历代织绣

南京博物院 编著

南京博物院珍藏大系

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总序

坐落于紫金山南麓的南京博物院,前身是 1933 年 4 月由蔡元培先生(1868-1940) 倡议成立的国立中央博物院筹备处。经过几代博物馆人的艰苦努力,南京博物院如今已收藏文物 42 万余件,藏品的征集和保护形成制度,藏品的研究和利用彰显成效,服务公众的手段和能力有了长足的发展,业已成为享誉海内外的知名博物馆。

1933年10月5日,时国民政府中央政治会议第377次会议决议,将原藏于奉天、热河行宫,后归内政部所属古物陈列所的南迁文物,全部划给中央博物院作为基本藏品,这是中央博物院筹备处成立后入藏的第一批文物。鉴于当时中央博物院院舍尚未落成,行政院令故宫博物院代为保存。其后,中央博物院又购进福建闽侯何叙甫(1887-1968)"绘园",广东东莞容庚(1894-1983)"颂斋"、安徽庐江刘晦之(1879-1962)"善斋"等古物2000余件。在购进的同时,还接收了瑞典人斯文·赫定(1865-1952)、台湾"中央研究院动植物研究所"的大宗文物和标本。1936年,原属中央研究院的北平历史博物馆连同其收藏的文物一同并入中央博物院。至此,中央博物院的藏品已初具规模。

早在1931年"九一八事变"后,北方局势动荡,国民政府即谋文物南迁对策。1933年2月至5月,将北平台湾"故宫博物院"、古物陈列所以及国子监、颐和园等处的重要文物南迁,暂存上海。1936年8月,南京朝天宫库房建成,12月南迁文物自上海转运至南京朝天宫保存。1937年"七七事变"后,南京告急,保存在南京的故宫南迁文物和中央博物院院藏文物奉命西迁(又称内迁),分三批向后方疏散,中央博物院的王文林、尹焕章(1909-1969)等人参与其中,其间辗转万里,历时两年,经皖、赣、鄂、陕、湘、桂、滇、黔、川数省,将文物安全保存在四川的乐山、李庄、峨嵋、贵州的安顺等地。在这颠沛流离的艰辛过程中,中央博物院同仁突破千难万阻,历经千辛万苦,无私忘我地奉献,圆满地完成了保护国宝的任务。

在烽火弥漫的抗战岁月,中央博物院的前辈们在异常艰苦的条件下仍不忘自己的职责,进行着卓有成效的工作,通过考古发掘、民族调查等多种途径征集文物。李济(1896-1979)、吴金鼎(1901-1948)、曾昭燏(1909-1964)、夏靖(1910-1985)、陈明达(1914-1997)、赵青芳(1912-1994)等人发掘了四川彭山崖墓,获得了大批汉代文物;中央博物院与中央研究院史语所等联合组建了西北科学考察团,在敦煌、玉门关等地进行科学考察,发掘了甘肃宁定阳洼湾齐家文化墓地等;以马长寿(1907-1971)、凌纯声(1902-1981)为团长的川康民族考察团在西南地区进行了历史遗迹、民族民俗、语言文字、民间手工业等的调查,并征集了苗族服饰、纳西族东巴经、藏族唐卡等大量的民族文物,成为如今南京博物院最有特色的藏品之一。

抗战胜利后,国民政府还都南京。1946年10月29日,行政院第765次会议再次重申"古物陈列所文物之已经移至南京者仍照中央政治会议成案拨交中央博物院"。12月,中央博物院筹备处将西迁于四川的文物全部安全运回南京,至此,在外避难长达十年之久的文物终于"回家"。

1947年1月,时断时续开工已11年的中央博物院建筑工程按原设计进行,1948年底,第一期工程基本完工——这就是如今的南京博物院历史陈列馆。国立中央博物院进入了自成立以来的第一个相对稳定的发展阶段,在文物的收藏方

面也取得了较好成果,不仅购买了大量的珍贵文物和图书,还接收了中央研究院史语所安阳殷墟考古学标本、上海和平博物馆藏品和汪精卫(1883-1944)等汉奸寓所文物等。特别值得一提的是,当时国立中央博物院还接受了许多政府和社会捐赠,如著名的司母戊大方鼎、毛公鼎、徐王义楚觯等珍贵文物都是那个时期入藏的。

1948 年秋,国内战争形势发生重大变化,国民政府决定精选文物珍品运往台湾,年底,第一批文物箱件由海军载运驶离南京,次年,第二、三批文物亦运抵台湾。运台文物中,国立中央博物院筹备处文物计有 852 箱,多为精品,其中包括大量的殷墟卜辞和大名鼎鼎的毛公鼎。1949 年后,保存于南京朝天宫库房的大部分故宫南迁文物分三次运返北京,其余部分仍庋藏于南京博物院。

南京解放不久的 1949 年 5 月 7 日,南京军事管制委员会接管国立中央博物院筹备处。1950 年 3 月 9 日,国立中央博物院筹备处依中华人民共和国文化部令更名为国立南京博物院,属文化部文物事业管理局管理。1952 年 7 月 27 日,南京博物院琉璃瓦建筑工程竣工,真正展现出历史陈列馆的雄伟风貌。之后,尽管南京博物院的隶属关系、性质和任务不断发生变化,但在其指导下的藏品建设始终作为一项重要工作开展,并取得了不菲的业绩。

作为国立中央博物院的传承者,南京博物院除承接上述中央博物院征集文物,北平古物陈列所拨交宫廷文物,北平历史博物馆归并文物,前辈学人在西南、西北、中原等地的考古发掘品和民族学考察所得文物外,自1959年3月与江苏省博物馆合署办公后,还接收了民国时期位于苏州的江苏省博物馆的丰富馆藏。从20世纪50年代始,南京博物院也曾先后奉令调拨、借调给故宫博物院、中国历史博物馆等大量的珍贵文物。

回顾建院 70 余年,南京博物院的文物故事大致分为前后两个阶段。中央博物院的 17 年可以说是以保护、收藏国宝为主的典藏阶段,而中华人民共和国成立后的 60 年则进入发挥其学术、教育、文化功能的发展阶段。在充分发挥文物价值的原则下,南京博物院的文物藏品不断充实、丰富。

新中国成立60年来,南京博物院的文物主要来源于以下几个方面:

(一)考古发掘

60年来,南京博物院在江苏境内乃至华东地区进行了大量的考古发掘,入藏了一大批具有地域特色的出土文物精品,极大地丰富了南京博物院的馆藏。建国初期,南京博物院主持了南唐二陵发掘、六朝陵墓调查,以及山东沂南汉画像墓、安徽寿县春秋时代蔡侯墓等考古发掘工作,还奉命派人到郑州协助发掘商代城址,都取得了良好成果。之后在江苏境内发掘了淮安青莲岗、无锡仙蠡墩、南京北阴阳营、邳县刘林和大墩子等重要遗址,发掘了丹徒烟墩山"宜侯矢簋"墓、南京东晋砖印"竹林七贤及荣启期"壁画墓、东晋王氏家庭墓地王兴之与王献之墓等重要墓葬。通过考古发掘,南京博物院得到的旧石器时代文物主要有马陵山脉、宁镇山脉、太湖地区的旧石器及动物化石;新石器时代文物有马家浜文化、崧泽文化、北阴阳营文化、良渚文化、青莲岗文化、大汶口文化和龙山文化的石器、玉器、陶器、骨角器等;商周时期文物有吴越青铜器等。而汉代玉器、六朝青瓷、明清瓷器均不乏精品。

通过 60 年来的调查、发掘,南京博物院获得的文物不仅丰富了馆藏,还有其重要意义:第一,对江苏地区的文化面 貌及其与邻近省区古代文化的相互关系,提供了可靠的材料,也提出若干论断;第二,为重现古代江苏历史提供丰富的 物质文化资料,补充了以往历史科学研究中的空白点;第三,近年来一些有目的的抢救性征集和系统性征集对保护、保存一些重要的物质文明资料产生了不可忽视的作用。

(二)收购

历年来,南京博物院利用国家下拨的专款通过各种途径收购文物,一是收集散落民间的文物,由收藏者提供或江苏省文物总店收购后捐赠移交;二是从民间藏家的收藏中批量征集,主要是成套的组合文物;三是从全国各文物商店协调收购,特别注重文物在某一专题下的配套组合;四是从拍卖公司购进精品文物,拾遗补阙。收购的文物,既有出土品,也有传世品;既有古代文物,也有近现代文物,还包括大量的民俗文物和少数民族文物。近年随着改革开放的深入以及文

物艺术品市场的逐步放开,南京博物院开始通过市场主动出击,征购亟待补充的文物。

(三)社会捐赠

公民个人积极向博物馆捐赠文物,可视作是对社会的有益贡献和文物的最好归宿。60年来,接受社会捐赠成为除考古发掘、移交、收购之外,南京博物院入藏文物的又一重要途径。

20世纪 90 年代以前,是以接受大量的无偿捐赠为主。在南京博物院文物收藏史上,永远铭记着庞元济(1864-1949)家属、陈之佛(1898-1962)家属、傅抱石(1904-1965)家属、吴湖帆(1894-1968)、魏今非(1903-1983)、吴白匋(1906-1992)、钱镜塘(1910-1983)、荣毅仁(1916-2005)等一系列捐赠者的名字。正是他们的拳拳报国之心,才成就了南京博物院今天的丰富馆藏。近年来,在服务公众理念的支撑下,我们大力提倡、鼓励捐赠,精心做好收藏、研究、展览、出版等相关服务,同时亦以联合办展的方法来收藏作品,使藏品原所有者和博物院在社会影响、社会效益方面获得双赢。2007年1月,傅抱石先生子女将珍藏的一批傅抱石写生画稿、著述手稿、自用印章等文物捐献国家,入藏南京博物院。这批作品无论是艺术价值还是文献价值,都极其珍贵,它们连同1979年罗时慧女士捐献的365件傅氏画作,组成了南京博物院最具特色的专题藏品之一。南京博物院由此成为国内外收藏傅抱石作品最多的单位,傅抱石捐赠作品专题展览也成为社会各界向往的重要展览。为此,南京博物院设立专题展馆,分专题定期展出傅抱石作品,提供服务社会的精神文化产品,发挥其应有的社会效益。

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目前,南京博物院院藏文物资源不仅数量众多,而且独具特色,既有全国性的,又有江苏地域性的;既有宫廷传世品,又有考古发掘品。这 42 万件文物,可以说是一座巨大的中华民族文化艺术宝库,历朝历代,均有珍品佳作。其文物品类一应俱全,青铜、玉石、陶瓷、金银器皿、竹木牙角、漆器、丝织刺绣、书画、印玺、碑刻造像等等,每一品种,又自成历史系列,成为数千年中华文明历史发展最为直接的见证。这批藏品既是我们从事学术研究的前提条件,也是文化服务的物质基础,是南京博物院巨大的文化资源和文化资产。

2001年,国际博物馆协会 20次大会在巴塞罗那通过章程,认识到"博物馆是以研究、展示、欣赏为目的并征集、保护、研究、传播和展出人类环境的物证的,为社会及其发展服务的、向大众开放的、非营利的永久性(固定性)机构"。大会强调了博物馆服务社会与公众的目的。所以,随着新时期博物馆服务社会公众宗旨认识的深化,南京博物院及时提出了服务公众与科学研究的长远目标和工作方向,把文物藏品的研究、利用以及如何为社会公众服务,当作当前的主要任务。

如果将文物束之高阁,人们就无法了解文物的社会价值、欣赏文物的美,博物馆也无法充分地综合利用文物资源。 为了更好地与世人共享这批文化珍宝,更好地服务社会公众,我们在近年展览实践的基础上,开始酝酿比较全面而系统 地介绍南京博物院院藏文物的出版工程,积极实施创意文化产品的计划,并称其为"南京博物院文物珍藏大系"。"珍藏 大系"采取精选法,将那些最具典型性、代表性的文物集中起来,以专题的形式对藏品资源进行整合,使其集学术性、资料性和观赏性于一体。"珍藏大系"的编辑与出版,一则为社会公众提供合适的文化产品,二则为学术界提供第一手 的研究材料,将更充分地发挥南京博物院馆藏文物资源的应有价值,期望能在弘扬民族文化、推广社会教育方面发挥积 极作用。

我们相信,打造值得推广的系列文化产品,直观地向社会公众介绍南京博物院的文物资源是一项有意义的工作。它意味着,我们不仅将前辈学人历尽艰辛保存征集的文化遗存承接下来,还将其认真地研究、有效地利用,这是我们这代人义不容辞的责任与义务。相信它不仅为服务公众与加强科研增添实际内容,也必将为南京博物院的长远发展提供推动力!

南京博物院院长 龚 良 2009 年 11 月

The Grand Treasure Series of Nanjing Museum Preface

Situated at the southern foot of the Zijin Mountain, Nanjing Museum could be traced back to the Preparatory Office of the State Central Museum set up in April 1933 at the instance of Mr. Cai Yuanpei (1868-1940). Thanks to the strenuous efforts by generations of museum staff members, Nanjing Museum has evolved into a highly-regarded museum with domestic and world renown, housing more than 420,000 cultural relics. The collection and preservation of relics has been institutionalized and tremendous progress made in the research and utilization of these artifacts with the museum's capacity and means of serving the public being markedly improved.

On Oct.5 1933, a decision was reached at the 377th meeting of the Central Political Conference, whereby all the cultural relies relocated to south China (previously housed in palace compounds at Fengtian and Rehe before being moved to the Exhibition Center for Cultural Relies under the Interior Ministry) were handed over to the Central Museum. As the first arrivals at the Preparatory Office of the Central Museum following its establishment, these cultural relies helped lay the cornerstone of its collections. Since construction of the facilities of the Central Museum was not yet complete, these cultural relies were temporarily placed under the care of the Palace Museum on the orders of the Executive Yuan. Later, the Central Museum further enriched its collections by purchasing upwards of 2000 cultural relies from the "Hui Garden" (situated at Minhou, Fujian and owned by He Xufu 1887-1968), the "Songzhai Library" (situated at Dongguan, Guangdong and owned by Rong Geng 1894-1983) and the "Shanzhai Library" (situated at Lujiang, Anhui and owned by Liu Huizhi 1879-1962). Besides, the museum also took over large quantities of cultural relies as well as specimens, which used to be the collections of Sven Hedin, a Swedish national (1865-1952), and the Research Institute of Fauna and Flora under the State Central Research Academy. The year of 1936 witnessed the Historical Museum of Peiping and its collections (previously under the Central Research Academy) being incorporated into the Central Museum, which had by then built a sizable treasure house.

As north China was plunged into a shambles following the 9/18 Incident in 1931, the southward relocation of cultural relics was put on the agenda of the nationalist government. From February to May of 1933, major relics housed at the Palace Museum, the Exhibition Center for Cultural Relics, the Imperial Academy and the Summer Palace had been moved southward and found temporary shelter in Shanghai. These collections were later shipped to the Chaotian Palace in Nanjing in December 1936 after storage facilities there were completed in August. In the wake of the 7/7 Incident in 1937, Nanjing was thrown into a precarious situation and the collections of the Palace Museum and the Central Museum were evacuated in three installments to west China (the Chinese hinterland away from the frontline). Wang Wenlin, Yin Huanzhang (1909–1969) and their colleagues at the Central Museum were involved in the two-year relocation efforts, covering around ten thousand miles through Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Shanxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan before escorting the cultural relics safely to their final destinations of Leshan, Lizhuang and Emei in Sichuan and Anshun in Guizhou. Throughout the tortuous and miserable journey, the staff of the Central Museum made selfless sacrifices and overcame all sorts of difficulties and hardships, bringing their mission of protecting the national treasures to a complete success.

During the tumultuous years of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, our predecessors at the Central Museum faithfully fulfilled their responsibilities in defiance of the wretched conditions, collecting cultural relics by conducting archaeological excavations and ethnic surveys, which led to exceptional achievements. Concerted efforts by Li Ji (1896-1979), Wu Jinding (1901-1948), Zeng Zhaoyu (1909-1964), Xia Nai (1910-1985), Chen Mingda (1914-1997) and

Zhao Qingfang (1912-1994) culminated in the excavation of the cliff grave at Pengshan, which yielded a wealth of Han relics. The scientific research task force set up jointly by the Central Museum and the Institute of History and Philology under the Central Research Academy conducted extensive field research at Dunhuang, Yumen Pass, among other locations in northwest China, which brought to light Qijia Culture characterized by the graves at Yangwawan, Ningding County, Gansu. The Chuan-Kang Ethnic Research Contingent led by Ma Changshou (1907-1971) and Ling Chunsheng (1902-1981) carried out probes into historical relics, ethnic groups and customs, spoken and written languages and the folk handicraft industry in southwest China, where they managed to collect large quantities of ethnic artifacts and cultural relics, ranging from Miao costumes, the Dongba scripture of the Naxi nationals to Tibetan Thangkas. All these finds constitute the most intriguing and unique collections of Nanjing Museum.

Having won the war against the Japanese, the nationalist government returned to Nanjing. On Oct.29 1946, the 765th meeting of the Executive Yuan reaffirmed the decision to "hand over to the Central Museum the collections of the Exhibition Center for Cultural Relics relocated to Nanjing in accordance with the Central Political Conference resolution". In December of the same year, the Preparatory Office of the Central Museum brought back to Nanjing all the cultural relics which had been evacuated westward to Sichuan. With the cultural relics finally returning home and the restoration work completed, the ten-year history of shelter-seeking and displacement from their former havens drew to a close.

In January 1947, construction of the Central Museum which had continued on and off for eleven years was restarted based on the original design. By the end of 1948, the first phase of the project—today's History Exhibition Hall of Nanjing Museum—was completed, which marked the beginning of the first stage of stable development of the Central Museum since its establishment. Remarkable progress was made in the collection of cultural relics, ranging from large amounts of rare artifacts and books the museum had bought to archaeological specimens unearthed by the Institute of History and Philology at the Yin Ruins and the collections of Shanghai Museum for Peace and notorious traitors like Wang Jingwei (1883-1944). Noteworthy is that a considerable share of the Central Museum's collections were contributed by the public and private sectors, including the Simuwu Rectangle Ding, the Maogong Ding, the drinking vessel of King Yichu of Xu and other celebrated cultural treasures.

The situation of the civil war took a dramatic turn in the fall of 1948 and the nationalist government decided to ship cargoes of selected cultural relics to Taiwan. By the end of the year, the first shipment departed Nanjing on board naval vessels and the second and third installments arrived in Taiwan in the following year. Among them were 852 cases of cultural relics kept by the Preparatory Office of the Central Museum, most of which were the cream of its collections, including the Maogong Ding and large quantities of inscribed oracle bones excavated at the Yin Ruins. Since 1949, the majority of the cultural relics relocated from the Palace Museum to the Chaotian Palace in Nanjing were sent back to Beijing in three installments, with the remainder stored at Nanjing Museum.

II

Shortly after the liberation of Nanjing, the military regulatory commission of Nanjing took over the Preparatory Office of the Central Museum on May 7 1949. On March 9 1950, the Preparatory Office was renamed Nanjing Museum by the Ministry of Culture of the PRC and placed under its Administration of Cultural Relics. With the laying of glazed tiles completed on July 27 1952, the History Exhibition Hall of Nanjing Museum took on a grandiose and stately splendor. Though the museum had since been placed under different authorities with its identity and missions being changed several times, collection-building has remained one of its top priorities all along and extraordinary achievements have been made in this regard.

As the successor to the Central Museum, Nanjing Museum took over all the cultural relics previously housed at the Central Museum, along with the court relics handed over by the Exhibition Center for Cultural Relics and those originally owned by the History Museum of Peiping. Besides, archaeological finds and relics collected by elder scholars over the course of archaeological excavations and ethnic surveys in the southwest, northwest and the Central Plains also made their way into Nanjing Museum. Following its merger with the Provincial Museum of Jiangsu (based in Nanjing during the ROC years) in March 1959, Nanjing Museum came into the latter's abundant collections. Since the 1950s, large amounts of precious relics have been loaned or transferred by Nanjing Museum on government orders to the Palace Museum and the Museum of Chinese History.

Looking back on the 70-plus years of history of Nanjing Museum, we may generally divide its course of development into two stages. The first stage spanning seventeen years was marked by the Central Museum's efforts in protecting and

collecting national treasures. During the second stage, which began after the founding of the PRC and lasted sixty years, the priority has been switched to turning the museum into a venue for academic research, public education and cultural enlightenment. The collections of Nanjing Museum have been continuously enriched and diversified as its workers staunchly commit themselves to bringing the values of cultural relics into full play.

Over the past sixty years since the founding of the New China, Nanjing Museum has been building its collections by the following means:

1. Conducting Archaeological Excavations

The past sixty years have witnessed Nanjing Museum undertaking a great number of archaeological excavations in Jiangsu and east China at large, which yielded a wealth of fabulous cultural relics bearing features unique to their locations. These finds added significantly to the museum's collections. In the early days since the founding of the PRC, Nanjing Museum played a leading role in the excavation of the two mausoleums of the South Tang Dynasty, the survey of the tombs dating back to the Six Dynasties, the unearthing of tombs of the Han Dynasty containing stone sculptures at Yinan, Shandong, and the excavation of the tomb of Marquis Cai of the Spring and Autumn Period at Shouxian County, Anhui. Besides, it dispatched some of its staff at the request of relevant authorities to Zhengzhou to help with the excavation of the city relics of the Shang Dynasty. All these activities produced impressive finds. Moreover, the museum was also credited with the unearthing of significant relics at Qingliangang of Huai'an, Xianlidun of Wuxi, Beiyinyangying of Nanjing, Liulin and Dadunzi of Pixian County, etc. Other excavations of import include the tomb of Marquis Yi at Yandun Mountain, Dantu (featuring a gui, a round-mouthed food vessel with two or four loop handles), the tomb of the North Jin Dynasty at Nanjing (containing the brick sculptures titled "the Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove and Rong Qiqi), the graves of Wang Xingzhi and Wang Xianzhi in the cemetery of the Wangs of the North Jin Dynasty. Thanks to these archaeological excavations, extraordinary relics have been brought to light, including artifacts and animal fossils of the Paleolithic Age around the Maling Mountains, the Ningzhen Mountains and Taihu Lake, artifacts made of stone, jade, animal bones and horns and pottery characterizing Majiabang Culture, Songze Culture, Beiyinyangying Culture, Liangzhu Culture, Qingliangang Culture, Dawenkou Culture and Longshan Culture of the Neolithic Age, bronzeware of Wu and Yue (dating back to the Shang and Zhou dynasties), jadeware of the Han Dynasty, celadon ware of the Six Dynasties and ceramics of the Ming and Qing dynasties (many of which are of a dazzling fineness).

The archaeological surveys and excavations conducted by Nanjing Museum over the past sixty years not only contributed enormously to its collections but also proved of incalculable value in the following terms: First, they furnished reliable materials and evidence which shed light on the local culture of Jiangsu and its nexus with ancient cultures of the neighboring provinces and led to quite a few important academic findings. Second, these activities yielded an abundance of material cultural leads essential to reconstructing the ancient history of Jiangsu and filling the void in historical studies; Third, systematic efforts aimed at collecting and rescuing specific relics were of great value in protecting and preserving material cultural treasures of significance.

2. Making Purchases

Thanks to the special funds allocated by the government, Nanjing Museum has been able to purchase cultural relics through a variety of channels over the years. Some relics in private possession were either donated by their collectors or bought by the Provincial Antique Store of Jiangsu (headquarters) and handed over to the museum. In some other instances, cultural relics, especially those making up a distinctive series, were collected from their private owners in a wholesale manner. The third approach involved making concerted efforts with antique stores nationwide to purchase cultural relics, with special attention being paid to those featuring a common theme. The fourth approach focused on the purchase of extraordinary cultural relics from auction houses to complement the museum's collections. Cultural relics obtained in this way range from unearthed artifacts to heirlooms handed down by the old generations. Some date back to ancient times while others are creations of modern and contemporary ages. Cultural relics purchased by Nanjing Museum also include large quantities of folk relics and those unique to ethnic minorities. With the deepening of the reform drive and the relaxation of controls on the market for cultural relics and artistic works, Nanjing Museum becomes more vigorous and market-oriented in its bid to select and purchase cultural relics urgently needed to enrich its collections.

3. Collecting Donations from the Private Sector

By donating cultural relics to museums—the best caretakers of these treasures —individual citizens are making salutary contributions to the society. Sixty years have elapsed and cultural relics donated by their private owners have by far constituted a sizable share of Nanjing Museum's collections, which also encompass unearthed artifacts and those relics it purchased or took over from other sources.

Before the 1990s, donations were given to Nanjing Museum in large quantities. Donors including Wu Hufan (1894-1968), Wei Jinfei (1903-1983), Wu Baitao (1906-1992), Qian Jingtang (1910-1983), Rong Yiren (1916-2005) and the families of Pang Yuanji (1864-1949), Chen Zhifo (1898-1962), and Fu Baoshi (1904-1965) have gone down in the history

of the museum for their dedication to the service of the motherland. Without their contributions, the museum would never have built up such many and varied collections. In recent years, we've been vigorously promoting the notion of serving the general public and advocating for private donations. Great importance has been attached to the collection, research, exhibition of cultural relies and the publication work. In the meantime, joint exhibitions are being held with the original owners, which have produced a positive social effect and led to a win-win situation for both the museum and the owners in terms of social benefits. In January 2007, the offspring of Mr. Fu Baoshi donated to the state a collection of Mr. Fu's sketches, manuscripts and seals which they'd been holding dear. These donations, along with the 365 paintings by Fu contributed by his wife, Mrs. Luo Shihui, in 1979, are valued not only as artistic works but also as precious archives and became one of the most distinctive theme collections of Nanjing Museum. Now the museum boasts the largest collection of Fu's works home and abroad. An exhibition hall is devoted to these donations where displays are being held regularly of selected Fu's works in different series. As cultural products serving the spiritual needs of the public and important exhibitions admired by all quarters, they are making their due contributions to the social benefits.

Today Nanjing Museum is home to large quantities of cultural relics with either national features or those unique to Jiangsu. Among them are not only heirlooms of the court but also relics uncovered in archaeological excavations. The 420,000 cultural relics housed here constitute an enormous treasure trove of the culture and art of the Chinese nation with each and every dynasty having its own defining works of exceptional fineness. The collections cover a great variety, ranging from bronzeware, jadeware, porcelain, silver and gold ware, lacquerware, artifacts made of bamboo, wood, ivory and horn to embroidered silk fabrics, calligraphic works, paintings, seals, sculptures and inscribed tablets. Every single category features a coherent historical lineage, a unique testament to the historical development of the Chinese civilization over thousands of years. As cultural resources and assets of an enormous size, these collections provide fertile ground for the academic research and prove an inexhaustible material source of cultural services.

In 2001, statutes were passed at the 20th meeting of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) held in Barcelona, which recognized the museum as "a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment". Museums were identified by the meeting as institutions in the service of society and the public. As the understanding of the purpose and functions of museums in the new era deepens, Nanjing Museum wasted no time in establishing the long-term goals and agenda for better serving the general public and conducting academic research, giving the top priority to the research and utilization of cultural relics for the public good.

Should access be denied to cultural relics, the public would be unable to recognize their social and aesthetic values and museums would find it hard to make full and integrated use of these resources. To better serve the society and introduce these cultural treasures to more of the general public, we've been working on publications designed to make a comprehensive and systematic presentation of our collections on the basis of those exhibitions held in recent years and vigorously pressing ahead with a program for the promotion of creative cultural products collectively known as the "Grand Treasure Series of Nanjing Museum". Cultural relics most characteristic of their categories were sorted out and assembled into different series, which is an integrated use of our collections facilitating the study and appreciation of the cultural heritage and may be kept as archives. The compilation and publication of the "Grand Treasure Series" would not only provide the public with a healthy cultural diet but also furnish the academic community with first-hand research materials. The values of the cultural relics housed at Nanjing Museum would therefore be brought into full play and it is hoped that these publications would play a positive role in promoting the national culture and social education.

We believe that it is a worthy cause to promote a series of cultural products and expose the general public to Nanjing Museum's collections of cultural relics which would be visually presented. These series of publications epitomize our efforts in carrying on the cultural heritage and material treasures acquired and well preserved by our predecessors as well as our commitment to the earnest research and effective utilization of them, which is seen as our unshirkable responsibilities. They would not only well serve the needs of the general public and give a strong boost to academic research but also act as a driving force for the long-term development of Nanjing Museum.

> Mr. Gong Liang Curator of Nanjing Museum November, 2009

从工艺到精神

-历代织绣艺术的民俗情感与文化表达

杨海涛

. 衣食住行,是人类生活的四个基本需求。在中国传统文化中,衣在某些方面甚至比吃饭还重要,因此与衣直接相关的织绣工艺不仅仅是妆点生活,而且是生活中非常重要的一方面。从工艺上说,无论纺织、刺绣,均是多种工艺、技法的集合,精巧细腻。风格或富丽华贵,或典雅文韵,或朴实无华。但另一方面,作为文物的织绣是在一定历史条件下形成的"文化物",蕴含丰富的精神内涵,在中国传统文化的序列中占有重要地位。

南京博物院地处东南蚕桑发达地区,历史上又曾为中央博物院, 收藏历代织绣文物十分丰富,有汉代丝织物、麻织物,宋元明清刺绣 缂丝,明清时期官营织造机构的匹料,宫廷服饰,明清及民国时期的 名家刺绣等等。虽非每个时代都丰富齐全,但基本反映了中国织绣文 化的面貌。

宋以前织绣

我国古有"丝国"之称,是养蚕、缫丝、织绸、刺绣的发祥地, 也是缂丝、编织等手工艺历史悠久的国家。织绣文化的历史源远流长,



西汉 绸帕图 长17.5cm×宽13cm 南京博物院藏

从原始社会、商周、春秋战国,历经秦汉、魏晋南北朝、隋唐、宋辽 夏金元、明清,到近现代,都以鲜明特色为世界所瞩目。

在原始社会旧石器时代晚期的北京周口店山顶洞人(距今 1.9 万年左右)遗址中,发现有 1 枚骨针,说明当时已能利用兽皮一类自然材料缝制简单的服装。在距今约 5000 年的良渚文化的钱山漾遗址发现有早期的丝麻织物,有残绢片、麻布片。残绢片经鉴定是家蚕丝织成,采用平纹织法。麻布片经鉴定为苎麻纺织品,也是采用平纹织法,是迄今中国最早的苎麻织品实物。与此时代相去不远,在距今约 5500 年的河南荥阳市青台村新石器时代遗址内还发现了大麻纤维织物和平纹纱、绞经纱织物。证实这时的中国古代先民的织绣工艺已发展到一定的水平。

葛纤维也是古代先民用于纺织的重要材料之一。1972 年南京博物院发掘的江苏吴县草鞋山新石器文化遗址中,发现了距今约6000 年的葛布残片,其中有一块呈几何纹喑花的编织残片,这是迄今为止所发现的最早的葛纤维织品。¹ 这种葛纤维是用葛藤(又称葛麻)所制。从这片葛布分析,在距今约6000 年前长江中下游地区已有原始的编织机和穿线引纬的工具。并且这种几何纹暗花织造技术对夏商丝织提花织物的发展产生了深远的影响。葛布的生产极盛于春秋战国时期,嗣后因种葛对土壤、气候要求高,且其生长慢、产量低、加工难而逐渐被大麻、苎麻所取代。大麻和苎麻布主要流行于隋唐时代,因大麻织物较为粗糙,后被棉布取代,而苎麻布较为精细,又有挺爽凉快的优良特性,以后用作夏服和蚊帐便使苎麻织物得以发展。

原始纺织品的产生,催生刺绣技艺。刺绣,古称针绣,是用绣针引彩线,根据设计的花纹在纺织品上运针,以绣迹构成花纹图案的一种工艺。古代称"黹"、"针黹"。因刺绣多为妇女所作,故又名"女红"。据《尚书》载,远在 4000 多年前的章服制度,就规定"衣画而裳绣"。至周代,有"绣缋共职"的记载。

始于商代的上衣下裳是中国最早的衣裳制度的基本形式。到了周代,分封制确立后,等级制度也成形。贵贱有别的冠服制度也在这一时期出现。根据《周礼》等书的记载,夏商周时代把"礼"分为五大类,衣冠服饰制度就是其中一类,分为祭服、朝服、军服、婚丧之服等。服饰既分等级,就有了社会功能。孔子在《大戴礼·劝学》中说:

"君子不可以不学,见人不可以不饰。不饰无貌,无貌不敬,不敬无礼, 无礼不立。"这种把服饰与礼教统一表达的学说,成了儒教的特征并长 期影响着中国人的意识形态。伴随着冠服制度的逐渐建立,服饰材料 也日益精细,品种名目日见繁多,有锦、纨、绮、缟等等。

西汉时期的丝织技艺已十分发达,仅马王堆一号汉墓内出土的纺织品和衣物就多达 200 余种,有平纹的绢、缣、纱;绞经组织的素罗、花罗;斜纹的绮,还有结构更为复杂的锦、绒圈锦等等。绸出现于西汉以前,当时将绸写成"由",称呼为"帛",主要是用丝纺成的平纹丝织物。丝绸相当长时期就是蚕丝织造的纺织品的总称。西汉时,由张骞出使西域开辟了以长安(今西安)为起点,经甘肃、新疆,到中亚、西亚,直至地中海各国的著名的"丝绸之路",成为中外文化交流的象征。

南京博物院收藏一件西汉绸帕,长 17.5 厘米,宽 13 厘米。出土于新疆罗布卓尔孔雀河北岸古墓中。罗布卓尔今属尉犁县,位于新疆中部,在塔克拉玛干沙漠东北缘,塔里木河与孔雀河的中下游流经这里,汉朝曾派兵在此屯垦,也是"丝绸之路"的一个重要站点。绸帕长方形,暗黄色平纹素绸,四周镶深褐色绢边,背面针缝,无边,用以拭手。绸帕上虽没有精美的纹饰,却是汉代丝织业生产和丝绸之路的见证。

除了丝织品在汉代得到继续发展,麻织品一直以来也得到广泛运用。汉代桓宽《盐铁论》称:"古者庶人耋老而后衣丝,其余则麻苎而已。"南京博物院收藏一件汉代的麻织品残片就说明这一点,这件残片出土于江苏盐城三羊墩,残长 21.1 厘米,残宽 12.1 厘米,因年代久远,腐蚀严重,已看不出原来的用途,但是衣服的可能性较大。

汉以后,刺绣陆续见诸于零星的文献记载,如三国吴国主孙权使赵夫人绣山川地势军阵图;唐永贞元年(公元805年)卢眉娘以法华经七卷,绣于尺绢之上,因刺绣闻名等等。唐代胡令能曾有一首赞美刺绣精美的诗《咏绣障》:"日暮堂前花蕊娇,争拈小笔上床描。绣成安向春园里,引得黄莺下柳条。"可见唐代刺绣的水平。

唐代丝绸业繁荣发达,开元天宝年间,全国庸调收入丝织品 740 余万匹,为中国历代丝绸贡赋的最高值。通往西域和海上的丝绸之路日趋繁忙,丝绸外贸空前发达。在这样的背景下,古典丝绸生产技术体系在吸收大量新因素的基础上形成了一个新的体系,主导了宋元明清时期的丝绸技术主流。²

宋元时期的织绣

宋朝的建立,出现了一段经济文化稳步发展的时期,农业生产水平也超过前朝,手工业更趋于成熟,尤其都市商业经济更为发达。从《清明上河图》就可窥见一斑。宋代文化具有兼容精神、创新思想、经世理念、理性态度、民族意识、平等观念等时代特点,在中国文化史上有着承上启下、继往开来的历史地位。宋代理学思想是土人生活行为的规范,影响所及,当时的服饰不过分追求华丽,保持洁净自然、崇尚简朴的审美观。

宋代的物质文化发展到一个高峰阶段,织绣也不例外。宋在都城工部的少府监内设有文思院、绫锦院、裁造院、内染院、文绣院等,从而推动了织绣工艺的迅速发展,刺绣、织锦、缂丝都取得很高的成就。此时的织绣突破了实用范围,出现了观赏性织绣。所谓观赏性织绣是以书画为蓝本,模仿书画的笔墨技巧和风采,又在大家闺

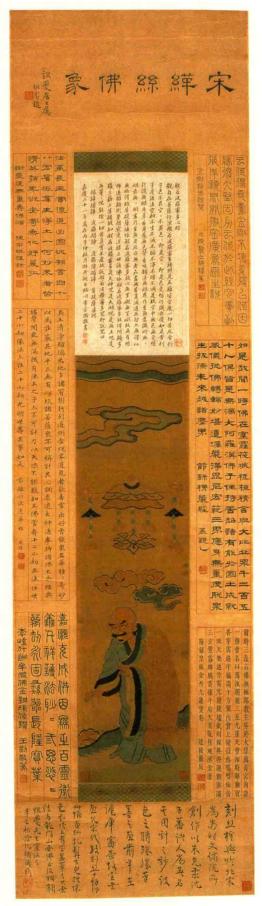
秀、士大夫阶层影响之下,形式多借鉴文人画的特点的作品。这些作品在形式上以轴、卷、册等书画形式出现;内容上融艺术与工艺于一体,运用多种多样的织绣技法,以针代笔,以线作墨。

从刺绣来说,据《宋史·职官志》载,宫中文绣院掌纂绣。崇 宁年间(1102-1106年)设绣画专科,集绣工三百余人,书画艺术 大量带入刺绣之中, 形成独特之观赏性绣作。宋代观赏性绣作受院 体画影响,山水、楼阁、花鸟、人物等构图简练,形象生动,设色 精妙,达到了书画之传神意境,具有较高艺术水准的绣工相继辈出。 明代董其吕《筠清轩秘录》载:"宋人之绣,针线细密,用绒止一二丝, 用针如发细者,为之设色精妙光彩射目。山水分远近之趣,楼阁待 深邃之体,人物具瞻眺生动之情,花鸟极绰约谗唼之态。佳者较画 更胜,望之三趣悉备,十指春风,盖至此乎。"明代高廉在《燕间 清赏笺》中亦有品评:"宋人绣画,山水人物楼台花鸟,针线细密, 不露边缝,设色开染,较画更佳;以其绒色光采夺目,丰神生意, 望之宛然,三趣悉备。"这些描述,说明了宋绣与前代不同,已具 有很高的艺术水平。宋代刺绣之所以取得较高水平,其工具、材料、 针法的发展也是重要因素。宋代绣工们改良了工具和材料, 使用精 制钢针和发细丝线,又创造了丰富多样的刺绣针法。明清时期的刺 绣针法,在宋代几乎都已掌握。比如,刺绣作品中大量应用的套针、 擞和针、戗针、缠针、滚针、接针、铺针、钉线、网绣、打籽、平 金、戳纱等针法,宋时都已能熟练而巧妙地运用。

南京博物院收藏的宋绣《达摩渡江图轴》,为传世刺绣,纵 46.3 厘米,横 30.2 厘米。在黄色绢地上绣达摩立于一枝芦苇上,行进在波涛汹涌的江面上。达摩衣为黄色丝绣,衣纹、肚兜用蓝丝绣,脸部、佛光、水纹、芦苇均用笔绘。画面构图简练,意蕴深刻,绣工精巧,用色淡雅,虽年代久远,磨损严重,仍可看出是具有宋代刺绣特点的作品。作者在继承前代经验的基础上,能够根据不同物体、不同部位,合理地施用不同的针法。背景的笔绘是顾绣画绣结合的滥觞。

观赏性织绣的另一品种,主要是以缂丝技术所织。缂丝是用丝线以通经断纬的方法织成,通常以本色丝为经,以彩色丝作纬,用多把小梭按事先描绘在经丝上的图稿挖梭织成。由于挖梭回纬,使地与花、色与色之间呈现出与经纬方向一致的断纹或小孔,以至于织物及图案呈"雕镂之象"。缂丝历史悠久,一般认为缂丝最早起源于汉魏之间,地域是南北朝的西域及新疆一带。 1973 年,在新疆的吐鲁番阿斯塔那 206 号古墓中的舞俑身上就出土了一件十分珍贵的缂丝腰带,据考证其时代大约是公元7世纪,这是中国目前发现的最早的一件缂丝实物。日本正仓院保藏的奈良时代留传下来的织绣品中,也有唐代的缂丝。说明我国至迟在公元7世纪的唐代已有了缂丝。综合这些实物和唐代丝织物特点推测,唐代缂丝的纹样题材一般以简单的几何形花纹为主,色彩主要是平涂的块面,还没有使用晕色匹配,故色彩层次不够丰富,但有的已使用金线作地纹,增强了装饰效果。

北宋缂丝在唐代缂丝的基础上也有所发展,在唐代较为朴素的"掼"、"勾缂"、"搭梭"、"刻鳞"的技法上又发展了戗色方法,即用颜色相近、明度相异的色纬织缂退晕效果。宋人庄绰在《鸡肋篇》



南宋 缂丝佛像图轴 纵54.3cm×横14.1cm 南京博物院藏

上卷中载定州缂丝时指出:"如妇人一衣,终岁可就。"可知在汉族中缂丝也许已成为衣料了。但"一寸缂丝一寸金",织造的费时费力和成品的极其珍贵,使人们在当时可能很少用它为服饰。1974年5月,在法库叶茂台第七号辽墓中发现了缂丝龙纹衾,制作精湛,堪称稀世珍品。¹

宋代缂丝已取得了辉煌成就,可以和锦绣并立。北宋缂丝多作书画包首等实用品。到了南宋,一部分作品突破以往路径,和刺绣一样受当时绘画艺术影响,大量织制以名人书画为蓝本的轴、卷、册页等,纯供观赏之用。正如朱启钤所说:"宋人缂丝所取为粉本者,皆当时极负时名之品,其中唐之范长寿,宋之崔白、赵昌、黄居采诸作。" ** 艺人们在前人的基础上创造了多种缂丝技法,能够熟练地运用了长短戗、渗和戗、包心戗、子母经、搭梭、勾缂等前所未有

的缂丝技法。有了这些精妙绝伦、巧夺天工的技艺,才能将南宋工 笔花鸟画以及名人书法一丝不苟地表现出来,从而留下许多佳作。

南京博物院收藏南宋缂丝《佛像图轴》,纵 54.3 厘米,横 14.1 厘米,此佛像为文绣院所创,采用三蓝缂法,在浅色地上,用深蓝、品蓝、月白加金缂出天空中的云彩、云雾边的莲花亭宇,以及站立在山坡上的佛,佛的面容眉慈目祥,微露笑容,身披袈裟。佛像四周为不同人物所书的经卷节录。

南京博物院还收藏南宋缂丝《月季鹌鹑图轴》,纵 103.4 厘米,横 42 厘米,南宋院画风格,缂工精细,和色不用笔填,在苔石草坡、月季花丛中分别缂出三只鹌鹑,一只口衔蚱蜢,另二只作争食状,右上角缂丝竹枝、山石衬托。

这两幅缂丝一幅是佛教人物,一幅是花鸟,都是深受宋代绘画影响的作品。康有为的《万木草堂画目》论宋代绘画,誉为"无体不备,无美不臻"。宋代缂丝以摹缂绘画的作品成就最高。《月季鹌鹑图轴》的院画风格较为突出。院画的风格就是富丽工整,讲究形似、格法,缺少个性,深受唯美主义的影响。除花鸟画外,佛教题材在宋代绘画中也屡见不鲜。两宋时,士大夫中盛行禅悦之风,苏轼、程颐、黄庭坚等一代名儒都醉心于禅学,一般文人士大夫更把参禅作为一种时髦。这种文化氛围也直接影响到缂丝。缂丝《佛像图轴》正是这种背景的产物。

可以看出,宋代观赏性织绣受宋代形神情思兼备的绘画美学思想影响,织绣与书画形神有机结合起来,做到心手相应,织绣更注重色彩的运用,以丝理表现墨色,是寄高雅之情,画以适吾意的美学追求,是审美兴趣的重心从外在事物向内在心灵的迁移的过程。

宋代锦的产地在北宋以汴京和成都为主,南宋则以临安和成都为主。元代陶宗仪在《南村辍耕录》中,就记载了宋代锦的品种近40种。宋代锦的发达,促使明清时期苏州大量生产采用宋代锦缎纹样的织锦丝织品,称为"宋锦"或"宋式锦"。

元代绣品传世极少,由作品观之,仍承继宋代遗风。元代作品 整体不如宋绣之精工,据明代董其昌的《筠清轩秘录》记载:"元 人则用绒稍粗,落针不密,间用墨描眉目,不复如宋人之精工矣。" 明代高濂的《燕闲清赏笺》中亦说:"元人之绣,便不及宋,以其 用绒粗肥,落针不密。且人物、花鸟、用墨描眉目,不若宋人以绒 绣眉, 瞻眺生动。"元代统治者信奉喇嘛教, 刺绣除了作一般的服 饰点缀外, 更多的则带有浓厚的宗教色彩, 被用于制作佛像、幡幢、 僧帽等等, 具有强烈的装饰风格。但一些富有文人气息的闺阁绣仍 绣制精整,如南京博物院收藏的一幅《观音像》,系有元代女画家 管仲姬款识的刺绣作品。咖啡色绫地,用套针、滚针等针法绣一手 持佛珠, 赤足站立的观音像。观音面颊丰满、静穆、生动, 具有工 整健壮之风。从工艺上说,此作品是发绣和丝绣相结合的佳作,观 音披肩而飘的黑发用发丝绣成,其余部分用丝线绣制。观音的头发 先用色烘染后,用双根头发接针绣,丝理按头发生长规律与发型转 折。头巾用接针铺绣后,用蓝色线接针绣出勾勒线。面部以斜丝理 接针铺绣。眼、鼻、耳用垫绣。眉毛用一根头发绣, 眼黑也用发绣, 嘴用斜缠针绣。衣服运用直丝理接针绣,绣得非常平服,然后用蓝、 绿、白三色线勾勒衣边。手指用接针斜丝理绣,用留水路、起老线 的方法分清手指。足用接针、擞和针绣。佛珠用垫绣, 穿佛珠的带 用鸡毛针绣。用线大部分采用强拈与弱拈的丝线,仅在头发、眉毛 与眼黑部位以发代线,绣工极为精妙。"右下绣"元至大巳酉六月 八目吴兴赵管仲姬拜画",下绣"魏国夫人赵管"印一方。

元代刺绣留存较少,管仲姬的刺绣作品流传至今的更为罕见。 由于管氏本身是画史有记载的女画家, 诗书画皆有很高的造诣, 因 此这幅留有款识的元代作品应看做中国早期闺阁绣的代表作品。"闺 阁绣",并非一般绣工所为,是传统女红中具有较高艺术水准的作品, 它的作者是既有文学素养又有闲暇时间的大家闺秀, 作品是消遣时 日、陶冶性情的,没有任何商业化的因素。"闺阁绣"作者的文化、 艺术修养较高,与此相伴的是她们或多或少具有崇古拜圣的心态, 喜欢将古圣先贤的作品或当代名家名作模仿一番。因此, 历代留存 的"闺阁绣"无论题材、立意、绣工、技法都属上乘。

宋元时期的织绣文物, 因时代久远, 留存不多。宋代以前的织 绣品主要是实用品,艺术和工艺在实用的基础上体现。自宋代始, 在织绣工艺高度发展、书画艺术盛行的社会影响下, 织绣突破了实 用范畴, 出现了专供观赏的织绣品。观赏性织绣无论是刺绣, 或是 缂丝,艺术造诣都非常高,刺绣针法、缂丝技巧比以前更为多样, 花纹图案更加丰富,作者运丝如运笔,达到了夺丹青之妙、分翰墨 之长的艺术境界,并形成了以写生为主、清新活泼的特有风格,为



元 刺绣观音像轴 纵104.8cm×横49.8cm 南京博物院藏

后来的明清织绣树立了标杆,对中国织绣工艺的进步与发展产生了 广泛而深远的影响,带动了实用性织绣技艺水平的进一步提高。此 后从明代直到近代,这种观赏性织绣的艺术和工艺都代表了同时代 织绣艺术的最高水平。

从近些年出土的元代刺绣品看,基本保持了宋代刺绣的技巧。 这种形式与特点,显然是继承宋代观赏性织绣风格的结果。虽然, 由于历时较短及特殊的社会环境,元代观赏性刺绣的艺术水平没有 超过宋代刺绣,作品遗存亦少,但也起到了承上启下的桥梁作用。

明代的织绣

由于织绣文物易损易腐的特殊性, 明代以前的实物无论是传世 品,还是出土品,留存于世的都比较少,即使偶有留存的,保存状 况也不好。但明代留存下来的织绣文物远远超过前代,许多保存得 相当完整精美。南京博物院收藏的明代织绣文物也比较丰富, 刺绣 以顾绣为代表,还有相当数量的出土明代服饰等等。

明代,丝、麻、棉的生产规模空前扩大,纺织的技术已非常发达。 明初朱元璋规定,民田五至十亩,必须栽种桑、麻、棉各半亩,不 种要受惩罚。为了满足朝廷、贵族和官僚对纺织物的需求, 明代设 立了南北两京的内织染局和工部织染所,南京有神帛堂和供应机房 共6个单位和23个地方织染局。2其中苏州、杭州的织染局规模较 大,明廷派织的重点,长期在南京、苏州、杭州和松江等地。江南 的官营织造生产的织物供皇室和政府使用,因而奢华精美而耗料费 工,不计成本。这在另一方面也刺激了纺织物品种的发展。后世称 之为云锦的南京织锦, 到此时已经形成了其基本风格。除官营织造 外,江南的民间纺织生产也有很大发展,江苏吴江盛泽镇在明代中 叶以后,已发展到"仅丝绸牙行,约有千百家"(冯梦龙《醒世恒言》 卷 18)。

明代丝绸纹样图案的风格及其造型在中国图案史上写下了光 辉的一页, 出现了几何形和自然形的纹样, 以及接近自然形的装 饰性纹样,形成了我国古典图案中的一个重要部分。它不拘束在 自然形体的结构上,而是集组了许多花卉的优点,富于艺术想象。 明代纺织品中较有代表性的品种有南京云锦、南京建绒; 苏州的 宋锦、摹本缎;杭州的织金缎;漳州的倭缎、松江的云布、山西的 潞绸等。

明代刺绣有南绣和北绣之分, 北绣的针法较为粗犷, 通常将两 股丝线合成一股, 多用来刺绣服饰的领口与袖边, 以增强服饰的耐 磨程度, 绣面的装饰感较强。在技法上, 北绣多采用洒线绣, 洒线 绣用双股捻线计数,按方孔纱的纱孔绣制,以几何纹为主,或配以 铺绒主花。比较著名的北绣作品以定陵出土明孝靖皇后洒线绣蹙金 龙百子戏女夹衣等为例。南绣的针法细腻,通常将一根丝线分为数 股,以表现物体的质感,绣面色彩清雅,以上海露香园顾绣最具成 就,影响也极大。

露香园顾绣起源于明代中晚期。露香园为嘉靖年间尚宝司丞顾 名世的私家园居, 顾名世晚年居上海颐养天年, 在扩建私家园林时, 挖掘出一块刻有据传是元代书画大家赵孟頫篆书的"露香池"石碑,





明 黄缎裤裹 长30cm×宽16cm 南京博物院藏

遂将自己原有的"万竹山居"改名为"露香园"。据民国教育家徐蔚南的《顾绣考》记载,顾名世"性好文艺",见多识广,在他的影响和倡导下,顾氏家族女眷也酷爱艺术,工丹青书法,尤其擅长刺绣。"故世称其家刺绣为露香园顾绣,或顾氏露香园绣,或简称为露香园绣"。顾绣创始人是顾名世长子顾箕英之妾缪氏,她在继承宋绣传统上创新发展,奠定了顾绣的基础。明崇祯南京工部郎姜绍书《无声诗史》称顾箕英妾:"刺绣人物,气韵生动,字亦有法。得其手制者,无不珍袭之。"传至顾名世次子顾斗英的第二子顾寿潜妻韩希孟时,顾绣技艺登峰造极,声名大噪。韩希孟的刺绣多以宋元名家书画为粉本,擘丝极细,色调得当,所绣山水、人物和花鸟,都极富神韵,精妙绝伦,达到画、绣水乳交融的艺术境界。韩希孟的刺绣在当时得到董其昌等著名艺术大家的赞赏,被称之为"韩媛绣",为世所珍。韩希孟以其高超精湛的绣艺确立了顾绣在当时全国各种刺绣艺术中无可企及的卓越地位。**

早期顾绣受松江画派影响,技法上主要继承了宋代最完备之已成绣法,更加以变化而运用之,可谓集针法之大成。运用最多的是套针,又采用齐针、戗针、扎针、接针等等,针法因塑造物像的不同而灵活多变。用线主要仍多数用平线,有时亦用捻线,丝细如发,针脚平整,而所用色线种类之多,则非宋绣所能比拟。同时又使用中间色线,借色与补色,绣绘并用,力求逼真原稿。

南京博物院藏有《刺绣花卉翎毛走兽册》、《竹林七贤》、《柳荫洗马》、《南极呈祥》等多幅顾绣精品。其中《刺绣花卉翎毛走兽册》很具有明代顾绣的一些代表性特点,册页共十帧,白缎地,彩绣,保存相当完好。纵 23.9 厘米,横 21.9 厘米。其名称虽为"花卉翎毛走兽册",但其绣制的内容都是祥瑞图或民间吉祥图案。分别为《牡丹》、《云龙》、《祥风》、《山虎》、《苍鹰》、《瑞鹿》、《天马》、《松鼠》、《鷫鸡》、《灵芝》。启首一帧为《牡丹》,尾帧为《灵芝》、取富贵长寿之寓意。其中,第一帧《牡丹》、第二帧《云龙》、第三帧《祥风》、第七帧《天马》绣制尤其精致。

第一帧《牡丹》,此图绣制一株盛开的牡丹。花蕊用打籽绣。

花瓣用齐针,下部用套针显得平整而有质感。叶的颜色不分浓淡, 唯嫩叶和老叶用线色区别。叶脉用极细的白线绣制,一丝不苟。花 朵采用特写形式表现,显得饱满而富有层次感。色彩恬淡而生意盎 然。第二帧《云龙》,背景用浅蓝染绘,云纹留白,云纹的边缘线 用绣线勾勒。主体图案绣制一条青龙张牙舞爪从云端里盘旋而出, 凌空御风, 气势非凡。龙身绣制采用齐针、抢针与套针相结合。 背部的龙鳞先用齐针铺底,再用抢针加工,不是后世苏绣惯用的 刻鳞针法。龙鳞层次清晰、均匀,富有装饰性,足见作者不凡的 刺绣技艺。龙须采用盘线绣,整齐而飘逸。第三帧《祥凤》,此 图绣制一凤立于湖石之上。右上方一轮红目正要喷薄而出。下方 湖石旁点缀几竿翠竹。此图绣制是本册页中最为精整的。作品用 极细的丝线作绣线,采用平针、套针、扎针等针法,将凤的背羽、 腹绒、尾翎均绣制得一丝不乱。作品的配色也十分成功,丰富而 不失清雅。 第七帧《天马》, 又称"天马行空", 绣制天马张翼飞 腾于祥云之中。马体绣制细洁匀平,一丝不苟,体现作者较高的 艺术功底。马鬃和马尾绣制十分成功, 先用墨笔晕染, 再在上面 用黑丝线绣制,效果很逼真。天空亦是彩笔晕染。此幅作品堪称 是顾绣画绣结合的典范。右下角点缀绣制的山石,使作品整体色 彩更有趣味。

明代的缂丝品种,除画轴、书法、首卷、佛像等外,还广泛用于缂织各式袍服、裤子、朝靴、铺垫、椅披、桌围、挂屏等用品。花纹图案除传统的画鸟题材外,在表现人物和故事情节方面也有了较多的作品。明代缂丝也有新的成就和特点。《纂祖英华》记述明代缂丝"南匠北来效技呈能,制作之精不亚宣和",就是说明代缂丝不次于历史上技艺水平最高的宋代宣和年间的缂丝。《丝绣笔记》等书也评述,明代各类丝织品均能继承古法,而又渗入新意。

南宋后期,一年生棉花在内地的种植技术有了突破,棉花在全国广大地区逐渐普及。棉纺织生产突出发展,到明代已超过麻纺织 而占据主导地位。

明朝时期,朱元璋称帝后,为了恢复汉族的礼仪,便制定了以



明 姜黄四合如意云纹地柿蒂过肩蟒纹袍料 长223.5cm×宽 137cm 南京博物院藏

周汉、唐宋为准则的新服饰制度。明官服承袭唐宋官服制度的传统,制作更趋精美。主要朝服样式为赤罗衣、青领缘白纱中单,下裳青缘赤罗。文武官员的公服样式为乌纱帽、团领衫、束带,公服衣料用缎、纱、罗、绢,袖宽三尺。一至四品绯袍,五至七品青袍,八至九品绿袍。文武官员的常服样式亦为乌纱帽、团领衫、束带。衣料为杂色文绮、绫罗。补子文官一品仙鹤、二品锦鸡、三品孔雀、四品云雁、五品白鹇、六品鹭鸶、七品鸂鶒、八品黄鹂、九品鹌鹑。武官一、二品狮子,三、四品虎豹,五品熊罴,六、七品彪,八品犀牛,九品海马。以上所述的常服,就是著名的品服。2平常穿的圆领袍衫则凭衣服长短和袖子大小区分身份,长大者为尊。

明代后期服饰由早期的朴素守制到华丽奢侈。明代后期的僭越 现象得到充分的证明。明代初期封建君主专制制度进一步强化,在 服饰规定方面也得到了体现。在服饰方面,明朝初期明文禁止僭越 现象。同时,由于受到政治、经济和传统的程朱理学的影响,人们 对于服饰样式和颜色等方面的要求无暇顾及。到明代中后期,随着 政治的稳定、经济的发展、思想的变化,加之对外交往的影响,明 代服饰开始出现较大的变化。官僚、富商竞相奢靡,这种风气也影 响到了普通民众。明代中后期服饰整体风格出现了僭越的现象。尤 其是到了后期,政治规范的松懈,僭越现象更加严重。从出土于江 苏邗江杨庙公社明墓的几件明代服饰上,我们依稀可以一窥明代服 饰的风采。

明代的织绣典雅和谐,体现在两个不同的层面:其一是材质、色彩与图案的统一,无论是欣赏性织绣,还是实用性织绣,都将工艺与审美相结合构成了和谐之美;其二是织绣品的图案、纹样的和谐性,将不同的景物、人物、动物、植物,以及几何纹样加以组合,统筹协调了各个不同的单元组织,构成一幅栩栩如生的美好和谐的图景。明代的织绣无论题材、技法已比宋元时丰富多元。

清代的织绣

清代,传统织绣工艺业高度发达。丝织业除了明代已经著名的 24 苏州、杭州、南京三大丝织业中心继续蓬勃发展之外,四川、福建、广东、北京等地的丝织业也迅速发展起来,全国各地出现了许多民间的纺织作坊。在生产中,不仅保留和发展了传统的品种和织造技术,而且有许多新的创造,形成了这一时期丝织品的特有风格。以锦缎为例,出现了"三大名锦"——苏州的宋锦、南京云锦、四川的蜀锦。刺绣也在全国各地广泛传播,出现了"四大名绣"——苏绣、粤绣、湘绣、蜀绣。

云锦是传统的织锦,由于它富丽豪华,花纹绚烂如云,故称之为云锦。云锦的代表品种是妆花锦,它多以挖花回纬为主要显花手段。锦面的经、纬方向都有逐花异色的效果,是中国古代织锦最高水平的代表。云锦的图案布局严谨庄重,风格粗放饱满,典雅雄浑,质地比较紧密厚重。

南京博物院院藏的云锦品种比较丰富,有起本色花库缎、地花两色库缎、妆金库缎、织金缎、彩花库锦、妆花缎等等。如大红片金牡丹织锦缎,大红色底,用金银丝、五彩丝线妆花织造,图案呈四则缠枝牡丹,每则牡丹形色各异,牡丹花叶间有石榴、佛手等吉祥图案,寓意多子多福。缎首有"江南织造臣七十四"款。

清代缂丝,多做于乾隆时期,大量用来缂织御制诗文、书画、 梵经佛像、服装及室内陈设等。缂织技术极为精巧、牢固、用丝细 匀、紧密、齐整,还创造了双面透缂技术和缂丝加绣等工艺。为了 追求原作的笔意,不仅使用灵活多变的各种染色方法,有的还在作 品的花纹上用彩笔局部加绘或加绣。

这其中,《缂丝仕女图轴》、《缂丝晋爵图轴》等就是具有代表性的作品,它们缂织细腻,较好地体现了缂丝独特的艺术魅力。来自前北平古物陈列所的《紫檀边缂丝织耕图挂屏》、《紫檀边缂丝花卉挂屏》、《紫檀边缂丝诗句挂屏》成对出现,缂织精致,无疑出自清宫。织耕图的活泼,花卉挂屏的富丽,诗句挂屏的精致,皆具有代表性。

清朝是我国服装史上改变最大的一个时代。清代的服饰既保留了满族的习俗,同时兼收并蓄汉族的服饰特点。清朝的冠服制度十分完备,上自皇帝、后妃、皇子亲王、宗室皇亲,下至文武品宫,一、二、三等侍卫,蓝翎侍卫,侍臣,均按规定穿戴冠服,不得有半点差错。根据《大清会典图例》,宫廷服饰包括礼服、吉服、常服、行服、便服、甲胄、补服几大类……其中礼服又分为朝袍、端罩、衮服、朝褂、朝裙五种;吉服分为龙袍、龙褂两种;常服分为常服袍、常服褂;行服分为行袍、行裳;便服分为便袍、便褂、衬衣、氅衣、坎肩、马褂、斗篷、裤子八种。"

清代龙袍就是最有典型意义的服种,它以纹样的装饰形式作为隐喻,传达出帝王至高无上的威望地位以及世代荣华的祥瑞之兆。这种功能必然使清代龙袍纹样不满足于对自然原事物的简单摹写,而是理性化地将自然物与人为的精神需求相结合,从而变为感生符号的意象转译,使纹样装饰语言寻找到一种象征的艺术表现。龙袍上的龙纹有三种:其一是正龙,特征是龙头平视正前方,龙身盘绕而坐,正襟危坐,一团威严,象征天下太平,江山安定;其二是升龙,特征是龙头向上,躯干在下,蜿蜒升腾,有拥戴之寓意;其三是行龙,特征是龙为侧身腾飞之态,极富活力,似动而非动又称游龙、走龙,其寓意为忠谨效命。龙纹在清代龙袍上的布局为前胸后