



翡翠

鉴赏与评价

JADEITE APPRECIATION AND EVALUATION

何明跃 王春利 著



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内容提要

本书全面系统地对翡翠的专业知识进行了论述，重点论述了翡翠的颜色、翡翠的质量评价、翡翠的加工、翡翠成品的文化寓意、翡翠的原石及其特征、翡翠的矿物组成和结构构造、翡翠的优化处理及相似玉石品种的鉴别特征，同时也探讨了翡翠的成因及其矿床特征等。

本书是长期对翡翠研究、同行交流、翡翠市场调研以及销售经验等成果的总结，为适用翡翠市场发展要求、满足翡翠从业人员和爱好者对实用翡翠知识和技能的需求而著，既有翡翠宝石学的经典理论知识，又配有丰富的翡翠实物照片。本书内容层次分明、概念清晰、语言流畅、深入浅出、通俗易懂、图文并茂、实用性强。读者通过本书的系统学习，配合对翡翠实物的对照观察和交流，可系统掌握翡翠方面的相关知识和实用技能。因此，本书可作为从事翡翠鉴定、销售、拍卖、评估、收藏等行业人员的参考书，也可作为高等院校宝石专业及首饰设计专业的师生学习的配套教材。

ABSTRACT

What has been expounded comprehensively and systematically in this book *Jadeite Appreciation and Evaluation* is the gemological characters of jadeite, the main contents are as follows: jadeite's color and quality evaluation; processing crafts and arts; the main types and cultural implications of jadeite products; the feature of raw jadeite; mineral compositions and structure; enhancement and identification of different kinds of jadeite similarities. Also included in the book are jadeite's genesis and mineral deposit characteristics.

A summary of the achievements of long years of study on jadeite's gemology, experiences and views shared among peers, research on jadeite markets and salesmen's experience are incorporated in the book, together with basic knowledge and a rich set of demonstrative pictures relevant to jadeite.

The book, with its appropriate arrangements of ideas, clear description of concepts, explicit writing, rich contents with wonderful pictures and strong practicality, offers easy understand and claims much value of practical reference. It can be used not only as a reference book for those who are engaged in jadeite identification, sales, appraisal and collection, but also as a textbook for college teachers and students majoring in gemology or jewelry design.



前言

中国人赏玉、爱玉、佩玉已有 8000 多年的历史，玉石在我国悠久的历史文化长河中形成了一道独特的风景。中国人对玉的偏爱有着深厚的文化根源，古代的“儒、道、佛”三教对玉石的见解各有千秋：儒教崇尚“玉德”，道教尊崇“玉灵”，佛教推崇“玉瑞”。其中孔子用玉的十一德“仁、知、义、礼、乐、忠、信、天、地、德、道”来规范君子言行。“君子无故玉不去身”，中国人对玉怀有一种特殊而神秘的情感，既有原始的图腾崇拜、神灵祈福，又有神圣的祭天思想，他们借助玉石来寄托一系列美好愿望，如避邪、祭礼、护宅、护身、保平安、招财进宝、兴旺发达等。

“石之美者，玉也”。而在各类玉石中，翡翠是最珍贵的品种，因其颜色艳丽多彩、质地细腻坚韧、晶莹通透、形成条件特殊、产出稀少等特点而享有“玉石之王”的美誉。

“翡翠”本来是鸟的名字，汉代《说文解字》云：“翡，赤羽雀也；翠，青羽雀也。”由于人们发现了颜色如同翡翠羽毛般漂亮的玉石，遂以翡翠相称。这两个字不但描绘了它的色彩斑斓，还恰如其分地暗示了这种玉石所蕴含的生命色彩和稀有特征。

从翡翠在中国的大举应用至今只有 300 多年的时间。而翡翠短暂而辉煌的历史足以让其他玉石羡慕不已。在清代，由于王公贵族的喜爱（尤其是受到清朝乾隆皇帝的推崇和慈禧太后的偏爱），翡翠被称为“皇家玉”，从此身价百倍，成为玉中极品。

古人与今人皆爱玉、喜玉、玩玉。赏玉、爱玉、佩玉已成为一种现代时尚，而翡翠尤为特别，喜爱翡翠的人们赋予它神奇的文化内涵，并与其他玉石一并构成了中华民族源远流长的玉器文化。它以其细腻无比的玉质、青翠欲滴的娇美倾倒世人，更以其产量稀少、佳品难得而身价倍增。

翡翠之所以如此受到东方人的青睐，除了人们赋予它的文化内涵外，其半透明至不透明的特点也正好与东方人含蓄的性格不谋而合。色泽的千变万化、种水的细致丰富，玉雕大师的鬼斧神工，交易过程的变幻莫测等诸多因素更使翡翠风情万种、美妙绝伦。

人们常说，“黄金易得，翡翠难求”，从清末到 1949 年，享有“玉中之王”的翡翠价格上涨了 200 多倍，尤以高档翠玉为甚。纵观近几年优质翡翠走势，总体上仍是需求量越来越大，价格越来越高，颇有高处不胜寒的味道，但人们对翡翠的喜爱程度仍有增无减，有些人甚至迷恋到疯狂的程度。同时，正因为翡翠特别是优质翡翠极为稀少，价格不断攀升，许多不法商家制作假货的水准



也借助当代化学方法和技术不断提升，有些时候，一般的专业鉴别仪器也会在赝品面前马失前蹄。

中国是翡翠的艺术加工大国，制作了许多许多无与伦比、堪称绝世佳品的翡翠工艺品，但是系统论述翡翠的著作目前还不多，尤其是实用性和鉴赏性并重的翡翠专著和文章很难写，因为它涵盖宝石学、历史、文化、美学、光学、化学、文物学、机械加工工艺等各个领域，学问深，知识面宽，而且，经验在翡翠的加工和销售行业中担当着至关重要的作用。

本书是应我国翡翠市场发展的要求，为满足广大翡翠从业人员和翡翠爱好者学习和掌握实用翡翠专业知识的需要而诞生的。我们在撰写本书的过程中，多次考察香港和台湾地区的珠宝市场和国际珠宝展，在对广州玉器街、平洲玉器街、四会玉石乡、广东揭阳美玉都、云南的腾冲以及北京等地的翡翠销售市场进行精心调研的基础上，与很多翡翠同行专家和翡翠商进行了深入交流和探讨，同时也归纳总结了对翡翠的长期研究成果。

在我国翡翠发展史上，云南、广东是翡翠的重要加工地区。北京因为曾经是翡翠的最大消费市场，拥有三百多年翡翠鉴赏历史，所以从明、清直到近代，北京及其周边地区翡翠市场的动向常常影响整个中国甚至是东南亚、韩国、日本的翡翠市场。与翡翠相关的经验和技艺在珠宝行业中代代相传，其影响力日益渗透到当代北京的翡翠销售机构，北京菜市口百货股份有限公司（以下简称菜百公司）就是其中代表。我们在这本书中，充分全面地搜集整理了菜百公司翡翠营销人员多年的实际鉴别、评价和销售经验，相信这些内容为很多翡翠收藏者所关注。

菜百公司经营的珠宝首饰（玉石饰品）及黄金首饰在几年间已先后被评为“中国名牌产品”，这与公司董事长赵志良先生勇于开拓、不断进取的精神是分不开的。一直以来，他注重精心打造菜百首饰品牌，并完善和发展特色经营的理念；同时，他积极倡导与高校及科研机构在技术研究和产品开发方面的合作，策划和组织各项研发工作，并亲自带领员工赴周边国家和地区进行调研，使菜百公司在技术开发和人才培养方面取得很大进展，本书的出版正体现了在翡翠合作研究方面的部分成果。

本书由何明跃、王春利负责撰写，其他参加人员有菜百公司的刘鸽、张月荣、杨娜等，以及中国地质大学（北京）的董晋琨、范桂珍、陈晶晶、马泓等。

在本书的前期研究和撰写过程中，得到珠宝首饰行业内许多机构、企业以及同仁们的帮助和支持，在此表示衷心的感谢！



PREFACE

Jade has been much valued by Chinese people for more than 8000 years. They appreciate it, enjoy it and wear its artistic products. Therefore, a long history of another unique culture has been formed. This love of jade is rooted in its profound cultural sources. In ancient times, the Confucians, Taoists and Buddhists respectively held different views about jade. For example, Confucians advocated the “virtue of jade”, Taoist adored the “soul of jade” and Buddhists valued the “charm of jade”. Among these views, Confucius ever advocated eleven virtues of jade to regulate men’s words and deeds, which are benevolence, wisdom, justice, courtesy, music, loyalty, integrity, heaven, earth, morality and truth, so there was a saying that jade is indispensable to man except for some special excuses. Chinese’s special adoration for jade is originated from primitive worship for totem and sacred consecration for heaven. They placed their hopes on jade and endowed jade with all kinds of peculiar and mystical implications, such as rites of sacrifice, fending off evil, protecting houses from damage, keeping the wearer safe and sound, gaining wealth, promoting prosperity and so on.

There is the saying: “The most beautiful stone is jade.” Among various kinds of jade, jadeite is the most precious. Jadeite has been regarded as the “king of jades” because of its gorgeous colors and luster, smooth and tenacious texture, mild and translucent appearance, rigorous condition of formation and scarcity of product origins.

Jadeite is given the name of “Feicui” in China, which is originally the names of birds. The book “*Exposition of Chinese Characters*” in Han Dynasty has such a definition: “Fei denotes the finch of red feather, and Cui denotes the finch of cyan feather.” Thereafter, people found some kinds of jade with colors similar to the feather of “Feicui”, hence, they named it “Feicui”. The name “Feicui” can not only depict such jade’s gorgeous colors, but also appropriately imply its character of vitality and rarity.

It has been 300 years since jadeite is widely used. Despite of its short history, its brilliance has aroused enough envy from all other kinds of jade. It is in Qing Dynasty that jadeite gained the admiration of the imperial family and the nobles led by Emperor Qianlong and Empress Dowager Cixi, and was named as “Jade of the imperial family”. From then on, jadeite has raised her value and ranked first of all jades.

Both ancient and modern people show great love for jade. Nowadays it has become a fashion to wear jade adornments. Jadeite, as a kind of jade with glamorous appearance and mysterious cultural implications, fine texture and the charming greenish colors, aroused more and more people’s love and adoration, and the price of jadeite is becoming more than doubled or tripled as the products are becoming scarce.

The love for jadeite by Orientals lies not only in its mysterious cultural implications, but also in its translucent to opaque property, which is a good match for the Orientals’

reserved temperament. It is owing to the wide varieties of properties like the rich colors and luster, fine and lubricous texture, abundant species and water contents, exquisite craftsmanship out of the hand of the jade-carving masters and unpredictable trading process that make jadeite fascinating and extraordinarily marvelous.

It is often said that “Jadeite is more difficult to get than gold.” From late Qing dynasty to 1949, the price of jadeite had risen more than 200 times, during which period, the top grade jadeite rose more surprisingly. In recent years, the price of jadeite has kept rising continuously, as it becomes more and more popular, and it seems that the price is getting too high to be beyond reach, as the resources and products are becoming scarcer and scarcer. Meanwhile, there are more and more imitations out of high-tech imitation techniques emerging in the market, which adds more difficulty in distinguishing them from the genuine with the help of general means of gems identification and ordinary equipments.

China is famous for its exquisite craftsmanship in jadeite processing, and has made numerous great craftworks of jadeite. However, there are too few books on jadeite to offer systematical introductions and directions, as it is very difficult to give an overall and practical account about jadeite and its appreciation. The knowledge about jadeite involves so many aspects, such as gemology, history, culture, aesthetics, optics, chemistry, cultural relics and mechanical processing etc. Besides, experience plays a key role in processing and sales trade.

It is out of the demand of the development of the jadeite market and the need from the practitioners of the trade, as well as requirement from the amateur jadeite hobbyists that we have compiled this book, so as to share our knowledge, insights and experiences about jadeite with the readers. In the course of compiling this book, we have done many surveys and elaborate market research on jewelry market and international jewelry exhibition in Hong Kong and Taiwan and visited jadeite processing sites and sales markets in Guangdong, Yunnan, Beijing etc, along with substantial exchange of views with jadeite experts and merchants. Moreover, we have also systematically summarized the results of our long-term research on jadeite.

In the history of jadeite development, Yunnan and Guangdong have been important jadeite processing areas, while Beijing has claimed the biggest jadeite consuming market for a long time, with a history of jadeite appreciation for more than 300 years. To a large extent, Beijing jadeite market trends at times have had its influence over the overall jadeite marketing in our country from the Ming and Qing Dynasty, and this influence even extends so far as to countries in Southeast Asia, like Korea, Japan etc. The experience and technology related to jadeite have been handed down from generation to



generation, and have increasingly influenced Beijing's jadeite sales companies, for example, Beijing Caishikou Department Store Co., Ltd. (hereafter referred to as Caibai Co. Ltd. for short) is one of the major distribution agencies in Beijing. In this book, we also adequately summarized the practical jadeite sales experience of this company as we believe that it might be just what so many jadeite collectors concern most.

The goods of jewelry (jade ornaments) and gold ornaments in Caibai Co. Ltd. have been awarded the honor of "Famous Brand Product of China" successively in recent years, which is inseparable from the pioneer and enterprising spirit of Zhao Zhiliang, chairman of the board of the corporation. For a long time, Zhao Zhiliang has been always attaching importance to creating Caibai jewelry brand, perfecting and developing the concept of characteristic management. At the same time, he has also been actively promoting cooperation in technology research and product development with the colleges and institutions of scientific research, scheming and organizing all kinds of work on development, and leading the staffs to the circumjacent countries and areas for investigation, thus a great progress has been made in technology development and talents training of the corporation. The publication of this book is embodying partial fruit of the cooperative research on jadeite.

The chief writers of the book are He Mingyue and Wang Chunli, and the other participants include Liu Ge, Zhang Yuerong and Yang Na from Beijing Caishikou Department Store Co., Ltd., as well as Dong Jinkun, Fan Guizhen, Chen Jingjing and Ma Hong from China University of Geosciences (Beijing).

Lastly, we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to all of those institutions, corporations and colleagues that offered great help and support to us both in our study on jadeite and during the course of writing this book.



翡翠
鉴赏与评价

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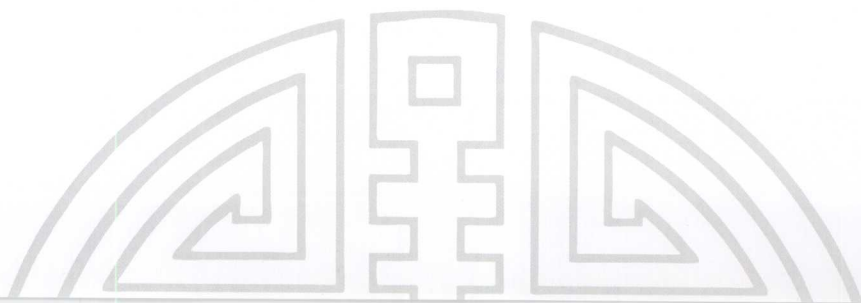


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第一章 翡翠的概况

自古道“黄金有价玉无价”，足可见玉石的珍贵。作为“玉石之王”的翡翠以其独特的魅力吸引着越来越多的翡翠爱好者，佩戴翡翠已成为当今时代的一种流行时尚。翡翠的美在于她绚丽多彩的颜色，坚韧的质地以及雕琢艺术家们赋予她的精美造型和工艺。随着社会文明的发展，人们生活水平的提高，古时君子所佩之玉已成为寻常百姓赏玩之物，正所谓“旧时王谢堂前燕，飞入寻常百姓家”。

翡翠是一种多矿物集合体，英文名为jadeite，源于西班牙语plcdode jade，意为佩戴在腰部的宝石，在16世纪被认为是一种能治疗腰痛的宝石。翡翠的硬度高、耐磨性好、韧性强，是极佳的首饰及工艺品材料。翡翠的颜色自然多样、富于变化，主要有白色、绿色、红色、黄色、紫色、黑色等。绿色的翡翠象征着万物复苏，因而一直以来深受东方民族尤其是中华民族的喜爱。



 绿色翡翠螭龙摆件





第一节 翡翠的发现及其名称由来

一、翡翠的发现

翡翠大约发现于13世纪。相传翡翠的发现是一位中国云南腾冲驮夫的功劳。那位驮夫在一次沿西南丝绸之路从缅甸返回腾冲的途中，因马驮货物一侧较沉，而在雾露河边拾石头平衡马身，回家后发现石头颜色泛绿，经打磨后显现出碧绿的色泽，用它做成的首饰精美绝伦，十分好看，深受人们的喜爱。这种美丽的石头便是现在人们所说的翡翠。消息传开后，中国人便争相到缅甸开采翡翠。由于在明代万历年间（1573~1619年）缅甸北部密支那雾露河流域一带隶属于中国云南省永昌府，因此，至今仍有人误认为翡翠出产于我国的云南省。

二、翡翠的名称由来

关于“翡翠”的名称由来有两种说法：



多种颜色的翡翠挂饰



多种颜色的翡翠观音



一种说法是：“翡翠”一词来源于翡翠鸟，这种鸟的毛色十分靓丽，雄鸟羽毛呈艳红色，称为翡鸟；雌鸟羽毛呈翠绿色，称为翠鸟。在古代，翡翠鸟羽毛是一种极为名贵的装饰品，其羽毛不仅在当地流行，更成为宫廷贡品，深受皇后、贵妃的喜爱。缅甸玉石进入中国后，由于其颜色多数为绿色和红色，与翡翠鸟颜色相似，就被赋予了“翡翠”这一美好的名字。

另一种说法则称“翡翠”是“非翠”的谐音，据说翡翠在清朝初期大规模进入中国，因当时久负盛名的和田玉已被称为“翠玉”，便将这种“缅甸玉”称为“非翠”。久而久之，其名称也逐渐被读音相近的“翡翠”一词所取代，并沿用至今。

第二节 翡翠的玉文化渊源

翡翠蕴涵着东方文化，从某种意义上讲，翡翠传承了古玉文化之精华，只要谈到翡翠文化就一定要从中国的古玉文化讲起。中华民族具有8000多年的玉文化历史，“玉”在中国古代文献中是指一切温润而有光泽的美石。自远古开始，人们对美就有无尽追求，从最古老的贝壳饰品、兽骨饰品，到造型图案简单的玉石配饰和陈设品，无不饱含着中国人对玉的深厚情感。早期人们使用的玉器材质主要是和田玉（软玉）、岫岩玉、蓝田玉、独山玉、玛瑙、绿松石、孔雀石及各种彩石等。翡翠最初被人们发现和利用时，市场价格并不高，然而，随着人们对翡翠潜在美学价值的逐渐认识和领悟，其市场价格也在急剧攀升。

一、玉的文化历史

我国是生产玉器历史最悠久、经验最丰富、延续时间最长的国家。据考古资料记载，我国早在距今8000多年前的新石器时代就已有利用天然玉料制作的工具和装饰品了。随着加工工艺的进步和审美能力的提高，对雕刻所采用的玉料要求也越来越高。雕琢技术的不断提高，制作工艺的日趋完美，使中国的玉文化逐渐走向鼎盛。中国人对玉怀有一种独特而又神秘的情感，他们视玉为坚贞与高贵的象征，并赋予了她丰富的文化内涵。人们用“温润如玉”、“玉洁冰清”、“宁为玉碎不为瓦全”等语言来赞美高尚的人格；用“亭亭玉立”、“金枝玉叶”等词汇形容人的美丽和高雅；更有甚者，人们将“切磋”、“琢磨”等制玉的习语应用于日常生活中。由此可见，玉对文化的影响已经深入人心。



白玉挂牌



白玉杯子



白玉链瓶



白玉观音