



民族晨彩设计融合活态传承

Ethnic Morning Color Design Integration and Living
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THE LIBRARY OF INHERITANCE AND
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白族扎染发展历史 Development History of Bai Tie-dye

白族扎染有着悠久历史。据史书记载， 史。该工艺始于秦汉，兴于魏晋、南北朝。

Bai tie-dye has a long history. According to historical records, history. The craft began in the Qin and Han dynasties and flourished in the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties.

宋代《大理国画卷》所绘跟随国王礼佛的文臣武将中有两位武士头上戴的布冠套，同传

In the Song Dynasty's Dali Kingdom Painting Scroll, there are two warriors who follow the king to worship Buddha.

在盛唐年间，扎染在白族地区已成为民间时尚，扎染制品也成了向皇宫进献



统蓝地小团白花扎染十分相似
The tie-dyeing of small white flowers in Tonglandi is very similar.

唐宋画卷中人物的
Tang and Song Dynasties

衣着服饰来看，早在一千多年前，
Looking at clothes, more than a thousand years ago,

白族先民便掌握了印染技术。经过南诏、
The Bai ancestors mastered the printing and dyeing technology. After passing through Nanzhao,

大理国至今的不断发展，扎染已成为颇具白族风情的手工印染艺术。
With the continuous development of Dali Kingdom, tie-dye has become a hand-made printing and dyeing art with Bai style.

十世纪，北宋仁宗皇帝，因扎染服装奢侈费工，下令禁绝，宋仁宗明令严禁扎染物品民用，

唐贞元十六年，南
诏 舞队到长安献艺，所
着舞 衣“裙襦鸟兽草
木，文以八彩杂革即为



把它作为宫廷专用品。使中原扎染工艺一度失传。这项规定直到南宋时期才被废除。

In the 10th century, Emperor Renzong of the Northern Song Dynasty banned tie-dyed clothing because of its extravagance and labor. Emperor Renzong of the Northern Song Dynasty banned tie-dyed goods from being used by civilians and used them as special objects for the royal court. The tie-dye process in the Central Plains was once lost. This rule was not abolished until the Southern Song Dynasty.

东晋时，此种工艺已在民间广为流传。

In the Eastern Jin Dynasty, this craft was widely spread among the people.

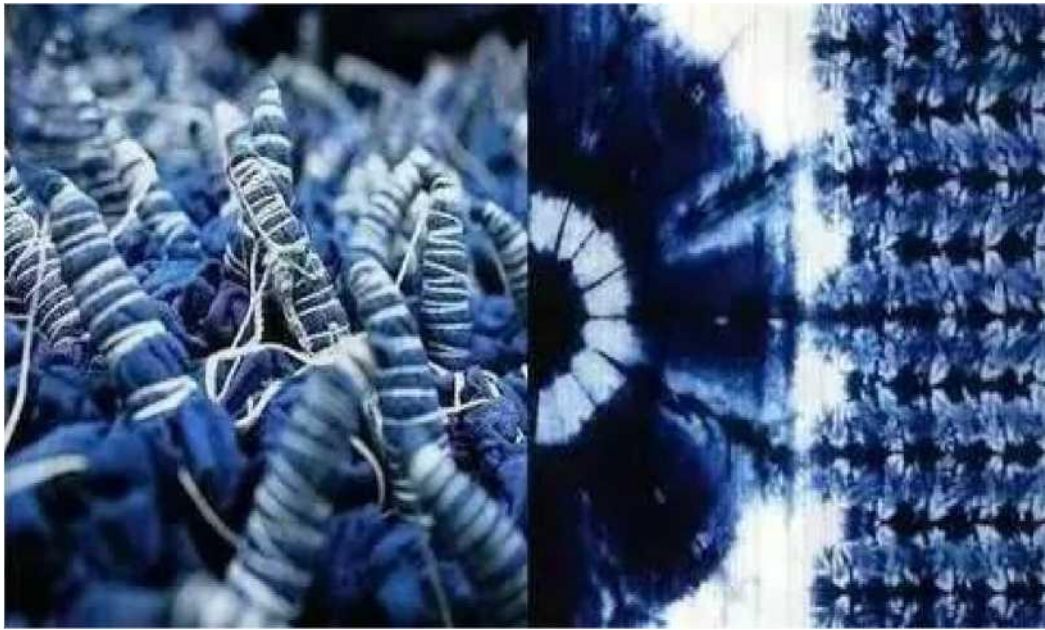
南北朝时期，出现了历史上有名的"鱼子缬"和"鹿胎紫缬"图案。

During the Northern and Southern Dynasties, the famous patterns of "Yuzi Xiu" and "Lu Fei Zi Xiu" appeared in history.



明清时期，洱海白族地区的染织技艺已到达很高的水平，出现了染布行会，明朝洱海卫红布、清代喜洲布和大理布均是名噪一时的畅销产品。

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the dyeing and weaving skills in the Bai area of Erhai Lake had reached a high level, and there were dyeing and weaving clubs. The red cloth of Erhai Lake in the Ming Dynasty, Xizhou cloth and Dali cloth in the Qing Dynasty were all famous products.



到了民国时期，居家扎染已十分普遍，蝴蝶泉边，以一家一户为主的扎染作坊密集
 In the period of the Republic of China, tie-dyeing at home was very common. By the Butterfly Spring, there were many tie-dyeing workshops dominated by one household.

著称的周城，已经成为名传四方的扎染中心。
 The famous Zhoucheng has become a tie-dye center in the world.



近 代 Modern

大理染织业继续发展，周城成为远近闻名的手工织染村。

The dyeing and dyeing industry in Dali continues to develop, and Zhoucheng has become a well-known village for manual dyeing and dyeing.



1984 年，周城兴建了扎染厂，带动近 5000 名妇女参加扎花，80%以上销往日、英、美、加等 10 多个国家和地区，供不应求。这里，妇女们个个在扎花，户户在入染，已成为重要的扎染织物产地。

In 1984, Zhoucheng built a tie-dye factory, which led nearly 5,000 women to participate



in tie-dyeing. More than 80% of them were sold to more than 10 countries and regions such as Japan, Britain, the United States and Canada, and the supply exceeded the demand. Here, women are tied up and every household is dyeing, which has become an important place of origin for tie-dyed fabric

我国古代劳动人民巧妙地利用了染色工艺的物理、化学作用，使织物上呈现出特殊的、无级层次的色晕效果，它是我国古代印染技术的一个巨大成就。

It is a great achievement of printing and dyeing technology in ancient China that the laboring people in ancient China skillfully used the physical and chemical functions of dyeing technology to make the fabric present a special and stepless color halo ef

