

摄影:陈云峰

撰文:张 佐

Photographed by Chen Yunfeng

Written by Zhang Zuo

下册

Vol.2

雲南明清民居建築

Residential Houses & Buildings in Yunnan
from the Ming and Qing Dynasties

云南美术出版社
Yunnan Fine Art Publishing House

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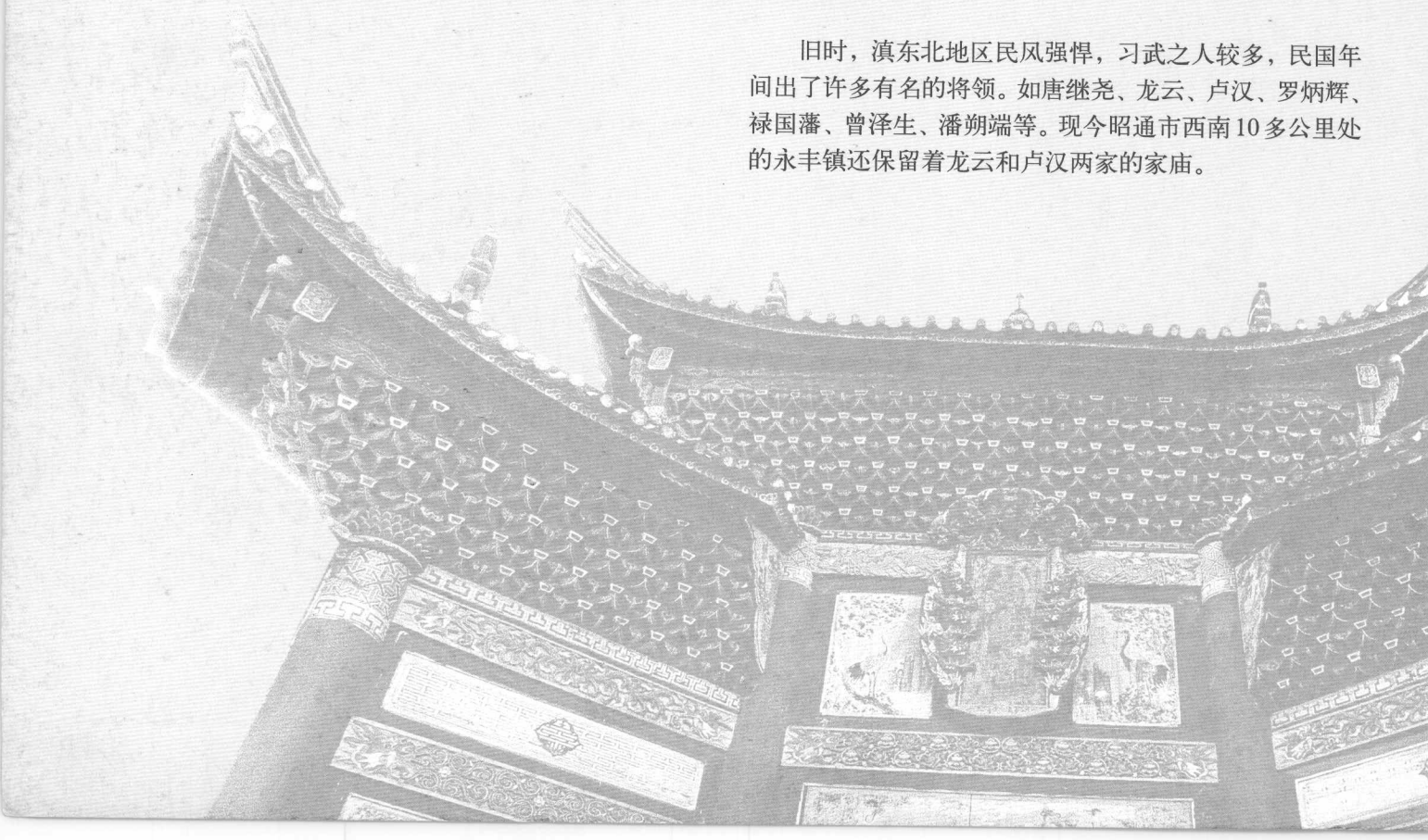
滇东北地区，位于云南的东北角，与四川贵州两省交界，昭通市和曲靖市的北部都属这一地区，是云南历史上开发较早的地区。公元前280年，楚国将军庄蹻率兵西进，入滇池地区建立了古滇国，加强了与中原的联系。秦始皇统一中国后，从樊道(宜宾)修“五尺道”，南下经昭通直达滇中。西汉在昭通设朱提县，在曲靖设味县。从四川宜宾经豆沙关、昭通到滇中腹地的这条古道，历史上称“朱提道”或“五尺道”，是中原进入云南的主要路线。

东汉至魏晋南北朝时期，中原汉族迁入滇东北、滇中和滇西地区，出现了范围较大的汉族聚居区，大部分地区均已使用铁器、牛耕，烧制砖瓦。由于生产水平的明显提高，昭通地区的经济文化已呈现出空前的繁荣盛况。历史上有名的“朱提银”、“朱提铜洗”、汉孟孝琚碑、晋霍承嗣墓壁画等，都表现出这一时期经济文化的昌盛。昭通矿产资源丰富，古时有“上云南、下四川、搬不完的昭通，填

滇东北(昭通、曲靖)

不满的叙府(即宜宾)”的传说。1954年，昭通杨家冲东汉墓出土了一件陶制房屋模型和一些房顶残片。模型的墙壁为土坯筑成，用梁柱支撑房顶，屋顶为庑殿式，上覆以瓦，虽已有梁柱及檐椽，但尚未出现斗拱结构。盐津豆沙关的摩崖石刻《袁滋题记》，是南诏国王异牟寻臣属唐王朝的历史见证，也是中原和边疆友好的象征。明以后，中央政权鼓励内地汉族到边疆屯田戍边，云南的汉族人口剧增，并成为人口最多的民族。庭院式民居当时已成为昭通地区汉族和彝族上层家庭的住宅形式，分为土坯墙结构和砖石墙结构两种。

旧时，滇东北地区民风强悍，习武之人较多，民国年间出了许多有名的将领。如唐继尧、龙云、卢汉、罗炳辉、禄国藩、曾泽生、潘朔端等。现今昭通市西南10多公里处的永丰镇还保留着龙云和卢汉两家的家庙。



Northeast Yunnan

Northeast Yunnan refers to the area of Yunnan bordering Sichuan and Guizhou provinces. In particular, it refers to the districts of Zhaotong and the north part of Qujing, and it is one of the origins of the early development of Yunnan in history. Traced back into history, the General Zhuang Jiao led his troops into the Dianchi Area and began to build a channel for ancient Yunnan to communicate with central China. After reunification by Emperor Qin Shihuang, people built a five-feet plank road from Qizhou (modern day Yibin) to the middle of Yunnan via Zhaotong. In addition, the West Han changed the names of Zhaotong to 'Zhuti County' and Qujing to 'Shewei County'. This ancient track has always been an important access route for people to travel into the center of Yunnan from the plain of China via Yibin in Sichuan, by way of Doushaguan and Zhaotong.

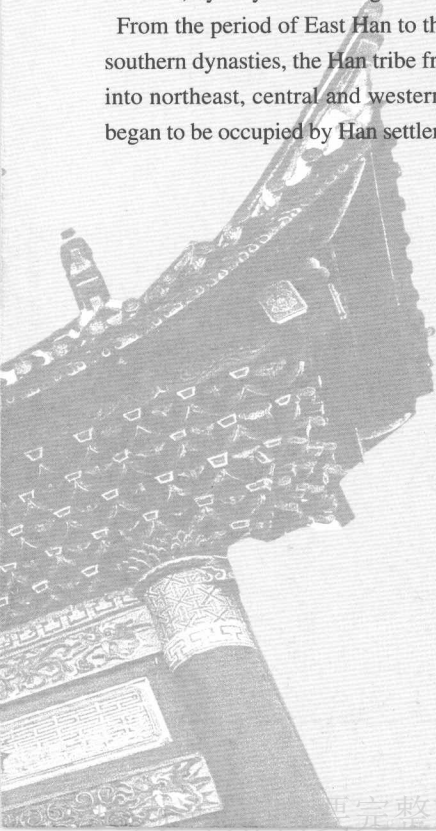
From the period of East Han to that of the Wei and Jin northern and southern dynasties, the Han tribe from middle China began to migrate into northeast, central and western Yunnan. Many places in Yunnan began to be occupied by Han settlers. These settlers brought with them

some advanced tools, such as iron working, farming with the aid of cattle, and also brick-making. Thanks to the evident benefits to productivity, this migration brought unprecedented economic and cultural prosperities to the Zhaotong district. The historic famous "Zhu's abstracting technique of silver", "Zhu's abstracting technique of copper", the Meng Xiaojun stele and Jin He's succeeding frescoes of the Han Dynasty partially display the prosperity during that specific time.

Zhaotong is rich in minerals resources, as an old saying goes that one could 'go up to Yunnan and go down to Sichuan, and one would hardly empty the treasures of Zhaotong to fill in the bottomless Yibin basin'. In 1954, a pottery-made house model was unearthed together with some roof tile ruins from an East Han Tomb in Yangjiachong, Zhaotong. The wall of the model was made up of adobes, and beams and poles supported the roof. The unearthed relic was in the Wudian style: covered in tiles without corbel brackets though possessing beams and eave-rafters. The Biaozi Tiji Moya stone carving in Doushaguan of Yanjin was a historic witness of the Tang Dynasty for the minister of Yimouxun of the Nanzhao Kingdom. The stone-carvings were also a symbol of the friendship between nationalities inhabited in Yunnan with the people inland.

After the Ming Dynasty, the Central Regime encouraged Han people living inland to move to Yunnan to engage in agriculture as well as military defense. Soon the Han population in Yunnan rose to be the largest nationality: the courtyard structures in Zhaotong became a symbol of Han family residences as well as that of the Yi upper classes. Normally there were two types of structures, the adobe wall structure and the brick and stone structure.

In times gone by, the dwellers in Northeast Yunnan were tough and strong. Many people practiced martial arts. During the period of the Republic of China, many famous generals and leaders were born in this specific area, including Tang Jirao, Long Yun, Lu Han, Luo Binghui, Lu Guofan, Zeng Zesheng and Pan Shuoduan. To this day, there are still two temples in memory of the families of Long Yun and Lu Han, preserved at a place 10 km away from Yongfeng Town.



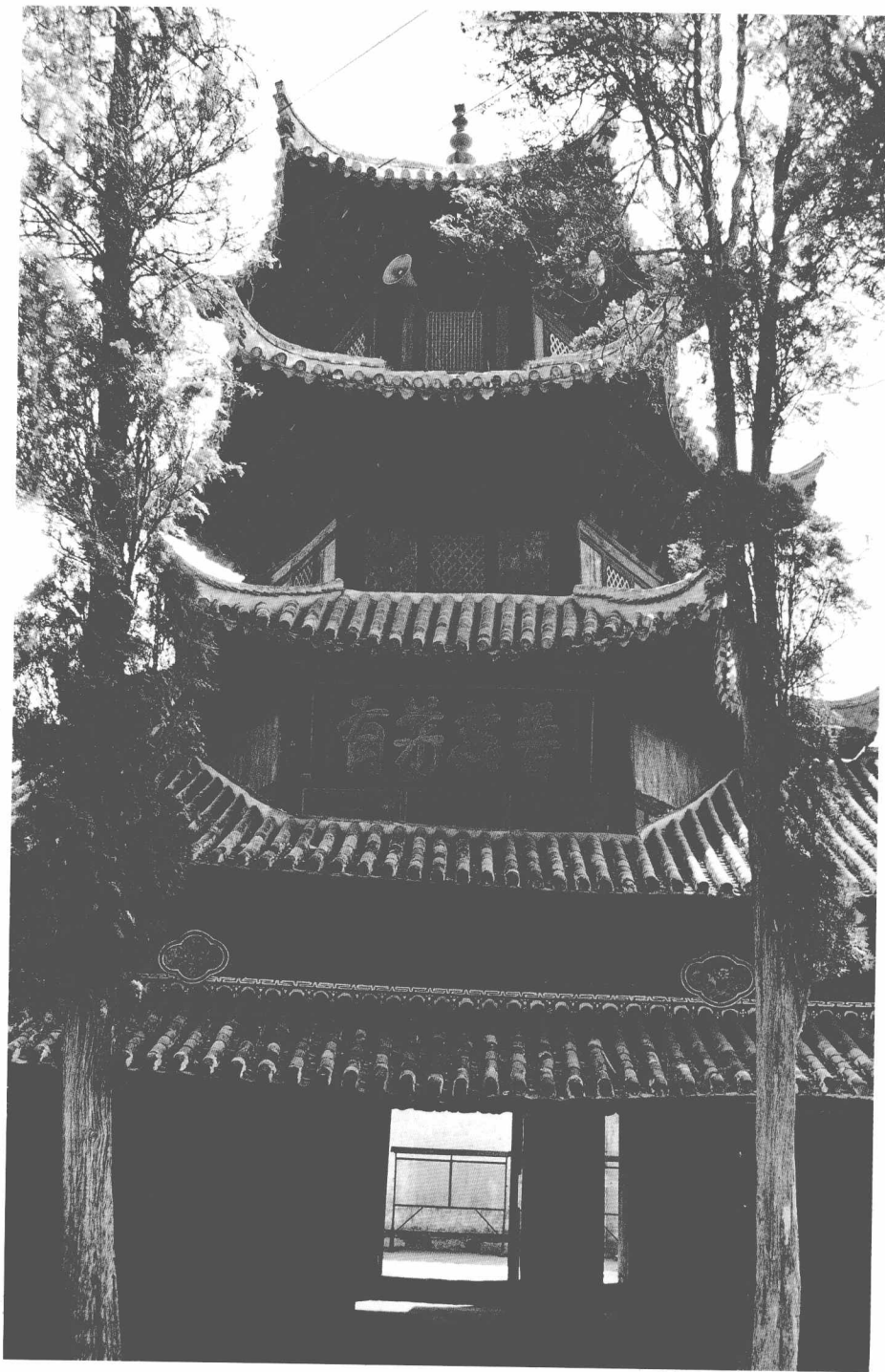


昭通市

Zhaotong City

鲁甸县拖姑乡玉盘山上的清真寺，始建于清雍正八年(公元1730年)，由正殿、唤醒楼等建筑组成。唤醒楼，又称叫拜楼，高20米，五层，由46根圆柱撑起层层叠叠的梁宇。

The mosque standing on top of the Yupan Mountain of Tuogu Township in Ludian County was first built in the 8th Year of Yongzheng's Reign of the Qing Dynasty (1730). The temple consists of the main palace and waking-up building. The Waking-up Building is also named as 'Bailou' (Courtesy Building) and it is girder-structured architecture composed of 46 columns with a height of 20 meters for the total five stories.





昔日的老街如今成为远离喧嚣的背街，
白天行人也很稀少。

This hectic street in former days is now a quiet back
street with little traffic.



龙云(公元1884—1962年),字志舟,昭通人,民国时曾任云南省政府主席等职。永丰镇荫塘村保留有规模宏大的龙氏家庙,筑有高大的院墙和两座二层攒尖顶的炮楼。(左页)

龙氏家庙是一座拥有祠堂、庄院、炮楼,占地25.5亩的建筑群。院内左为祠堂,右为庄院。庄院有数进院落,庭院十分宽敞,门窗、梁柱雕刻也十分精美。(右页上)

龙氏家庙的祠堂有大小六院,庭院深深,气势恢宏。正殿单檐歇山顶,琉璃瓦铺面。殿前月台尚存,全祠各院均雕梁画栋。(右页下)

Long Yun (1884 to 1962), also Zhizhou was a native of Zhaotong County. He was previously the Chairman of Yunnan Provincial Government and other titles during the period of the Republic of China. In Yintang Village, Yongfeng Town there is still a large-scale Long Family Temple well retained with a high courtyard wall and two 2-story blockhouses with pointed roofs.

The Long Family Temple is an architectural structure comprised of an ancestral hall, a big house in the village and blockhouses, covering a total area of some 1.7 hectares. On the left side of the yard is the ancestral hall, and to the right is a big village house. The big house in the village has several entrances and a spacious courtyard. The windows and gates of the house, as well as the columns in the yard are carefully and exquisitely carved.

The Long ancestral hall consists of six varying small and large courtyards presenting a generous and mighty manner as well as a solemn atmosphere. The single eave hip and gable roof is decorated using glazed tiles. The platform in front of the palace still exists and the whole ancestral hall is amazingly painted and carved.





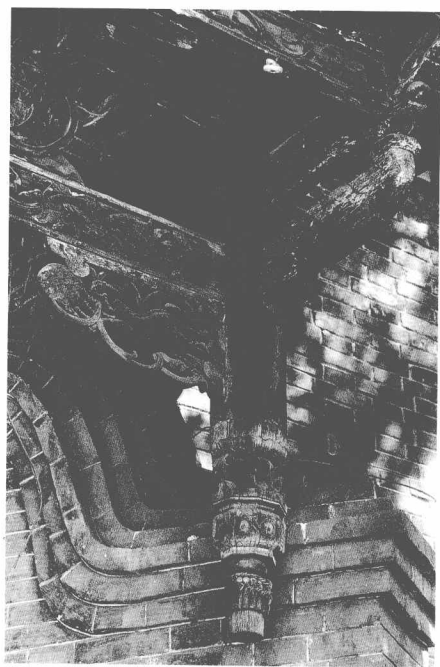


龙氏庄院的侧门，建筑十分考究。这是一座以西式为主的砖石结构门楼，门头上有精美的浮雕图案。(左)

这个吊角垂花“雀替”的结构虽然不复杂，但也雕刻精美。(右)

The side gate of the Long courtyard is an example of extremely rare architecture in that it uses a western style as its main theme. It is a gate building structure of brick and stone and on the top of the door head is an exquisite relief pattern.

The structure of this silt eave floral-pendant decorated bracket is not very complicated but its carving is beautiful.





龙氏家庙正殿前的“御路”，又称“丹陛”。图案为吉祥的云水和至尊的龙，是专供至高无上者的抬座上行的路径，如北京故宫各大殿前的“御路”是皇帝抬座的专用道。在中原，再高的大官富商均不敢在宅院中铺设“御路”。云南地处西南边疆，山高皇帝远，做为“云南王”的龙氏在家庙前铺设“御路”，又有谁来过问呢？

The imperial path extending from the doorstep of the Long family temple's master palace is also called Dandian by the local people. The pattern of the path is propitious clouds and water together with the honorable dragon, specially prepared for the supreme person to be carried in their chair. In central China, no matter how rich and how high the person occupies in business and administration, no one would dare to pave such an 'imperial path in front of the house. On the other hand, Yunnan is far from the emperor; as the most important personage in Yunnan, who would dare to point their fingers at the Long's family for the imperial path in front of the palace?





精雕细刻的房屋横梁和梁柱间的雀替，使人仿佛走进了一座木雕的艺术长廊。(左页)

房屋上的这幅浮雕花卉，精美细腻。(右页上左)

龙氏家庙里的石雕地漏(排水道)。(右页上右)

这尊八楞体的石柱础，雕刻十分精细。(右页下左)

龙氏家庙里的石鼓。(右页下右)

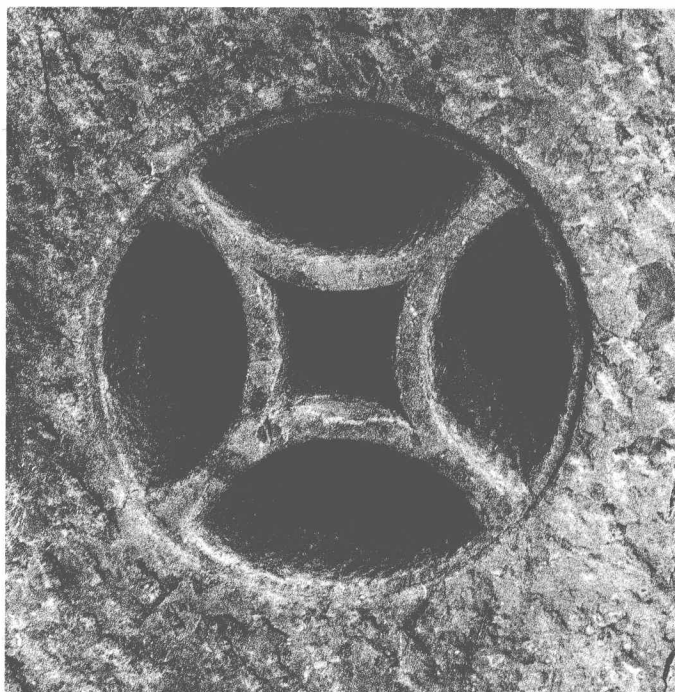
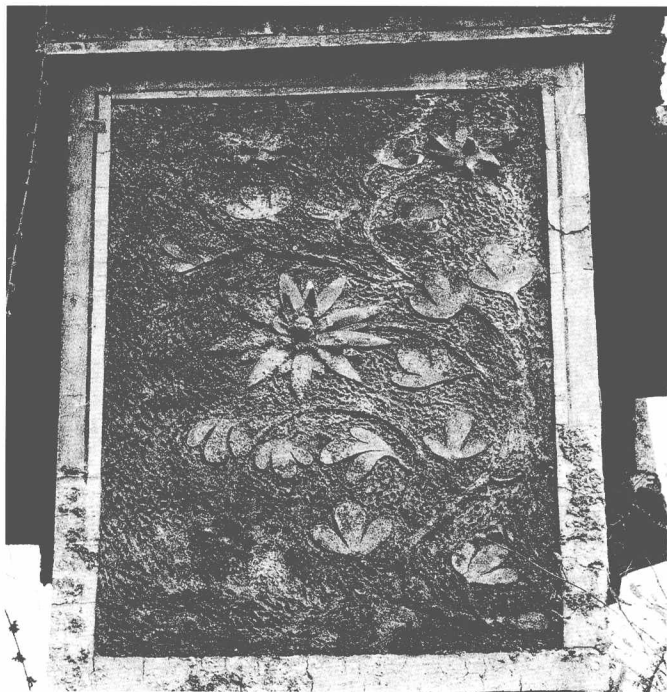
The refined beam carving and the decorated brackets between the poles and girders seem to lead people into an art corridor of wooden carving.

This relief embossed flower in the house is very fine.

The sewage under the stone statue inside the Long's Family Temple.

This is a finely carved octagonal stone pole base.

Stone drum of the Long's Family Temple.





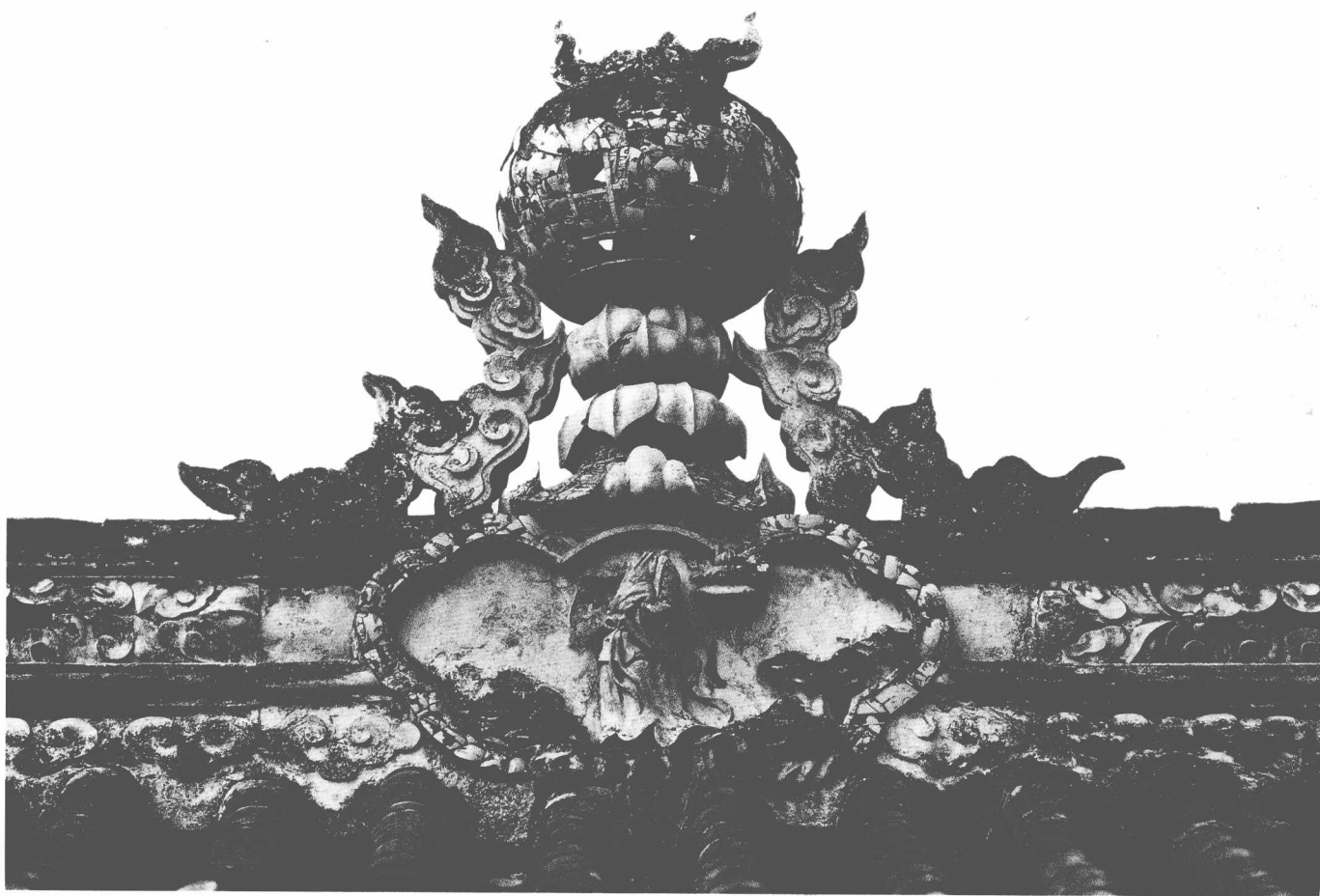
这根木构件上雕刻着众多的人物，有的跃马挥刀，有的弯弓射箭，有的手拿小旗传令。十分精巧，别有创意。

The wooden carving piece has many lovely human figures; some are waving their knives, some have bows and arrows and some are sending orders. It is a vivid and creative design.



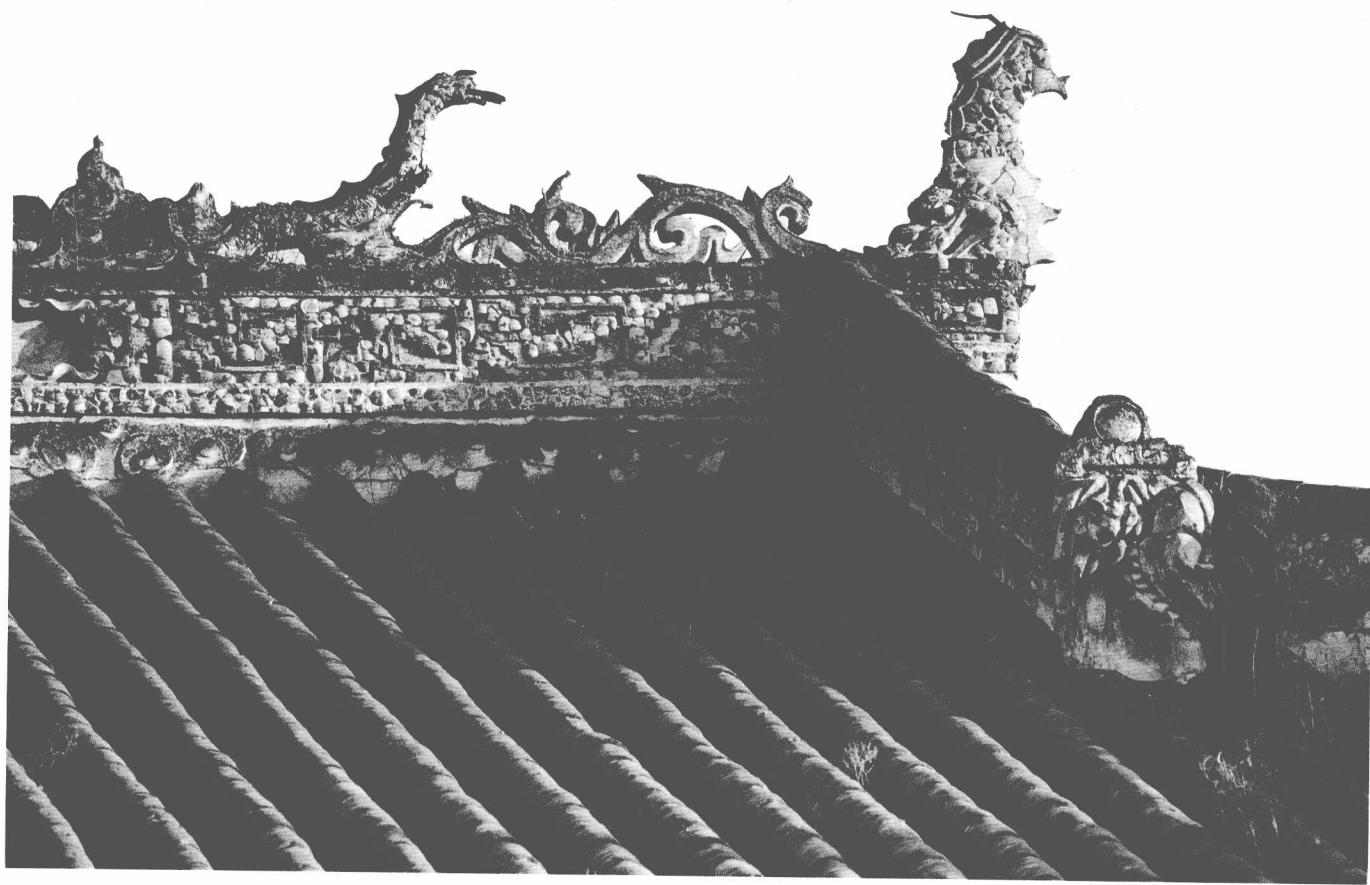
家庙的屋顶上都有精美而又华丽的脊饰，中间的宝顶精美而结构复杂。

On top of the luxurious roof is a beautiful and well-designed decoration and the central treasure roof is exquisite and complicated.



正脊两端的脊饰也很引人注目，上面的麒麟和龙造形新颖别致。

The decoration of the main ridge is very striking because of the unique kylin and dragon pattern.





卢汉(公元1896—1974年),字永衡,云南昭通人,抗日战争胜利后,曾任民国云南省政府主席。永丰镇纳基块村的家庙,占地约10亩,由前后殿、左右厢房组成一个宏大的四合院,四角还各有一个小院。正殿为单檐歇山顶,前有月台。

Lu Han (1896 to 1974), also Yongheng, was a native of Zhaotong. After the victory against the Japanese, he was made the president of Yunnan Provincial Government during the Republic of China. The Lu's family temple in the Jikuai village of Yongfeng Town is a four-house courtyard composing of front and back palaces, right and left wing houses, and a small yard at each corner, covering a total area of 0.667 ha. The master palace is a single-eave hip and gable roof with a platform in front.