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A Comparative Study Of Traditional
Costumes In The Ming And Qing
Dynasty

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A Comparative Study Of Traditional
Costumes In The Ming And Qing
Dynasty

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requirements for the degree of
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ABSTRACT

Chinese traditional costume culture is an indispensable part of Chinese culture. China is known as the "state of the crown", as the ancient country of the cloak, in the historical river of China's 5,000 years, from the Yellow Emperor, the shackles, the shackles of the "drawing clothes and the rule of the world", the crown of the Shang and Zhou dynasties, To the Song Dynasty, the subtle and introverted clothing, full of ritual connotation, the Tang Dynasty's graceful and luxurious, to the evening and tomorrow, the Qing Dynasty's Manhan clothing culture blended and innovated, each generation has shown countless exquisite elegance and exquisite costumes. This is an inestimable wealth created by all ethnic groups in China, and it also plays an important role in the history of world costume culture.

The purpose of this paper is to make the people and the world more fully and comprehensively understand the characteristics and differences of Ming and Qing costumes. There are also two inheritances of costumes between the dynasties. The costume system is the most direct expression of an era culture, political culture, etc. So that everyone can experience the excellent history of the two dynasties through the costume culture of the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Since the Opium War, Chinese clothing culture and other aspects have been influenced and impacted by foreign Western culture. In the modern and contemporary cultural movement, after the reform and opening up, traditional costumes have gradually been influenced by simpler and more modern clothing styles, making ancient times

Traditional costumes are gradually being forgotten by everyone. However, in recent years, the rise of “Hanfu Hot”, “Hanfu Festival” and China’s Chinese clothing day has gradually brought traditional Chinese costumes into everyone’s life, and many designers will add many in the fashion show. The elements related to traditional Chinese costumes, Ming and Qing costumes are also more used in modern life.

There are a lot of research literature and materials about the Ming and Qing Dynasties. However, the information on the separate integration of the Ming and Qing dynasties and the culture they left have little impact on the influence and connection of modern people. And in the period when the Chinese traditional culture is becoming more and more important, the most precious cultural heritage left by the ancestors is precious.

The comparison results of the costumes of the Ming and Qing dynasties are as follows.

The summary of the relevant contents of the Ming and Qing dynasty costumes is summarized as the dress of the Emperor of the Ming Dynasty, dress clothing system has coronal clothing, leather preamble clothing, Wu preamble clothing, etc. often wearing casual clothes, that is, the casual clothes worn on weekdays. Including "ordinary clothes" and "Yan preamble clothing" two kinds. In different emperors, dresses and uniforms were fixed. The color is also mainly yellow, and the yellow is royal color. The emperor costumes of the Qing Dynasty were divided into crowns and costumes. The emperor costumes

corresponding to the emperor are also the most noble and gorgeous costumes in women's clothing.

Through the independent analysis of the clothing system, color and details of the clothes of the Ming and qing emperors, as well as the clothing system of the imperial concubines of the two dynasties, and then to the inheritance and difference of the civil and military official clothing system of the Ming and qing dynasties. In order to make a complete combing of the evolution of clothing in the Ming and qing dynasties. On this basis, through the use of picture comparison, table to establish a comparison and other ways of clothing of the same grade clothing comparison between the Ming and qing dynasty. And the evolution of the clothing of the Ming and qing dynasties as an investigation, to a more direct understanding of the differences between the two dynasties clothing system, but also to understand the clothing of the Ming and qing dynasty, so as to inherit the treasure of the Chinese national clothing culture. The final conclusion is the significance of the research, development, inheritance and promotion of the clothing of the Ming and qing dynasties in the history of Chinese clothing.

The significance of this thesis is that with the increasing attention of contemporary society to the traditional Chinese costume culture, As well as the importance of promoting China's excellent traditional culture, people have a better understanding of Ming and Qing costumes, and can also better apply traditional element culture in contemporary design, and also have a deeper understanding of Ming and Qing costume culture.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

I.Introduction.....	1
1.Research Purpose and Necessity.....	1
2.Research methods and scope.....	5
II . Historical Background and Costumes Analysis of Ming Dyna.....	7
1.Historical Background of Ming Dynasty.....	7
2.Costumes Analysis of Ming Dynasty.....	9
III.Historical Background and Costumes Analysis of Qing Dynasty....	49
1.Historical Background of Qing Dynasty.....	49
2.Costumes Analysis of Qing Dynasty.....	52
IV.Comparisonof Costumes between Ming and Qing.....	73
1.Comparative Analysis of the Costumes of the Royal Nobles in Ming and Qing Dynasties.....	73
2.Comparative Analysis of Civil and Military Officers' Costumes inMing and Qing Dynasties.....	85
V.Conclusion	93

REFERENCE

국문초록

Table Contents

<Table.1>.....	46
----------------	----

Images Contents

< F i g . 1 >Ming Mian robe.....	11
< F i g . 2 > Mian crown.....	13
< F i g . 3 >Xuan yi.....	14
< F i g . 4 > Man robe.....	14
< F i g . 5 > Xun shang.....	14
< F i g . 6 >Zhong dan.....	16
< F i g . 7 >Bi xi, Da dai.....	16
< F i g . 8 > Jade pendants.....	17
< F i g . 9 >Socks.....	18
< F i g . 1 0 >Yan bian robe.....	19
< F i g . 1 1 > Yan bian crown.....	20
< F i g . 1 2 >Yan bian gown.....	21
< F i g . 1 3 > Shen yi.....	22
< F i g . 1 4 >Shoes、 Socks.....	22
< F i g . 1 5 >Ming xuan zong.....	23
< F i g . 1 6 >Yi shan crown.....	24

< F i g . 1 7 >Gun gown.....	25
< F i g . 1 8 >Belt.....	26
< F i g . 1 9 >Boots.....	26
< F i g . 2 0 >Ming xiao zong.....	27
< F i g . 2 1 >Ye sa.....	28
< F i g . 2 2 >Tie li.....	29
< F i g . 2 3 >Zhai yi.....	31
< F i g . 2 4 >Zhong dan.....	31
< F i g . 2 5 >Pants.....	32
< F i g . 2 6 >Da dai.....	32
< F i g . 2 7 >Xiao shou, Da shou.....	33
< F i g . 2 8 >Jade belt.....	34
< F i g . 2 9 >Socks, Shoes.....	34
< F i g . 3 0 >Queen crown.....	35
< F i g . 3 1 >Ming Queen	36
< F i g . 3 2 >Shirt.....	37
< F i g . 3 3 >Xia pi.....	37
< F i g . 3 4 >Ju yi.....	38
< F i g . 3 5 >Da dai	39

< F i g . 3 6 >Jude dai.....	39
< F i g . 3 7 >Yu pei.....	39
< F i g . 3 8 >Ming Official①	40
< F i g . 3 9 >Beamed cap①	41
< F i g . 4 0 >Beamed cap②	41
< F i g . 4 1 >Red robes	42
< F i g . 4 2 >Zhong dan	43
< F i g . 4 3 >Ming Official②	44
< F i g . 4 4 >Black hat.....	45
< F i g . 4 5 >Civil servant buzi.....	47
< F i g . 4 6 >military attache buzi.....	47
< F i g . 4 7 >Zao boots.....	48
< F i g . 4 8>Qian long.....	54
< F i g . 4 9 >Yong zheng.....	54
< F i g . 5 0 >Crown top.....	55
< F i g . 5 1 >Qing crown.....	55
< F i g . 5 2 >Winter chaofu.....	56
< F i g . 5 3 >Summer chaofu.....	56
< F i g . 5 4 >Shawl collar.....	57

< F i g . 5 5 >Horseshoe sleeve.....	57
< F i g . 5 6 >Duan zhao.....	58
< F i g . 5 7 >Chaozhu.....	59
< F i g . 5 8 >Boots.....	60
< F i g . 5 9 >Yongzheng robe.....	61
< F i g . 6 0 >Jifu crown.....	61
< F i g . 6 1 >Jifu gown.....	61
< F i g . 6 2 >Jifu dai.....	61
< F i g . 6 3 >Qing queen.....	62
< F i g . 6 4 >Chao crown.....	63
< F i g . 6 5 >Queen chaozhu.....	63
< F i g . 6 6 >Ling yue.....	63
< F i g . 6 7 >Chao coat.....	64
< F i g . 6 8 > Chao gown.....	65
< F i g . 6 9 >Chao dress.....	66
< F i g . 70 > Shoes.....	66
< F i g . 71>Cai shui.....	66
< F i g . 72>Qing offical.....	67
< F i g . 73 >Officer hat.....	68

< F i g . 74 >Dingdai huling.....	68
< F i g . 75 >Hua ling.....	69
< F i g . 76 >Qing official portrait.....	70
< F i g . 77 >Qing chao coat.....	70
< F i g . 78 >Chao zhu.....	71
< F i g . 79 >Chao boots.....	71
< F i g . 80 >Wen Yipin buzi①.....	72
< F i g . 81 >Wen Yipin buzi②	72
< F i g . 82 >Wen erpin buzi.....	76
< F i g . 83 >Wen sanpin buzi	76
< F i g . 84 >Zhu youcheng.....	76
< F i g . 85 >Yong portrait.	76
< F i g . 86 >Ming crown.....	79
< F i g . 87 >Qing crown.....	79
< F i g . 88 >Ming gown.....	81
< F i g . 89 >Qing gown.....	82
< F i g . 90 >Twelve chapters.....	82
< F i g . 91 >Ming queen①.....	83
< F i g . 92 >Qing queen①.....	83

< F i g . 93 >Ming queen corwn.....	84
< F i g . 94 >Qing queen crown.....	84
< F i g . 95 >Ming queen②	86
< F i g . 96 >Qing queen②.....	86
< F i g . 97 >Ming Dynasty offical.....	89
< F i g . 98 >Ming Dynasty offical.....	89

I. Introduction

1. Research Purpose and Necessity

Human civilization has developed from primitive society to feudal social hierarchy, and then from industrial society to ecological civilization, and has been developed up to now. After the Opium War in the late Qing Dynasty (mid-19th century), China began to degenerate into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society because of its "closed-door state" and other backward feudal thinking. And after it, China also experienced the National Revolution, the Agrarian Revolution, the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation; Eventually, the Modern Republic of China was established in 1949 and has been in the socialist society ever since.

Whenever the new dynasty is established, a complete set of clothing systems would be established to regulate people's behavior. But with the development of the times, or because of regional differences, the fashion of clothes and clothing varies greatly. ¹⁾Ming and Qing Dynasties were the last dynasties in the feudal period of China, and especially, the Ming Dynasty was last Han Dynasty of Chinese feudal dynasty, and the Qing Dynasty was the last Manchu Dynasty of Chinese feudal dynasty as well as the last dynasty of the end of feudal dynasty. At the end of an era, there would always be a legacy of history and culture that will enable people to extract the essence of its dregs and discover its excellent or

1) 陈宝良(2017),《明代风俗》,上海:上海文艺出版社,p.118.

even valuable cultural wealth. Thus, the culture of Ming and Qing Dynasties has become increasingly influential in modern China. Among the costume of the traditional Chinese clothes, such as the ch'I-p'ao clothes in Qing Dynasty; however, as the real inheritance of Chinese clothing culture the traditional Chinese clothes culture, it is the Han clothes of the Ming Dynasty and all the Han Dynasty before.²⁾Especially for modern Chinese, more and more attention has been paid to the "Hanfu Festival", which is also based on the clothing of the Ming Dynasty. In turn, Qing Dynasty costume has an independent costume system, but it also inherits some characteristics of Han costume. On the whole, Ming and Qing costumes still have great differences.

The clothing of Ming and Qing dynasties has great cultural differences. The clothes of the Ming Dynasty restored the tradition of the Han nationality, mainly is the clothes of the Han nationality. And the Qing Dynasty was the Manzhuregime, mainly is the clothes of the Manchu nationality, but there are obvious strict requirements for the class costume system. The Ming Dynasty emphasized the ritual system. The most distinctive feature was the use of "complement" to indicate grade, and the distinction between clothes and regular clothes was obvious. In turn, the Qing Dynasty imposed shaving hair and changing clothes to unify men's clothing according to Manchu customs. The clothing of Qing Dynasty has distinct features, leading to a complete and complicated apparel system has been established.³⁾

Nowadays in China, both the country and the people are paying more

2) 沈周(2012),《古代服饰》,安徽:时代出版传媒股份有限公司,p.45.

3) 戴争(1999),《中国古代服饰简史》,北京:中国轻工业出版社,p.136.

and more attention to the excellent tangible and intangible culture left by country's ancestors, including architecture, poetry, clothing and so on. So now not only actors who wear the ancient clothes can be seen on TV plays, but also more and more people begin to travel in Chinese costume- "Hanfu" in their daily lives, which is a very good exhibition for "Hanfu" culture. At the same time, it is not only the development of "Hanfu Festival", but also the designer at home and abroad has applied the elements of traditional Chinese culture and clothes many times in the fashion show. Among them, there also is so much application of clothes elements relating to Ming and Qing Dynasties. Therefore, it can be seen that the China's traditional clothing has become increasingly important to China and international influences.

Nowadays, there are many materials to study the clothing of Ming and Qing Dynasty. There are many studies on the clothing of Ming and Qing Dynasty⁴⁾ or the costumes of a particular class or identity. But there are relatively less comprehensive studies and comparative papers and books on the clothing system of Ming and Qing Dynasty from emperor and empress to civil and military officers. Ming and Qing dynasties have great differences in dress, but also have a certain degree of inheritance. Therefore, the content of this dissertation can enrich the comparative study of Ming and Qing costumes, so that people might have a basic understanding of Ming and Qing costumes.

As before mentioned, whenever the new dynasty was established, a complete system of clothing and clothing would be re-established to

4) 张廷玉 (清),《国朝宫史》,p.9.

regulate people's behavior through the establishment of the system. Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty were no exception. However, with the development of the times, or because of regional differences, the social fashion of clothing is also different.⁵⁾The Ming Dynasty, more than 600 years ago, was the last Han Dynasty in the feudal social system. The clothing system mostly followed the form of Tang and Song Dynasty; the Qing Dynasty was the last dynasty of Manchu dictatorship and feudal system. The communication with western culture and the invasion of imperialism at the end of Qing Dynasty made the complete and complicated clothing system established by the Qing Dynasty changed and impacted.⁶⁾On the other hand, it also made a clothing culture diversified development, which is inherited by history and witnessed the decline of feudalism, and plays an trans-epochal role in the cultural influence of different nations in the world.

The purpose of this dissertation is to make the people and the world more fully and comprehensively understand the characteristics and differences of Ming and Qing dynasties' costumes, as well as the inheritance of costumes between the two dynasties. The clothing system is the most direct manifestation of an era's culture, political culture and so on, so that people can experience the excellent history of the two dynasties through the costume culture of the Ming and Qing dynasties. The significance of this dissertation is that, with the current situation that the contemporary society pays more and more attention to Chinese traditional dress culture and the importance of promoting Chinese

5) 严勇 (2008), 《紫禁城》期刊, 北京: 紫禁城期刊, P.70.

6) 方芬芬(2017), 《论明朝服饰文化的演变及其影响》, 应用化学学院, p.1.

excellent traditional culture, people have a better understanding of Ming and Qing dress,⁷⁾ and can better apply traditional element culture in contemporary design, so that people have a deeper understanding and memory of Ming and Qing dress culture.⁸⁾

2. Research methods and scope

The Ming and Qing Dynasties, as a relatively recent era, preserved ancient books and materials are relatively complete. There are a lot of materials in the published literature books, papers, academic journals, periodicals and electronic networks. In order to understand and learn the evolution of clothing in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, a large number of literature resources would be searched for material collation and analysis, also rigorous historical programs would be watched, as well as museum which collecting and exhibiting Ming and Qing costumes would be visited and studied, at the same time, information about modern designers using the Ming and Qing elements of costume design would also be collected and integrated. And then for in-depth understanding of the various places of the "Hanfu Festival", a large number of related pattern materials would be collected. Through above methods, it makes the content of this dissertation more complete and comprehensive.

This dissertation chooses 3 scopes of emperors, empresses and concubines and civil and military officials' clothes in Ming and Qing dynasties to study after the data integration of the clothes in Ming and Qing dynasties, as well as to inquire and analyse the Chinese spirit and

7) 戴争(1999),《中国古代服饰简史》,北京:中国轻工业出版社,p126.

8) 沈周(2012),《古代服饰》,安徽:时代出版传媒股份有限公司,p.45.

activities inherited from the clothes design of Ming and Qing dynasties in modern society with comparison and analysing the correlation and difference between them. Finally, this dissertation also shows the research significance.

II. Historical Background and Costumes Analysis of Ming Dynasty

1. Historical Background of Ming Dynasty

The ups and downs of dynasties, as well as the changes and developments of the times indicate the continuous progress of the long river of history. And the tangible culture and spiritual civilization left behind in these dynasties also make the nation continue to inherit the essence of the rough.⁹⁾ Studying the political, economic and cultural of an era, the system and living conditions of this era would be found. In the course of historical research, we the cultural development of a nation in detail and comprehensively could be understood. Among them, clothing reflects the connotation of each dynasty's traditional culture.

The Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) was the last Han Dynasty in China under the feudal system. It total taken 276 years, with 16 emperors. Zhu Yuanzhang, who is the Taizu of the Ming Dynasty, built the capital of Nanjing, in the year of Hongwu. Until Zhu Di, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, who moved the capital to Beijing.

As the last Han dictatorship in the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, the emperor of the Ming Dynasty,¹⁰⁾ took a number of measures to consolidate the regime. After the end of the Yuan Dynasty, a series of edicts were promulgated to restore the clothing system of the Han Dynasty. The emperor of Zhu Yuanzhang tried hard to eliminate the

9) 沈从文.王矜 (2018),《中国服饰史》,北京:中信出版集团股份有限公司, p.124.

10) 周绍泉 (1990),《明代服饰探论》,河南:史学月刊, p.34.

influence of Mongolian uniform on Han nationality in Yuan Dynasty, but he failed to implement it, due to the urgent task was to stabilize society and develop production at that time. It was only in Hongwu's twenty-six years (1393) that major clothes style was identified. The Ming government attached importance to agriculture, promoted cotton planting and popularized cotton cloth.¹¹⁾ The clothing of ordinary people has also been improved. In Ming Dynasty, the clothing of Zhou and Han Dynasty was adopted, while that of Tang and Song Dynasty also was taken down. Innovation was made in inheritance and efforts were made to restore the traditional clothing system of Han nationality. The Ming Dynasty is not only the gathering period of traditional costume culture, but also the transformation period when costume culture injects new content. It is of great significance to study the clothing phenomenon in this important period and the cultural roots behind it.

Zhu Yuanzhang (the emperor of Ming Taizu) defined the color of clothing to establish the grade. After the Yuan Dynasty, the clothes color of Ming Dynasty took the color of Han and Song Dynasty as red. It was very honorable that officials clothes in red. The reason is that the Ming Dynasty's thinking: "King of Fire and the color is still red".

Compared with the strict requirement of clothes grade in the period of Zhu Yuanzhang (the emperor of Ming Taizu), the emperor of Hongxi and Hongzhi took the lenient governance in the period of YongLe, and the control degree of clothes was relatively relaxed. Meanwhile,¹²⁾ the

11) 闫晶. 仇美华. 尹利琴 (2017), 《中国明朝服饰文化探析》, 上海: 东华大学学报 (社会科学版), p.45.

12) 方芬芬(2017), 《论明朝服饰文化的演变及其影响》, 应用化学学院, p.4.

maturity of textile and dyeing technology also made the clothes pattern renovated and colorful.

In relatively speaking, from the mid-Ming Dynasty to the late Ming Dynasty, clothing fashion has changed greatly. In the early Ming Dynasty, the economy needed to be restored and developed. Ming Taizu's clothes demands were numerous but tended to be simple. Until the middle and late Ming Dynasty, the economy had been restored and developed, people's living conditions had been improved, the economy had become more prosperous,¹³⁾ and overseas trade had been expanded, all which laid the foundation for the change and innovation of clothes. Thus, the style of clothing varies, and people could surpass the hierarchical system of clothing, gradually forming the appearance of luxury.

2. Clothing Analysis of Ming Dynasty

1) Clothing Analysis of Emperor, Emperess and Concubines in Ming Dynasty

The Ming Dynasty attaches great importance to the hierarchical system of clothing, especially in the early Ming Dynasty--Zhu Yuanzhang period, because clothing is the most direct and most exterior expression of the grades. Actually, Ming Dynasty clothing system is based on the Han rulers in the history and established.¹⁴⁾In the Ming Dynasty, the imperial cladding system was like the Tang Dynasty system. The system of Han clothing was vigorously restored with the abandonment of Hufu clothing, and on this basis,¹⁵⁾ reform and innovation

13) 沈德符(2004),《万历野获编》卷1《白服之忌》,北京:中华书局,p.32.

14) 周绍泉(1990),《明代服饰探论》,河南:史学月刊,p.37.

were carried out. The strict system of "noble, humble, Ming and other prestige" effectively maintained the rule of the feudal autocratic class. Since ancient times, China is a big country of etiquette, advocating "rites", so Ming Dynasty is no exception, in order to follow the etiquette system. So in the Royal sacrifice, conferring titles of nobility on and other imperial ceremonies, from emperors to Queens and concubines, to princes and officials,¹⁶⁾ all need to wear formal clothes. After the establishment of Ming Dynasty by Zhu Yuanzhang (the emperor of Taizu), it made etiquette system combining the past with the present. The basic characteristic of clothes etiquette is "upholding quality", that is, upholding simplicity.

(1) Analysis of the Emperor's Costumes in Ming Dynasty

In the first year of Hongwu, because of Zhu Yuanzhang (the emperor of Ming Taizu) 's "upholding quality", only adopted the system of "Ceremonial robe clothes and crown", "Piyi Fu", "Wuyi Fu" and "Tongtian Crown".¹⁷⁾ Under the emperor, the crown prince was not allowed to use the shapes of sun, moon and stars, and the number relate to clothes, crown, "Piyi Fu", only nine could be used, while the number of twelve was prohibited.¹⁸⁾

① "Mian Fu" (Coronal System)

15) 陈宝良(2017),《明代风俗》,上海:文艺出版社,p.139.

16) ditto,p.139.

17) 周绍泉(1990),《明代服饰探论》,河南:史学月刊,p.35.

18) 张廷玉等(清),《明史》,北京:中华书局,《輿服志》,p.66.



<Fig.1>Ming Dynasty emperor coronal clothing, restoration picture
(<https://Fig.so.com/view?q=.2019.4.19>)

First of all, it is the “Mian Fu” (Corona system). The “Mian Fu” has undergone four alterations. There were two revisions in Taizu period, and another one in Yongle period and final one in Jiajing period. In Ming Dynasty, only the emperor, the crown prince, the prince, the County prince and the emperor's son could wear the corona. No one below the princes was allowed to wear the corona.¹⁹⁾ As for the men's clothes in the imperial family of Ming Dynasty, from the crown prince and prince to the lieutenant of Fu Guo and the lieutenant of Zheng Guo, it was generally decreased according to the level of their titles. In the eighth year of Jiajing, Emperor Shizong of the Ming Dynasty changed his clothes to Xuanyi (black clothes) and Huangshang (yellow clothes), with the thinking of "using Xuanhuang in color to take the image of heaven and earth".

19) 李东阳等, (明), 《大明会典》(Code of Great Ming Dynasty), 卷六十, pp.482-483.

On sixteenth year of Hongwu, the “Mian Fu” Coronal System has been set up.²⁰⁾ The front of the crown is round and the back is square with twelve bows in both front and behind sides. “Xuanyi” is yellow cloth with twelve decorative patterns, weaving six patterns of “sun, moon, stars, mountains, dragons, Chrysolophus pictus” on upper outer garment, while weaving six patterns of “drinking utensils, algae, fire, rice, axe, symbol of mirror” on under clothes. At the same time, use big white belt and red lining.²¹⁾ The color of knee-covering is the same as clothes, embroidered dragon, fire, mountain decoration with jade belt, jade, and use six big patterns and three small patterns. In addition, use green axe style collar. And then are yellow socks, yellow shoes with golden decorations. Until the twenty-sixth year of Hongwu, the “Mian Fu” (Coronal System) has been set up.

A. Crown

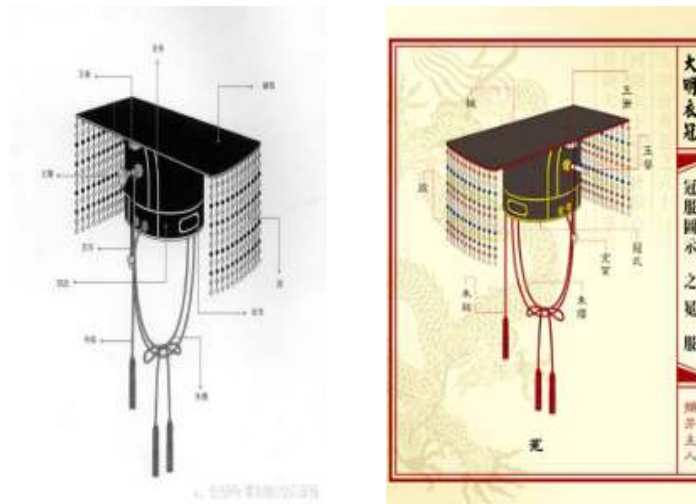
The top surface is black and the inside color is red. It's two feet four inches long and one foot two inches wide, with twelve streamers in front and back.²²⁾ Each streamer has twelve beads in five colors: white, red, blue, yellow and black. Jade hairpin is inserted from right to left.²³⁾

20) 陈宝良(2017),《明代风俗》,上海:文艺出版社,p.140.

21) 周绍泉(1990),《明代服饰探论》,河南:史学月刊,p.34.

22) 刘冬虹(2013),《明代服饰演变与训诂》,江西:南昌大学,p.16.

23) 周绍泉(1990),《明代服饰探论》,河南:史学月刊,p.36.



<Fig.2>Mian crown.

(http://sh.qihoo.com/pc/94967a_f93b88654?cota=3&sign=360_57c3bbd1.2019.4.20.)

B. "Xuan Yi"

Because the color of the emperor's "Mian Fu" in Ming Dynasty was generally black, it was generally called the "Xuan Yi". The "Mian Fu" of Ming Dynasty is mainly the inheritance and development of traditional decoration.²⁴⁾There are sun, moon, dragon, mountain and river decorative patterns on the "Xuan Yi". And there are decorative patterns of dragons on sleeves, and decorative patterns of stars in the black of clothes.

24) 闫晶, 仇美华, 尹利琴 (2017), 《中国明朝服饰文化探析》, 上海: 东华大学学报 (社会科学版), p.45.



<Fig.3>Xuan yi

(<https://baike.baidu.com/item>
2019.3.12.)



<Fig.4>Mian robe.

(<https://baike.so.com./doc/5778931-5991713.html>.2019.4.01)

C. "Xun Shang"

There are two pieces, one in front and one in back. The shape is rectangular, three pieces in front and four pieces in back. ²⁵⁾The front and back are connected through the waist.



<Fig.5>Xun shang

(https://image.so.com/view?src=360pic_normal&z=1&i=0.2019.3.21)

25) 董伦等 (1418) , 《明太祖实录》, p.55.

D. "Zhong Dan"(Inner Cloth), "Bi Xi"(Big Skirt for Knee Protection),
"Da Dai"(Big Girdle)

"Zhong Dan" in "Main Fu" is made of plain yarn, and it is cross collar with big sleeves; and its collars, sleeves and skirts with blue edges and thirteen decorative patterns woven on the neck part.²⁶⁾ "Bi Xi" use the color of light red, and it covered with four pairs of seaweed, rice, axe and the symbol of mirror, which are arranged in two rows. Except this, there is a pair of jade hooks for hanging. The "Da Dai" girdle consists of a waist band and a vertical band. The waist band is fastened by a button, with a false knot. The "Da Dai" is white on the outside and red on the inside. Both waist band and vertical band have edges. ²⁷⁾The ribbon is tied at the waist and ear. It is called "Niu Yue", and it is plain color. In third year of Yong Le, the leather belt in the system of "Mian Fu" was cancelled and it was reused until the Jiajing period. ²⁸⁾

26) 陈高华.徐吉军 (2002) ,《中国服饰通史》, 宁波 : 宁波出版社, p.438.

27) 陈宝良(2017) . 《明代风俗》,上海:文艺出版社,p.131.

28) 董伦等 (1418) ,《明太祖实录》,p.55.



<Fig.6>Zhong dan

(<https://baike.baidu.com/pic/> (<https://huaban.com/pins/1881984682/>
2019.3.18.)



<Fig.7>Bi xi, Da dai.

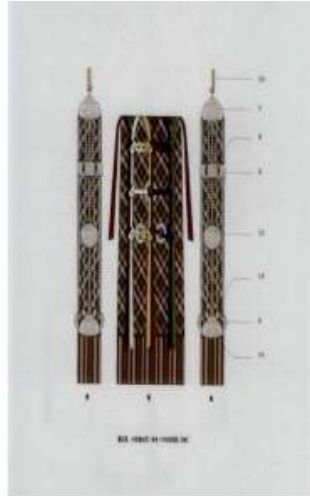
(<https://baike.baidu.com/pic/> (<https://huaban.com/pins/1881984682/>
2019.3.18.)

E. "Yu Pei"(Jade Plate), "Xiao Shou"(Small Ribbon), "Da Shou"(Big Shou)

There is two groups for jade plate, and each group includes: one "Heng"(a kind of horizontal jade), and its top has a hole for golden hook, and its bottom has five holes for hanging five jade beads; and under the "Heng", there is a "Yu"(a kind of white stone similar with jade), and both its top and bottom has three holes for connecting with three beads in the middle; Except this, there is a pair of jade drops, which shape is similar with water drops, and tied at the end of two strands of jade beads at the bottom of the flower.²⁹⁾ Then is a pair of "Huang" (a kind of semi-annular jade pendant), and they are tied to the end of the jade bead string at the bottom. Under the "Yu Pei" (Jade Plate), there is a pair of "Xiao Shou"(small ribbon), it is long strip, its color and pattern

29) (明)赵锦修.张袞纂., 上海:《风俗记》.《江阴县志》,p.4.

are the same as “Da Shou”(big ribbon). “Da Shou”(big ribbon) is rectangular shape, ³⁰⁾woven with yellow, white, red, black, light green, green six-color, and its upper use diamond-shaped pattern and lower use vertical stripe, then use light red color lined fabric. There are six ribbons hanging on the “Da Shou”(big ribbon), also known as the “Xiao Shou”(small ribbon). ³¹⁾The color is the same as the six colors on “Da Shou”(big ribbon). They are divided into three groups and hang three jade rings with dragon patterns on each ring.



<Fig.8> Jade pendants.

(<https://wenku.baidu.com/view/> , 《图说明代宫廷服饰》 , 2019.3.12)

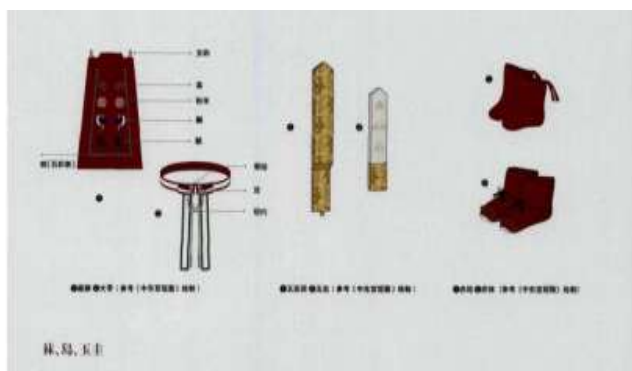
F. Socks, “Xi” (Shoes), “Yu Gui”(Jade)

“Mian Fu” use red socks, and red shoes.Red shoes are similar with boots. The toe of shoes is made into a cloud-like shape, with black knot and black edge on the upper. The top of “Yu Gui” (a kind of jade) is sharp, the bottom is straight, the body of “Yu Gui” (a kind of jade) is

30) 沈德符 (2004) , 《万历野获编》卷1《白服之忌》, 北京 : 中华书局 , p.32.

31) 隆庆,《赵州志》《风俗》,《天一阁藏明代方志选刊》, p.9.

engraved with four mountain patterns,³²⁾ and the lower part is covered with “Huang Qi” (a kind of fabric). Another “Yu Gui” storage bag is used to hold . The shape and size of the bag are similar to that of “Yu Gui” itself. It is decorated with gold dragon pattern and has a cover at the bottom.



<Fig.9>Socks

(<https://wenku.baidu.com/view/> , 《图说明代宫廷服饰》 , 2019.3.12)

② “Yan Yi Clothes”

It is one of clothes style of Ming Danasty’s emperors, which wore for daily use. And it originally was “Yan Ju Guan Fu”, which was revised by Shi Zong (emperor of Zhu Hou Chong) in the seventh year of Jiajing (1528). The name "YanYi" implies that although the emperor was alone in the deep palace, he should also take Yan'an (a kind of mildness) as a precept. The style of crowns token as “Piyi crown” syle, with bird yarn as cap which divided into twelve pieces, and each pressed with gold thread;³³⁾ and decorating with 15 pieces of jade clouds in front, followed

32) 沈德符 (2004) , 《万历野获编》卷1《白服之忌》, 北京: 中华书局 , p.32.

33) 方芬芬(2017) , 《论明朝服饰文化的演变及其影响》, 应用化学学院 , p.1.

by four mountains decoration on the balk, with double jade hairpins. “Yan Yi Clothes” refer as the ancient “Xuanduan” system, using black and blue edges, embroidered the patterns of sun and moon to shoulders, and a round dragon’s pattern in the front, and two square dragons’ pattern in the back; in addition, dragon decorative patterns in the clothes edge. ³⁴⁾ And the waist part is woven with nine jade dragons as decoration. Then it matches with black footwear, red edge, red ribbon, and yellow knot, as well as white socks.

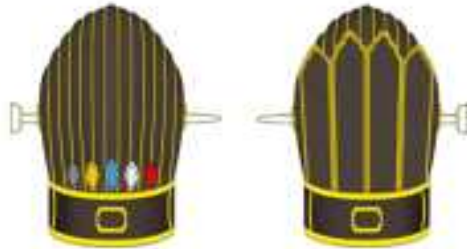


<Fig.10>Yan bian robe.

(《图说明代宫廷服饰四》，撷芳主人，p.1.)

34) 沈德符 (2004)，《万历野获编》卷1《白服之忌》，北京：中华书局，p.32.

A. "Yan Yi Guan" (Yan Yi Crown)



<Fig.11>an bian crown.

(<http://s13.sinaimg.cn> , 2019.4.12)

B.Xuan Dun Fu

The body is black, the collar, sleeves, skirts and other places are painted with blue edges, the front chest is painted with dragon circle patches, the back is embroidered with double dragon square patches, the front and back of the dragon pattern are two,³⁵⁾ the edges are painted with colorful eighty-one dragon patterns: the collar (sleeve edge) is painted with forty-five dragon patterns, and the side and lower hem of the cloth are painted with thirty-six dragon patterns. Shizong originally planned to add the decorative patterns of Sun and Moon to shoulders. ³⁶⁾ Zhang Jin believed that the use of sun and moon on "Mian Fu" was to symbolize the "rule to the Ming Dynasty", so there is no patterns of sun and moon for "Xuan Duan Fu".

35) 撷芳主人 (2018) , 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京 : 北京大学出版社 , p.16.

36) 陈宝良(2017) , 《明代风俗》, 上海 : 文艺出版社 , p.146.

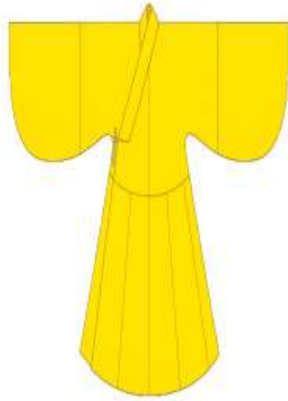


<Fig.12>Yan bian gown

(<http://s12.sinaimg.cn/original/49fa6387gb1001c992a2b>, 2019.3.15)

C.Shen Yi

It is a kind of yellow shirt wore inside of the "Xuan Duan Fu". The sleeves are circular and straight. Twelve pieces of sewing are used below the waist. The bottom edges are aligned. The middle seam and back seam of the garment (above the waist) are vertically connected with the middle seam and the back seam of the garment. The garment is as long as the ankle.



<Fig.13>Shen yi

(《图说明代宫廷服饰四》, 撷芳主人, p.1.)

D. Prime belt, black shoes, white socks

The plain belt is blue on the outside and vermilion on the inside. The plain belt body and sagging part are all edged with green. The waist is decorated with nine rectangular dragon patterns, four pieces in the front and five pieces in the back. The shoes are black, with a yellow knot on the head. The socks are white. ³⁷⁾



<Fig.14>Shoes、Socks.

(《图说明代宫廷服饰四》, 撷芳主人, p.1.)

37) 撷芳主人 (2018), 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京: 北京大学出版社, p.55.

③” Chang Fu” (Casual Clothing), ”ji Fu”

The third year of Yongle (1405), the “Chang Fu” was revised. Wearing a hat made of black yarn and folding upward, this is what was later called “Wing Goodness Crown”.³⁸⁾ And then it wears a yellow robe, collar, narrow sleeves, and each woven with a golden disc dragon on the front, back and shoulders, with Jade belt around waist and leather boots.

A. uniform

The Emperor of the Ming Dynasty used the widest range of uniforms, such as the Chang Dynasty, the daily lectures, the provincial sacrifices, and the large readings. In the first year of Hongwu,³⁹⁾ the emperor often took a black gauze angled up towel, and the collar was narrow-sleeve (ie, round neck). The band was made of gold, jade, amber, and rhinoceros.⁴⁰⁾



<Fig.15> Ming xuan zong

(<http://image.so.com/view?> , 2019.4.25)

38) 周绍泉 (1990) , 《明代服饰探论》, 河南 : 史学月刊 , p.35.

39) 李薇 (2018) , 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京 : 中国画报出版社 , p.46.

40) 张廷玉等 (清) , 《明史》, 北京 : 中华书局 , 《輿服志》, p.58.

a. Yi Shan crown

The crown is covered with black yarn, with a pair of folded angles at the back and the end facing upward. Behind the crown, the front of the hill still retains decorations similar to those of the early turban. After Emperor Xiaozong of Ming Dynasty, the end of the corner changed from sharp angle to circular arc.



<Fig.16> Yi shan crown

(定陵墓出土 , <http://image.so.com/view?> , 2019.4.03)

b.Round neck

In the early Ming Dynasty, it was designated as a narrow sleeve gown with a collar. Later, the body and sleeves of the gown became wider and wider. It was also called a "round collar" or "dragon robe" because of its collar style and decorative pattern. The emperor's round collar was yellow, and there were other colors in the later period. A pair of buttons on the right side of the collar and two pairs of large-cloth pieces ribbon were used to tie and fix the collar. In the front chest, back, left shoulder and right shoulder are decorated with dragon patterns. In the early stage,

gold weaving is the main method, and in the later stage, color weaving or embroidery is the main method.⁴¹⁾



<Fig.17>Gun gown

(<http://s11.sinaimg.cn/original/49fa6387gaa86f6a90a4a>.2019.5.13)

c Ge Dai (leather belt)

The emperor often wears "Chang Fu" with jade belt board, so it is also called "jade belt". There are 20 strips with different shapes and sizes.⁴²⁾ They all have specific names: "San Tai" (three in size), "Yuan Tao" (six), "Fu Bi" (two), "Ta Wei" (two), and "Pai Fang" (seven). "Dai Ting" is made of leather, wrapped in red or yellow fabrics, with five gold lines on the surface. Standard leather belts are generally divided into three sections: left, right and back.

41) 戴争 (1999) ,《中国古代服饰简史》,北京 : 中国人民警官大学印刷厂 ,p.117.

42) 沈周 (2012) ,《古代服饰》,安徽 : 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 ,p.32.



<Fig.18>Belt

(<http://s9.sinaimg.cn/original/49fa6387gaa86f9392b48>, 2019.5.13)

d. boots

"Chang Fu" is usually matched with black boots, which are made of leather. The boot barrel is made of left and right sutures. The boot upper is divided into three pieces, and the front has two pieces and the back has one piece.⁴³⁾The boot barrel is often lined with knee protectors which made of fabric. The sole of the boot is pink-white. In the late Ming Dynasty, there are boots of other materials, such as red satin single boots and felt boots unearthed from Dingling.⁴⁴⁾



<Fig.19>Boots

(<http://s9.sinaimg.cn/original/49fa6387gaa86f9392b48>, 2019.5.13)

43) 沈德符 (2004) , 《万历野获编》卷1《白服之忌》, 北京 : 中华书局 , p.32.

44) 撷芳主人 (2018) , 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京:大学出版社 , p.18.

B. Ji fu (Ordinary clothes)

"Ji Fu" refers to the clothes worn on seasonal festivals, birthday, banquets and other auspicious occasions. The Ming Dynasty emperor's "Ji Fu" have not yet formally entered the system, so there is no strict standard in the specific form. Figure < Fig. 20 > Ming Xiaozong, as mentioned above, wears a round collar yellow suit with dragon pattern.⁴⁵⁾ Generally speaking, the style of the emperor's auspicious clothes is the same as that of "Chang Fu" or "Bian Fu". The colors are mostly red, yellow and other festive colors, while the decorations are more gorgeous and exquisite than those of "Chang Fu" or "Bian Fu". Most of them use scenic themes or patterns with auspicious implications.⁴⁶⁾



<Fig.20>Ming xiao zong

(<http://image.so.com/view?q=.2019.3.24>)

45) 沈德符 (2004) , 《万历野获编》卷1《白服之忌》, 北京 : 中华书局 , pp.347-348.

46) 李东阳等. (明) , 《大明会典》(Code of Great Ming Dynasty) , 卷六十一 , p.563.

a. "Ye San"

The style for "Yi San" is special, which front part is divided into upper and lower two pieces, the part above the waist is straight-collar, with two big cloth pieces and right lapel. The lower part of the waist is like a horse-faced skirt. The middle part is smooth, with folds on both sides and double pendulums on both sides. And the back is made into a whole piece.



<Fig.21>Ye sa

(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_49fa6387010120sd , 2019.4.15)

b. Tie Li(clothes inside)

The "Tie Li" can be worn either outside or inside as shirts. For example, when wearing "Chang Fu", the "Tie Li" is usually worn under the collar. The shape of the "Tie Li" is similar to that of the "Yi San",⁴⁷⁾ which is divided into two parts, but the "Yi San" is just the front part is separated, while the back part is continuous; However, the front and

47) 撷芳主人 (2018) , 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京 : 大学出版社 , p.158.

back parts of the "Tie Li" are disconnected. 48)



<Fig.22>Tie li

(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_49fa6387010120s , 2019 , 3.22)

(2) Clothing Analysis of Empress and Concubine in Ming Dynasty

In the feudal autocratic society, except the strict clothing hierarchy for the emperor, prince, civil and officials,⁴⁹⁾ there are also strict regulations on the clothing of the imperial concubines in the palace. The clothes of the emperor are of the highest rank. Similarly, the clothes of the empress are identical, which also different from the general concubines and other civilian women.

In the Ming Dynasty, palace women included empress, concubines, officials' wife and palace servant. Because they are of different grades, they are also of distinct ranks in clothing.⁵⁰⁾ Women in the palace must wear formal clothes if they encounter such important events as

48) 沈德符 (2004) , 《万历野获编》卷1《白服之忌》, 北京 : 中华书局 , p.32.

49) 擷芳主人 (2018) , 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京 : 北京大学出版社 , p.160.

50) ditto,p.161.

acceptance of conferring, visiting temples, pilgrimages and assistant sacrifices.⁵¹⁾

①Zhai Yi

"Zhai Yi" is dark blue color, made by silk or yarn. "Zhai Yi" is straight-collar, with two big cloth pieces and right lapel, and collar, sleeve, skirt and other places with red edges. Except this, it has decorative gold or colorful cloud dragon patterns. There are twelve lines of "di" pattern (red belly pheasant, colorful feathers) woven on the clothes, each line should be 144 pairs of "di" patterns, but because of the overlap of the large and small skirts of the clothes, there may be four pairs of "di" pattern are repeated. ⁵²⁾ There are small round flowers decorated between "di" patterns, with a circle of white pearl veins outside. Each row of "di" patterns and small wheel flower staggered arrangement. "Zhai Yi" is so long that it doesn't need lower clothes. ⁵³⁾



<Fig.23>Zhai Yi

(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_49fa6387010139nb.html , 2019.4.13)

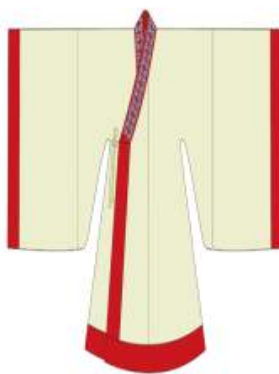
51) ditto,p.160.

52) 擷芳主人 (2018) ,《大明衣冠图志》,北京 : 北京大学出版社,p.158.

53) ditto,p.162.

A.Zhong Dan

There are small round flowers decorated between "di" patterns, with a circle of white pearl veins outside. Each row of "di" patterns and small wheel flower staggered arrangement. "Zhai Yi" is so long that it doesn't need lower clothes. ⁵⁴⁾



blog.sina.com.cn/zhongdan_73
<Fig.24>Zhong dan

(<http://s6.sinaimg.cn/orignal/49fa6387gbf0198e8e335> , 2019.5.12)

B. Covering the knees and the big belt

Both sides of the belt are made of two-color, half green and half red, and the end of the vertical belt is pure red. The body is decorated with a woven gold dragon pattern. The belt portion of the belt is integrally formed with the waist portion, and the end of the belt is cut into a pointed shape, ⁵⁵⁾ and the upper and lower sides are both edged, the upper side is a vermilion edge, and the lower side is a green edge.

54) 官修(明).《明世宗实录》,台湾“中央”研究院历史语言研究所影印本,卷八十五,p.2626.

55) 方芬芬(2017),《论明朝服饰文化的演变及其影响》,应用化学学院,p.5.



<Fig.25>Bi xi



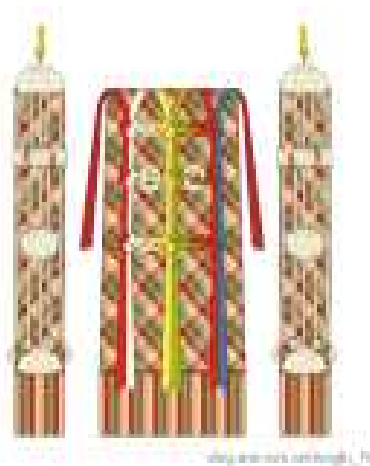
<Fig.26>Da dai

(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_49fa6387010139nb.html , 2019.3.19)

C. Yupei(jade shape), Xiaoshou, Dashou

“Yu Pei”(Jade Plate) is the same as that used by the emperor. There is two groups for jade plate, and each group includes: one “Heng”(a kind of horizontal jade), and its top has a hole for golden hook, and there is a “Yu” under the “Heng”; and there is a pair of “Ju” (a kind of jade), on both left and right side of “Yu” with the decorative pattern of golden cloud pattern. And a piece of “Chong Ya” and a pair of jade drops which under the jade flower; Then with silk to connect each ornament five series of jade beads. ⁵⁶⁾

56) 张廷玉等 (清).《明史》.北京：中华书局,《輿服志》,p.66.

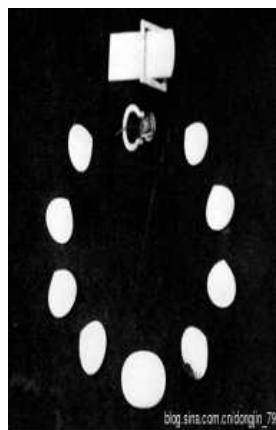


<Fig.27>Xiao shou、Da shou.

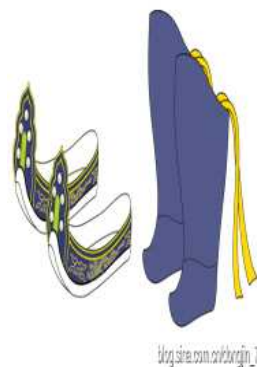
(<http://s15.sinaimg.cn/original/49fa6387g798028ed6fce>, 2019.4.22)

D. Jade belt, socks, 烏 (shoes)

The socks are made in Qingluo and there are ties on the socks. The shoes are made of barley, and the body of the shoe is painted with gold and dragon. The toe cap is upturned, made into a wishful cloud shape, adorned with five pearls.⁵⁷⁾



<Fig.28>Xiao shou、Da shou.



<Fig.29>Socks、Shoes

(<http://s2.sinaimg.cn/original/49fa6387gbf019955d751> , 2019.4.23)

57) 沈周 (2012) , 《古代服饰》, 安徽 : 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 , p.72.

E. Phoenix crown

It is dress crown for empress's "Li Fu", and it designed with reference to the Song Dynasty queen's dragon and Phoenix flower hairpin crown in the early period of Ming Dynasty, Although the decorations used were not as numerous as the Song Dynasty's Phoenix crown, the whole was still very gorgeous. ⁵⁸⁾ In the middle of the Phoenix crown in the early Ming Dynasty was a big dragon with a big pearl in its mouth. The pearls had a emerald cover and drooping pearls in a string. The other dragons and phoenixes had pearl droplets made of precious stones in their mouth. ⁵⁹⁾



<Fig.30>左：宋高宗皇后像（台北故宫藏）；右：明初九龍四鳳冠（《明集禮》插图）
(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_49fa6387010139nb.html,2019.5.02)

② uniforms

The "Chang Fu" (Casual Clothing) for emperess in Ming Dynasty, also called as "Yanju Crown Clothes", and its function is similar to "Li Fu" (formal dress), which is used in various ceremonial occasions. For

58) 李薇 (2018), 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京: 中国画报出版社, p.105

59) 沈德符 (2004), 《万历野获编》卷13, 北京: 中华书局, p.32.

example, after the empress's conferring ceremony, the empress wore "Li Fu" and gave thanks and returned to the palace to change "Yanju crown clothes", accepting the congratulations of the relatives, female officials and various servants.⁶⁰⁾

A. Yan Guan Crown

Smaller than the dress phoenix crown, the crown usually only covers the bun.



<Fig.31>Ming Queen

(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_49fa6387010174kl.html , 2019.4.16)

B. Big shirt, Xia Pi, pendant

"Xia Pi" is a juxtaposition of two, the system stipulates that it use of dark blue color, weaving golden cloud and dragon pattern. The dragon pattern use lifting dragon or full-purpose lifting dragon, and each "Xia Pi" totally was decorated by eight dragons on both front and back side, both sides of the edge decorated with pearl or bead pattern.⁶¹⁾"Xia Pi" pendants are mostly droplet-shaped or elliptical, with hooks at the top

60) 张廷玉等 (清), 《明史》, 北京: 中华书局, 《舆服志》, p.67.

61) 刘冬虹 (2013), 《从出土文物看明代服饰演变》, 江西: 南方文物, p.83.

and hanging on the cross-loops at the front. The material and decoration of the pendant vary according to the grade. The empress uses the jade pendant with the dragon pattern. ⁶²⁾



<Fig.32> Shirt.



<Fig.33>Xia pi.

(《图说皇后常服》p.1.<http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog2019.5.11>)

C.Ju Yi

The empress of the Ming Dynasty wore a "Ju Yi" under the big blouse, and it is red color with round collar, big-cloth piece and wide-sleeves, and twelve pieces of sewing below the waist, which is similar with "Shen Yi".. Embroidered cloud dragon pattern on the front chest and back without decorating cloud dragon pattern or using other colors. The material is also used for filament and yarn. ⁶³⁾

62) 陈茂同 (2005), 《中国历代衣冠服饰制》, 天津:百花文艺出版社, p.25

63) 丘濬(明1999), 《大学衍义补》卷九十八, 北京:京华出版社, p.838.



<Fig.34>Ju yi

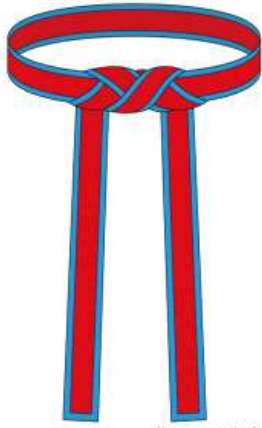
(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_49fa6387010174kl.h , 2019.5.23)

D. Big belt, jade belt, jade flower color knot, white jade cloud

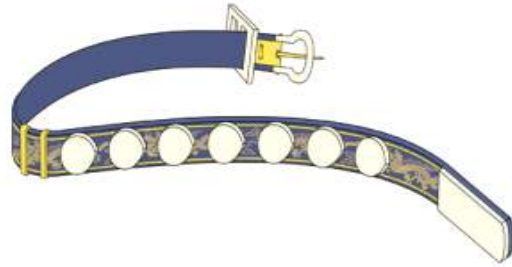
The big belt is tied to the waist of the "Ju Yi" and is made of thread yarn. The color is the same as the "Ju Yi". If the empress wears a red "Ju Yi", the big belt also should be red. From the illustration of the belt drawn in "Middle East Palace Crown Clothes", the belt is a long ribbon with edges on all sides.⁶⁴It coils around the waist and forms a knot around the front, with the rest hanging down. "Yu Hua Cai Jie Shou"(Jade Flower Color Knot Ribbon) use red and green lines to make into a knot, and in the middle hanging a piece of jade flower with cloud dragon pattern. ⁶⁵

64) 李东阳等.(明),《大明会典》(Code of Great Ming Dynasty),卷六十, pp.393-394.

65) 陈宝良(2017),《明代风俗》,上海:文艺出版社, p.160.



http://www.znzhong.com/79
<Fig.35>Da dai



<Fig.36>Ge dai

(<http://s5.sinaimg.cn/original/49fa6387gc4b9912c62d4> , 2019.5.24.)



<Fig.37>Jude dai

(<http://s10.sinaimg.cn/original/49fa6387gc4b99c3491e9> , 2019.5.24)

E. Socks, Shoes

The blue socks blue shoes used for “Chang Fu” of empress, all the style are same with the “Li Fu”(dress).

2) Analysis of Civil and Military Officers' costumes in Ming Dynasty

There are four kinds of clothing for civil and military officials in Ming Dynasty: court clothing, sacrificial clothing, public clothing and regular clothing.⁶⁶⁾ Among them, court clothing, sacrificial clothing and public clothing are civil and military official clothing. The official clothes of the Ming Dynasty were gown-style with collar,⁶⁷⁾ right jacket and cuff width of three feet.

(1) court dress



<Fig.38>Ming Official①

(<https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1607678095427052024> , 2019.5.18)

66) 戴争 (1999) , 《中国古代服饰简史》, (HISTORY OF CHINA ANCIENT COUTUME) 北京 : 中国人民警官大学印刷厂 , p.136.

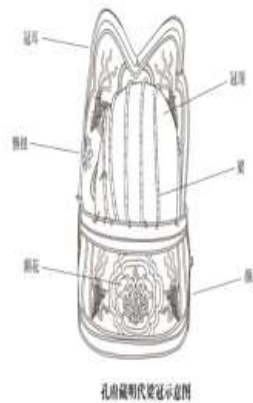
67) 陈宝良(2017),《明代风俗》,上海:文艺出版社 , p.136.

① Beamed cap

Civilian officials use “Liang Guan”, and it is originated from “Jin Xian Guan”. The “Liang Guan” is square in shape, low in front and high in back, inclined backward, with fences, open and close in front and back. Grade one—there are seven beams on crown; Grade two—there are six beams on crown; Grade three—there are five beams on crown; Grade four—there are four beams on crown; Grade five—there are three beams on crown; Grade six and Grade seven—there are two beams on crown; Grade eight and Grade Nine—there are one beam on crown. And “Liang Guan” is well worn by the civil servants of the past dynasties. 68)



<Fig.39> Beamed cap①



<Fig.40> Beamed cap②

(山东博物馆藏《大羽华裳》, p.11.) ([https://baike.so.com/gallery/li](https://baike.so.com/gallery/list?ghid=firs_idx=1&e) st?ghid=firs_idx=1&e , 2019 , 4 , 27)

68)王渊 (2016) , 《服饰纹样中的等级制度-中国明清补服的形与制》, 北京 : 中国纺织出版社 , p16.

2.Chao Pao(robe)

In the first year of Hongwu, the Baiguan dynasty service was enacted, and the courtesy of congratulations and resignation were worn in robes, with red robes, skirts, knees, white yarns, and the use of rims, large bands with red and white, leather belts, peishou , white socks, black shoes, beam crowns from eight beams to a beam by grade.



<Fig.41>Red robes

(《大羽华裳》, p.12.)

3. single, Bixi, belt, socks, shoes

This kind of gown is the main style of men's clothing in Ming Dynasty. It can be worn not only by officials but also by civilians, distinguishing by different colors. The collars worn by the common people must avoid such colors as black, purple, green, willow, turmeric and bright yellow. ⁶⁹⁾Other colors such as blue and ochre are unrestricted, commonly known as "miscellaneous collars"⁷⁰⁾ There are two rings of "Xiao Shou"(small ribbon) on the "Da Shou"(big ribbon). They are made of different colors, patterns and materials according to grade. The socks

69) 陈宝良(2017),《明代风俗》,上海文艺出版社, p.141.

70) 撷芳主人(2018),《大明衣冠图志》,北京:北京大学出版社, p.160.

are white and the shoes are black. 71)



<Fig.42>Zhong dan

(<https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1607678095427052024> , 2019 , 5 , 12)

(2) “Chang Fu”

In the third year of Hongwu (1370), it formulated the civilian and military officials’ casual clothes which often wore the usual clothes of the court. It usually wore black gauze on the head, a group collar and a tie.⁷²⁾ The belts around the waist are: grade one, jade belt; grade two, flower rhinoceros belt; grade three, golden flower belt; grade four, plain gold belt; grade five, silver saffron belt; grade six and grade seven, plain silver belt;⁷³⁾ grade eight and grade nine, black horn belt. Every scholar or official who attends relatives or resigns can still wear a gauze cap or a tie.⁷⁴⁾

71) 撷芳主人 (2018) , 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京 : 北京大学出版社 , p.131.

72) 王渊 (2016) , 《服饰纹样中的等级制度-中国明清补服的形与制》, 北京 : 中国纺织出版社 , p16.

73) 陈宝良(2017) , 《明代风俗》, 上海 : 文艺出版社 , p.148.

74) 丘濬(明1999) , 《大学衍义补》卷九十八 , 北京 : 京华出版社 , p.838.



<Fig.43>Ming Official②

(<http://image.so.com/view?q=> , 2019.4.22)

① black silk hat

In the early Ming Dynasty, following the example of “turban” in Tang Dynasty, the steel wire was used as a foot-stretching tool, bending downward, then widening gradually, but in the early period it basically kept a slightly downward bending appearance.⁷⁵⁾

75) 陈宝良(2017),《明代风俗》,上海:文艺出版社, p.148.



<Fig.44>Black hat

(《大羽华裳》, p.67.)

② “Robe”

“Bu Fu”, also known as “Bu Gua”, outer coat, each with a “Bu Zi (complement)” to distinguish the grade difference between officials, which began in the Ming Dynasty of China, and continued until the end of the Qing Dynasty gradually withdrawn from the stage of history.⁷⁶⁾ According to the Ming Huidian, Hongwu 24 years (1391) stipulated that the pattern of “Bu Zi” (complements)-- The clothes for “Gong”, “Hou”, “Puma”, “Bo”, embroidered Kirin or “Baize” (a kind of holic animal). Civilian officers in grade one is crane,⁷⁷⁾ in grade two is golden pheasant, in grade three is peacock, in grade four is wind googse, in grade five is lophura nycthemera, in grade six is egret, in grade seven is mandarin duck, in grade eight is yellow oriole, in grade nine is quail. While for the military officials,

76) 刘冬虹 (2013), 《明代服饰演变与训诂》, 江西: 南昌大学, p.21.

77) 周绍泉 (1990), 《明代服饰探论》, 河南: 史学月刊, p.43.

in grade one and two is lion, in grade three and four is tiger and leopard, in grade five is fierce fighters,⁷⁸⁾ in grade six or seven is young tiger, in grade eight is rhino, and in grade nine is hippocampus. And other officials with minor duties is sparrow,⁷⁹⁾ and law officials is "Xie Zhi". In addition, there are "Bu Zi (complement)" patterns for pythons, bullfighting and other subjects, which should belong to the "Ci Fu" category of the Ming Dynasty.⁸⁰⁾

<Table 1> "Bu Zi (complement)" Pattern

Civilian officers	Patterns of Buzi	Military officials	Patterns of Buzi
Grade one	crane	Grade one	lion
Grade two	golden pheasant	Grade two	lion
Grade three	peacock	Grade three	Tiger
Grade four	wind googse	Grade four	Leopard
Grade five	lophura nycthemera	Grade five	fierce fighters (pi)
Grade six	egret	Grade six	Young Tiger
Grade seven	mandarin duck (xichi)	Grade seven	Young Tiger
Grade eight	yellow oriole	Grade eight	rhino
Grade nine	quail	Grade nine	hippocampus
other officials with minor duties	sparrow		
law officials	"Xie Zhi"		

Source : 《明史》卷六十七《輿服》3.p.1638,《明代风俗》陈宝良p.148.

78) 李东阳等. (明) , 《大明会典》(Code of Great Ming Dynasty) , 卷六十一 , p.563.

79) 擷芳主人 (2018) , 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京 : 北京大学出版 , p.142.

80) 周绍泉 (1990) , 《明代服饰探论》, 河南 : 史学月刊 , p.34.



<Fig.45>Civil servant buzi

(<https://baike.so.com/gallery/list?ghid=first&pic> , 2019.5.16)



<Fig.46>military attache buzi

(https://baike.so.com/gallery/list?ghid=first&pic_idx=6& , 2019.5.16)

3.belts

”Shu Dai” is blue color, and the material of “Dai Ban” (plate) is different by different grades, for “Gong”, “Hou”, “Kuma”, “Bo” and grade one use Jade, for grade two use rhino, for grade three use gold, for grade four use plain gold, for grade five use silver, for grade six and seven use plain silver belt,⁸¹⁾ for grade eight and nine as well as other lower grade plain use plain black horn. Tooth cards hang on the left side of the “Ge Dai”. Boots are black-leather boots.⁸²⁾



<Fig.47>military attache buzi

(<https://baike.so.com/doc/6001464-6214440.htm> , 2019.5.14)

81) 沈周(2012),《古代服饰》,安徽:时代出版传媒股份有限公司,p.45.

82) 戴争(1999),《中国古代服饰简史》,北京:中国轻工业出版社,p136.

III. Analysis of the Historical Background and Costumes of the Qing Dynasty

1. Historical Background of Qing Dynasty

In ancient China, clothes not only had the function of cold shield, but also had been given a strong political color since the Yellow Emperor and Yao Shun in ancient times with the old says “Hang down clothes and rule the world”⁸³⁾.

After entering the feudal hierarchical society, clothing has become an external symbol of one's status, through the external clothing material carrier to reflect a person's status in social life, so as to embody the strict relationship between the nobility and the inferiority of the monarch,⁸⁴⁾ the officials and the people, and the upper and lower ranks. Eventually, it is to enable people to comply with their duties and to secure their positions in society to maintain the ruling order of the dictatorship and centralization of the rulers.⁸⁵⁾

The Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911) was the last feudal dynasty in China to be ruled by the Manchu regime. Including “Hou Jin Dahan”, it has experienced twelve emperors for 276 years. In the late Qing Dynasty, China began to degenerate into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. In this historical period,⁸⁶⁾ the feudal autocracy has been strengthened unprecedentedly, the development of social economy has reached an

83) 严勇 (2008), 北京:《紫禁城》期刊, P.70.

84) 林永匡.袁立泽 (2018), 《清代风俗》, 上海: 文艺出版集团, p.1.

85) 沈从文.王予 (2018), 《中国服饰史》, 北京: 中信出版集团股份有限公司, p.124.

86) 徐珂 (清), 《清稗类钞》《服饰类·农商之衣》, p.13.

unprecedented level, and the feudal culture has become more prosperous.

87)

Rigorous social hierarchy is the necessity of ancient feudal dynasty in China, including the Qing Dynasty. The rulers restrained people's lives of different levels in political and cultural aspects. Therefore, strict rules and regulations to distinguish between dignity and inferiority are inevitable in clothes, because clothes is the most intuitive and effective manifestation of different classes. The style, fabrics and color of clothing in any Dynasty embodied the concept of hierarchy and the "etiquette" followed, which regulated people's behavior from ideology to food, clothing,⁸⁸⁾ housing and transportation, thus maintaining the dictatorship of the rulers of the dynasty.

Before the establishment of the Qing Dynasty, especially after the establishment of the Manchu Jin regime in 1616, it had its own national crown system. Because the Qing Dynasty was a regime established by the Manchu ethnic minority, and it had been in a nomadic life and a state of war for a long time, so its clothing system was more concise and capable than any other traditional Chinese costume system.⁸⁹⁾ The rulers of the Qing Dynasty always had a unique understanding of their national costumes. It was not only thought that the national costumes were the tradition of that Dynasty's ancestors, but also was considered that it was an important factor in their repeated battles. In order to consolidate Qing Dynasty's political power, the rulers attached great importance to the

87) ditto,p.76

88) 严勇 (2008), 北京:《紫禁城》期刊, P.70.

89) 林永匡.袁立泽 (2018), 《清代风俗》, 上海:文艺出版集团, p.75.

inheritance and development of the national costumes. Therefore, in the early days of the founding of the Qing Dynasty,⁹⁰⁾ the duplication reform was vigorously carried out, and the forced system of "shaving and clothesing easily" was opposed by the Han people, which resulted in the sensational "bloody violence" incidents that happened at that time because of "no hair left,head to be left; no head left, hair to be left". Whoever violates the policy, kills whatever happens. So after that, the rulers of the Qing Dynasty carried out the policy of "ten obediences and ten disobediences". That is to say, in obedience leading to"men obedience, life obedience, Yang obedience, government obedience, old obedience, Confucianism obedience, advocating obedience, officials obedience, country name obedience, tax obedience", while disobediences including "women disobedience, death disobedience,⁹¹⁾ Yin disobedience, slave disobedience, youth disobedience, Buddhism and Taoism disobedience, actor disobedience, marriage disobedience, officials name disobedience, languages disobedience". So that the conflict between Manchu and Han costumes can be alleviated, and influence each other, slowly blending. The costumes system of Qing Dynasty was not only independent and perfect,⁹²⁾ but also integrated some elements from Han Dynasty costumes. At the end of Qing Dynasty, because of the invasion of Western capitalism, clothing became more diversified under the influence of Western culture. The clothing of Qing Dynasty is also the most

90) 王然 (2009) , 《中国文物大典》, 北京: 中国大百科全书出版社, p.14.

91) 郑婕 (2008) , 《图说中国传统服饰》, 西安: 世界图书出版公司, p.43.

92) 陈娟娟 (1994) , 《清代服饰艺术》, 北京: 北京故宫博物院院刊, p.23.

complex and complicated in Chinese clothing of past dynasties, which also has a great influence on Chinese clothing in recent century.⁹³⁾

2. Analysis of costumes in Qing Dynasty

1) Costumes Analysis of Emperors and Empresses in Qing Dynasty

After Beijing was settle down as the capital city of Qing Dynasty, the clothes system was revised many times. In the ninth year of Shunzhi (1652), Emperor Shunzhi ordered the Ministry of Rites to formulate "the Regulations of Public Opinion on Serving Color", which was promulgated by the Emperor after his "imperial approval". From then on,⁹⁴⁾ the crown clothes with strong Han nationality color were abolished. In the Qing Dynasty, the hair was shaved and braided. People wore arrow style clothes with thin horseshoe sleeves, tight socks and deep boots.

The Qing government not only stipulated the style and pattern of the civil and military officials' court clothes, but also stipulated the military and civilian merchants in detail. In terms of occupation and rank, as well as clothesing methods,⁹⁵⁾ there are clothing rules and regulations. However, new contents also have been added to previous generations to present overall richness.

Because of the distinct hierarchical system, there are very obvious differences in different levels of clothing, and there are also obvious manifestations in the clothing system of the Qing Dynasty. In order to safeguard the rule of the whole society,⁹⁶⁾ the Qing government differed in clothes to reflect the difference of nobility and inferiority, as well as

93) 孙机 (2001) , 《话说中国》, 上海 : 文艺出版社 , p.56.

94) 沈从文.王予 (2018) , 《中国服饰史》, 北京 : 中信出版集团股份有限公司 , p.132.

95) 李乐 (1986) , 《续见闻杂技》, 上海 : 古籍出版社 , p.817.

96) 刘永华 (2018) , 《中国历代服饰集萃》, 北京 : 清华大学出版社 , p.76.

poverty and wealth. In the "Huidian", it is clearly recorded that silk, yarn,⁹⁷⁾ though silk and cloth are allowed to be used in farmer families' clothing, while for merchant families' clothing only though silk and cloth could be used. However, if there is a businessman in the farmer's family, the using of silk fabric and yarn is not allowed. Thus, it is said "A country's bases are farmers and businessmen, but the level for commerce is lower than agriculture."

In the late Qing Dynasty, Shanghai in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Province was flourishing all over the country.⁹⁸⁾ Clothes and clothes were full of wonder and newfangled, and almost every day, it produced a new costume style.

(1) Analysis of Emperor's Costumes in the Qing Dynasty

The costumes of the emperors of the Qing Dynasty were basically divided into three categories, namely, dresses, kimonos and casual clothes. The dress includes a kimono, a crown, a hood, a suit, and a dress. Ji fu includes Ji Guan crown, robes, dragons. Casual clothes, uniforms, are ordinary clothes outside the rules of the code.⁹⁹⁾

①Chao fu

The emperor's dynasty in the Qing Dynasty was also called the robe. The difference between it and the robe is: First, the robes have no robes and the robes have cloaks; second, the robes are the four open robes of the clothes, and the robes are the robes of the blouses.

97) 周锡保 (1984), 《中国古代服饰史》, 北京: 中国戏剧出版社, p.63.

98) 吕思勉 (1992), 《吕著中国通史》, 上海: 华东师范大学出版社, p.90.

99) 李薇 (2018), 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京: 中国画报出版社, p.92.

The emperor's kimono is divided into two types: winter clothes and summer clothes.¹⁰⁰⁾The winter robes are the robes of the emperor's round neck, horseshoe sleeves, shawls, right squats, and clothes that are not connected to the emperor in the autumn and winter. Its color is bright yellow, blue, red, and white. The Xia Chao service is roughly in the same form as the winter dynasty.¹⁰¹⁾ It is the attire worn by the emperor during the spring and summer pilgrimage. The color of the Xia dynasty is only yellow, blue and moon white.¹⁰²⁾



<Fig.48>Qian long



<Fig.49>Yong zheng

(http://sh.qihoo.com/pc/9bd02df91c9bd9ccc?cotefer_scene=so_1,2019.4.26)

A. Chao guan(Crown)

The Qing Dynasty emperor was divided into two categories: the winter crown and the summer crown. The crown of the winter crown is a dome-shaped dome with a raised edge around the crown. The

100) 赵尔巽 (1914-1927) , 《清史稿》, 清史馆, p. 103.

101) 严勇 (2008) , 《清代服饰等级》, 《紫禁城》期刊, 北京: 故宫博物院, P.75.

102) 刘炜(2001), 《中国文明传真》, 上海: 上海辞书出版社, p.26.

crown of the Xia Dynasty is conical in shape, and the lower jaw is open with a double-layered trumpet shape.¹⁰³⁾



<Fig.50>Crown top.



<Fig.51>Qing crown

(<https://wenda.so.com/q/1475182779725994?src=140> , 2019.5.11)

B. Robe

In the Qing Dynasty, the royal robes were divided into winter and summer. The winter robes are divided into two types, one of which is bright yellow, and each side has a positive dragon pattern on the shoulders, the front chest and the back. There are 12 chapters in the front and back of the top,¹⁰⁴⁾ with a five-color cloud pattern, and six under the dragon. Xia Chaopao styles and patterns are the same as those of the winter clothes. Only the materials are satin, silk embroidered, and satin and silk.¹⁰⁵⁾

103) 严勇 (2008) , 《清代服饰等级》, 《紫禁城》期刊, 北京: 故宫博物院, P.64.

104) 沈从文.王玕 (2018) , 《中国服饰史》, 北京: 中信出版集团股份有限公司, p.124.

105) 陈高华.徐吉军 (2002) , 《中国服饰通史》, 宁波: 宁波出版社, p.438.



<Fig.52> Winter chaofu



<Fig.53> Summer chaofu

(<http://sh.qihoo.com/pc/9bd02df91c9bd9ccc?cota=4&sign=36> , 2019.5.11)

C. shawl, horseshoe sleeve

The shawl, also known as the "Pi jian", is a kind of collar used by the emperor in the Qing Dynasty. Generally, it is made of satin, cut into a diamond shape, embroidered dragon dragonfly and other patterns,¹⁰⁶⁾ and attached to the edge. The horseshoe sleeve is originally the sleeve of the northern minority shooter costume. The sleeve is narrow and tightly wrapped around the arm, the cuffs are cut into an arc, and the upper part of the cuff can be covered on the back of the hand. Because it is easy to shoot, it is also called "arrow sleeve". After the Qing army entered the customs,¹⁰⁷⁾ the arrow sleeves were used on the dresses, because the shape looks like a horseshoe, hence the name.

106) 李薇 (2018), 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京: 中国画报出版社, p.92.

107) 严勇 (2008), 《清代服饰等级》, 北京: 《紫禁城》期刊, P.56.



<Fig.54> Shawl collar

(《国粹图典服饰》p.92.)



<Fig.55> Horseshoe sleeve

(<http://image.so.com/view?src=rel&q> , 2019.5.24)

D. Chaozhu

The Chaozhu is a kind of hanging object of the Qing Dynasty dress, hanging on the neck and hanging on the chest. There are 108 pearls,¹⁰⁸⁾ and each of them has a large bead, and there are four large beads. The emperor, the emperor, the five civilians and the military officers have more than four products, and the guards and the official are all able to wear the beads.¹⁰⁹⁾ It can be used as an item of

108) 徐珂 (清) , 《清稗类钞》《服饰类·农商之衣》, p.13.

appreciation by the emperor.



<Fig.56>Chaozhu

(<https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1607678095427052024> , 2019.5.24)

E. Boots

In the Qing Dynasty, men's shoes were mainly served with shoes, and the public clothes only wore boots. The material of the boots is mostly black satin, the style is still square, and the tip is popular. Emperor costumes of the Qing Dynasty include robes, kimonos, uniforms,¹¹⁰⁾ and uniforms. The emperor wears a kimono with a square head toward the boot, the boots are the same color as the suit, and are decorated with black edging and embroidered with a dragon pattern.¹¹¹⁾

109) 张廷玉等 (清), 《明史》, 北京: 中华书局, 《舆服志》, p.66.

110) 林永匡.袁立泽 (2018), 《清代风俗》, 上海: 文艺出版集团, p.62.

111) 张廷玉等 (清), 《明史》, 北京: 中华书局, 《舆服志》, p.56.



<Fig.57>Boots

(<https://wenda.so.com/q/1475182779725994?> , 2019.5.12)

②ji fu

Ji fu (Dragon Robe): Jifu is the second only clothing. Usually wear more. When wearing a robes, you must wear a jifu crown, a bunch of jifu belts and hanging beads.¹¹²⁾ The robes are mainly yellow, and can also be used in golden, apricot and other colors.

112) 沈周 (2012) , 《古代服饰》, 安徽 : 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 , p.33.



< F i g . 5 8 > Yongzheng robe

(<http://sh.qq.com/pc/9bd02df91c9bd9ccc?c> , 2019.5.16)

A. Ji Guan Crown

The hat worn when wearing jifu is also the hat worn by officials. The so-called jifu, jifu crown is relatively simple, only the ball-shaped orb and metal base two parts, the base is made of gold, also with copper, engraved on the pattern.¹¹³⁾



< F i g . 5 9 > Jifu crown

(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_766df4e301018cvu.html , 2019.5.13)

113) 刘炜(2001),《中国文明传真》,上海:上海辞书出版社,p.45.



< F i g . 60>Jifu gown

(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_766df4e301018cvu.html , 2019.5.13)

(2) Analysis of the costumes of Empress Dowager in the Qing Dynasty

The Qing Dynasty Crown has strict and detailed regulations on style, texture, pattern, color and various decorations. The Queen's clothes are stipulated with dresses, including kimonos and pilgrimages; The queen's dress (ie, the robes) includes the crown, the pilgrimage,¹¹⁴⁾ the robes, the skirt, the golden contract, the collar, the earrings, the beads, the caishui, etc. which are worn during the sacrifices and major celebrations.¹¹⁵⁾

114) 张廷玉 (清) , 《国朝宫史》, p.9.

115) 沈周 (2012) , 《古代服饰》, 安徽 : 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 , p.56.



<Fig.63>Qing queen

(<https://image.so.com/view?q=> , 2019.5.14)

①Chao Crown

Round curled, embossed with red velvet, embossed with black scented suede and lined with red cloth. The top of the crown is divided into two layers,¹¹⁶⁾ each of which is phoenix, each supporting a large pearl, and the top of the crown is decorated with a pink tourmaline. The top of the top is covered with red velvet.¹¹⁷⁾



< F i g . 64>Chao crown

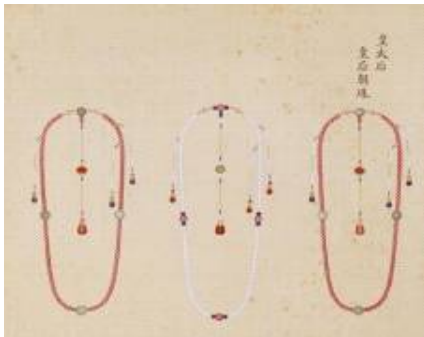
(《国粹图典》p.17.北京故宫珍宝馆收藏)

116) 李薇 (2018) , 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京 : 中国画报出版社 , p.117.

117) 沈周 (2012) , 《古代服饰》, 安徽 : 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 , p.33.

② pilgrimage, collar, and pearl

The emeralds are all stone-green, woven with gold satin or woven gold silk, embroidered with various patterns. The back of the collar is bright yellow,¹¹⁸⁾ and the jewels are embellished with jewels. The pilgrimages are all worn outside the robes,¹¹⁹⁾ when they are worn, they are hung in front of the chest, and the collar has a jewel of gold ornaments, and the neck hangs three beads.¹²⁰⁾



< F i g . 65 >Queen chaozhu



< F i g . 66 >Ling yue

(<https://image.so.com/view?q2019.5.15>)

118) 周锡保 (1984) , 《中国古代服饰史》, 北京 : 中国戏剧出版社 , p.67.

119) 吕思勉 (1992) , 《吕著中国通史》, 上海 : 华东师范大学出版社 , p.34.

120) ditto,p.67.



< F i g . 67>Chao coat

(https://image.so.com/view?src=360pic_norm , 2019.5.13)

③Chao Robe

The bright yellow satin embroidered colorful clouds and golden dragons robe, the collar and sleeves are all stone blue.¹²¹⁾The main pattern is nine dragons.Distributed in front and back, each with three shoulders and one shoulder.There are embroidered dragons in the shawl collar, the dragons in the sleeves are one, and the sleeves are connected to each other.¹²²⁾ There are pieces of gold in front of the two plaques, which are the junctions with the pilgrimage.¹²³⁾

121) 孙机 (2001) , 《中国古代舆服论丛》, 北京 : 文物出版社 , p.86.

122) 刘修明 (2001) , 《话说中国》, 上海 : 文艺出版社 , p.57.

123) 周锡保 (1984) , 《中国古代服饰史》, 北京 : 中国戏剧出版社 , p.76.



< F i g . 68 > Chao gown

(https://image.so.com/view?src=360pic_normal&z= , 2019.5.14)

④Chao dress

In the skirt, outside the shackles, outside the robes, in the congratulations and sacrifices.The empress of the Empress Dowager and the Queen of the Queen used a piece of gold and a sea dragon's edge, ¹²⁴⁾and used red satin gold satin satin, and the next stone blue dragon makeup satin.¹²⁵⁾

⑤ Shoes

After the Qing Dynasty, he wore high-heeled shoes.Various styles.The shape can be divided into "flower pot bottom shoes", "Yuanbao bottom shoes",¹²⁶⁾ "high-end shoes" and the like;The uppers are embroidered and embroidered with embroidery, such as embroidery, figures, and colorful clouds.¹²⁷⁾

124) 陈高华.徐吉军 (2002) , 《中国服饰通史》, 宁波 : 宁波出版社 , p.438.

125) 沈周(2012) , 《古代服饰》, 安徽 : 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 , p.62.

126) 王然 (2009) , 《中国文物大典》, 北京 : 中国百科全书出版社 , p.72.



< F i g . 69>Chao dress

(https://www.sohu.com/a/226443262_488370,2019.5.16)



< F i g . 70> Shoes.



< F i g . 71>Cai shui

(<https://image.so.com/view?q> , 2019.5.17)

127) 周汛,高春明 (1996) ,《中国古代服饰大观》,重庆:重庆出版社, p.87.

2) Analysis of the costumes of civil servants in the Qing Dynasty

Qing Dynasty official costumes refer to the official dress of official officials in the Qing government.¹²⁸⁾ The official name is Bu fu. The dress is divided into a cap, a coat, a bead, and a boot. The Qing government has clear restrictions on the office of officials. Different grades have different dresses and cannot change the costumes by themselves.¹²⁹⁾

Civil and military officials, including Wenwu Yipin to Jiupin officials, and uninfluenced officials. Officials in the Qing Dynasty, the difference in official ranks,¹³⁰⁾ mainly depends on the top of the crown, the flower buds, the birds and beasts embroidered on the supplement, and the variegated patches.



< F i g . 72 > Qing official.

《The Splendor of Costume-Special Exhibition of Attire from Ming and Qing Dynasties》p.116.)

128) 周汛, 高春明 (1996), 《中国古代服饰大观》, 重庆: 重庆出版社, p.67.

129) 王然 (2009), 《中国文物大典》, 北京: 中国百科全书出版社, p.54.

130) 沈周 (2012), 《古代服饰》安徽: , 时代出版传媒股份有限公司, p.43.

① official hat

In the Qing Dynasty, the crown system was changed to replace the hat. There are two kinds of hats, one is a warm hat, the circle is round, and there is a circle of rims. The top of the hat has a apex, and its material is made of gems, red, blue, white and gold.¹³¹⁾ One product is ruby, two products are coral, three products are sapphire, four products are lapis lazuli, six products are used for enamel, seven products are for ginseng, eight products are used for stencil and gold, and nine products are for scented scented gold.¹³²⁾

The hat of the Qing Dynasty has a fistula under the apex, and the quality is white jade or jade, which is used to insert the lychee.¹³³⁾ In the Qing Dynasty, the flower buds were a symbol of the distinction between Wei and Zhaopin, which can be worn by non-official officials.¹³⁴⁾



< F i g . 73 > Officer hat



< F i g . 74 > Dingdai huling

(https://image.so.com/view?src=360pic_normal&z=1&i=0&cmg= , 2019.5.24)

131) 李薇 (2018) , 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京 : 中国画报出版社 , p.46.

132) 戴争 (1999) , 《中国古代服饰简史》, 北京 : 中国人民警官大学印刷厂 , p.117.

133) 李薇 (2018) , 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京 : 中国画报出版社 , p.115.

134) 沈周 (2012) , 《古代服饰》, 安徽 : 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 , p.100.



< F i g . 75 > Hua ling

(http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_766df4e, 2019.5.24)

② Bu fu

Compensatory service follows the service of the Ming Dynasty, that is, the complement of the official difference is added to the nephew. The suit is shorter than the robe,¹³⁵⁾ longer than the stable, round neck, confrontation, long sleeves, flat cuffs, buckled knots. In order to facilitate walking, sit-in, please, the front, rear, left and right sides of the service are separated and separated. There is a buzi on the chest and behind each other.¹³⁶⁾ The system of subcontracting is not a simple use of the Ming Dynasty system, but was established through the constant determination and perfection of several emperors of the Qing Dynasty.¹³⁷⁾ The contribution of Kangxi and Yongzheng to the supplementary service system mainly lies in some refinements and supplements, which make the variety of supplements at different levels more clear.¹³⁸⁾

135) 王渊 (2016) ,《服饰纹样中的等级制度-中国明清补服的形与制》,北京 : 中国纺织出版社,p.66.

136) ditto,p.67.

137) ditto,p.69.

138) ditto,p.72.



< F i g . 76 > Qing official portrait

(《全面介绍清代的服饰》, p.15.)



< F i g . 77 > Qing chao coat

(《大羽华裳》, p.118.)

③ beads, toward the boots

Chaozhu, below the prince, five civilians, four more than the military, and the science, the guards, the princess, the Fujin, and the five-product official. In the Qing Dynasty, the Emperor, under the head and Baiguanxi wearing pointed boots. ¹³⁹⁾The pointed boots are mostly made of satin, high boots and lined with thin cotton. The tip of the boot protrudes beyond the sole of the boot, usually black, and the emperor uses azure.¹⁴⁰⁾



< F i g . 78 >Chao zhu



< F i g . 79 >Chao boots

(<https://www.chinesefolore.org.cn/> , 2019,5.18)

139) 赵尔巽 (1914-1927) , 《清史稿》, 清史馆, p. 178.

140) 周汛, 高春明 (1996) , 《中国古代服饰大观》, 重庆: 重庆出版社, p.72.



< F i g . 80 >Wen Yipin buzi①



< F i g . 81 >Wen Yipin buzi②

(http://www.sohu.com/a/303134421_210889 , 2019.5.19)

IV. Comparison of Costumes between Ming and Qing Dynasties

1. Comparative Analysis of the Costumes of the Royal Nobles in Ming and Qing Dynasties

When the dynasties were changed, the emperors had to do one thing: change the date and first month of the lunar calendar, and change the cloth style and color. This marked the establishment of a new tradition, and also meant the establishment of a new governance system and tools.¹⁴¹⁾

After the founding of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, the emperor of the Ming Dynasty, vigorously restored the Hanfu system, which was based on the Hanfu system of Tang and Song dynasties, and made innovations in the Hanfu system of the past dynasties. Broad sleeves and solemn elegance are the central essence of traditional Chinese costumes.¹⁴²⁾ In the early Ming Dynasty, Cheng Zhu Neo-Confucianism was used as the official philosophical and imperial examinations criterion to advocate "preserving heaven and destroying human desire", which made the social atmosphere, tend to be conservative and introverted. But rigid Neo-Confucianism could not stop the light of human nature. With the development of commodity economy and the rise of the citizen class after the mid-Ming Dynasty, a trend of ideological emancipation emerges. The decline of the authority of the common famous religion of¹⁴³⁾

141) 黄秀芳 (2017), 《中华遗产—最中国的服饰专辑(下)》, 北京: 中国遗产杂志社, p.5.

142) 李薇 (2018), 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京: 中国画报出版社, p.89.

143) 沈周 (2012), 《古代服饰》, 安徽: 时代出版传媒股份有限公司, p.72.

Neo-Confucianism is a reflection of the consciousness of citizens and businessmen after the rise of urban economy. The law of value of commodity economy has influenced people's moral concepts, liberated people's traditional moral beliefs under the confinement of Neo-Confucianism, and people began to pursue spiritual pleasure and material enjoyment. Taking clothing as an example,¹⁴⁴⁾ the society at that time had already broken through the government's regulations on clothing of all classes in the early Ming Dynasty. The clothing of the upper and middle classes gradually became ornate and gorgeous, but the mainstream still were elegant, simple and atmospheric. Generally speaking, official clothing is more and more exquisite, but the style is elegant and not vulgar. Like the folk and scholar-bureaucrat clothing style of the same period, it reflects the implicit and simple aesthetic orientation.¹⁴⁵⁾

The founder of the Qing Dynasty was the Nuzhen tribe, which originated in the bitter and cold areas outside of "Shan Hai Guan". It survived by hunting and fishing, and its culture was backward. Because it fought with the army of the Ming Dynasty for a long time, its dress elements mostly imitated the army of the Ming Dynasty. Combining with its own unique horseshoe sleeves, simplicity and convenience were the main characteristics of the dress in the early Qing Dynasty.

After entering the Central Plains, the Qing Dynasty used the Ming army to severely suppress local resistance, and carried out the policy of "shaving and dressing easily" by violent means. It unified men's hairstyles

144) 高文凯等 (2018), 《清朝官服补子在现代服装中的运用》, 四川: 纺织科技进展, p.10.

145) 黄秀芳 (2017), 《中华遗产—最中国的服饰专辑(下)》, 北京: 中国遗产杂志社, p.6.

according to its own customs and abolished the Chinese clothes with a history of nearly 3,000 years.¹⁴⁶⁾ Short and tight clothing was popular in Qing Dynasty, which was in sharp contrast with Ming Dynasty. Men in Ming Dynasty tied up their hair while men in Qing Dynasty shaved their braids. These changes had nothing to do with aesthetic orientation but were purely a means of high-pressure rule.¹⁴⁷⁾

1) Comparative Analysis of Emperor's Costumes

Ming Dynasty emperor's winter court dress consists of black yarn folded turban and round collar gown. The bright yellow robe is round collar and wide sleeves, and the pattern on the robe is composed of dragon pattern and twelve patterns, which represents the auspicious implication.¹⁴⁸⁾ The Qing Dynasty's royal clothes are red-banded and precious-crowned hats. Qing Dynasty emperors wear round-collared and narrow-sleeved robes, shawls and beads. The patterns are dragon pattern, sea wave pattern, which implies good luck in all things, and the four seas rise to the level.

146) 王玮璐 (2008) , 《从明清服饰的对比看服饰审美的变化》, 湖南 : 医科大学学报 , p.100.

147) 李薇 (2018) , 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京 : 中国画报出版社 , p.90.

148) 沈周 (2012) , 《古代服饰》, 安徽 : 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 , p.56.



< F i g . 82 >Zhu youcheng.



< F i g . 83 >Yong portrait

(<http://www.360doc.com/content/> , 2019.5.22) (《国粹图典服饰》, 李薇 , p.91.)

(1) “Chao Guan”(Court Crown)



< F i g . 84 >Ming crown

(《大羽华裳》p.9.)



< F i g . 85 >Qing crown.

(<https://wenda.so.com>,2019.5.24)

In the portrait of Xiaozong, the crown is made of black yarn and black lacquer. The crown is composed of a front house and a back hill. And the front part is low, and the back part is high. The back hill tilts forward < Fig.85> and has a wing tube behind the crown. The angle of the left and

right wings is folded upward. The shape of the crown is like the word "good", so it is called the "good wing crown".¹⁴⁹⁾(Shan Yi Guan)

The "Chao Guan"(imperial crown) of Qing Dynasty can be divided into winter crown and summer crown. <Fig.86> The winter crown is a sloping dome with an upward eaves around with it.¹⁵⁰⁾ And it is made of fumigated mink or black fox fur, with golden reel on top and golden cloud dragon inlaid in the top of the jewelry, meanwhile, the top of the jewelry is divided into three layers, and the bottom is the base, there are four upright dragon, and the middle is decorated with four east pearl; and both second and third layers have four rising dragon, each decorated with four east pearl;¹⁵¹⁾ there is one east pearl in each layer and 15 pearls in total. Another big east pearl is embedded at the top.

(2) "Chao Pao"(Court Robe)

① Style

Color of black, yellow and purple in the Ming Dynasty were exclusively unique used by the Royal family. Since Emperor Yingzong in Ming Dynasty, the round collar of the emperor's portrait has changed from four groups of dragon robes to twelve groups of dragon robes, and added twelve patterns which were originally used only for "Mian Fu". The "Gun Fu gown" mainly uses yellow color and red color. The collar cloth is fastened with a button, and the large two breast cloth pieces is tied with two pairs of ribbons. The sleeves in the period of Emperor Xian Zong and Ying Zong were narrow while those after the period of Emperor Xiao Zong were wider, while the sleeves style in the period of

149) 博览古今天下(2012), '清代的服饰', <http://www.360doc.com>.

150) 严勇 (2008), 《清代服饰等级》, 北京:《紫禁城》期刊, P.73.

151) 擷芳主人 (2018), 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京:北京大学出版社, p.20.

Emperor Guang Zong and Xi Zong changed as big sleeves.¹⁵²⁾ The front and back of the robe are decorated by three groups of dragons, while using two groups of dragons to decorate for two shoulders, two sides and two lower hems. And the left side of shoulder use sun pattern while side of shoulder use moon pattern; and both front and back pieces of robe are decorated by six patterns of wine container, seaweed, fire, rice, axe, and mirror symbols, arranging in two rows. Above these six patterns, there are two mountain patterns. And on the back robe part, five colors of star were embroidered. While for the two sleeves, two golden pheasants used to decorate for each sleeve. All above patterns together with group of dragons constitute twelve decorative patterns. The Qing Dynasty emperor's "Chao Fu" (court dress) is composed of a collar gown and robe skirt, which is matched with the crown when worn. It has two shapes of winter and summer. The difference is mainly in the edge of the clothes, using satin for spring and summer, while using fur for autumn and winter. The color of the "Chao Fu" (court dress) is yellow series, including bright yellow, apricot yellow, golden yellow,¹⁵³⁾ and etc., but bright yellow is used as the most valuable grade. In Qing Dynasty clothing, the highest level of color is bright yellow, only the emperor, empress, queen and concubine can use, while normal citizens are strictly prohibited to use.

When the emperor offered sacrifices to heaven, the sun and the moon, different colors of "Chao Fu" was wore on. Blue "Chao Fu" was used for celestial worship, red "Chao Fu" for sunrise worship and white

152) 严勇 (2008),《清代服饰等级》,北京:《紫禁城》期刊,P.73.

153) 擷芳主人 (2018),《大明衣冠图志》,北京:北京大学出版社,p.20.

“Chao Fu” for sunset and moon worship. The principal patterns of “Chao Fu” (court dress) are dragon patterns and twelve-chapter patterns.¹⁵⁴⁾ The specific location is clearly stipulated: an upright dragon is embroidered at each front, back and two sleeves and five walking dragons are embroidered at the lumbar spine, as well as nine groups of dragons are embroidered at the front and back folds; two upright dragons and four walking dragons are embroidered at the lower garment; one upright dragon is embroidered at the end of each sleeve.



< F i g . 86 >Ming gown



< F i g . 87 >Qing gown

(<http://www.360doc.com> , 2019.5.25.) (《国粹图典服饰》李薇 , p.91.)

② Twelve Chapters Decorative Patterns of “Chao Pao”(Court Robe)

The so-called twelve chapters are the costume patterns exclusively used by ancient Chinese emperors. They quote and develop the legendary costume patterns of Emperor Shun and Emperor Huangdi, and finally form twelve kinds of fixed special patterns.¹⁵⁵⁾ The specific names are: “sun”,

154) 李薇 (2018) , 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京 : 中国画报出版社 , p.90.

“moon”, “spots”, “satsr”, “mountains”, “wine container“, “seaweed”, “golden pheasant”, “fire”, “rice”, “axe” and “sample of mirror”.

Emperors of Ming and Qing dynasties often embroidered specific "twelve chapters" on their clothes. Among them, the Ming Emperor used "twelve chapters" for the “Mian Fu” and “Gun Fu”; while the Qing Emperor used "twelve chapters" for the emperor's “Li Fu”(dress) and “Ji Fu”---“Chao Fu(Court Robe)”. Since the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, the imperial clothing has used the "twelve chapters" pattern,¹⁵⁶⁾ which has been widely used throughout the whole Ming Dynasty. Although the imperial clothing of the Qing Dynasty imitated the Ming Palace pattern and used the "twelve chapters" pattern earlier, it was less used in dynasties of Shun Zhi and Kang Xi. Until the middle and late Qianlong period, the imperial clothing (court robe) and the dragon robe were used in in a large number of "twelve chapters" patterns.¹⁵⁷⁾



155) 李理,《论明宫服饰对清宫服饰的影响》,http://www.cnki.net/,p.167.

156) 李理.车冰冰,《明清皇家服饰“十二章”考》,p.57.

157) 李薇 (2018),《国粹图典服饰》,北京：中国画报出版社,p.91.



< F i g . 88 > Twelve chapters

(《明清皇家服饰“十二章”考》，李理，车冰冰，p.57.)

Comparing the cultural relics handed down from Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty and palace paintings, people find that although the “twelve chapters” are adopted in the clothing of the emperors of the two dynasties,¹⁵⁸⁾ the arrangement and combination of the two dynasties are different. Most of the “twelve chapters” of the Ming Emperor were arranged symmetrically in pairs, and there were more or less badges on the wide sleeves.¹⁵⁹⁾ Before the early Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty, the "twelve chapters" pattern on the emperor's clothing was basically imitating the Ming Dynasty style, showing two or two symmetrical lines, but it was less than twelve chapters. By the late Qianlong period, the "twelve chapters" pattern used by the emperor changed into one chapter, forming a new arrangement and combination, reflecting the different positions of twelve chapters in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

158) 沈自南(清), (1988), 《艺林汇考》服饰篇, 北京: 中华书局, p.129.

159) 沈自南(清), (1988), 《艺林汇考》服饰篇, 北京: 中华书局, p.129.

2) Comparison of Empress's costumes in Ming and Qing Dynasties



< F i g . 89 > Ming queen①



< F i g . 90 > Qing queen①.

(<http://www.360doc.com> , 2019.5.24.) (<https://baike.so.com> ,
2019.5.24.)

(1) "Feng Guan" (Phoenix Coronet)

Ming Dynasty Phoenix crowns: the system is four Phoenix crowns with nine dragons, and Dingling unearthed nine Phoenix crowns with nine dragons as well as twelve Phoenix crowns with nine dragons. Nine Phoenix crowns with nine dragons is made of lacquer bamboo silk as a round cap. There are nine golden dragons with nine pearl drops on each dragon's mouth on the top of the crown. There are eight jadeite phoenixes and one golden phoenix on the underpart of crown with pearl drops in each phoenix's mouth. The clouds are covered under the dragons and phoenixes. Pearl flowers and green leaves on the crown.¹⁶⁰⁾ The

160) 撷芳主人 (2018) , 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京 : 北京大学出版社 , p.48.

bottom is a gold ring, decorated with jewelry.

Empress dowager and empress of Qing Dynasty have very luxurious crowns. They are divided into winter one and summer one, which use fumigated mink in winter and green velvet in summer. The royal crown of a lady below the empress is distinguished by the shape and number of ornaments.¹⁶¹⁾ The royal crown is decorated with gold pheasant, and the crown of the Fujin (wife of a Manchu prince) is decorated with gold peacocks.



< F i g . 91>Ming queen crown < F i g . 92>Qing queen crown

(<http://k.sina.com.cn> , 2019.5.25)

(2) "Chao Fu"

The Ming Dynasty empress's "Chao Fu" is "Zhai Yi" in dark blue color with twelve "Zhai patterns"--- a total of 148 pairs with small wheel flowers. The collar, cuffs, side edges of the flaps and bottom edges of the flaps are all red, weaving golden dragon patterns with colourful clouds. The material is yarn and thread. The basic style of the robe is composed of collar, shoulder protector and main part

161) 严勇 (2008) , 《清代服饰等级》, 北京 : 《紫禁城》期刊 , P.73.

of robe.¹⁶²⁾ The collar is embroidered with dragon pattern. The “Chao Gua”(pilgrimage gown) is a kind of costume outside the “Chao Pao”(Chao Gown), and its style is open, collarless, sleeveless, which looks like a vest. It is also embroidered with dragon cloud and “Babao Pingshui”(eight treasures) patterns. The empress's “Chao Fu” in the Qing Dynasty consisted of “Chao Fu”(imperial crown), “Chao Pao”(robes),¹⁶³⁾ “Chao Gua”(gowns), “Chao Qun”(skirts) and “Chao Zhu”(beads).



< F i g . 93>Ming queen②



< F i g . 94>Qing queen②

(http://www.sohu.com/a/123120579_591 , 2019.5.22) (《古代服饰》p.33.)

2. Comparative Analysis of Civil and Military Officers' Costumes in Ming and Qing Dynasties

Ming Dynasty official costumes were graded according to the details

162) 王玮璐 (2008) , 《从明清服饰的对比看服饰审美的变化》, 湖南:医科大学学报 , p.85.

163) 李薇 (2018) , 《国粹图典服饰》, 北京:中国画报出版社 , p.92.

of clothing such as color, band, "Bu Zi"(complement), crown and so on. Official's cloth color in Ming Dynasty is divided into three grades, grade one to grade four are scarlet robes, grade five to grade seven are dark blue gowns, and grade eight to grade nine are green gowns. In Qing Dynasty, the color of "Bu Fu"(complementary clothes) belonged to blue tone.¹⁶⁴⁾ In general, the brightness of the "Bu Fu"(complementary clothes) was from light to dark, and the color of the "Bu Fu"(complementary clothes) was from blue to stone blue. The main variety of official dress in Qing Dynasty was gown and mandarin jacket. Mandarin jacket is the outer jacket added to the gown. It is named for its origin in riding jacket. It is characterized by opening the jacket in front and back, and there is a square stone-blue "Bu Zi" in front of the chest. (the Prince and the County Prince use round "Bu Zi"complement).¹⁶⁵⁾ The bird and animal patterns and grades of "Bu Zi" are similar to those of Ming Dynasty.

164)王渊 (2016) , 《服饰纹样中的等级制度-中国明清补服的形与制》, 北京 : 中国纺织出版社 , p80.

165) 赵尔巽 (1914-1927) , 《清史稿》, 清史馆, p. 78.



< F i g . 95>Ming Dynasty official < F i g . 96>Ming Dynasty official.

(《国粹图典服饰》, p.37.)

(<http://www.zwbk.org> , 2019.5.13)

“Chao Fu” of Ming Dynasty's is a group collar shirt, and the right pieces of clothes is under of the left pieces of clothes with wide sleeves,¹⁶⁶⁾ and there is a pendulum on the left and right parts. And there is a “Bu Zi” in each front and back, and this picture is the cloud crane square “Bu Zi”, and the front “Bu Zi” is a complete piece. In the Ming Dynasty, “Bu Zi” were woven separately and sewed on clothes.¹⁶⁷⁾ Also there were directly woven “Bu Zi” and embroidered on clothes and then made into clothes. The Ming Dynasty's “Bu Zi” complements were large, nearly 40 centimeters, and almost is square style. Most of the Ming Dynasty's tonics are based on red and other plain colors, and embroidered with gold threaded flower.

166)王渊 (2016) , 《服饰纹样中的等级制度-中国明清补服的形与制》, 北京 : 中国纺织出版社,p72.

167) 严勇 (2008) , 北京 : 《紫禁城》期刊, P.70.

The clothing of Ming and Qing dynasties has the inheritance relationship, but there are obvious differences in shape and structure. The form and content of the “Bu Zi” (complement) in Qing Dynasty were revised on the basis of directly inheriting the official “Bu Zi” in Ming Dynasty, but its size was slightly smaller than that in Ming Dynasty.¹⁶⁸⁾ The “Bu Zi” (complement) in Ming Dynasty was applied to the “Chan Fu” (regular dress), while “Bu Zi” (complement) in Qing Dynasty was patched on the “Bu Fu”.

There are four kinds of clothing for civil and military officials in Ming Dynasty: “Chao Fu”(court clothing),¹⁶⁹⁾ “Ji Fu”(sacrificial clothing), “Gong Fu”(public clothing)and “Chang Fu”(regular clothing).“Ji Fu” is the noblest sacrificial cloth which can only be used in sacrificial occasions: all the cloth is dark blue, with inner white yarn in the single black collar, and the “Chi Luo” (underpart of skirt) covering to the knee.

“Gong Fu”(official clothes)are usually worn in the morning and evening of the court memorials, as well as in the occasions of attendance, appreciation, speech, or in the daily public seats of foreign military and cultural officials, which would be used in first day or fifteenth day of each lunar month. The “Gong Fu”(official clothes) are collar right gown made by silk or yarn and silk, and its sleeves are three feet wide. Grade one to grade four, using scarlet robe. And grade five to grade seven,

168) 陈娟娟 (1994) , 《清代服饰艺术》《北京故宫博物院院刊》, 第二期 , p.12.

169) 刘炜(2001) , 《中国文明传真》, 上海 : 上海辞书出版社 , p.42.

using dark blue robe. While grade eight to grade nine, using green robe. Embroidery of various patterns according to grade and size.

In contrast, the official clothes of the Qing Dynasty were relatively monotonous, including “Xing Pao” (gowns), “Mang Pao” (pythons), “Li Fu” (dresses) and so on.¹⁷⁰⁾ It is stipulated that officials from grade one to seven could wear “Mang Pao” (pythons), but could not use golden color. Similar with the Ming Dynasty, the grade of officials was expressed by embroidery on clothes. There are also decorations of flower feathers and yellow jackets to identify special status.

“Bu Fu” (Supplementary clothing) is the main clothing of officials in Qing Dynasty, which is shorter than “Pao”(gown) and longer than “Gua”. It is a kind of long gown with knee-length, and has double-breasted cloth pieces. And the flat sleeve over elbow. In addition,¹⁷¹⁾ there are different “Bu Zi” patching on each front and back. The sleeves of clothing in the Qing Dynasty are a feature, commonly known as "horseshoe sleeves". It is stipulated that both men and women in the “Eight Qi” should use them, but Han women could not use them.

170) 赵尔巽 (1914-1927) 《清史稿》，清史馆，p. 178.

171) 刘炜(2001)，《中国文明传真》，上海：上海辞书出版社，p.26.



<Fig.97>Ming buzi



<Fig.98>Qing buzi

Both Ming and Qing Dynasties, the civil officials' "Bu Wen" (patterns) were mainly natural descriptions. While for military officers' "Bu Wen" (patterns) came partly from nature and partly from animals that people imagined subjectively.¹⁷²⁾ In Ming Dynasty, the expression of civil and military officials' "Bu Wen" (patterns) was relatively free. In Qing Dynasty,¹⁷³⁾ the expression of "Bu Wen" (patterns) was

172) 康丽丽 (2015), 《明清章补服在现代服装设计中的应用》, 辽宁: 辽宁丝绸, p.23.

symbolized. The class difference of civil officials' "Bu Wen" (patterns) was mainly in the parts of head and tail, while the difference of military officials was in the parts of head and tail as well as body surface.

"Bu Fu" (Supplementary clothing) for Ming and Qing Dynasty are different in clothing system, color and craft.¹⁷⁴⁾

The Ming Dynasty's "Bu Fu" (Supplementary clothing) was shaped into gown, and it was mainly used in official's daily clothes as the "Chang Fu". In the Qing Dynasty, the form of "Bu Fu" (Supplementary clothing) turned to be the style of double-breasted cloth pieces and was used in "Chao Fu" (court clothing).

The color of the Ming Dynasty's "Bu Fu" (Supplementary clothing) is mostly red, while the color for Qing Dynasty's "Bu Fu" (Supplementary clothing) is blue and stone blue.

Some "Bu Fu" (Supplementary clothing) in Ming Dynasty was directly woven and embroidered on the clothes. While in the late Ming Dynasty, the "Bu Fu" (Supplementary clothing) was after weaving embroidery and stitched on the clothes; And the "Bu Zi" was square. In the Qing Dynasty, ¹⁷⁵⁾the royal nobles used circular "Bu Zi" to directly weave and embroider on their clothes, while the officials used square "Bu Zi", and clothing and "Bu Zi" are made separately.

Shortly after the founding of Ming Dynasty, the system of dress and clothing in Tang Dynasty was restored. Therefore, in the Ming Dynasty,

173) 擷芳主人 (2018), 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京: 大学出版社, p.158.

174) 周绍泉 (1990), 《明代服饰探论》, 河南: 史学月刊, p.35.

175) 陈茂同 (2005), 《中国历代衣冠服饰制》, 天津: 百花文艺出版社, p.25.

the coexistence of “Fa Fu” and “Chang Fu” was re-emerged. The “Fa Fu” of Ming Dynasty was basically the same as that of Tang Dynasty, but the “Jinxian Guan” was changed into the “Liang Guan”, and the style of “Zhong Jing Guan” and “Baohe Guan” were added. Ming officials wore “Wu Sha Mao” (black yarn caps) and round collars. Apart from the rules of color, gowns are also decorated with “Bu Zi” (complements) on both back and front. The difference of the embroidered patterns on the “Bu Zi” (complements) indicates the difference of official grades. Officials'belts varies in quality. In order to strengthen centralization, strict hierarchical restrictions became a major feature of Ming Dynasty. Refined scholars often wear “Zhi Duo” or “Yi San”, as well as scarves. Normal civilians wear short clothes, hats or net scarves. There are so many hairpin styles for women in Ming Dynasty, and often wear pockets on their foreheads, which as the name of "Shameiler". The cloth is similar to that of Song and Yuan Dynasty.¹⁷⁶⁾ But its inner clothes have a small round collar and buttons on the neck part. The inner clothes are longer, decorated with gold and jade pendants, then its outside add by “Yun Jian” or “Bi Jia” (large vest) and so on.

After entering the “Shan Hai Guan”, in order to consolidate its rule in the Central Plains, the Qing Dynasty forced the implementation of the "shaving order", and successively formulated the official and civilian clothing system, color system and so on. As a result, the traditional “Guan Fu” (crown dress) system was eventually eliminated and the unified status of Manchu costumes was formed, which resulted in the

176) 擷芳主人 (2018), 《大明衣冠图志》, 北京: 大学出版社, p.158.

fourth great change in the history of ancient Chinese costumes. Men in the Qing Dynasty shaved their foreheads and braided long afterwards. Clothing has the style of "Pao" (gowns), "Ao" (jackets),¹⁷⁷⁾ "Shan" (shirts) and other shapes. Officials wear arrow sleeve gowns and pilgrimage jackets. There is a "Bu Zi" on the back and front embroidered with various decorations, to distinguish the grades of officials. In addition, the different grades of officials are expressed by the material quality of cap tops.¹⁷⁸⁾ Women's clothing of Manchu and Han systems were coexisted in Qing Dynasty. Manchu women comb braids, so called as "two heads" or "big wings". Except this, Manchu women wear a "Qi Cloth", that is, wear a Chi-Pao, and then add vast outsider of Chi-Pao and wear high-soled shoes. While Han women still wear "Shan" or "Ao" as the upper clothes, and wear skirts and trousers for the under clothes part.

177) 陈高华.徐吉军 (2002) , 《中国服饰通史》, 宁波 : 宁波出版社, p.42.

178) 董伦等 (1418) , 《明太祖实录》, p.66.

V.Conclusion

The Ming Dynasty was the last feudal dynasty of the Han nationality. And the Qing Dynasty was the Manchu feudal dynasty and the end of the feudal dynasty. There are national differences in dresses between the two dynasties, but the dresses of the Ming Dynasty play an important role in the dresses of the Qing Dynasty. The dresses of emperors, empresses and imperial concubines as well as civil and military officials in the dresses of the Ming and Qing Dynasties have obvious differences and inheritance. The costume culture of a dynasty is inextricably linked with the political, economic and cultural of that time.

Analysis and comparison based on literature documents and pictures. First of all, it is the clothing of the Ming Dynasty. After the establishment of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, the emperor of the Ming Dynasty, took a series of measures to consolidate the regime. The establishment of the clothing system is an indispensable and important measure. Like all feudal dynasties, the hierarchical system obviously has been reflected in clothing system. The Ming Dynasty abolished the clothing system of the Yuan Dynasty and made great efforts to restore the traditional clothing system of the Han nationality. On this basis, it reformed and innovated, and attached great importance to the etiquette system. On the third year of HongWu, it strictly stipulated the clothing grades of the imperial nobles and the hundred officials of civil and

military affairs. The distinction between "Li Fu" (dress) and "Chang Fu" (regular dress) was obvious. And on twenty-sixth year of Hongwu, it revised again. In Ming Dynasty, the clothing system with orderly superiority and inferiority and distinct grade was basically established, including the imperial "Guan Fu", civil and officials "Guan Fu", as well as empress "Guan Fu" and so on. The clothing hierarchy of Ming Dynasty was more rigorous and extensive than that of previous dynasties. For example, the imperial "Li Fu", when offering sacrifices to heaven and earth, ancestral temples and books, and in the occasions of conferring the title, it should be crowned and worn "Gun Fu"; while in the cases of sacrificing to temples, abstaining from meats, or attending princes' wedding, it should use "Tong Tian Guan Fu"; And for the "Bian Fu" (Casual clothing), it had "Chang Fu" and "Yan Fu", with the "Yi San Guan", wearing dragon robe with a collar, or wearing "Yan Yi Fu". Civil and military officials wear "Chao Fu" with "Liang Guan" in the occasions like sacrificing, welcoming traditional new year, celebrating winter solstice and offering suggestions; However, because of the different grades of officials, the beams and crowns are different. It is stipulated that officials wear "Bu Fu (complementary clothing)", that is, to sew "Bu Zi" on clothes. The patterns of "Bu Fu (complements)" vary according to the grades of officials, so as to distinguish the grade of officials. Civilian officers repaired embroidered birds and military officers repaired animals. Ming Dynasty women's clothes follow Song Dynasty women's clothing, mainly were shirts, jackets, "Xiapi", jackets and skirts, generally, the right clothing pieces were under the left clothing pieces, to restore the

Han system. The clothing system of the ladies and nobles is strictly regulated, which can be divided into "Li Fu" and "Chang Fu". "Li Fu" consists of "Feng Guan (Phoenix crown), Xiapi, big sleeve shirt and so on. While "Chang Fu" are mainly jackets and skirts.

In the later period of the Ming dynasty, with the prosperity of the economy and the promotion of material wealth, the hierarchical system of dress and clothing became increasingly popular. And the clothing styles were various, and the clothing materials were gradually luxurious and luxurious, which made the Chinese ancient clothing brilliant. The Qing Dynasty was a regime established by the Manchu people. After entering the "Shan Hai Guan", the rulers of the Qing Dynasty abolished the "Mian Fu System" (system of corona) and broad-sleeved clothing, and established a complete and complicated clothing system. But in some uniforms, the elements of Han uniform are still retained. The emperor's "Chao Fu" (court clothes) were made of jackets with twelve patterns left as gowns, with crowns, shawls and horseshoe sleeves. The "Chang Fu" (common clothes) were made of gowns. The colors and patterns changed with the occasion, and the gowns were open in all directions. Officials' wearing followed the Ming Dynasty's "Bu Fu (complementary clothing)", wearing the imperial crown (warm one, cool one) but the Qing Dynasty's complementary uniform is the coat. They also use birds and animals to distinguish the grades and positions of civil and military officials. Manchu women wore "Qi Fu" and "Qi Xie", while Han women followed the uniform of jacket and skirt under the Qing Dynasty regulation of "men obey women".

By comparing the comparison between Ming and Qing class, it can draw the conclusion as follows.

The clothing of the emperors of Ming and Qing Dynasties were yellow color, which as the most noble color. Only the royal nobles could use yellow color, and other officials and people could not overstep it. The crown system of the emperors is different. The Ming Dynasty use twelve coronas, the Qing Dynasty use twelve golden crowns with east pearls, the Ming Dynasty has twelve-pattern dragon robes with wide collar and sleeves, and the Qing Dynasty has twelve-pattern jackets with wide collar and horseshoe sleeves. The twelve-band pattern is also used in the Qing dynasty clothing, but the order of the twelve-band pattern is different in the clothing. Different from the traditional clothes, the Ming Dynasty had a Dragon Robe with a round collar and a large front, and the Qing Dynasty had a right robe pieces. "Chang Fu" (normal clothes) have different colors and decorations. "Chang Fu" comparison between officials in Ming and Qing Dynasties, except for the difference between wide-sleeved gowns and narrow-sleeved ones, the similarity is that they all use the "Bu Fu"(complement) system, while the "Bu Fu"(complement) is different. The Ming Dynasty "Bu Fu"(complement) is a square patch, sewed on the clothing, while the Qing Dynasty gowns are double-breasted, which divided into two pieces in clothing, and the royal prince are circular patches, while civil and military officers using square patch. Women's clothing in Ming and Qing Dynasty changed with the change of Dynasty and emperor's clothing. Empresses in Ming Dynasty wear Phoenix crown and "Xiapi", while empresses in Qing Dynasty wear

east pearl crown. The Ming Dynasty clothing and Han clothes were greatly accomplished and innovated, which were distinctive, quiet and elegant. And the Ming Dynasty clothing occupied a very important position in Chinese clothing culture. Besides the establishment of independent clothes system, the Qing Dynasty was influenced by the long-standing, extensive and profound Han culture. The Qing Dynasty clothing inherited a large number of Han traditional clothing. The essence of culture reflects the characteristics of the blending and interaction between Manchu and Han costume culture, and is an important part of Chinese costume culture.

As a part of traditional culture, totem symbols in ‘Bu Fu (complementary clothing)’ have gone through thousands of years, but through some ingenious design transformation, traditional culture is moving towards young people. In the inheritance and innovation of traditional totem patterns, people should deeply excavate the cultural origin, historical stories and essence connotation, and find a fashion expression carrier that is in line with contemporary people's favor. Therefore, it is the direction that designers constantly strive to explore to better inherit and create traditional culture and technology by design means.

In today's society, people are looking for comfort and their own preferences, and they have no strict hierarchical divisions in modern society, so people in contemporary society wear a variety of costumes. But in recent years, Chinese traditional costume culture has also been promoted. The exquisite and complicated costume arts and crafts show

the world excellent traditional costume culture, the display of costumes in Ming Dynasty, the use of the Han wedding dress form and the Qing wedding dress form in the wedding ceremony, and the ancient costume elements that cloth designers add to the costume design. It shows that Chinese traditional costumes are playing an increasingly important role in the world. Chinese traditional costumes are unique and gorgeous scenery, which will have more and more influence in China and the world.

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국문초록

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중국전통복장문화는 중국문화구성중에서 절대 없어서는 안될 부분이다. 중국은 자고로 "의관지방(衣冠之邦)"이라는 좋은 평가를 받았다. 의관고국(衣冠古国)으로써 중화 5천년역사중에서 황제, 요, 순의 "수의상이천하치(垂衣裳而天下治)"로부터 상주시기의 관면지치(冠冕之治), 송대복장의 함축(含蓄)과 내성(内敛)은 예법의 내포가 충만되어 있으며 당조의 웅대, 화려함 그리고 명조말기 및 청조말기 만한(满汉)복장문화의 융합과 창신에 이르러까지 각조대는 무수히 많은 정교전아(精致典雅)하고도 정미절등(精美绝伦)한 복장을 보여주었다. 이것은 중국 각 민족이 공동으로 창조한 위대한 재산이면서 세계 전통복장문화사에서도 중요한 지위를 차지하고 있다.

본 논문의 목적은 명대와 청대 복식의 특징과 차이점, 두 왕조 사이의 복장물자를보다 완벽하고 포괄적으로 이해하게하는 것이다. 복장 제도는 시대 문화, 정치 및 문화에 가장 직접적이다. 모든 사람들이 명나라와 청나라의 의상문화를 통해 두 왕조의 훌륭한 역사를 경험할 수있게하다.

아편전쟁이후 중국복장문화등 각 방면은 모두 서방 외래문화의 영향과 충격을받았다. 근현대의 신문화운동과 개혁개방후 전통복장은 더군다나 더 간편하고 현대화한 복장풍격에 영향하여 전통복장이 하여금 사람들에게 점점 잊혀지게 만들었다. 하지만 근년래의 "한복열(汉服热)", "한복절(汉服节)"등 중화 화복날(汉服日)들의 흥기는 또 중화민족의 전통복장을 점점 다시 사람들의 생활

속에 들어오게 하였다. 그리고 많은 디자이너분들은 패션쇼 전람회에서도 중국전통복장과 관련된 부분들을 첨가하곤 했다. 명, 청복장도 현대생활에 더 많이 운용하게 되었다. 당대에는 명, 청복장에 관한 연구문헌과 자료는 많이 남아있다. 하지만 명, 청복장에 관하여 단독적으로 정리, 정합한 자료와 그들 이남겨준 문화가 현대인들에 대한 영향 및 연결성에 관한 연구는 매우 적다. 중화전통문화를 계승 발전하는데 점점 더 중요한 시기에 선조들이 남겨준 제일 진귀한 문화계승은 더 없이 소중한 것이다.

명대하고 청대의 복식비교 결과는 다음과 같다.

명대황제의 예복복제는 면복(冕服), 피변복(皮弁服), 무변복(武弁服) 등이 있고 상복류 즉 매일 입는 변복은 "편복(常服)"과 "연변복(燕弁服)" 두가지가 있다. 부동한 황제시기에 예복과 상복의 대해 변동이 있었다. 색상은 주로 노란색을 위주로 하고 노란색은 황가의 전용색상이다. 청조 황제의 복장은 관제와 상제로 나뉘고 있다. 관은 조관(朝冠), 길복관(吉服冠), 편복관(常服冠) 있고 복제는 조복(朝袍), 장복포(常服袍) 등이 있다.

청대황제와 서로 대응한 황후의 복장도 여성복장중 가장 존귀하고 화려한 복장이다. 명대 황후의 복장은 예복, 연귀관복등이 포함되어 있고 예복은 구룡사봉관형제와 적의등으로 구성하였다; 명대황후복제는 조괘(朝褂), 조관(朝冠), 금약(金约), 채새(彩幌) 등으로 구성하였다.

명대 관원의 조복은 모두 판령대수제(盤領大袖制)이고 청대 관원들은 말굽토시(馬蹄袖) 착의제이다. 하지만 관원의 보복제(補服制)에서 계승이 있는 동시에 연변도 있었다. 명대 관원의 복장색갈은 주요하게 적색이고 청대 관원의 복장색은 주요하게 청색이다. 그리고 명대 보자는 모두 네모형이고 청대황실 귀족은 원형보자이고 문관은 네모형 보자이다. 명대, 청대 황제의 복장의 복제, 색채, 디테일에 대한 독립적인 연구 및 두 조대 황궁 후비들의 복제에 대한 분석을 통하여 명, 청 문무백관 복제의 계승과 구별된 곳에 대한 연구방향까지 발전하였

다.구체적 복장 표제자에 관하여 상세한 해석을 진행하고 또명,청복장 연변에 관하여 완전한 정리를 한다.이기초상에서 그림의 대비,표를 만들어 대비하는 방식을 통하여명,청 복장중 동일한 등급의 복장사이에 관하여 비교분석 한다.그리고 명,청복장의 고찰 삼아 직면적으로 두조대 복제의 부동함에 대한 이해는 더군다나 명,청복장에 대해 깊은연구하여 이해한다. 그리하여 중화민족복장문화의 보배를 계승할수가 있다.

본 논문의 현대 사회가 전통 중국 의상 문화에 점점 더 많은 관심을 기울이고 중국의 우수한 전통 문화를 홍보하는 중요성을 갖게 됨으로써 사람들은 명나라 왕조에 대해 더 잘 이해하게되고 현대의 디자인이 더욱 좋아질 것이라는 것입니다. 전통적인 요소 문화를 적용하면 명나라 왕조 의상 문화를 더 깊이 이해할 수 있습니다.

