

中国 风筝

五洲传播出版社

CHINESE KITE

中国民间工艺





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资料来源：潍坊风筝博物馆 杨家埠风筝厂 杨家埠风筝博物馆

潍坊市杨家埠年画研究所 寒亭镇中心小学

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封面设计：杨津

版式设计制作：柯慧 宾峰

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中国风筝 / 五洲传播出版社编. —2版. —北京：五洲传播出版社，2004
(中国民间工艺画册)

ISBN 7-5085-0415-1

I. 中… II. 五… III. 风筝—中国—画册 IV.J528.6-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 000267 号

五洲传播出版社出版

中国北京北三环中路 31 号

邮政编码：100083

电话：010-82000055

网址：www.cicc.org.cn

深圳麟德电脑设计有限公司电脑制版制作

邮编：518052

电话：26641555 传真：26641777

印刷：北京彩集嘉禾印刷有限公司

开本：1/20

版次：1999 年 8 月第一次版 2003 年 12 月第二次印刷

印数：1-3800

ISBN 7-5085-0415-1/J · 269

价格：46.00 元

中国风筝



中国风筝是中华民族文化中的奇葩,它在漫长的发展过程中,逐渐融入民间美术、民间体育、民间扎制于一体,是多种艺术交汇的集中反映。它来自民间,且深深扎根于广大人民之中,具有健康向上、明朗质朴的特点,是中华民族坦荡豪放的风尚习俗与积极向上的心理特征的再现,富于浓郁的乡土特色和生活气息。

提起中国风筝的历史,可以追溯到二千多年前的春秋战国时期。当时战争频繁,古人就发明了以鸟为形,以木为料,用阔叶植物叶子扎制而成,可在空中飞行的“木鸢”,这就是现代风筝的雏形。随着我国造纸术的发明和丝织品的发展,后来流行于中国大部分地区的风筝多是以竹为骨架,再糊以纸或绢制成。有趣的是,今天老少皆宜的娱乐工具——风筝,在历史上,还曾用于战争之中。那时人们将它用于军事上的勘测、侦察、通讯和宣传等,它

充分体现了中国古代劳动人民的聪明才智。时代在进步，社会在发展，到了唐宋时期，风筝的用途有了新的变化，工艺也日臻完美，寓意也愈加丰富，开始作为一种饶有情趣的民间娱乐项目，给人们的生活增添了新的内涵和色彩。

众所周知，各个民族都有自己的表情达意的方式和艺术表现手法。中国的风筝产生于民间，因此它的取材也离不开老百姓的日常生活，带有浓厚的民俗特色。现实生活中的花鸟虫鱼、飞禽走兽、民间故事、神话传说、无一不被能工巧匠们移植到风筝绘制上。造形各异，图案逼真的风筝都寄托了人们深厚的思想感情，人们把自己的爱憎和对美好生活的向往、未来理想的追求以及纯朴的思想情感，寄托在风筝的一端。借着融融的春意，凭着平稳的风力，放飞到空中，使人得到美的陶冶和无穷享受。

中国风筝的造型也极其考究，它不只是注重自然形似，而且力求以形传神和形神兼备，讲究图案美、装饰美、色彩美和立体感强的效果。

具体而言，造型可分为硬翅、软翅、桶子、串式等。硬翅是由两根竹条相互交错做成翅膀骨架，再按一定比例绑扎在一起，糊上纸或绢，形成三角风兜。这样吃风大，临空飞高。表现主题多为戏曲人物、民间故事等。软翅是在硬翅的扎制基础上，去掉翅膀下部骨架，放飞空中，轻巧玲珑、形神兼备，表现主题多为飞燕、蝴蝶、蜻



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蜓等。桶形一般采用的是可以折叠结构的骨架，装饰简单独特的宫灯风筝在民间很普遍，一般灯体用红绸，帷幔用翠绿绸，一红一绿，色彩对比强烈、鲜明、简练、装饰味浓。串式是把形式相同的风筝几个甚至几十个串连起来，具有生动逼真、活龙活现的艺术特色。

中国风筝的色彩，注重大色块浓抹，给人以简练概括、热烈明快的艺术感觉，主要采用色彩艳丽夺目的民间传统绘画。这些民间画大红大绿的特色，可以构成强烈的色彩对比和鲜明的构图布局，放飞于空中，形象格外逼真，在蓝天白云的映衬下，具有特殊的空间观赏效果。有的风筝彩绘中选用内涵丰富的吉祥文锦，也可以表达作者的另一种寓意和审美意识。色彩淡雅的文人画风格，是近代形成的一个风筝绘画流派，它在绘制上独具特点，体现了时代的憧憬与幻想，创造与追求。

中国风筝的扎制，首先是要尽量选取竹节较直的材料，便于煨烤成形。其次要选秋季伐下的竹子，再放一定时期阴干，将水份去掉。无论绑扎哪一类型风筝的骨架，绑扎时所用的材料一般都是麻、纸捻、胶和浆糊。讲究的骨架，每根竹条不但要削平竹节，而且要用砂纸打光，甚至还用涂有浆糊的纸条将竹条按一定间隔缠绕起来，以使后来糊上的纸或绢更为牢固，骨架也变得更为工致、美观。

风筝是一种借助风力用线牵引的民间艺术品，春季是放风筝最好的季节。人们往往三五成群到郊外去春游，放风筝便成了最为理想的一种娱乐方式。清明时节，大家在追念先祖的仪式完毕后，也各自放起了风筝。娱乐尽兴之后，主人们便一一将线收尽，或将线剪断，任风筝随风飘飞远去。人们认为，这样既表示了对死者的追念，又由风筝带去了一家人的灾祸病痛，而留下的则是吉祥康福。

风筝是自身没有动力而又重于空气的原始航空器。因此，风力的强弱，决定着所放风筝的类别的大小。随着风筝高低起伏，人们不仅可以锻炼腿力、眼力，同时也是亲情融和、休闲放松的好方式，因此千百年来，经久不衰，深受人们的喜爱。

1999年7月



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Kite is a unique flower in the garden of traditional Chinese culture. In the long process of development, it combines the folk fine arts, folk sports and folk arts of kite making. It comes from people and is deeply rooted in the people. The healthiness and simplicity it characterizes reflect the broad-mindedness and generosity and the spirit of progress of the Chinese nation.

Chinese kite can be traced back to the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period. At that time, wars were frequent, so people invented "wooden hawks", which were linked by broad-leaved plants. This can be seen the embryo of the modern kite. With the invention of paper and development of silk production in China, most kites began to use bamboo as

skeletons and then were pasted with paper or silk. Kite today is often seen as a way of entertainment, but in the past, it was often used in wars. People used it in military survey ,observation,communication and publicity,showing to the full their wisdom. By the Tang and Song dynasties,the kite got new functions, with daily perfecting craftsmanship and enriched meanings. As an interesting program for entertainment, it brought new contents and colors to people's lives.

As is well known, each nationality has its unique way of expressing feelings and artistic senses. Originating from people, Chinese kite usually features the daily life of them and therefore, gets a strong folk flavor. Flowers, birds ,insects, fish, beasts, and characters in fairy tales and legends can all be subjects of kites. The kites in various modeling and lifelike designs always carry people's deep feelings,their yearning for a fine life and their pursuit for future ideals. As the kites fly in the warm spring sun and steady wind, people will enjoy beauty to the full.

In making a kite, the modeling is very important. Craftsmen try to make it true to life not only in shape but also in spirit. A beautiful design, bright decoration, vivid colors and plastic effect are all highly desirable.



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To put it in details, the kites can be modeled into hard-wing, soft-wing, barrel-like and chain-like ones, etc.. The hard-wing kite is made of two criss-crossed bamboo stripes. Onto this skeleton will be pasted paper or silk, thus a triangle kite is formed. Such a kind of kite can catch more wind and fly higher. It is mainly used to show opera figures or folk stories. The soft-wing kite is made on the basis of the hard-wing one, whose skeleton under wings is thrown away. Flying in the sky, it looks light and exquisite. Such a kind of kite is often made into forms of swallows, butterflies and dragonflies. The skeleton of barrel-shaped kite can be folded, representative of which is the simply but uniquely decorated palace lantern. The main body of the lantern is covered by red silk, while the streamers are made by green silk. The sharp contrast in colors makes

the kite attention-catching. The chain-shaped kite is made by connecting several or scores of smaller kites in the same form, which looks true to life.

Chinese kites often lay emphasis on thick color in patches, which can create an artistic atmosphere of simplicity and warmth. Bright colors in folk drawing are introduced in. The gaudy and showy colors can form a strong contrast. When flying against the blue sky and among white clouds, the kite will look attractive. Some kites are painted with auspicious words to convey a special meaning. The unique light-colored paintings emerging in modern times show people's aspiration, imagination, creative spirit and pursuit.

In making a kite, the first important thing is to select relatively straight bamboo stripes so that they can be easily stewed. Secondly, the bamboo should better be cut down in Fall and be dried in shade. Materials for tying are usually twine, spill, glue and paste. Exquisite skeleton requires each bamboo joint be whittled and polished with sandpaper. Some are even winded by paper stripes with paste at certain intervals so that other paper and silk can be easily pasted on. In this way, the skeleton becomes solider and more delicate.



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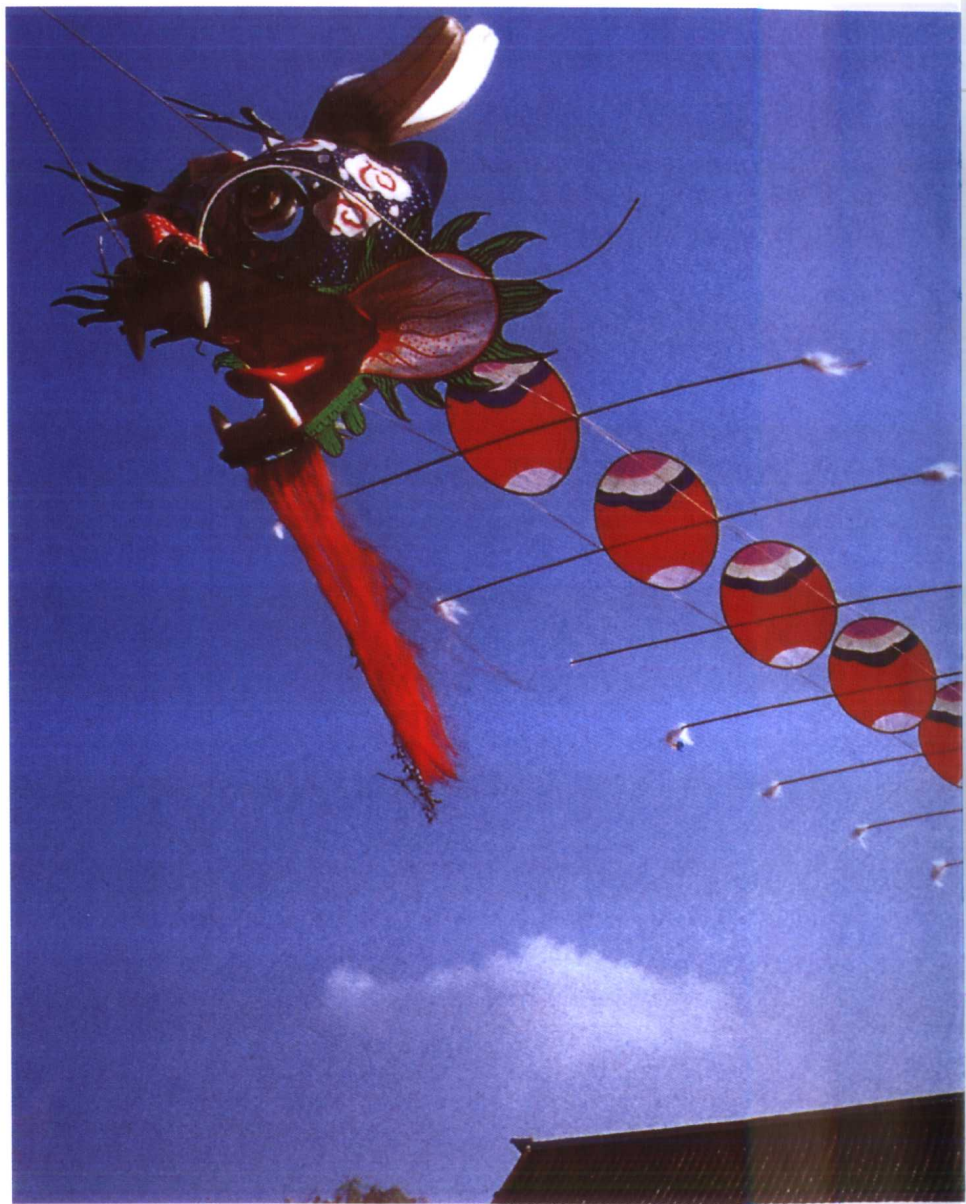
Spring is the best season for flying kite. People like going for a outing at that time and enjoy themselves this way . Or in the Qingming Festival, after mourning their ancestors, people began flying kites to the sky. Fully entertained, they cut off their threads. It is said that the kites will take away their missing for the deceased and all the diseases and disasters in their lives. What is left is only auspiciousness and happiness.

Since kites themselves have no power, the flying depends much on the force of wind. In such a traditional sport, people not only exercise their legs and eyes, but also entertain themselves and strengthen the integrity of the family. For thousands of years, it remains a favorite program of the common people.

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龙头蜈蚣

Cock tap centipede



蝴蝶

Butterfly



仙童

Red-crowned crane
and little boy