

中国民族名片

A Brief Introduction to Chinese Ethnic Group

Yao People in Jianghu

江华

瑶族



民族出版社

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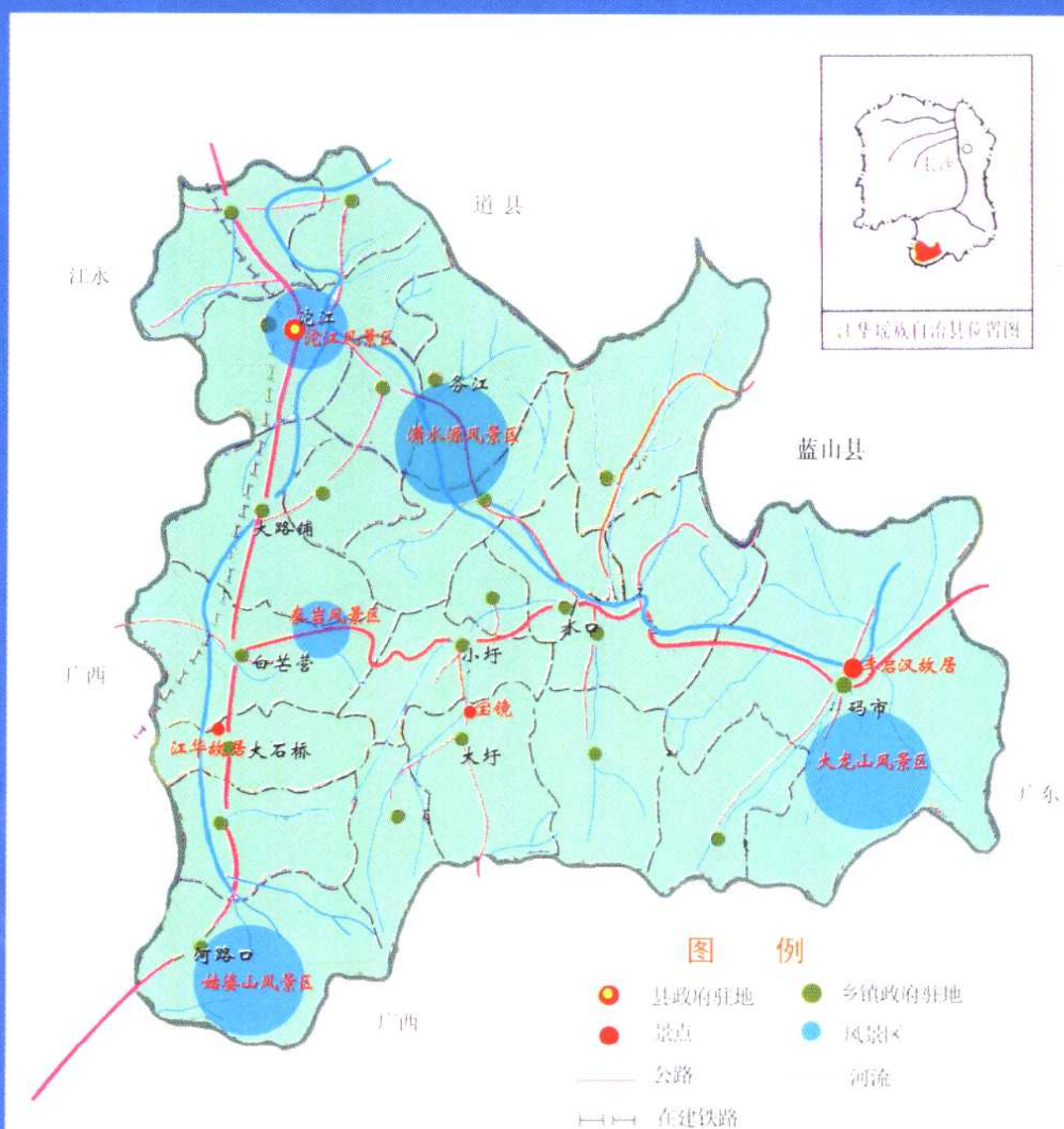
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美丽神奇^的江华瑶山

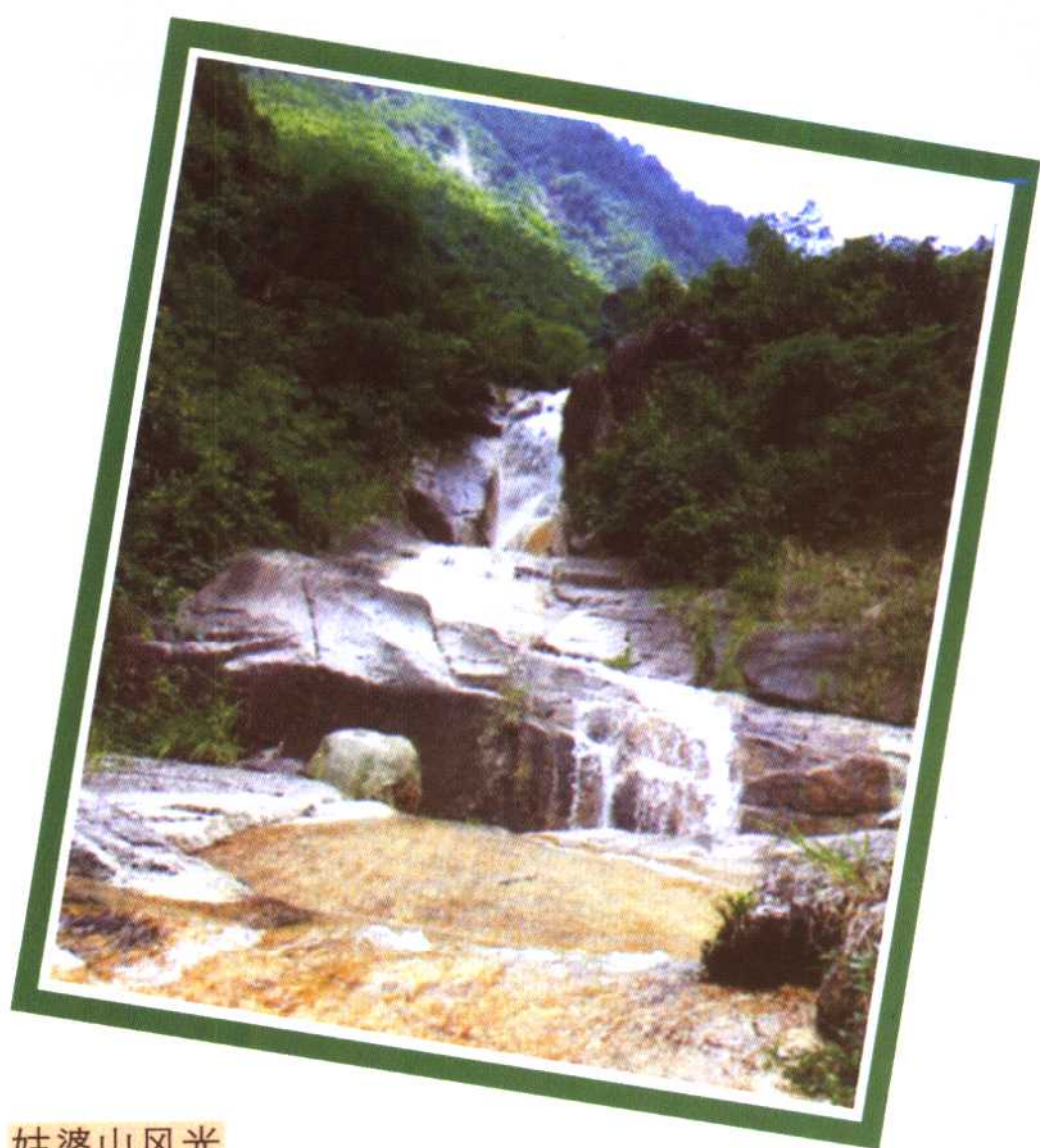
Mountains with Wonders

江华瑶族自治县地处南岭北麓,潇水上游,湖南省最南端,位于湘、粤、桂三省区结合部。其区位优势独特,称为南岭的中心,潇水的源头,是内陆通往广东、广西的重要通道。

涧谷丛林

A Brook through a Thick Forest





姑婆山风光

The Landscape of Gupo Hill

全县辖22个乡镇，1个林业采育场，总面积3248.72平方公里，总人口45.7万，其中瑶族人口27.3万，占全县总人口的61.5%，是全国瑶族人口最多、居住面积最广的瑶族自治县，被称为“神州瑶都”、“中国瑶族第一县”。

The Jianghua Yao Autonomous County, a county in the south end of Hunan Province, is located in the North of Nanling, a joint to the provinces of Hunan, Guangdong and Guangxi. It is the origin of Xiaoshui River and the key pass of the inner land to Guangdong and Guangxi. It covers 3248.72 km² with 22 towns and a forestation farm. It has a population of 457000, and of

them 273000 are Yaos (61.5%). Jianghua is well known as the Yao Capital in China and the First Yao County in China for it has the highest population rate of Yao and the largest area for them to inhabit than any other Yao Autonomous counties in China.

境内有五岭之一的萌渚岭山脉。北面，有万山来朝、白云翻飞，“峰秀数郡之间”的九嶷山；东南，有原始林遍布、充满野性情趣的大龙山；西南，有称为



山光水色

Natural Beauty

“梧岭南屏”的姑婆山，其支脉勾挂岭将县境自然分为东西两半，形成一县两胜景、风光各不同的自然奇观。

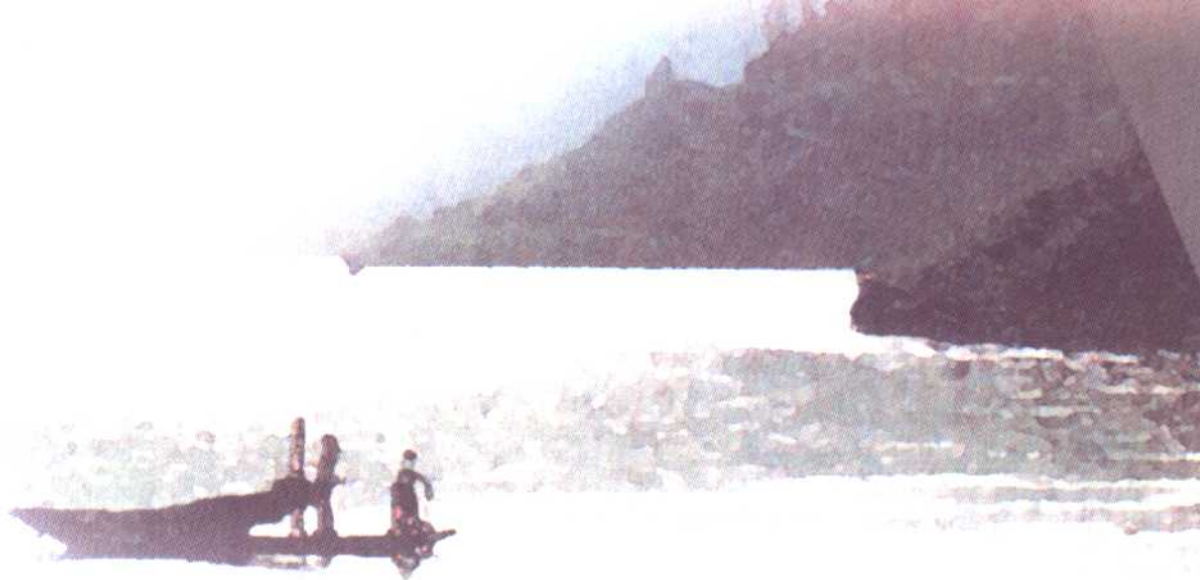
Mengzhuling Mountains, in the Five Ridges, are located in the county. In its north stands Jiuningshan Mountain, whose peak is the highest among all the peaks around and the most beautiful in the neighboring counties and is always capped with cloud. In the



southeast stands Dalongshan Mountain (Big Dragon Mountain) which is covered with primeval forest and full of wilds. In the southwest is Guposhan Mountain, known as the South Protective Screen For Wuling Ridge, whose main branch, Gougualing Ridge, divides the county into two parts: the east and the west.

这里的山，是绿色的山！遍野的香杉以其质地优良闻名于世，自古以“杉木之都”享誉天下，是中国南方重要的商品木材生产基地。连片的药材，5万余亩原始次森林，上百种野生珍稀植物与漫山的翠竹、山花把千里瑶山点缀得分外美丽，全县森林覆盖率达74%。良好的天然植被，使江华赢得了“华南之肺”、“天然氧吧”、“动植物种类密集的基因库”等众多美誉。





It is well known as the Land of Firs in China for its abundance of good firs. It is an important timber manufacturing base in the South of China. The vegetation rate of the county reaches 74%, and Jianghua has won many fames for the excellent natural environment such as the Lung of South China, the Natural Oxygen Bar, the Gene Bank of Animals and Plants.

有好山必有好水。从萌渚岭千沟万壑流淌而出的清亮泉水，汇聚成两条美丽、多情的河流。东来的一支，穿越茫茫林海，染万山翠绿，是著名作家叶蔚林笔下的“没有航标的河流”——冯河；西流的一支，淌过沃野田畴，融十里稻香，是西汉时古地图上标注为“大深水”的沱江。此外，注入广西的靖边河、白沙河是珠江水系的重要源流之一。

The hydrographical net in Jianghua is very complicated. It provides the main origins of the Xiangjiang River system and the Zhujiang River system. Mengzhuling Mountains are the origins of two rivers: Fenghe River and Tuojiang River. The former one flows eastwards through the hills covered with green forest,




花香瑶山路

A Path Winding through Flowers

whose beauty lighted the inspiration of Ye Weilin, a famous Chinese writer, and the River without Marks is the result of the inspiration. The Latter goes westwards through the fertile rice fields, which was named as Wide Deep River in the ancient map in the West Han Dynasty. Besides, Jingbian River (Conquering River) and Baisha River (White Sands River) also originate in the county and flow to the system of Zhujiang River.


江华矿产资源蕴藏丰富，已探明储量的矿产品达36种，稀土、锡矿砂、金银等有色金属矿





绿色的河流

A Green River



储量居全国前列。境内溪河纵横，水系发达，有“九江十五河五十一源”之称，是湘江水系和珠江水系的发源地之一，可供开发量 46.52 万千瓦。丰富的水能资源，使江华成为南岭地区有名的“小水电之乡”。

Jianghua abounds with mineral resources and 36 kinds of them have been verified, of which rare-earth, tin ore, silver and gold are the first in China. Jianghua is also rich in hydroelectric resources and many small-sized power stations have been built, which make Jianghua win good fame in the South of the Five Ridges. It has been estimated that there remains 465200 kilowatt of water power to be developed in the county.

山涧清流

A Brook in the Gorge

源远流长^的民族历史

A People with Long History

瑶族族源，源于“荆蛮”，名称见诸文字最早是《梁书·张纘传》所载“莫徭蛮”。

The Yao people today are considered to develop from the Jingman, an ancient ethnic group living the middle part of Yangtze River, by most scholars. The Biography of Zhang Zuan in the Liang History written in the beginning of Tang Dynasty was the first history book that referred to the Yao as “moyaoman”.

西佛拱秀

Buddha Revealing the Beauty

瑶族是一个世代迁徙的民族。因历史的原因，瑶族为免遭统治阶级的镇压，被迫背井离乡，见山迁徙，进山唯恐不深，入林唯恐不密，过着食尽一山又过一山的“游耕”生活。江华绵延千里的大瑶山，自然成为瑶族理想的聚居地。

Traditionally, Yao were migrating people. In order to avoid being oppressed, the forefathers of Yao were forced to leave their plain lands and homes for the remote mountainous areas. There they adjusted themselves to the new environment, and developed a new way of production. In the winter they would choose patches of land or slope they thought fit for farm to slash and waited the slashed wood and grass dry, then had them burned. When spring came, they would plough the burned land and plant. After about ten years, the lands were over exploited and became infertile. They would have to leave the place and move to another to look for new lands to farm. Jianghua, the mountainous area with wonders, was naturally a promising land for them to gather and settle down.

瑶族进入江华多在宋元时期，江华瑶族均自称瑶人。由于语言和生活环境不同，自称也不一致，有自称为“勉”、为“爷贺尼”、

为“寨山人”（亦称“梧州人”）。他称亦因其居住环境、生产、生活习俗的不同，被称之为“高山瑶”、“平地瑶”、“顶板瑶”、“过山瑶”等等。明清时期，官府则只视其入籍与否，而称之为“生瑶”或“熟瑶”。

There are three subgroups of Yao in Jianghua, and their autonyms are Mjen, Bingduoyou (or Yeheni) and Zhaishanren (people from Zhaishan, or Wuzhouren, people from Wuzhou) relatively. Although they are different, the key meanings of all the autonyms are the same "human being". Their heteronyms, which are relatively Gaoshan Yao (High Mountain Yao), Pingdi Yao (Level Land Yao), Dingban Yao and Guoshan Yao (Mountain-Passing Yao), are also different because of the difference in their environment, ways of production and life. During the period of Ming and Qing Dynasties, they were relatively referred to as Sheng Yao (the Raw / uncooked / unrefined Yao) and Shu Yao (the ripe / cooked / refined Yao) according to the degrees to which they were naturalized.

自称“爷贺尼（丙多优）”的瑶族，因宋

阳华岩碑刻

The Rock Carving of Yanghua

