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CULTURES

象

院藏亞洲織品展

Asian Textiles from
the National Palace Museum Collection

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GALLERY
S304



國立故宮博物院南部院區
SOUTHERN BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL PALACE MUSEUM



包羅萬象—院藏亞洲織品展

不論是從嬰孩誕生時的襁褓背巾、新人結婚時的頭紗禮服、到臨終葬儀時的壽衣棺被，人的一生與織品緊密相依。從古至今，世界各地的人們因應各種天然條件與資源，利用不同的文明技術，發展出包羅萬象的特色織物。

本展覽精選院藏亞洲織品文物，開展出「包覆與盛物」、「裝飾與辨識」、「護佑與祝福」三個主題，分別從物質功能、社群關係、精神象徵等面向，呈現織物跨越時代與地域的多元面貌及豐富意涵。

此外，本展覽設有教育體驗區，透過實例展示、放大圖說與觸摸體驗，介紹常見的纖維材料與製作技法；而「婚慶盛裝」則配合年度主題展示亞洲各地的結婚禮服，呈現其中的禮俗文化，以及人們對美好生活的祝願。



Wrapping Cultures

Asian Textiles from the NPM Collection

From the swaddling clothes at birth and the wedding dress on their special day to the shroud at the end of life, textiles have been closely connected to our life. Throughout history, people from various cultures worldwide have created diverse textiles by utilizing local resources, adapting to different climates, and incorporating distinct lifestyles.

This exhibition features a selection of Asian textiles from the National Palace Museum's collection, comprised of three themes: "Covering and Containing," "Decorating and Identifying," and "Protecting and Blessing." From the perspectives of material functions, social relationships, and spiritual symbolism, the exhibition showcases the diverse appearances and rich connotations of textiles across time and regions.

Additionally, this exhibition includes an educational area with "Isle of Textiles" introducing common fiber materials and crafting techniques through the display of actual examples, magnified explanations, and tactile experiences, while "Wedding Attire" showcases traditional wedding garments from various parts of Asia, presenting the ceremonial customs and people's wishes for a better life.



包覆與盛物

Covering and Containing

織品，運用多樣的纖維與技法製作而成，具有各種物質功能，可以用來包覆身體，提供遮蔽與保護；也能夠包裹與盛裝物品，以妥善保存，且方便攜帶；還可以用來覆蓋空間，提升美觀與舒適度，進而營造特定的氛圍。

Textiles are produced using various fibers and techniques, and have multiple material functions. They can be used to wrap the body, providing coverage and protection. They can also be used to contain items, offering proper storage and convenience for carrying around. Moreover, they are capable of enhancing the appearance and coziness of a space, and creating a specific atmosphere.



刺繡萬壽荷包

清

Counted-Thread Embroidered
Drawstring Pouch with Words
"Long Life" (*Wanshou*)

Qing dynasty (1644-1911)



藏文《龍藏經》第三層經衣

清 / 康熙8年

The Third Layer Sūtra Cloth of
the *Kangxi Manuscript Kangyur*

Qing dynasty (1644-1911), completed in 1669

裝飾與辨識

Decorating and Identifying

在社會群體中，織品經常發揮重要的裝飾和辨識功能。人們透過織品服飾多樣的材質、工藝、形式、色彩和圖案等，不僅能美化自己的外表，展現個人風格和審美品味，同時也提供豐富的視覺訊息，標誌出穿著者的身份地位和群體認同。

Textiles often play an important role in decoration and identification within societies. Through the use of various materials, techniques, shapes and cuts, colors, and patterns in fabrics and garments, people not only enhance their appearance and showcase their personal style and aesthetic taste, but also provide rich visual information that signifies the wearer's status and identity.



毛織消防服外套及腰帶
日本 / 江戶時代後期 / 19世紀
Wool Fireman's Jacket with Sash
Japan / Late Edo period (19th c.)

護佑與祝福

Protecting and Blessing

在許多文化中，織品被賦予精神層次的象徵意義與功能，人們相信特定織品具有神奇的力量，能夠祛除災厄與疾病，並保護人們順利度過出生、成年、結婚與死亡等重要階段。織品的紋飾也常常隱含著吉祥的寓意，代表著祝福和對美好未來的期盼。

Across many cultures, textiles are imbued with spiritual symbolism and function. Some people believe that certain textiles possess magical powers, capable of warding off misfortune and illness, and safeguarding individuals as they pass through important stages of life, such as birth, coming of age, marriage, and death. In addition, the decorative patterns on textiles often carry auspicious meanings, representing blessings and hopes for a better future.



蠟染經文頭巾

印尼 / 19世紀末至20世紀初

Calligraphic Batik Head Cloth
(Kepala)

Indonesia / Late 19th to Early 20th c.

此外，織品本身也被抽象化成為一種吉祥圖樣：在華語中，「包袱」與「包福」諧音，有幸福吉祥之意。有著美好寓意的包袱造型設計，不僅是個器物，也是人們祈願美好生活的載體。

The design of wrapped textiles is considered a lucky symbol due to the homophonic nature of Mandarin Chinese words. Objects adorned with wrapping cloth designs are seen as beautiful and auspicious, serving as a means for people to pray for a better life, rather than just as containers.



銅胎畫琺瑯包袱紋蓋罐

清 / 乾隆

Enamel on Copper Lidded Jar
in the Style of a Wrapping Cloth

Qing dynasty, Qianlong reign (1736-1795)

我們一起來看看展出文物上面的幾個重要工藝技法吧！
Let's explore various decorative techniques that enhance
the beauty of textiles.

繡

Embroidery

透過針縫將線或其他材質附加於布料上，創造出裝飾效果。依針縫方法的不同，大致可分為直針、打籽、鎖針、釘針、數紗等針法。

Embroidery is the art of embellishing an existing fabric with needle and thread. You can use an extensive variety of stitches and materials to illustrate your desired design, including straight stitch, knot stitch, chain stitch, couching stitch, and count thread stitch, etc.



打籽針法
Knot Stitch

風景圖眼鏡袋
清



鎖針針法
Chain Stitch

和協荷包
清



釘針針法
Couching Stitch

萬福雙蓮荷包
清



數紗針法
Count Thread Stitch

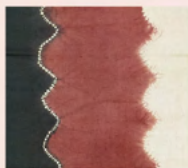
刺繡萬壽荷包
清

染

Dyeing

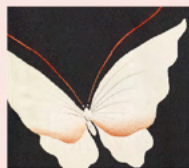
將染料附著於纖維、紗線、布料或是服裝製品上，以達到增添顏色的效果。可直接將色料浸染、塗繪或蓋印在布料上，也可透過防染技術保留底色、創造染色與未染色間的對比，例如紮染、型染、蠟染等。

Dyeing is the process of chemically bonding color molecules to fibers, whether they are un-spun, in yarn form, or as fabrics. It can be done through methods like direct dip-dyeing, painting, or block-printing on the fabric. Resist-dyeing techniques, such as tie-dyeing, stencil-dyeing, and wax-resist dyeing, create a contrast between dyed and undyed areas.



紮染
Tie-dyeing

紮染裹胸布
印尼 / 20世紀初



型染
Stencil-dyeing

黑地蝴蝶紋友禪染和服
日本 / 20世紀初



蠟染
Wax-resist Dyeing

蠟染經文布
印尼 / 19世紀末至20世紀初

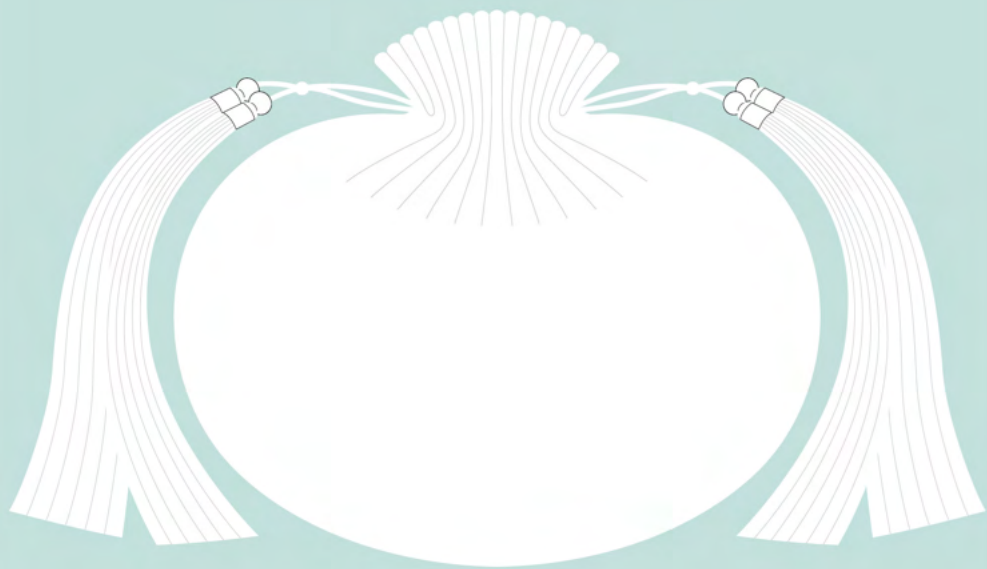


繪染
Hand-painting and
Block-printing

印染經書袋
印度 / 19世紀

設計您的專屬荷包

Design Your Own Drawstring Pouch



從前，配戴荷包可以展現個人風格，富有寄情寓意圖樣的荷包更是親近友好的禮物。發揮您的想像力，提起筆把珍寶揣進荷包裡。

In the old days, drawstring pouches embroidered with auspicious motifs are a personal accessories and also very nice gifts that denote close friendship and intimacy. Please use your imagination and draw your unique pouch.



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