



The Cultural Transfer and Dissemination  
Project  
in the cooperation of Lanchang-Mekong,  
Thailand-Laos, China



Research Institute of Northeastern Art and  
Culture

Funded by the International Art and Culture  
Preservation Project, Fiscal year 2023  
Maha Sarakham University

### Woven fabrics in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is located in southern China. It has a long history of people's settlements and have been discovered since prehistoric times. There is evidence as part of ancient Chinese maps during the Qin Dynasty, with the name "Guangxi" appearing for the first time in the Song Dynasty until 1949, the early era of the People's Republic of China (Communist Party).

The Chinese authorities have established "Guangxi Province" with "Nanning City" as the capital city, then in 1957, the central government passed a draft approving the change of name from "province" to "Guangxi Dong Autonomous Region" (Guangxi Dong Autonomous Region), until on October 12, 1965, the Chinese authorities approved the name of the Guangxi "Dong" Autonomous Region was changed to the "Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" that has been used up until today.



Guangxi was originally a multi-ethnic settlement. Especially the ethnic group "Zhuang" (Zhuang) that exists the most. Guangxi is home to over 14 million Zhuangs, China's largest ethnic minority. More than 90 percent of the Zhuang people in China live in Guangxi, especially in the middle and west.

The Zhuang people have their own written language and are part of the Kara-Tai language group. There are also ethnic minorities, both Tang and Hmong and other ethnic groups include Yao, Hui, Yi (Lolo), Sui, and Ching (Vietnamese). There are also 12 major ethnic groups. Each ethnic group has a woven cloth or dress to wear. Each group has its own unique identity.

Noted that the common point of the same clothing style is the style of clothes cut is popular, like the side label on the right hands side, and the chest cut, big sleeves, loose. The pants are similar to loose pants. If the skirt is pleated around, commonly used bandanas-head, other than the Hui or Uighur ethnic group is a Muslim with distinctively different costumes





The material used in cotton fibers is mainly used for weaving. This may be due to the cool climate throughout the year. The cotton fabric has the ability to protect against the cold as well. And is a plant that is easy to grow,

Due to the limitations of climate and the process is more complicated than cotton. There are also fibers from other types of plants such as ganja fiber, hemp fiber and fibers from other types of plants.

Colorful patterns: black, indigo, and blue cloth are commonly used as the main colors. The outfits are embroidered and decorated with strips of woven fabric in various bright colors depending on the popularity of each ethnic group.



Weaving techniques. Weaving using a loom that is a frame with a loom body. And the loom that is used to tie to the waist, the loom has 2 tako as the basis. And a loom that has many tads is used to weave fabric with more intricate patterns. Guangxi's weaving techniques are similar to those of Thailand,

using the same techniques of collecting khit(ikat), patterning, and tie-dyeing.



In addition, there is the use of silk threads twisted with silver and gold metallic threads, called Jin in the country. China has 4 most famous silk weaving cities. Including Nanjing cloud-patterned weaving silk. Chengdu silk thread Suzhou silk weaving and silk weaving of the Zhuang people in Guangxi collectively referred to as "China's famous 4 silks and gold threads"



valuable handicrafts that come from the wisdom of the Zhuang people, including patterns, techniques, and the use of colors on a variety of fabrics. All represent the warmth and cheerfulness of the Zhuang people. which is unique to the "Zhuang Trib

