

中国历史文化名镇

A Famous Historic and Cultural Town of China

国家历史文化名城研究中心 丛书主编

National Research Center of Historical Cities Series Editor-in-Chief

李庄

Li Zhuang

世界图书出版公司

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女子舞草龙
Female straw dragon dance

927
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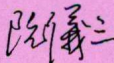
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总 序

在神州大地上有许多历史城镇，是中华民族悠久历史文化的结晶。1982年以来，国家已命名了4批共101座历史文化名城，2003年又命名了首批10座历史文化名镇，许多乡镇正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名镇的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名镇和名城一样，拥有有较高的文化、科学和艺术价值，承载着不同地区和民族的优秀传统。不少名镇有幸地保留了更多的具有鲜明特色的文化遗存，弥足珍贵。我国地域辽阔，城镇众多，历史文化名镇的保护与合理发展方兴未艾。我们编辑出版这套关于中国的历史文化名镇系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名镇的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名镇的经验，更好地促进历史文化名镇保护工作。

全国历史文化名城专家委员会委员
国家历史文化名城研究中心主任

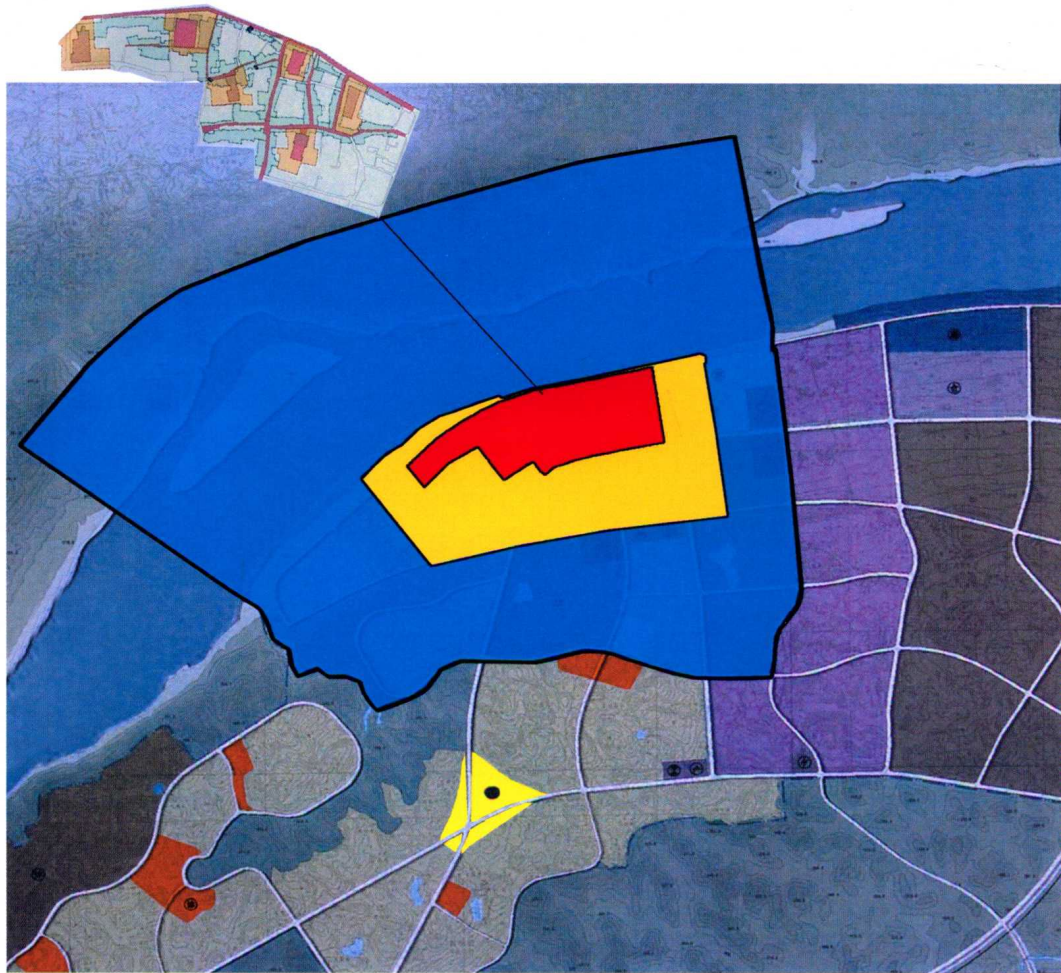


GENERAL PREFACE

There are numerous historic and cultural cities and towns on the vast territory of this Divine Land; they are the cultural crystallization of the long history of the Chinese Nation. Since 1982 the State has nominated 101 historic and cultural cities in successive 4 groups, and in 2003 it again nominated 10 historic cultural towns for the first time; now a great number of towns are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raise the protection of historic towns to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic towns are also provided with relatively high cultural, scientific and artistic value, and carry the excellent tradition of varied regions and nationalities. Quite a few famous towns have fortunately preserved much more cultural remains with distinctive special features, which are indeed precious. Our country has a vast territory and a great many cities and towns, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural towns are well under way without signs of decline. The aim of our editing and publishing of this Series Picture Albums of China's Famous Historic and Cultural Towns is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous towns and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous towns.

Ruan Yisan

Member of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame
Head of National Research Centre of Historical Cities



李庄古镇保护规划图

A Planning Map for Protecting the Ancient Town of Lizhuang

- 历史文化保护区
- 建设控制区
- 环境协调区

建设控制区东侧至东干道以东 100 米，南侧至规划 32 米干道，西至东岳庙以西 200 米，北至江边水域岸线。
环境协调区东至东干道以东 400 米，南至天景山，西至上坝及边缘山脊线，北至长江对岸山脊线。

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石臼

Stone vessel in which rice
is pounded with a pestle



木雕

Wood carving



名镇李庄

有着“万里长江第一古镇”美称的李庄，位于四川省宜宾市以东19公里的长江南岸，依山傍水，气候温和，物产丰富，公路、水运、航空均很便捷。有“江导岷山，流通楚泽，峰排桂岭，秀毓仙源”的美誉。

3000年前，李庄为樊人集居地，秦以前属樊侯国，汉归犍为郡。梁代大同十年（544年）起，先后设置六同郡和南广县，县治在李庄。隋避讳改南广县为南溪县。唐代戎州（今宜宾市）府治曾两次迁驻李庄。北宋初年，南溪县治始从李庄迁出至仙源坝。从明代开始设镇至清代，乃至民国时期，李庄一直是宜宾的第一大建制镇。建国后，李庄是李庄区公所治地。1983年9月，李庄镇随李庄区划归宜宾市，1992年撤区建镇。时至今日，李庄已有1460余年建置史。1992年被命名为四川省历史文化名镇，2005年被命名为国家历史文化名镇。现有两处国家重点文物保护单位：明代建筑旋螺殿和中国营造学社旧址，两处宜宾市文物保护单位：天上宫和禹王宫。

李庄镇现幅员面积71.52平方公里，辖21个自然行政村，总人口4.3万人，其中城镇常住人口1.2万人。截至2005年底，城区建成面积共2平方公里，其中古镇区0.5平方公里。

从明代开始，李庄即已成为川江沿岸的重要码头，是辐射川南数县的物资集散中心。明末清初，李庄又成为大规模移民即历史上的“湖广填四川”的接纳口岸之一。移民们凭借长江黄金水道的运输优势和灵活的经营方式，使李庄很快发展成为川南有名的商贸繁荣重镇，促成了李庄第一次经济文化大发展，积累了深厚的文化根基。至今古镇上仍然保存着当年的湖广会馆（禹王宫）、福建会馆（天上宫）、广东会馆（南华宫）等古建

筑。及席子巷、羊街、军民街历史街巷，古意盎然，这些都为后人留下了李庄悠久而又辉煌的历史佐证。

尤其值得李庄骄傲的是，正值中国人民抗日战争最艰苦的1940年，为使中华民族的文化脉络不致中断，李庄人毅然决定向远在昆明且陷于困境的同济大学发去“同大迁川，李庄欢迎；一切需要，地方供给”的16字电文，盛情相邀为避敌寇而远迁内地的文化机构来李庄。以当时不足3000人口的小镇一下子接纳了12000多外来文化人，这对于当时物质匮乏的内陆小镇，真是有胆有识、有义有为的壮举啊！随同济大学迁来的文化机构还有中央研究院、中央博物院、中国营造学社等一批国家级文化机构、高等学府。一大批大师级的文化人，如傅斯年、李济、李方桂、董作宾、董第周、陶孟和、梁思成、林徽因、梁思永、劳干等云集李庄。李庄对颠沛流离中的文化人给予慷慨接纳与呵护，担当了战时中国文化庇护所的历史重任。就这样，在民族危急存亡的关键时刻，一代学术精英们自愿在山川深处守护着中国文化的根柢，并且不断探索新领域、构建新学科，延续着5000年文明的薪火传承，造就了“文化李庄”、“中国李庄”，使一个名不见史传的小镇，一跃成为与重庆、成都、昆明齐名，并作为中国四大抗战文化中心之一，而蜚声海内外。

全国的古镇为数不少，但集古镇多元文化和抗战文化融为一体的李庄是绝无仅有的，李庄既有着悠久的历史，又在近代抗战文化史上有着光辉的一页。新世纪中，李庄人民有理由、有信心把家乡建设好、发展好，使之成为名副其实的“万里长江第一古镇”，重现往日的辉煌，再塑光明的未来。

The Famous Town of Lizhuang

Reputed as “No.1 ancient town of ten - thousand - li Yangtze River”, Lizhuang is sited on the southern bank of the Yangtze River 19km east of Yibin City, Sichuan Province; and leaning against a mountain and situated beside a river, it is of a mild climate, rich produce and convenient traffic conditions of highways, waterways and airlines. The town has long been famed as “Its river leading from Mount Minshan, flowing to connect with Chu water - land; while peaks superior to Guilin Hills and landscape as elegant as fairyland”.

3000 years ago, Lizhuang was a region where the people of Bo ethnic group lived; before the Qin Dynasty it belonged to Bo Dukedom; and in the Han Dynasty it was included in Qian as a prefecture. From the tenth year of the Datong Period of the Liang Dynasty (544) on, the Liutong Prefecture and Nanguang County were established in succession, with there governmental seat being set up in Lizhuang. In the Sui Dynasty, the Nanguang County was renamed into Nanxi County due to the taboo on using the personal name of an emperor. In the Tang Dynasty, the Rongzhou Prefecture (today's Yibin City) seat was twice moved to Lizhuang. In the early years of the Northern Song Dynasty, the Nanxi County seat was moved from Lizhuang to Xianyuabao for the first time. Since the Ming Dynasty when it was established as a town till the Qing Dynasty and even up to the period of the Republic of China, Lizhuang had always been the first major organic town of Yibin City. After the founding of the People's Republic, Lizhuang was the governmental seat of the Lizhuang District Office. In September 1983, Lizhuang Town was assigned to Yibin City along with the Lizhuang District Office, and in 1992 the district was cancelled by being established as a town. To date, Lizhuang has got an organic history of 1,460-plus years. It was named as town of historical and cultural fame of Sichuan Province in 1992, and was named as town of historical and cultural fame of the State in 2005. Now there are two cultural relic units under State-level key protection, the Ming Dynasty Building of Spiral Palace and the former address of the Institute for Researching Chinese Architecture; as well as two cultural relic units under the Yibin City level protection, the Tianshang (Heavens) Palace and the Palace of King Yu.

Covering a territorial area of 71.52 km², Lizhuang Town has 21 natural administrative villages under its jurisdiction with a total population of 43,000, among which the urban permanent resident population amounts to 12,000 people. By the end of 2005, the constructed urban area is 2km² in total, among which the ancient town area is 0.5km².

Since the Ming Dynasty, Lizhuang has become an important port along the Yangtze River Sichuan Section, being the goods collecting and distributing center radiating to a number of counties in South Sichuan. In the late Ming and early Qing dynasties, Lizhuang became one of the receiver ports for the large scale immigration in history, i.e. the “Hu-Guang filling Sichuan” immigration. The immigrants, relying on the transport advantage of the golden waterway of the Yangtze River and their flexible operation mode, enabled Lizhuang to develop soon into a well - known prosperous commercial and trade important town of South Sichuan, thus promoted the first economic

and cultural great development of Lizhuang, and accumulated a profound cultural foundation. To date the ancient town still has preserved the then Hu - Guang Guild (the Palace of King Yu), Fujian Guild (the Tianshang Palace), Guangdong Guild (the Nanhua Palace) and other ancient buildings, as well as Xizi Lane, Yang Street, Junmin Street and other historical streets and lanes that are full of ancient flavors, and all these have left behind to the later generations the evidences of the long - standing and glorious history of Lizhuang.

What is especially pride - worthy for Lizhuang is that in 1940 the hardest year for the Chinese people in the War of Resistance against Japanese Invaders the Lizhuang people, with a view to enabling the Chinese Nation's cultural tradition not to be interrupted, determinedly decided to sent a telegram of sixteen characters meaning “Lizhuang welcomes Tongji University to move to Sichuan; all necessities will be supplied by the locality” to the Tongji University that was in plight far away in Kunming, so as to invite the cultural institution that moved inland to keep away from the enemy to Lizhuang. For such a small inland town with a population of only 3,000 and with material shortage at that time, to receive over 12,000 non - native intellectuals was really a courageous and knowledgeable as well as righteous and capable brave act. Along with the in-moving Tongji University, there were also Central Research Institute, Central Museum and Institute for Researching Chinese Architecture and other State - level cultural organizations and institutions of higher learning. A large group of master - grade intellectuals such as Fu Sinian, Li Ji, Li Fanggui, Dong Zuobin, Tong Dizhou, Tao Menghe, Liang Sicheng, Lin Huiyin, Liang Siyong, Lao Gan and others gathered in Lizhuang. By offering generous receipt and care to the intellectuals in difficulty and distress, Lizhuang took up the historic important task as a shelter for Chinese culture. In this way, at the crucial moment of the nation's life and death, a generation of academic cream voluntarily guarded the foundation of the Chinese culture in the depth of mountains and rivers, and incessantly explored new fields and construct new branches of learning, to continue the relay torch of China's 5,000-year civilization, to bring up the “cultural Lizhuang” and “China's Lizhuang”, and to enable the small town little known in history to rise up suddenly as a place becoming equally famous as Chongqing, Chengdu and Kunming, to enable it to enjoy the same popularity at home and abroad as one of the four major cultural centers of China in Anti - Japanese War.

There are many ancient towns across the country; however, a town as Lizhuang that integrates the ancient town multi - element culture and the culture of Anti - Japanese War in its one organic whole is the only one of its kind; Lizhuang has not only a long - standing history, but also a glorious page in the contemporary Anti - Japanese War cultural history. In the new century, the Lizhuang people has their reason for and confidence in constructing and developing their homeland well, to enable it to become worthy of its name of “No.1 ancient town of the ten - thousand - li Yangtze River”, so as for it to represent its past splendor and remodel its bright future.

图例 Legend

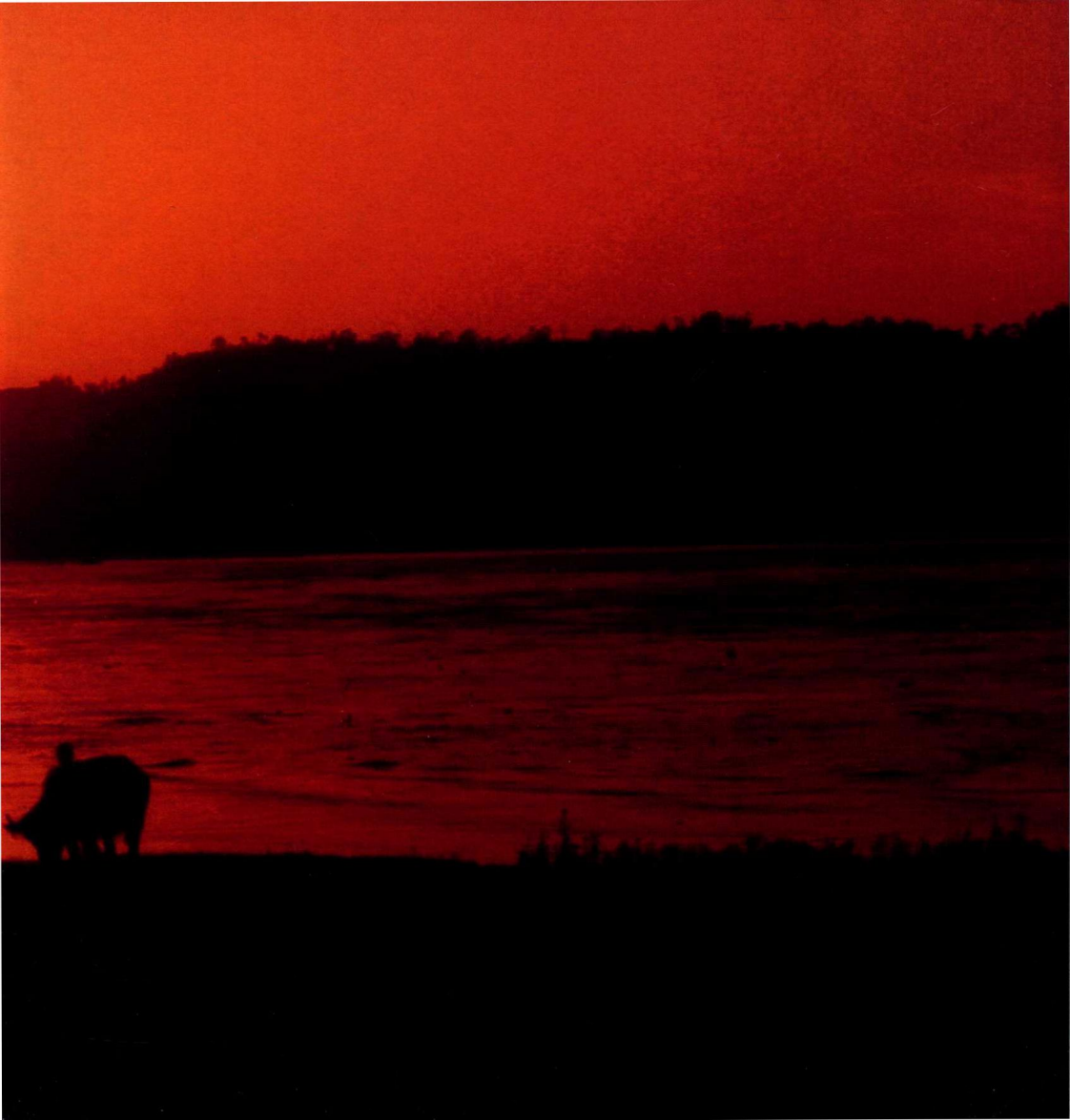
文物保护单位

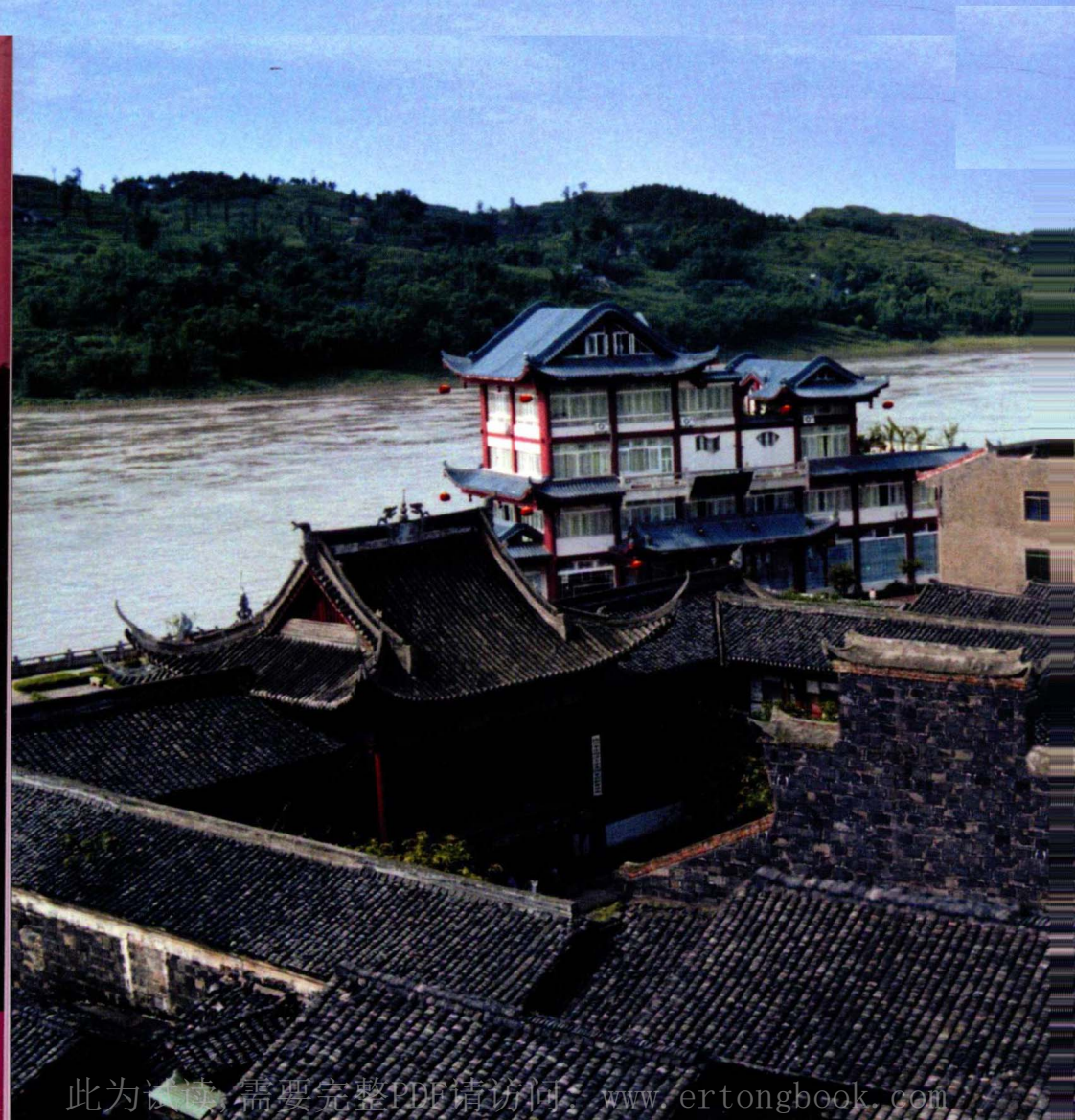
■ 国家级 At the national level

■ 市（县）级 At the municipal (county) level



江边夕照 Setting sun over riverside







万里长江第一镇 No. 1 town of ten-thousand-li Yangtze River



古街遗韵

Remaining Charm of Ancient Streets

席子巷 Xizi Lane

清代早期建筑，全长约60米，分3次建成。两方檐口相距很近，仰看形成“一线天”，过去为专业加工、销售草席之处，故名。每家均有很具特色的“腰门”。

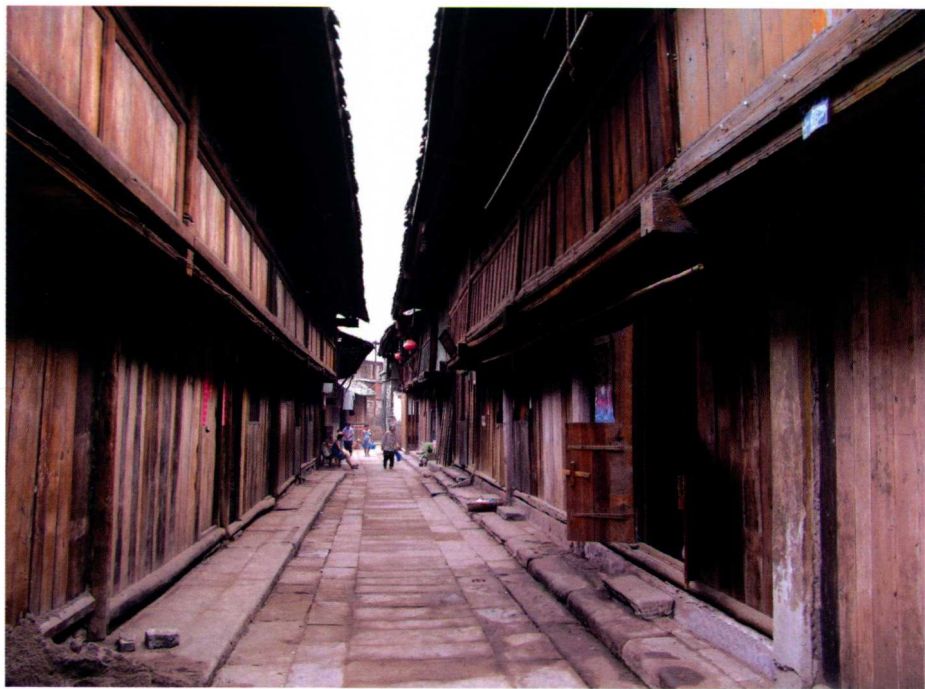
An early Qing Dynasty building, it is 60m long in total, Constructed in 3 times. the eaves over its both sides are close to each other, forming "a thread of sky" when one looks up through in - between them; in the past it a place for processing and selling straw mats, hence the name. Every house has a unique - characteristic "side door".



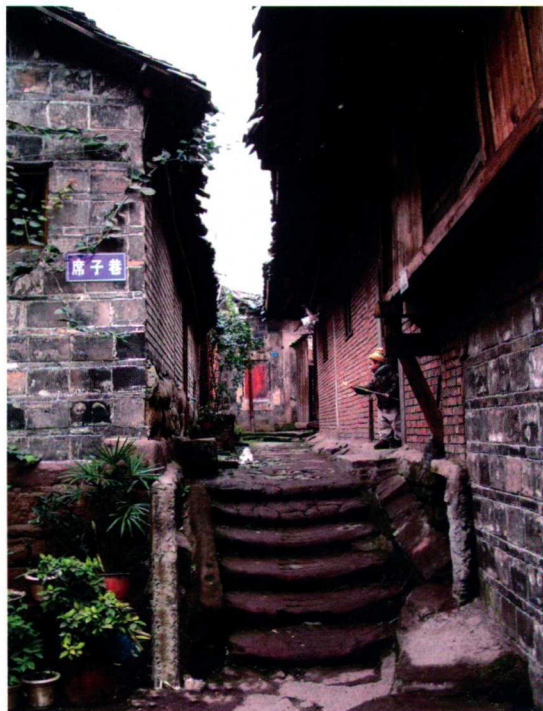
席子巷 Xizi lane



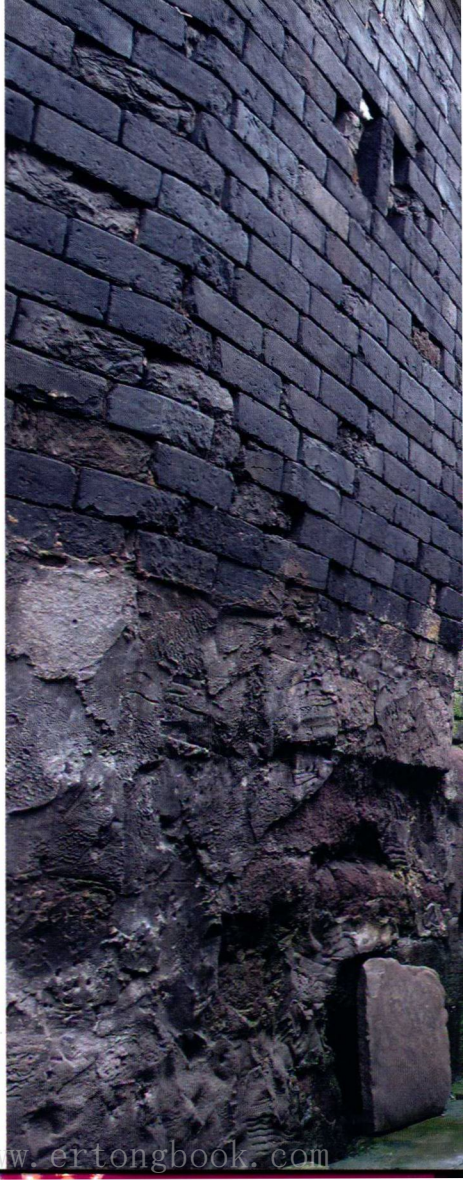
席子巷 Xizi lane



席子巷 Xizi lane



席子巷 Xizi lane



席子巷 Xizi lane