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中国·雷山
Leishan District, China

苗

族

服饰

Miao Ethnic Group
Costumes of





Figure 1: A colorful abstract painting.





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中国雷山苗族服饰
Costumes of Miao Ethnic Group
in LEISHAN · China



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前言

中国是一个统一的拥有56个民族的国家。各个民族分布在祖国的大江南北，并在生生不息的历史长河中创造了自己独具特色、悠久灿烂的民族文化，苗族便是其中之一。

苗族源于炎帝、黄帝、蚩尤始祖共创华夏文明时期的蚩尤九黎部落，现有人口894万，主要分布在中国贵州、湖南、广西、云南、四川等省区。苗族又是一个跨国民族，在美国、法国、老挝、越南也有分布。

雷山是贵州省黔东南苗族侗族自治州的一个县，是中国苗族历史上历次迁徙的集结地，由于历史与地域的原因，雷山有“苗疆圣地”之称，被誉为苗族文化的中心。现在全县人口14.9万，苗族占总人口83%。

雷山有世界上最大的苗寨——西江寨、国家级重点文物保护单位郎德上寨等370多座苗寨。在都市化的今天，这里已成为文明社会原始故园的恋地，陶渊明神往的桃花源的魏晋古俗在这里归真显朴，唐装宋服在这里依然焕发着雍容华贵、古色古香的风采。

雷山苗族服饰是苗族服饰百花园中的一支奇葩，其精美绝伦的刺绣技艺以及璀璨夺目的银饰，让中外专家学者赞叹不已，目不暇接。雷山境内不同支系、不同地域的苗族根据穿戴习俗的不同，保留各自不同的风格，正所谓“十里不同风，百里不同俗”。雷山苗族服饰以西江镇、丹江镇、长批村、也蒙村、公统村、方祥村的最具代表性。

总之，苗族服饰以其独有的艺术形式记录和传播着苗族悠久灿烂的文化，它是记述民族历史，传承民族文化，加强民族凝聚力及对后人施行社会教育的形式表现，成为表现该民族各种生活内容和历史过程的直接载体，这是“一部穿在身上的史书”，实在值得人们去品味和解读。

COSTUMES OF MIAO ETHNIC GROUP IN LEISHAN · CHINA

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China is a unified nation with 56 ethnics. In their long histories, these ethnics splendid ethnic culture. Miao Ethnic

The Miao Ethnic Minority originated Yan, Haungdi (the Yellow Emperor) and civilization. Currently, it has a population in provinces and autonomous regions and Sichuan in China. Miao Ethnic is which are also distributed in the United

Leishan is a county in Miao and Dong southeast Guizhou. It is the gathering Miao Ethnic Minority in geographical reasons, the "Holy Land of Miao the Miao Culture. The whole of 149,000, of which Miao 83%. Leishan has more villages. These include the world--Xijiangqianhu Miao Village, which is a national-protection. Today, as Leishan has become a homeland for the civilized customs of the Wei and Jin

Tao Yuanming, the great Chinese idyllist, Garden are vividly practised here, while Dynasty-style garments still shine with all flavors.

Miao dress adornments in Leishan are Miao Ethnic. With its exquisite and unrivalled Miao dress ornaments have fascinated both With different dressing customs, people parts in Leishan have preserved their own Miao dress ornaments in Leishan are those Village, Yemeng Village, Gongtong Village Ornaments of Miao have recorded and a unique artistic form. It is a way for carrying forward their culture, strengthening generations publicly. Such ornaments have various lifestyles and the historical course on the body" and truly worthy for people

PREFACE



which are distributed all over the country. have created their own unique and Minority is one of them.

from the Chiyoujiuli tribe when Emperor Chiyou jointly created the Chinese of 8.94 million, which is mainly distributed like Guizhou, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan also a cross-nation minority, people of States, France, Laos and Viet Nam.

Ethnic Minority Autonomous Region in place for all the historical migrations of China. Due to historical and Leishan has been known as "People" and the center of county now has a population Ethnic Minority accounts for than 370 Miao stockaded largest Miao village in the Village and Upper Langde level cultural relic for key urbanization develops fast, cherished place of primal society. The ancient Dynasties as longed for by

in his famous work The Story of the Peach Tang Dynasty-style costumes and Song the charms of magnificence and ancient

a pearl among the clothing ornaments of embroidery and resplendent silvery jewelry, Chinese and foreign experts and scholars. of Miao of different pedigrees and in different styles of a great variety. The most typical in Xijiang Town, Danjiang Town, Changpi and Fangxiang Village.

spreaded its long and splendid culture in recording the history of the minorities, national cohesion and educating later become the direct carrier that shows the of the minority. It is "a history book carried to savor and read.

中国雷山苗族服饰

Costumes of Miao Ethnic Group in LEISHAN · China

西江、丹江式



西江、丹江式是雷山苗族长裙式服饰的主要代表，流行于西江镇、丹江镇、永乐镇的肖家、开屯、也牛，大塘乡的石家寨、新联、排洛、乌斗、也区、望丰乡的翁足、荣仿、羊长、乌江、乌捷，郎德寨的上下郎德、乌流、报德、南猛。桃江乡的两洋、乔王、乌勇、乔仿等村寨。

其男装中青年多着对襟上装，下穿大脚裤，包头巾，老年人大多着长衫，包头帕或戴毛毛帽。中青年女便装上装多着齐臀右衽衣，沿领子、下摆和袖口装饰绣制花边，胸前拴与衣下摆齐长的围腰，下穿长裤，头上挽锥髻，中年妇女多包毛巾，青年一般不包毛巾，在发髻上插银簪、银梳或头花，老年妇女头上缠三角巾，上装多为青色右衽便装或胸前交叉之领“古装”，下穿及踝百褶裙。青年女盛装上装多为无领胸前交叉式古装，苗裙称“乌摆”，其肩、背、袖缀满平绣、辫绣等各种挑花、刺绣的绣片，下穿百褶长裙、外围由十数块绣片组成的彩带裙片，前面拴与裙长的大围裙片。盛装打扮时一般头戴银角或银冠，上衣缀满银片、银泡和银铃，颈上戴着数只银项圈，挂类似长命锁式的“压领”，耳饰为耳柱或耳环。



Xijiang and Danjiang Style

Xijiang and Danjiang styles are the main representative of the long skirt-type dress adornments of Miao in Leishan. They are most popular in Xijiang Town, Danjiang Town, Xiaoja, Kaitun and Yeniu villages in Yongle Town, Shijiazhai, Xinlian, Pailuo, Wudou and Yequ in Datang Township, Wengzhu, Rongfang, Yangchang, Wujiang and Wujie in Wangfeng Township, Upper and Lower Langde, Wuliu, Baode and Nanmeng in Langde Village, and Liangyang, Qiaowang, Wuyong and Qianfang in Taojiang Township.

Young man often wears a jacket with buttons in the middle front, loose trousers and a scarf. Most elderly people wear long gowns, with headscarf or fur hats. The jacket of informal dresses for young and middle-aged women is usually a right-bordered garment level with the hip and laces embroidered along the collar, the lap and the sleeves. They often tie belly bands, which are level with the garment lap, before their chest and have long trousers with hair coiled into a bun. Most middle-aged women have a handkerchief around them while young women usually wear silver hairpin, silver comb or head flowers on the head instead. Aged women wear a triangle-shaped handkerchief around their head whose upper garments are informal blue dresses with a right border or "ancient costume" with a crossing-before-chest collar. They also wear a plaited skirt reaching the ankle. The jacket of formal dresses for young women is usually a collar-free, crossing-before-chest ancient costume. Miao skirt is called "Dark Lap". All kinds of peach blossoms and embroidered pieces are decorated on the shoulder, back and sleeves. The lower part is a long plaited skirt, while the peripheral is a color skirt piece consisting of dozens of embroidered pieces, with a big apron as long as the skirt is attached. When women wear formal dresses, they normally have silver horns or silver coronets on their head. Their jacket is fully decorated with silver pieces, silver beads and silver bells. Several silver necklaces are placed round the neck and a long-lived lock-like "pressed collar" is hung. Ear column or earring is used as ear ornament.









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During the Chinese national costumes performance on October 14th, 2003/the French and Chinese cultural Year, splendid Miao national costumes of Xijiang City, gave its appearance in the Louvre Palace, Paris.



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