

一、壮族人口及分布

1. 中国壮族人口及分布

中国现代壮族的分布，主要集中在南部，东起广东省连山壮族瑶族自治县，西至云南省文山壮族苗族自治州，南抵北部湾，北达贵州省从江县和湖南省江华瑶族自治县一带，大体上从东经104°至112°10′、北纬20°54′至26°10′之间的地域。壮族是中国少数民族中人口最多的一个民族，人口1700余万（2005年），其中1500多万的壮族人口集中在广西壮族自治区，102万（2007年统计）分布于云南省文山壮族苗族自治州，9万多分布于广东省连山壮族瑶族自治县，3万多分布于贵州省从江县。

中国的壮族人口，80%以上分布在广西，而广西的壮族集中在西部，壮族占广西西部人口的60%以上，广西东部的壮族约占4%。（见表1·1）。

除了广西，中国的壮族人口，集中分布在云南省与广西接壤的文山壮族苗族自治州，而文山州的壮族人口占全省壮族人口的80%以上，如表1·2。

根据2000年对壮族人口普查统计，广东省有57.0万人、贵州省有5.2万人、湖

表 1.1 2000 年广西壮族自治区壮族人口分布

州级单位	壮族	人口总数	壮族所占百分比
西部总数	13 238 131	24 367 122	62
南宁地区/市	5 039 660	8 061 226	63
百色地区	2 570 471	3 332 096	77
柳州地区/市	2 754 312	5 622 162	50
河池地区	2 340 101	3 523 693	66
贵港市	533 587	3 827 945	14
东部总数	673 238	18 751 464	4
钦州市	287 065	2 894 407	10
玉林市	46 158	5 086 215	1



I. The Population and Distribution of the Zhuang

1. Population and Distribution of the Zhuang in China

The distribution of the Zhuang people in China today is primarily in the south of China, starting in the east in Guangdong Province's Lianshan Zhuang and Yao Autonomous County, to the west in Yunnan Province's Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture; in the south reaching down to the South China Sea, and in the north reaching to Guizhou Province's Congjiang County and Hunan Province's Jianghua Yao Autonomous County. The majority of Zhuang live in the area conscribed by 104° and 112°10' east longitude and 20°54' to 26°10' north latitude. The Zhuang are the most numerous of China's minority ethnic groups, with a population in excess of 17 million (in 2005), of which 15 million are concentrated in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 1 million in Yunnan Province's Wenshan Zhuang & Miao Autonomous Prefecture, 90,000 in Guangdong Province's Lianshan Zhuang and Yao Autonomous County and 30,000 in Guizhou Province's Congjiang County.

Over 80% of China's Zhuang population lives in Guangxi Region. Guangxi's Zhuang people are concentrated primarily in the western portion of the region and there make up more than 60% of the population, but only about 4% of the population in the east of Guangxi. (See Table 1.1)

Apart from Guangxi, China's largest concentration of Zhuang is in the Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, located along Yunnan Province's border with Guangxi. More than 80% of Yunnan Province's Zhuang live in this prefecture, as seen in Table 1.2, below.

According to year 2000 statistics, Guangdong Province has around a little over half a million Zhuang; Guizhou Province has around 52,000; Hunan Province: around 24,000; Hebei Province: around 21,000; Beijing: around seven thousand; Tianjin: around four thousand; and Shanghai and Chongqing each have around three thousand Zhuang. Zhuang populations for the other provinces are found in Table 1.3, below.

According to the authors' research, the traditional culture of the Zhuang people has been preserved fairly intact in Yunnan Province's Wenshan Prefecture. The Zhuang cultural heritage presented in the present work limits itself to the findings of research conducted in this prefecture.

州级单位	壮族	人口总数	壮族所占百分比
桂林市	216 950	4 614 670	5
梧州市	24 997	2 796 087	1
北海市	20 581	1 423 236	1
贺州地区	77 487	1 936 849	4

资料来源：根据《2000 年人口普查中国民族人口资料》（国家统计局人口和社会科技统计司、国家民族事务委员会经济发展司编辑，民族出版社，2003 年版）而成。

表 1.2 1953 年至 2000 年云南省与文山州的壮族人口百分比

人口 普查年代	云南省 壮族人口	文山州 壮族人口	文山州壮族 所占百分比
1953 年	486 823	400 861	82.4
1964 年	564 520	485 639	86.0
1982 年	894 408	776 083	86.8
1990 年	1 010 876	878 264	86.9
2000 年	1 144 021	981 851	85.8

资料来源：谢蕴秋主编《云南境内的少数民族》，1999 年民族出版社出版、《2000 年人口普查中国民族人口资料》。

南省有 2.4 万人、河北省有 2.1 万人、北京市有 7 千人、天津市有 4 千人、上海市有 3 千人、重庆市也有 3 千人。其余省份的壮族人口分布如表 1·3。

据笔者调查，中国的壮族传统文化，云南省文山壮族苗族自治州保留得较完整，本书的壮族文化遗产，只局限在云南省文山州作调查记录。

2. 云南省壮族人口及分布

云南省现有壮族人口 120 万，是全省五个人口逾百万的少数民族之一。云南省现代壮族主要集中在东部，大体分布于东经 100°04' 至 106°11'、北纬 21°45' 至 27°51' 之间的地域，东起富宁县剥隘镇南延村，西至丽江县龙蟠乡新联村，南至勐腊县瑶区乡沙仁村，北抵宁蒗县拉伯乡加泽村。云南省的壮族 85% 以上分布在



**Table 1.1: Distribution of the Zhuang Population
in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the Year 2000**

Prefecture Level Administrative Unit	Zhuang	Total Population	Percentage Zhuang
Western Guangxi Total	13,238,131	24,367,122	62%
Nanning Region and Municipality	5,039,660	8,061,226	63%
Baise Region	2,570,471	3,332,096	77%
Liuzhou Region and Municipality	2,754,312	5,622,162	50%
Hechi Region	2,340,101	3,523,693	66%
Guigang Municipality	533,587	3,827,945	14%
Eastern Guangxi Total	673,238	18,751,464	4%
Qinzhou Municipality	287,065	2,894,407	10%
Yulin Municipality	46,158	5,086,215	1%
Guilin Municipality	216,950	4,614,670	5%
Wuzhou Municipality	24,997	2,796,087	1%
Beihai Municipality	20,581	1,423,236	1%
Hezhou Region	77,487	1,936,849	4%

Source: Year 2000 National Census (National Bureau of Statistics, Office of Population and Social Science Statistics and the National Ethnic Affairs Commission, Office of Economic Development, editors. 2003. *2000 Nian Renkou Pucha Zhongguo Minzu Renkou Ziliao* [Year 2000 Population Census Data for China's Ethnic Groups] Beijing: The Ethnic Publishing House.)

表格 1.3 居住在广西、云南以外的壮族人数

地点	壮族人数 (人)	地点	壮族人数 (人)
安徽	4 331	江西	3 046
北京	7 322	吉林	1 655
福建	10 818	辽宁	3 576
重庆	2 764	宁夏	575
甘肃	1 308	青海	618
广东	570 020	陕西	1 987
贵州	52 065	山东	5 444
黑龙江	2 700	上海	2 923
河北	20 832	山西	2 084
河南	4 888	四川	6 905
湖北	7 824	天津	4 055
湖南	23 559	西藏	192
内蒙古	1 895	新疆	5 642
江苏	8 934	浙江	18 998

资料来源:《2000 年人口普查中国民族人口资料》。



云南省位于中国的西南部，与东南亚接壤。

Yunnan Province is located in southwestern China, bordering Southeast Asia.



Table 1: The Proportion of Yunnan Province's Zhuang Residing within Wenshan Prefecture from 1953 to 2000

Year of Census	Yunnan Province Zhuang Population	Wenshan Prefecture Zhuang Population	Percentage of Yunnan Zhuang within Wenshan Prefecture
1953	486,823	400,861	82.4%
1964	564,520	485,639	86.0%
1982	894,408	776,083	86.8%
1990	1,010,876	878,264	86.9%
2000	1,144,021	981,851	85.8%

Sources: Xie Yunqiu, editor-in-chief, 1999, *Yunnan Jingnei de Shaoshu Minzu* [The Minority Ethnicities within Yunnan's Boundaries], Beijing: The Ethnic Publishing House; Year 2000 National Census.

2. The Population and Distribution of the Zhuang in Yunnan Province

Yunnan Province's Zhuang population has now reached 1.2 million, one of five ethnic groups within the province with a population in excess of one million. Yunnan Province's Zhuang people are concentrated in the southeast of the province, with the main concentration being within the area bounded by 100° 04' and 106° 11' east longitudes and by 21° 45' and 27° 51' north latitudes. Yunnan's easternmost Zhuang village is Bo'ai Township's Nanting Village in Funing County; the westernmost Zhuang village is Xinlian Village in Lijiang County's Longpan District; the southernmost Zhuang village is in Mengla County: Yaoqu District's Sharen Village, and Jiaze Village in Ninglang County's Labo District is the Zhuang village the furthest north in Yunnan Province. As mentioned above, more than 85% of Yunnan's Zhuang are concentrated in Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture in the southeast, and within this prefecture, the majority live in the east and north of the prefecture, specifically within the four counties of Funing, Guangnan, Qiubei and Yanshan. (See Table 1.4, below.)

云南省东部的文山壮族苗族自治州，而文山州的壮族，多数分布在东部和北部的富宁、广南、丘北、砚山四个县，如表1·4。

表 1.4 2004 年文山壮族苗族自治州壮族人口

地 区	人口总数	壮族人口	壮族所占百分比
文山州	3 322 392	1 001 194	30.13%
富宁县	387 082	217 506	56.19%
广南县	744 319	318 889	42.84%
砚山县	442 380	137 022	30.97%
丘北县	446 240	122 654	27.49%
文山县	428 912	92 699	21.61%
马关县	352 410	54 643	15.51%
麻栗坡县	270 851	32 900	12.15%
西畴县	250 198	24 881	9.94%

资料来源：云南统计年鉴，2004 年，第 20 期，云南省统计局编，中国统计出版社。



Table 1.3: Zhuang Populations Outside Guangxi and Yunnan

Location	Zhuang Population	Location	Zhuang Population
Anhui	4,331	Jiangxi	3,046
Beijing	7,322	Jilin	1,655
Fujian	10,818	Liaoning	3,576
Chongqing	2,764	Ningxia	575
Gansu	1,308	Qinghai	618
Guangdong	570,020	Shaanxi	1,987
Guizhou	52,065	Shandong	5,444
Heilongjiang	2,700	Shanghai	2,923
Hebei	20,832	Shanxi	2,084
Henan	4,888	Sichuan	6,905
Hubei	7,824	Tianjin	4,055
Hunan	23,559	Tibet	192
Inner Mongolia	1,895	Xinjiang	5,642
Jiangsu	8,934	Zhejiang	18,998

Sources: Year 2000 National Census.

Table 1.4: 2004 Wenshan Prefecture Zhuang Populations

	Total Population	Zhuang population	Percentage Zhuang
Wenshan Prefecture	3,322,392	1,001,194	30.13%
<i>Counties</i>			
Funing	387,082	217,506	56.19%
Guangnan	744,319	318,889	42.84%
Yanshan	442,380	137,022	30.97%
Qiubei	446,240	122,654	27.49%
Wenshan	428,912	92,699	21.61%
Maguan	352,410	54,643	15.51%
Malipo	270,851	32,900	12.15%
Xichou	250,198	24,881	9.94%

Source: *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook, 2004*, No. 20, pp. 732-747, compiled by the Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, China Statistics Press.

二、云南省文山壮族历史及自治州的成立

1. 文山州壮族族源及历史沿革

云南省的世居民族壮族有自己的语言文字，按自称有濮依、濮雄、布依、布雅依、濮哈、布瑞、濮傣等支系，是古滇越、骆越和鸠僚人的后裔，与越南的依族、热衣、岱族是跨境而居的同一民族，与中国的侗、布衣、傣及东南亚的泰、老、掸等民族同属百越族群系统。

中国在秦汉时期，南方有个大的群体叫“百越”集团，其先民就在华南——珠江流域生息繁衍。据考古学证明，远古云南文山州壮族的先民，曾经生息在州境的南盘江、清水江、依人河、畴阳河、驮娘江、右江、那马河、谷拉河、西洋江、普厅河等流域。在文山州的考古发现许多新石器文化遗址，出土了大量的壮族先民——百越族群使用过的有肩石器、有段石锛、印纹陶片等文物，同时发现了先民在4000年前留下的11处12个点约5430平方米170幅400多个图案的史前岩画。可以说，云南省文山州这块古老的土地，早在蛮荒时代就有百越族群在其间生息繁衍了。

到了青铜器时代，百越族群后裔，壮族先民——“滇越”、“骆越”，是文山州这块古老土地上句町国的土著居民。据郑超雄著《壮族文明起源研究》论述：“汉时西南夷的三大方国中，滇王国约在西汉末灭亡，夜郎国又在汉成武帝时被消灭，句町国便成了西南最大的方国，是唯一存在并封‘王’的方国，其势力越来越大。”从秦汉（公元前111年）至西晋（公元316年）的400多年间，句町国的壮族先民得到了自主发展。

唐宋时期，文山地区除广南和富宁以外，先后受南诏和大理的统治。唐朝末年，广南僚子部（依氏据地）首领接受招抚而归附邕州，广南随属邕州（广西南宁）。宋朝时期，今广南（福州）和富宁（富州）一带称“特磨道”。南宋末年，云南行省于特磨道所在地福州（广南）设广南西路宣抚司，辖今广南、富宁县及广西西林、田林县的大部分地区。明朝洪武十五年（1382年），广南宣抚司改设为广南府，辖今广南、富宁、丘北、砚山县的大部分地区。清代，除承袭原来的广南府外，清朝廷实行“改土归流”，设置开化府。民国以来，在原开化府和广南府辖区内先后设置了文山、西畴、马关、丘北、广南、富宁、砚山7个县和麻栗坡督办署。1958年4月1日，经国务院批准，建立文山壮族苗族自治州，下辖文



II. The History of the Zhuang in Yunnan Province's Wenshan Area and the Establishment of the Autonomous Prefecture

1. The Origins and Historical Development of Wenshan Prefecture's Zhuang

The Zhuang have their own languages and writing systems. The names of the various branches in their Zhuang languages include Pu Nong, Pu Xiong, Bu Yai, Pu Ha, Bu Yui, Bu Dai. They are the descendents of the ancient Luoyue and Jiuliao peoples of the Yunnan-Vietnamese borderlands and they form a single cross-border ethnic group with Vietnam's Nùng, Giay and Tày nationalities. Along with the Dong, Bouyei and Dai of China, and the Thai, Laotian and Shan peoples of Southeast Asia, they belong to the Baiyue family of ethnic groups.

During the Qin dynasty, the southern part of China was home to a large civilization known as "Baiyue." The ancestors of this group spread out from the Pearl River basin throughout southern China. According to archeological evidence, the ancestors of Wenshan Prefecture's Zhuang have lived in the river basins of Wenshan's Nanpan, Qingshui, Nongren, Chouyang, Tuoniang, Zuo, Nama, Gula, Xiyang, and Puting Rivers since ancient times. One of the present authors (WMF) has himself discovered numerous new Stone Age cultural relics and has excavated a large quantity of stone adzes and imprinted pottery shards used by the Baiyue ancestors of the Zhuang. At the same time, in twelve sites in eleven different locations 170 different cave paintings were discovered dating to 4,000 years before the present. These paintings consisted of 400 images covering an area of 5,430 square meters. Thus it seems that early in prehistory Yunnan's Wenshan Prefecture was the site of the flourishing of the Baiyue.

By the New Bronze Age, the descendents of the Baiyue who would later become the Zhuang (known to Chinese historians during this period as "Dianyue" and "Luoyue") formed the Guoding Kingdom which was situated in the location of present-day Wenshan Prefecture. According to Zheng Chaoxiong's work *Research into the Origins of Zhuang Civilization*, "during the Han Dynasty, among the three major southwestern barbarian kingdoms, the Dian kingdom was destroyed around the time of Western Han, Yelang kingdom died out around the time of the of Han dynasty emperor

山、西畴、马关、丘北、广南、富宁、砚山、麻栗坡8个县。

壮族的发展史，曾经历“包弘”制（母系氏族社会）向“博弘”（父系）制过渡，后期产生了“博版”（寨老）制，今各村寨所保留的“厅弘”（老人厅），是“博版”制政、教合一的民主管理中心。在唐、宋、元、明、清的一千多年里，文山州境的土著居民壮族——濮依、濮雄、布依、布雅依、濮哈、布越、布傣等各支系，虽然不同程度受到从中原传来汉文化的影响，但是，他们仍按传统的生产生活模式，传承着丰富的传统文化，至今，云南省文山州仍然蕴藏着大量的壮族文化遗产。

2. 文山壮族苗族自治州的成立

文山州的壮族，按自称和他称支系较多，归为依、沙、土三大支系，如表1-5。

1957年3月28日，中共文山地委召开文山专区民族代表会议，各民族代表和列席人员818人参加了会议。会上提出自治州名称的3个方案：“文山壮族苗族自治州”、“文山布依族、布雅族、苗族自治州”和“文山依族、沙族、苗族自治州”。又有代表曾提出“文山43种兄弟民族自治州”的名称。经过充分分析讨论之后，全体代表一致同意定名为“文山壮族苗族自治州”。1957年5月24日，国务院全体会议第49次会议通过了《国务院关于设置云南省文山壮族苗族自治州撤销文山专员公署的决定》，关于自治州名称又有不同意见。省民委在昆明召开了依、沙干部及学生座谈会，提出“文山布依、布依、苗族自治州”的名称，省委将这个意见转发中共文山地委，通知交由群众讨论，让各民族协商。自治州筹备委员会于1957年9月26日召开了121人参加的扩大会议，用3天时间重新讨论了名称问

表 1.5 文山壮族依、沙、土支系称谓表

支系	自称	他称	主要居住地
依	布依（濮依） 或布雄（濮雄）	依族、依音、龙降、天保、甲州、 东兰、隆安、做人、黎族、黑衣	文山州各县
沙	布雅依、布哈、 布瑞（布越）	沙族、沙人、蔗园、布秧、土族、 本地	广南、富宁、丘北 砚山、马关县等
土	布傣（濮傣）	土族、土佬、洋族	文山、砚山、马 关、麻栗坡、广 南、开远县

资料来源：州人民政府“文政发”（1993）171号。



Cheng Wu, leaving the Gouding kingdom to become the largest kingdom of the southwest, it was the only kingdom able to preserve its king, whose influence continued to grow more and more." During the more than 400 years from the Qin and Han dynasties (111 BC) to the Western Jin Dynasty (AD 316), the *Na* peoples of Gouding kingdom obtained autonomy.

By the time of the Tang and Song dynasties, all of the area now included in Wenshan Prefecture except for the Guangnan and Funing areas sooner or later were submitted to the government of the Nanzhao and Dali Kingdoms. In the final years of the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD), a chieftain named Liaoziibu (of the Nong aristocratic family) of Guangnan accepted amnesty and the incorporation of his army and territory into the chiefdom of Yongzhou; from that time on Guangnan was a part of Yongzhou (modern day Nanning in Guangxi Region). During the Song dynasty (960-1279 AD), today's Guangnan (then known as Fúzhou) and Funing (then known as Fùzhou, "Fu" written with a different character) were known together as "Temodao." In the latter years of the Southern Song dynasty, Yunnan's Provincial boundaries included Temodao's Fuzhou (Guangnan), and a *xuanfusi* government (indirect rule through a local Zhuang aristocracy) was established in Guangnan to govern the area included in modern day Guangnan and Funing counties, as well as the better part of modern-day Guangxi's Xilin and Tianlin counties. In the fifteenth year of the Ming emperor Hongwu (1382 AD), the *xuanfusi* government was converted into "Guangnan Fu," governing most of the area included in modern day Guangnan, Funing, Qiubei and Yanshan counties. During the Qing dynasty (1644-1912 AD), the Qing court, following a policy called *Gai Tu Gui Liu*, established Kaihua Fu, which consisted of the territory currently included in Wenshan Prefecture except for that which was already governed by the inherited Guangnan Fu. Upon the advent of the Republican Period, the area originally included in Kaihua Fu and Guangnan Fu was divided into the seven counties of Wenshan, Xichou, Maguan, Qiubei, Guangnan, Funing and Yanshan, as well as the Supervisory Bureau of Malipo. On the first of April, 1958, the State Council ratified the institution of Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, governing the eight counties of Wenshan, Xichou, Maguan, Qiubei, Guangnan, Funing, Yanshan and Malipo.

The course of Zhuang societal development has led from *Myehhongz* (matriarchal society) to *Bohhongz* (patriarchy), and in the latter times has produced *Bohmbanj* (elder-ruled society). Today, each village's preserved *Tinghongz* (hall of elders),

题,经过表决,最后有109人主张采用“文山壮族苗族自治州”的名称。1958年3月26日至4月1日,文山壮族苗族自治州第一届人民代表大会暨自治州成立大会在文山城隆重召开,至此,“文山壮族苗族自治州”名称终于确定。(资料来源:2008年州庆50周年《文山日报》3月30日手机报)

2007年末,文山州总人口为341万人,其中少数民族人口193万人,占总人口的56.7%,汉族1 478 248人,占43.33%。各少数民族人口如表1.6。

表 1.6 2007 年文山壮族苗族自治州各少数民族人口占全州人口百分比

民族	人口数	占全州人口百分比
壮族	1 022 723	29.98%
苗族	434 001	12.72%
彝族	331 530	9.72%
瑶族	84 065	2.46%
回族	24 124	0.70%
傣族	15 350	0.45%
白族	7 215	0.021%
布依族	6 733	0.02%
蒙古族	4 262	0.013%
仫佬族	1 727	0.005%

资料来源:2007年《文山州经济工作手册》,文山州人民政府办公室、文山州统计局2008年3月编。

文山州辖文山、砚山、西畴、麻栗坡、马关、丘北、广南、富宁8个县102个乡镇,947个村(居)民委,13 783个自然村,15 967个村民小组(队)。

3.文山壮族苗族自治州自然概况

文山壮族苗族自治州(简称文山州)位于云南省东南部。州境东北和东南与广西百色接壤,西南和西北与红河州相邻,北部和西北部与曲靖相连;南面有249个村及1个国营农场与越南社会主义共和国接壤,国境线长438公里。自治州地处东经103°35'至106°12'、北纬22°40'至24°48'之间,东西横距255公里,南北纵距190公里。



remains the democratic center of both Bohmbanj government and religion. Throughout the Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties—more than one thousand years—the indigenous Zhuang people of Wenshan Prefecture: Pu Nong, Pu Xiong, Bu Yi, Bu Ywai, Pu Ha, Bu Yue, Bu Dai, and other branches, although having been influenced by Han Chinese culture to varying degrees, still live according to the traditional lifestyle pattern laid down by their ancestors, passing on their rich traditional culture, such that Yunnan Province's Wenshan Prefecture continues to contain an untapped wealth of Zhuang cultural heritage.

2. The Establishment of the Wenshan Zhuang & Miao Autonomous Prefecture

The majority of Wenshan Prefecture's Zhuang people belong to one of three ethnic groups: the Nong, the Sha, or the Tu. The following table presents Wenshan Prefecture's three main Zhuang ethnic groups, according to their autonyms and exonyms.

On 28 March 1957, the Wenshan local committee of the Chinese Communist Party

Table 1.5: The Three Main Wenshan Zhuang Ethnic Groups

Ethnic Group	Autonym	Exonym	Main Location
Nong	Pu Nong (Bu Nong) or Pu Xiong (Bu Xiong)	Nongzu, Nongyi, Longjiang, Tianbao, Jiazhou, Donglan, Long'an, Aoren, Lizu, Heiyi	Every county of Wenshan Prefecture
Sha	Bu Yai, Bu Ha, Bu Yui (Bu Yue)	Shaozu, Sharen, Zheyuan, Bu Yang, Tuzu, Bendi	Guangnan, Funing, Qiubei, Yanshan and Maguan Counties
Tu	Bu Dai (Pu Dai)	Tuzu, Tulao, Tuliao, Yangzu	Wenshan, Yanshan, Maguan, Malipo, Guangnan and Kaiyuan Counties

Information from Wenshan Prefecture People's Government "Wen Zheng Fa" (1991) No. 171.



文山壮族苗族自治州位于云南省东南部。

Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture is located in the southeast corner of Yunnan Province.



文山壮族苗族自治州辖八个县。

Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture is composed of eight counties.



convened the Wenshan Special Region Nationalities Representative Conference. 818 representatives and non-voting delegates, representing each nationality group participated. The conference discussed three different proposals for naming the autonomous prefecture: "Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture," "Wenshan Bu Nong, Bu Ya and Miao Autonomous Prefecture" and "Wehshan Nong, Sha and Miao Autonomous Prefecture." Also, there were representatives that proposed the name "Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture of the Forty-Three Fraternal Nationalities." After going through a full process of analysis and discussion, the entire body unanimously agreed on the name "Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture." On 24 May 1957, the entire State Council, during its 49th conference, produced a statement entitled "The State Council Repeals the Decision of the Assistant Director of the Wenshan Public Office Concerning the Establishment of Yunnan Province's Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture," because there were different views on the naming of autonomous prefectures. The Provincial Ethnic Affairs Committee convened a symposium in Kunming for Nong and Sha cadres, as well as students, which resulting in a proposal of the name "Wenshan Bu Nong, Bu Yi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture. The Provincial Party Committee sent this suggestion on to the Wenshan Local Chinese Communist Party Committee, where it was discussed by various groups and each ethnic group was consulted. The Autonomous Prefecture prepared a committee which met on 26 September 1957 with 121 people participating during three days. This committee discussed the prefecture naming problem afresh and finally through a vote 109 participants agreed to propose the adoption of the name "Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture." From 26 March to 1 April 1958, the first congress of the Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture's People's Representatives took place at Wenshan City, following the Inauguration of the Autonomous Prefecture, and thus the name "Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture" was confirmed. (Source: *Wenshan Daily*, 30 March 2008, article for the 50th anniversary of the prefecture.)

In 2005, Wenshan Prefecture's total population was 3,372,278, of which 1,910,826 were of minority nationalities, that is, 56.66% of the prefecture population. The Han population was 1,451,452, that is, 43.34%. The respective populations of the minority nationalities of the prefecture are presented in Table 1.6.

文山州为典型的石灰岩溶（喀斯特）地貌，州境最高海拔是文山县的薄荷山，海拔2991.2米，最低海拔是麻栗坡县的船头，为107米，土地总面积31456平方公里，耕地总面积3428282亩。北回归线横贯全州，属低纬度高原季风气候，有北热带、南亚热带、中亚热带、北亚热带、南温带、中温带6种气候类型，年平均气温在15.8℃~19.3℃之间，无霜期在273~353天之间。

文山州的水资源丰富，为地表径流和地下两种，总量为172.5亿立方米，其中地表径流是122.5亿立方米，地下水为50亿立方米。河流属元江、珠江两大水系，主要河流有南盘江、清水江、依人河、畴阳河、驮娘江、右江、那马河、谷拉河、西洋江、普厅河等。

文山州的生物资源丰富，有各种树种76科、300多种，有兽类80种，鸟类399种，爬行类65种，两栖类37种，昆虫纲644种，森林药用植物有127科、324属、649种。牧草有200余种。农作物有36种、共1727个品种，蔬菜有48种、229个品种。

4. 文山壮族苗族自治州的壮族支系简介

据《文山少数民族称谓表》（文政发（1993）171号文件）统计，文山州的壮族按自称有：濮依、濮雄、布依、布雅依、濮哈、布瑞、布傣等；他称有：依族、依音、龙降、天保、甲州、东兰、隆安、傲人、黎族、黑衣、沙族、沙人、蔗园、布秧、土族、本地、土族、土僚、洋族等。经1957年召开专区各族各界人民代表会讨论通过，将上述壮族称谓归为依、沙、土三大支系。

文山州壮族的依支系，大多数自称：“濮依”，而以生活地域自称有依道（广南县）、依仰（西畴、麻栗坡县）、依督（马关县）、依傣（广南者兔）。依支系操壮语南部方言，人口约占全州壮族人口的50%至60%，约有60万人，分布在全州八个县。

文山州壮族的沙支系，自称有：布依、布雅依、布越等，操壮语北部方言。沙支系人口约占全州壮族人口的30%至40%，约有30万人，主要分布在富宁、丘北、广南三县。

文山州壮族的土支系，自称：布傣。土支系按头帕缠绕的不同，分为“尖头土”、“平头土”、“搭头土”三个小支系，操壮语南部方言，人口约占全州壮族人口的10%至20%，约有10万人，主要分布在文山、砚山、马关三个县。



Table 1. 6; Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture's 2007 Minority Nationality Populations

Nationality	Population	Percentage of Total Prefecture Population
Zhuang	1,022,723	29.98%
Miao	434,001	12.72%
Yi	331,530	9.72%
Yao	85,065	2.46%
Hui	24,124	0.70%
Dai	15,350	0.45%
Bai	7,215	0.021%
Bouyei	6,733	0.02%
Mongolian	4,262	0.013%
Gelao	1,727	0.005%

Data from *Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture Overview*, The Ethnic Publishing House, 2008.

Wenshan Prefecture governs 16,945 villages grouped into 940 communities (village committees), located in 114 districts and townships in the eight counties of Wenshan, Yanshan, Xichou, Malipo, Maguan, Qiubei, Guangnan, and Funing.

3. Wenshan Zhuang & Miao Autonomous Prefecture's Geographical Setting

Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture (abbreviated as Wenshan Prefecture) is located in the southeast of Yunnan Province. The northeastern and southeastern edges of the prefecture border Guangxi's Baise Municipality. The southwestern and northwestern borders are shared with Yunnan's Honghe Prefecture, while the northern and northwestern areas of the prefecture touch Yunnan's Qujing Municipality. And at the south end of the prefecture 249 villages and one state-owned farm border the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 438 kilometers of international border fall within the prefecture. The prefecture lies between 103° 35' and 106° 12' east longitude and 22° 40' and 24° 48' north latitude, 255 kilometers from east to west and 190 kilometers from north to south.

Wenshan Prefecture's landscape is characterized by karst cliff formations. The highest elevation in the prefecture is Wenshan County's Buzhu Shan at 2,991.2 meters above sea level, and the lowest elevation is found at Chuantou in Malipo County at 107 meters above sea level. The total area of the prefecture is 31,456 square kilometers, of which 2,286 (3,428,282 Chinese *mu*) are arable. The Tropic of Cancer traverses the prefecture, and the prefecture has a high plateau monsoon climate, with six different climate zones including Northern Tropical, Southeastern Asian Tropical and Central Asian Tropical. The average year temperature ranges between 15.8°C (60°F) and 19.3°C (67°F), with between 273 and 353 days without precipitation per year.

Wenshan Prefecture is rich in water resources. It has 17.25 billion cubic meters of water, of which 12.25 billion cubic meters are in surface sources and 5 billion in underground water sources. The rivers of the prefecture belong to either the Red River (also known as the Yuan River) or the Pearl River watersheds. The major rivers include the Nanpan, Qingshui, Nongren, Chouyang, Tuoniang, Zuo, Nama, Gula, Xiyang, and Puting Rivers.

Wenshan Prefecture's biological resources are also plentiful, with 300 species of trees belonging to 76 families, 80 species of quadrupeds, 399 species of birds, 65 species of rodents, 37 species of amphibians and 644 species of insects. Six hundred forty-nine species of medicinal forest plants (belonging to 324 genres in 127 families) have been discovered. There are over 200 species of pasture grass. Thirty-six different crops are grown, in 1,727 different varieties. At least 229 different varieties of 48 vegetables are grown.

4. An Introduction to the Branches of Wenshan Prefecture's Zhuang

According to data from "Wenshan Minority Nationalities Names Chart" from the document "Wen Zheng Fa" (1993) No. 171, Wenshan Prefecture's Zhuang use the following names for themselves: Pu Nong, Pu Xiong, Bu Yi, Bu Yai, Pu Ha, Bu Yui (Zui), Bu Dai, etc. Exonyms include: Nongzu, Nongyin, Longjiang, Tianbao, Jiazhou, Donglan, Long'an, Aoren, Lizu, Heiyi, Shazu, Sharen, Zheyuan, Buyang, Tuzu, Bendi, Tuzu, Tuliao, Yangzu, etc. The 1957 Special Region All Nationality All Class People's Representative Congress decided to group all of these different appellations into the three Zhuang branches of Nong, Sha and Tu.

Wenshan Prefecture's Nong Zhuang branch mostly refer to themselves as "Pu (Phu) Nong." There are several different groups of Nong, named for the areas in which



they live: Nong Dau (in Guangnan County), Nong Nyang (in Xichou and Malipo Counties), Nong Du (in Maguan County), and Nong Dai (in Guangnan County's Zhetu District). As will be discussed more fully below, the language spoken by the Nong belongs to the "Southern Zhuang" group of languages. Between 50% to 60% of the prefecture's Zhuang population belongs to the Nong branch, that is, around 600,000 people, living in all eight of the prefecture's counties.

The Sha branch of Wenshan Prefecture's Zhuang call themselves Bu Yi, Bu Yai, Bu Yue and other names. Their languages belong to the "Northern Zhuang" group of languages. Between 30% and 40% of the prefecture's Zhuang belong to the Sha branch, around 300,000 people, the majority of whom live in the three counties of Funing, Qiubei and Guangnan.

Wenshan Prefecture's Tu Zhuang branch call themselves Bu Dai. Because of different types of women's headdresses, three Tu subgroups have been known by surrounding peoples by the names "Pointed Headdress Tu," "Flat Headdress Tu," and "Piled Headdress Tu." Their language belongs to the "Southern Zhuang" group. Between 10% and 20% of Wenshan Prefecture's Zhuang belong to the Tu branch, approximately 100,000 people, living primarily in Wenshan, Yanshan and Maguan Counties.