑马来到奉节瞿塘峡口，见地势险要，难攻易守，便扩修城垒，屯兵严防。后来，公孙述听说城中有口白鹤井，井中常冒出一股白色的雾气，其形状宛如一条龙，直冲九霄。公孙述说这是“白龙出井”，他认为这是吉祥的象征，是他日后必然登基成龙的征兆。于是，他在公元25年自称白帝，所建城池取名“白帝城”，此山亦改名“白帝山”。在公孙述称帝期间，各地战乱频繁，而白帝城一带却比较安宁，当地老百姓为了纪念公孙述，特地在白帝城兴建“白帝庙”，塑像供祀。至明朝，公孙述的塑像被搬开，为刘备像所代替。白帝庙内还有关羽、张飞、诸葛亮的塑像，“白帝庙”的名称也一直沿用至今。

白帝城东依夔门，西傍八阵图，三面环水，雄踞水陆要津，为历代兵家必争之地。白帝城是我国至今保存得最好的古汉城，也是观“夔门天下雄”的最佳地点，位于奉节县城东约6公里的三峡



又到夔门红叶时 摄影/罗小庆



江山如画 摄影/姚渝波

之口，雄踞瞿塘关之上。

白帝城不仅是三国时期重要历史遗迹，也是历代重镇，有古巴人文化遗迹，三国文化也渊源流长，摩岩石刻、石碑林和古诗文也是其三大瑰宝。

2006年5月25日，白帝城作为明至清古建筑，被国务院批准列入第六批全国重点文物保护单位名单。现在，白帝城内的白帝庙中塑有刘备托孤的彩色群像，艺术再现了当时刘备托孤之情景，白帝庙由最初祭祀公孙述变成了祭祀蜀汉君臣刘备、诸葛亮、关羽、张飞的地方。几经变易，现白帝庙内出土文物陈列室里展示着自新石器时代到清代六七千年间，在白帝城一带出土的文物数百件，新近又落成《杜甫行吟》大型瓷画。

白帝城观“夔门天下雄”

上苍泼笔成画把江河美景撒向了奉节，瞿塘峡两岸绝壁对峙，雄气直上云霄，远看像一座大门横据大江。在奉节，白帝城雄踞瞿塘关之上，是观“夔门天下雄”的最佳地点。

“朝辞白帝彩云间，千里江陵一日还。”唐代大诗人李白这首脍炙人口的千古绝句，引古往今来无数游人对奉节白帝城·瞿塘峡充满了向往。这里名胜古迹众多，景观独特、水域风光秀美，底蕴深厚的人文历史，展现在游人眼前的是一幅奇丽的山水画卷和艺术长廊。

这里古迹众多，有建于明嘉靖11年（公元1532年）的明良殿，殿内供奉有刘备、关羽、张飞的彩色塑像；位于明良殿西侧的武侯祠，供奉诸葛亮及其子诸葛瞻、孙诸葛尚的彩色塑像。据史书记载，诸葛亮的这一子一孙也是贤臣，为蜀国百姓做了不少好事；位于武侯祠之前的观星亭飞檐翘角，雕梁画栋，造型别致，设计十分考究。传说，诸葛亮率军入川时，曾在此夜观星象，思考用兵战略，“观星亭”由此得名，亭上有一古钟高悬，亭中石桌、石墩上镌

刻着杜甫寓居夔州时写的著名诗篇《秋兴八首》，雕刻精细，独具特色；东、西碑林分别位于明良殿与武侯祠两侧，荟萃了从隋代至清代的70多块碑刻，那篆、隶、楷、行、草各种字体的碑文，是中国书法艺术精品。其中最著名的是两块隋碑，距今已有1300余年。其一是《龙公山墓志》，二是金轮寺舍利塔碑。前者的碑石上被清代人刻上了：“同治九年六月十九日，大水为灾，高于城五丈”的字样，从此而成为珍贵的水文资料。碑林中还有一块刻着清康熙帝御笔的诗碑，这是康熙书写的一首唐诗，是赐给一位告老还乡的清官——监察御史傅作楫的。诗文是：“危石才通鸟道，青山更有人家。桃源意在何处，涧水浮来落花”。

瞿塘峡，又名夔峡，是长江三峡的起点，也是其中最短、最窄、最雄奇险峻的峡谷。瞿塘峡西起奉节县白帝城，东至巫山县大溪镇，两岸如削，岩壁高耸，大江在悬崖绝壁中汹涌奔流，虽然只有8公里，但却有“西控巴渝收万壑，东连荆楚压群山”的雄伟气势，能“镇全川之水，扼巴鄂咽喉”，自古就有“险莫若剑阁，雄莫若夔门”之誉。瞿塘峡两端入口处，两岸断崖壁立，相距不足100米，形如门户，名夔门，也称瞿塘峡关。夔门山势雄奇，堪称天下雄关。

现在，奉节县将白帝城·瞿塘峡作为一个景区统一打造，统一向游客展现。景区内风光独特，名胜古迹举目皆是：以白帝城为代表的三国遗址，以夔门剑齿象化石遗址为代表的史前文化遗址，峡口上游有奉节古城、八阵图、鱼复塔，峡内有凭江踞险的铁销关、狭窄险峻的古栈道、古老神秘的风箱峡、幽深莫测的黄金洞，南岸有题刻满壁的粉壁墙，有诸多传说的孟良梯、倒吊和尚、盔甲洞、凤凰泉、犀牛望月等。瞿塘峡南岸的大溪文化遗址，是考古工作者最感兴趣的地方。距白帝城仅几公里的杜甫草堂遗址，更是诗人流连忘返之处。

链接

白帝城·瞿塘峡景区

1、白帝城风景区

国家4A景区，全国重点文物保护单位，国家级风景名胜区。西汉末年，公孙述据蜀，于公元25年4月自称白帝，将原子阳城改为白帝城。又因三国时期刘备兵败东吴后，将家事、国事托付丞相诸葛亮而闻名于世。唐宋以来，李白、杜甫、刘禹锡等大诗人在此留下大量诗篇。李白在这里写出天下第一快诗“朝辞白帝彩云间，千里江陵一日还”；杜甫在这里写出天下第一律诗“无边落木萧萧下，不尽长江滚滚来”；刘禹锡在这里写下天下第一情诗“东边日出西边雨，道是无晴却有晴”。因此，白帝城又称诗城。



2、瞿塘峡风景区

瞿塘峡西起奉节县白帝城，东至巫山县大溪乡，全长8千米，是长江三峡中最短、最窄、景色最为雄伟险峻的峡谷。峡内有白盐、赤甲两山隔江对峙，高1200余米，恰似一道天设地造的大门，构成举世闻名的“夔门天下雄”之气势磅礴的奇特景观。瞿塘峡气势最为雄奇壮观，文物胜迹最为丰富，既有“西控巴渝收万壑，东连荆楚压群山”的巍峨雄姿，又有“高江急峡雷霆斗，古木苍藤日月昏”的险峻景象。清代诗人张问陶曾感叹：“峡雨濛濛竟日闲，扁舟真落画图间。便将万管玲珑笔，难写瞿塘两岸山。”



3、夔门

夔门，又名瞿塘关。两岸高山凌江夹峙，是长江从四川盆地进入三峡的大门。夔门两侧的高山，南名“白盐山”，北曰“赤甲山”，拔地而起，高耸入云。近江两岸壁立如削，恰似天造地设的大门。白盐山系因粘附在岩石上的水溶液，主要含钙质，色似白盐，阳光映衬“仿佛盐堆万仞岗”而得名；赤甲山因含有氧化铁的水溶液粘附在风化的岩层表面，此山土石呈红色，如人袒背，故名赤甲山。“赤甲山”又像一只红艳艳的仙桃，则又称之为“桃子山”。当晴空日丽时，山峰如红妆艳抹，分外妖娆。隔江相望，一个红装，一个素裹，可谓奇景。✪



Half of the Three Kingdoms History is Embedded in the Three Gorges

Baidi Town in Fengjie : the most rueful place in the Three Kingdoms

□ Written and Edited by Tang Gang



Taking a boat along the Yangtze River from Chongqing would lead you to Fengjie, from which you look far beyond the mouth of the Qutang gorge, the famous tourist resort in the Three Gorges—Baidi Town in Fengjie will be beheld standing among the towering hills on north shore of the Yangtze River, where blocks of cornices and pavilions are nestled in lush greenery.

Half of the Three Kingdoms history is embedded in the Three Gorges; Baidi town has a reputation for being the most rueful place in the Three Kingdoms, a saddening scene still.

Baidi Town

Three Kingdoms period, Liu Bei (the emperor of Shu) 's sworn brother Guan Yu was mauled heavily in Maicheng and beheaded mercilessly. To seek a vengeance for his beloved brother, Liu dispatched an army to send a punitive expedition against the Kingdom of Wu. During the journey, his sworn brother, Zhang Fei was murdered by the traitorous assistant generals Fan Jiang, and Zhang Da. His sanity giving way to exasperation, Liu urged his soldiers to advance boldly. In June, the second Zhangwu year, a total of seven-hundred-li barracks of Liu Bei's army were set on fire under a trap set by Lu Xun (major general of the Kingdom of Wu). He led his crushed army to Baidi town when inflicted a fiasco by the Kingdom of Wu in Xiaoting, Yiling.

Trounced and shamed, Liu built Yong'an palace in Baidi Town to evade the meeting with his ministers. The Three Kingdoms were far from unification, his two sworn brothers had died one after another, and his army mauled heavily--the state affairs and personal enmity had drowned Liu Bei long in anger and misgivings, which finally made him lapse into illness. At his death bed, he summoned the prime minister Zhuge Liang, who hastened to his sickbed at a starry night. At Yong'an palace, Liu Bei's son Liu Shan (who is also called A 'dou) was entrusted to Zhuge Liang--the historic event is known as "Liu Bei Tuogu" (Liu Bei entrusted Zhuge Liang with his orphan-to-be son).

Anyone who has read the "Three Kingdoms" would resonate sadly with the historic scenario. Liu and Zhuge's words still reverberate across Baidi Town, bringing audience back to that day.

The emperor said between tears, "Your talent is ten times that of Cao Pi's, which could bring stability to a nation and promise a foreseeable unification. If my son was good enough for your assistance, that would do; if not, you can take his place and make the difference."

Zhugongting wept and answered, "I will spare no efforts to live up to your expectations and be loyal to the new emperor till my last blood."



Afterwards, Zhuge Liang exerted his best to assist the new emperor Liu Chan in governing Shu, bending his back to the mission until his heart ceased to beat.

The legends in "Three Kingdoms", like "Fire on Barracks of Seven Hundred li", "Entrusting his son in Baidi Town", popular and much relished, have added special reputation for the Baidi Town, appealing people to visit there in person.

But why Baidi Town? Well, it is a place beyond commonness.

Baidi is famous as one of China's "Five Emperors"; the title Baidicheng(Town), first appeared in the Western Han Dynasty. When Wang Mang usurped the throne, his major general Gongsun Shu separated Sichuan from his regime. Gongsun Shu, literary name Zi Yang, was also known as Master Maoling. In "the land of abundance"(Sichuan), he entrenched in the eastern part. With powers gradually expanding, he became ambitious and coveted being an emperor himself. Riding a horse to the narrows of Qutang gorge, Fengjie, where the terrain is precipitous, easy to defend yet difficult to attack, he launched the building of a town with expanding barriers and fortresses to prevent his troops from attacks. Later, the self-claimed emperor heard that there was a white crane well in the town, within which white mist emitted from time to time, taking the shape of a dragon and dashing straight into the empyrean. It was "White Dragon Straight out of the Well," remarked Gongsun Shu, who deemed it as a symbol of auspice and a sign indicating his enthronement in the near future. Therefore, he claimed himself "Baidi"(the White Emperor) in 25 A.C. and the fortresses he built "Baidi Town" . The mountain where the town is based upon was also renamed as "Baidi Mountain." During Gongsun Shu's reign, Baidi Town was the only place immersed in peace and stability while the rest of it were suffering in warfare. The local people specifically built the "Baidi Temple" and statues in Baidi Town to commemorate their emperor Gongsun Shu. Since the Ming Dynasty, Gongsun Shu's statue was moved away to that of Liu Bei's. Besides, the Baidi temple also accommodates statues of Guan Yu, Zhang Fei, and Zhuge Liang, and the title "Baidi(White Emperor) Temple" lasts.

To the east side, Baidi Town is adjacent to Kuimen; to the west side, it enjoys the proximity with Stone Sentinel Maze; three directions of it are open to water--which makes the place a strategic position land and water, and a town of great military importance. Baidi Town is the best preserved ancient town in China, and the optimal view point to admire the scene"Kuimen tops the world by its grandeur ". The ancient town is located about six kilometers eastward of the mouth of the Three Gorges, Fengjie County, lying above the Qutang pass.

Except for being an important historical site of the Three Kingdoms period, Baidi Town is also an ancient town over all the dynasties. The rich culture of it meanders in the historical

river with the cultural heritage of the ancient Sichuan people. Inscriptions on precipices, stone tablets forests and ancient poetry are known as the three treasures of Baidi Town.

As an ancient building of the Ming and Qing dynasties, Baidi town was listed in the sixth national cultural relics protection units list by the State Council on May 25, 2006. Now, inside the Baidi temple stand a selection of colored statues, an artistic reproduction portraying the scene of "Liu Bei Tuogu". From the initial temple for commemorating Gongsun Shu, it was transformed into a site to pay tribute to the Shu Han emperor and officials-- Liu Bei, Zhuge Liang, Guan Yu, Zhang Fei. After several shifts, relics over six or seven thousand years, ranging from the Neolithic period to the Qing Dynasty are on display in the showroom, hundreds among which were unearthed in Baidicheng; recently another large porcelain painting "Dufu, a great chanting poet " had been completed.

Baidi Town, the optimal view point to admire the scene"Kuimen tops the world by its grandeur "

God has splashed the ink that can turn into beautiful river scenery in Fengjie, where the precipices of both sides of Qutang Gorge are standing straight up into the clouds; seen from afar, it is like a gate that stretches over the river. In Fengjie, Baidi Town lies above the Qutang Gorge, keeping the optimal view point to admire the scene "Kuimen tops the world by its grandeur ".

"I bid my farewell to the Baidi Town in the morning when it was shrouded in bright clouds; and it would only take me one day to go back to the thousands -mile-away Jiangling " the quatrain, written by the great poet Li Bai in Tang dynasty, is in every Chinese's mouth and invites generations of tourists yearn for the Qutang Gorge. Baidi Town. With plenty of scenic spots and historic sites, unique geographic landscape, gorgeous river scenery, profound cultural heritage, the place unfolded in the eyes of the tourists a splendid scroll of mountain and river and an arts corridor.

A galaxy of historic sites here are: the Ming-liang temple, built in the 11st Jiaying year (AD 1532) , where the colored statues of Liu Bei, Guan Yu, Zhang Fei are worshiped; to the westward of the Mingliang temple is located the temple of Marquis, where the colored statues of Zhuge Liang and his descendants including his son Zhuge Zhan and grandson Zhuge Shang are enshrined; According to historical records, Zhuge Liang's son and his grandson are also virtuous court officials, dedicating themselves to the welfare of Shu people; in front of the Temple of Marquis is seated the Guanxing pavilion, which is decorated with cornices, carved beams, and a unique shape; the design is very elegant. Legend says that Zhuge Liang was observing the stars here to ponder over the military strategies when he led army to Sichuan, which has been the



origin of the title. There is an old bell hanging on the pavilion, with the stone tables and piers engraved with the famous poem "Eight Poems of Qiu Xing" by Du Fu when he was inhabited in Kuizhou; the carving is fine and style unique; the Temple of Mingliang and Temple of Marquis are flanked respectively by the East and West stone tablets, which has gathered together more than 70 blocks of stone tablets from the Sui Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty. The seal characters, clerical script, regular script, cursive handwriting, and rapid cursive script on them are fine works of art of Chinese calligraphy. The most famous monuments are the two Sui dynasty made ones, dating back to more than 1300 years. One is the "Long Gong Mountain Epitaph", the other is the Jinlun Temple dagoba tablet. The former was engraved in the Qing Dynasty with words "On 19, June, the 9th Tongzhi year, floods deluged, five zhang above the town", which have made the Guanxing pavilion a valuable hydrological data. Within the tablets forest hiding a tablet inscribed with the Emperor Kangxi's poem-- a Tang Dynasty poem was written by the Emperor Kangxi as a farewell gift to an integrated retired official - the chief investigating censor Fu Zuoji. The poetry goes: "Tottering stones lead to a steep road, beyond the green hill households scatter; where is the Land of Peach Blossoms? Where the fallen flowers are floating on the stream water."

Qutang Gorge, or the Kui Gorge, is the starting point of the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River, and also one of the shortest, narrowest, and the most magnificent, steep canyon. In the west side, Qutang Gorge starts in the Baidi Town, Fengjie County, to the east; it reaches to the Daxi town, Wushan

County. On both sides of the gorge stand cutting precipices and towering cliffs, within which raging torrents are surging forward; although only eight kilometers, it demonstrates the majesty of "to the west it has ran over to Bayu and across thousands of valleys, to the east it connects the Chu territory and pressed the mountains," -- It controls the water in Sichuan and clutches the throat of Chongqing and Hubei; Since ancient times, it has enjoyed the reputation of "Jiange tops by its steepness while Kui Gorge its majesty". At the Qutang entrance ends are cliffs that rise steeply and less than 100 meters apart between, shaped like a portal, named Kuimen, also known as Qutang Gorge. Kuimen, with magnificent mountains, is reputed as an impregnable pass.

Currently, Fengjie County is building Baidi Town, Qutang Gorge into a scenic spot, open unitedly to visitors. Within the scenic areas are unique scenery, countless scenic spots and historical sites: take the Baidi Town as the representative of the Three Kingdoms relics; Kuimen saber-toothed elephant fossil site the representative of prehistoric cultural sites; the upper reaches of the gorge are the Fengjie County, Eight Diagrams, Yufu tower, within the gorge are the Tiexiao pass that crosses over the river, the narrow steep ancient plank road, mysterious ancient Fengxiang gap, deep and unpredictable Huangjin cave; the South bank has Fenbi walls that are full of inscriptions with legends like Mengliang ladder, monks hung upside down, armor cave, Phoenix spring, rhino looks up at the moon. Daxi cultural site in Qutang south bank is a place that garners the archaeologists' interests. Only a few kilometers away from Baidi Town, the Du Fu Thatched Cottage is appealing to the poets. ❄

Link

Baidi Town • Qutang Gorge Scenic Resort

Baidi Town

4A National scenic spot, national cultural heritage, state-level scenic spot. At the end of Western Han Dynasty, Gongsun took over Shu, claimed himself Baidi (the White Emperor) in April, AD 25, and then changed the title Ziyang to Baidi. The town was famous for another reason-- after Liu Bei 's fiasco by Wu in the Three Kingdoms period, he entrusted his family and state affairs to Zhuge Liang. Since the Tang and Song dynasties, great poets like Li Bai, Du Fu, Liu Yuxi, etc.had left numerous poems. Li Bai wrote the fastest poetry in the worls "I bid my farewell to the Baidi Town in the morning when it was shrouded in bright clouds; and it would only take me one day to go back to the thousands -mile-away Jiangling"; Du Fu wrote the best verse in the world "Leaves are falling endlessly, and the Yangtze River is rolling to the eastward"; Liu Yuxi offered the best amatory poem "east sunrise yet west raining, the sky is overcast while his love is clear". Therefore, the Baidi Town won its reputation of "Town of poem".



The Qutang Gorge

Westward, starting from the Baidicheng Town, Fengjie County, Qutang gorge runs over eastward to Daxi Town, Wushan County, with a total length of 8 km. In the Yangtze River Three Gorges, it is the shortest, narrowest, and the most majestic and treacherous. Over the gorge, mount. Baiyan and mount Chijia face each other; the 1,200 meters height creates a gate by nature, constituting the world-famous "Kuimen tops the world by its grandeur". Qutang gorge enjoys the most magnificent spectacle and the richest famous historical sites; the spectacular scene of "to the west it has ran over to Bayu and across thousands of valleys, to the east it connects the Chu territory and pressed the mountains, "and a treacherous view of "high river raging gorge with thunders roaring, ancient woods and old vines with the sun and the moon shadowing". Qing Dynasty poet Zhang Wentao has lamented: "Unstoppable rain within the gorge keeps people idle, a lonesome boat is put into an ink-splashed painting; Mountains on both sides of the Qutang Gorge are beyond what the most exquisite pen can describe."



Kuimen

Kuimen has another name--the Qutang pass. Mountains on both sides of the river form a natural gate for the Yangtze River running from the Sichuan Basin to the Three Gorges. High mountains on both sides of the Kuimen— Southward is the "Mount. Baiyan", and the Northward "Mount. Chijia"; They stand towering straight into the sky. Near Riverbanks the precipices rise steeply, like a gate made by nature. The Mount. Baiyan(White Salt) has its name because the water solution adhering to the rock contains calcium, whose color is like white salt, silhouetted against the sun, it is "as if the salt piles into a hill"; the Mount. Chijia-- an aqueous solution containing iron oxide adhering in weathered rock surface so that the mountain has red earth and rock like human bare backs, hence "Chijia"(Red Armor). "Mount. Chijia" is like a bright red peach, so it is also known as "Peach hill." Under the bright sky, the mountain tops are like putting on rouge make-ups. Across the river, one is rouged, while the other is pure white; what a wonderful view! ✨

