



# AIAS 2010

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Innovation    Discovery    Interaction  
变革            发现            互动



# 风筝溯源

## Origination

Kite firstly appears in China at Spring and Autumn Period (B.C. 770—B.C. 476) . 2,000 years ago, Lu Ban ,a carpenter of country Lu, cut bamboo in to a bird and make it fly. So far, it is the earliest non-dynamical aircraft in the world.

风筝最早起源于中国，其历史可谓源远流长，要追溯到2000多年前的春秋时期（公元前770—公元前476）鲁国的鲁班“削竹为鹊，成而飞之”。这是人类迄今为止发明最早的无动力飞行器。





汉和帝（公元88—105）时，蔡伦发明造纸术后，改用纸张制作风筝。故此，风筝在中国北方称之为“纸鸢”，南方称之为“纸鹞”，或“鹞子”。

## Playing Scene of Children ——Crashing Color Cup

斗彩婴戏纹杯——放风筝

Ming Dynasty Chenghua (A.D.1465—1488)

明代成化（公元1465—1488）

In the period of emperor He, Han Dynasty (A.D.88—105), Cai Lun invented paper making technique. From then on, people use paper make kite. So, in the north of China, kite is named as *Zhi Yuan* (*paper glede*) and in the south it is named as *Zhi Yao* (*paper snipe*) or *Yao zi*.

About Tang (A.D. 618—907) and Five Dynasties (A.D. 907—960), kite became the plaything of amusement and game of royal family members. The kite that is made in the flourishing period of Tang dynasty, was added in special effect of sound and light.

大约至唐（公元618—907）、五代时期（公元907—960），风筝演变为宫廷贵族娱乐、游戏的玩具。制作于盛唐时期的风筝，由于有了火药技术的支持，出现了与声光的结合。



据考证，中国风筝大约在唐代（公元618—907），首先流传至邻近的朝鲜、日本、东南亚等地，后来又传到欧洲、美洲、大洋洲以及世界各地。



此中國放風箏之圖也每到春季無事之人  
用竹披子做成蝴蝶或各樣飛禽不著上繫  
線一條望空放起人仰面視之以吸空氣所謂  
衛生也

Chinese kite was introduced to Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, etc., and then introduced to Europe, America, Oceania and other parts of the world from Tang Dynasty (A.D.618—907) .



**Maid servant and Children—— Vase with two Ears**

粉彩侍女婴戏图云耳瓶——放风筝

**Qing Dynasty Daoguang**

清代道光（公元1821年—1851年）

**After Song (A.D.960-1279) and Yuan (A.D.1271-1368) Dynasty, flying kites was gradually became popular in the public.**

宋（公元960-1279）、元（公元1271-1368）以后，放风筝逐渐普及到民间。

**In Ming and Qing Dynasty, flying kite become more and more popular. Going outside and flying kite in spring and autumn became a very important folk activities.**

明、清时期广为流传，春天与秋天两个季节，郊外踏青，竞放风筝，已形成了当时重要的民间节令性民俗活动。



**Maid servant and Children —— Qing  
Hua Covered Jar**  
青花侍女嬰戏图盖罐

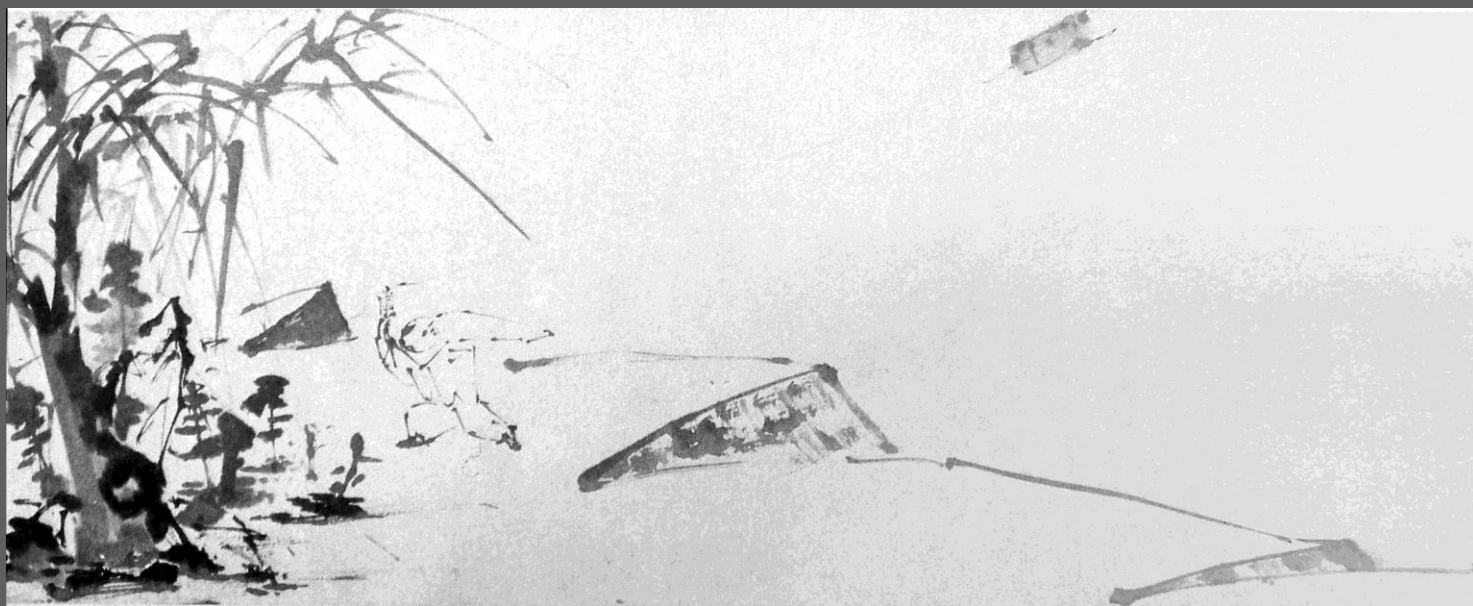
**Kangxi ,Qing Dynasty ( A.D.1662  
— 1723 )**  
清代康熙 ( 公元1662—1723 )

# Paintings that take flying kite as subject matter

放风筝题材的绘画作品

Ming Dynasty

明代 (A.D.1368—1644)



**Flying Kite**

拟鸢图卷

Xu wei

徐渭 (1521-1593)

# Paintings that take flying kite as subject matter

放风筝题材的绘画作品

Qing Dynasty

清代（公元1644—1911）



Playing Scene of People —— Painting Scroll 行乐图轴



Two Characters of Xi  
放双喜风筝



Ten Beauties 十美图

Paintings that take flying kite as subject matter

放风筝题材的绘画作品

Contemporary

现代



Play of Children

婴戏图——放风筝

Pu Xinyu

傅心畲 (1896—1963)



## Play of Children

婴戏图

Qi Baishi

齐白石 (1863-1957)



Flying Kite

放风筝

Feng Zikai

丰子恺 (1898-1975)



Cowboy

牧童

Li Keran

李可染 (1907-1989)



**Kite Handicraftsman**

风筝艺人

**Republic of China**

**(A.D.1912—1948)**

民国（公元1912—1948）

**At the end of Qing Dynasty (A.D.1908–1911), with the development of transport by water and transport by land, Tianjin become the economic and cultural center and port city. At that time Kite Wei that is equipped with the character of drawing up royal and public character and mixing with the unique local element of Tianjin appeared.**

清末民初（公元1908-1911），随着盐、漕两运和对外通商，天津已成为中国北方的经济文化中心和港口城市。此时，风筝艺坛出现了兼取宫廷风筝和民间风筝的特点，又融合了天津地域文化元素而独具特色的风筝流派——“风筝魏”风筝。

# Kite Wei

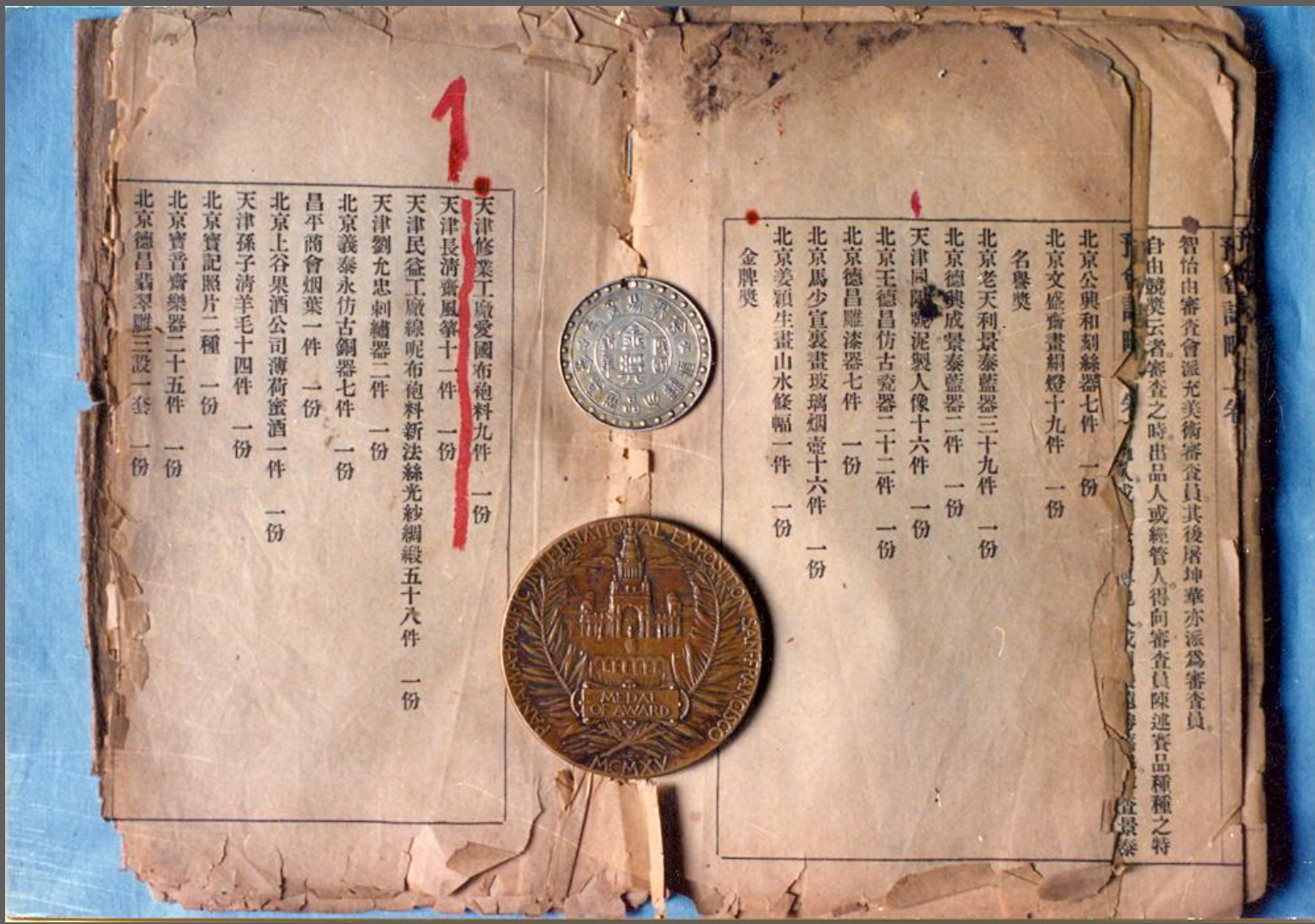
“风筝魏”



**Wei Yuantai,**  
**(1872-1961),**  
**citizen of Tianjin,**  
**Initiator.**

魏元泰, (1872-  
1961) 天津人, 久居  
南开老城厢, “风筝  
魏” 创始人。

1915年，魏元泰扎制的11件风筝，荣获巴拿马国际博览会金奖，从此“风筝魏”在国际上享有盛誉。



Kite Wei got a international fame when 11 kites made by Wei Yuantai won golden prize at Panama International Exposition at 1915.



**Golden Prize, Panama  
International  
Exposition, 1915**

1915年巴拿马国际博览会金奖

**Kite Wei is famous for its wonderful workmanship shape, particular and novel manufacture technique and colorful and exquisite color. It is considered as three unrivalled skill with " Clay Zhang" and Yang Liuqing New Year Paintings.**

天津“风筝魏”的风筝以其巧夺天工的造型、奇特新颖的扎制技术以及艳丽细腻的赋色而闻名中外，与天津“泥人张”和杨柳青年画并称为天津民间手工艺三绝。





中国

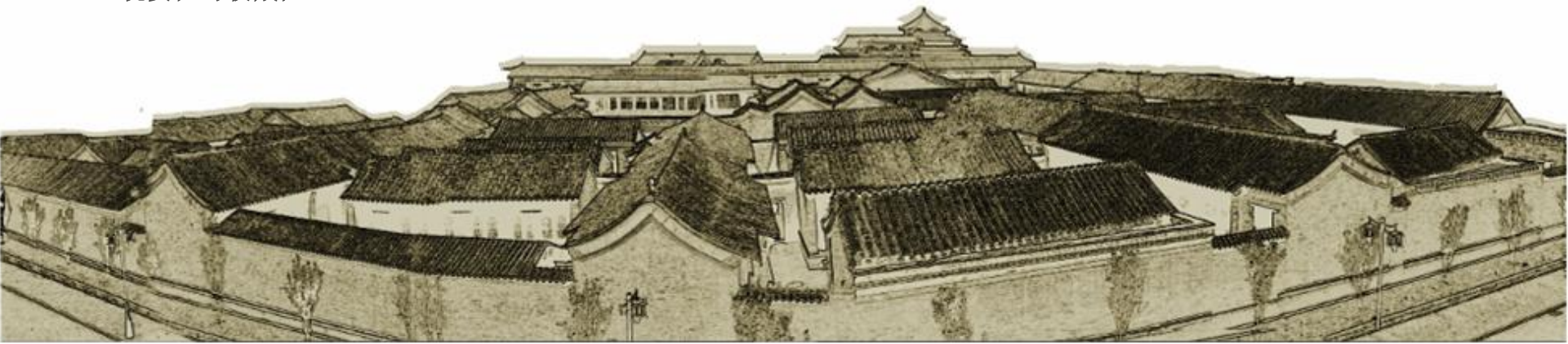
天津

FENG ZHENG WEI  
风筝魏



**After hundred years of creation and development, Kai Wei mixed folk art and realistic shaping method with its works, which is a combination of 3-D and 2-D. People take good moso bamboo as the material of its frame, and paperhanging it with silk and thin tough silk. Each steps is finished by hand, the kite can be dismantled and installed and folded up. That's let the kite easy to carry and full of enjoyment and worth to collect.**

“风筝魏”艺术历经百余年的创造发展，在立体和平板相结合的风筝作品中，融进民间美术与写实造型等手法。风筝采用上等毛竹为骨架原料，以丝绸和绢进行裱糊，全部工艺均为手工制作，能够拆展、折叠，便于携带，极具观赏性与收藏性。



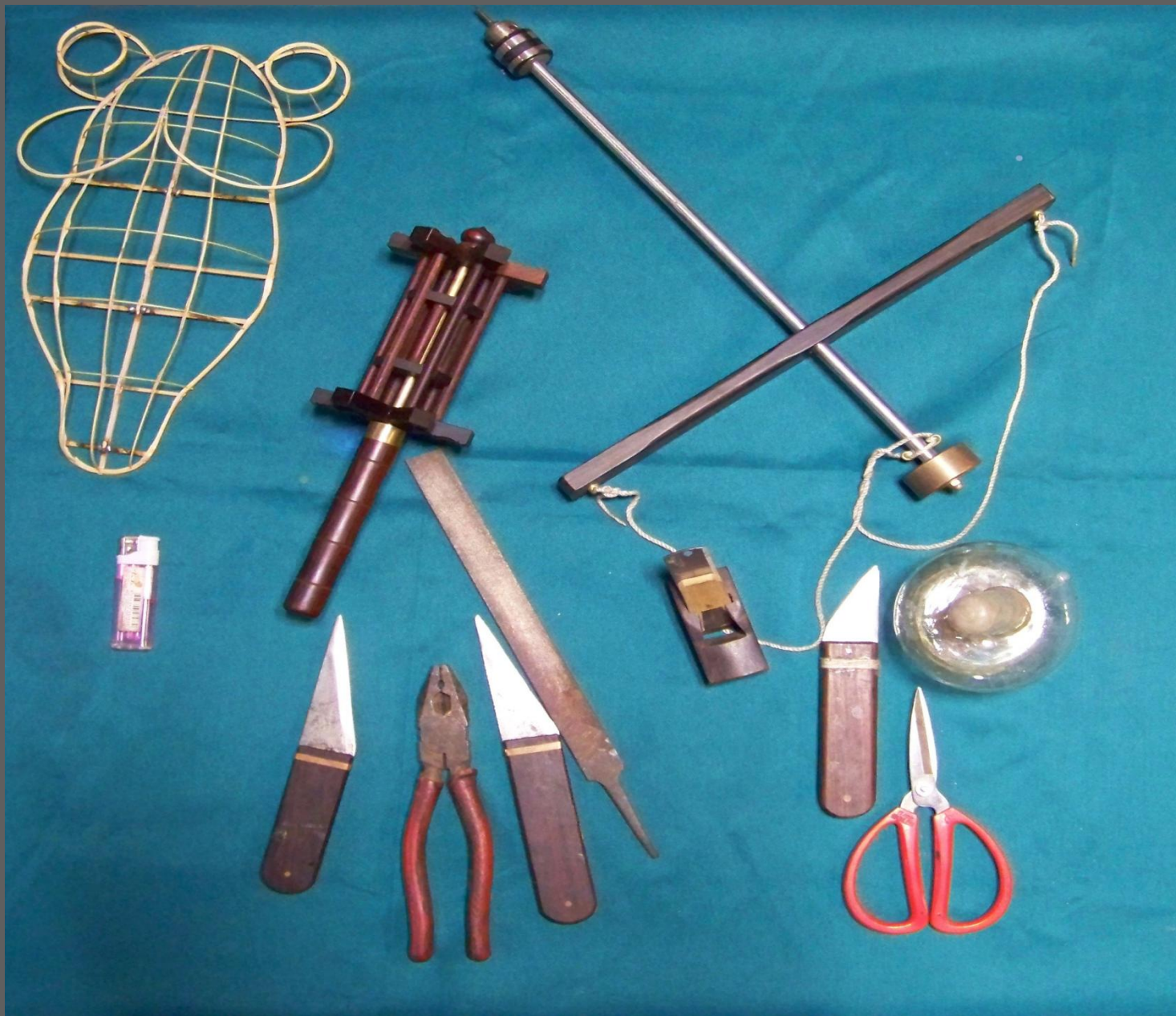


# Fabric of Kite



## 风筝的制作





Tool

工具



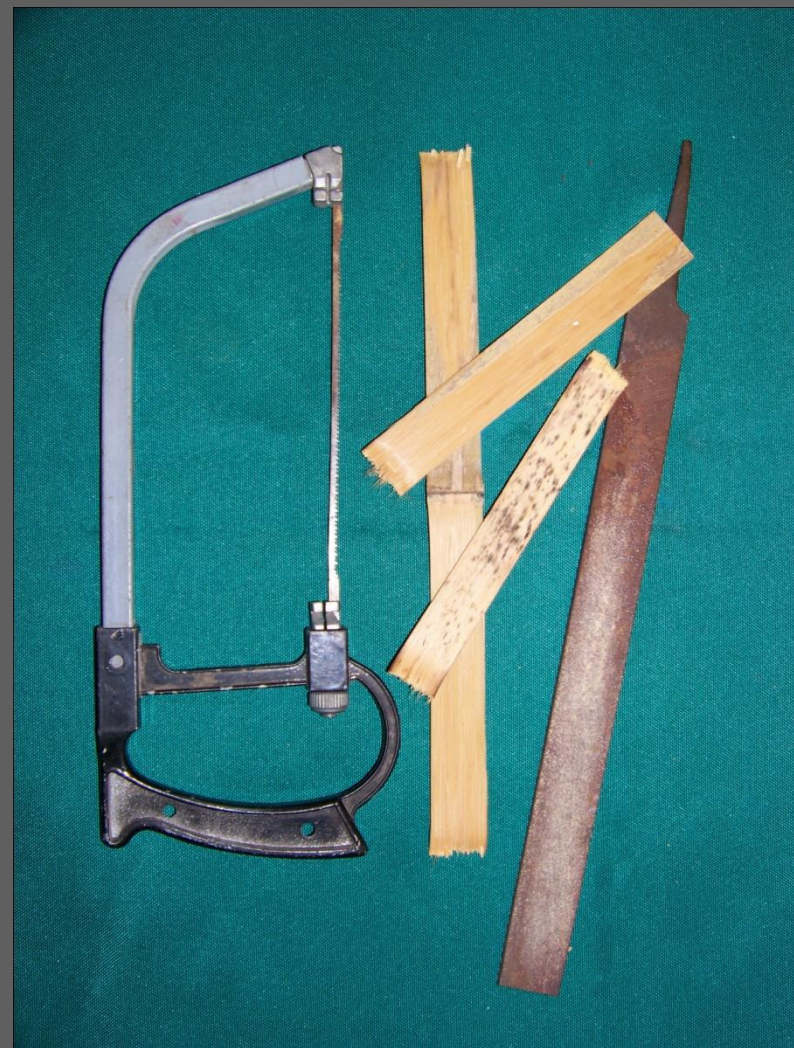
Split Bamboo

劈竹子



Knives

工具刀



**Saw Bamboo**  
锯竹子



**Plane Bamboo**  
刨竹子



**Plane**  
小刨子





Bake Fame



烤制骨架



**Hole Drilling**

打眼



**Drill**

五指钻



Lock Tenon

扣榫



## Make Frame

制作骨架



Paperhanging  
裱糊风筝



Drawing  
绘制风筝



The handicraftsman paperhangs the frame with silk and thin tough silk and then draw in way of. Each step is finished by hand, and it has same satisfactory in result, although they take different creating approach.

用真丝绢和绸裱糊骨架，手工彩绘，采用退晕着色法，颇具工笔国画的笔墨神韵。

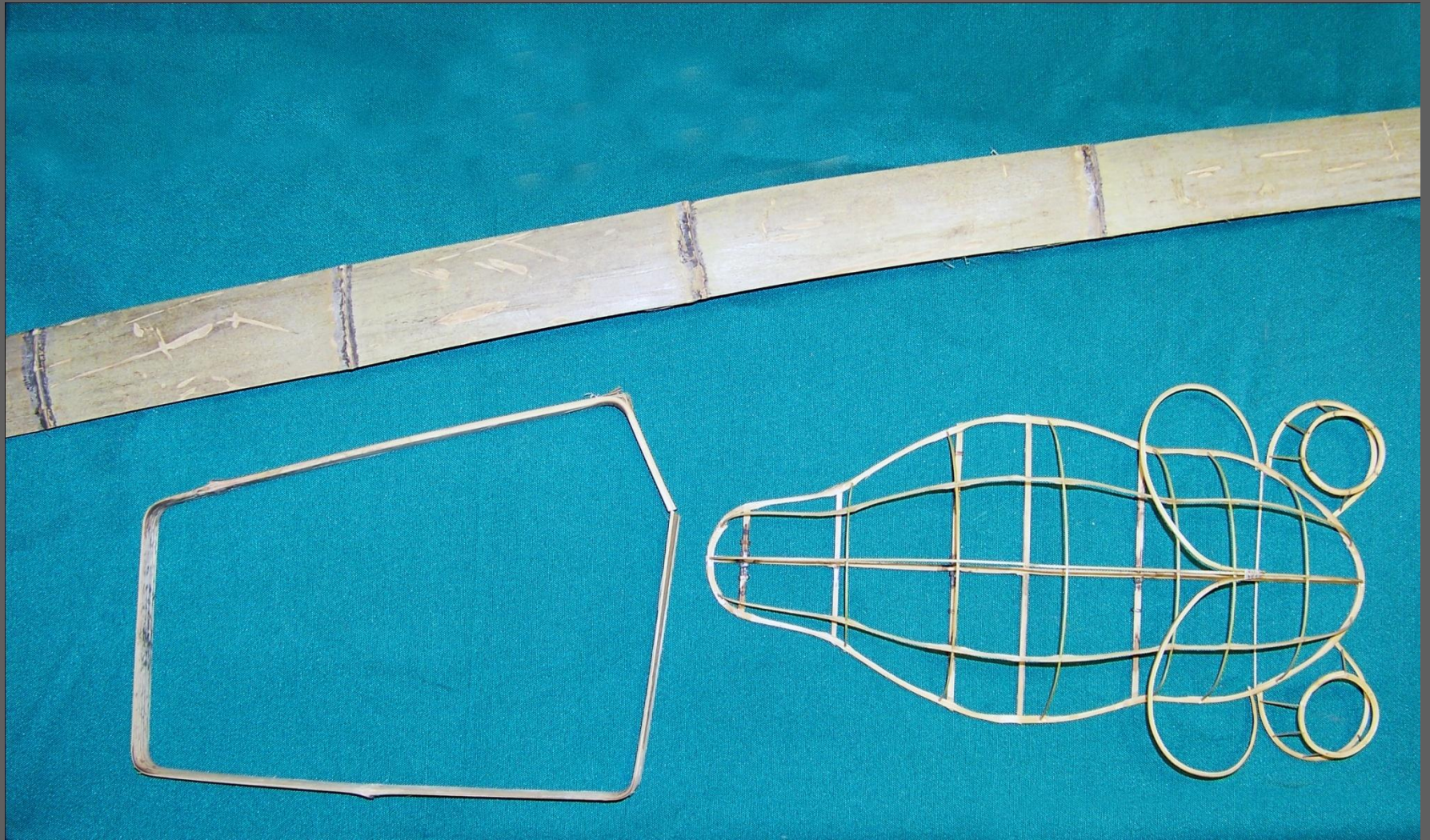




**The kite is easy to carry as it can be dismantled and installed and folded up.**

“风筝魏”的风筝可折可叠，便于携带。





**The frame of kite of best quality is usually made from the same bamboo.**

最好的风筝都是取材于同一根竹子制作而成。



**Windmill & Nylon Line**  
放风筝用的风车和风筝线



# 天津市非物质文化遗产

风筝魏风筝

天津市人民政府公布  
天津市文化局颁发  
2007年6月

**Intangible Cultural Heritage of Tianjin, 2007**

2007年“风筝魏”的风筝被天津市命名为天津市非物质文化遗产

**Intangible Cultural Heritage of China, 2008**

2008年“风筝魏”被国家命名为国家级非物质文化遗产

文化产业

榮譽證書

先生:

在民間文化保護、傳承和創作方面成績卓著，茲授  
藝術家稱號。

COGNITION OF YOUR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE  
ON, CREATION AND SPREAD OF FOLKLORE CULTURE, WE  
YOU THE TITLE OF INDUSTRIAL FOLK ART

國際民間藝術組織  
ORGANIZATION OF FOLK ART (IOVA)-UNESCO

第三屆中國國際民博會暨第二屆中華  
(天津)民間藝術精品博覽會組委會  
THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF THE THIRD CHINA INTERNATIONAL FOLK ART  
EXPOSITION AND THE SECOND CHINA INTERNATIONAL FOLK ART TREASURES EXPOSITION  
二零零四年十月



市非物质文化遗产

魏风筝

天津市人民政府公布  
天津市文化局颁发  
2007年6月



证书  
CREDENTIAL



中国民间文化杰出传承人  
荣誉证书

荣誉证书

魏国秋先生:

您的作品《喜相逢》荣获第六届中国  
民间文艺山花奖·民间工艺奖 银奖。

特颁此证

中国文学艺术界联合会 中国民间文艺家协会  
二零零四年十月



风筝已经成为世界各地的人们进行文化交流、增进友谊的文化符号。

**Kite become a cultural signal of people from four corners of the world, who make cultural communication and improving friendship between them.**

- TAFAs will provide the space for the workshop, to tell the history of the kite to the participants, to invite the experts to show the participants how to make the kite and then the professors will guide the participants to draw, express and make their own kites.
- About the painting and expression of the kite, the participants have to do it freely and prepare the materials by themselves, TAFAs can serve for them.
- About the making of the kite, TAFAs will provide all the tools and materials.
- If the students who come from the member school are interested in making the kite before the workshop, welcome them to take the kites to join the event to exhibit and fly.