

A Study on the "Zigong Tie-Dye" of China's National Intangible Cultural Heritage

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Abstract

Zigong Tie-Dye, as a national intangible cultural heritage, is one of the excellent and precious folk traditional cultures in China for thousands of years. It can well convey the unique and rich Oriental beauty from ancient times to the present. This paper expounds the ups and downs of Zigong tie dyeing technology from the aspects of history, development, current situation and influence. It aims to vigorously advocate the protection of intangible cultural heritage, and seek new development and vitality of Zigong tie dyeing under the favorable environment of advocating traditional technology. It provides a theoretical basis for the research on the matching aesthetics of Zigong tie-dye clothing accessories, an important derivative of Zigong tie dye.

Keywords

National intangible cultural heritage; Zigong Tie-Dye; Inheritance and development.

1. The history of Zigong Tie-dye

1.1 Tie-dye

Tie dye was originated in the Qin and Han Dynasties, which is an important type of traditional Chinese handicraft printing and dyeing products. Tie dyeing technology is mainly composed of tie and dyeing. As an ancient textile dyeing process, it can fold and bind the fabric, or sew and twist the fabric, and then dip it into the color paste for dyeing to get the unique pimple cloth. Different fabrics, different binding and dyeing methods will form different artistic effects.

1.2 The history of Zigong tie-dye

Zigong is covered by the cultural geographical route of the "Southern Silk Road". As a tourism and cultural city, Zigong has rich tourism and cultural resources. There are salt, dinosaurs and lanterns called "big three wonders", and tie dye, Gong fan and paper cutting called "small three wonders". Zigong tie dye, which was called "Shu valerian" in ancient times, originated from Qin and Han Dynasties, was popularized in Tang Dynasty and was famous in Ming and Qing Dynasties. It has a long history of more than 2000 years. Since then, there has been a spread of traditional skills such as "pinching e'er flower". In the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China, Zigong folk practical products, such as quilt, bed sheet, tent edge, bed edge and curtain, were all beautified by tie-dye, retaining the importance of traditional "Shu Valerian" skills content.

2. The development of Zigong Tie-dye

2.1 Development in the 1970s and before

After liberation, Zigong arts and crafts factory was established in 1958, and began to mass produce the folk arts and crafts known as "Zigong blue printed cloth" in the Canton Fair. In 1974, Zigong dyeing factory was established, and Zigong blue printed cloth was renamed as "handicraft dyeing". In 1978, due to the needs of foreign trade, the Sichuan Erqing arts and Crafts Research Institute set up a project to study "Sichuan folk crafts", and signed an agreement with Zigong dyeing factory to

restore the folk tie dyeing process, which is dominated by plant dyes, and sell tie dyeing handicrafts to Hong Kong, Japan and the United States.

2.2 The change of Zigong tie-dye

Because Zhang Yuzhong, a master of Arts and crafts, has brought the brilliance of Zigong tie dyeing through years of collection and arrangement, painstaking research and unique innovation. He has sorted out five tie dyeing techniques and process standards of "pinch, string, stack, tower and twist", combined with the application of new fabrics and new dyes, so that "Zigong tie dyeing" can be completely rid of the only way of production. The situation of white, green and blue simple daily necessities has become a colorful and far-reaching artwork with cultural interest and technological level, which has been widely praised by the Chinese arts and crafts circle and is well-known at home and abroad.

In the 1980s, Zhang Yuzhong held tie dye exhibitions in Chengdu, Beijing and Zigong for many times, attracting teachers and students from many art colleges and universities across the country. In 1983, Zhang Yuzhong was invited to give a lecture at Sichuan Academy of fine arts. In 1985, Sichuan people's Publishing House published the book folk tie dye written by Zhang Yuzhong and Zhong Maolan (Professor and master's supervisor of Sichuan Academy of Fine Arts). Sichuan light industry system also established a "folk printing and dyeing center" in Zigong. In 1991, CCTV filmed the documentary "China's unique - the beauty of dye collection", and conducted a special interview with Zhang Yuzhong and Zigong tie dye. In 1992, Shanghai Science and education film factory filmed the science and education film Zigong tie-dye, which again won important attention at home and abroad. Zigong tie -dye became an important representative of Chinese traditional tie dye technology.

2.3 The brilliance and influence of Zigong tie-dye

On the basis of years of exploration, in 2008, "Zigong Tie-Dye" and Yunnan Dali Bai tie dye entered the first batch of national intangible cultural heritage (expansion) list, which is one of the only two tie dye national level "intangible cultural heritages". Compared with tie dyeing in other regions, "Zigong tie dyeing" has much more complex and refined techniques, fabrics and dyes, which is not only the master of Han folk tie dyeing skills, but also an important representative of the industrialization of Chinese folk tie dyeing. It is a handicraft art product (product) with typical regional cultural characteristics formed by Zhang Yuzhong and other artists on the basis of inheriting and sorting out national folk arts and crafts, since the 1960s.

After the reform and opening up, Zigong tie-dye handicraft products have won more than 20 provincial and ministerial honors, including "national high-quality tourism products", "tourism products with Sichuan characteristics", "China's creation of precious AAA art works". He has successively participated in handicrafts exhibitions such as Japan guole tie dye fair, world women's Congress Economic and trade fair, China US investment promotion and international purchasing fair of transnational retail groups, international tourism products and crafts fair. As a high-quality product representing the image of Zigong City, it is presented to international friends, such as UN experts and Thai royal family. It has been praised by Zigong and has been favored by domestic and international friends. It has been exported to more than 10 countries and regions, including the United States and Canada, which has played an important role in inheriting Chinese traditional culture and promoting international exchange of Chinese culture.

3. The present situation of Zigong Tie-dye

3.1 Inheritance of Zigong tie-dye

In terms of cultural attributes, Zigong tie-dye is a cultural product created and produced by Zigong folk artists in order to achieve economic goals under specific historical conditions. At present, Zhang Yuzhong, the first generation inheritor of Zigong tie dye, has passed away, and the main task of skill holding and inheritance falls on her daughter, Zhang Xiaoping. Zhang Xiaoping learned art from his childhood. He learned the skills of his father Zhang Yuzhong for many years. He was honored as a master of Arts and crafts in Sichuan Province in 2011, a inheritor of intangible cultural heritage in

Sichuan Province in 2012, a representative inheritor of national intangible cultural heritage in 2018. His work unit is "Zigong dye factory", now renamed as "Zigong dye factory" More than 30 technicians, led by Zhang Xiaoping, are practicing the most exquisite binding and dyeing techniques.

3.2 Zigong tie-dye's dilemma

Although the tie dye known as Zigong's "small three wonders" has a long history and exquisite workmanship, it has developed brilliantly in the 1980s and 1990s. In recent years, under the great impact of printing and dyeing mechanization, the development of this folk craft with profound connotation has been frustrated due to the limitations of its own manual production and the adverse impact of the external environment, and the changes in the way of people's cultural consumption have been favored and popularized by the past It has become backward, developed slowly and reduced in scale. Although there is still a certain living space for the existence of the technology based on the production of tourist souvenirs, the economic benefits and cultural impact of its products are getting lower and lower. There is a lack of strength in the research and development of related derivative products such as clothing, clothing accessories, bedding and related decorations, tourist souvenirs, tie dyed clothing is hard to find, and only scarves and neckties are used as accessories. Its value is far from playing out, and its consumption is also much smaller, which is heartbreaking. The social influence formed in the past half century is quietly losing, which needs to be urgently improved through various ways and methods.

4. New vitality of Zigong Tie-dye

It is gratifying that the state vigorously advocates the protection of intangible cultural heritage. In the good environment of advocating traditional crafts, Zigong tie dye has profound cultural heritage, excellent and exquisite crafts, high-quality and high-skilled practitioners, and is no longer buried because of the limitations of pure crafts and backward sales channels. In recent years, with the change of people's life style and the enhancement of environmental protection consciousness, the demand of returning to nature and pursuing the truth is more and more prosperous. The natural, casual and simple tie dye clothing and accessories have attracted people's attention again, especially in recent years, through different dressing and matching, they have appeared more and more frequently in the popular front line.

5. Conclusion

Through the study of Zigong tie-dye's history, development, current situation and influence, we can better understand this excellent traditional folk craft and love it. In today's good environment, we are confident to contribute to Zigong tie-dye's new vitality and development and make it glow with new brilliance.

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