


中国历史文化名镇丛书

A Famous Historic and Cultural Town of China Series

丛书主编 国家历史文化名城研究中心

Edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities

An aerial photograph of Zhao Hua town, showing a dense cluster of traditional Chinese buildings with dark tiled roofs. The town is surrounded by fields and some modern infrastructure like a parking lot and roads. The title 'Zhao Hua' is overlaid in large yellow characters.

昭化 Zhao Hua

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昭化

Zhao Hua



变脸
Face Change

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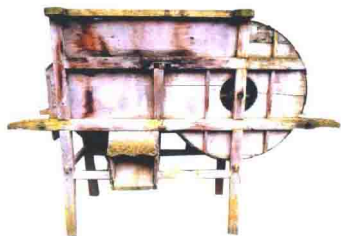
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总 序

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的保护工作。

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

阮仪三

2004年9月

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 town 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 2004.09

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

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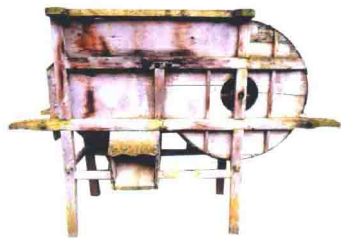
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名镇昭化

昭化，地处川蜀之北，秦岭之南。嘉陵江、白龙江在此交汇，形成了一幅天然山水太极图，古城于山水太极阳眼之处，四面环山三面临水，金牛古驿道穿城而过，风水极佳。自古就是“地控秦陇，势扼蜀巴”的战略要地，又是“全蜀咽喉，川北锁钥”的蜀道重镇，川陕物资交流的水陆交通枢纽，为历代兵家必争之地。

春秋战国时，昭化为蜀王弟封地——葭侯国之都邑，名曰葭萌又称吐费城。秦灭蜀、巴后，设葭萌县，蜀汉先主刘备祈求“汉寿永祚”，故改名汉寿县，后晋、睿、唐代曾改称晋寿县，益昌县，宋太祖开宝五年（972年）改名为昭化县，寓意“昭示帝德，化育人心”，自此，一直沿用到建国后。它是中国历史上最早的县治地之一，有2244年的连续建县史，是中国古代地方政权建制演变的“活化石”，有“巴蜀第一县”之称。1959年昭化县并入广元县，昭化古城现为广元市昭化镇镇政府驻地。东汉建安十六年（211年），蜀汉先主刘备率军进驻葭萌，以此为基地南取成都、北定汉中，奠定基业，“蜀汉兴，葭萌起”，昭化是蜀汉政权的发祥地和三国蜀道文化线路上的重要军政驿所，所以又称“蜀国第二都”。昭化拥有大量的三国古遗址诸如古驿道、葭萌古关、费祎墓、战牲坝、天雄关、姜维井、桔柏古渡、鲍

三娘墓等国家、省、市级保护文物，保存完整，风貌依旧，实属全国少有。我国文物保护专家罗哲文说：“昭化古城特别众多的三国遗址，突出展示了三国蜀汉文化的丰富内涵，是研究蜀汉政治、军事、经济文化的重要例证，十分珍贵”。

昭化古城面积约0.29平方公里，城内三横两纵的青石板明清街巷中，较为完整的保存了古道、古关、古庙宇、古店铺、古民居等文物建筑，融汇了中国南北建筑文化风格，布局谨严而又独具特色。龙门书院、怡心园、益合堂、考棚、石板街、八卦井等清晰的展现了明清时期建筑特色、生活习俗、科举制度、民俗文化，是我们研究明清时期历史、文化、经济的重要载体。

昭化古镇十分重视历史、文化与自然遗产的保护，从2003年起逐步推进古城保护与管理的制度化，贯彻“保护为主、合理利用、加强管理”的方针，力求原汁原味恢复古城建筑风貌，历史文化在这里得到较好的保护和传承。由于保护措施得当，在2008年汶川大地震中，昭化古城得以安然保存。

如今的昭化交通方便，环境幽静，风景宜人，服务设施齐备，国内外游客纷纷来这里品历史文化、享自然风光，千年古关城，焕发新光彩。

Famous Town of Zhaohua

Zhaohua is situated in the north of Sichuan and to the south of Qinling Mountains. The confluence of River Jialing and River Bailong is seen hereby in result of a Taichi (universe) diagram of natural landscape. This ancient town is just at the Yang of Taichi of mountain and water, i.e., surrounded with mountains in three directions and faced to water in four sides. The old-time courier route of Jinniu goes across the town, featured in extraordinary fengshui (literally translates as "wind-water", a Chinese philosophical system of harmonizing the human existence with the surrounding environment). It has been, since ancient times, a strategic location which "controls Qin (Shaanxi) and Long (Gansu) and influences Shuba (central and eastern Sichuan)" as well as a vital town on Shu Road known as "throat to entire Sichuan and key to northern Sichuan". The town is always the hub for materials exchange by water and on land, a hot spot subject to contestation by strategists at all times.

In the Period of Spring and Autumn and Warring States, Zhaohua was the capital city of Marquis Ju State, fief to the younger brother of King Shu, named Jiameng and also known as Tufei Town. After Qin conquered Shu and Ba, it set up Jiameng County. Forefather Liu Bei of Shu Han Kingdom renamed the town Hanshou County in pray for "eternity of Han's longevity". Later on, the town was called Jinshou County and Yichang County in the Later Jin Dynasty, the Shui Dynasty and the Tang Dynasty. It was renamed Zhaohua County in the 5th year of the Kaibao reign (972) of the Song Dynasty, implying "manifestation of imperial virtue and cultivation of general public mentality". Since this time, the name has been used till the time after the founding of the People's Republic of China. As one of the earliest places under county administration in the Chinese history, and "County No.1 in Bashu", the town boasts of a successive history of county governance of 2244 years, a "living fossil" of the evolution of local governments in the ancient time of China. In 1959, Zhaohua County was incorporated into Guangyuan County. The ancient town of Zhaohua is presently the seat of Zhaohua Town Government of Guangyuan City. In the 16th year of Jian'an (211) of the Eastern Han Dynasty, Forefather Liu Bei of Shu Han Kingdom led an army for garrison in Jiameng and used this place as the base for the takeover of Chengdu in the south and conquest of Hanzhong in the north to establish his dynastic foundation.

"Shu Han Kingdom prospers and Jiameng rises." Zhaohua was the birthplace of the Shu Han power and the important military and political post station on the cultural route of Shu Road in the period of Three Kingdoms. For this reason, it is also called "Second Capital of Shu State". Zhaohua is in possession of a large number of ancient ruins of Three Kingdoms, such as the old courier route, Jiameng Pass, FeiYi Tomb, Zhansheng Dam, Tianxiang Pass, Jiangwei Well, Jibai Ferry, Baosanniang Tomb and other cultural sites under the protection of governments respectively at national, provincial and city level. They are fully

preserved and look as they were in history, a rare case the nationwide. As Mr. Luo Zhewen, expert in cultural relics protection, says, "The spectacular multitude of Three Kingdom sites in the ancient city of Zhaohua spotlight the rich connotation of the Shu Han culture of the Three Kingdoms. They are the important and equally valuable examples for the political, military, economic and cultural studies".

The ancient town of Zhaohua covers an area of 0.29km². The three longitudinal streets and two latitudinal blue-slab lanes of Ming and Qing Dynasties in the town, preserved quite fully the old-dated cultural-relic architectures such as ancient roads, passes, temples, shops, folk residences, etc., and merged the styles of the southern and northern architectural cultures of China, with well-organized layout and unique requisites. Longmen Academy, Yixin Garden, Yihe Hall, Examination Venue, Shibao Street, Bagua Well, etc., clearly manifest architectural features, living customs, imperial examination system, and folk culture of the Ming and Qing Dynasty, which is important carrier for the study of the county-level culture and economy in the Ming and Qing Dynasty. The ancient town of Zhaohua attaches great importance to the protection of history, culture and natural heritage. From 2003, the town pushes forward the regime-based protection and management of the ancient city step by step. By implementing the principles of "focus of protection, utilize reasonably and fortify management", the town tries to restore the architectural style of the ancient town in its full tint. The historical culture gets well protected and inherited hereby. Due to the appropriate measures of protection, the ancient city of Zhaohua was well kept in safety in Wenchuan Earthquake in 2008.

The present-day Zhaohua is highly accessible, noted for its quiet environment and agreeable scenery, full array of service facilities. Tourists domestic and international keep coming here to taste historical culture, enjoy natural scenery. The town of the ancient pass takes on a new look.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位与非物质文化遗产

Unit of cultural relic and Non-material cultural heritage

国家级 Provincial level

省级 Provincial level

市(县)级 At the municipal (county) level



图化山水太极 Landscape Taichi of Zhaozhua





名鎮昭化 Famous Town of Zhaohua





古镇风貌

Ancient Town Style

昭化古城

Ancient of Zhaohua

东汉末年，葭萌县城迁建于昭化，筑夯土城墙。明正德年间包筑以石，“周长482丈，高2丈，底宽1丈2尺，顶宽8尺”，四面有门楼。现已原样修复城墙585米，景观提示性城墙560米，遗址保留城墙380米。

In the late years of Eastern Han Dynasty, Jiameng County moved to Zhaohua, and the earthen town wall was built. The wall was enveloped with stone in the reign of Zhengde (1506-1521) of the Ming Dynasty, with “circumference of 482 zhang (zhang is a unit of length in China, 1 zhang approx. equals to 0.33 meters), height of 2 zhang, bottom breadth of 1.2 zhang, top breadth of 0.8 zhang”, and gates in four directions. Up to now, the town wall has been restored by 585m, landscape denoting city wall of 560m, the preserved town wall of 380m.



瞻凤门

Zhanfeng (Sight of Phoenix) Gate

临清门

Linqing Gate