

ABOVE THE CLOUDS-THE QIANG ETHNIC GROUP



# 云朵上的羌族

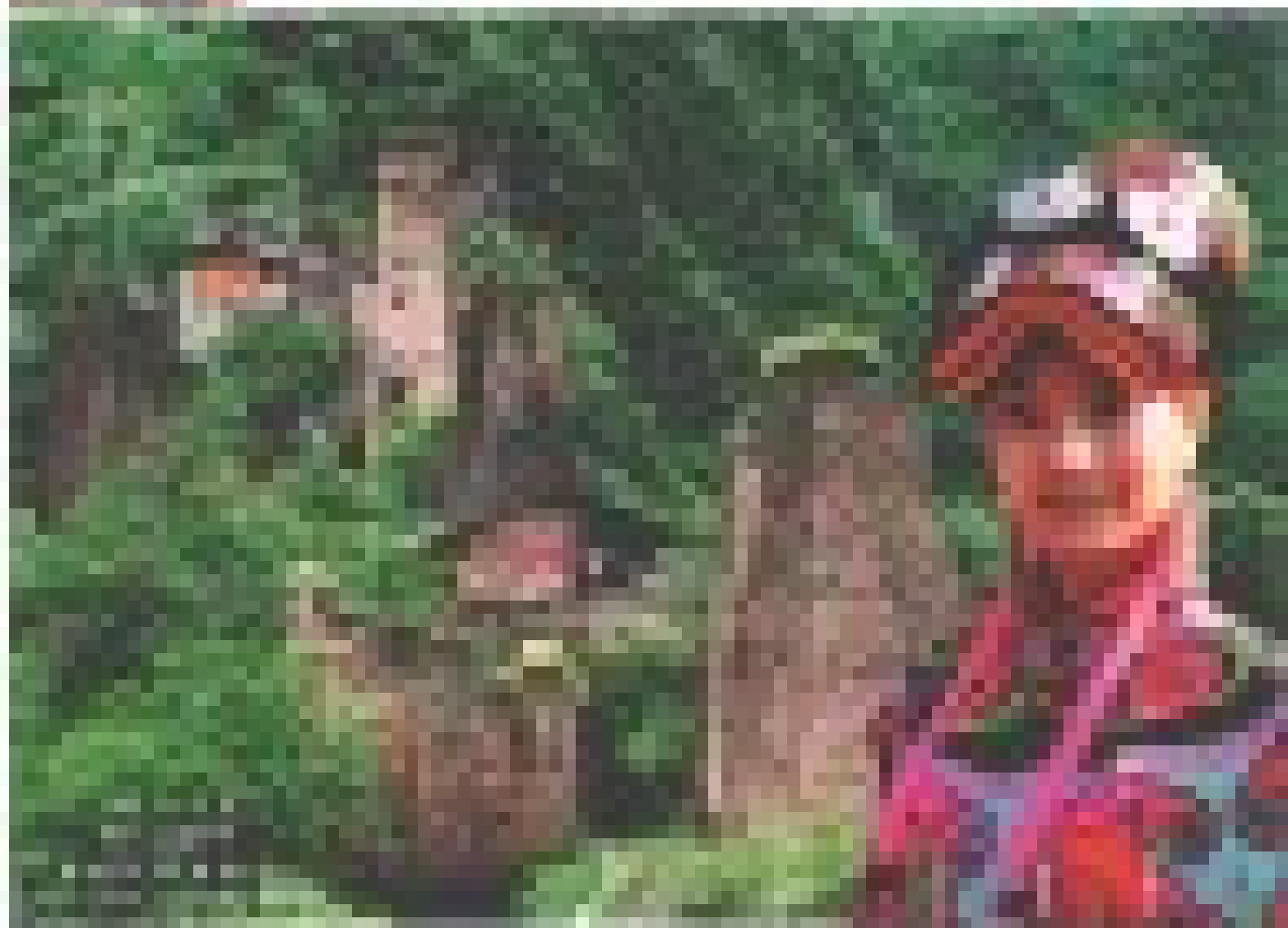


主编：韦荣慧  
摄影：余耀明等

中国旅游出版社

CHINA TRAVEL & TOURISM PRESS

最美上林湖





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责任印制：冯冬青

地图批准号：(2004) 第 269 号

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

云朵上的羌族 / 余耀明等摄. — 北京：中国旅游出版社，  
2009.9

ISBN 978-7-5032-3796-6

I. 云… II. 余… III. 羌族—民族文化—中国—摄影集  
IV. K287.4-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 097557 号

书 名：云朵上的羌族  
作 者：余耀明等  
出版发行：中国旅游出版社  
地 址：北京建国门内大街甲 9 号  
邮 编：100005  
电 话：(010) 85166738  
http: //www.cttp.net.cn  
E-mail: fengzh6688@sina.com  
制 版：北京燕泰美术制版印刷有限责任公司  
印 刷：北京金吉士印刷有限责任公司  
版 次：2009 年 9 月第 1 版  
印 次：2009 年 9 月第 1 次  
开 本：889 毫米 × 1194 毫米 1/24  
印 张：5  
定 价：68 元  
ISBN 978-7-5032-3796-6

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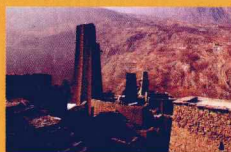
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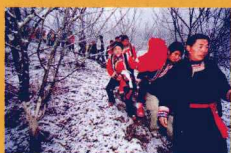
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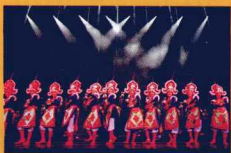
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# 云朵上的羌族

## Above the Clouds - The Qiang Ethnic Group

羌族有 30.6 万人 (2000 年), 大部分聚居在青藏高原东南缘向四川盆地过渡的高山峡谷地带, 包括四川省阿坝藏族羌族

自治州的茂县、汶川县、理县、松潘、黑水及绵阳市的北川羌族自治县、平武县、甘孜藏族自治州的丹巴县等地。少量分布在贵

州铜仁地区的江口县和石阡县。在聚居区, 那里群山巍峨, 河谷深邃而狭窄, 地形西北高, 东南低, 北部、东南部及西部, 分别横





亘着岷山山脉、龙门山脉和邛崃山脉，只有茂县的土门区、北川和平武豆叩一带为中低山和深丘低山区。就地质构造而言，这一地带属于我国新构造运动上升最强烈的地带，地质复杂而破碎，属于四川活跃较强烈的地震带之一。山高、谷深、坡陡的地形条件，造成羌族地区时常发生地震和泥石流等灾害，给人民的生产生活带来了严重影响。

羌族地区处于温带。气候有五个特点：一是冬干春旱，从11月到次年4月晴天多，降水量占全年的五分之一；二是雨热同期，5月至10月为雨量集中时期；三是气候垂直差异显著，随着海拔的升高，气候逐渐降低，造成生态环境各异；四是光能资源丰富，日照时间长，昼夜温差大；五是灾害性天气频繁，常见有干旱、冰雹、霜冻等。岷江上游由于降水量较小，蒸发量大，是典型的半干旱河谷地带。

岷江、涪江是养育羌族人民的母亲河。岷江，又称汶江、都江，以“岷山导江”而得名。发源于松潘县与九寨沟县交界的弓杠岭南，流经松潘、茂县、汶川进入都江堰市，再穿过成都平原经乐山到宜宾，与金沙江汇合成为长江。在都江堰市以上为岷江上游，从北向南纵贯羌区。支流有黑水河、

1. 羌族聚居地茂县营盘山是新石器时期的古人类文化遗址，被史学界誉为人类远古的家园  
The Qiang-inhabited Mount Yingpan, in Maoxian County, a Neolithic cultural site, is praised by historiographers as the ancient home of human civilization.

2. 茂县黑虎羌寨的碉楼群

A watchtower complex in Heihu Village, Maoxian County.







杂谷脑河、鱼子溪河和寿溪河等。湍江，又称石泉河、北川水，因“水势如湍沸之状”而得名。源流为百草河和青片河。前者源于松潘县桦子岭，120公里中有80公里经北川县，后者源于北川县西北青片大山，约110公里，之前又有发端于茂县土地岭东麓的土门河注入。百草河和青片河在北川治城以西汇合后被称为湍江，经北川、江油注入涪江。

羌族地区植物资源丰富。据不完全统计，有植被220余科2000余种，并明显呈垂直分布。一般说来，在海拔1600米以下，代表类型为常绿阔叶林和亚热带针叶林；海拔1600至2000米，主要为常绿阔叶林、落叶阔叶混交林和干旱河谷灌丛；海拔2000米至3600米为亚高山针叶林、硬叶常绿阔叶林和灌丛；海拔3600至4500米为高山灌丛和草甸；海拔4500米以上为高山流石滩植被。通常农作物和经济作物在海拔2800米以下耕种。位于汶川县的卧龙自然保护区和北川县的小寨子沟自然保护区是植物种类繁多的地方，被有关专家誉为“世界上罕见的生物基因宝库”。

羌寨散布于峡谷山间，海拔均在1500~2800米，有的沿着河流分散在小块冲积谷地，有的点缀于山腰的黄土台地，还有的处在高高的山上，周边有着茂密的森林和低矮的灌木林。当云雾飘飘的时候，羌寨若隐若现，故羌族又被称为“云朵上的民族”。

The Qiang ethnic group has a population of 306,000 (Census 2000), the largest majority of whom inhabit the alpine gorges between the south-

eastern rim of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the Sichuan Basin, including Maoxian, Wenchuan, Lixian, Songpan, and Heishui counties in Sichuan's Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture; Beichuan Qiang Autonomous County and Pingwu County in Mianyang City; and Danba County in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. Some live in Jiangkou and Shiqian counties of Tongren Prefecture, Guizhou Province. In the Qiang-inhabited areas, deep and narrow river valleys nestled amongst majestic mountains form a gradient descending from northwest to southeast. In the north,



southeast and west lie the Minshan Mountains, Longmen Mountains and Qionglai Mountains, respectively. Only the Tumen district of Maoxian County, Beichuan County, and Doukou of Pingwu County lie at low mountain areas. Geologically, this region sees the most frequent neotectonic movements of China and is one of the most active seismic zones of Sichuan Province. Such topographic conditions often brings earthquake, mud-flow and other natural disasters to local people's lives.

The Qiang-inhabited areas lie at the temperate zone, where the climate features five characteristics. Firstly, it is dry in winter and droughty in spring. From November to April there are plenty of sunny days, with a precipitation accounting for one-fifth of the total of a year. Secondly, rainfalls concentrate in the hot seasons, from May to October. Thirdly, vertical differentiation of climate is marked, which brings about varying ecological environments. Fourthly, there are more hours of sunshine and a big difference in temperature between day and night, which ensure abundant solar energy resources. And also, disastrous weather occurs often, mostly drought, hail, and frost. The upper reaches of the Minjiang River is a typical semi-drought river valley, with less precipitation and large amount of evaporation.

The Minjiang and Fujiang are regarded as the “Mother Rivers” by the Qiang people. Also known as Wenjiang or Dujiang, Minjiang is so named because of its important geographical location in the Minshan Mountains. Originating from the juncture of Songpan and Jiuzhaigou counties, the river flows by Songpan, Maoxian and Wenchuan to enter Dujiangyan City, and then it passes the Chengdu Plain to reach Yibin City in Hubei Province. From there, it merges with the Jinsha River to form the Yangtze. The upper reaches of Minjiang north of Dujiangyan City is mainly inhabited by the Qiang people. The branches of Minjiang include Heishui River, Zagunao River, Yuzixi River and Shouxi River. The Jianjiang River, also known as Shiquanhe or Beichuanshui, originates from two headstreams. One is Baicao River, which originates from Huazi





### 3. 出土的西汉陶器

An unearthed pottery of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - 24 A.D.).

### 4. 古商道

An ancient trade route.

### 5. 点将台相传为樊梨花点兵操练之处，其摩崖造像22龛76尊，为唐贞观四年（630年）当地官吏捐资凿造。龛为内外两层，造像高者数米，小者尺余。有题记19则，均位于茂县北部校场乡

Call-Officers-Roll Platform, the legendary venue where Fan Lihua called the roll of military officers and soldiers on drills during the Tang Dynasty, features 76 figures carved and enshrined in 22 niches on cliffs. It was built in 630, the fourth year of the reign of Tang Emperor Zhenguan, with a fund donated by local officers. The niches contain two layers, and the engraved images range in height from more than one meter to merely 0.3 meters. Carved with 19 inscriptions, the platform is located in Xiaochang Township, northern Maoxian County.





Mountain in Songpan County and stretches 120 kilometers. The other is the 110km-long Qingpian River, which originates from Qingpian Mountain northwest of Beichuan County. The two rivers meet in Beichuan to form Jianjiang, which continues to flow into the Fujiang River.

The Qiang-inhabited areas abound in vegetation resources. According to incomplete statistics, there are more than 2,000 kinds in 220 categories of plants, featuring a vertical distribution. Generally, the typical plants grown below 1,600 meters in altitude are evergreen broad-

leaved forests and subtropical coniferous forests; in the region between 1,600 and 2,000 meters above sea level are evergreen broad-leaved forests, deciduous broadleaf mixed forests, and dry valley shrubs; between 2,000 and 3,600 meters above sea level are subalpine coniferous forests,





sclerophyllous evergreen broad-leaved forests, and shrubs; between 3,600 and 4,500 meters above sea level are alpine shrubs and meadows; and above 4,500 meters in altitude are alpine sparse vegetation. Farm crops and economic crops are grown in the regions below 2,800 meters in altitude.

The Wolong Nature Reserve in Wenchuan County and the Xiaozhaizigou Nature Reserve in Beichuan County, with a wide variety of plants, are reputed by experts as "rare bio-gene banks in the world."

The Qiang villages are scattered amongst the mountains and river valleys, averaging 1,500

6. 羌族摩崖石刻

A cliff carving.

7. 羌族石刻遗产

A historical stone-carving of the Qiang ethnic group.





to 2,800 meters above sea level. Some lie in alluvial low lands; some dot the loess valleys at mountainside; and some are surrounded by exuberant forests and shrubs on mountains. When clouds approach, the Qiang villages appear now and disappear then; hence a nickname of the Qiang ethnic group - "People above the Clouds."

8. 喝“开坛”酒  
Drinking the "jar opening" wine.

9. 妇女盛装  
Women's festive attire.











# 古朴厚重的碉楼建筑

## Simple and Imposing Watchtowers



羌族村寨选址讲究，大多顺势建在沿河谷的半山或高山上向阳、背风、有耕地、水源且易守难攻的地方。由几户或几十户人家组成自然村寨。碉房一般可分为两类：一类是碉楼，作为一种历史的见证、民族的智慧而遗存至今，有名的如布瓦羌碉、黑虎群碉、桃坪羌碉等，其碉身高大，坚固实用，结构严密，有的距离村落很远，矗于雄奇险峻的山峰或关口要隘之处，主要用作战事瞭望、侦查，传递信息；有的分布在村寨附近及村落中心的碉房，平时用以住人、储存货物、圈畜，战时直接构成敌方侵扰的天然屏障，高数丈，高达十几丈的也不少，内有六七层，最高的达十三四层，楼体呈四角、六角或八角形，上细下粗，棱角突出。每层留有枪眼，顶部盖瓦或木板。还有一类碉房就是单作居住用的“庄房”。这些房屋因地

羌族的碉楼建筑艺术独特而精湛。《后汉书·西南夷列传》载：“冉駹者，武帝所开，元鼎六年以为汶山郡……众皆依山居止，垒石为室，高者十余丈，为邛笼”。冉駹是古羌人的一支，秦汉时期就生活在今茂县、汶川、理县等地区。“邛笼”为羌语音译借词，意为碉楼。明代顾炎武在《天下郡国利病书》中更进一步地记载：“威、茂，古冉駹地，垒石为碉以居，如浮图数重，门

内以楫木上下，货藏于上，人居其中，畜圈于下，高至二三丈者谓之鸡笼，十余丈者谓之碉。”这里的“威、茂”两地指威州、茂州，就是今天的羌族聚居地。在羌族民间叙事长诗《木姐珠与斗安珠》中有述：“石砌楼房墙根基稳，三块石头供立房顶上；中间一层干净人居住，房屋下面专把禽畜养。”所说的石砌楼房就是近现代羌族的住房建筑。

10. “5.12”地震前的汶川县布瓦羌寨黄泥碉群楼。深远处为岷江与分瑙河交汇的汶川县城 A picture of the watchtower complex in Buwa Qiang Village, Wenchuan County, taken before the “May 12 Earthquake” of 2008. In distance is the county seat of Wenchuan.

11. 大山里的羌寨碉楼 A Qiang watchtower house in the depth of the mountain.









区不同略有差异。在岷江上游地带，一般呈方形平顶屋，分三层（也有两层和四层的）。上层放粮，中层住人，下层养畜。用独木做的锯齿状楼梯上下。房顶的四周砌有1尺多高的矮墙，既免危险，又可坐憩。矮墙四角设有塔形石龕，上置白石，即天神（阿爸木比塔）或叫白石神。房顶为人们重要的活动

场所之一，人们可以打晒粮食，堆放柴草，或编织，或聊天。中层楼内两端为卧室，中间为堂屋。在屋一角设有神位，供祖宗家神、财神等。堂屋中央有火塘，火塘里的火种终年不熄，有“万年火”之称，是平时全家聚会、接待客人、节日歌舞以及祭祀祖先的重要地方。人们取暖做饭，以木或石作外

框，内置三足架，既可放锅、壶等，又可阻挡小孩跌入火塘。房间四周放有炊具、橱柜、饭桌等。壁上挂有锄头、镰刀等。屋顶留有小窗，以通风透光。窗口小，既防寒又防盗。最下层作牲畜圈厩。大门左右挂牛角或羊角，有的地方，门口还侧立“泰山石敢当”以避邪。而在涪江上游地区，房屋一般





为一楼或二楼一底的坡顶吊脚楼，远远望去，甚为别致。

所用建筑材料就地取材，用山石、泥、麻筋、木料等。山石经过粗略筛选，平整光滑，大小不均，呈方条状；泥是粘性很好的黄泥或红泥；麻筋一般用当地产的红麻杆、青稞杆或麦秸，切成小段后捣碎再混入泥中，可以增加泥土的粘结性；木料是白杨、青杠和红松，起着分层隔立和架设的作用。只要材料齐备，请“释比”算好动土日子，或请八字先生看过地基风水就可开工。施工人员由寨里的几个或几十个男劳力组成，他们个个都是砌墙的高手，巧妙结合地形，分台筑室，依山而建，一般不绘图、不吊线，也不用柱架支撑，全凭经验修建。先挖深三四尺，宽约二尺，略成正方形的沟，以石砌成屋基，再将石片层层堆砌，用黄泥浆接缝，使泥石胶合。建筑体下宽上窄，石墙外部自下而上逐步减薄内收，内墙仍与地面垂直。石墙每达丈余，便架设直径约15厘米的圆木横梁，上铺木板，层层皆然，至最上层则筑平台。为了保暖防风寒，住房的门窗矮小，开口也大都向南或东南方，室内采光、通风因此而受到一定影响。修筑而起的碉楼墙壁光滑，不留裂缝，冬暖夏凉，牢固



12. 从理县佳山寨远眺桃坪羌寨，悠悠沱水绕寨而行

Taoping Qiang Village, viewed far from Jiashan Village, Lixian County.

13. 黑虎羌寨碉楼

A watchtower house in the Qiang-inhabited Heihu Village.