

Study on the “Hunan Embroidery” in China

Wei Panfeng

Faculty of Furniture and Art Design, Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, China

Abstract—Hunan embroidery is a special product in Changsha, China. It is one of the four famous embroidered pieces in China. It originated from folk embroidery in Hunan and has a history of more than 2,000 years. Whether it is a river or a river, a flower or a bird, or a hero, Hunan embroidery can bring its as if alive, At the beginning of the 21st century, Hunan embroidery was included in the list of the first batch of intangible cultural heritage protection projects in China. More participants began to seek the innovative development of Hunan embroidery, but if you want to make the embroidery ofHunan embroidery better, There is a long way to go ,And you have a lot to do.

Keywords—Hunan embroidery, Innovation, Inheritance

I.INTRODUCTION

A. Definition and Basic Content

Hunan embroidery, special product of Changsha, Hunan , China National Geographical Indication Products.Hunan embroidery is one of the four famous embroideries in China. It is the general name of Hunan embroidery products with distinctive “XiangChu” culture characteristics centered on Changsha, Hunan. It originated from the folk embroidery of Hunan and developed the advantages of suzhou embroidery and Guangdong embroidery. It has been more than 2,000 years old.

Hunan embroidery is characterized by the coloring rich in layers and the embroidery, and the folks have the sayings of “Su Cat” and “Xiang Tiger”. The embroidered lion and tiger hairs are just straight and vertical, and the eyeballs are god-like, and they can be chaotic. They have developed into double-sided and full-faced embroidery with different colors, different shapes and different faces. Hunan embroidery has participated in international fairs held in Japan, Panama, the United States and other places. It has won many awards and won high reputation in the international market.

On March 28, 2011, the former AQSIQ approved the implementation of the protection of geographical indication products for “Hunan embroidery”.

B. Historical Heritage

The history of Hunan embroidery has a long history and can be traced back to the spring and autumn and warring stage period more than 2,000 years ago. From the large number of embroidery unearthed from the Tomb of the Warring States of Changsha and the Western Han Dynasty tombs of Mawangdui, it can be seen that the embroidery skills of Hunan at that time have reached an astonishing height. In 1958, the exquisite patterns of dragon and phoenix patterns found in the Chu tomb of Changsha, the delicateness of the embroidery method, have long been stunned by the world.

In 1972, forty Western embroidered clothing was unearthed from the Western Han Dynasty tomb in Mawangdui, Changsha, indicating that the Western Han Dynasty embroidery, which has been in the Western Han Dynasty more than 2,100 years ago, has developed to a higher level. "The splendid Chu embroidery and Mawangdui Han embroidery are not only a chapter of pride

and pride in the history of Chinese embroidery, but also the original source of development of Xiang embroidery."

On the basis of Hunan folk embroidery, Hunan embroidery also absorbed the advantages of embroidery systems such as suzhou embroidery, Guangdong embroidery and Beijing embroidery, and developed into a rising star of the Qing Dynasty embroidery art garden. Hunan embroidery was developed on the basis of Hunan folk embroidery. Hunan folks can embroider very early. During the Jiaqing period of the Qing Dynasty, many women in Changsha County were engaged in embroidery. In the twenty-fourth year of Guangxu (1898), Wu Hanchen, the son of the embroidery worker Hu Lianxian, opened the first self-embroidered “Wu Caixia Embroidery Square” in Changsha. The works are well-known and spread around the country. During the reign of Emperor Guangxu, Ningxiang painter Yang Shizhen advocated Hunan folk embroidery, long-term in-depth embroidered workshops, drawn embroidery, and created a variety of needles to improve the level of Xiang embroidery art. In the last years of Guangxu, the folk embroidery in Hunan developed into a unique embroidery craft system, and it became a handicraft product with independent style and strong local color to enter the market. Professor Tian Zibing pointed out in his book "The History of Chinese Dyeing and Weaving": "The history of Hunan embroidery has generally been thought to have been initiated in the early years of the Qing Dynasty, but it is the late. But since the 1972, the embroidered Han Dynasty embroidered from the 1st tomb of Shama Wangdui Later, it has a new understanding of its history. It can be said that Xiang embroidery is a unique style of embroidery system formed in the late Qing Dynasty." The name "Xiang embroidery", at this time, began to be known as the world.

After the founding of New China, the development of Hunan embroidery went through three stages: the “golden period” of the 1950s. With the help of Chairman Mao Zedong carrying "Stalin Embroidery" and other large quantities of Xiang embroidery products to visit the Soviet Union's "Dongfeng", Xiang embroidery products ushered in the first export climax for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After the rupture of Sino-Soviet relations, the export of Xiang embroidery was once blocked and production fell into a trough.

In the early 1970s, it entered the industrial adjustment period. The realization of the daily use of Hunan embroidery and the decoration of Hunan embroidery simultaneously, while exporting to the Soviet Union turned to Hong Kong's re-export trade. By the early 1980s, the “four major manufacturers of Hunan embroidery” had emerged, forming a second development climax. Until 1987, Hunan embroidery was the largest foreign exchange earner in Hunan's light industry.

In the early 1990s, he entered the "hundred schools of thought" period. With the rise of township enterprises and individual economies, there is only one "four major enterprises", and the rise and fall of enterprises has become the norm.

At the beginning of the 21st century, Hunan embroidery was included in the list of the first batch of intangible cultural

heritage protection projects in China. Around 2012.

C. Representative

Liu Aiyun (1938-), female, born in of Changsha , Hunan , a master of Chinese arts and crafts, engaged in Hunan embroidery for more than 50 years. At the age of 14, she began to study art. She studied under the famous embroidered emperor Yu Zhenhui and was guided by two masters, Yang Yingxiu and Huang Qufeng. She is good at embroidering flowers, birds, animals and characters, especially lions and tigers. She studies hard, dares to innovate, learns embroidery, learns about aesthetics in many aspects, makes the embroidery lion and tiger more beautiful, has embroidered many excellent embroidery, and won many awards, and has a great reputation in the embroidery industry.



Figure 1:Liu Aiyun

D. Representative Work

The "T-type painting of Mawangdui No.1 Han Tomb" was a sacred painting of the Anonymous creations of the Western Han Dynasty. It was unearthed in the Han Tomb No. 1 of Mawangdui, Changsha in 1972 and is now in the Hunan Provincial Museum.

The "T-type painting of Mawangdui No.1 Han Tomb" was unearthed on the cover of the jewel in the Han tomb. It should be the "幡" that was played as the "recruitment" pilot at the time of the funeral. It is the meaning of the soul to ascend to heaven, reflecting the desire of the tomb master to feather the fairy. The content of the picture can be divided into upper, middle and lower parts, representing heaven, earth and underground. The upper part depicts the mythical legend of the heavens. The middle picture is the life portrayal of the tomb owner when he was alive. The lower part depicts the mysterious scene in the myth. The whole paintings and paintings are natural, the colors are rich and colorful, rich and luxurious, solemn and elegant.



Figure 2:T-shaped silk

II.THE SKILL OF HUNAN EMBROIDERY

A. Technical Characteristics

The characteristics of Hunan embroidery art are mainly vivid, realistic and strong in texture. It is based on the draft, "receiving the pen with a needle" and "smoothing with a line", and re-creating the art on the basis of deliberate pursuit of the original appearance of the draft. Therefore, its unique skills are all in the "line for needle application". The embroidery method

of Hunan is changeable, with needles as the mainstay, and developed into more than 70 kinds of needles according to the different requirements of different natural images of different objects and different parts. According to the theme of various paintings, different kinds of stitches are used to select the embroidery thread of different color scales - silk thread or wool thread, with the special expressive force of the needle method and the luster effect of the embroidery thread. The image of the embroidered object not only preserves the original pen and ink charm of the draft, but also adds the authenticity and three-dimensionality of the object through the embroidery process, which has played an artistic effect beyond the ordinary painting. As a result, Hunan embroidery became a unique faction. By the end of the Qing Dynasty, "Hunan embroidery was popular, surpassing Suzhou embroidery, and it was not in the name of Gu embroidery. The law was changed to blue, dyed silk, and not revived."

"With the needle as the pen, the paper as the paper, and the velvet as the color", the embroiderers greatly exerted the effect of mixing the needles and coloring, and subtly blended the various primary color flower lines on the texture. Used for the transition of the same color from deep to light or from shallow to deep, expressing the gradually changing and evenly mixed color gradation, creating a variety of gorgeous and harmonious colors. After embroidering with the first dark line, when the second dark color is stitched, the joints must be jagged, interlaced, and without traces, the color can be harmonious. The handover line should not be too long, nor can it be too long, and the line is too short. This is the basic difference between Hunan embroidery and other embroidery needles. Become one of the characteristics of Hunan embroidery.

The use of embroidery threads is thick and thin, with different colors and appropriate exaggeration. The embroidery embroidery line in Hunan is a special skill. The thin and delicate of Xiang embroidery is inseparable from the progressive improvement of this skill. With a finger twist, you can pick up 2, 4, 8 and 16 open. After the line is opened, it is inextricably linked, but the difference is not distinguished, but the texture is embroidered, and the contrast is unified, the theme is highlighted, and the natural changes of light and dark are achieved, and the yin and yang are integrated.

As one of the four famous embroideries in China, Hunan Embroidery is based on Hunan Changsha. It is an embroidery craft developed on the basis of Hunan folk embroidery technology, which has developed the essence of Suzhou embroidery and Guangdong embroidery, thus forming its own unique style. Emphasis on realism, simple and beautiful, vivid image. It is characterized by fine silk, and then steamed with a solution of acacia kernels, then wrapped and wiped to prevent fluffy hair, its light is better than the hair, Hunan embroidery is good at applying color, dark gray and black and white, plus appropriate contrast It enhances the texture and three-dimensional sense, the combination of structure and reality, and is good at using blanks to highlight the theme.

B. Production steps

- NO.1.Copy
- NO.2.Material Selection
- NO.3.Color Matching
- NO.4.Embroidery

NO.5.Blanching

NO.6.Mounting

beautifully embroidered (commemorative) products, making it a beautiful high-end embroidery and a special practical product.



Figure 3: Matsuri Yannian screen



Figure 5: Hunan Embroidery wedding dress

III. CULTURAL CREATIVITY OF HUNAN EMBROIDERY

A. Cultural Element

The main varieties of Hunan embroidery are: flowers and birds, landscapes, figures, portraits, beasts, strips, albums, quilts, embroidered clothes, scarves, handkerchiefs, shawls, double-sided embroidery, double-sided embroidery, double-sided Embroidery, large-scale carved embroidered screen, hanging screen, etc. Commonly used in Hunan embroidery, there are peony, rose, camellia, chrysanthemum, plum, orchid, bamboo, etc.; birds include phoenix, peacock, golden pheasant, red-crowned crane, eagle, dragonfly, dove, starling, magpie, whitehead, etc. Lions, tigers, horses, deer, cats, dogs, squirrels, pandas, etc.; there are also characters, landscapes, small flowers, goldfish, butterflies, calligraphy, etc.

B. Innovative Creativity

Faced with the problem of reduced audience, lack of succession, and degraded characteristics, Hunan embroidery has a lower annual output value than the one-tenth of Suzhou embroidery in the national embroidery market. How to achieve industrial upgrading? Experts propose to use fashion packaging to occupy the market, let consumers wear Hunan embroidery on their bodies, cover them on the bed, put them on their shoulders, and put them on their hands - Hunan embroidery embroidery is a long road to innovation.



Figure 4: Bluetooth embroidered Stereo

On December 26th, 2017, a piece of Hunan embroidery cross-border innovative product "Blue Bird Hand-embroidered Speaker" was selected as the "Shenzhen Gift" in 2017, representing Shenzhen to send a friendly invitation to the world, and on behalf of China to say hello to the world.

Hunan embroidery enterprises learn the innovative thinking of the Forbidden City to innovate products and innovate the market. In fact, they have their own way. Such as the design of

C. Product Suggestion

Hunan embroidery should not be an art that exists only in the museum's old antiques or high above. It should be more into life, enter our life, and continue to explore, constantly break through, innovate and make its vitality more on the basis of inheriting traditional skills. For a long time. It is undeniable that innovation should not be old-fashioned, and we can develop ideas in multiple ways.

IV. INHERITANCE SUGGESTION OF HUNAN EMBROIDERY

NO.1. We can integrate the interactive link in the embroidery work, make the embroidery work into an art installation, increase the interaction between the work and the audience, and make the design work more intimate and more interesting. For example, "3D embroidery" and reverse perspective stereo embroidery are used.

NO.2.using custom embroidery. In the past, custom embroidery was a large-scale work, and the art cost was high and the embroidery cycle was long. We can also develop new custom embroidery ideas for custom embroidery for families and children. For example, the embroidery pattern is designed by the child, and we use the form of embroidery to reproduce the picture and image depicted. On the one hand, this way of expression expands the contact between embroidery and people's lives, and makes people understand embroidery more. On the other hand, it is also a new idea of creation. The design needs to target the market and transform art into commercial value.

NO.3. We can carry out a wide range of embroidery public welfare activities. Let people pay attention to life by participating in embroidery public welfare activities, and express their concern for real life (flowers, birds and insects) in the language of the line.

NO.4. With the development of the Internet and mobile terminals. People are increasingly relying on mobile phones, ipads and other mobile terminals. We can develop a Hunan embroidery learning APP software, let Hunan embroidery lovers learn and master more Hunan embroidery skills through this Hunan embroidery learning app. At the same time, it is possible to open a Hunan embroidery public account, popularize the knowledge of Hunan embroidery, release the theme activities of Hunan embroidery, and expand the influence of Hunan embroidery.

NO.5. We can develop new embroidery materials in Hunan,

such as photosensitive and temperature-sensitive fibers. Through the use of these materials, embroidery works can display different colors or patterns in different lighting environments and temperature environments. For example, let a landscape show the changes in color and graphics of spring, summer, autumn and winter in different environments. You can also use the embroidery speed and the characteristics of the batch to create the embroidery souvenir of Hunan embroidery theme.

NO.6. Hunan embroidery can not be closed doors, it can be combined with other disciplines, such as Hunan embroidery and interior design, Hunan embroidery and sculpture, Hunan embroidery and jewelry, etc. can also carry out cross-border design, I believe can also hit the spark of innovation.

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