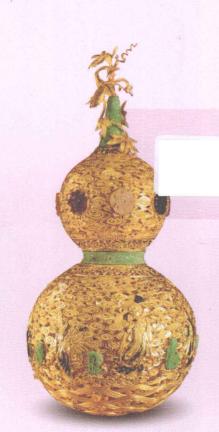
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中国是一个拥有五千年历史的文明古国,勤劳智慧的中华民族,创造了丰富 多彩的非物质文化遗产。这些非物质文化遗产蕴含着中华民族的价值观念、审美 追求与情感记忆,展现着中华民族的文明特征和充沛的创造力,连接着各民族的 深厚情感和恒久血脉,为当代文化的发展与创新提供着强大的动力。保护和弘扬 优秀的非物质文化遗产,对建设社会主义核心价值体系具有重要的作用。

上海文化的源头,可以追溯到 6000 年以前。青浦崧泽、福泉山、金山查山、闵行马桥等地的考古发现表明,那时先民们已经劳动、休养、生息在这片土地上了。后来,随着时间的推移,海岸线不断东移,上海先民们的活动也不断顺势东进,约在 10 世纪前叶才全部形成现今的格局。千百年以来,上海都曾经只是个小渔村,但因其水路交通便利,至唐宋时期逐渐形成繁荣的港口;南宋咸淳三年(1267),正式设立镇治;元朝至元二十八年(1291),上海正式建县,这是上海建城的开始。到了明代,上海地区商肆酒楼林立,已经成为远近闻名的"东南名邑";清政府在 1685 年设立上海江海关,一个国际性大商埠从此发展起来;至 1840 年鸦片战争前夕,上海县因交通便利、万商云集、物产丰富而被称为"江海之通津,东南之都会"。鸦片战争结束后,英国强迫清政府签订丧权辱国的《南京条约》,上海被开放成通商口岸,外国资本的入侵摧残了上海的传统手工业,但同时也带来了先进的科学技术和管理经验,促进了上海的商业、金融、纺织、轻工业、交通运输的发展,形成了新型的工商文明。

时空变幻,朝代更替,正是这样独特的工商业文明的生态环境,孕育了丰富多彩的非物质文化遗产,其中有反映古代民间信仰的民俗,有人们喜闻乐见的歌舞、戏曲和丝竹乐曲,还有巧夺天工的传统工艺、撼人心魄的民间竞技和令人叹服的工艺美术等。这些文化瑰宝世代流传,有的流传区域较小,仅限于某一乡镇;有的流传广泛,辐射至周边省份,在流传过程中还在不断地演变。这些古老而鲜活的城市文化历史传统,是我们建设国际文化大都市和加强城市文化软实力的重要基础。目前,上海市已经认定了157项上海市级非物质文化遗产名录项目,其中的49项已经列入了国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

然而, 非物质文化遗产面临传统整体断裂的危机依然存在, 我们必须以最急

切的心情和最快的速度投入到拯救非物质文化遗产的行动中去。非物质文化遗产 并不会因为列入保护名录就立刻走出困境,保护工作也不会自然大功告成,我们 仍须竭尽所能,通过种种途径,大声疾呼对非物质文化遗产的抢救、保护与传承, 并且在力所能及的范围内开展保护工作,努力让珍贵的历史文化遗产薪火相传。

近年来,党中央和国务院高度重视非物质文化遗产保护工作。党的十七大报告指出,要"加强对各民族文化的挖掘和保护,重视文物和非物质文化遗产保护"。2011年,《中华人民共和国非物质文化遗产法》正式施行,使得我国非物质文化遗产保护工作步入了有法可依的阶段。十七届六中全会上通过的《中共中央关于深化文化体制改革推动社会主义文化大发展大繁荣若干重大问题的决定》,更为在全社会开展非物质文化遗产保护工作提供了良好的环境。在各级政府的高度重视下,在各地文化管理部门的共同努力下,非物质文化遗产保护工作已经取得了突破性进展。

让伟大先辈们创造的文化遗产代代相传,使其在全球化的语境中发扬光大,是我们今人的责任。筚路蓝缕的先辈们有权要求我们承担这份责任、经受这一考验,做出让历史满意的回答。编辑出版"上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书"就是我们当下给出的回答之一。自2009年起,我们通过"一个项目一本书"的形式,采用文字、图片、大事记、知识链接等方式,对列人国家级非物质文化遗产名录的上海项目进行了生动而全面的介绍。截止目前,这套大型丛书已经累计出版分卷22部,对本市珍贵的文化遗存进行了系统性的整理,也为非物质文化遗产在社会公众中的传播普及起到了积极作用。在编辑出版丛书的过程中,我们深深体会到上海非物质文化遗产挖掘、抢救和保护工作的紧迫性和必要性,这将不断鞭策我们努力将这项工程不断推进下去。

现在,当我们饱览这套正在持续出版的丛书之余,不能不向长期致力于保护传承上海非物质文化遗产的传承人和工作者肃然起敬,也不能不向为"上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书"编辑出版工作倾注心血的撰稿人、审稿专家和编辑们表示诚挚的感谢。对于丛书编纂工作中出现的不当之处,敬请读者批评指正。

一州幼节

GENERAL PREFACE

With five thousand years of history stretching from ancient civilizations to a contemporary, developing modern nation, Chinese people long used their diligence and intelligence to create a rich variety of intangible cultural heritage. China's intangible cultural heritage contains the values, aesthetic pursuits and emotional memories of the Chinese nation, and in turn demonstrates the creative characteristics of Chinese civilization. Cultural heritage is both a heartstring and lifeblood of a civilization, and this heritage provides with powerful momentum for the development and innovation of contemporary culture. Protecting and promoting our outstanding intangible cultural heritage plays an important role in constructing the socialist core of our value system.

In fact, the origin of Shanghai culture can be traced back six thousand years, as demonstrated byarchaeological findingsin the areas of Oingpu'sSongze,Fuquanshan Hill, Jinshan'sChashan Hill and Minhang's Magiaoshowing that our ancestors were already working and living in the Shanghai area. Over time, the coastline gradually shifted eastward andalong with ourancestor's activities. A geographical and municipal starting point that would be familiar to us today didn't form until aroundearly 10th century. Until then, for thousands of years, Shanghai was just a small fishing village. Given its proximity to convenient waterway transportation, Shanghaihas gradually become a busy portstarting fromthe Tang and Song Dynasties. In the year 1267, during the Southern Song Dynasty, Shanghai was formally established as a town. During the Yuan Dynasty in 1291, Shanghai was officially established as a county, which we take as the origin of Shanghai as a city. By the Ming Dynasty, shops and restaurants proliferating in Shanghai, and the city became one of the most important and famous in southeastern China. In 1685, the Qing government established an official customs operation Jianghaiguanin Shanghai, an international commercial port began to take shape. Before the Opium War in 1840, Shanghai was already known as the region's "Southeast metropolis and communications hub", due to good transportation systems, large number of merchants, and rich natural resources. After the Opium War, Britain forced the Qing to sign the humiliating Treaty of Nanking, requiring Shanghai to become an open trading port. Although the subsequent invasion of foreign capital devastated Shanghai's traditional handicrafts, it also brought advanced science and technology and management experience, promoting the development of Shanghai's commercial, financial and industrial sectors, including textiles, light industry, and transportation, and helped spur the emergence of a new industrial and commercial civilization.

Spatial and temporal changes, the rising and falling of different dynasties, especially with Shanghai's unique ecological environment and industrial and commercial civilization, gave birth to a variety of intangible cultural practices, reflecting traditional folk beliefs and values, their beloved dances, opera and "string and bamboo" music, as well as intricate traditional crafts, breathtaking folk athletics and creative arts. These cultural treasures were handed down from generation to generation, some being active only in small areas, such as a township; some spreading widely to surrounding provinces, continuing to evolve and spread today. These ancient but still living cultural and historical traditions remain an important foundation for building an international cultural metropolis and enhancing the positive soft power of our urban culture. At present,

Shanghai has already identified 157 Shanghai city-level intangible cultural heritage items, of which, 49 have been listed as state-level intangible cultural heritage.

However, intangible cultural heritage is still facing the crisis of the breakdown and dissolution of tradition, and with this in mind, we must take the fastest possible action to rescue the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Intangible Cultural Heritage will still face challenges even being included in the protection list, the protection work isyet more to be done. We need to continue to do all that we can, in the strongest of terms and through a variety of channels, to rescue, protect and pass downour precious intangible cultural heritage.

In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the protection of intangible cultural heritage. The 17th Party Congress Report requires us "to strengthen the excavation and protection of the national culture, with emphasis on cultural relics and intangible cultural heritage protection." In 2011, the People's Republic of China Intangible Cultural Heritage Act came into effect, providing China's intangible cultural heritage protection worka legal framework. Adopted by the 17th Session of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Deepening Reform of Cultural System to Promote Socialist Cultural Development and Prosperity of Some Major Issues, this framework has provided a good environment for more intangible cultural heritage protection work to be carried out society wide. Given the great importance attached to these efforts by all levels of governments and localdepartments of cultural administration, we have collectively made breakthroughs in intangible cultural heritage protection work.

It is our responsibility today to pass on our cultural heritage from generation to the next, and ensure that it will flourish amid globalization. We have a deep responsibility to those who came before us to make sure this happens. Editing and publishing the Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Book Series is one of the ways we can fulfill this responsibility. Since 2009, in the form of "oneitem, one volume", we have provided a vivid and comprehensive introduction to Shanghai items that were included in the state-level intangible cultural heritage list. We have done this by assembling text, pictures, memorabilia and knowledge chain etc. Thus far, this large series has published 22 volumes, giving a systematic collation of city's precious cultural relics, and doing so in a way that has also played a positive role in spreading and popularizing IntangibleCultural Heritage. In the process of editing and publishing these books, we have deepened our appreciation for the urgency and necessity of excavating, rescuing and protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage, and this will continue to spur our efforts to push forward the project.

Now, as we enjoy the publication of this book series, we cannot fail to pay respect to the long committed inheritors and workers who continue to develop, protect, and pass along Shanghai Intangible Cultural Heritage. We also cannot fail to express our deep appreciation for the writers, peer reviewers and editors who have dedicated themselves wholeheartedlyfor "Shanghai State-levelIntangible Cultural Heritage BookSeries". We welcome any feedback that helps us enrich this series of works.

Hu Jinjun

Director of the Editorial Committee Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series Director-General of Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture, Radio, Film & Television October 2012



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金银细工制作技艺又称金银细工。

金银细工是我国优秀的传统工艺,历史悠久、源远流长。它是以黄金、铂金、白银等贵金属以及天然名贵宝石为原料,经造型、纹样设计、工艺加工制作而成的首饰和摆件饰品。体现在饰品上气质华贵的材料、大气优美的造型、细腻高雅的纹饰、浩繁精细的工艺、绚丽明艳的色泽,一直为世人所瞩目。

在商朝至战国期间,我国先民已熟练掌握了黄金材质的熔炼、拔丝、锤鍱、范铸、錾刻、镂空等金银细工的工艺制造技术。据战国期间的《尚书·洪范》记载:"金可更改","可销铸以金器也"。精辟阐述了金器文化的深刻内涵。后经汉、唐、元、明、清各朝各代,金银细工工艺制造技术更趋完善,形成了从材料加工、制胎、花丝、烧焊、宝石镶嵌、表面处理的工艺流程,并创造了许多有特色、代表该朝代水平的技艺。汉代的印玺铸造工艺、唐代的鎏金工艺和錾刻"收桃"工艺、宋代的双层结构工艺、元代的高浮雕工艺、明代的花丝编织和平填工艺、清代的錾刻镶嵌工艺和银蓝工艺等,都达到了炉火纯青的境界。它们不仅丰富了金银细工的表现力,而且显示了特种技术语言的文化。我国的金银文化是玉文化、青铜文化之后又一文明代表,作为我国优秀传统工艺的金银细工是中国金银文化中最灿烂的篇章。

上海是我国金银细工的重点产区之一,也是中国金银细工工艺的一条重要支脉。它不仅传承了优秀技艺,并在长期实践中,形成了具有海派特点的金银细工技艺。上海的老凤祥金银细工无论在材料、形式,还是结构、制作上都达到品质



2

优异、形态完美、工艺精良的特点,尤其是老凤祥金银细工艺人在运用传统技艺的基础上,不断加以完善、提高、发展,其中以抬压工艺、镶嵌工艺和磨钻工艺最具特色。抬压工艺利用金属良好的延展性能,使金银细工的造型制胎更加准确、生动。运用抬压工艺制作饰品具有构思巧妙、形象优美、结构精巧之美。镶嵌工艺汲取国外镶嵌工艺精华,形成了珠宝翠钻无所不镶,造型新颖别致,设计美观大方,整体端正光洁,嵌齿平整密缝,色泽鲜艳光亮的艺术风格。磨钻工艺采用国际标准所加工而成的首饰钻,角度精确、比例对称、切工挺括,达到了国际顶尖水平,被誉为"上海工",在国内独树一帜。

老凤祥金银细工在技艺创新的同时还十分注重设计创新,通过学习国外先进设计理念,借鉴国内姐妹艺术,创作了许多首饰和摆件的精品佳作。新作不仅融入浓郁中国设计元素和优秀传统技艺,而且体现了当今时代风貌和高科技含量,其中一些新作在国内外饰品设计比赛中获得最高奖项。

为使老凤祥金银细工技艺得到传承和发展,近年来,项目保护责任单位采取了多项保护措施:一是举办每年一届的上海首饰(摆件)博览会,至 2010 年已举办了 19 届。博览会不仅推出新品力作,而且成为上海金银饰品市场的风向标;二是成立上海首饰专业委员会和金属工艺专业委员会,以推动中国金银文化和金银细工技艺品种的研究和创新;三是成立金银细工工艺大师工作室,建立人才培养机制,充分调动大师和专业技术人员的积极性和创造性。

2010 年老凤祥金银细工制作技艺人选国务院公布的第二批国家级非物质文化遗产保护名录,为更好地宣传上海金银细工这一文化遗产,特编写此书,包涵历史演绎、老凤祥金银细工形成发展、原材料的加工与应用、工具设备的制造和选用,首饰和摆件的品种、代表作、制作流程、基本技法以及大师技艺特点、传承保护现状等内容。

愿老凤祥金银细工技艺之花盛开得更加灿烂。

Historical evolution

Gold and silver processing (GSP hereafter) has a long history in China. It is of national originality and has passed down for many generations. Those masterpieces are vivid expression of the style and art of the Chinese nation in their beautiful shapes, precision workmanship, splendid ornament, and colorful designs. They also display the wisdom, craftsmanship, and humanist ideas of the old masters, and has left with us highly precious intangible cultural heritage for the mankind.



能和人文思想,为人类文明留下极其珍贵的非物质文化遗产。的浓郁民族风格和原创艺术风采; 充分展现了前辈艺人的聪明智慧、高超技性和原创性,生动展示了金银细工形制优美、精细人微、装饰瑰丽、多妍斗奇找国的金银细工历史悠久、源远流长、世代相传。 它集中体现了传承性、民族我国的金银细工历史悠久



包金青铜器

从商代中晚期到战国期间是金银细工的形成期。公元前 1600年左右,商代人在自然界中发现了黄金,由于当时寻金、 采金的经验还不丰富,技术手段也不成熟,其金制品量与同 期玉器、青铜器相比,显得微乎其微,在当时生活中还没有 占据主流地位。银的发现和开采略晚于黄金,到了春秋战国时 期对银的提炼、制造、使用才有较大发展。

三千多年前的商代,青铜器工艺已相当发达,所制作的鬲、釜、 盂、壶、觚、爵等生活器皿和乐器、兵器、礼祭器等形制多样、结构严谨、做 工精湛,如按当时制作青铜器工艺水平推断,商代人完全有能力把黄金加工成 精美制品。由于金的性能太软,易变形,商代人认为不是理想的制器材料,但 又为黄金的灿烂光泽所着迷,于是把稀有黄金延展开来,锤鍱成薄片,从视觉 上最大限度地展现金质的辉煌和美丽。这可从河北藁城和河南殷墟出土的商代 金块、金片、金叶以及厚度仅为 0.01 毫米的金箔等足以得到明证。

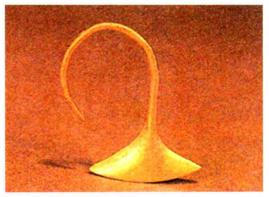
值得一提的是在四川广汉"三星堆"出土的包金青铜像、包金手杖、金叶以及鱼形、虎形、圆形饰片等一百余件商代金制品,为我国考古之仅见。说到"三星堆",它是一个美丽的地名。传说玉皇大帝从天上撒下三把土,落于广汉的湔江边,成为突兀在川西平原上的三座黄土堆,犹如一条直线上分布三颗金星,"三星堆"由此而得名。也许是天意,出土于三星堆的商代金制品,不仅

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数量众多,而且造型独特,显现了强烈的宗教 色彩和浓厚的地方特色。如包金青铜像由金面 罩和青铜头像组合成一体,头像为圆顶,面部 戴着用纯金片横压成的面罩,金面罩宽为22厘 米,高为9厘米,镂空的双眉,双眼呈倒八字 长眉和杏核状丹凤眼形状,蒜头状的鼻梁和润 扁状的唇口,长条形耳廓饰之云雷纹,耳垂有 一穿孔,这些奇异的造型弥漫着宗教气息,犹 如驱疫消灾而演化的巫师造像。又如包金手杖 也是采用纯金箔片将中间木芯包卷而成。手杖 上端平雕三组图案,分别为人面、双鱼、双鸟 及勾云纹,人面代表权力,双鱼能潜渊,双鸟 能翔天,寓意包金手杖是沟通天地人神的法器, 更是干权、神权的象征。

到了商代晚期金银细工不仅在锤鍱、包金技艺上已达到一定水平,而且在首饰加工工艺上也有突破。从山西石楼桃花庄出土的商代"金弓形饰品",到北京平谷县刘家河出土的金钏、金笄、金耳环等,均造型各异、做工精细。尤其是金耳环,耳坠部呈喇叭形展开,底部呈半圆形钩状,末端渐细,便于穿戴。整件耳环以流线型构图艺术,巧妙地把美术绘画技术充分应用于首饰加工工艺,给人以舒展而富有张力美的感受。

春秋战国时期,由于各国相对独立,不仅 有了很高的生产积极性,而且人们思想观念开放,意识形态活跃,兴起了一股理性主义思潮, 使现实生活和人间趣味进入自由领域,更讲究 合理性和实用性。所使用的生活器具,由笨重



金耳环

变为轻巧,由严正变为新奇,工艺趋向写实,于装饰造型上更巧妙体现出来。社会现实状况给战国的金银细工带来了深刻的变化和影响,作为视觉精美、手感细腻的金银材料,以其稀有、华贵、悦目而被大量开采和使用,成为时尚用材之一。

在古代社会,弓箭、战马、战车、旗帜等 历来是权威的象征,也是反映一国强盛的标志, 在战国更是如此。以战车为例,战车是指挥作 战的乘具,其装备是兵力、战斗力、国力的展 示,于是各国不惜用重金装饰以致蔚然成风。 从已出土的战车车饰上看,形制多样,有金异 兽、蟠旭纹金泡、素面金泡、银泡、金节约等, 造型威武、纹饰厚重,用灿烂黄金做成的太阳 般圆形金银泡车饰,是求胜心理的物化,给指 挥员以最大心理助慰,给士兵以振奋和鼓舞, 寄希望通过这种形式能通灵达神,获得天神保 佑,使自己军队具有神兽般威猛无敌的力量,