



历史活化石

「好风凭借力，送我上青云」

风筝

Kites

李鹏◎编著

全国百佳图书出版单位
时代出版传媒股份有限公司
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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 handicraft works made with bamboo slips. Some are toys, while others have practical uses, like 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, an 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

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。

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

By brief introduction and beautiful pictures, this booklet makes an endeavor to help people of other countries understand kites’ origin, development, categories, making technique and styles, as well as the cultural message they carry.



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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，至今已有一千多年的历史。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

Scholar's opinions are quite diversified in establishing the birth of kites, but most of them believed it originated in China. In *Science and Civilization in China*, Dr. Joseph Needham, basing 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 created by ancient Chinese people and later spreaded to Europe. Another British scholar, Clive Hart, went

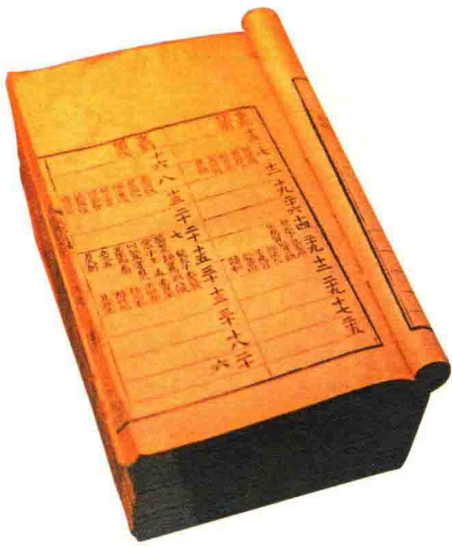


- 树木风筝纹瓦当（战国）

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-volume 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. This book, as the first history work in annalistic style written with the authorization from ruler, has its count for much status 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—

further to work out the routes Chinese kites had taken when going to the rest parts of the world: one was from China to Korea, further on to Japan, Malaya, Oceania, New Zealand and the Easter Island. The second route, by Clive Hart in his book *Kites: A 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 one 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 an 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，对后世的城建和军事活动有着很大的影响。

Mozi

A 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 craftsman, able to make wooden gledes and carts of 60 kilos carrying capacity. Mozi was well-versed in weaponry, mechanics and engineering. In his book, 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, a 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 Dynasty (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.



• 树叶风筝

树叶风筝流行于中国南方及沿海地区，将阔叶树木的树叶晾干后直接固定在骨架上，就形成了一个完整的风筝。由于骨架也多就地取材，因而树叶风筝造型古朴。

Tree Leaf Kites

This kind of kite, popular in China's south and coastal areas, is made with dried-up leaves of broad-leaved trees pasted on a structure, which is also made with local material. This kind of kites looks very primitive.

似，均是从飞鸟获得启发而制作出可飞行的器物。树叶斗笠说是看到树叶或斗笠在风力作用下飞舞的情形而产生制作风筝的想法，如生活在台湾的高山族和生活在海南的黎族人都用槟榔树的叶子做过风筝。风筝的放飞不仅是为了娱乐，也属于祭祀形式，是人们表达对漫天飞舞的树叶的崇拜的一种形式。帆船说是根据风帆借助风力前行的原理制作并放飞风筝的说法。

bird flying, coming from tree leaves and bamboo hat, and coming from a sail boat. The first one is similar with the writing by Han Feizi, ascribing the birth to a flying bird. The second version came from leaves flying in wind. The Gaoshan people in Taiwan and Li people in Hainan had made kites with areca catechu leaves. Flying a kite, to people, was more than entertainment. It was also a form of worshipping out of the admiration of leaves flying in the sky. The third version possibly came from the sail propelled by wind force.



> 风筝的发展历程

通过探究风筝的起源，可以看到在风筝的发展历史上其功能有多次变化，除了娱乐，风筝还多应用在军事、测量、通信、祭祀等方面。

从汉代到南北朝时期，风筝主

> The Evolution of Kites

The evolution of kites shows their use development, apart from amusement, for military, measuring, communication and worshipping purposes.

Their military use happened during the Han Dynasty and the Southern and Northern Dynasties that followed. By



• 韩信画像

韩信是中国历史上杰出的军事家，与萧何、张良并称“汉初三杰”。除了用风筝测量两地之间的距离，韩信也曾将绑有竹哨的风筝放飞到敌军阵营的上空，让风筝迎风发出凄凉的声音，以瓦解敌军的士气。

Portrait of Han Xin

An outstanding military strategist in ancient history, Han Xin stood shoulder to shoulder with the other two, Xiao He and Zhang Liang. Together, they were respectfully called *The Three Outstanding Strategists* in the early Han Dynasty. He also sent kites with bamboo whistles above the enemy troops. The shrieks from the whistles were frightening enough to battle the nerves of enemies.



• 瓷壁画《金凤台》（图片提供：FOTOE）

此图为绘在瓷砖上的壁画，展现了邺城三台之中的铜雀台和金凤台，其中左面即为文宣帝让囚犯乘风筝向下飞的金凤台。

Golden Phoenix Terrace, Ceramic Painting

It pictures two of the three famous terraces in Ye Cheng: Bronze Sparrow and Golden Phoenix. The left one was the Golden Phoenix, the terrace from which prisoners were instructed to glide down on kites.

要作军事之用。如在宋代高承的《事物纪原》中，记载了汉代大将军韩信曾将风筝放飞到空中，根据风筝线的长度来测量两地之间距离的事情。史书《北史》中也记载了南北朝时期北齐的文宣帝曾下令让囚犯乘风筝从邺城的金凤台上向下飞行，能够飞出城的便赦免其死罪，而一个名叫黄头的人就成功地

Records of Things, a book written by Han-dynasty Gao Cheng, army general Han Xin once measured the distance from spot A to B by sending a kite into sky. Ruler Wenxuan of the Beiqi Regime, by *Northern History*, had prisoners glide down on a kite from a high terrace out of the town. Anyone who succeeded in doing this was pardoned from death penalty. The lucky one was named Huang



飘到了城外。金凤台的遗址在今河北临漳县城西，残台高12米。当时的风筝能载着人飞行相当长的距离，可见其形制、体积之大和扎制、放飞技术的成熟。这也间接体现出了那时的人们对风能的认识和利用均具有一定的水平。

唐代（618—907）是中国历史上国力最强盛的朝代之一，物质上的丰富促进了节庆民俗娱乐的增多。而此时风筝的娱乐功能也开始突显。纸的应用是风筝得以在民间普及的关键，风筝裱糊所用的材质由绢改为纸，使风筝的制作成本降低，重量减轻。这样，风筝逐渐就成为了市井中较为普遍的娱乐用品。与此同时，风筝的类型也开始增多，出现了造型风筝和可发声的风筝。造型风筝多以素纸装饰，当

Tou, who landed successfully outside the town. That terrace was named Jinfeng, meaning golden phoenix, whose relics are still there west to the Linzhang County seat of Hebei Province. The remaining part is still 12 meters tall. Gliding down from it on a kite shows the kite making techniques, as well as structuring and flying, was matured, able to handle a big size to fly over a long distance from a perilous height. People then must have gained much knowledge about wind force.

As one of the most powerful dynasties in Chinese history, Tang Dynasty (618-907) had more holidays and entertaining forms out of abundant supplies than any dynasty before or after. Amusement with kites was more emphasized. Replacement of silk by paper for kite making considerably cut

• 风筝制作材料中的宣纸

用于制作风筝的纸张要求纤维长、韧性好、密度大、易上色和延展性低，这包括绵纸、宣纸、高丽纸等手工纸，以及拷贝纸、油封纸、绝缘纸等机制纸。

Xuan Paper Used for Kite Making

The paper for kite making must have long fibers, tenacious and dense texture, easy to pick up colors and plastic. Paper meets these demands includes *Xuan* paper, tissue and Korean paper made by hand. Copy paper, oil seal paper and insulation paper made by machines also work.

