

(1) 侬支系 (濮侬) Nong Branch (Puj Noangz)

A-a. 侬鸠, 马关县、越南老街省

Noangz Zaeu [n⁵⁵ɔŋ³³c⁴⁵au²⁴] in Maguan County and Lao Cai Province, Vietnam



在麻栗坡县勐硃镇街赶集的侬鸠妇女，服饰为传统便装。

A Noangz Zaeu woman at a market day in Malipo County's Meng Dong Township, wearing the traditional costume for informal occasions.



马关县夹寒箐镇炭底村的侬鸠妇女，其银饰为传统崇拜图案。

A Noangz Zaeu woman of Maguan County's Tandi Village (Jiahanqing Township); her silver jewelry is decorated with traditional religious images.

A-b. 侬道, 广南县 Noangz Daux [n⁵⁵ɔŋ³³ta:u⁵⁵] in Guangnan County



在广南县莲城镇赶集的侬道妇女，头饰和银项圈仍保留古代壮族崇拜牛和鸟的痕迹。

Noangz Daux women at Liancheng Township's market day in Guangnan County. Their headdresses and silver necklaces preserve traces of the ancient customs of worshipping buffaloes and birds.

A-c. 侗仰，麻栗坡县、西畴县

Noangz Nyangj [n⁵⁵ɔŋ³³n⁵⁵aj²²] in Malipo and Xichou Counties



麻栗坡县南桑村百岁侗仰民间歌星侗琼林，在她家接受笔者王明富采访。

Nong Qionglin, the hundred-year-old star of Zhuang folk music, who is Noangz Nyangj, welcoming author Wang Mingfu, to her home Malipo County's Nanduo Village.

在麻栗坡县八布街赶集的侗仰姑娘，衣着传统便装。

Noangz Nyangj girls gather on the market day at Malipo County's Babu District, wearing the traditional costume for informal occasions.



在田间撒染饭草渣驱邪的文山县小龙村侗仰妇女。

A Noangz Nyangj lady of Wenshan County's Xiaolong Village scattering the remains of the dyed rice to chase away evil from her fields.

衣着鸟崇拜著尾服饰的西畴县古鱼村侬仰妇女。

Noangz Nyangj women of Xichou County's Guyu Village, wearing the traditional Zhuang costume and jewelry. The "tucked-up tail" style of wearing the skirt reflects traditional bird worship.



A-d. 侬督, 马关县 Noangz Duh [n^oɔŋ³²tu³¹] in Maguan County



在马关县城赶壮族三月花街的侬督妇女。

Noangz Duh women enjoying the Third Lunar Month Festival in Maguan County.

A-e. 侬傩, 广南县者兔乡 Noangx Daez in Zhetu District, Guangnan County



在采茶的广南县者兔地区的侬傩妇女。

A Noangx Daez woman gathering tea in Guangnan County's Zhetu District.



(2) 沙支系 (布越) Sha Branch (Bu Yui, Bu Yuai, Bu Yi)



相互邀约去赶三月三花街的丘北县布依妇女。

Qiubei Bu Yi Zhuang women inviting one another to come to their festival of the third day of the third lunar month (*San Yue San*).



在拔秧移栽的丘北县官寨村布依姑娘。壮族传统审美观，以收胸束乳房为美，姑娘们腋下的七颗长纽扣作收胸束乳为目的。

Bu Yi young women transplanting rice in Qiubei County's Guanzhai Village. The Zhuang traditional aesthetic sense sees the tight binding of the breasts as beautiful; the seven buttons under the right armpit of the costume are for this purpose.



衣着壮族传统服饰的富宁县坡芽村布越妇女。

Bu Yuai women wearing their traditional costume in Funing County's Mapoya Village.



给女孩打扮的广南县坝美村布越妇女。

Dressing up a Bu Yuai girl at Bamei Village in Guangnan County.

(3) 土支系 (布傣) Tu Branch (Bu Dai)

A—g. 平头土, 文山县开化镇、攀枝花镇

"Flat Headdress" Tu (Bu Dai) [ʔbu³⁹?dai²¹] in Kaihua and Panzhuhua Townships of Wenshan County



衣着绣有古壮字的文山县开化镇平头土妇女, 头戴鸟崇拜的帕饰, 衣服后背绣有待破译的古壮字。

"Flat Headdress" Tu (Bu Dai) women wearing costumes embroidered with ancient Zhuang characters at Wenshan County's Kaihua Township (Wenshan City). Their headscarves reflect bird worship and embroidered on the backs of their costumes are yet undeciphered ancient Zhuang characters.



在小年节参加文艺表演的文山县开化镇平头土妇女，她们衣着独具特色、文化内涵丰富的传统服饰。

“Flat Headdress” Tu (Bu Dai) participating in an end-of-the-year cultural performance at Wenshan County's Kaihua Township (Wenshan City). Their costumes show ingenious creativity, another example of the richness of variety among the Wenshan costumes.

A-h. 搭头土，文山县北部、砚山县西部

“Piled Headdress” Tu (*Bu Dai*) of northern Wenshan and western Yanshan Counties



在栽插秧秧的砚山县平远镇搭头土妇女。

“Piled Headdress” Tu (*Bu Dai*) women planting rice shoots in Yanshan County's Pingyuan Township.

A-i.尖头土, 马关县、麻栗坡县

"Pointed Headdress" Tu (*Bu Dai*) of Maguan and Malipo Counties



在马关县城赶三月花街的马关县尖头土母女。

A "Pointed Headdress" Tu (*Bu Dai*) mother and daughter at Maguan County's Third Lunar Month Festival.

(4) 拉基人 The Laji People

A-j. 拉基 The Laji of Maguan County



在制作拉基美食的马关县拉基村民。

Laji villagers in Maguan County preparing Laji cuisine.



三、文山壮族苗族自治州壮族文化遗产

我们认为,所谓“壮族文化遗产”,是壮族人民所承袭下来的前人所创造的一切优秀文化。壮族文化遗产可分为有形文化遗产^①和无形文化遗产(也称非物质文化遗产)两大部分。壮族敬畏自然、崇拜自然,有保护自然生态的传统,通过壮族人民继世保护下来的自然遗产,我们认为,应该纳入文化遗产行列实施同步保护。

文山州有得天独厚的自然条件,适合古人类及古生物的生存繁衍,至今蕴藏着丰富的文物古迹。在州境发现的旧石器时代遗址,其年代多属于中、晚更新世。如丘北县的黑箐龙崖壁洞穴遗址、马关县的九龙口仙人洞遗址、西畴县仙人洞遗址等。在文山发现的新石器时代遗址比较广泛,时代为5000~3000年。青铜文化遗址发现15个出土点,时代为上限3100年,下限2000年。文山州的文物古迹已列入省级文物保护单位的有麻栗坡县大王岩画、广南县依氏土司衙署、西畴县牛羊太平桥等13项。列入州级文物保护单位的有28项。列入县级文物保护单位的有75项。壮族先民早在新石器时代,就在文山州境留下了许多文化遗产。文山州的壮族,历史悠久,先民创造的丰富多彩的文化遗产,大部分还没有获得保护。随着民族的融合和全球化的冲击,许多宝贵的壮族文化遗产在加速消失。

1.有形文化遗产

壮族文化遗产中的有形文化遗产,是指那些看得见、摸得着,具有具体形态的文化遗产。有形文化遗产又可分为小型可移动文化遗产^②和大型不可移动文化遗产两大类。民间工艺品类的鸟图腾帽、象鼻鞋、图腾背带、绣球、布猴药囊等,壮族文物古迹类的稻作生产工具、壮族古代兵器、壮族摩教典籍等,属于小型可移动文化遗产。壮族古镇、古村落、风雨桥、老人亭、民居等,属于大型不可移动文化遗产。文山州还没有系统地开展文化遗产普查工作,仅我们自筹经费深入民间了解到的资料分析,初步将壮族有形文化遗产分为9类:民间工艺品、壮乡古镇、壮族古村落、壮乡风雨桥、壮族老人亭、壮族传统民居、历史文化名城、壮乡文物古迹、壮族摩教典籍。

III. The Cultural Heritage of the Zhuang of Wenshan Prefecture

“Zhuang Cultural Heritage” includes all parts of the fascinating culture created and handed down by the ancestors of today’s Zhuang people. Zhuang Cultural Heritage can be divided into tangible cultural heritage¹ and intangible cultural heritage (also known as “immaterial cultural heritage”). The Zhuang have a tradition of respecting, worshipping, and protecting nature. This cultural heritage of the Zhuang people, along with the natural heritage that they have protected, deserves to be preserved.

Wenshan Prefecture is abounding in the gifts of nature, and was suitable for the flourishing of ancient people and plants and animals. At the present day there remain many undiscovered cultural relics in the area. Paleolithic ruins have been discovered within the prefecture, dated to the Middle, Late and New World periods, for example Qiubei County’s Heiqinglong cliff cave site, Maguan County’s Jiulongkou Xianren Cave site, Xichou County’s Xianren Cave site, etc. Neolithic ruins discovered in Wenshan are more widespread, dating from five to three thousand years before the present. Fifteen Bronze Age sites have been excavated, dated at between 2,000 and 3,100 years before the present. Wenshan Prefecture’s ancient cultural relics already registered by the Provincial Cultural Preservation Department include Malipo County’s Dawang cave paintings, Guangnan County’s Nong Clan Yamen Compound, Xichou County’s Niu Yang Taiping Bridge (Cow and Goat Peace Bridge) as well as thirteen others. There are twenty-eight other protected cultural sites registered at the prefecture level, and a total of seventy-five registered at the county level. Ancient peoples who may be the ancestors of today’s Zhuang as early as the Neolithic Era left many cultural relics within what is now Wenshan Prefecture. The ancestors of today’s Zhuang people created a rich and colorful cultural heritage, the majority of which has not yet been protected. The rate of the disappearance of many parts of this precious Zhuang cultural heritage is accelerating as ethnic groups mix together and globalization affects more and more domains.



1. Tangible Cultural Heritage

One part of Zhuang cultural heritage is “tangible cultural heritage,” that is, those things which can be seen and touched: concrete cultural items or products. “Tangible cultural heritage” can be further divided into “movable heritage,” objects of small dimensions², and “unmovable cultural heritage,” large immobile creations. Folk art products, such as bird totem hats, elephant trunk shoes, totem back carriers, embroidered balls, cloth monkey medicine bags (amulets), ancient Zhuang style rice farming tools, ancient Zhuang weaponry, and Zhuang *Mo* religious scriptures all belong to the category of “movable cultural heritage.” The ancient Zhuang towns, ancient villages, wind and rain bridges, halls of elders, and residential estates belong to the category of “unmovable cultural heritage.” Wenshan Prefecture has not yet begun the work of systematically surveying its cultural heritage sites. What we will present here is our own first preliminary step at outlining Wenshan Prefecture cultural heritage items, based on popular understanding and our own analysis. We have organized the tangible cultural heritage items into nine types: folk art, ancient Zhuang towns, ancient Zhuang villages, wind and rain bridges, halls of elders, Zhuang traditional residential estates, historical cities, Zhuang cultural artifacts, and Zhuang *Mo* religious scriptures.

(1) 民间工艺品 Folk Art

B-a. 鸟图腾崇拜的帽饰 Bird Totem Hats



壮族妇女背头戴鸟饰帽的小孩。
A Zhuang woman carrying a child
wearing a bird totem hat on her back.



壮族鸟图腾崇拜帽饰。
A Zhuang bird totem hat.

B-b. 壮族象崇拜的象鼻形绣花鞋

Elephant Trunk Shoes Reflecting Zhuang Elephant Worship



壮族妇女穿象鼻形绣花鞋。
Zhuang elephant trunk shaped
embroidered flowery shoes.

壮族象鼻形绣花鞋。
Zhuang elephant trunk shaped
embroidered flowery shoes.



B-c. 图腾背带 Totem Back Carriers



鱼鸟图腾刺绣图。
An embroidered
"Fish-Bird Totem"
design.



鱼鸟怀春图。
The "Fish and Birds
Mating in the Spring"
design.



四鱼怀春图。
The "Four Fish
Mating in the Spring"
design.



女阴崇拜图。
The "Worship of the Feminine"
design.



人烟兴旺图。
The "Prosperous Inhabitants"
design.



蛇图腾图。
The Snake Totem design.

B-d. 布猴药囊 Cloth Monkey Medicine Bags



布猴药囊内包有草药，有装饰品和防病功能。

The cloth monkey medicine bag contains medicinal herbs and is worn as an ornament.



西畴县上新民村壮族制作布猴药囊给小孩戴，有防病和装饰的功能。

Zhuang in Xichou County's Xinmin Village produce cloth monkey medicine bags (amulets) for children to wear both for adornment and to ward off illness.

B-e. 绣球 Embroidered Balls



绣球为壮族的吉祥物。

Embroidered balls are considered good luck charms by the Zhuang.

(2) 壮乡古镇 Ancient Zhuang Towns

C-a. 归朝古镇 Guichao's Old Town

富宁县归朝古镇遗址说明碑。叙述明代末年，沈氏土司在此地建衙署，此地壮族人口密集，形成数百年的古镇。光绪二十七年（1902年）发生土流械斗时，土司衙署建筑物被焚毁。

A plaque explaining the ruins at Guichao's Old Town. The plaque explains that in the final years of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 AD) the Shen *Tusi* aristocratic family set up a yamen bureau here. The Zhuang population in this area has been very concentrated around Guichao for centuries and a Zhuang town grew up here. During popular uprisings in 1902, the original *Tusi* yamen buildings were destroyed by fire.





富宁县归朝古镇妇女祭祀男祖石柱。

A woman making offerings to the male ancestor pillar at Guichao.



富宁县归朝古镇沈氏土司先祖牌位。

The ancestor altar of the Shen aristocratic clan at Guichao's Old Town.



进入富宁县归朝古镇土司衙署的石梯,源建有360级石梯台阶。

The stone steps leading into Guichao's yamen bureau; the staircase originally had 360 steps.

C-b. 砚山县交址城古镇 Jiaozhicheng's Old Town in Yanshan County



砚山县交址城古镇遗址,据出土的瓦砾进行考古推测,此地在隋唐时期就建有城墙、护城河,至今仍保留有遗迹。

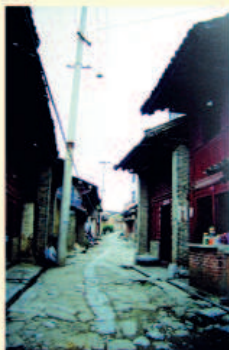
Some ruins in the ancient town of Jiaozhicheng in Yanshan County. According to the archeological analysis of debris excavated at this site, as early as the Sui and Tang dynasties this town had a wall and a moat, traces of which still remain to the present day.

(3) 壮族古村落 Ancient Zhuang Villages

D—a. 富宁县平坤村 Pingkun Village in Funing County



富宁县平坤村干栏式房屋。
A ganlan style house in
Pingkun Village.



砚山县交址
城古镇街道。

A street in
the ancient town
of Jiaozhicheng in
Yanshan County.

D—b. 富宁县坡芽村 Poya Village in Funing County



富宁县坡芽村一角。
A view of Funing County's Poya
Village.



平坤村干栏式房屋内的灶房。
The hearth of a ganlan style
house in Pingkun Village.



富宁县坡芽村老人亭一角。
The Hall of Elders in Poya Village.



D-1-c. 广南县河野村 Heye Village in Guangnan County



广南县河野村一角。
A view of Heye Village.



河野村民在古树下来凉。
Sitting beneath the ancient
trees in Heye Village.

D-1-d. 广南县拖派村 Tuopai Village in Guangnan County



广南县拖派村传统的政治、
宗教管理中心——老人亭。

The traditional center of
government and religion in Tuopai
Village—the Hall of Elders.



拖派村的风雨桥头古树林立。

Tuopai Village's wind and rain
bridge—where the village and the ancient
forest meet.

D-e. 广南县底仙村 Dixian Village in Guangnan County



劳动归来的底仙村村民。
Villagers returning to Dixian
Village after their day's work.

独具地方特色的底仙
村干栏房屋。

A type of *ganlan*
architecture unique to Dixian
Village.



D-f. 广南县那贝村 Nabei Village in Guangnan County

那贝村村民节约土地资
源，依山建房。

By building their houses
against the mountain slope Nabei
villagers conserve land.





那贝村的干栏式楼房，楼下关畜禽，楼上住人。

A *ganlan* style two-storied house in Nabei, with the livestock live below and the people above.

D-1. 广南县拖同村 Tuotong Village in Guangnan County



在大山深处的广南县拖同村。

Tuotong Village nestled deep in the mountains.

拖同村子干栏式楼房，楼下关畜禽、堆柴禾、农具，楼上住人。

Livestock, firewood and farm equipment are stored on the bottom story of this *ganlan* style house in Tuotong Village, while the people live above.



D-h. 西畴县马卡村 Make Village in Xichou County



西畴县马卡村村民，选择喀斯特盆地开垦稻田建村落定居。

The villagers of Make Village chose this basin among karst formation hills to build their terraced rice paddies and their residences.

喀斯特地貌的岩石，是马卡村村民建房屋的主要材料。

A main building material used in Make Village houses is stone carved from the karst cliffs nearby.



D-i. 马关县马洒村 Masa Village in Maguan County



马关县马洒村的村落依山傍水而建，村前是宽阔的稻田。

The houses of Masa Village are built between the mountains and the water, with wide rice paddies in front of the village.



马洒村千栏式楼房，屋前是宽阔的院落、村道。

A *ganlan* style house in Masa Village. The balcony looks onto a wide courtyard and the main road.

D-j. 西畴县纸厂村 Zhichang Village in Xichou County



西畴县纸厂村有良好的自然生态。
Zhichang Village has a pleasant natural feel.



清澈透亮的溪水流进纸厂村。

A clear stream flows into Zhichang Village.

D-k. 广南县革假村 Gejia Village in Guangnan County



革假村村民与千年古树相互依存。

The villagers of Gejia live their lives around this thousand-year-old tree.