

# Kites | 风筝

李鹏◎编著





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# 风筝

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全国百佳图书出版单位  
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风筝是以竹篾等材料扎制而成的一种工艺精湛、制作精巧的手工艺品。风筝不仅是游乐竞技中的玩具，而且具有测距、通信、载人等功能。中国的风筝艺术源远流长，2700多年前春秋时代第一只木鸢的诞生，便揭开了其发展的序幕。英国科学史专家李约瑟博士在《中国科学技术史》中把风筝列为中国向欧洲传播的重大科技发明之一，美国国家博物馆中展示风筝的一块牌子上写着：“世界上最早的飞行器是中国的风筝和火箭。”中国的风筝作品精彩纷呈，形成了多个具有浓厚地域特色的风筝流派，而且与绘画、民俗等内容结合在

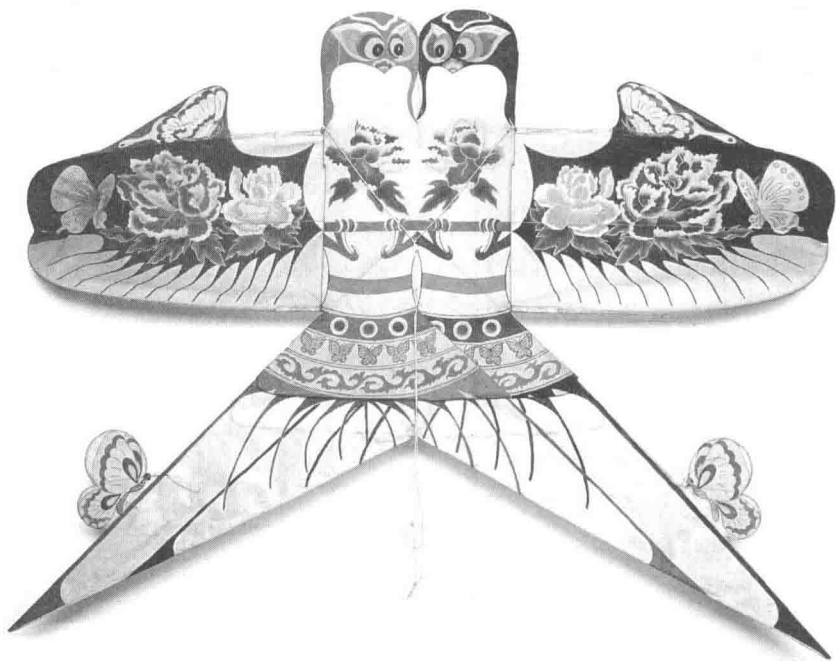
Kites are beautiful handicrafts works made with bamboo slips. Some are toys, while others have a practical use, ranging, message sending and man carrying. Kite making has a long history in China, possibly beginning with the first wooden glider made by ancient people over 2700 years ago during the Spring and Autumn Period. Dr. Joseph Needham, established British scholar in the history of sciences, listed kite making in his famous book *Science and Civilization in China* as one of the significant events in civilization, an invention later spreading to Europe. A signboard inside the United States National Museum says the following: "Kites and rockets made in China are the earliest aircrafts man ever made in his history."

一起，有着丰富的文化内涵。

本书以生动的文字和直观的图片，向海内外读者全面介绍中国风筝的起源、发展历程、分类、制作工艺、流派，以及风筝文化等内容，希望能够引领读者了解中国风筝知识，品鉴风筝艺术的绚烂多姿。

Kite making in China became stylistically diversified to characterize regional culture. By involving painting and local customs, kites carry profound cultural message.

By brief introduction and beautiful plates, this booklet makes an endeavor helping peoples of other countries understand kites' origin, development, categories, making technique and styles, as well as the cultural message they carry.



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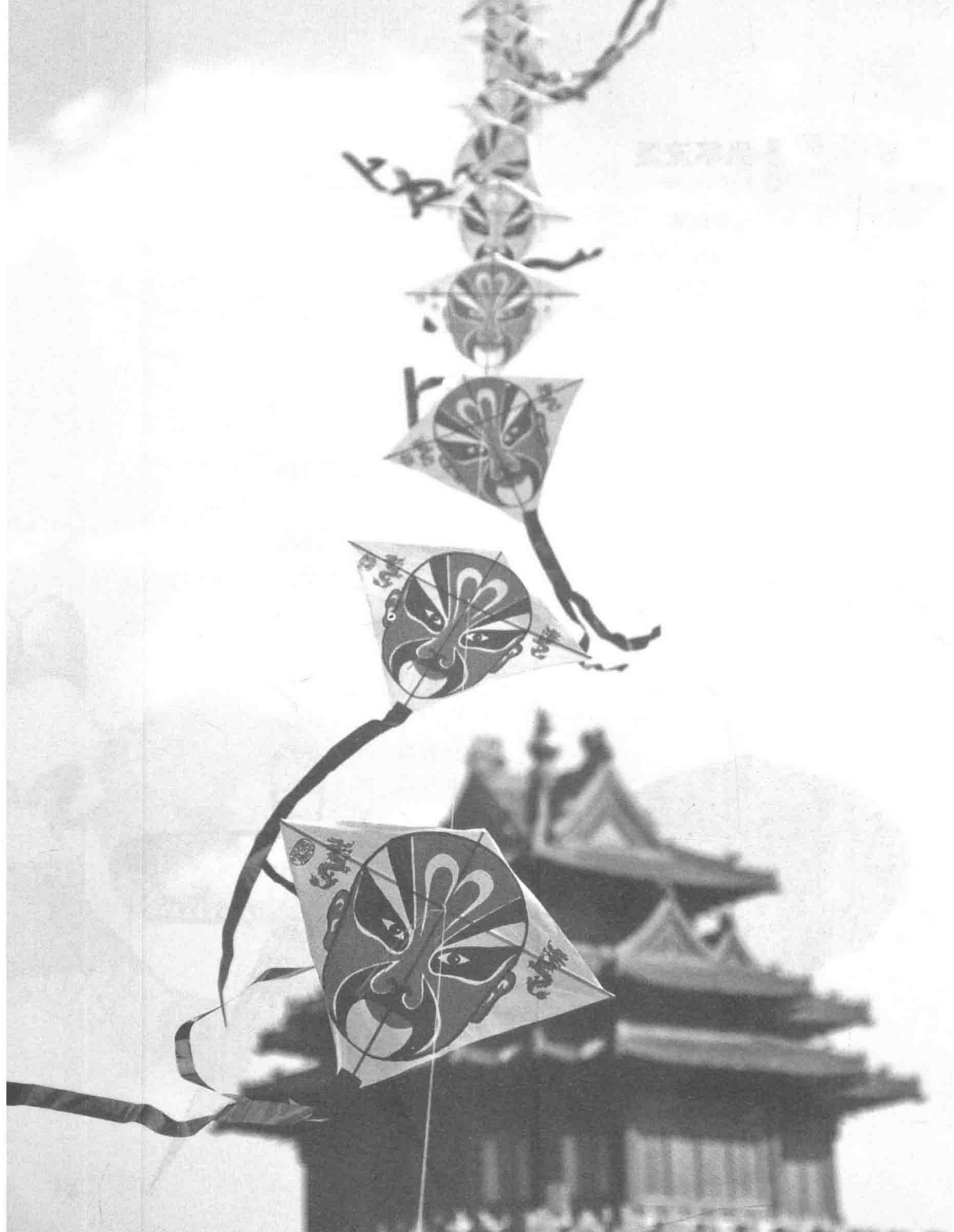
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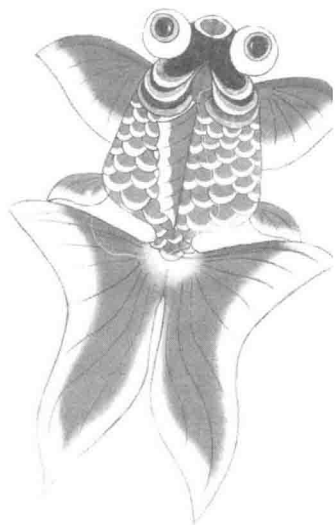
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# 风筝史话

## History of Kites

中国风筝的历史源远流长，从春秋时期的第一只木鸢问世起，至今已有两千多年的历史。用于放飞的风筝在古时被称为“纸鸢”、“木鸢”或“鹞”，是人们日常生活中的娱乐玩具之一。然而，古代的风筝并不只是用于游艺玩乐，其功能经历了多次变化，并最终形成了丰富多彩、奇绝精巧的风筝艺术。

The long history of kite making in China began with the first wooden glider made during the Spring and Autumn Period over two thousand years ago. Kites made for flying had different names, "paper glider", "wooden glider" or "snipe". As a toy, they gave people much fun. Their function, however, was not limited to entertainment. Their evolution eventually left us a rich and colorful art form.



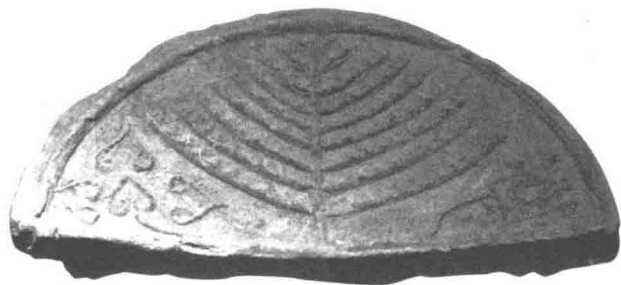


## > 风筝的起源

国内外学者对风筝的起源有多种争议，但大多数人都认为风筝最早源起于中国。英国科学史专家李约瑟博士在《中国科学技术史》中引用了明代王逵《蠹海集》里关于利用风筝测量风力和风向的记述，并认为风筝是中国向欧洲输送的科技发明之一。而英国民俗学家克里·哈特则在《风筝——历史的考察》中总结了中国风筝向世界传输

## > The Birth of Kites

Scholars are quite diversified in establishing the birth of kites, but most of them believed it happened in China. In *Science and Civilization in China*, Dr. Joseph Needham, based on the book *Du Hai Ji* authored by a Ming-dynasty person named Wang Kui about the use of kites for measuring the force and direction of wind, ascribed it as an invention by ancient Chinese people but later spreading to Europe. Another British scholar, Clive Hart, went further

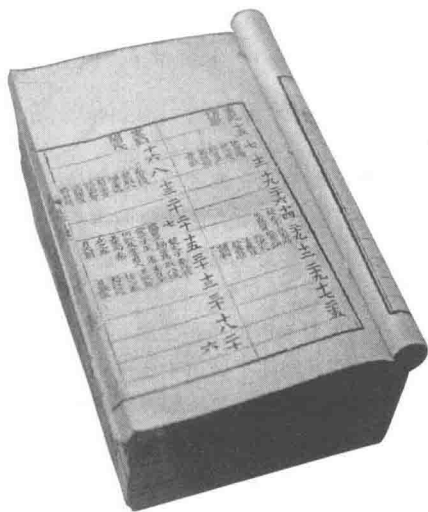


### • 树木风筝纹瓦当（战国）

此瓦当的右下角有一只简易的风筝，表明在战国时期风筝已经问世。

Eaves Tile with Kite and Tree Design (Warring States Period)

A kite on the lower right corner proves the birth of kite already happened during the Warring States Period.



#### • 编年体史书《资治通鉴》（书影）

《资治通鉴》共294卷，是司马光历时19年主编而成的一部多卷本编年体史书。其以时间为纲、事件为目，涵盖了从周代到五代共16朝1362年的历史。作为中国第一部编年体通史，其在中国官修史书中占有非常重要的地位。

#### *History as a Mirror in Annalistic Style* (photo image)

This 294-volumen colossal book cost Sima Guang 19 years to complete. By following a timeline, it documents all significant events that had happened over the past 1362 years in 16 dynasties put together. This book, as the first history work in annalistic style written with the authorization from ruler, has its notch cut in Chinese history.

的几条路线：一是从中国经朝鲜、日本、马来半岛、大洋洲、新西兰至复活节岛；二是由中国经过缅甸、印度、阿拉伯国家及北非，最终到达地中海沿岸；三是自中国经由蒙古至俄罗斯、东欧，到达欧洲大陆；四是自中国经由丝绸之路到达欧洲，再转至美洲。

中国关于风筝最早的详细记述见于《韩非子·外储说左上》：

“（墨子）斫木为鸢，三年而成，飞一日而败。”意思是说战国时期的墨子花了三年的时间用木头造出一只木鸢，但只飞了一天就坏了。北宋司马光主编的编年体史书《资治通鉴》里也记载了有关风筝的事迹。南北朝时期（420—

as to work out the routes Chinese kites had taken when going to the rest parts of the world: from China to Korea, further on to Japan, Malaya, Oceania, New Zealand and the Easter Island. The second route, by Clive Harter in his book *Kites: An Historical Survey*, was from China to Burma, India, Arab countries, North Africa and the areas around the Mediterranean. The third one was from China to Mongolia, Russia, Eastern Europe and the rest parts of European continent. The fourth was from China and via the Silk Road, to Europe, and further on to America.

The first document about kites was found in a book, *Philosophical Notes*, by ancient philosopher named Han Feizi. The wooden glider costing Mozi three





## 墨子

墨子是战国时期著名的思想家、教育家、科学家、军事家，墨家学派的创始人。墨学在当时影响很大，与儒家并称“显学”，在春秋战国的百家争鸣中有“非儒即墨”之称。墨子还创立了以几何学、物理学、光学为主要内容的一整套科学理论，并且精通手工技艺，制作出了能够飞行的木鸟（风筝），载重30石（合120斤）、运行迅速又省力的车辆。另外，墨子也熟悉当时的各种兵器、机械和工程建筑的制造技术，其在《墨子》一书中详细介绍和阐述了城市中各种防御设施的构造，弓、弩、刀、剑、矛、盾、斧等攻守器械的制造工艺，以及水道和地道的构筑技术。墨子论及的这些器械和设施，对后世的城市兴建和军事活动有着很大的影响。

## Mozi

Famous thinker, educator, scientist and militarist during the Warring States Period, Mozi had a huge influence in his time. The philosophy he established stood shoulder to shoulder with Confucian school, and together with the latter, called *Xian Xue* studies. Being a follower of either Confucian school or Mozi doctrines, people said about everyone. Apart from philosophical beliefs, Mozi initiated studies in geometry, physics and optics. Mozi was also a master handicraftsman, able to make wooden gledes and carts of 60 kilos carrying capacity. Mozi was well-versed in weaponry, mechanics and engineering. In his book titled after him, he detailed the making of different weapons including blades, swords, arrows and bows, as well as the tunneling and water channeling techniques for military purposes. The discoveries and inventions he made had huge influence on later generations' infrastructural and military projects.



• 墨子塑像 (图片提供: FOTOE)  
Statue of Mozi





589) 的侯景作乱时, 叛军将梁武帝围困于梁都建邺(今江苏南京)。面对内外围困的形势, 一个名叫羊车儿的人建议将梁武帝的诏令藏在纸鸢中, 然后随风放飞纸鸢, 以向外求援。可见, 风筝的产生最早可追溯到春秋战国时期(前770—前221), 而其由雏形逐渐演变成熟则在汉代(前206—公元220)至南北朝时期。

在民间, 关于风筝的起源也有多种传说, 其中流传最广的是飞鸟说、树叶斗笠说和帆船说这三种。飞鸟说与《韩非子》中的记述近

years to make was damaged the first day it was used. Sima Guang, historian during the Northern Song Dynasty, also documented kites in his book *Zi Zhi Tong Jian*, or *History as a Mirror*. When Ruler Liang Wu was besieged in Liang capital Jianye, present-day Nanjing by rebellious army during the Northern and Southern Dynasties (420-589), a man suggested to the ruler sending SOS message by a paper kite to fly in wind for his troops. These documents show the birth of kites did happen in China during the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C.-221 B.C.) and their making techniques matured around the Han (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) to Northern and Southern Dynasties.

Common people tell different versions about the birth of kites, the most popular being three: coming from



#### • 斗笠

斗笠是一种遮阳和避雨的编结帽, 是古代江南农村生产生活中必不可少的物品, 至今仍然随处可见。斗笠轻盈, 能在风力作用下自由飞舞, 人们受飘飞的斗笠的启发而产生了制作风筝的想法。

#### Bamboo Hat

A necessary item in rural life in southern part of China, bamboo hats are able to keep off strong sunshine and rain. They are still popular today. Very light in weight, a bamboo hat is able to fly in wind and because of this, ancient people managed to make kites.