

装裱类缂丝文物的保护研究

A Study on Kesi Tapestry

故宫博物院 文保科技部 史宁昌

Shi Ningchang

Conservation Department

The Palace Museum



1. 缂丝的历史 / The History of Kesi

- Kesi, also known as "carved silk", refers to a variety of patterns and images by the use of weaving through warp/weft thread interwoven with raw silk and colored boiled-off silk.
- It is said that the origin of the silk originated from western Asia.
- Since Song Dynasty and Yuan Dynasty, it has been one of the royal household fabrics, which is often used for the weaving of the emperor's clothing and the royal painting.

梅鹊
Magpie



蟠桃仙图

Kesi Tapestry of
Immortals of Longevity



故宫博物院
THE PALACE MUSEUM

万寿菊
Tagetes



考古研究与发现

Archaeological Research and Discovery

- Earthenware period(2500BC): kesi fabric had existed.
Shang Dynasty(1600BC-1046BC): kesi fabric were well made.
- Han Dynasty(202BC-8th century): kesi had a Chinese and western mixed style.
- In early 20th century, British archaeologists Marc Aurel Stein speculated that kesi originate from woolen yarn of the western minority in China.
- Chinese archaeologists explored that the belt of a dancing figurine(7th century) is the earliest kesi products that had been found.

唐宋元明清(618年-1912年)缂丝发展/Development of Kesi from Tang Dynasty to Qing Dynasty

唐代/Tang Dynasty (618-907)

- Kesi production are mainly ribbons.
- Geometric-shaped patterns are quite common.

北宋/Earlier Song Dynasty (960-1127)

- The pattern is more delicate.
- The pattern structure is symmetrical and full of changes.
- Kesi is often used for book cover and painting.
- The production of kesi gradually moved from north to south.

南宋/Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279)

- Kesi is produced in north China on a large scale.
- Most kesi tapestry are replica of famous paintings.
- Knitting, knotting and other techniques are widely used in kesi process.
- A lot of craftsmen have also been moved to the south as the capital was moved to Lin'an (now Hangzhou).



莲塘乳鸭
Ducklings in the
Lotus Pond



青碧山水/Blue-Green Landscape



唐宋元明清(618年-1912年)缂丝发展/Development of Kesi from Tang Dynasty to Qing Dynasty

元代/Yuan Dynasty (1206 - 1368)

- Kesi is often used in temple supplies and officials' suits.
- Kesi turned to be concise and unconstrained
- The worship of gold became a fashion, which was also reflected in kesi.

缙丝八仙图轴

Scroll Painting of the Eight Star Deities



唐宋元明清(618年-1912年)缂丝发展/Development of Kesi from Tang Dynasty to Qing Dynasty

明代/Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644)

- Kesi is only used as a imperial mandate, so there is little kesi production.
- In the middle period of the Ming dynasty, kesi was flourished in Suzhou, Nanjing and Beijing.
- The artistic style was greatly influenced by the paintings by the southern literati.
- The peacock feathers is used in kesi to show the imperial characters.
- Kesi is used to make imperial robe. The imperial robe excavated in the Ming Tombs in Beijing is an example.

瑶池献寿图/Kesi Tapestry of Birthday Celebration in the Fairyland



明万历袞服/Emperor's Ceremonial Robe in 16th Century



唐宋元明清(618年-1912年)缂丝发展/Development of Kesi from Tang Dynasty to Qing Dynasty

清代/Qing Dynasty (1644-1912)

- From late Ming Dynasty to the early Qing Dynasty, the silk industry in the south of Yangtze River was firmly controlled by the imperial power and the kesi became the symbol of imperial power.
- Imperial robes, official suits and daily necessities are masterpieces of kesi.
- Kesi is better mixed with embroidery, painting and other crafts.



香色缂丝金龙夹龙袍/Emperor's Robe decorated with Gold Dragon Kesi Tapestry

三星图

Kesi Tapestry of Three Deities

箕畴五福居一
斯壽富壽禧也
繼而為何曰壽
曰福資福以受
必有司馬歷天
拱斗旭日和風
松蒼花茂境平
仙乎神曹獨手
相好天福垂歡
佩改司操抱子
惟壽如現於面
嶽、彬、紫垣三
友錫祉延齡佑我
九有於首候年視
此德銘 三星圖頌
壬寅新正上澣
高筆

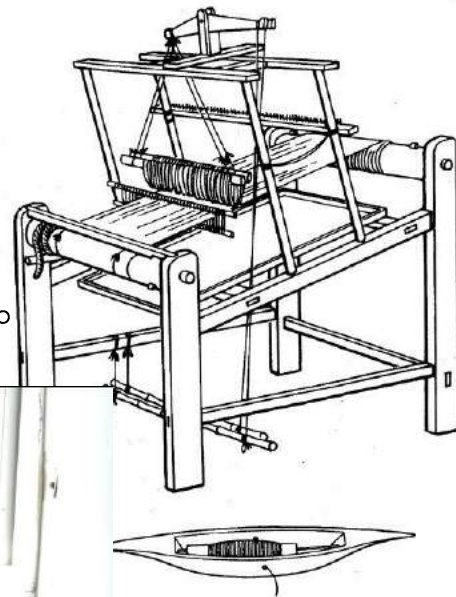


故宫博物院
THE PALACE MUSEUM

2. 缂丝工艺/ Kesi Technique

(1) 织机/weaving machine

从古至今一直使用水平式的平纹织机进行织造。



(2) 工具/Tools



(3) 原材料/Raw Materials

经线：使用没有经过练染的生丝线，规格一般为 2×2 或 3×2 经线，也就是两根或三根单丝为一股，分左右两股，并用它打捻出左右方向的两股丝，通过并线合为一股。



(3) 原材料/Raw Materials

纬线：采用经过练染加工的熟丝线，一般为 8×2 纬线，宫廷缙丝一般选用 4×2 纬线，加弱捻或无捻。用作纬线的还有捻金线、孔雀羽线、麻线及毛线。



(4) 织造技法/Weaving Techniques

缂丝的织造技法为：结、撮、构、戗、绕、盘梭、搭梭、子母经等技法众多。结、撮、构、戗是四种基本的技法。



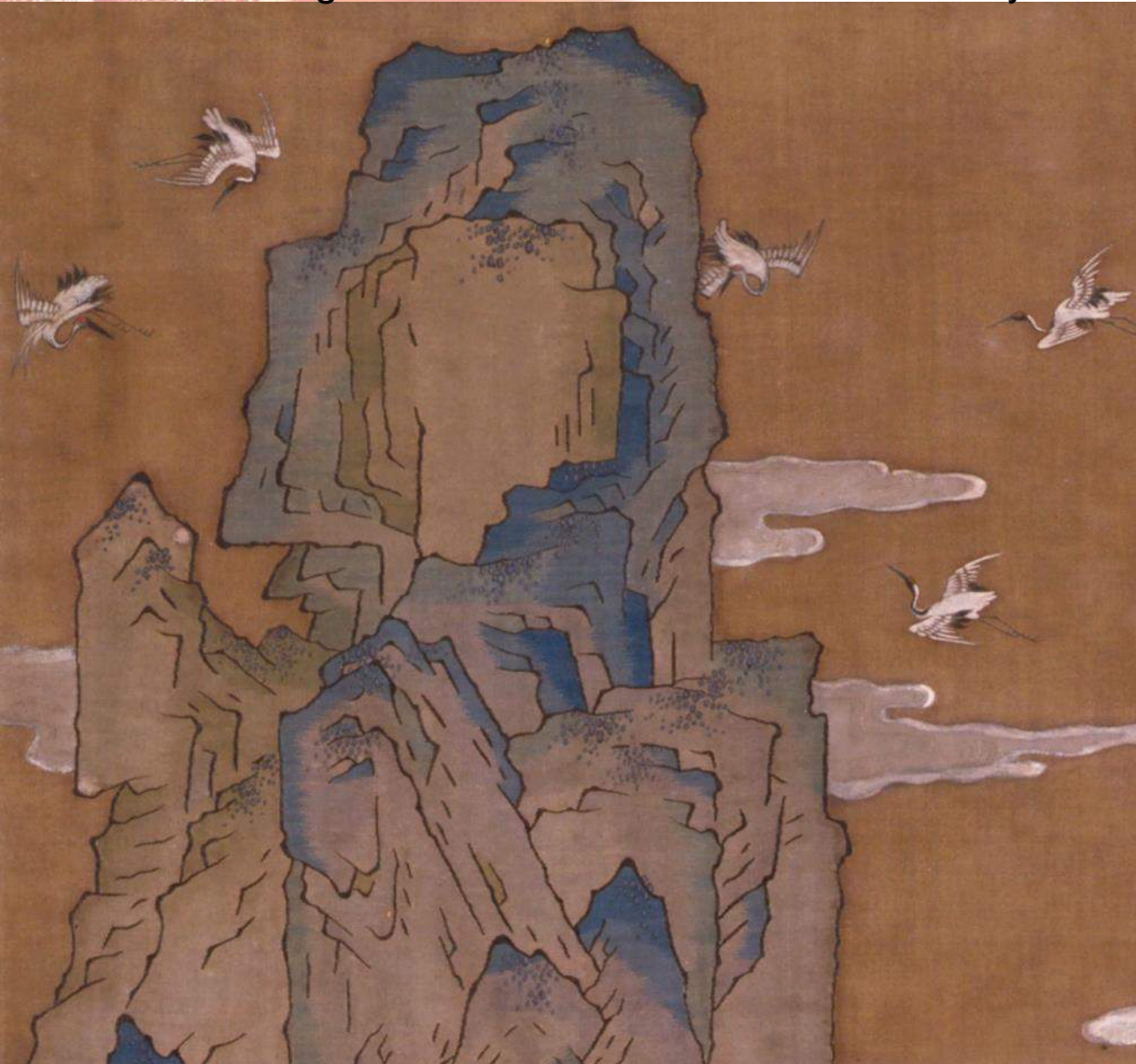
3. 故宫藏缂丝文物概况

Overview of Kesi Collection in the Palace Museum

- The Palace Museum has a kesi collection of about 8,000 pieces, including clothings, materials, living supplies, decorations, thangka, calligraphy and painting, from Song dynasty and Qing dynasty.
- Mounted kesi refers to kesi objects pasted by multi-layer backing papers, including plaque, scroll painting, hanging screen and so on.

缙丝仙山楼阁图轴

Scroll Painting of Pavilion and Mountain in the Fairyland



缙丝仙山楼阁图轴

缣丝芦雁图轴 Scroll Painting of Wild Goose



缙丝李因培慈宁宫万寿颂紫檀边框围屏

Kesi Tapestry Screen with Sandalwood Frame for Longevity



缙丝大吉瓶花图挂屏

Hanging Kesi Tapestry with Gourd-shaped Vase



正大光明

光



缂丝三星图插屏
Kesi Tapestry Screen of
Three Deities



缂丝宝座/Wooden Chair with Kesi Tapestry

