

<<民间布艺>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

Cloth art is one of the most striking forms of Chinese folk arts and crafts. Made of cloth and other materials, and incorporated with themes that reflect people's longing for a good life, the cloth items are made with techniques similar to those used for other forms of handiwork, yet they possess their own distinctive style. Methods of craftsmanship include cutting, sewing, cross-stitch, braiding, embroidery, pasting and applique. The brightly colored items come in a variety of shapes and styles. Lightweight and practical, they capture the simplicity of Chinese folk art. In ancient China, many items for daily use were made of cloth. These pieces are not only beautiful but also have artistic appeal and practical value. This book has a collection of over 200 photographs of cloth articles from Shandong, Shanxi and Shaanxi provinces which should help familiarize readers with one of China's most popular traditional arts.

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书籍目录

Introduction Cloth Art in Dress and Accessories Dress Children's Nightcap/Cap Footwear Satchel Perfume Pouch Cloth Art in Bedding Lion- or Tiger-shaped Pillow Ear-protecting Pillow Two Ends of a Pillow Cloth Art in Furnishings Cloth Tiger Ornament Pendant Ornament Cloth Collage Others

章节摘录

The Embroidered Buddha was a great achievement of this ancient craft form. More-over, techniques for making jinshuan, (a stone pillar inscribed with Buddha's name or Buddhist scripture) .kasaya (a patchwork outer garment worn by a Buddhist monk) and prayer cushions developed further as Buddhism became more prevalent. Culture flourished in the Tang Dynasty (618-907) Consequently cloth art developed too. A steamer discovered at the Thousand Buddha Cave in Ounhuang , Gansu , was embroidered with colored threads, revealing an astonishing example of the embroidery from that period. It was said that Princess Anle , granddaughter of Empress Wu Zetian (624 , 705) .once wore a skirt with dynamic designs of flowers and animals that were embroidered with birds, feathers. The skirt was priceless. The technique for making small articles such as perfume pouches and handkerchief bags was developed in the Tang Dynasty. A legend goes that after Imperial Concubine Yang Yuhuan died, the Emperor missed her so much that he ordered his attendants to move her coffin to a grand tomb. When the coffin was opened, the corpse was decomposed but the perfume pouch on her chest remained intact. The pouch, made of superior silk with designs of interwoven colored and gold threads, had a preservative based perfume inside. For this reason, the bag did not disintegrate and continued to emit an aroma. The cloth stitching and applique art developed further in the Tang Dynasty , creating two new special techniques : tiejuan and duiling. The former involved single-layer applique while the latter used multiple layers. Clothes made with such designs are particularly eye-catching and have a three-dimensional effect. Buddhist streamers made with these methods were found among silk articles of the Tang Dynasty in the Mogao Grottoes of Dunhuang.

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