

國采  
朝章

清代宮廷服飾

THE SPLENDOURS  
OF ROYAL COSTUME  
QING COURT ATTIRE

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# 展覽 簡介

## INTRODUCTION

滿族原是游牧民族，長期生活在寒冷的白山黑水地帶，擅長騎射漁獵，由此發展出配合他們生活形態的服飾。入主中原後，滿族仍保留其傳統服裝的元素，其特有的習俗在清代服飾中多有體現，包括緊身窄袖的制式、馬蹄袖、大披領及多用動物皮毛等。另一方面，他們又融和了漢族傳統紋飾及色系的精髓，發展出別具特色的服裝。清朝的服飾制度比中國任何朝代都浩繁龐大。上自皇帝，下至群臣，皇家子嗣，貴族婦女，凡統國家大事及燕居後宮，對服飾的穿戴均有嚴格區別。

宮廷服飾為清服飾制度的核心部分，其特點是規條瑣細詳致，階級嚴明，滿漢文化元素具備，又反映出清最高的服飾製作水準，顯得雍容富貴，繁縟華麗，織繡精細，裝飾獨特，工藝多樣。從中折射出滿族民族特有的生活習性及愛好，成為了解清文化的重要載體。

所有圖像由故宮博物院提供  
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The early Manchus were nomads living in the cold mountains in northeast China subsisting on horseback hunting and fishing. Their costumes were designed to facilitate their distinct lifestyle. After the Manchus ruled over China proper, traditional features reflecting their unique customs and habits still found expressions in their costumes. Examples include tight-fitted cut, narrow sleeves, horsehoof-shaped cuffs, flared collars and the lavish use of animal fur. On the other hand, traditional Han decorative motifs and colour schemes were also adopted to give rise to costumes with distinct characteristics. The Qing costume system was notably the most elaborate and vast of all dynasties, strictly governing the wardrobes of the emperor, the state officials and the male and female members of the royalty and aristocracy, on all formal state occasions as well as during leisure times in the inner court.

Qing court attire was at the core of Qing costume system. It was characterised by having elaborate rules with minute details, a strict hierarchy and a fusion of Manchu and Han cultural elements, representing the highest standard of Qing costume production. These costumes were elaborate, elegant, luxurious and resplendent, exquisitely woven and embroidered, uniquely decorated and displayed a great variety of crafting techniques. They help conjure up a picture of the lifestyle and preferences of the Manchus, and provide an important means to understand Qing culture.



《乾隆朝服像》

*Portrait of Emperor Qianlong in official costume*

## OFFICIAL COSTUMES 禮服

在重大典禮及祭祀活動時穿用的服裝，包括登基、元旦、皇帝生日、冬至、祭天、地、日、月與先蠶等。在清代宮廷服裝種類中，等級規格最高。

These were costumes worn on important ceremonial and sacrificial occasions including the emperor's enthronement, the New Year's Day, the emperor's birthday, Winter Solstice and offering sacrifice to Heaven, Earth, the Sun, the Moon and the God of Silkworm. Official costumes ranked the highest among all Qing court attires.





乾隆皇帝的明黃色棉朝袍

Emperor Qianlong's bright yellow quilted court robe

明黃色朝袍主要用於元旦、皇帝生日、冬至、社稷壇及太廟等重大祭祀場合。

Bright yellow court robe was mainly worn on the New Year's Day, the emperor's birthday, Winter Solstice and important sacrificial occasions such as paying homage to the Altar of Earth and Grain and the Imperial Ancestral Shrine.



咸豐朝的東珠朝珠

Eastern pearl court necklace of the Xianfeng period

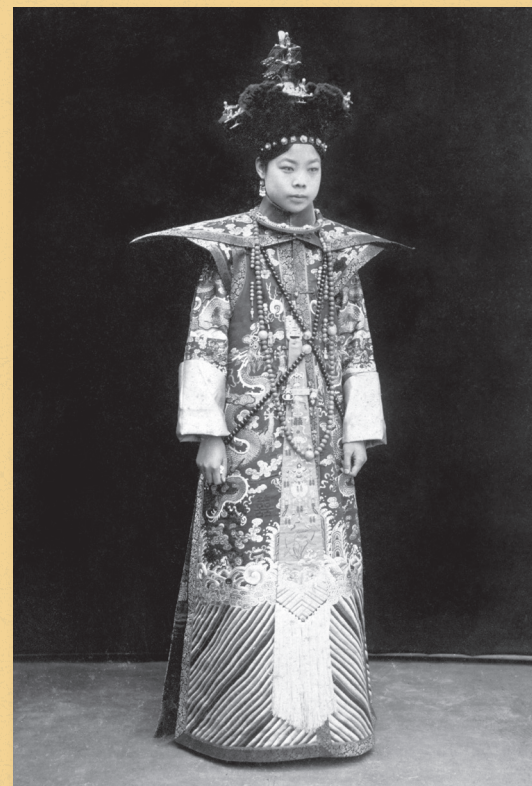
穿著朝袍時佩戴。東珠產於滿族發源地—東北松花江，故此顯得特別尊貴。東珠朝珠只有皇帝、皇太后和皇后才能佩戴。

The court necklace was worn along the court robe. Eastern pearls were harvested from the Manchu homeland around Songhua River in northeast China. Therefore they were very precious. Only the emperor, empress and empress dowager were entitled to wear Eastern pearl court necklace.



清末代皇帝溥儀皇妃文繡的杏黃色袷朝袍

Lined apricot-yellow court robe of Wenxiu, consort of Puyi, the last emperor of the Qing dynasty



清末代皇帝溥儀的皇妃文繡大婚時的禮服妝扮。

Wenxiu, the consort of Puyi, the last emperor of the Qing dynasty, in official costume during her wedding.



## 吉服 FESTIVE COSTUMES

# 吉服



身穿吉服袍的雍正皇帝  
Emperor Yongzheng in festive robe

雍正皇帝的銀鼠皮龍袍  
Emperor Yongzheng's dragon robe with ermine lining

龍袍的前胸、後背、兩肩、前後面的下擺及裏襟共有九條龍。但從正面及背面看到的只有五條龍。隱含「九五之尊」的意思，以此借指皇帝。

The chest, back, left and right shoulders, lower front, lower back and inner lapel of the dragon robe are decorated with a total of nine dragons. When viewed from either the front or the back, only five dragons can be seen. 'Nine-five', a term derived from ancient Chinese divination system, was considered the most superior of all numbers, and thus used to represent the emperor.



穿於重大吉慶節日，如元宵節、七夕節、中秋節，以及祭祀主體活動前後的「序幕」與「尾聲」階段。

These costumes were worn on important festive occasions such as the Lantern Festival (the fifteenth day of the first lunar month), the Double-Seventh Festival (the seventh day of the seventh lunar month) and Mid-Autumn Festival (the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month) and during occasions preceding and after major sacrificial events.

嘉慶皇帝的藍色綉龍袍  
Emperor Jiaqing's lined blue dragon robe

帝后可按自己的喜好轉換龍袍顏色和紋樣，以配合不同時節，所以吉服袍又被稱為「花衣」或「彩服」。

The emperor and his consorts were allowed to wear dragon robe of their favourite colour and decorative motifs to suit different festive occasions. Therefore, festive robes were also called *huayi* ('ornate dress') or *caifu* ('colourful dress').



## REGULAR COSTUMES 常服

# 常服



乾隆皇帝的絳色棉常服袍

Emperor Qianlong's reddish brown quilted regular robe

常服的顏色沒有嚴格的規定，通常以素色和暗花為主。

There were no strict rules governing the colour of regular robes. They were mostly plain or self-patterned.



身穿常服的康熙皇帝  
Emperor Kangxi in regular costume

穿於嚴肅、莊重的場合。如大祀的齋期、喪期內的吉慶節日、節日期間先皇帝后的忌辰。

These costumes were worn on solemn and staid occasions such as during the fasting period of important sacrificial occasions, during festive occasions that fell within the national mourning periods, and during death anniversaries of deceased emperors and empresses that fell within festive seasons.



# 行服 TRAVEL COSTUMES



康熙皇帝的油綠色棉行服袍  
Emperor Kangxi's oil-green quilted travel robe

行服多用於騎馬出行和射箭狩獵的場合。一般都沒有繁縟的紋飾，又多為素色。

These costumes were mainly worn on surveying trips and hunting excursions involving riding and archery. Most travel costumes were plain in colour and without elaborate decorations.



《乾隆皇帝射獵圖》  
Emperor Qianlong in horseback hunting

身穿行服的乾隆皇帝在南苑獵場捕獵野兔。

Emperor Qianlong was in his travel outfit hunting for hare in Nanyuan hunting grounds.



《乾隆大閱圖》  
Emperor Qianlong reviewing the Grand Parade of Troops

康熙皇帝御用棉甲及大閱盔  
Emperor Kangxi's quilted ceremonial armour suit and helmet

康熙皇帝檢閱八旗軍隊時穿用的盔甲。

This armour suit and helmet were worn by Emperor Kangxi when he inspected the Eight Banner troops.

# MILITARY COSTUMES 戎服



清皇帝會定期組織大規模的軍事演習，全面檢閱軍隊的裝備和武功。參加這些活動時，皇帝會身穿戎服（稱大閱甲）。

Large-scale military drills were organised regularly by the Qing emperors to conduct a full inspection of the military equipment and martial prowess of his army. The emperor would put on his military outfit (also called 'Grand Inspection Armour') when attending these events.



# 便服 LEISURE COSTUMES



光緒年間的氅衣

An outer gown of the Guangxu period

清代后妃穿用的一款便服。由於兩邊開裾甚高，不可以單獨穿著，一定要穿襯衣或便袍在內。

This *changyi*, or 'outer gown', was among the leisure costumes worn by the Qing imperial consorts. Since the side slits are quite high, the gown could not be worn singly. It was to be worn over an informal dress or a leisure robe.



《喜溢秋庭圖》

An autumn garden filled with joy

畫中可見道光皇帝與皇室成員各式各樣的宮廷便服打扮。

The leisure dresses of Emperor Daoguang and the royal family members with various styles are finely depicted in the painting.

清代帝后燕居（閒居）時穿用的服裝。在清代冠服制度中，並沒有關於其形制的具體規定，所以清宮廷便服的形式繁複多樣，顏色與紋樣絢麗多彩。

These costumes were worn by the Qing emperor and his consorts during leisure times. Since there were no rigid rules among Qing costume regulations stipulating the specifications of the leisure costumes in the Qing court, these costumes came in many elaborate styles, vibrant colours and resplendent decorative motifs.



光緒年間的花盆底裕鞋

Lined 'flowerpot-heeled' shoes of the Guangxu period

清宮后妃穿著高底鞋，配以身長掩足的便服，再在頭上戴上高如牌樓的大拉翅，整個人顯得高挑修長，儀態萬千。

Shoes with raised bottom were worn by the Qing imperial consorts along with floor-length leisure robes and tall and arch-like headdress to make the whole person look taller, more slender and elegant.



扁方

Hair ornament

滿族婦女有一種特殊的髮式名曰「兩把頭」，扁方是用來貫連固定這種髮式的飾物。

*Bianfang* was a hair ornament used by Manchu women to secure the unique hairstyle called *liangbatou*, literally 'two-branch head'.



光緒皇后的襯衣

An informal dress of the Empress of Guangxu

襯衣為清代后妃便服之一。兩側沒開裾，可單獨穿著，外面也可套穿馬褂、坎肩、氅衣等短款或開裾較大的衣服。

*Chenyi*, 'informal dress', was among the leisure costumes worn by the Qing imperial consorts. It has no side slits and could either be worn singly or underneath shorter garments such as *magua* jacket and vest, or outer garments with longer slits such as the outer gown.



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