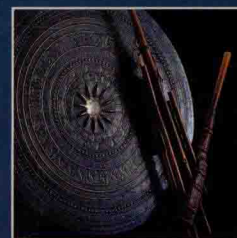


聚焦

贵阳



Focus On
Ethnic Groups
In Guiyang

少数

民族

贵州民族出版社

平等 Equality

团结 Unity

发展 Development

繁荣 Prosperity

贵阳市民族宗教事务局 编

Compiled by Guiyang Municipal Bureau for Ethnic and Religious Affairs

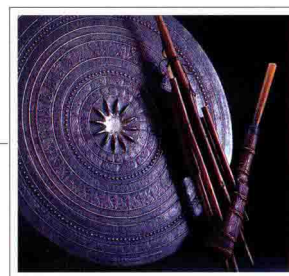


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主 编: 李秀英 李 华
编 委: 李秀英 李 华 王富敬
陈凤元 曹德清
执行编辑: 覃晓春
撰 文: 李 华 覃晓春 顾朴光 索晓霞
摄 影: 曾宪阳 卢永康 吴位弟 杨富学
陈志军 曹经建 谢广荣 张天林
邓一平 李贵云 张赐安
装帧设计: 曾宪阳 徐铭杰
英文译校: 马沈龙 梁 梅
责任编辑: 孔燕君 龙 英

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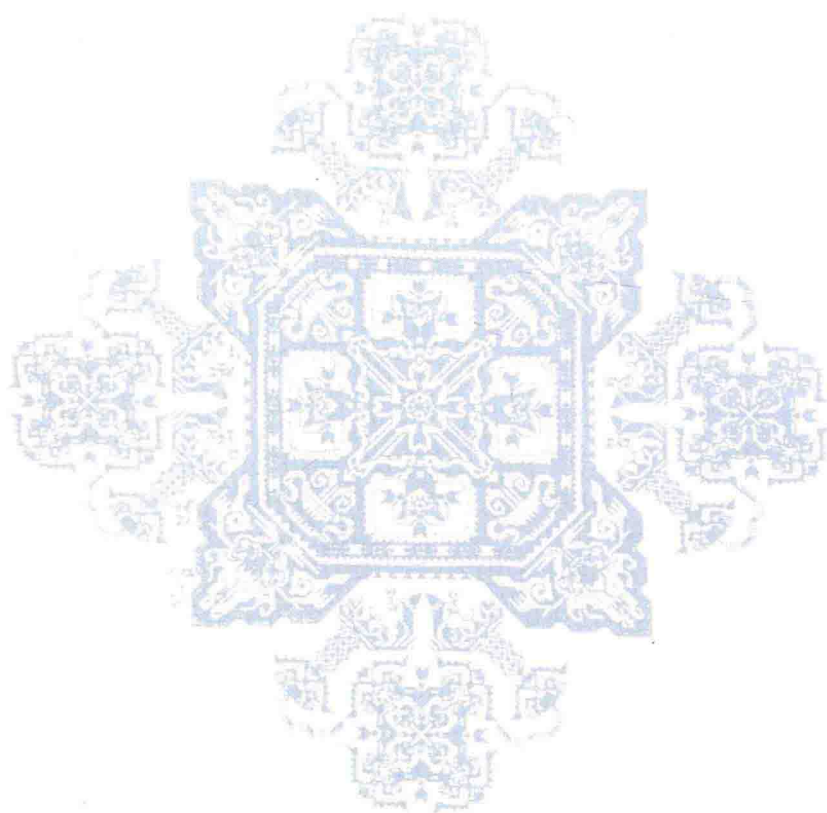
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前言

贵阳 聚焦 少数民族 Focus on Ethnic Groups in Guiyang

贵阳，这颗镶嵌在云贵高原上的绿色明珠，历史虽不如国内某些著名古都和城市那么悠远，但作为贵州省省会和全省政治、经济、文化的中心，在其漫长、曲折的历史道路上，她的每一点变化，都具有浓郁的民族特色。贵阳是一座森林之城，这片位于东经 $106^{\circ} 07' \sim 107^{\circ} 17'$ 、北纬 $26^{\circ} 11' \sim 27^{\circ} 22'$ 的区域，分设六区三县一市。8034平方公里的土地，拥有林地面积275万亩，森林覆盖率达31.7%。市区群山环抱，林木苍翠。绿山、绿水、绿树，到处是象征生命的绿色。绿色孕育了这片土地上的原始生命。据考古发掘发现，还在早于北京猿人生活的时期，以贵阳为中心的黔中地带，就已经有了古人类的足迹。

少数民族是贵阳最早的开拓者。春秋（公元前770—公元前476年）时期贵阳是中国南方九大诸侯国之一的牂牁国属地，战国至西汉贵阳归夜郎国管辖。这一时期，生活在今贵阳地区的主要是濮人等一些古代民族。从魏晋到唐宋，濮、夷、越、蛮等古代民族和他们的后代，都曾生息在这块土地上。清代以前，贵阳地区的居民，仍以布依族、苗族先民为代表的少数民族为主。清中叶后，汉族人口在比例上逐渐成为多数，各族人民长期杂居共处，共同开发着地处黔中高原丘陵盆地中心区的这块宝地。

各少数民族在充满森林绿色的这片故土上享受大自然赐予的雨露阳光，享受着冬无严寒、夏无酷暑的得天独厚的自然气候条件，并用他们世代辛勤的汗水，浇灌着脚下这片土地，用自己诚实的劳动为今日贵阳的现代化进程，奠定了不可或缺的基石。

今天的贵阳是一个多民族聚居的新兴现代都市。在全市371.9万总人口中，苗、布依、土家、彝、侗、仡佬、白、回、满、壮、水等37个少数民族的人口占总人口的15.74%。其中，人口最多的是苗族和布依族。这两个民族的人口占少数民族人口总数的71.3%。

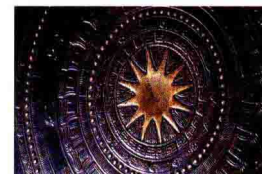
贵阳少数民族的分布与贵州各地的情况一样，处于大杂居、小聚居状态。苗族往往依山筑寨，大寨百余户，小寨几十户不等。寨与寨间近则里许，远则数里甚至数十里，寨子多位于高山或半山腰。布依族大多近水而居。

布依族、苗族等少数民族历来有着难解的农耕情结。因为它是千百年来民族赖以生存发展的重要手段，男耕女织的社会分工已经成为一种文化传统。即使到现代工业、交通、广播电视已经深入到穷乡僻壤的今天，在贵阳地区的民族村寨里依然能够感受到古朴而浓烈的传统文化气息。

贵阳少数民族是黔中文化的开创者。在漫长的历史长河中，他们用自己的聪明才智，按照自己对人与自然、人与人、人与社会关系的理解，创造和传承了璀璨的民族文化，并与汉民族一起，共同铸造着贵阳的辉煌。

聚焦贵阳少数民族，犹如亲临一座民族风情的立体画廊。少数民族和与他们有关的一切，对每一个感兴趣的人都是一种诱惑。不仅诱惑于他们的美丽、诱惑于他们的传说、还诱惑于许多已知和不知的东西。聚焦贵阳少数民族，可以从今天日益现代化的贵阳的辉煌成就中，感受到贵阳少数民族自身的巨变，感受到少数民族为贵阳发展所作的不可磨灭的贡献，以及时代前进步伐对少数民族自身发展的推动。

PRELUDE



Guiyang, an emerald amounted on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, is the capital and centre of politics, economy and culture of Guizhou Province. In the course of its uneven historical development, every bit of changes is full of ethnic characteristics, though its history is not so long as that of some well-known ancient capitals and cities.

Located between $106^{\circ} 07' - 107^{\circ} 17' E$ and $26^{\circ} 11' - 27^{\circ} 22' N$, there are 5 districts, 3 counties and 1 county-level city under the jurisdiction of Guiyang. It is a forest city of 8034km² where 2.75million mu is forest accounting for 31.7% of the total area. Surrounded with forested hills, everything of the city is green—green mountains, green rivers and green trees, which carries a message of life and nurtured primitive life on this piece of land. Archaeological findings reveal the trace that primitive ancestors of mankind lived in the middle of Guizhou centred on Guiyang earlier than Beijin man.

Ethnic groups were the earliest settlers of Guiyang where it used to be a dependency of Zhangke, one of the 9 princes in south China during the Spring and Autumn Period(770-476BC). The main residents of the city were ancient ethnic groups mainly the Pu, under the rule of the Yelang kingdom during the time from the Warring States to the Western Xia regime. The Pu, Yi, Yue and Man resided here during the dynasties from the Wei and Jin to the Tang and Song. The Buyi and Miao were still the major peoples of Guiyang before the Qing Dynasty until the Han became the prominent population after mid-Qing. All peoples lived together and developed this basin area in the heart of Guizhou Plateau.

All the ethnic groups have enjoyed the geographical conditions bestowed by nature, such as rain, dew, sunshine and mild climate neither frigid winter nor scorching summer. Honest and industrious, they have been working generation after generation on this land, which has laid a solid foundation for the future.

Now Guiyang is a modern city with a population of 3.719 million including 15.74% of the ethnic people. There are 37 ethnic groups here, for example ,the Miao, Buyi, Tujia, Yi, Dong, Gelao, Bai, Hui, Man,

Zhuang, Shui, etc. Both the Miao and Buyi have the largest population among the ethnic minorities, accounting for 71.3% of the ethnic population. All peoples get along well.

The distribution of ethnic groups in Guiyang is in a state of large community with mixed ethnic groups or of small village of one group exclusively. A large settlement consists of over 100 households while a small one has some scores. The distance between villages can be as far as several or even dozens of miles, but for others it is as close as less than one-mile's reach. Most of the Miao build their houses on high mountains or at mountain shoulders while the Buyi inhabit on or close to rivers.

The Miao, Buyi and other ethnic groups live on farming for thousands of years. The social roles that men farm and women weave are regarded as a tradition. Even till now when modern industry, transportation, radio and television have penetrated the poor and secluded rural areas, this tradition—simple and plain, old and primitive—still remains in those ethnic villages in Guiyang.

Ethnic groups in Guiyang are culture pioneers and creators of the province. In the long course of the history, from comprehension of the relations between man and nature, man and man, man and society, they have created and inherited their own cultures wisely and intelligently, and have made common efforts with the Han to build a promising Guiyang.

Focusing on ethnic groups here, one feels as if he were visiting an art museum of ethnic customs and traditions. Ethnic groups or everything concerning them are so fascinating to anybody interested that they will feel themselves involved in the beauty, legends and many other things known or unknown, of these people. Focusing on the ethnic groups here, from the magnificent achievements of the city in the modern time, one realizes the great changes in these people, the great contributions by these people to the city development and the great push of the time to the advance of the ethnic groups.

An Evergreen Forest City

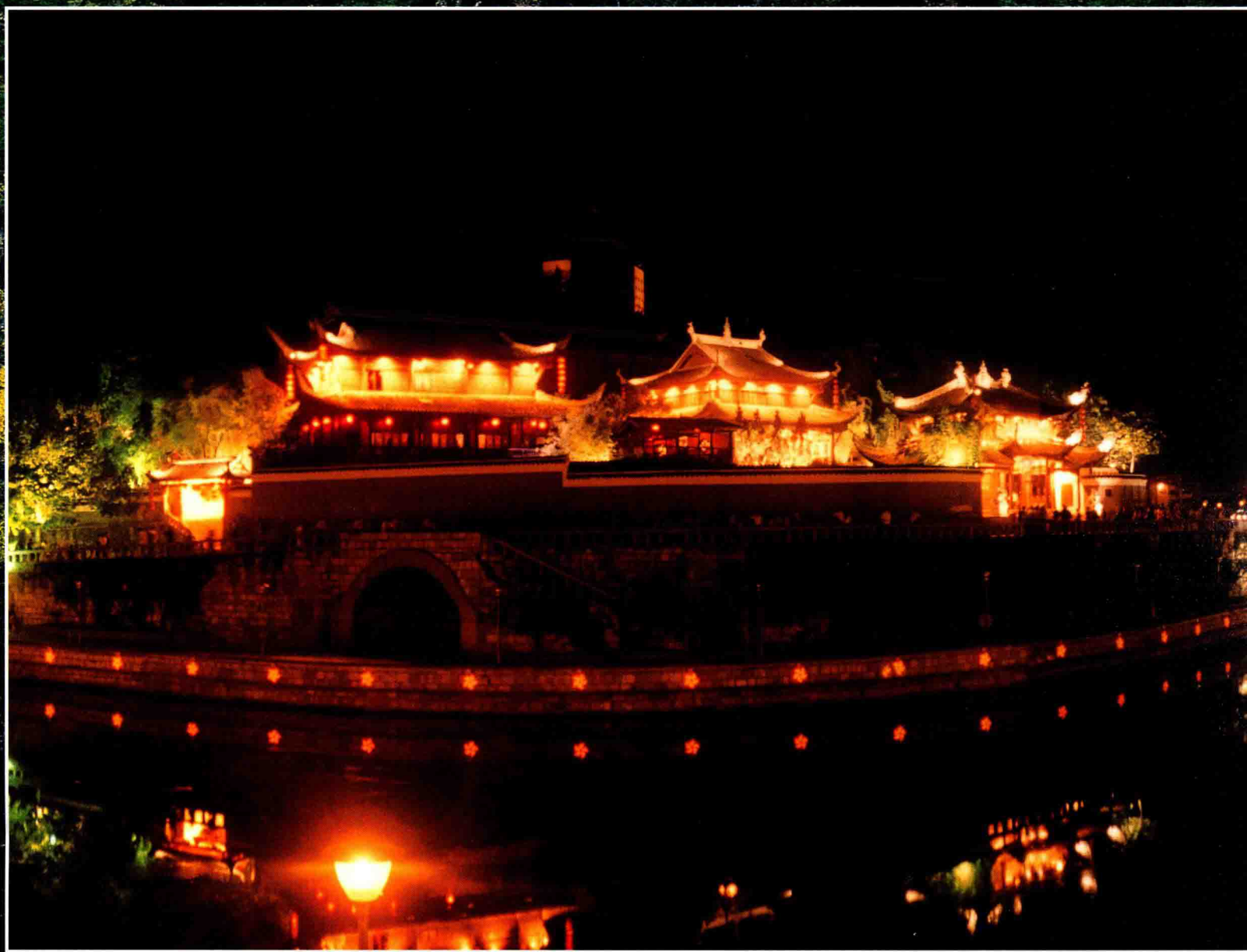
今日贵阳
Today's Guiyang



森林
之城
雨露

阳光

AN EVERGREEN FOREST CITY



历史与现代交响辉映 Co-existence of Historical and Modern Buildings



An Evergreen Forest City



林城之美，美在山，美在水。城在山水中，山水在城中，人在美景中。

The beauty of the forest city lies in mountain and river. People of Guiyang enjoy the beauty of mountain and river.

