



【衿身绣补云鹤团寿纹绸大袖衫】  
Wide sleeve robe of twill damask with haechi badge  
明（1368-1644）  
衣长120cm，通袖长224cm  
浙江嘉兴王店M4墓出土  
中国丝绸博物馆藏（2011.1.8）



【织金双鹤胸背曲水地团凤纹绸大袖衫】  
Wide sleeve robe of twill damask with crane badge  
明（1368-1644）  
衣长101.5cm，通袖长220cm  
浙江嘉兴王店M4墓出土  
中国丝绸博物馆藏（2011.1.1）



【松竹梅双色缎巾】  
Scarf of two-color satin damask pine, bamboo and plum flower  
明（1368-1644）  
长132cm，宽56cm  
浙江嘉兴王店M4墓出土  
中国丝绸博物馆藏（2011.1.10）



【平安竹绸对襟上衣】  
Jacket of twill damask with flower and bamboo  
明（1368-1644）  
衣长94cm，通袖长174cm  
浙江嘉兴王店M4墓出土  
中国丝绸博物馆藏（2011.1.3）



【菱格螭纹绸裤】  
Trousers of twill damask with hornless dragon on diamond  
明（1368-1644）  
裤长（不含腰）73cm，腰宽59cm  
浙江嘉兴王店M4墓出土  
中国丝绸博物馆藏（2011.1.4）



【菱格万字地螭螭绸】  
Twill damask with hornless dragon on swastika  
明（1368-1644）  
长38cm，宽24cm  
浙江嘉兴王店M4墓出土  
中国丝绸博物馆藏（2011.1.7）



【衿身绣补云鹤团寿纹绸大袖衫复原件】  
Reproduction of wide sleeve robe of twill damask with haechi badge  
从面料织造复原始，至胸背刺绣复原，到服装形制复原。



【织金双鹤胸背曲水地团凤纹绸大袖衫复原件】  
Reproduction of Wide sleeve robe of twill damask with crane badge



# 梅里衣裳

## Costumes in Memory

### 嘉兴王店明墓出土服饰中韩合作修复与复原成果展

#### Sino-Korean Joint Conservation Project of Ming Dynasty Textiles

##### 主办单位

中国丝绸博物馆  
China National Silk Museum

韩国传统文化大学

##### 协办单位

北京服装学院  
Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology

嘉兴博物馆

Jiaxing Museum

##### 展览地点

中国丝绸博物馆纺织品文物修复与展示馆二楼  
Textile Conservation Gallery/China National Silk Museum

##### 展览时间

2019.3.15-5.5

##### Date

2006年11月，浙江省嘉兴市王店镇人民政府在平整该镇南部一处叫李家坟的土墩时发现一处古墓。嘉兴市文化局闻讯后随即组织人员对其进行抢救性发掘。经发掘清理，确认墓葬为明代中后期文林郎李湘及其妻妾四人的合葬墓，墓中出土了大量包括丝绸服饰在内的纺织品文物。

该批丝绸服饰出土后，中国丝绸博物馆承担了其应急保护及修复保护工作，其中李湘之妾徐氏墓出土的服饰由中国丝绸博物馆和韩国传统文化大学合作修复。修复的同时，中韩双方又各自复原制作了一件徐氏的袍服。此外，北京服装学院与中国丝绸博物馆另对墓中出土的几件袍服做了形制上的复原。

王店，旧称梅里，为明代兴起的丝绸业专业市镇，“蚕丝之广，不下吴兴”。李湘一族，属梅溪李氏，在明清两代是当地的望族。本次展览以梅溪李氏家族墓中出土的丝绸服饰为展示对象，藉此可以窥见明代王店丝绸行业繁荣景象之一斑。同时，中韩双方就此批服饰的修复方法也将得以展示。并且，对服饰的复原工艺更有深度说明，使今人得以了解当时的服装设计方法及制作工艺。

In November 2006, the People's Government of Wangdian Town, Jiaxing, Zhejiang Provenance discovered an ancient tomb while leveling the mound, named as Lijiafen. Jiaxing Municipal Administration of Culture organized a rescue excavation of the tomb. The tomb was identified as a joint tomb of Li Xiang, Wenlinlang (an administrative level of officials) in the middle and late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and his wife and two concubines. Large quantities of textile objects were discovered on site, including a considerable number of silk costumes.

Emergency protection and conservation treatments were carried out on the group of silk costumes by China National Silk Museum (NSM). The costumes unearthed from the tomb of Xu, Li Xiang's concubine, were conserved by the NSM and Korea National University of Cultural Heritage. In the meantime, NSM and Korea National university of Cultural Heritage respectively made the replicas of a gown of Xu. In addition, Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology and NSM successfully reproduced the shape of several costumes unearthed from Xu's tomb.

Wangdian, historically known as Meili, was a industrial town of silk production sprang up in the Ming Dynasty. As the saying goes, "the prosperity of silk industry in Meili is not inferior to Wuxing". Li Xiang belonged to the local Li clan in Meixi, which was an established family in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The exhibition mainly displays silk costumes unearthed from the tombs of the Li family in Meixi, which catches a glimpse of the prosperity of silk industry in Wangdian in the Ming Dynasty. Meanwhile, through demonstrating the two parties' restoration technique operated in this batch of costumes, a better understanding of the costumes' replication techniques is provided, which may also assist contemporary people in comprehending the fashion design methods and manufacturing technique of that time.



【四季花蜂蝶绸裙】  
Skirt of twill damask with season's flowers, bee and butterfly  
明（1368-1644）  
裙腰长146cm，裙长（不含腰）71.5cm  
浙江嘉兴王店M4墓出土  
中国丝绸博物馆藏（2011.1.2）



【云纹纱裙】  
Gauze skirt with clouds  
明（1368-1644）  
裙腰长120cm，裙长78cm  
浙江嘉兴王店M4墓出土  
中国丝绸博物馆藏（2011.1.9）

