


中国丝绸博物馆

China National Silk Museum

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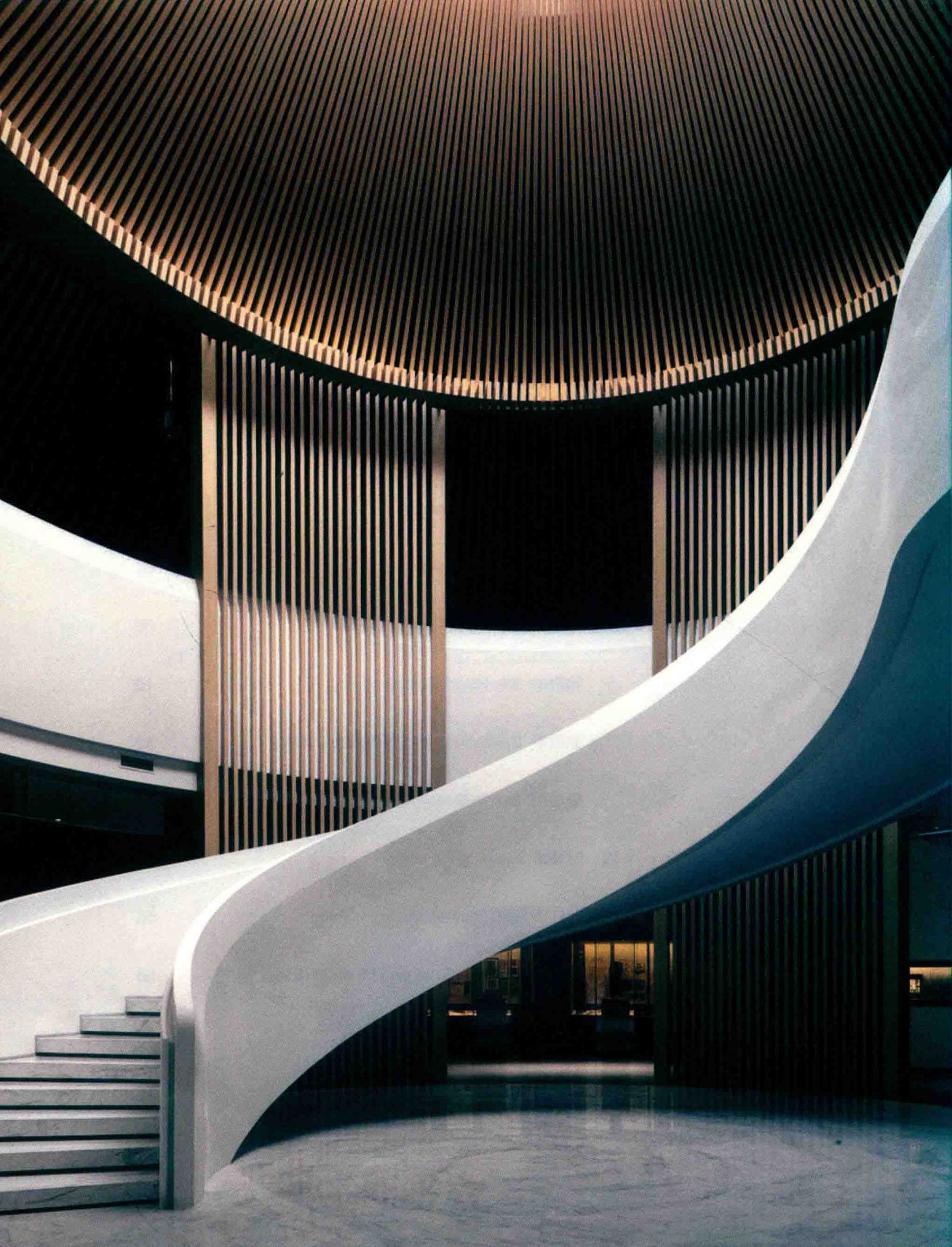
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馆长寄语

亲爱的朋友：

欢迎来到位于杭州的中国丝绸博物馆！

从 1992 年正式开馆到现在，中国丝绸博物馆已跻身中国一级博物馆的行列。尤其是经过 2015 年起为期一年的改扩建，又于 2016 年 9 月再次对外开放。改扩建后的博物馆占地总面积达 42286 平方米，其中展陈面积约 9,000 平方米。

中国丝绸博物馆的第一个展馆是丝路馆。从湖州钱山漾遗址中出土迄今所存最早的丝绸文物，到成都老官山汉墓中出土的最早提花机，展现的是中国丝绸文化的历史演变。而丝绸之路沿途出土的各种精美丝织品，从 3 世纪至 10 世纪中国西北地区的锦绫刺绣，到 18 世纪至 19 世纪出口欧洲的外销手绘和刺绣，相信更能吸引您的目光。

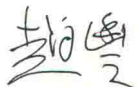
若想进一步了解丝绸的制作工艺，您可以进入蚕桑馆和织造馆参观从种桑养蚕到染织刺绣的全过程。名为“中国蚕桑丝织技艺”的项目，已列入联合国教科文组织《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。在这里，大家或许还有机会看到幕后的纺织品文物修复场景。我馆拥有先进的纺织品保护修复团队，来自全国的纺织品文物在这里得到保护研究，包括与大英博物馆、美国史密森学院在内的世界一流研究机构的合作项目也在这里展开。

如果对时尚感兴趣，那么一定要来看看时装馆。这里是无冕的中国时装博物馆，其中的中国时装馆展示了当代中国最顶尖的时装艺术，而西方时装馆展示的是近四百年西方时尚的变迁。临展厅中展出的是我们精心组织的专题展览，在 2016 年重新开馆之际，“锦绣世界：国际丝绸艺术展”正在这里展出，全面展示丝绸之路沿线正在使用的丝绸艺术，展现了一个锦绣世界。

中国丝绸博物馆是一个专题性博物馆，专注于国内外丝绸、纺织品、服装时尚的收藏与展示；她还是一个研究型博物馆，对本馆藏品以及世界各地的考古出土或传世保存的纺织品文物进行科学研究与修复；她也是一个活态博物馆，在这里可以看到古代织机的操作、天然染色的过程；同时，她还是一个非常国际化的博物馆，中国丝绸博物馆与世界顶尖纺织品研究机构均有合作，发起并建立了“国际丝路之绸研究联盟”，初步构建了“一带一路”沿线国家与地区关于丝绸和纺织文化的国际合作专业网络。

如果看久了需要休息，那么您可以到我们的锦绣廊中品尝咖啡，阅览图书，购置与丝绸相关的文创产品。想要购物，可以在我们的经纶堂丝绸精品店或丝博商场中选购属于自己的纪念品。

在此，我向全世界的朋友发出邀请，欢迎与我们进行学术合作，也欢迎来我馆参观交流。希望中国丝绸博物馆能为丝绸文化遗产的保护、传承与创新做出贡献！



赵丰 博士 / 研究员
中国丝绸博物馆馆长

From the Director

Dear friends:

Welcome to visit the China National Silk Museum in Hangzhou.

Our museum was opened first in February 1992 and reopened in September 2016. Now it has become one of the first state-level museums in China, where you'll find 9,000 square meters of displays, divided into several galleries, in a typical southern Chinese garden of 42,286 square meters near the West Lake, a World Heritage on the UNESCO's List.

First, Silk Road Gallery will give you a journey to the Chinese silk historically and the Silk Road geometrically. Both the earliest preserved silk from Qianshanyang site, Huzhou (c.2200 BCE) and the earliest pattern loom model from Laoguanshan, Chengdu (c.100 BCE) are on display. More silk textiles are from the Silk Road, not only polychrome woven silks from the northwest of China, mainly from the 3rd to the 10th centuries, but also painted and embroidered export silks to Europe, mostly from the 18th to the 19th centuries, will attract your eyes.

For more information on how the silk is made, you can head to the Sericulture and Weaving Galleries for the whole process from mulberry planting, silkworm raising, silk releasing from cocoon, dyeing, weaving and embroidery, and the "Sericulture and Silk Craftmanship of China" has been inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. If you are lucky enough, you can probably visit the Textile Conservation Gallery where the silk treasures from all the country are being treated, repaired and installed or packed, since this museum owns the highest technology of textile conservation in China, and runs a lot of international joint projects with many world famous museums and institutions, such as the British Museum, and the Smithsonian, etc.

Lastly, the Fashion Gallery is the only one gallery in China focusing on the contemporary costumes. There are several sections, one for Chinese fashion of the 20th century, one for Western fashion of the recent 400 years, and a temporary special exhibition, A World of Silks, of all the silks from the world on the occasion of the reopening.

So the China National Silk Museum is a specialized museum, focusing on the collection and exhibition of

silk, textile, costume and fashion, not only Chinese, but also abroad. It is a research museum, doing laboratory research and conservation work, not only for museum collection but also new findings from archaeological field. It is a living museum, weaving on traditional looms, dyeing with natural materials and creating silk products with new designs. It is an international museum which has sent several silk exhibitions touring around the world and jointly founded the International Association for the Study of Silk Road Textiles, including around 30 institutes from 15 countries.

To rest your feet, you can go to the Brocade Café located in the central area of the museum. It features drinks, books, souvenirs and silk products such as clothing, decorations, and home silk-making gear. For shopping, you can also visit the Jingluntang Silk Boutique located in the basement of Fashion Gallery for high-quality design silk products, and Sibó Silk Shop for local silk products located in the ground floor of the Silk Road Gallery.

We are waiting for more collaboration with more friends from the world, not only the academic side but also common tourists. We hope the China National Silk Museum could do more on the preservation, transmission and innovation of the silk cultural heritage in the future.



Dr/Prof. Feng ZHAO

Director of China National Silk Museum

国丝馆简史

位于杭州西子湖畔玉皇山下的中国丝绸博物馆（国丝馆）是国家一级博物馆，中国最大的纺织服装类专业博物馆，也是全世界最大的丝绸专业博物馆。现占地面积 42,286 平方米，建筑面积 22,999 平方米。中国丝绸博物馆于 1992 年 2 月 26 日建成开放，2004 年 1 月 1 日起对公众实行免费开放。2015 年又开启了改扩建工程，经过一年的风雨兼程，2016 年 9 月国丝馆以全新的面貌呈现给国内外参观者。

经过几代丝博人的共同努力，国丝馆在征集丝绸藏品、举办国内外展览、保护纺织品文物、传承蚕桑丝织技艺、开展丝绸科普教育、弘扬丝绸文化等方面取得了令人瞩目的成绩。人类非物质文化遗产代表作“中国蚕桑丝织技艺”由此申报，“纺织品文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地”落户此地。近年来，国丝馆与世界各地的学术机构加强合作，成立了“国际丝路之绸研究联盟”，开展了大量的合作项目，正在让精美的丝绸和博大的丝绸文化，沿着丝绸之路，走向世界，走向人类的美好明天！



NSM's History

China National Silk Museum (NSM), near the West Lake in Hangzhou, is one of the first state-level museums in China , covering an area of 42,286 square meters and a building area of 22,999 square meters. It was opened on February 26th, 1992, and welcomes visitors free of charge since January 1st, 2004. In 2015, the museum started an extension and renovation project, after a year of trials and hardships, NSM finally embraces the audience from all over the world in a brand new look.

Through the joint effort of all the staff, China National Silk Museum achieved remarkable progress in obtaining silk collections, hosting domestic and foreign exhibitions, protecting textile heritages, inheriting sericulture and silk weaving skills, carrying out popular silk science education and promoting the silk culture. In the recent years, the museum has cooperated with academic institutions around the world, and jointly founded the International Association for the Study of Silk Road Textiles, which has undertaken a large number of international cooperation, and is bringing the exquisite silk and the broad silk culture to all over the world.



中国丝绸博物馆原大门 The original gate of China National Silk Museum

大事年表



中国丝绸博物馆
建设项目立项

Project approved
by the government

1986

建成开放

Opened to the public

26 February

1992

开始对公众实
行免费开放

Admission-free
to visitors

2004

1987

开工奠基

Construction started

2000



中国纺织品鉴定保护中心
Chinese Center for Textile Identification & Conservation

 纺织品文物保护国家文物局重点科研基地
Key Scientific Research Base of Textile Conservation, SACH



“国际丝路之绸
研究联盟”成立
IASSRT established

October

2012

2015

2009

2015

August

2016

September

全面闭馆，启动改扩建工程
Closed for renovation

新馆启用
New museum opened
to the public





杉
Fir H

银瀚厅
Galaxy Hall

青莲厅
Lotus Room

茶园
Tea Garden

时装馆
Fashion Gallery

藏品楼
Collection Building

锦绣廊
Brocade Cafe

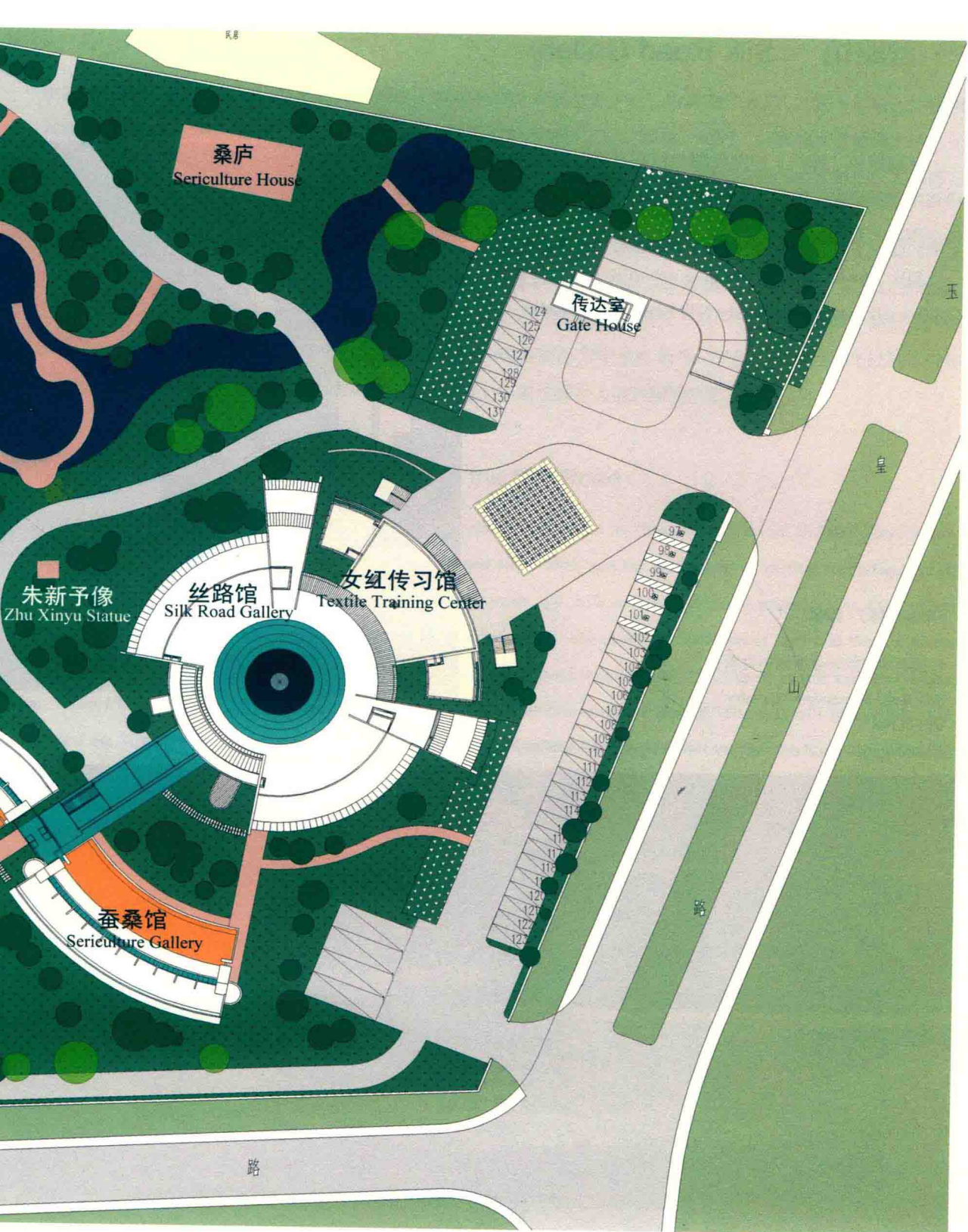
修复馆
Conservation Gallery

科研基地
Research Base

行政楼
Administration Building

莲

花



一 丝路馆 Silk Road Gallery

丝路馆以“锦程：中国丝绸与丝绸之路”为线索，讲述中国丝绸走过的五千年光辉历程及其丝绸从东方传播至西方的万里丝路。

Silk Road Gallery will give you a journey to the Chinese silk historically and the Silk Road geometrically.



《印象丝路》挂毯

施慧

中国美术学院万曼壁挂研究所

Silk Road Impression Tapestry

by Shi Hui

Research Institute of Art Tapestry Varbanov, China Academy of Art

▲ 大厅 Main Hall



锦程：中国丝绸与丝绸之路

中国是世界丝绸的发源地，以发明植桑养蚕、缫丝织绸技术而闻名于世，被称为“丝国”。数千年来，中国丝绸以其独有的魅力、绚丽的色彩、浓郁的文化内涵，为中国文明谱写了灿烂篇章。同时，丝绸催生了丝绸之路。作为丝绸之路的主角，丝绸产品及其生产技术和艺术成为丝绸之路上最重要的内容，被传播到了世界各地，为东西方文明互鉴做出了卓越的贡献。从史前走来的中国丝绸，与中华文明相伴相生，直至今日依然绚烂如花。

丝路馆是中国丝绸博物馆的主要展厅，其中分为序厅、二楼展厅和三楼展厅，二楼包括源起东方（史前时期）、周律汉韵（战国秦汉时期）、丝路大转折（魏晋南北朝时期）、兼容并蓄（隋唐五代时期）、南北异风（宋元辽金时期）五个单元，三楼包括礼制煌煌（明清时期）、继往开来（近代）、时代新篇（当代）三个单元。展览以“锦程——中国丝绸与丝绸之路”为题，通过丝绸之路沿途出土的汉唐织物等精品文物 300 余件，讲述了中国丝绸走过的五千年光辉历程及丝绸从遥远的东方传播至西方的万里丝路，展示中国丝绸对人类文明的贡献。

The Way of Chinese Silk: Silk History and the Silk Road

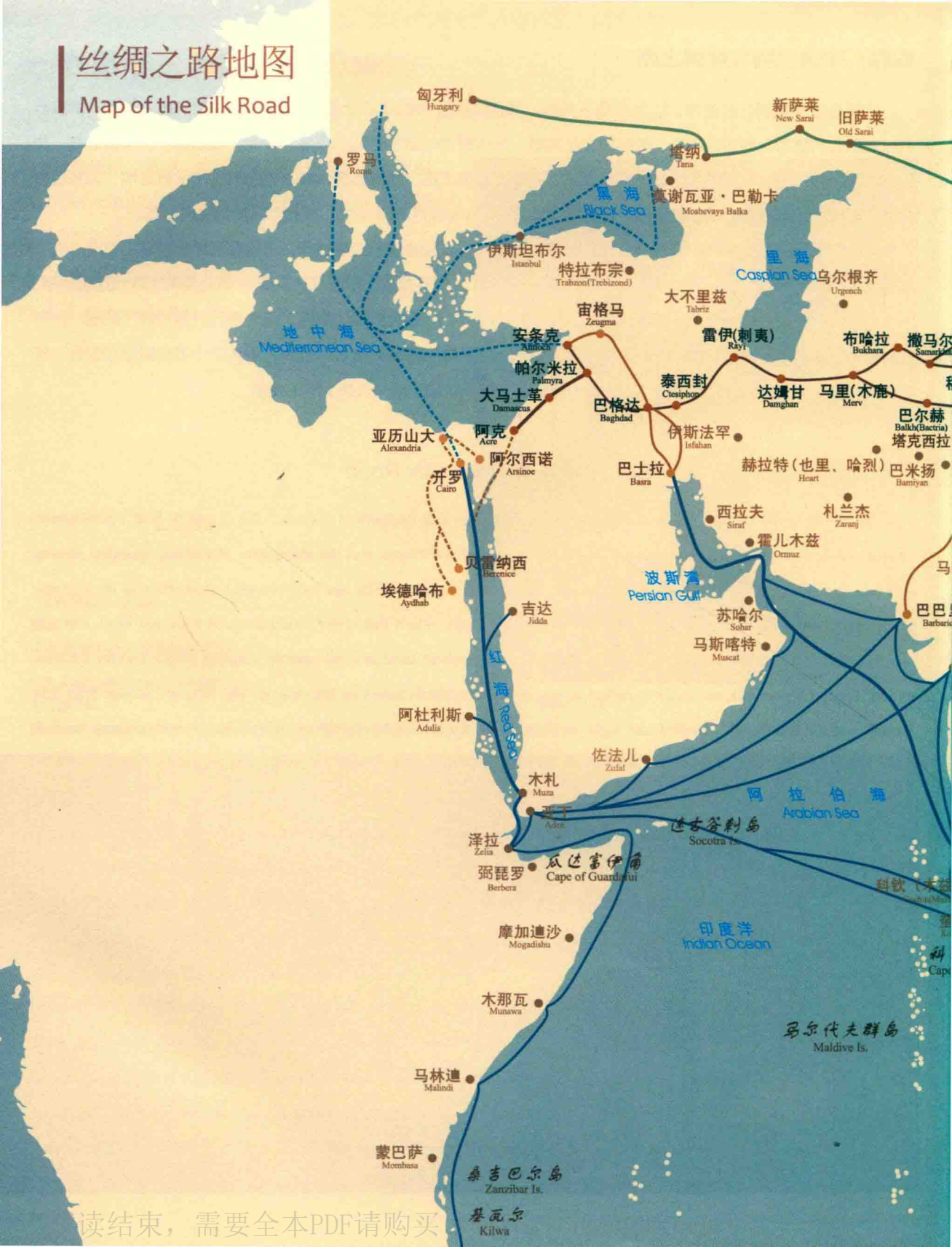
China, the home of silk, was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans as “Serica,” the “Land of Silk”. Sericulture, or silk making, including the cultivation of mulberry trees and silkworms, and the techniques of reeling, spinning, dyeing and weaving silk fibers, were practiced in China thousands of years ago. Silk has long played a major role in the Chinese civilization and was a key factor in the creation of the Silk Road, which linked the civilizations of East and West. Chinese silk is almost as old as the Chinese civilization itself, and has evolved hand in hand with the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. Today Chinese silk continues to reflect its past glory. The exhibition is on the clue of “The Way of Chinese Silk: Silk History and the Silk Road”, divided into eight sections, using the Han and Tang dynasties’ textiles excavated along the Silk Road to tell the story of 5,000 years of glorious history which Chinese silk traveled and how it transmitted from the Far East to the West.

The exhibition on the second floor has 5 sections which are Early Origins (Neolithic period); Sericulture in the Warring States period, Qin and Han dynasties (BCE475); Silk in the Wei, Jin and Northern and Southern dynasties (220–581); Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties period (581–960); Silk in the Song, Yuan, Liao and Jin dynasties (907–1368), illustrating history of Chinese silk from prehistory to the Song and Yuan dynasties and the cultural exchanges along the Silk Road during different time periods.

The third floor has three sections which are Silk in the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368–1911); Chinese Silk in the Modern Age (1911–1949) and Silk in Contemporary China (1949 to the present), presenting the development of silk from the Ming and Qing dynasties to the present age. For Ming and Qing dynasties, displayed here are the high-grade fabric of *zhangduan* (patterned) velvet and *zhangrong* (voided) velvet; for feudal etiquette displayed here are dragon robe, *mang* (four-claw) dragon robe, robe material, rank badges and official uniforms of the Ming and Qing dynasties and the export of silk embroidery of late Qing Dynasty. Each time period has its representative works.

丝绸之路地图

Map of the Silk Road



匈牙利 Hungary

新萨莱 New Sarai

旧萨莱 Old Sarai

罗马 Rome

塔纳 Tana

莫谢瓦亚·巴勒卡 Moshvaya Balka

黑海 Black Sea

伊斯坦布尔 Istanbul

特拉布宗 Trabzon (Trebizond)

里海 Caspian Sea

乌尔根齐 Urgench

大不里兹 Tahriz

雷伊(刺夷) Rayi

布哈拉 Bukhara

撒马尔罕 Samarkand

宙格马 Zeugma

安条克 Antioch

帕尔米拉 Palmyra

大马士革 Damascus

泰西封 Ctesiphon

达姆甘 Damghan

马里(木鹿) Merv

亚历山大 Alexandria

阿克 Acre

阿尔西诺 Arsinoe

开罗 Cairo

贝雷纳西 Berytus

埃德哈布 Aydhab

吉达 Jidda

波斯湾 Persian Gulf

巴士拉 Basra

西拉夫 Siraf

赫拉特(也里·哈烈) Herat

札兰杰 Zaranj

霍尔木兹 Ormuz

巴米扬 Bamian

苏哈尔 Sohar

马斯喀特 Muscat

阿杜利斯 Adulis

木札 Muza

佐法儿 Zufar

阿拉伯海 Arabian Sea

泽拉 Zela

亚丁 Aden

瓦达富伊甫 Cape of Guardafui

弼琶罗 Berbera

摩加迪沙 Mogadishu

木那瓦 Munawa

马林迪 Malindi

蒙巴萨 Mombasa

桑吉巴尔岛 Zanzibar Is.

基瓦尔 Kilwa

马尔代夫群岛 Maldive Is.