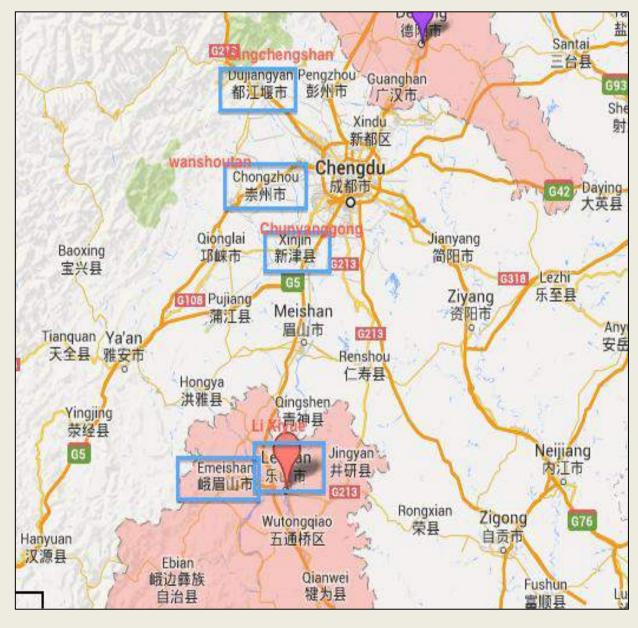
# Mapping the Transmission of the Cult of Lü Dongbin to Sichuan in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

## Why Sichuan?

Sichuan remain largely unexplored, but is a venue of unique coexistence and cooperation of several religious traditions. This makes it a crucial case study of religious diffusion and community networks in China.

#### Large migration of coastal communities bringing their resources and beliefs to Sichuan





Why Lü Dongbin?

Lü Dongbin is one of the most popular divinities in late imperial China, one of the few to have been canonized by the Emperor during the Qing dynasty (with Wenchang, Mazu and Guandi). Still today he receives active devotion, and in southern China and Taiwan he transmit advice and scriptures through spirit writing.

#### Several Qing dynasty temples dedicated to Lü Dongbin still remain in Sichuan



Statue of Lü Dongbin at the Chunyang guan in Xinjin

1	B	C	D	E	F	G	Н	. <u>3</u> U	J	K
1	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	Name	PERIOD	TimeSpan:be	TimeSpan:er	DATE of con	PAGE	SECTION	NAME
2	四川	南溪	南溪縣新志	道光	1840	1840	1817		卷之二	呂真君廟
3	四川	城口廠(绥	城口龐志	道光	1844	1844	1837	55 (?)	卷之九	呂祖閣
4	四川	重慶	重慶府志	道光	1843	1843	1825	4	祀裡志卷之	呂祖廟
5	四川	忠州	忠州直隸州志	道光	1821	1849	?		卷之三	呂祖祠
6	四川	彭水	彭水縣志	光緒	1875	1875	1875		卷之二	呂祖?
7	四川	資州	資州直隸州志	光緒	1876	1876	1834	2	卷之四	呂祖祠
8	四川	彭縣	彭縣志	光緒	1878	1878	1813	6	卷之二	呂祖廟
9	四川	梁山	梁山縣志	光緒	1894	1894	?		卷之三	呂祖廟
10	四川	敘州	敘州府志	光緒	1885	1885	1817		卷十一	呂祖廟
11	四川	潼川	潼川府志	光緒	1897	1897	1897		卷之五	呂祖廟
12	四川	蓬州	蓬州志	光緒	1897	1897	1883		卷十五	呂祖祠
13	四川	井研	井研縣志	光緒	1900	1900	1852	21	卷之四	呂祖祠
14	四川	敘永廳	敘永永寧廳縣合志	光緒	1908	1908	1886	5	卷十四	呂祖祠
15	四川	岳池	岳池縣志	光緒	1875	1875	1862		卷十六	純陽觀
16	四川	梁山	梁山縣志	嘉慶	1796	1820	?	52	卷之三	呂祖廟
17	四川	長寧	長寧縣志	嘉慶	1808	1808	?	10	卷之三	呂祖廟
18	四川	郫縣	郫縣志	嘉慶	1806	1806	1806		卷十七	純陽觀
19	四川	彭縣	彭縣志	嘉慶	1813	1813	1813		卷十七	呂祖廟
20	四川	崇寧縣	崇寧縣志	嘉慶	1816	1816	1806	1	卷之二	呂祖祠
21	四川	内江縣	内江縣志	嘉慶	1806	1820	1812		卷十六	呂祖師廟
22	四川	<b><b></b> </b>	榮經縣志	民國	1915	1915	1816	25	卷十四	呂祖祠

Some of the sites with altar names and date of construction

Some site of interest for Lü Dongbin cult



# **Causes of the transmission**

- Vast migrations from coastal areas throughout the Qing dynasty – esp. in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Movement of beliefs.
- Jiaqing emperor 1804 edict 2. canonizing Lü Dongbin, ordering the building of temples in his honor in all provinces
- Intervention of government officials on local religious activities

# Effects of the transmission

- Replacement of altars to local divinities (e.g. Chuanzhu)
- Restoration of previous religious sites
- Development of relationship between local actors, migrating communities, government officials

# Larger significance

- Part of a larger study of Lüzu related activities all over China.
- Case study for a larger interest in 2. the diffusion of guildhalls as part of a network of socio-religious spaces.
- Reassess Lü Dongbin as a Daoist divinity. These spaces are outside the Daoist temple network
- . Reiterate Importance of local religious history

1585	1+1
1683 (rebuilt)	
1751	1
1804	EDICT
1805	6
1806	1
1809	1
1811	1
1814	1
1816	1
1817	2
1821	1
1825	1
1827	1
1829	1
1834	1
1837	1
1852	1
1859	1
1862	2
1864	1
1875	1
1883	1
1886	1
1887	1
Not dated but	5
with mention of	
Jiaqing edict	

Table with dates of stone steles commemorating the building of temples to Lüzu gathered from Sichuan gazetteers – only 2 prior to 1804 Only one is a Daoist temple



Chunyangdian on Emeishan – now a Buddhist temple

### **Methodology and sources**

Data mining of gazetteers, steles, archival texts, local records and surviving sites, recording the building of temples dedicated to Lü Dongbin in Sichuan.

### Aim

Creating an interactive map showing the chronological diffusion of temples devoted to Lü Dongbin in Sichuan. This will help to visualize the movement of the cult as well as its causes.

# **Published materials**

Elena Valussi "The transmission of the cult of Lü Dongbin to Sichuan in the nineteenth century, and the transformation of the local religious milieu", in Daoism: Religion, History, and *Society* 7, 2015



Chunyang guan in Xinjin – now a museum