

南京出版社
Nanjing Press

中华瑰宝 GEM OF CHINA

南京云锦

NANJING BROCADE

主 编 朱同芳
副主编 张玉英

Chief Editor Zhu Tongfang
Associate Editor Zhang Yuying

主 编 朱同芳

副主编 张玉英

Chief Editor Zhu Tongfang

Associate Editor Zhang Yuying



NANJING BROCADE
GEM OF CHINA

南京云锦

中华瑰宝——

南京出版社
Nanjing Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中华瑰宝:南京云锦 / 朱同芳主编. —南京:南京出版社, 2003. 9

ISBN 7-80614-808-6

I. 中... II. 朱... III. 织锦缎 - 工艺美术 - 南京市 IV. J523.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 070330 号

中华瑰宝——南京云锦

主 编 朱同芳

副主编 张玉英

*

南京出版社出版

(南京市成贤街 43 号 邮编 210018)

江苏省新华书店发行

南京新华丰制版有限公司制版

万户精艺印刷有限公司印刷

*

开本 787×1092 毫米 1/24 印张 4.5 字数 5 千

2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1~6000 册

*

ISBN 7-80614-808-6

K·79 定价:88.00 元

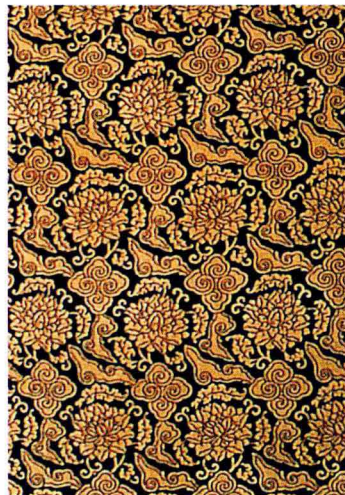
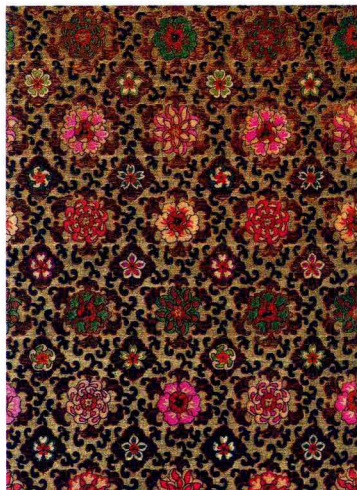
中华瑰宝——南京云锦

**NANJING BROCADE
GEM OF CHINA**









南京云锦集萃 Nanjing Brocade Specimens



前言

中国自古以来就以精美的丝织品闻名世界。早在西汉时期,中国的丝织品就已经通过“丝绸之路”远销到西方世界。希腊和罗马人曾誉中国为“赛里斯国”,意思即“丝国”。古罗马的凯撒大帝就很喜欢穿“丝袍”。可以说,中国的丝织文明,是对人类文明的又一重大贡献。在中国的丝织品中,工艺成就最高、最具代表性的是南京云锦。

南京云锦产生于六朝时期,迄今已有 1500 多年的历史。它是融合南北各族人民丝织技艺的精华而形成的产物,因色彩绚烂、宛若天上的云霞而得名。它与历史悠久的四川成都蜀锦、创始于刘宋时期的江苏苏州宋锦并称为我国三大名锦。值得自豪的是,蜀锦、宋锦在历经沧桑巨变后已化为历史的记忆,而南京云锦却以其旺盛的生命力代代相传,传承至今,其生产工艺更是成为中国丝织史上绝无仅有的“活化石”。2002 年 6 月,南京云锦大花楼木质提花机妆花的手工织造工艺被列入中国申报人类口头与非物质文化遗产的五个候选名单之一。

本画册以珍贵的实物图片揭示了南京云锦产生、发展、鼎盛、衰落的历史轨迹;以库缎、织金、织锦、妆花四个种类的实物图片展现了云锦生产工艺的精妙绝伦;以各种寓意深刻的云锦图案,如龙、凤、鱼、莲花、石榴等等,再现了云锦的华贵壮美;最后,以各种各样的云锦实物图片展示了南京云锦光明灿烂的未来。

本画册是一部雅俗共赏的云锦精品图录。

Preface

Since ancient times, China has been world-famous for its elaborate silk fabrics. They were sold to the West via the Silk Road in the Western Han Dynasty. The ancient Greeks and Romans honored China as the land of seres (Greek for silk). Legend has it that Julius Caesar liked wearing “silk robes”. In a sense, silk civilization is a major contribution to the human race. Of all Chinese silk fabrics, Nanjing brocade represents the topmost craftsmanship.

Nanjing brocade started in the Six Dynasties, with a history of over 1,500 years. It is the product of the merge of silk technology of northern and that of southern nationalities. It is so named for its gorgeous cloud-like colors. It is one of the three brocades of China, the other two being age-long Shu brocade of Chengdu and Song brocade of Suzhou that started in the Song Dynasty. The Shu and Song brocades are now footnotes in history after their vicissitudes. Proudly, only Nanjing brocade has survived the numerous generations for its great vigor. Its manufacturing technology is a living fossil that has remained from the history of silk weaving. In June, 2002, the hand-weaving Zhuanghua technology with the big platform jacquard loom was one of the five candidates for Oral and Non-material Cultural Heritage of Humankind.

First, the precious photographs of this book unveil Nanjing brocade in its origins, development, zenith and fall. Second, photographs of its four types, palace satin brocade, palace goldthread brocade, gold/silver-woven brocade and Zhuanghua brocade reveal the superb craftsmanship of Nanjing brocade technology. The third section of the book is a restatement of the luxury and grandeur of Nanjing brocade with its patterns of a profound message—the dragon, the phoenix, the fish, the lotus, the pomegranate, and so forth. Lastly, the photographs of this book reveal the bright future.

This record of Nanjing brocade will suit both refined and popular tastes at home and abroad.



- 前言/1
- PREFACE/1

- 源远流长的历史/1
- ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION/1

- 精妙绝伦的工艺/23
- SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP/23

- 丰赡深邃的内涵/51
- RICH CULTURAL VALUE/51

- 光明灿烂的未来/73
- BRIGHT FUTURE/73



【源远流长的历史】

Origins and Evolution

【源远流长的历史】

中国最早的丝织品，出现在距今约四千年前的南方的良渚文化遗址中。战国时期（公元前475~公元前221年），南方地区已经出现织锦。到了汉代（公元前206年~公元220年），中原地区的丝织业相当发达，其产品除供应国内需求外，还通过“丝绸之路”远销到希腊、罗马。而同一时期南方地区的丝织业除了巴蜀地区的织锦一枝独秀外，其他地区还处于比较落后的状态。

南京云锦的正式发端，是在东晋安帝义熙十三年（417年）。这一年，权臣刘裕北伐中原，灭掉后秦，将长安织锦工匠迁移到建康（今南京），并在城南秦淮河畔设置了南京历史上的第一个官办织锦机构——斗场锦署，专门管理和从事锦缎的生产，从此南京织锦业登上了历史舞台。

六朝（229~589年）灭亡后，南京云锦经历了600多年的沉寂后，到元朝时期（1271~1368年），由于蒙古贵族对江南丝织品的喜爱，南京的织锦业得到了前所未有的发展。

明朝时期（1368~1644年），中国丝织业以南京、苏州、杭州三地为中心，产品最负盛名。明朝政府在南京设有“内织染局”（又称“南局”）、“神帛堂”、“供应机房”，专门管理云锦的生产。明朝南京的云锦织造工艺日趋成熟和完善，以大花楼木质提花机生产皇室和达官贵族专用的衣袍和室内铺陈用品，把辽、

Origins and Evolution

金、西夏、元朝贵族喜爱的织金技艺与中原传统的织彩技艺融为一体,创造出“妆花”工艺,使云锦既具有北方之“壮美”,又具有南方之“秀美”,其豪华富丽,为锦中之冠。

清朝(1644~1911年)在江南地区设有江宁(今南京)、苏州、杭州三织造,掌理织锦业的生产。但三者生产的云锦用途不同。江宁织造署督造的云锦是皇室专用的,其地位高于苏、杭二地。以云锦为龙头的丝织业成为江宁(今南京)经济的支柱产业。清朝南京生产的织锦产品除供应宫廷、官府服用和赏赐之需外,还远销海外及蒙古、新疆、青海、甘肃、西藏等地,并在对外贸易中享有很高的声誉。清朝南京云锦在元、明两代的基础上进一步发展,这一时期的云锦品种多样、花纹壮美、格局规整、配色浓重、金彩辉煌、寓意吉祥,代表了中国织锦工艺的最高成就。

民国(1912~1949年)建立后,由于封建政权的覆灭以及西方质优价廉的呢绒、哔叽等纺织品的输入,使南京云锦失去了主要的服务对象,昔日兴盛发达的南京云锦业呈现出一派萧条景象。到1949年4月23日南京解放前夕,南京云锦只剩下织机150台左右,能够从事云锦生产的只有中兴源丝织厂的4台织机而已。南京云锦的生产跌入历史上的最低谷,但云锦的大花楼木质提花机整套云锦生产的技术已在南京生根。

The earliest silk fabrics of China were found in the Liangzhu Culture ruins of the south, which flourished about 4,000 years ago. In the Warring States period (475 BC–221 BC), colorful brocade was produced in South China. In the Han Dynasties (206BC–220AD), the silk industry was well developed in the Central Plains. Besides meeting domestic demands, silk fabrics were also sold to Greece and Rome via the Silk Road. Meanwhile, the silk industry of the south was underdeveloped, except for the outshining brocade in the Sichuan area.

The advent of Nanjing brocade came in 417AD, the thirteenth year of the Yixi reign of Emperor An-di of the Eastern Jin Dynasty. In that year, when Liu Yu, an Eastern Jin minister, went on a suppression trip to the Central plains, he annihilated the Later Qin, and brought brocade artisans from Chang'an the capital to Jiankang (now Nanjing). He had a brocade bureau established near the Qinhuai River, to specialize in brocade manufacturing. Douchang Brocade Bureau became the first official brocade institution in the history of Nanjing, and marked the beginning of the city's brocade industry going on stage.



After the fall of the Six Dynasties (229AD–589AD), Nanjing brocade industry came to a standstill for more than 600 years. In the Yuan Dynasty(1271AD–1368AD), the Mongolian nobility adored silk fabrics of the south. The brocade industry revived ever since.

In the Ming Dynasty (1368AD–1644AD), the silk industry of the time was centered on Nanjing, Suzhou and Hangzhou, which boasted its products of the first rate. The regime established the Weaving and Dyeing Bureau of the Interior (aka South Bureau), the Magic Silk Mill and the Silk Supply Workshops, to manufacture Nanjing brocade. Brocade weaving technology in the Ming Dynasty was mature. Indeed, it almost came to perfection. The big platform jacquard looms were employed to produce garments, robes, or household sheets and coverings for imperial and noble use. Gold woven technology was favorite with the rulers of the Liao, Jin, Xixia and Yuan dynasties and traditional color woven technology of the Central Plains were well combined, and the Zhuanghua technique was created, leading to a mixture of grand beauty of the north and graceful beauty of the south. Its luxury and richness was unparalleled in all brocades.

In the Qing Dynasty (1644AD–1911AD), three weaving bureaus were established in Jiangning (now Nanjing), Suzhou and Hangzhou, to specialize in brocade manufacturing. However, they worked for different purposes: Brocade form Jiangning was for the imperial family, thus more important than Suzhou and Hangzhou. In fact, the silk industry with its core of brocade became a backbone of the city's economy. Nanjing Brocade was not only reserved for court and official use but was sold overseas, Mongolia, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Gansu and Tibet, earning a high reputation in its exports. With the sound basis of the Yuan and Ming dynasties, Nanjing Brocade developed great variety, grand-beauty patterns, standard structure, rich color-matching, brilliant colors and good-luck messages, representing the greatest achievement of Chinese brocade weaving technology.

With the founding of the Republic of China (1912AD–1949AD), brocade naturally lost its major customers. Because of the influx of quality and inexpensive western wool fabrics and serge, along with political unrest and poor marketing, the once-prosperous brocade industry grew desolate. On April 23, 1949, right before Nanjing was liberated, there were only about 150 looms. The only manufacturer was Zhongxingyuan Silk Weavers, with only four looms doing their jobs. Nanjing Brocade manufacturing came to its nadir. Fortunately, the technology of the big platform jacquard looms had already struck root in the city.



(战国)绣云纹、锦沿曲裾衣妇女彩绘俑
湖南长沙仰天湖楚墓出土

(Warring States)

Painted female figurine wearing brocade-trimmed and tiled-front clothing, with the embroidered cloud pattern.

Excavated at the Chu Tombs, Yangtian Lake, Changsha, Hunan Province.



(东汉)“万世如意”锦袍
新疆民丰尼雅东汉墓出土

(Eastern Han Dynasty)

“Eternal Luck” brocade robe.

Excavated at the Eastern Han Dynasty Tombs, Minfeng Niya, Xinjiang.



(北朝-隋)方格兽纹锦

纵 18 厘米,横 13.5 厘米

1968 年新疆吐鲁番阿斯塔那北区第 99 号墓出土

(Northern Dynasties — Sui Dynasty)

Checked brocade with the animal pattern.

Vertical 18cm × horizontal 13.5cm.

Excavated at the Asitana North No. 99 Tomb,

Turpan, Xinjiang, 1968.

(唐)变体宝相花纹锦鞋

长 29.7 厘米,宽 8.8 厘米

1968 年新疆吐鲁番阿斯塔那

北区第 381 号墓出土

(Tang Dynasty)

Rosette brocade shoes.

Length 29.7cm × Width 8.8cm.

Excavated at the Asitana North No. 381

Tomb, Turpan, Xinjiang, 1968.

