



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

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QIXIAN

中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任

中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

名城祁县

祁县位于山西省中部太原盆地南端，汾河东岸。现辖六镇三乡，总面积854平方公里，人口25万，1994年被国务院公布为国家历史文化名城。

祁县历史悠久，早在5000多年前就有人类在此繁衍生息。春秋时为晋大祁奚的食邑。西汉初置县，这里人杰地灵，历代名人辈出。祁奚、王允、温峤、任继、温大雅、王维、温庭筠、王溥、罗贯中、藏廷福、渠本翘等人在历史上留下了久远的影响。

祁县素以崇尚良好文风著称，历来注重教育。近现代尤甚。祁县中学创办于1905年，是山西省较早的县办中学。1909年创办的女子小学首开山西省女子教育之先河。祁县图书馆有藏书124600多册，其中古籍善本图书500册，馆藏文物4500多件。晋道升、唐奇、仇英、董其昌、傅山等人的真迹均有所藏。全县还有重点文物保护单位150处。祁县为晋湘和祁太商路的发祥地，藏历唐首创的心慈堂牌坊长域内外大江南北。民间文艺丰富多彩。逢年过节，大闹“红火”。届时万人空巷，热闹非凡。

祁县人擅长经商。祁县商帮是晋商的杰出代表。清代康熙乾隆以后，祁县人开设的商号遍布全国各地大中城市，甚至远至俄国的西伯利亚、朝鲜的平壤，日本的东京、大阪以及南洋各地。祁县的茶、票两行全国闻名。茶肆是



祁县陶器（清有蓝印花）
Qianxi Pottery (Pai
Aesthetically done)



祁县陶器（清有蓝印花）
Qianxi Pottery (Pai
Aesthetically done)

山南方产茶区收购茶叶，就地加工，然后水陆兼程，长途贩运，远销蒙古、俄国、以至欧洲。票号则是现代银行的雏形。极盛时期在全国共有10多家票号，其中祁县人开设的就有14家，并有300多个分号。合盛元票号1907年还将分号开到了日本东京，成为我国金融业第一家派驻海外的机构。

受商业繁荣经济发达的影响，祁县的民居建筑集实用与艺术为一体，“者和谐统一，风格精湛绝伦。整座古城有着明风清韵，古色古香。祁县古城结构严谨，配置齐全，工艺精良。遍布全城的豪华宏大的明清古建筑群及繁有序的大街小巷至今依旧诉说着当年的盛景。目前保存完好的古院落有1000多所，房屋有20000多间，著名的民居建筑有乔家大院、渠家大院、何家大院、长裕川茶庄、大德恒票号、三晋源票号等。其中，乔家大院是晋商大院中唯一的国家重点文物保护单位，被誉为“清代北方民居建筑的“一颗明珠”，具有很高的观赏和研究价值。曾经轰动一时的电影《大红灯笼高高挂》就是在乔家大院拍摄的。

在新的历史时期，祁县本着“保护古城，建设新城”的建设方略，并在此基础上提出了构筑“和谐祁县”的人文精神。经济建设期以建设最具经济

活力，最有发展潜力的县城经济特色县为奋

斗目标，祁县的明天一定会更加灿烂辉煌。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF QIXIAN

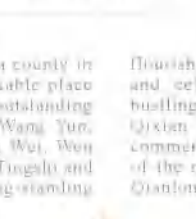
Qixian County is located at the southern tip of the Taiyuan Basin on the eastern bank of River Fen in the central part of Shanxi Province. At present it has six towns and two townships under its jurisdiction with a total area of 854 square km and a population of 250,000, and was announced by the State Council as a historical and cultural famous city of the State in 1994.

Qixian has a long history, and there were human beings multiplying and living here as early as over 5,000 years ago. A land granted to Qi Xi the senior official of State Jin in the Spring and Autumn Period, it was made a county in the Western Han Dynasty. It is a remarkable place producing generation after generation of outstanding people in successive dynasties: Qi Xi, Wang Yun, Wen Quan, Wang Gui, Wen Daya, Wang Wei, Wen Tingyun, Wang Pu, Luo Guanzhong, Dai Tingxi and Gu Benqian have left behind their long-standing influence in history.

Having been reputed for its cultural pursuance, it has been attaching importance to education ever since, especially in contemporary and modern times. The Qixian Middle School was founded in 1905, and was the earliest county-run middle school in Shanxi Province. The Qixian Primary School founded in 1909 is the first center to advocate the women's education in Shanxi Province. With a collection of



存韩跪立（北魏）
Statue of kneeling Han Dynasty figure
(Northern Wei Dynasty)



武则天（唐）
Wu Zetian
(Southern Han Dynasty)

124,000 books, the Qixian Library has 5 hundred ancient rare books of good edition, and it has 4,000 cultural relics including the authentic works by Guan Hansheng, Tang Yin, Qiu Ying, Dong Qichang and Fu Shan in its collection. There are 169 key cultural relic units under protection all over the county. Qixian is the birthplace of Jinju Opera and Qi-Tai yangko dance. The mind-and-will boxing first created by Dai Longhang enjoys reputation inside and outside the Great Wall as well as north and south of the Yangtze River. There are rich and colorful folk cultural and artistic activities, the "making Flourishing" staged energetically on every festival and celebration occasion causes the extremely bustling scene appeared.

Qixian people are good at trading, and Qixian commercial borders are outstanding representatives of the merchants of Shouxi. After the Kangxi and Qianlong reign years of the Qing Dynasty, the shops set up by the Qixian people were spread in all the large and medium cities across the country, even far into Siberia of Russia, Pyongyang of Korea, Tokyo and Osaka of Japan as well as various places in Southeast Asia. Its tea and money-lending shops were countrywide well-known. As for the tea shops, they purchased tea-leaves from the South China tea producing areas and processed them in the localities, then they traveled by land and water for the long-distance

trading to sell them far into Mongolia, Russia and even Europe. The money-note shops were the embryonic forms of modern banks, there were over forty money-note shops all over the country in their heyday, among which 14 were set up by the Qixian people, and altogether they controlled over 300 branches. The Heshengyuan Money-note Shop even set up its branch to Tokyo, Japan in 1907, which became the first organization sent and stationed overseas in the financial trade of our country.

Influenced by the flourishing commerce and developed economy, the civil residential buildings of Qixian integrated the architectural usefulness and artistic interest into their one organic whole, and the harmonious unification of the two aspects is suitable to be called an exquisite sample beyond compare. The whole ancient city is full of Ming style and Qing charm, as well as is of classical feeling and antique flavor. The ancient city of Qixian is of a well-knit structure with adequate and complete facilities of fine technology, and its magnificent and spacious Ming and Qing ancient building groups as well as orderly and tidy broad streets and narrow lanes that are dotted all over the county are still narrating the flourishing scene of the past years. At present, the completely preserved ancient courtyards amount to over 1,000



狗摆件（北京）
Pekingese Dog
Ornament (Beijing)

with more than 20,000 houses. Among the well-known civil residential buildings are Clan Qiao Compound, Clan Qiu Compound, Clan He Compound, Changqiechuan Tea Shop, Dadeteng Money-note Shop, Sanyiyuan Money-note Shop and so on. The Clan Qiao Compound is the only one historic and cultural relic under protection of the State among the Jin merchants' compounds with a very high ornamental and research value, and is reputed as a "pearl in North

China civil residential buildings of the Qing Dynasty". The Clan Qiao Compound is the place where the hit movie *Raise the Red Lantern* was filmed just in here.

In the new historical period, the County of Qixian, based on the construction general plan of "protecting the ancient city, and constructing a new city", has proposed the human spirit of structuring a "harmonious Qixian". In its economic construction, Qixian takes the building of a county with county-region economic features that are of highest economic vigor and greatest development potential as its objective of endeavor, and Qixian will surely welcome more splendid and glorious future.

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◎ 东大街

系位于古城十字街口以东的古街道。街道两侧商铺林立，并保留了较为完整的聚全堂药铺、义生泉油店、永泰盛钱庄布店等老字号，故街头牌坊上题字“晋商风韵”。

EAST AVENUE

It is an ancient street stretches in the central-east part of the ancient city. With shops and stores lining on both its sides like forests, it has still retained a number of relatively integral time-honored shops such as Jiqiandang Medicine Shop, Yishengquan Oil Shop, Yongtaisheng Money Shop and Cloth Shop, etc. together with it, therefore "the charm of Jin Merchants" is inscribed on the decorated archway of the entrance.



东门牌楼 East Gate Decorated Archway

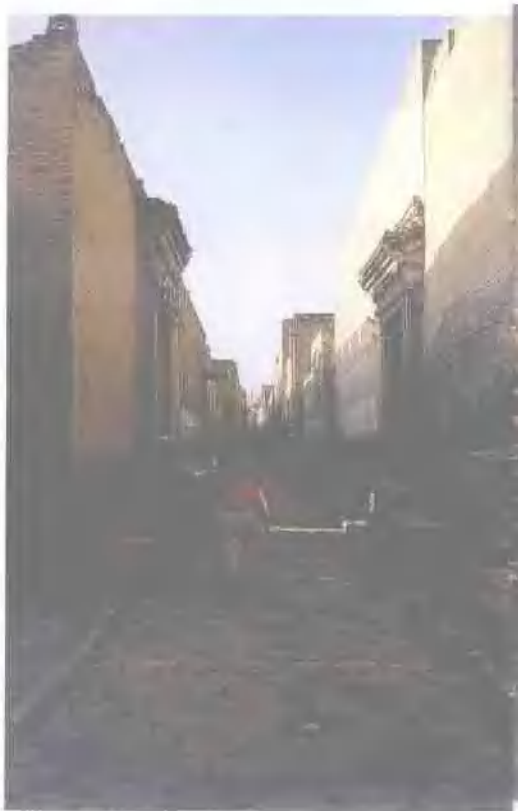
01 东大街 East Avenue



东大街 East Avenue



角楼 Tower



东辕巷 Donghuan Lane



小街 Xiaoji Lane



小东街 Xiaodong Street



景佐图书馆 Jingzuo Library

◎ 西大街

系位于古城十字街口以西的古街道。街道两侧商铺林立，并保留了晋恒银号、大德恒票号、亿中恒钱庄、宏晋银号等旧址，故亦被称为“金融老街”。

WEST AVENUE

It is an ancient street lies in the central-west part of the ancient city. The avenue, with shops and stores lining along it on both sides like forests, has still retained the former addresses of the Jinheng Money-note Shop, Dadeheng Money-note Shop, Yizhongheng Money Shop, Hongjin Money-note Shop, etc., so it is also called "Financial Old Street".



西门牌楼 West Gate Decorated Archway

西大街
West Avenue







西大街
West Avenue



西大街
West Avenue