

新疆民族风俗画册

A PICTURE ALBUM OF THE HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF
THE MINORITY NATIONALITIES IN XINJIANG

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THE UYGUR NATIONALITY

新疆维吾尔自治区展览馆编

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前 言

新疆自古就是我们伟大祖国不可分割的一部分。在这块土地上居住着维吾尔、汉、哈萨克、回、蒙古、柯尔克孜、锡伯、塔吉克、乌孜别克、满、达斡尔、塔塔尔、俄罗斯等民族。在远古的传说中就记载着各民族之间友好往来的动人情景。从汉王朝在新疆建立政权，经历了唐、宋、元、明、清，直到中华人民共和国成立，各民族人民世代代共同劳动、生息在这块广阔的土地上。解放后，在中国共产党的民族政策的光辉照耀下，各民族团结互助、共同建设，促进了生产的发展和文化的繁荣，各民族的语言文字、风俗习惯、宗教信仰得到了尊重，各民族的文化遗产得到了继承和发展。

为了庆祝新疆维吾尔自治区成立三十周年，我们在筹办新疆民族民俗陈列展览的基础上编辑了这本新疆民族民俗画册。这本画册通过建筑艺术、生产工具、服饰、生活及文化用品等形象地表现了新疆各民族的风土人情，反映了各民族长期形成、发展的优秀文化遗产和良好的风俗习惯，以达到增进各民族之间互相尊重，互相帮助、互相学习，共同发展的目的，使灿烂的各民族文化之花，在祖国的“百花园”中放出更加绚丽的光彩。

由于时间仓促，我们水平有限，所以在画册中一定存在不少缺点和错误，欢迎各位读者及专家批评指正。

PREFACE

From ancient times, Xinjiang has been an inseparable part of our great motherland. It is a region where thirteen nationalities live in compact communities, namely, the Uygur, the Han, the Kazak, the Hui, the Mongol, the Kirgiz, the Xibe, the Tajik, the Uzbek, the Manchu, the Daur, the Tatar and the Elousi nationalities. From remote past, there have been accounts of moving scenes about friendly intercourse among the nationalities. From the political power set up by the Han Dynasty in Xinjiang, undergoing the Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, to the founding of the People's Republic of China, the peoples here have together lived, laboured and multiplied on this vast piece of land. After liberation, under the brilliant illumination of the Party's policy towards nationalities, the peoples in Xinjiang unite as one, love one another fraternally

and work together in order to build up Xinjiang, this has brought about a great advance in industrial and agricultural production, and a prosperity in culture. The spoken and written languages, the habits and customs and the religious belief of various nationalities in Xinjiang have been respected, and the cultural heritage has been carried forward.

For the sake of celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, we have compiled this picture album of the habits and customs of the minority nationalities in Xinjiang on what has already been done for the exhibition of HCMN. This album would vividly depict the local conditions and customs of the various nationalities not only from the architectural technique, tools of production, the dress and personal adornment,

but the way of living and their stationary as well. These outstanding habits and customs of the various nationalities forming and developing for ages might promote mutual learning and respecting one another, and result in common development. We hope that the flowers of the splendid national culture will be in full bloom in the hundred-and-one-flower garden of our great motherland.

We should be very glad to hear from readers or experts using the album who find mistakes or omissions, or who have comments or suggestions of any kind

东王公与西王母

相传周穆王在位期间。曾遍游西域各地（今新疆），会见西王母，受到盛情接待（这位西王母可能就是尚处在母系氏族社会阶段的部落首领）。西王母有十二个女儿，她们听说大禹治理乌江三峡，为民造福，便私离瑶池，到乌江流域帮助夏禹治理水患。后被王母发现，将其化作石山。从此，她们屹立在乌江岸边，为过往船只指引航程。这一传说充分说明在远古时期新疆各族人民就与中原人民有着频繁的交往与亲密的友谊。

图为我国古代传说中东王公驾着应龙去昆仑山会见西王母，西王母也驾着奇禽迎接东王公的壮观场面。壁画现存敦煌千佛洞423窟。

The Eastern Duke and the Western Madonna

So the story goes: when he was in power, the Eastern Duke once travelled around the Western regions (the area west of Yumenguan, including what is now Xinjiang and parts Central Asia). He was met by the Western Madonna (who might be a mistress of a tribe in matrilineal clam society) and was accorded lavish hospitality. The Madonna had 12 daughters. On hearing of Great Yu in gaining on prevention of floods by water control that had brought about benefit to the people, they took a French leave and went to the Three Gorges of the Wujiang River to help Great Yu with his work. Later the Madonna was shocked when she realized what had happened. Being in a towering rage, she turned absconding daughters of her own into rocks. Thus they have been standing on the banks of the Wujiang River from then on directing the boats passing through night and day.

The folklore tells us obviously that from ancient times the inhabitants of tribes in Xinjiang had a frequent communication with the people in the Central plains, and that there was indeed a close friendship between them.

It is shown in this picture that the legendary Eastern Duke is riding a heavenly steed to the Kunlun Mountains to pay the Western Madonna a visit and the latter is sitting on the back of a rare and bizarre bird to meet the Eastern Duke. What a magnificent sight! This fresco is now preserved in Hole 423 of the Dunhuang Caves, Gansu Province, China, dating from A. D. 366, containing Buddhist statues, frescoes, and valuable manuscripts.



