

收藏 中國地毯

THE CHINESE CARPET COLLECTION

王根倉 編著

BY Gencang Wang



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

收藏中国地毯/王根仓编著. —北京: 中国商务出版社,
2007.3

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80181 - 666 - 5

I. 收… II. 王… III. 地毯—收藏—中国 IV. G894

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 029486 号

收藏中国地毯

王根仓 编著

中国商务出版社

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010—64295501 (发行部)

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网址: www.cfertph.com

北京中商图出版物发行有限责任公司发行

北京建筑工业印刷厂印刷

890 毫米 × 1240 毫米 16 开本

10 印张 256 千字

2007 年 3 月 第 1 版

2007 年 3 月 第 1 次印刷

印数: 2000 册

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80181 - 666 - 5

F·1002

定价: 260.00 元

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举报电话: (010) 64212247

前 言

中国手工地毯是从远古流传至今的民族手工艺品，是中华民族文化的重要组成部分。伴随着人类的进化和社会的发展，中国手工地毯的工艺、图案和色彩，紧跟着时代的流行而变化，既表现出强烈的时代特征又记录了同时期的文化历史。

从远古至今，在陕西北部、甘肃、宁夏、青海、新疆、内蒙、西藏民间和牧区，地毯编织工艺代代相传。中国手工地毯一直供寺院庙宇、宫廷贵族、政府机构、国家建筑、名人富商和博物馆使用、收藏。

1949 年以来的计划经济时期，手工地毯几乎全部出口，是我国主要出口产品之一。1992 年国家实行市场经济，手工地毯开始在国内市场公开销售。出现了“昔日宫廷铺地毯，今朝装点百姓家”的可喜现象。显示了改革开放以来，中国人民的生活水平提高到了一个新的阶段。可是，在国内，真正了解中国手工地毯的人确实甚少。为了准确地介绍中国手工打结地毯，本着“继承地毯工艺，弘扬地毯文化，记述地毯里程，传播地毯知识”的精神，本书主要介绍有收藏价值和正在出口的中国手工地毯的品种，编织技术，图案类别和寓意。并以实物彩色图片为主，中英文版本，献给国内外读者。希望读者能了解中国手工地毯的历史、文化和实用、装饰、收藏价值。使饱含中华民族深厚文化内涵的手工地毯得以长期、持久的发展。

本书在编写过程中，得到了有关工厂、同行的支持，深表谢意。欢迎读者对本书提出宝贵意见。

王根仓

2007 年 3 月 8 日，北京

FOREWORD

Chinese hand-made carpets are a national craft of great antiquity and are, therefore, of considerable significance in Chinese culture. The craft, designs and colours-like Chinese society itself-have changed and developed over time, so that the product itself marks the evolution of that culture. The weaving of carpets is a skill that has been passed down through many generations, and has been practised in Shaanxi, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Tibet, and in many of the pastoral areas of China.

In ancient times, carpets were used to embellish the temples, palaces and homes of the nobility, mainly in China. Today they are found not just in museums and in private collections, but also in numberless private homes all over the world.

Under the rules of China's planned economy, hand made carpets were manufactured almost exclusively for export and became a major source of foreign currency from 1950 onwards. As the nation's economy was improved, so rules were changed. And from 1992, sales to domestic clients were permitted. It is now quite common to find one or more hand made carpets and rugs in the homes of ordinary families.

There is still a widespread lack of knowledge about most facets of our own national carpet craft, and in this book my attempt is to fill this gap by discussing its history, the techniques used, and its various styles and designs. Many illustrations will, hopefully, put the Chinese carpet into its correct historical perspective, explain why they are being increasingly sought by rug collectors in all corners of the world, and serve as a spur to our contemporaries in their development of designs for the modern carpet industry.

This is an ongoing project, so I look forward to receive helpful ideas and constructive feedback from all and sundry.

Gencang Wang
Beijing, 8 March 2007

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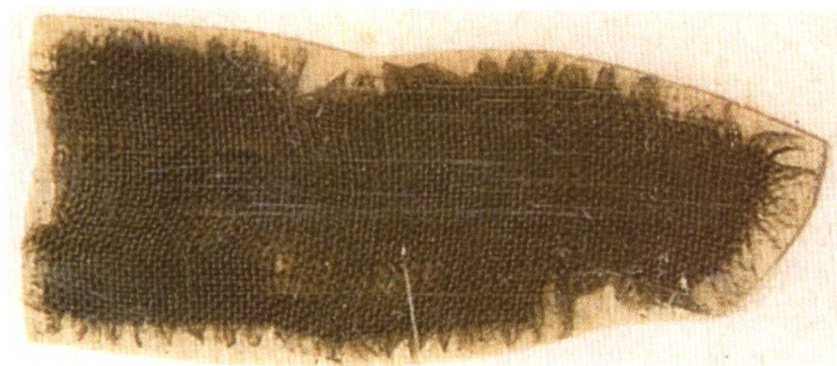
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中国地毯的历史与发展

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

据考古学家发掘的文物考证，远在约 8000 年前的新石器时代，陕西的泾河、渭河流域就出现了彩陶和以大麻、蚕丝、葛、毛等为原料的织物。1958 年在浙江吴兴钱山漾曾经出土了新石器时代的丝织物残片，每厘米经纬密度高达 48 根丝（图 1-1-01）。表明了中国纺织技术已达到了一定水平。在各地新石器时代的遗址中，还发现了骨针，说明在这个时期，人们已经会用针来缝制衣物。



Archaeological research undertaken in the basins of the Jing and Wei rivers has revealed painted pottery and, more interestingly, textiles made with jute (flax), silk, kudzu and wool. All these date from the Chinese Neolithic era (ca. 5000-3000 BC.)

图 1-1-01 新石器时代 丝织物残片
(about 5000 B.C) Fragment of silk fabric

1960 年，在青海柴达木盆地，海拔 2870 米的诺木洪地区，出土了大量新石器时代的毛布、毛带子和毛绳。毛布是用洗净羊毛纺成的毛线，编成宽约 20 厘米，黄色、褐色相间的条纹。也有少量的红、蓝色。经线密度是每厘米 14 根，纬线密度每厘米 6-7 根。毛绳是两股毛线搓成(合股)。有趣的是毛绳上连续打着几个毛圈结和毛纱绒头结。这可能就是今天手工打结地毯的起源和最早的实物标本。可以推断，当时的人织的粗毛布，披在上当衣服御寒，铺在地上做地毯防潮，已是生活用品。图(1-1-01a)是诺木洪地区出土的毛织物残片，青海省博物馆收藏。

Excavations in 1960 in the Nuomuhong area (at 2870 m/asl.) in the Chaidamu basin (Qinghai) revealed wool, woollen cloth, and belts dated to about 4000 BC. There was a woollen cloth spun by washed wool, which had brown and yellow stripes. Its weave density measured 14 warps/cm, and 6 to 7 wefts/cm. A rope made by twisting two strands of wool together, contained some knots as well as tufts.

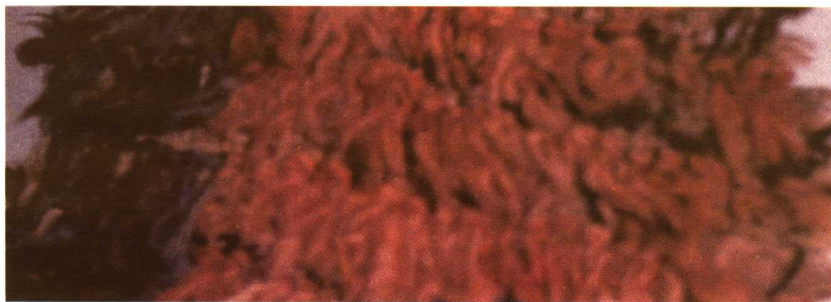


图 1-1-01a (about 4000 B.C.). Fragment of woolen fabric. Qinghai Museum,

中华民族已有 5000 年的文明历史。炎黄五帝时代（约前 30 世纪初 - 前 21 世纪初），织造丝绸、麻布、葛布的纺织技术得到进一步的发展。据《史记》记载，“夏禹奉帝舜之命治水，根据各地特产物品确定贡品。其中，冀州：贡品是用筐盛着有花纹的丝织品。青州：贡品是用竹筐盛着的柞蚕丝。梁州：贡品是美玉、狐狸和地毯。”此事距今约 4200 年。这里应该注意的是，桑蚕丝、柞蚕丝都是今天地毯的重要原料，也是“地毯”出现的最早记载。

The technology of weaving silk, flax and Kudzu developed greatly between the 30th and 21st century BC, the early years of the Yan Huang dynasty. Maqian Si's great history "Shiji" (written 104 B.C.), which he was birth 145 B.C finished in 99? BC, recorded that in or around 2200 B.C: "The Emperor Shun assigned the task of controlling floods to Xia and Yu, and confirmed what special local products should be received in tribute. In Jizhou, for example, it was to be basket loads of decorative patterned silk textiles, in Qinzhou basket loads of tussah and in Liangzhou it was to be jade, fox, and carpets". This is the earliest record of both silk and tussah, and the materials (that) are still in use today.

From all this one can reasonably assert that, for at least 4000 years (at a conservative estimate) wool has been collected, spun, dyed, woven into cloth and made into clothing in China. And it may well be that other woollen products were made for use on the floor to keep out the cold and the damp.

Here are a few of the numberless archaeological fragments of various epochs, excavated over the years:

1978年,在新疆哈密出土了西周(公元前 11 世纪 - 前 771 年)的羊毛编织彩色图案,是在羊毛经线上用染色毛线编织的粗毛织物,这是编织地毯的最早实物.如图 1-1-02,残片长 21 厘米,宽 16.5 厘米.新疆博物馆收藏。



图 1-1-02 羊毛编织彩色图案残片西周(1100B.C - 771B.C)

PLATE 1-1-02 excavated in 1978 in Harmi (Xinjiang) and dated to the Xizhou era (1100 - 771 BC). A weft-faced weave with woollen warps and coloured woollen wefts (two colours); size 21 cms x 16.5 cms.in Xingjian Museum.

图案 1-1-03 是英国人在新疆楼兰出土的战国(公元前477-前221年)手工打结羊毛地毯残片.是至今在我国发现最早的手工打结羊毛地毯实物标本。但从染色、做工来看,还不是手工打结地毯起源标本,到底中国手工打结地毯从何时开始,有待于考古工作的新发现。(英国)大英博物馆收藏。



图 1-1-03 手工打结羊毛地毯残片战国(477 B.C-221 B.C)

PLATE 1-1-03 excavated in Loulan (Xinjiang) and dated to the Zhanguo era (447 - 221 BC). Knotted pile technique with knots in at least three colours in English Museum.

1984年,在新疆洛浦县出土了汉代手工打结羊毛地毯残片,地毯残片长16cm,宽32cm,经线和纬线全是羊毛线,颜色有黑色,黄色,橙色,绿色,如图1-1-04, 新疆博物馆收藏。

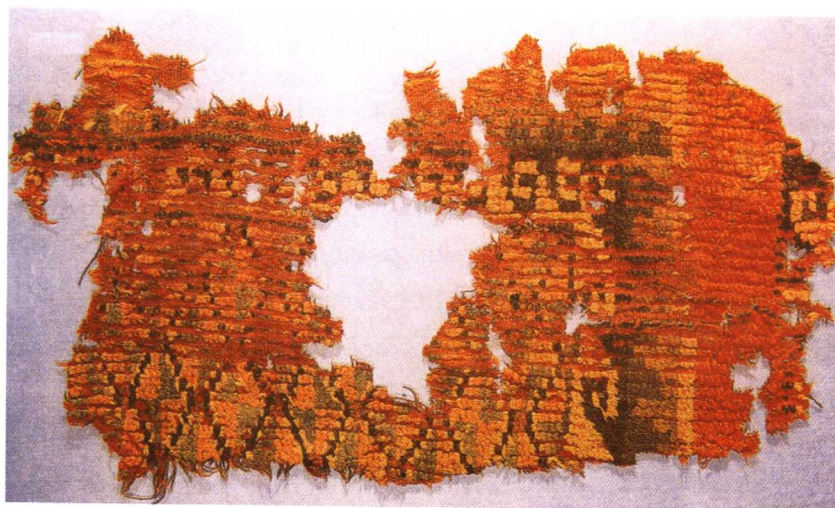


图 1-1-04 汉代手工打结羊毛地毯残片汉代(206B.C-220A.D)

PLATE 1-1-04 excavated in 1984 in Luopu, Xinjiang, and dated to the Han Dynasty (206 BC to 220 AD). A weft-faced weave with woollen warps and woollen wefts in at least six colours (red, yellow, blue, beige, white, and pink); the pattern consists of groups of four parallelograms. in Xingjian Museum. Size: 16 cms x 32 cms.

Working on a site in the desert in Niya, some 150 kms, from Mingfeng (in Xinjiang), archaeologists from the Xinjiang Museum found textiles of cotton, flax and wool. A further site about 150 kms. NW of this revealed some hand-knotted fragments of woollen pile carpets.

1959年、新疆博物馆考古大队在汉精绝国，古尼雅遗址，位于新疆维吾尔自治区民丰县北约150公里的大沙漠中，出土了汉、晋时期的大批棉、麻、毛织物。在遗址西北约三公里的地方，发现了东汉（公元25-220年）手工打结羊毛地毯的残片，长7.6cm，宽73cm。（图1-1-05），（图1-1-05a），新疆博物馆收藏。在这批毛织物中，就其织物组织结构来看，有平纹组织褐，斜纹组织的斜褐，复杂罗纹组织的毛罗和在经线上拴毛纱绒头结的手工打结地毯。

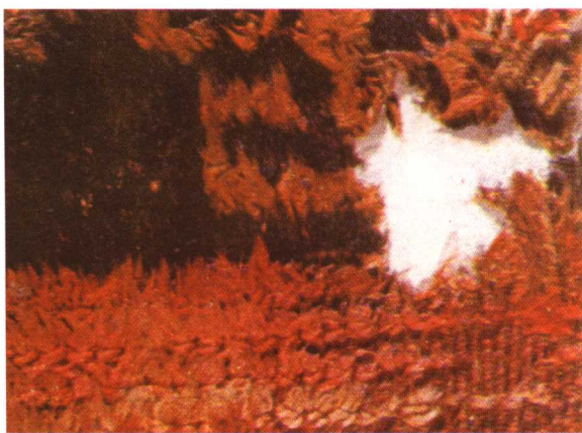



图 1-1-05 东汉手工打结羊毛地毯残片（正面）



图 1-1-05a（背面）(25A.D-220A.D.)

该地毯的经纬线用驼白本色羊毛加（Z）捻成单纱，再两股合并捻成股线。经线捻度较大，直径0.8-1.2毫米。纬线捻度较小，直径约2-3毫米。打结用的毛纱是比较粗的两根彩色毛纱合并而成，直径约3毫米。编织方法是由经、纬线交织成平纹地组织，在相邻的两根经线上拴毛纱绒头结。毛纱结的形状是马蹄形（），是现代手工打结地毯的两种主要打结方法之一。这种打结方法至今在中国，土耳其，伊朗等国仍然使用。东汉地毯的编织方法与现代地毯的不同之处还在于它是每拴一排毛纱绒头结，交织六根纬线。纬线粗细一样，不分粗细纬。相邻两排毛纱绒头结之间相距约14毫米。而毛纱绒头长度是20毫米，因此，能全部覆盖地组织。这件地毯标本毛纱绒头结的密度大约是每平方寸2.5 x 3.5个结。

PLATES 1-1-05 and 1-1-05a The face and reverse of a piled rug dated to the Donghan Dynasty (25 to 220 AD). Both the warp and the weft were of Z-twisted undyed yarn. The warp threads were loosely twisted and had a diameter of 2-3 mm. There were six rows of tightly twisted weft threads between each line of knots, and these had a diameter of between 0.8 and 1.2 mm. The pile was long (20 mm) and tied on two adjacent warps, using a symmetrical “(Ghiordes)” knot. The knot density was $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ knots to the square inch. The work was quite loose, akin to the Djulchirs of south Central Asia. size :7.6 cm x 73cm.

考古工作者又在尼雅遗址，发现了编织地毯用来打纬线的木耙子（图1-1-06），样子很像人的手，因此也有人叫木手。这种木耙子和今天地毯工厂织地毯用的铁耙子极为相似。由此可见，当时织地毯的方法和现在基本一样，是在经线上拴毛纱绒头结，用耙子打纬线。新疆博物馆收藏。

PLATE 1-1-06 This wooden comb tool was found in the Nya site, and was the sort of instrument used for hammering down finished rows of knots in pile carpets. It was called a wooden hand because of its appearance, which was very much like the comb tool used today in making Chinese carpets.

Records dating from the Zhou Dynasty (1066-221 BC) contained references to felt-making techniques. There was even a brief text about carpets in "SHANG SU - ZHOU LI" BY Confucius (551-479 BC).

公元前十二世纪至前三世纪的周代农业社会里，除有打结地毯和平纹毛织物的记载外，也记载了制毡技术。2500年前的伟大教育家孔子编写的《尚书》、《周礼》等竹简纪事中，也有地毯的简略描述。

1986年在新疆哈密市出土了西周(公元前11世纪-前771年)羊毛毡,长54cm宽14cm,(图1-1-07),毛毡的图案是用白羊毛和染好颜色的羊毛拼成方块擀压制成毛毡(不是印花).新疆文物考古研究所藏。

PLATE 1-1-07 Excavated in 1986 in Hami (Xinjiang) and a fragment of patterned woollen felt attributed to the West Zhou era (1100-771 BC). Size: 54cm x 14cm,

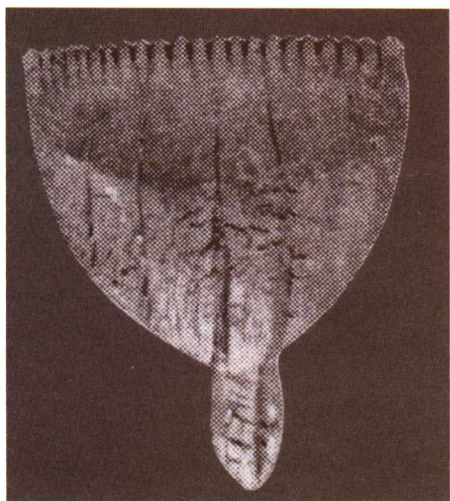


图 1-1-06 木耙子 (25A.D.- 220A.D.)



图 1-1-07 西周羊毛毡(公元前11世纪-前771年)(1100B.C-771B.C)

1969年,在新疆且木县出土了战国时期的通经断纬羊毛编织物残片,如(图1-1-08),残片长27cm,宽13cm. 新疆博物馆收藏。从织物结构看是当今地毯的编织方法,中国称[缀织],[纬织],按织物用的材料分有缂丝织物和缂毛织物。

PLATE 1-1-08 Excavated in 1969 in Qiemu (Xinjiang), and dated to the Zhangguo era (475-221 BC). This fragment was described as being woven in a slit tapestry technique, sometimes described as being a "full warp, cut weft" technique, and known in China as Zhui Zhi (when of silk) and Ge Zhi (when of wool). Size: 27cm x 13cm

Fabrics created in this manner on silk warps and using silk and/or woollen threads for the patterns, were called "KESI" This technique led to gaps in the structure where a surface colour changes. The craft reached its maturity by the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD)

1985年在洛浦悬山普拉出土了东汉(公元25-220年)时期的羊毛缀织挂毯,残高230厘米,宽21.48厘米,(图1-1-09)。图案纹样是以人的上半身为马的脖子和马头,人手持管吹奏,飘带迎风飞舞,牡丹花围绕舞马,马以舞姿而动。(图1-1-09a)是挂毯的另一部分,描绘了武士的头像,生动逼真,坚强刚毅。表现出了高超的编织工艺水平。新疆博物馆收藏。



图 1-1-08 战国通经断纬羊毛编织物残片(公元前 475B.C- 公元前 221B.C)

PLATE 1-1-09 showed one part of a textile fragment measuring 230 cm in height and 21.48 cm wide, which was excavated in 1985 and which has been attributed to the Eastern Han dynasty (25-220 AD). The pattern showed a horse with a man's head - like the mythological centaur - with ribbons fluttering in the wind and playing a flute, placed on a background covered with peonies.

PLATE 1-1-09a showed a human head taken from another part of the same tapestry. And Plate 1-1-09b showed a schematic drawing of the slit tapestry technique.



图 1-1-09 东汉(25A.D.-220A.D.)羊毛缀织挂毯 (马人)



图 1-1-09a (武士头像)

缀织一缝织，编织之意。是古代以来流传至今的手织工艺。我国通称“通经断纬”。到了唐代，纺织工业已经达到成熟时期，缀织演变成了缣丝织造工艺。这种编织方法是：使用多种（毛、丝）色线，按照织物图案纹样的要求，在经纬线时留下要织补纹样的地方，然后在经线上分色分块局部缠绕编织花纹，形成了在两色相邻的经线之间有一道长短不一的狭长缝隙。织物的经线是通直的，纬线是断开的。故称通经断纬。

中国地毯的图案花纹，伴随着人类社会的进化，文字、绘画、生活习惯、社会风俗的变化而发展。在新疆民丰县出土的东汉地毯，因地毯残缺，已难以看出整体图案。但从已有的残片可以看出，地毯图案是用红、黄、蓝、驼、白、绯六种颜色的毛纱织成平行四边形花纹，四个为一组，连续重复出现。每组图案约18x20厘米。

(图 1-1-10a, 图 1-1-10b) 是新石器时代的陶器，陶器上的几何形图案，至今仍然在中国地毯的图案中出现。

The designs of Chinese carpets and other textiles developed over many millennia in parallel with the development of Chinese society and culture, while at the same time retaining good design featured from the past: the two neolithic pots (Plates 1-1-10a and 1-1-10b), the second of which was attributed to around 6000 BC, carried designs that are still used in today's carpets.

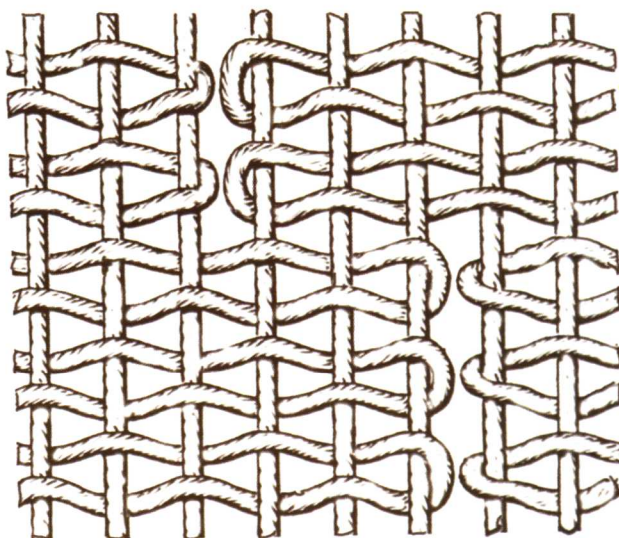


图 1-1-09b 缀织挂毯织物组织图



图 1-1-10a 图 1-1-10b 新石器时代的陶器 (about 6000 B.C)

公元五六世纪的南北朝时期，出现了花卉动物图案的地毯。据《南齐书》记载，“氍毹”以羊毛杂群兽之毳为之，鸟兽人物草木云气，做鸛鹑，远望轩若飞也。

1968年在新疆吐鲁番阿斯塔那出土的丝毛织物中，就有许多动物花卉纹锦。(图 1-1-11) 是南北朝时期的羊毛花卉动物纹锦。毛经、毛纬，是纬向起花羊毛编织物，残长22.5cm,宽12cm。新疆博物馆收藏。

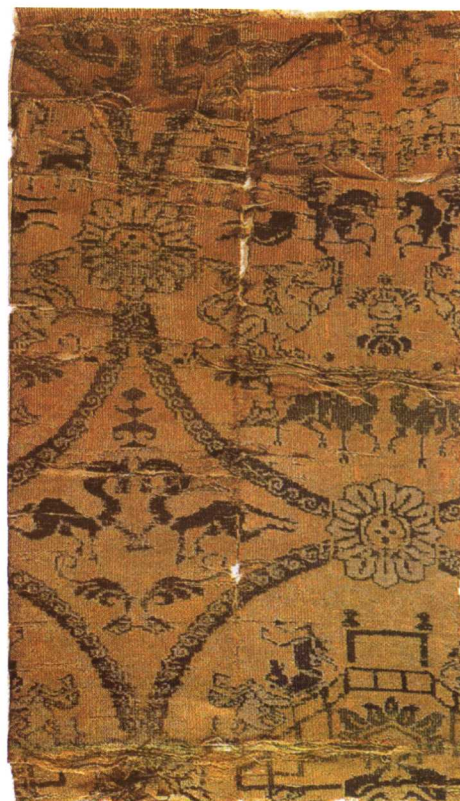


图 1-1-11 南北朝时期羊毛花卉动物纹锦(420A.D-589A.D.)

七世纪至十世纪的唐帝国，地毯已成为主要的室内装饰品。由于皇室贵族的需要，全国各地普遍生产地毯。除了生产羊毛地毯外，也生产丝毯。图案纹样拌随着时代的流行有了变化，花纹更趋于写实逼真。1968 年在

新疆吐鲁番阿斯塔那出土（图 1-1-12）唐 花鸟纹羊毛织锦，残长 24.5cm,宽 36.5cm。新疆博物馆收藏。



图 1-1-12 唐代花鸟纹羊毛织锦(618A.D-907A.D.)

在甘肃省敦煌莫高窟第220洞南墙上的唐朝(公元618-907年)壁画中，描绘了宴饮时在华丽的地毯上舞蹈的场面。

So, too, were the sort of animals and flowers that could be traced back to the Southern and Northern dynasties (386-589 AD). Many silken and woollen textiles of this period were unearthed in 1986 in Xinjiang, and the book “Rare Products in South Country Dynasty” illustrated numerous animal hair brocades showing grasslands and cloudscapes, and featuring birds, animals and plants and, in one case, a parrot



(图 1-1-12a)

in flight. From this period came the piece illustrated in PLATE 1-1-11: a brocade, with woollen warp and weft, attributed to between 420-581 AD. Flower and animal design. From the slightly later period of the Tang dynasty (618-907A.D) came the fragment illustrated on PLATE 1-1-12: brocade, with woollen warp and weft, and featuring a flower and bird design. PLATE 1-1-12a: in fresco of the Tang Dynasty(618-907A.D) on the south wall of Cave 220, Dunhuang, Gansu, depicting the Buddhist paradise.

On gaily carpets spread on emerald-green grass, groups of deities are seated picnic-style.