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序

当第一缕阳光照耀在这块古老神奇的土地上，我们展开了《中国楚雄古生物·古人类·古文化·彝族文化》的历史画卷。光影之中，文字如涓涓细流，让我们随着摄影镜头的推移和语言的叙述，进入楚雄彝族自治州遥远的时空隧道。

海潮消退，裸露的群山峰峦叠嶂。大自然造就的侏罗纪地质公园，栖息着成群的恐龙、剑齿象和犀牛；腊玛古猿和元谋人站立起来，人猿揖别，蹒跚学步，利用尖削状石器围猎生息，成为亚洲古人类鼻祖，载入了历史教科书；万家坝铜鼓敲响了春秋战国时期群雄争霸的战鼓；三国诸葛旧营，唐宋南诏遗迹，哀牢彝雄古墓，太阴太阳辉映，浓烈地显示出中原文化与彝族文化在这块土地上的交融；彝族老虎笙、豹子笙、大锣笙是研究中华民族古傩仪以及彝族图腾崇拜的珍贵活化石。在光与影的艺术表现和充分的史料考证的基础上，《中国楚雄古生物·古人类·古文化·彝族文化》向我们讲述了古老、神奇、美丽彝州的灿烂历史文化。

为发掘、整理及研究楚雄彝族自治州古生物、古人类、古文化和彝族文化中蕴含的深刻内容，美术家、摄影艺术家、副研究员康恩达作了不懈的努力，凝聚三十余年心血追踪拍摄了以这一主题为主要内容的大量写真摄影作品，光影中浓缩了楚雄的历史。陈启旺、马志坚配合编著了这部内涵丰富的著作，保留下弥足珍贵的历史文化遗产。这，正是文人价值和文化价值的真正体现。



2006年6月

Preface

When the first thread of sunlight shines onto this piece of ancient and mysterious land, we unfold The Picture-scroll of Chuxiong's History. Under the light of history, words have been coming out like a bubbling stream. Let's enter the far-away time tunnel of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture with the show of the films and the concerning explanations.

The bare mountains stand with ridges and peaks rising one after another when the sea tides retreat. Groups of dinosaurs, stegodons, and rhinoceros are perching in the geological park of Jurassic Period formed by nature; the Ramapithecus and Yuanmou man are standing up, man and ape are differing from each other, walking all by themselves, they live on hunting by using sharp-pointed stone tools and become the earliest ancestors of ancient Asian man, and have been put into the text books of American history; Wangjiaba's bronze drum is being struck as a signal of the war drum of feudal lords for the throne during the Spring and Autumn Period; historical facts such as the ancient campus of Zhu Geliang during the Three Kingdoms, the old sites of Nanzhao during the Tang and Song Dynasties, the old tombs of the Yi people's ancestors' heroes in the Ailao mountain, the reflection and mixture of the moon and the sun, have given a vivid picture of the mingles of the cultures of central China and local Yi people. The Yi people's musical instruments, such as Laohu Sheng, Baozi Sheng, and Daluo Sheng are all treasure live fossils for researching the ancient Gunanyi instrument and the worship of the Yi people's Totem. On the basis of the arts show and sufficient historical materials, The Picture-scroll of Chuxiong's History is telling us the ancient, mysterious and beautiful Yi people's splendid history and culture.

In order to open-up, rearrange and research the ancient

living things, ancient human being, ancient culture and the deep contents remained in the Yi people's culture of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, photographer and associate researcher Kang Enda has made great efforts to have filmed many pictures on this subject with over thirty years' hard work, thus to have condensed Chuxiong's history. Mr. Chen Qiwang and Mr. Ma Zhijian have helped to compile this rich and meaningful work, so as to have kept rare precious historical and cultural heritages. All this is the true reflection of intellectual and cultural values.

Yang Hong—wei
2006.6

神奇的中国楚雄

古生物

● 1938年10月，中央地质调查所卞美年、王有义在禄丰城北出土的许氏禄丰龙是世界上很少发现的二亿零五百万年前三叠纪的恐龙化石。禄丰因此成为世界级的恐龙化石产地，被誉为恐龙之乡。

● 1995年，又在禄丰川街发现了一座“恐龙大坟墓”，在240平方米的山坡上，竟然埋藏着“三叠纪、侏罗纪、白垩纪”2.4亿年前至6500万年前的“早、中、晚”期8具恐龙化石和5具蛇颈龟化石。在这相距亿万年之遥的恐龙化石群里，埋藏“五大世界之最”的震撼力，也埋藏着“五大千古奥秘”的吸引力。在禄丰400多平方公里的内陆盆地，还不断地发现恐龙化石和各种古生物化石。禄丰恐龙化石以其数量众多、种类齐全、密集高度、保存完整、跨越地质年代长等特点，让世界一次次为之震撼。

古人类

● 1980年，在禄丰出土的距今1400万~800万年的腊玛古猿头骨化石，为世界上首次发现。禄丰古猿化石发掘数量之多，标本之完整，为世界上所罕见，被誉为“天然博物馆”。

● 1965年5月1日，在元谋那蚌村外小山丘上发现了两颗元谋人牙齿化石，经古地磁法测定，元谋人生活的时代距今约170万年。元谋人属刚从动物界分化出来的直立人，是中国和亚洲最早的人类化石。

古文化

● 元谋大墩子新石器时代村落遗址中发掘出土一件精美的原始艺术品——鸡形陶壶，堪称中国古代陶器之一绝。

● 1975年，在楚雄市南7公里的万家坝发掘的79座古墓群，为春秋战国时代墓葬；出土了147件青铜器，为当时国内所罕见。其中，出土了5件早期铜鼓，经碳素测定，为世界上最古老的铜鼓。万家坝大墓中还出土了一套青铜编钟，其外形如羊角，考古专家称其为“羊角编钟”，这种形状的编钟在中国绝无仅有，可以确定此编钟为西南民族部落编钟。

● 大姚白塔，为唐代西域蕃僧所建，历史悠久，是楚雄州境内建筑年代最早的佛塔。

● 大姚石羊孔子铜像是中国现存年代久远体积最大，保存最为完整的一尊孔子铜像，堪称全国之最。

● 姚安德丰寺是云南省现存的明代建筑中较为完整的古建筑之一，它在云南古建筑史上占有重要地位。

● 武定狮子山名刹古寺，素以“西南第一山”和“中国八小佛教名山”驰誉滇中，相传为明建文帝隐居为僧之地。

● 楚雄市紫溪山，宋代为大理国国相高量成封地，后人称“山中宰相府”。紫溪山是云南山茶主要的原生地之一，植物学家冯国楣先生称“云南山茶甲天下，紫溪山茶甲云南”。

彝族文化

● 中国凉山、楚雄两个彝族自治州，楚雄彝族支系最多。相传楚雄为彝族始祖阿普都木六祖分支之地。费孝通先生称“滇彝文化数楚雄”。

● 现存原始生态的双柏“老虎笙”、“大锣笙”、“小豹子笙”是古傩仪和中国彝族远古虎图腾崇拜的活化石，有较高的史学价值，为世界所瞩目。

Mysterious Chuxiong Yi Prefecture, China

Paleontology

The Lufeng Dinosaur, which was unearthed in the north of Lufeng City in October 1938 by Bian Mei-nian and Wang You-yi, scholars from the Central Geological Research Institute, is the rare dinosaur lived in the Triassic period, which is 205,000,000 years from now. Lufeng has been an internationally-known place of dinosaur fossils, entitled "the Home Place of Dinosaurs"

In 1995, A large dinosaur tomb was discovered on a 240-square-meter hillside. From the tomb unearthed the fossils of 8 dinosaurs and 5 plesiosaurs which lived in the early, mid and late periods of the Trias, the Jurassic and the Cretaceous, some 240,000,000 to 65,000,000 years ago. The fossils disclose the earthshaking power of "the five world bests" and the attraction of "the five ancient mysteries". In the 400-square-kilometer inland basin of Lufeng County, the fossils of dinosaurs and various types of paleontological objects have been continuously discovered. The Lufeng dinosaur fossils are shocking the world with the characteristics of great quantity, complete category, dense distribution, intact preservation and long geological ages.

Palaeoanthropology

In 1980, the skull fossils of the Lama Ape who lived 14,000,000 to 8,000,000 years ago, was the first discovery of the same species. Lufeng is honored as " the Natural Museum" due to its rarity of great quantity and intact samples of the unearthed Ape fossils.

On May 1, 1965, two tooth fossils of Yuanmou Man were found on a hill by the Nabeng Village in Yuanmou County. It has been proved by paleomagnetism that Yuanmou Man lived 1,700,000 years ago. Yuanmou Man belongs to the ape-man who was just evolved from the animal world and it is the earliest human being in China and Asia.

Ancient Culture

The Rooster-shaped Ceramic Kettle, which was unearthed from Da Dun Zi, a village relic of Yuanmou Man lived in the Neolithic Era, is a very delicate primitive artistic work. It is considered an uniqueness in ancient China.

In 1975, 79 tombs of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warrior States Period were found in Wan Jia Ba, a place 7 kilometers to the south of Chuxiong city. Unearthed From the tombs are 147 nationally rare bronze products, five of which being bronze drums which were proved to be the oldest of its type in China. Besides, a set of goat-horn-shaped bronze chimes was found from the large ancient tomb in Wan Jia-ba. Chimes of this type are never found in inland. Therefore, we can easily infer that the chimes belonged to minority groups.

The White Pagoda in Da Yao was built by the monks from the Western region in the Tang Dynasty. With a long history, the pagoda is a proof of territory protection.

The Bronze Confucius Statue in Shiyang Township, Dayao County, is the most intact, the oldest and the largest Bronze Confucius Statue in China.

The De Feng Temple in Yaoan County is one of the important and well-protected Ming Dynasty buildings in Yunnan Province.

Shi Zi Shan (The Lion Mountain) with its Shi Shan Temple in Wuding County is well-known as “the First Mountain in Southwest” and “one of the eight mountains with Hinayana.”

Zi Xi Mountain in Chuxiong City was the enfeoffment of the Gao Liang-cheng, the Prime Minister of Dali Kingdom in the ancient times. Later it is called “Prime Minister’s Mansion in the Mountain”. Zi Xi Mountain is one of the primary origins of Yunnan camellia. Mr. Feng Guo-mei, a botanist, once said that “Yunnan Camellia is the best in China and Zi Xi Camelli is the best in Yunnan”.

The Yi Culture

Of the two Yi autonomous prefectures, the Yi people in Chuxiong have more branches than those in Liangshan. It is said that Chuxiong is the place where the Yi ancestor A Pu Du Mu broke up the family into six branches. Mr. Fei Xiao-tong once concluded that “the Soul of the Yi Culture in Yunnan is in Chuxiong”.

Lao Hu sheng, Da Luo Sheng and Xiao Bao Zi Sheng, which are still the Yi people’s very natural musical instruments, are the living fossils of the exorcisement and tiger worship of the Yi people in the ancient times. They have great value for historical studies and researches and attract more and more people.

莊騷通漢華 錫名北
 威遠振士遊 城漢好勇
 小會會遠 姑話葛南
 巡南舊營 民族頌篇
 忠勳陸農田 年素好
 收成海耕 別上江成
 牛百質 以看氣色 蘇蘇
 一九六八年九月五日 宿楚雄 詩

題
 年深若

● 郭沫若題詩楚雄



● 当代著名画家朱纪瞻、唐云、王介籥 楚雄题画



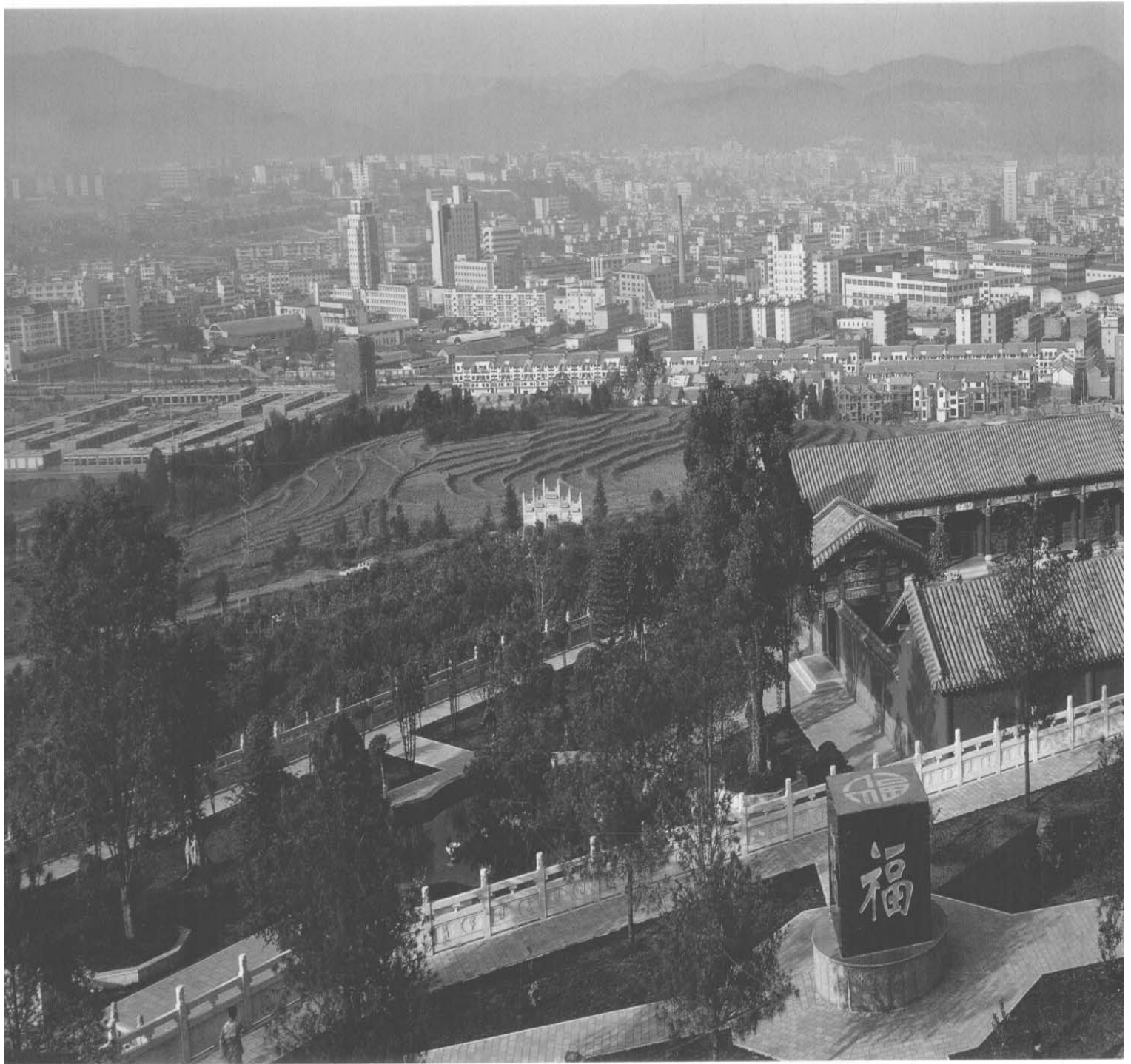
● 当代著名画家唐云、应野平、黄幻吾、张雪父、吴青霞 楚雄题画

引言

Introduction

楚雄彝族自治州位于云南省中部偏北，东临昆明，南接玉溪、普洱，西邻大理，北界丽江及四川凉山、攀枝花。总面积 29258 平方公里，辖楚雄、双柏、牟定、南华、姚安、大姚、永仁、元谋、武定、禄丰 1 市 9 县，居住着彝、汉、傣、苗、回、傣、白等 26 个民族。

楚雄彝族自治州境内群山巍峨，沟壑纵横，东部乌蒙山、西南哀牢山、西北百草岭形成三山鼎立之势；金沙江、元江两大水系从北部及南部蜿蜒而过，构成南北分流。百草岭主峰帽台海拔 3657 米，礼社江、绿汁江汇入元江的三江口海拔 556 米，山高谷深，立体气候特征明显，阳春三月，被誉为“天然温室”的元谋盆地瓜果飘香，而百草岭却冰封雪冻。州内 9 个自然保护区内森林茂密，药材、野生菌、珍稀动物资源十分丰富。全州山地居多，素有“九分山水一分坝”之称。金沙江走廊及金沙江支流龙川江河谷出土的恐龙、腊玛古猿、元谋人化石、春秋战国铜鼓举世瞩目，这里是彝族古老先民生息繁衍之地，这里历史悠久，古生物、古人类、古文化、彝族文化演绎出自己的历史。



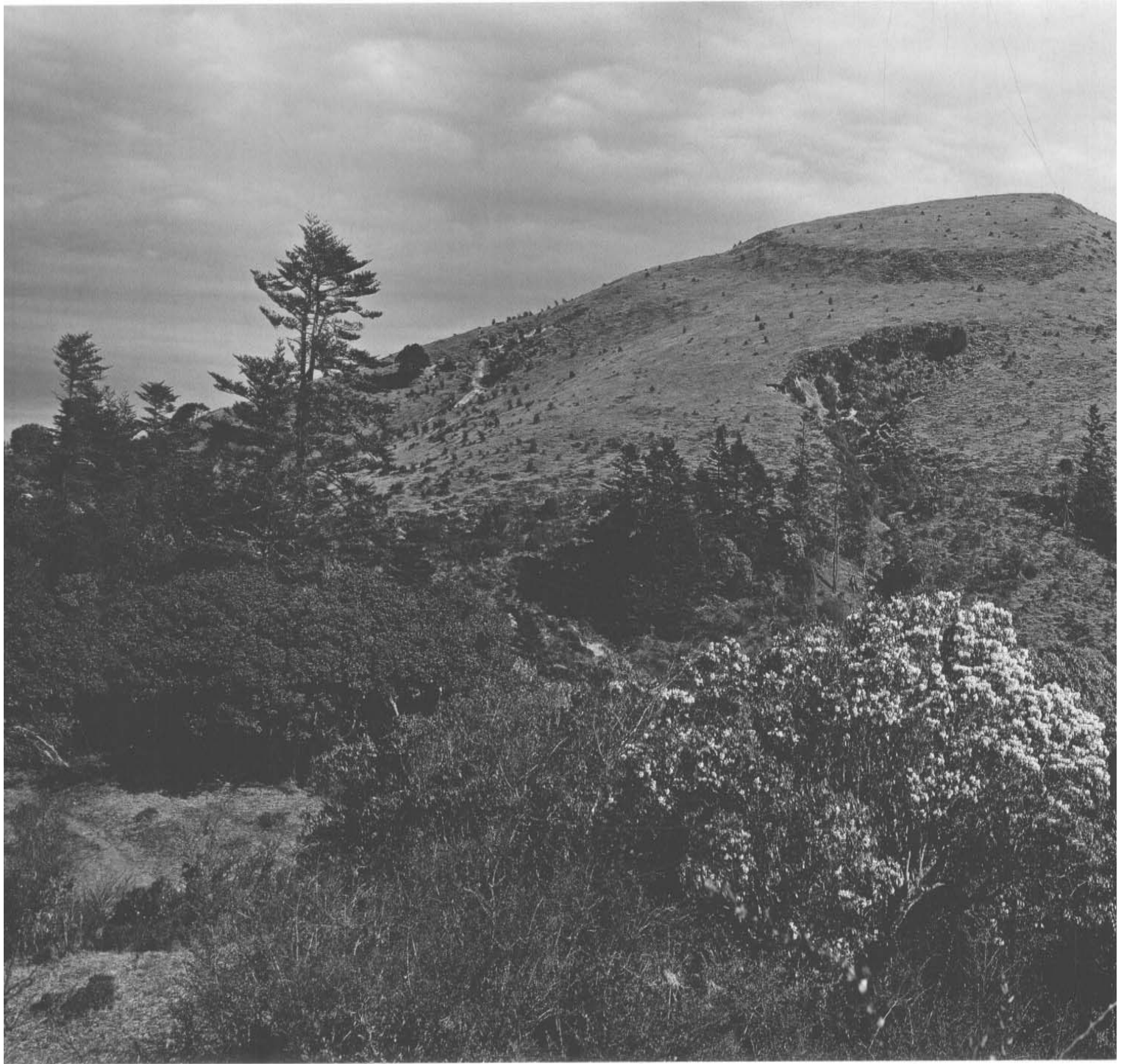


● 云南省楚雄彝族自治州地处滇池、洱海之间，自古为省垣屏障，滇中走廊，川滇通道。东西最大横距 175 公里，南北最大纵距 247.5 公里，乌蒙山虎踞东部，哀牢山盘亘西南，百草岭雄峙西北，构成三山鼎立之势。金沙江、元江水系形成二水环流之态，境内多山，素有“九分山水一分坝”之称。图为楚雄彝族自治州州府所在地。



● 乌蒙山







● 百草岭主峰帽台山海拔 3657 米，为楚雄彝族自治州最高峰。