

古代西域服饰 撷萃

新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆 编

文物出版社

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Costume Essence in Ancient Western Regions

新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆 编

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序

地处祖国西部边陲的新疆维吾尔自治区古称“西域”，是古代丝绸之路的要冲，是多种文化的交融荟萃之地，东、西方文明在这里交汇、融合。在数千年漫长的历史长河中，繁衍生息在这片土地上的各族人民，不断地吸收其他民族的优良文化而获得持续发展和繁荣，创造了灿烂的、具有鲜明地域特色的、多民族的历史文化。古老的丝绸之路分南、北、中三条横贯全境，有力推动了东西文化的交流。

由于气候干燥，地理环境特殊，新疆出土了很多保存完好珍贵文物。这里出土的古代遗物，无不记述着丝绸之路的兴衰和变迁，留下了大量弥足珍贵的文物，不仅成为世界文化宝库中的瑰宝，同时也是各民族共同缔造中华文明的历史见证。

我国素有“衣冠王国”的美称，在蕴含着博大精深文化思想的衣冠服饰中，源远流长的西域服饰是一个不可或缺的组成部分。考古资料表明，西域服饰从青铜时代起，就表现出独特的地域文化风貌。汉唐丝绸之路的畅通，不但使西域服饰文化的地域特征发生了巨变，也为中原服饰文化的创新发展输入了可资借鉴的养分；西域服饰在款式和风格上，显现出多民族特色荟萃、多元文化交融的特征。她们记载着新疆古代文明发展的沧桑历程，是研究新疆乃至我国服饰历史、纺织发展史以及文化艺术极其珍贵的实物资料。大量具有西域风格服饰的出土，充分反映了丝绸之路贸易的繁荣和中原文化在西域地区的巨大影响，同时也反映了东西方社会经济文化的交流。

“瀚海霓裳——西域服饰的记忆”是为新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆建馆五十周年而举办的一场专题展览，我们希望通过展示新中国成立以来，新疆考古发现西域服饰文化遗存的万千风貌，揭示西域多元文化相互交流融汇、创新、发展的轨迹，为各民族的相互了解、和谐相处开拓了更加广阔的途径。

尉吉青

新疆维吾尔自治区文物局局长



Preface

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, which is called "the Western Regions" and located in the western frontier of our homeland, is the hub of ancient Silk Road and the concentrating and distributing center of diversified cultures where the civilizations communicated and melted. In the past thousands of years, the people living here absorbed the essences of the cultures each other and other regions and created the historic cultures with clear local characteristics of various ethnic groups. The three routes of ancient Silk Road passing through the north, middle and south of entire Xinjiang strongly improved the mutual relations of the cultures in the East and the West.

Because of the favorable climatic and geographic environments, many precious artifacts preserved in good condition for hundreds even thousands of years have been discovered in Xinjiang. These artifacts recording and depicting the flourishing and declining of the Silk Road are not only the treasure of the cultural history of the world but also the evidence for the cooperation of the ethnic groups of China in creating our civilization.

China has had the title of "Kingdom of Costumes"; of our costumes containing profound cultural traditions, the costume of the Western Regions is an indispensable component. The archaeological data show that since the Bronze Age, the Western Region costume had displayed unique local cultural appearance. The opening and flourishing of Silk Road in the Han and Tang Dynasties provided nutritional elements for the innovation and development of Western Region costumes and made them show the concentrating of features of ethnic groups and cultures in types and styles. The costumes unearthed and collected in Xinjiang are invaluable material for the researches on the histories of costumes, textiles and arts of Xinjiang even whole China. Their various styles vividly depicted the prosperity of the trade on the Silk Road and the deep influence of the cultures from the Central Plains in the Western Regions and reflected the commercial and cultural interchanges of the East and the West.

"Rainbow in the Desert: the Memory of Ancient Western Region Costumes" is a subject exhibition for celebration to the fiftieth anniversary of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Museum. We hope, through displaying the elegant manners and bearings of the Western Region costumes unearthed and discovered since the founding of the People's Republic, to reveal the traces of the merging, innovating and developing of the cultures of the ethnic groups in present-day Xinjiang during the past millennia and centuries, and provide new approaches for the ethnic groups to better understand each other and live together in harmony.

Sheng Chunshou

Director of Cultural Relics Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region



序

新疆古称西域，地处祖国西部边陲，占地面积 160 余万平方公里，是连接亚欧大陆的桥梁。在这地域辽阔、地貌多样的亚洲腹地，各民族东来西往，自古就形成多民族、多宗教、多元文化并存的格局。

丝绸之路是东西方文明交流的桥梁，她实现了使遥远的东西方文化冲破地域的束缚、国家的界线和民族的障碍，丝路商贸的繁荣，极大地丰富并加速了世界文明的进程。而服饰文化作为东西文化交流的一项重要内容，不但提高了历史上各民族多姿多彩的生活情趣和品味高雅的生活质量，而且拓宽了东西方各民族审美的视野，把文化的内涵直接与人的精神面貌相结合。服饰文化的交流，又进一步促进了纺织工艺技术的改革、创新与深化发展，使人类纺织艺术的水平和服饰文化的创造都得到升华，达到了各民族在精神领域的交流与沟通，同时也为后人留下了丰富而珍贵的文化宝藏。

在具有绵延五千年历史的中国，有着丰富的纺织技术。新疆境内先秦时期的毛织服饰和汉唐时期的丝绸、棉布服饰在我国服饰发展史中占有十分重要的地位。考古资料表明，西域服饰从青铜时代起，就表现出独具魅力的西域特征，汉唐丝绸之路的开通，不但使西域服饰文化的地域特征发生了变化，也为中原服饰文化的发展创新提供了可借鉴的文化元素，可以说，西域服饰的风格，显示出了多民族特色荟萃，多元文化交融的特征，揭示了西域多元文化相互交流融合、创新、发展的轨迹。

遗落在丝路古道上丰富而独具魅力的西域文化，已日益引起国内外学术界的高度关注，尤其是古代服饰以其独特的风格，犹如一朵奇葩极大地丰富

了纺织与服饰文化，均具有重要的学术研究、展示欣赏价值。

西域独特的地理位置和自然气候特征，使丝绸之路上丰富的纺织品以及服饰文化遗产，都得到了很好的保存。有人说展示古老的服饰“就会让人感到是打开一部灿烂的史书”。我们把这些经千年历史风霜洗礼的文化瑰宝，展示给生活在现代的人们，使他们用另一种角度领悟历史，感受文化，同时也领略古代先辈们感人的风姿与神采，进而更多地回味各民族各具特色的文化与精神。正是出于这样的目的，我们在中华人民共和国 60 华诞暨新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆成立 50 周年之际，特举办了“瀚海霓裳——西域服饰的记忆”古代服饰展。展览分“暖裘毛褐巧装扮——先秦服饰”、“锦帛素棉典雅风姿——汉晋服饰”、“万千威仪雍容气度——隋唐五代服饰”、“回鹘风范蒙元英姿——宋元服饰”和“丝路奇葩民族瑰宝——明清服饰”五个部分。展出的文物精品是新中国成立以来，新疆文博界同仁艰苦探掘、精心保护、深入研究，进而敬奉于社会的礼物。相信这台历史的文化盛宴一定会给广大观众带来精神的享受和新疆历史知识的展播。根据展览特出版此图录，借以答谢关注、支持与厚爱新疆文博事业发展的各位领导、专家、学者、文博界同仁和广大观众。

侯世新

新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆馆长



Preface

Xinjiang, which is called “*Xiyu* (the Western Regions)” in the ancient times because of its location in the western frontier of our homeland, is the hub on the Eurasia Continent. In this vast inmost Asia territory, the peoples with various customs and traditions have been communicating since ancient times, and therefore Xinjiang became the habitat of many ethnic groups, diversified religions and multipolar cultures.

The Silk Road was the bridge for the communication of the civilizations of the East and the West; she broke the geographic, national and ethnic barriers, and the prosperous trades through the Silk Road accelerated the progresses of the civilizations of all over the world. As one of the important contents of the cultural interchanges between the East and the West, costume culture not only raised the tastes and qualities of the daily lives, but also grafted the cultural connotations directly to the spiritual outlooks and broadened the aesthetic views of the peoples in the East and the West. The interchanges of costume cultures again improved the innovation and creative developments of textile techniques, led the costume arts and cultures of mankind into a new level and conducted the communications and exchanges of the peoples in the spiritual fields, and bequeathed us plentiful and precious cultural heritages.

China, which has 5,000 years of uninterrupted history, had very developed textile techniques in ancient times. The woolen costumes of the pre-Qin period and the silk and cotton cloth costumes of the Han to Tang Dynasties found in Xinjiang take significant positions in the costume history of China. The archaeological data show that since the Bronze Age, the costumes in Xinjiang have had uniquely charming Western Region features; the opening of the Silk

Road in the Han to Tang Dynasties not only changed the local styles of the costumes in the Western Regions but also provided cultural factors to the development of the costumes in the Central Plains for reference; we can say that the costumes of the Western Regions exhibited the characteristics of the assemblages of multi-ethnic and multi-polar cultures and revealed the course of the melting, innovating and developing of the cultures in various traditions in present-day Xinjiang.

The rich and attractive Western Region Cultures scattered along the Silk Road are drawing the attention from the academic fields both at home and abroad; the ancient costumes, which was important component of the Western Region Culture and an extraordinarily beautiful flower in the garden of ancient textile and costume arts of China, are more and more understood as the artifacts for academic researches and artworks for enjoying.

The special geographical and climatic features made the Western Regions well preserve large amounts of textiles and costumes traded and dressed by the people on the Silk Road in the past thousands of years. It is said that the exhibiting of ancient costumes is "like opening a splendid history book." We hereby display these cultural treasures having stood the test of thousands of years to the people living in modern times, and hope our visitors to realize the history, to experience culture and to appreciate the manners and miens of our ancestors and, moreover, to understand the cultures and spirits of the ethnic groups with their own characteristics. For this intention, we hold this special exhibition titled "Rainbow in the Desert: the Memory of Ancient Western Region Costumes" at the 60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China

and the 50th anniversary of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Museum. This exhibition has five parts: 1. Furs and Wools could be Beautiful — the Pre-Qin Costumes in the Western Regions; 2. Brocade, Silk and Plain Cloth were all Elegant — the Costumes of the Han to Jin Dynasties in the Western Regions; 3. the Glorious Manner and the Graceful Nature — the Costumes of the Sui, Tang and the Five Dynasties in the Western Regions; 4. the Courteous Style of Uygurs and the Heroic Bearing of Mongols — the Costumes of the Song and Yuan Dynasties in the Western Regions and 5. The Exotic Blossoms on the Silk Road and the Rare Treasure of our Nationality — The Costumes of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in the Western Regions. The items in this exhibition are all selected from the artifacts discovered, excavated, preserved and studied by the scholars in archaeology and museum studies disciplines since the founding of the People's Republic. We believe that this exhibition will bring a spiritual feast and historic broadcast to our patrons.

This book with the title "Costume Essence in Ancient Western Regions" is the item catalog published for this exhibition, by which we express our appreciation to the leaders, experts, colleagues and visitors for their attention, support and favor to the development of the cultural heritage and museum causes.

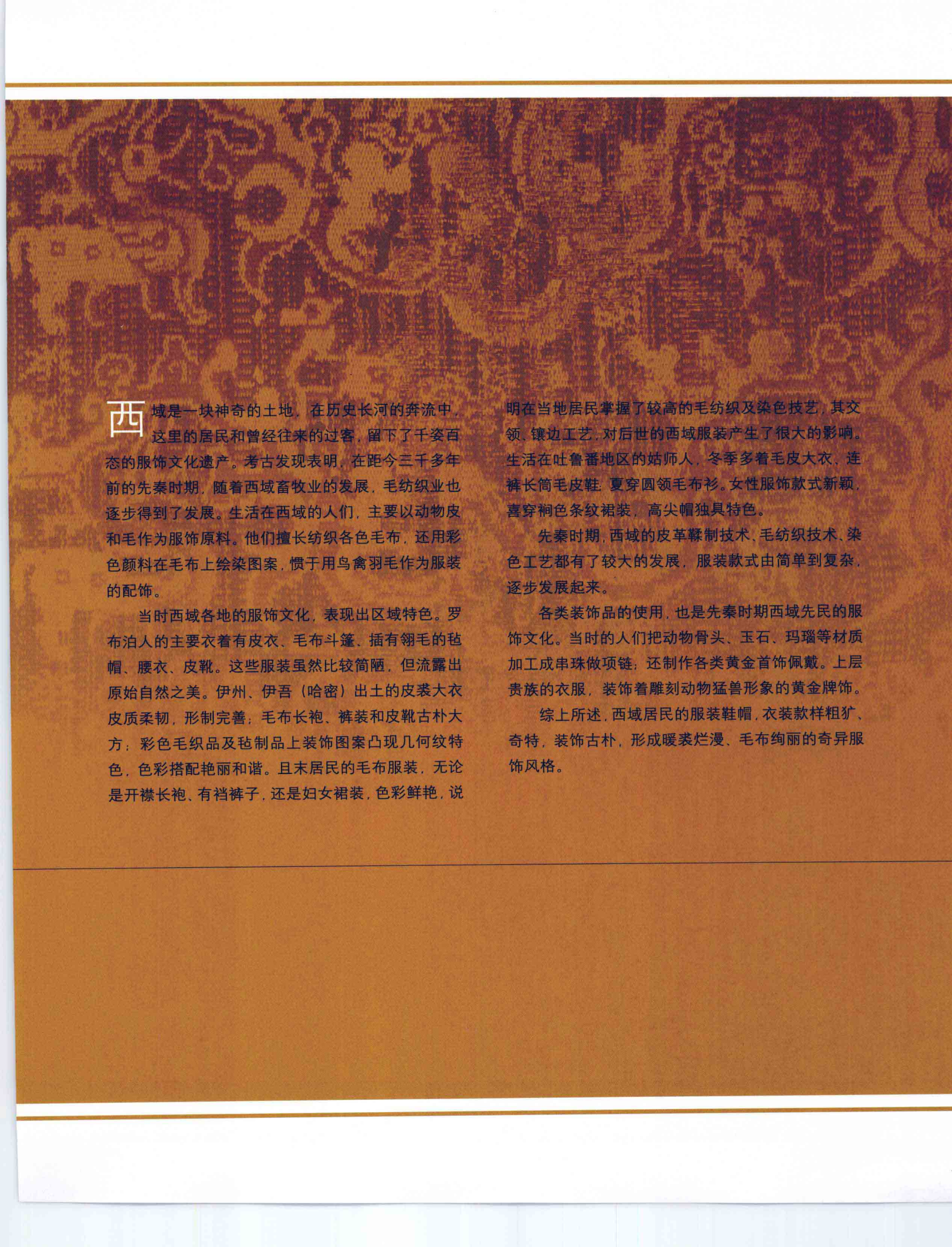
Hou Shixin

Director of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Museum



暖裘毛褐巧装扮

——西域先秦服饰



西域是一块神奇的土地，在历史长河的奔流中，这里的居民和曾经往来的过客，留下了千姿百态的服饰文化遗产。考古发现表明，在距今三千多年前的先秦时期，随着西域畜牧业的发展，毛纺织业也逐步得到了发展。生活在西域的人们，主要以动物皮和毛作为服饰原料。他们擅长纺织各色毛布，还用彩色颜料在毛布上绘染图案，惯于用鸟禽羽毛作为服装的配饰。

当时西域各地的服饰文化，表现出区域特色。罗布泊人的主要衣着有皮衣、毛布斗篷、插有翎毛的毡帽、腰衣、皮靴。这些服装虽然比较简陋，但流露出原始自然之美。伊州、伊吾（哈密）出土的皮裘大衣皮质柔韧，形制完善；毛布长袍、裤装和皮靴古朴大方；彩色毛织品及毡制品上装饰图案凸现几何纹特色，色彩搭配艳丽和谐。且末居民的毛布服装，无论是开襟长袍、有裆裤子，还是妇女裙装，色彩鲜艳，说

明在当地居民掌握了较高的毛纺织及染色技艺，其交领、镶边工艺，对后世的西域服装产生了很大的影响。生活在吐鲁番地区的姑师人，冬季多着毛皮大衣，连裤长筒毛皮鞋；夏穿圆领毛布衫。女性服饰款式新颖，喜穿裱色条纹裙装，高尖帽独具特色。

先秦时期，西域的皮革鞣制技术、毛纺织技术、染色工艺都有了较大的发展，服装款式由简单到复杂，逐步发展起来。

各类装饰品的使用，也是先秦时期西域先民的服饰文化。当时的人们把动物骨头、玉石、玛瑙等材质加工成串珠做项链；还制作各类黄金首饰佩戴。上层贵族的衣服，装饰着雕刻动物猛兽形象的黄金牌饰。

综上所述，西域居民的服装鞋帽，衣装款样粗犷、奇特，装饰古朴，形成暖裘烂漫、毛布绚丽的奇异服饰风格。



插羽毡帽

Felt Cap decorated with Feathers

距今 3800 年

残高 27 厘米

2002 年若羌县小河墓葬出土

新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆藏

残存一半，圆帽。毡厚约 1.5 厘米。表面残存横向缝缀的数道加捻的合股浅红色毛绳，绳粗约 0.3 厘米。帽檐用浅红色线锁缝牙边，线脚宽 1.5~2 厘米。此帽质地厚实，形制古朴，用红色毛线缝缀排布的装饰面别有一番风情，是我国迄今考古发现最早的帽子实物之一。



女性毛织腰衣

Woolen Women's Loin Cloth

距今 3800 年

周长 70、宽 10.5 厘米，两端粗绳长 30 余厘米，下面穗长 33 厘米

2002 年若羌县小河墓葬出土

新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆藏

出土时着于女尸身上。短裙形，和男性腰衣式样不同。平纹组织。经纬均采用羊毛纱，用棕、白两色相间织出竖向条纹。腰衣两端的饰穗由延长的棕色纬线构成，并合捻成两对粗绳，于右胯处系结。腰衣下面的饰穗长而细密，由延长的棕色经线和间隔出现的四组白色经线构成，穗下端呈绳套形。



毛织斗篷

Woolen Cloak

距今 3800 年

残长 160、宽 95 厘米

2002 年若羌县小河墓葬出土

新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆藏

毛织斗篷为原白色，中部有残缺。在平整的织面上，用红色毛线绣出四道与幅边平行的经向红色条带，条带下端编结成穗，与斗篷一端边缘伸出的原色饰穗等齐。这种在原色平面织物上绣缝红色条带的装饰法，不但显现了色彩对比的装饰性，而且使原本平淡的织物面料，因条带的凸起给人的视觉以适度的冲击，达到了既简洁又不落俗套的装饰效果。