

Terminology

Chinese terms in *Terminology* and *Diagrams* are written in the following order:

- Traditional Chinese (*Pinyin*, i.e. Romanized transcription, is provided in *Terminology*)
- Simplified Chinese

Synonyms for Chinese terminology are listed below the primary terms

	Chinese	English	Descriptions
1	一色裱 <i>Yi se biao</i> 一色裱	One-Color Mounting Style	A painting mounted using one color. The mounting material used is typically plain silk (<i>juan</i> ¹) or patterned silk (<i>ling</i> ²), but paper was also used in later mountings (Qing dynasty) for economic reasons.
2	兩色裱 <i>Liang se biao</i> 两色裱	Two-Color Mounting Style	A painting mounted using two colors: a single color for the surrounding borders and a second color for the upper and lower borders. The choices of the two colors for mounting borders varies depending on the region and/or periods. For example, one of the commonly seen styles in Qing dynasty hanging scrolls is using a blue or green tone for the upper and lower borders, and an off-white tone for the surrounding borders.
3	三色裱 <i>San se biao</i> 三色裱	Three-Color Mounting Style	A painting mounted using three colors with the addition of a secondary border between the upper border and upper intermediary border, and between the lower intermediary border and lower border. This style was developed in the Qing dynasty to accommodate shorter paintings by increasing the length of the mounting.
4	宣和裝 <i>Xuan he zhuang</i> 宣和裝 宋式裱 <i>Song shi biao</i> 宋式裱	Xuan He Mounting Style	A mounting style believed to be developed during Emperor Huizhong's reign (1119-1125) in the Song dynasty, with a distinguishing characteristic of narrow dark colored borders around either the painting, or the painting and upper and lower surrounding borders together. This mounting format is now commonly used to mount short and wide paintings.
5	畫心 <i>Hua xin</i> 画心 畫芯 <i>Hua xin</i> 画芯	Painting / Calligraphy	The painting or calligraphy itself, usually on silk or paper.
6	邊 <i>Bian</i> 边	Side Border	Vertical sections of mounting next to the painting. In one-color formats, the <i>bian</i> are the same color and pattern as the upper and lower borders. In two-color or three-color formats, they are the same color and pattern as the upper and lower intermediary borders.
7	天頭 <i>Tian tou</i> 天头 地頭 <i>Di tou</i> 地头	Upper Border Lower Border	<i>Tian tou</i> is the uppermost border and <i>di tou</i> the lowermost border of a hanging scroll. In Chinese scroll mounting, the typical proportion for the sections above and below the painting is 3:2 in height, respectively (called 'six-four proportion' in Chinese). Therefore, every upper and lower section of borders is typically done in this proportion with only small adjustments.

8	局條 <i>Ju tiao</i> 局条 助條 <i>Zhu Tiao</i> 助条	Margin	The margin serves as a buffer to protect and preserve the edges when joining borders. There are two types of margins. The first, <i>ruan ju tiao</i> , is a narrow margin visible around the painting comprised of the painting's first lining paper and an additional lining. The other type, <i>ying ju tiao</i> , is comprised of two layers of paper that can be colored and cut into narrow strips, then joined around the edges of the painting as a narrow edging.
9	天杆 <i>Tian gan</i> 天杆	Hanging Stave	Wooden stave installed at the top of the hanging scroll. It is a rigid support to which the eyelets, hanging cord and tying ribbon are attached.
10	地桿 <i>Di gan</i> 地杆	Bottom Roller	Wooden roller installed at the bottom of the hanging scroll around which the scroll is rolled. Functions together with the hanging stave to facilitate hanging of the scroll.
11	覆背 <i>Fu bei</i> 覆背	Final backing	Final backing layer composed of two or three layers of paper, depending on the size, format and level of support needed for the painting. Typically burnished to compress and soften the layers, adding flexibility and reducing abrasion of the paint layer.
12	包首 <i>Bao shou</i> 包首	Cover Silk / Cover Paper	Top section on the back of the scroll, typically made from colored silk, that wraps around and protects the hanging scroll when rolled.
13	題籤 <i>Ti qian</i> 题签 籤條 <i>Qian tiao</i> 签条	Title Label	A strip of colored paper designed to be inscribed with the title of the scroll and attached at the corner of the cover silk / cover paper adjacent to the hanging stave.
14	下搭桿 <i>Da gan</i> 下搭杆 角絆 <i>Jiao ban</i> 角絆 打棍 <i>Da kung</i> 打棍 護角綾 <i>Hu jiao ling</i> 护角绫	Roller Reinforcements	A pair of silk strips attached to the back of the hanging scroll on the bottom left and right sides to reinforce the fold where the bottom roller is installed. The shape of the top of the roller reinforcements may be round, triangle, cloud or various other decorative shapes.
15	繩帶 <i>Sheng dai</i> 绳带	Tying Ribbon	A ribbon made by folding and sewing plain silk in layers. Used to tie the rolled scroll.
16	綁繩 <i>Bang sheng</i> 绑绳 條帶 <i>Tiao dai</i> 条带 絲繩 <i>Si sheng</i> 丝绳	Hanging Cord	A cord located at the hanging stave used for hanging the scroll.
17	銅環 <i>Tong huan</i> 铜环 銅鈕 <i>Tong niu</i> 铜钮 銅絲別子 <i>Tang si bie zhi</i>	Eyelets	Metal wire fashioned into eyelets. There are typically four inserted across the hanging stave through which the hanging cord is inserted. For smaller width scrolls such as couplets, two eyelets are used.

	铜丝别子 雞腳 <i>Ji jiao</i> 鸡脚		
18	軸頭 <i>Zhou tou</i> 轴头 軸首 <i>Zhou shou</i> 轴首	Roller Knobs	Knobs attached at the ends of the bottom roller to facilitate handling of the hanging scroll. The knobs can be made from a variety of materials including wood, ivory, bone, ceramic, agate, jade and crystal.
19	錦眉 <i>Jin mei</i> 锦眉	Brocade Strip	Narrow strips located at the upper and lower edge of the painting. Brocade is the most common fabric used for <i>jin³ mei</i> . Sometimes <i>shang</i> (上) or <i>xia</i> (下) are added when referring to upper or lower; this usage can also apply to other borders such as in [20] and [21].
20	隔水 <i>Ge shui</i> 隔水	Intermediary Border	The horizontal borders located between the painting and upper and lower borders.
21	副隔水 <i>Fu ge shui</i> 副隔水	Secondary Border	The additional borders located in between the upper border and upper intermediary border, and lower intermediary border and lower border in the three-color formats.
22	圈當 <i>Quan dang</i> 圈当	Surrounding Borders	Another way to name the borders adjacent to the painting including side borders and the upper and lower intermediary borders. These borders are the same in color and pattern, and encircle the painting like a frame.
23	驚燕 <i>Jing yan</i> 惊燕	Decorative Strips	Two narrow vertical strips attached on the upper border, typically found in two-color and three-color formats.
24	詩堂 <i>Shi tang</i> 诗堂	Inscription Section	A section of silk or paper above the painting reserved for inscriptions.
25	通天邊 <i>Tong tian bian</i> 通天边 通堂邊 <i>Tong tang bian</i> 通堂边 旗杆邊 <i>Qi gan bian</i> 旗杆边	Edge Borders	Narrow borders, typically a dark color, running along the entire length of the hanging scroll edges.
26	小邊 <i>Xiao bian</i> 小边	Narrow Border	General term to describe the narrow border used to decorate or accent any part of the mounting. For example, in the diagram for Xuan He style format, these borders are surrounding the painting.
27	繩箍 <i>Sheng gu</i> 绳箍 封箍 <i>Feng gu</i> 封箍	Cord Binding	Narrow strips of silk used to wrap and secure the end sections of the hanging cord on each side. It is common to see three on each end, but there are some exceptions depending on the size of the hanging scroll.
28	對聯 <i>Dui lian</i> 对联	Couplet	A pair of mounted hanging scrolls, typically in the one-color mounting style, with calligraphy written on each that adhere to specific guidelines.
29	對屏 <i>Dui ping</i> 对屏 兩條屏 <i>Liang tiao ping</i>	Pair of Pictorial Hanging Scrolls	A pair of mounted hanging scrolls typically in the one-color mounting style. It is not a pair of scrolls with calligraphy but instead, contains pictorial images.

	两条屏		
30	(四 / 六 / 八) 屏條 (<i>Si / Liu / Ba</i>) <i>Ping tiao</i> (四 / 六 / 八) 屏条 (四 / 六 / 八) 條屏 (<i>Si / Liu / Ba</i>) <i>Tiao ping</i> (四 / 六 / 八) 条屏	Set of (Four / Six / Eight) Hanging Scrolls	Any set of even-numbered hanging scrolls typically greater than two (e.g. a set of four, six, or eight hanging scrolls) traditionally in the one-color mounting style. Sets can be hung individually or together as a thematically consistent calligraphic or pictorial image (e.g., four seasons or four gentlemen). The ends of the bottom rollers can either be covered with brocade or have attached knobs.
31	(四 / 六 / 八) 連屏掛軸 (<i>Si / Liu / Ba</i>) <i>Lian ping gua zhou</i> (四 / 六 / 八) 连屏挂轴 通景屏 <i>Tong jing ping</i> 通景屏 海幔 <i>Hai man</i> 海幔 海棠 <i>Hai tang</i> 海棠	(Four / Six / Eight) Piece Panoramic Hanging Scroll	Any set of even-numbered hanging scrolls typically greater than two (e.g. a set of four, six, or eight hanging scrolls) traditionally in the one-color mounting style. An oversized image painted across multiple sheets, then mounted as separate scrolls with narrow side borders between each scroll to maintain the appearance of an unbroken, continuous image. The image can also be painted onto a single sheet, that is subsequently cut down into multiple sheets, and mounted. The ends of the bottom rollers are typically covered with brocade or may have knobs attached on the outer ends of the far right and left scrolls.

Notes

¹ 絹 / 绢 *Juan*: Plain silk. A type of textile with plain (tabby) woven structure using silk threads. Also called *geng juan* (耿絹 / 耿绢). It is available as white or dyed silk.

² 綾 / 绫 *Ling*: Patterned silk. A type of textile with a twill woven structure to form a pattern. Also called *hua ling* (花綾 / 花绫). *Ling* became one of the main mounting materials from Song Period (Yang 1997), and smaller and more geometric patterns were developed during the Yuan dynasty (1271 - 1368) (Gao 1992). Shuanglin (Zhejiang, China) has been famous for producing patterned silk since the 5th century. Common *ling* patterns include cranes with clouds, phoenixes with clouds, double phoenixes, rounded dragons, plum blossom with cracked ice, eight treasures, etc.

³ 錦 / 锦 *Jin*: Brocade. *Jin* is a general term used to refer to polychrome woven silk. It is commonly used in Chinese mounting for brocade strips on hanging scrolls, cover brocades on hand scrolls, and album covers.

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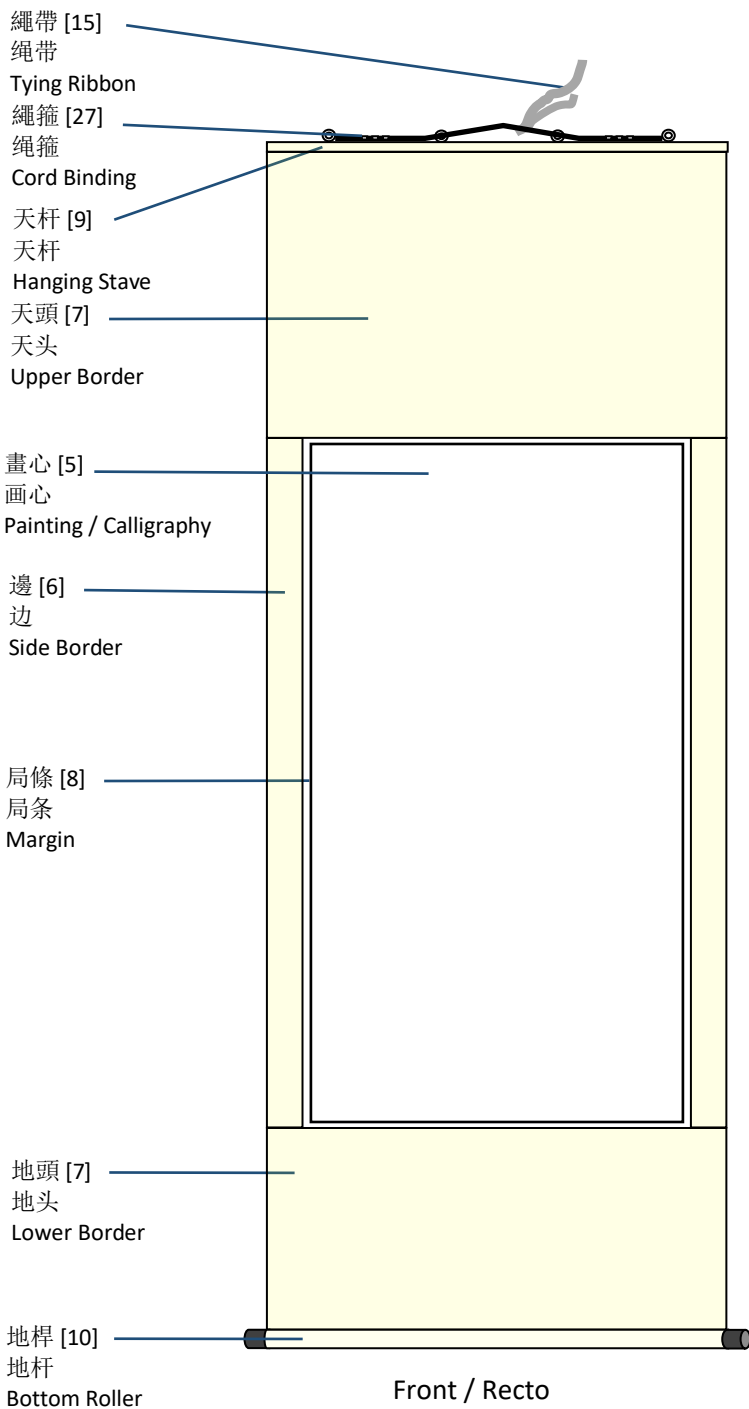
Compilers

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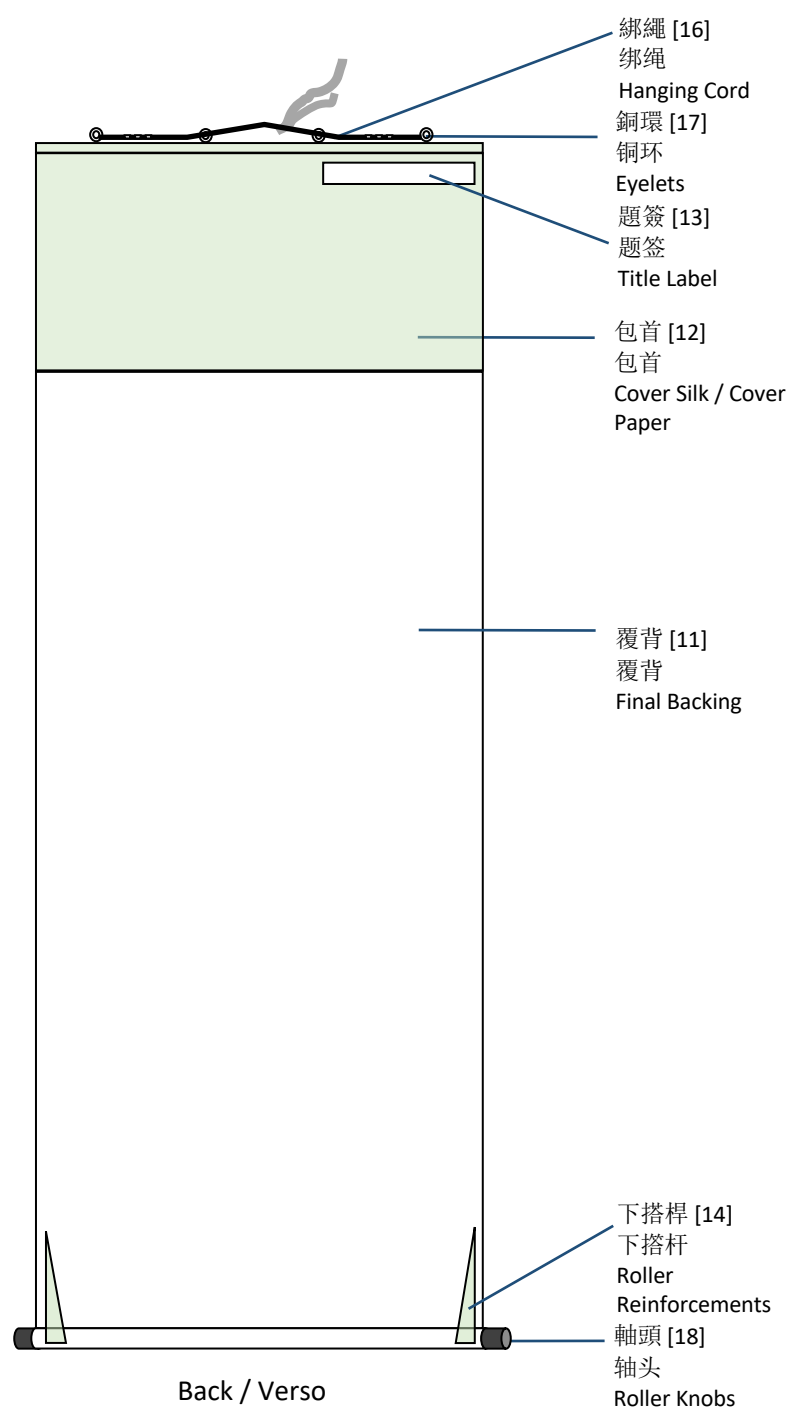
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Diagrams



Front / Recto



Back / Verso

一色裱 [1]
一色裱
One-Color Mounting Style

繩帶 [15]
绳带
Tying Ribbon

綁繩 [16]
绑绳
Hanging Cord

天杆 [9]
天杆
Hanging Stave

天頭 [7]
天头
Upper Border

上隔水 [20]
上隔水
Upper Intermediary Border

上錦眉 [19]
上锦眉
Upper Brocade Strip

通天邊 [25]
通天边
Edge Borders

邊 [6]
边
Side Border

畫心 [5]
画心
Painting / Calligraphy

下錦眉 [19]
下锦眉
Lower Brocade Strip

下隔水 [20]
下隔水
Lower Intermediary Border

地頭 [7]
地头
Lower Border

軸頭 [18]
轴头
Roller Knobs

地桿 [10]
地杆
Bottom Roller

綁繩 [16]
绑绳
Hanging Cord

銅環 [17]
铜环
Eyelets

繩箍 [27]
绳箍
Cord Binding

驚燕 [23]
惊燕
Decorative Strips

天頭 [7]
天头
Upper Border

上隔水 [20]
上隔水
Upper Intermediary Border

詩堂 [24]
诗堂
Inscription Section

邊 [6]
边
Side Border

局條 [8]
局条
Margin

畫心 [5]
画心
Painting / Calligraphy

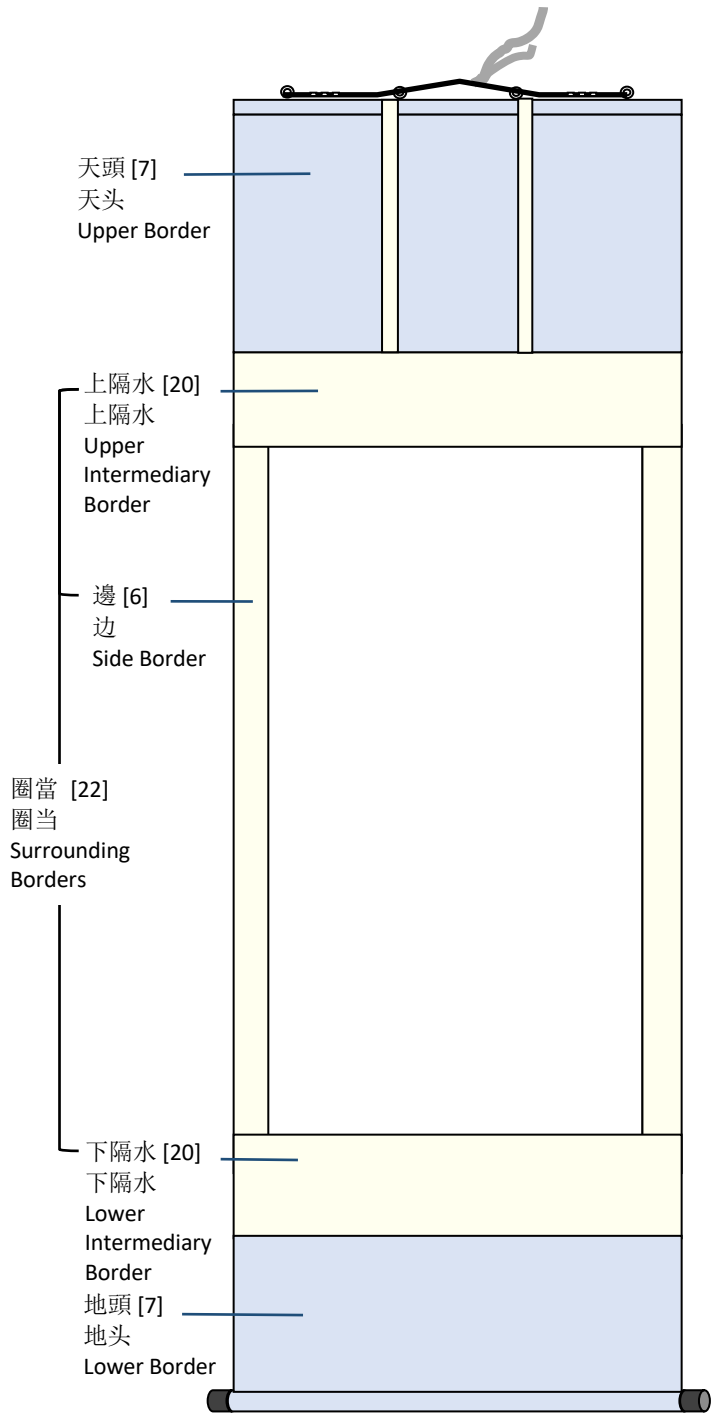
下隔水 [20]
下隔水
Lower Intermediary Border

地頭 [7]
地头
Lower Border

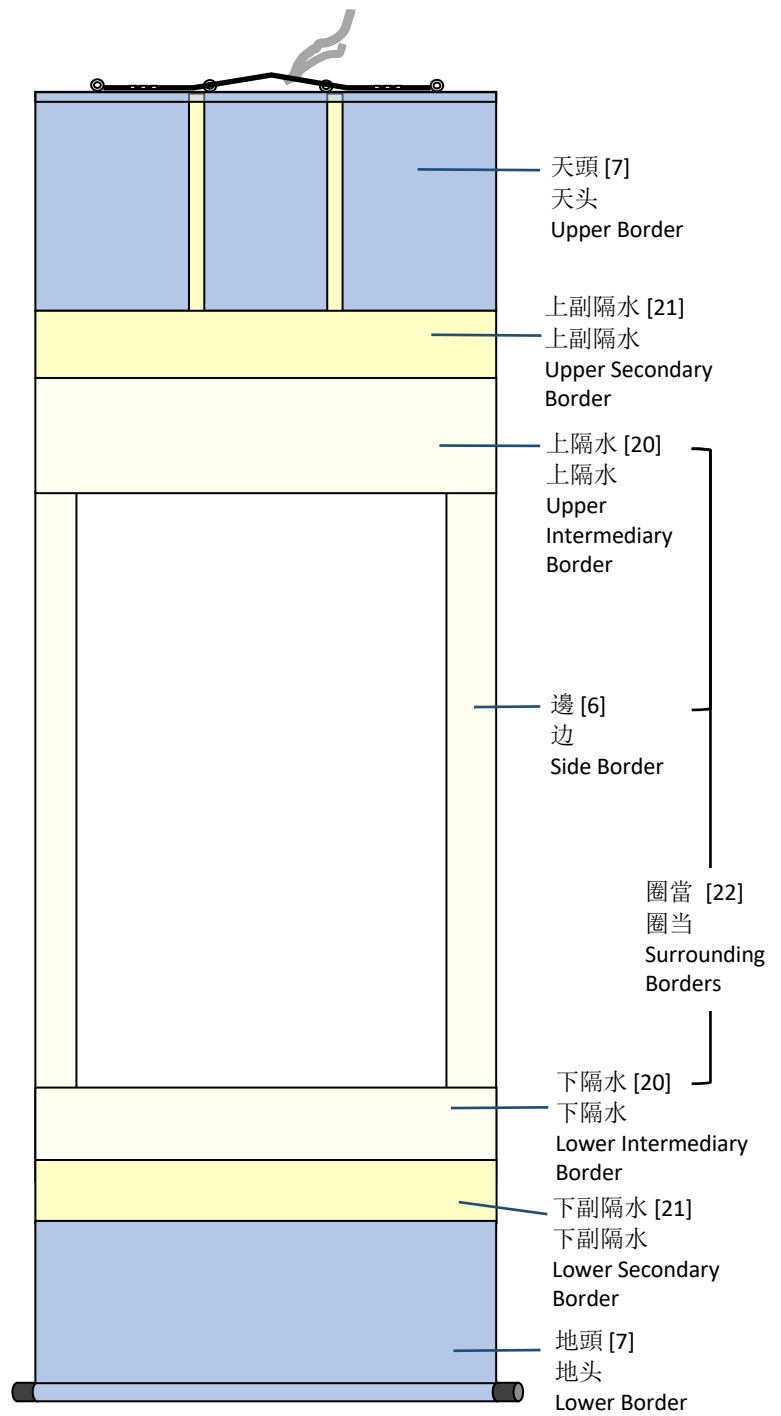
軸頭 [18]
轴头
Roller Knobs

地桿 [10]
地杆
Bottom Roller

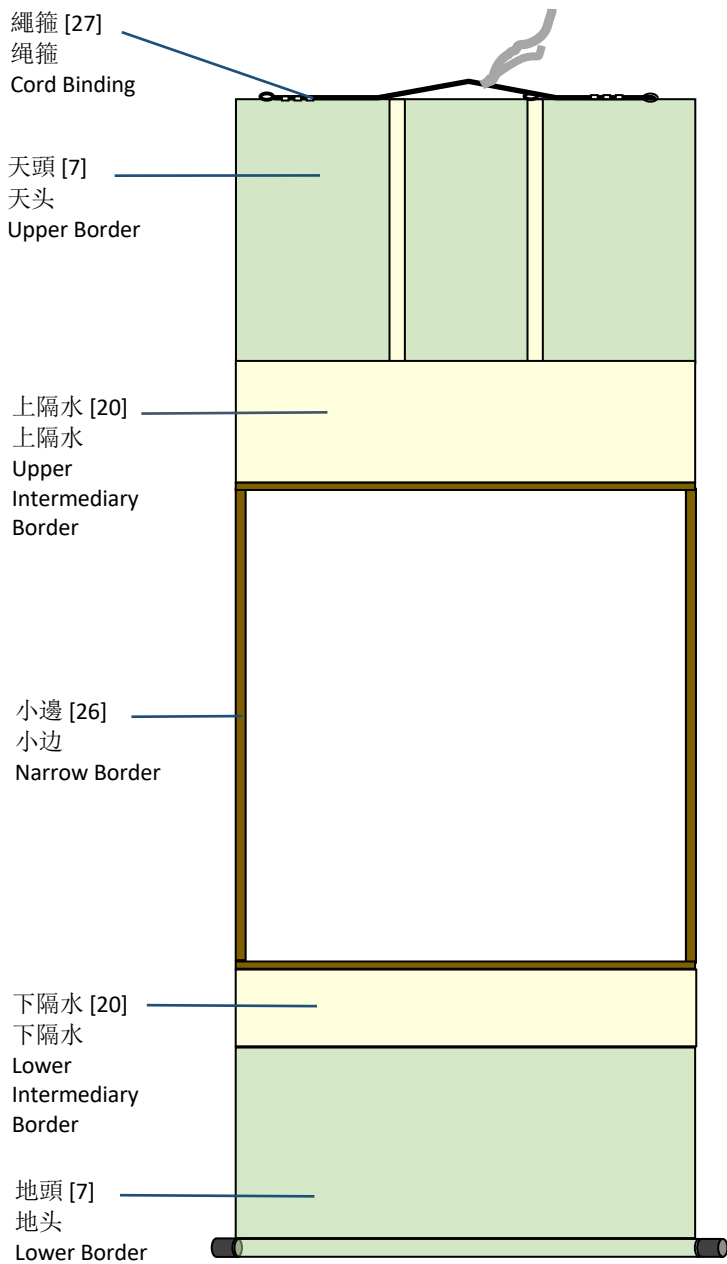
兩色裱 [2]
两色裱
Two-Color Mounting Style



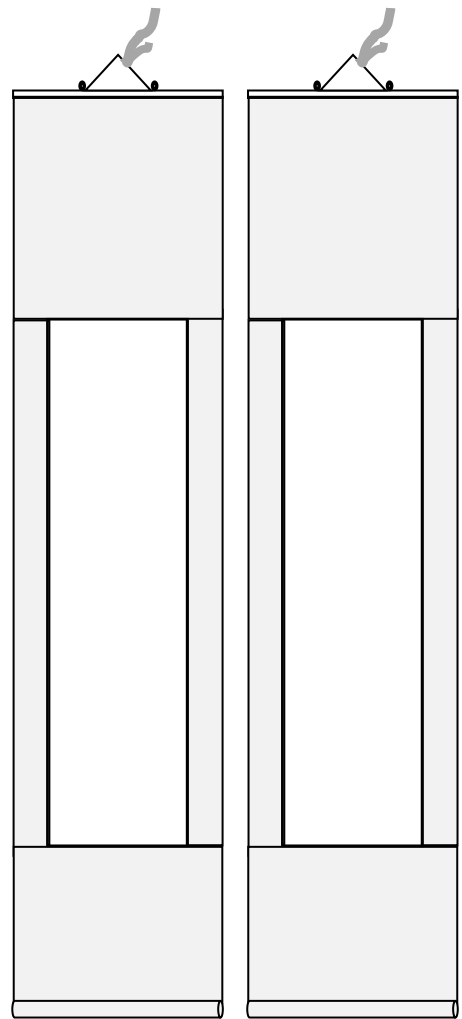
兩色裱 [2]
两色裱
Two-Color Mounting Style



三色裱 [3]
三色裱
Three-Color Mounting Style

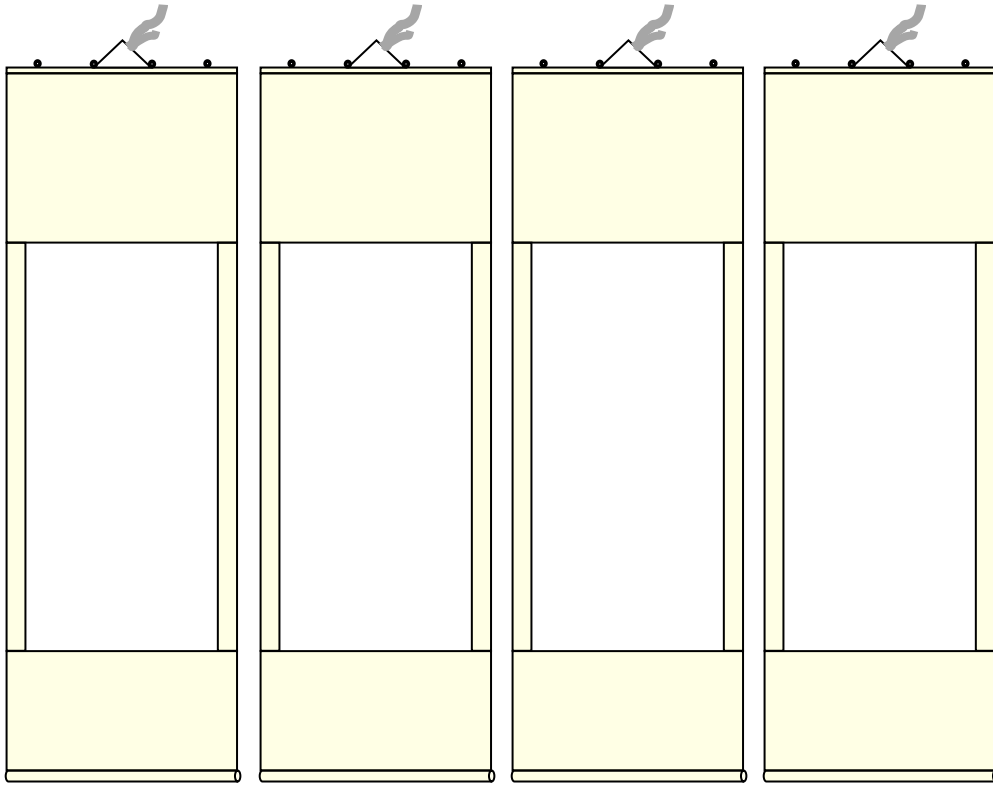


宣和裝 [4]
宣和装
Xuan He Mounting Style

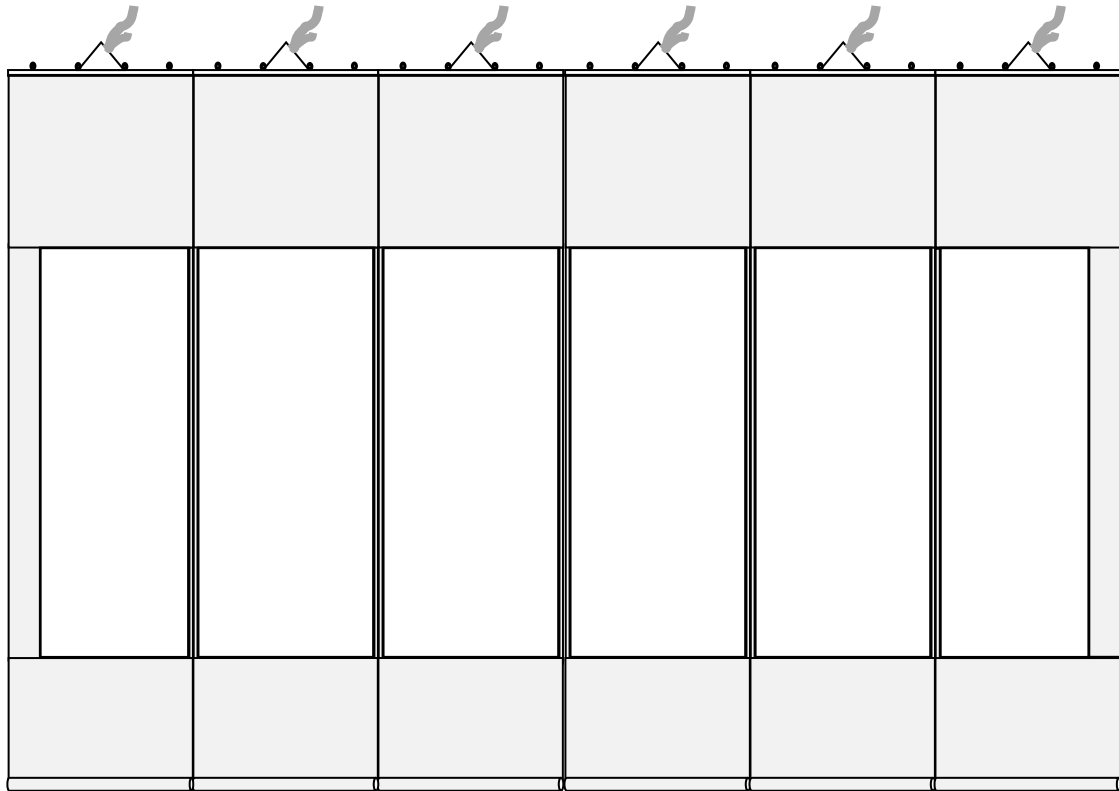


對聯 [28]
对联
Couplet

對屏 [29]
对屏
Pair of Pictorial Hanging Scrolls



四屏條 [30]
四屏条
Set of Four Hanging Scrolls



六連屏掛軸 [31]
六连屏挂轴
Six Piece Panoramic Hanging Scroll