

上海市文化广播影视管理局

- 华夏酿造技术在中国已有六千年历史，酱油在西汉就有记载，用于烹调美味佳肴从宋朝始
- 「钱万隆」历经百年的技艺「眼看、心记、手研、鼻嗅、口试」，是由师傅口传手教，代代相传
- 「钱万隆」酿造技艺的精髓是「料好、曲优、步骤、晒制」
- 十二道传统工艺是：原料、大豆、黑豆、拌料、制曲、制酱、晒酱、榨油、出油、炒酱色、配酱色、晒油、酿成出缸



# 钱万隆 酱油酿造技艺

QIANWANLONG SOYA SAUCE BREWING  
Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书



上海文化出版社



## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

钱万隆酱油酿造技艺/张德祺、吴建秋主编.—上海:上海  
文化出版社, 2012.1

(上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书)

ISBN 978-7-80740-826-0

I. ①钱… II. ①张… III. ①酱油—酿造 IV. ①TS264.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第276386号

出版人

王 刚

责任编辑

王 珺

英文翻译

潘文国

整体设计

叶 珺

装帧设计

叶 珺 方 明 叶 菲

书名

钱万隆酱油酿造技艺

出版发行

上海文化出版社

地址:上海市绍兴路74号

网址: [www.shwenyi.com](http://www.shwenyi.com)

邮政编码: 200020

印刷

上海丽佳制版印刷有限公司

开本

787×1092 1/16

印张

7.5

版次

2012年1月第1版 2012年1月第1次印刷

国际书号

ISBN 978-7-80740-826-0/G·590

定价

52.00元

告读者 如发现本书质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系

T: 021-64855582



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钱万隆的故物

后记



编委会主任 朱咏雷

本卷主编 王卫国 王玺昌



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项目协调 高春明 钱伟萍 葛永铭 张黎明 蒋 薇

出版策划 王 刚 赵光敏 周莺燕

.....  
本卷主编 王卫国 王玺昌

本卷执行主编 张惠忠 睦朝晖

本卷编委 王卫国 章佩茹 姚美君 王玺昌 张惠忠 倪一梅  
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撰 稿 奚保国 周 新 洪金龙 富建忠 张 哲



## 总序

中华文化源远流长、灿若星河。

五千年的璀璨文明带给中国人骄傲的同时，也留下了令世界惊奇的各色瑰宝；令人叹为观止的丰厚文化遗产积淀润泽着后世子孙的精神家园。在这些丰富多彩的文化遗产中，以口头传统、传统表演艺术、民俗活动和礼仪与节庆、有关自然界和宇宙的民间传统知识和实践、传统手工艺技能以及与上述传统文化表现形式相关的文化空间等非物质形态存在，与群众生活密切相关，世代相承，被界定为“非物质文化遗产”。

中国历史发展进程中的文化差异造就了形形色色、别致多样的文学、歌舞、美术、技艺和习俗等，它们因物质和精神的双重价值而被认为是我们民族的“文化基因”。从女娲补天传说的五色神石，到端午节汨罗江畔的龙舟竞渡；从《牡丹亭》里一唱三叹的婉转昆腔，到《高山》、《流水》中意境悠远的古琴雅韵；从七彩瓷器釉下的瑰丽纹饰，到顾绣、竹刻巧夺天工的奇丝妙缕；从中医针灸以外治内的灵动针法，到太极武学博大精深的一招一式，这些中华文化符号承载着五千年的历史文明，逐渐积淀成为中华民族的精神、性格和气质中不可替代的文化传统，并且深深地溶于全球华人的精神血脉之中。非物质文化遗产中所蕴含着的特有精神价值、思维方式和创造能力，以一种无形的方式承续着中华文化之魂，被视作中华民族精神家园的重要组成部分。

非物质文化遗产在我们身边，可以触摸、可以感知、可以注视、可以惊叹、可以赞美，但这并不意味着它们会永远存在下去。经历了漫长的岁月，它们已经斑驳和脆弱，随着经济全球化趋势的加快，其生存环境正在受到威胁，不少非物质文化遗产正面临消亡或失传的危机，对非物质文化遗产进行保护已经刻不容缓。2005年，《国务院关于加强文化遗产保护的通知》、《国务院办公厅关于加强我国非物质文化遗产保护工作的意见》等文件的陆续出台，标志着我国非物质文化遗



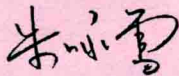
产保护工作正式启动。2006至2008年间，国务院陆续公布了两批国家级非物质文化遗产名录，涵盖了民间文学，传统音乐，传统舞蹈，传统戏剧，曲艺，传统体育、游艺与杂技，传统美术，传统技艺，传统医药和民俗10个门类，计1028项。

作为中华文明的重要组成部分，上海的海派文化历经城市七百多年的发源历史和一百六十余年的开埠岁月，在传统吴越文化的基础上，孕育了别具一格的非物质文化遗产，它融合古今、交汇东西，具有鲜明的近现代工商业特色。上海目前共有江南丝竹、昆曲、京剧、淮剧、沪剧、独脚戏、黄杨木雕、乌泥泾手工棉纺织技艺等33个国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目，成为了我国非物质文化遗产体系中不可或缺的重要内容。

为了保护好这些珍贵的城市非物质文化遗产遗存，充分展现海派非物质文化遗产的独特魅力，我们专门编辑、出版了这套以上海的国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目为内容的大型丛书。通过这一形式，既对本市非物质文化遗产项目进行系统的整理和记录，也对非物质文化遗产知识开展普及和宣传。丛书为每个非物质文化遗产项目单独设卷，以人文学者的视角，面向普通读者，采用文字、图片、大事记、知识链接等方式，对项目进行生动而全面的介绍，力求体现知识性、可读性和史料性。

中国2010年上海世博会对“城市，让生活更美好”的主题进行了充分演绎，特别是非物质文化遗产的展示活动，让世界领略了中华文明的无穷魅力。这套丛书也将努力传承世博精神，继续为弘扬中华民族优秀传统文化贡献一份力量。

值此功成之际，衷心感谢为编著丛书付出辛劳的项目传承人、项目保护单位和保护工作管理部门，以及专家学者和上海文化出版社的领导和编辑们，现有的成果都凝聚着他们的才智和心血。我们衷心希望，这套丛书的面世能得到读者的欢迎和喜爱，这也正是对我们非物质文化遗产保护工作者的最佳回报。



上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书编委会主任  
上海市文化广播影视管理局局长

2010年11月

## GENERAL PREFACE

Chinese culture has a long history and brilliant achievements.

Five-thousand years civilization has left pride to the Chinese people and wonders to the world. Rich and colorful cultural legacy nourishes the spiritual mind of the Chinese descendants. Among these some are labeled as "Intangible Cultural Heritage", including oral traditions, traditional performing arts, social activities and rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, traditional craftsmanship and the cultural space related to the above expressive forms, which all exist in a non-material state, have close relations with people's life and have been passing down through generations.

The long development of the Chinese history results in a rich variety of culture, such as literary works, songs and dance, fine art, craftsmanship and custom, which became the nation's "cultural genes" in both material and spiritual values. From the colorful magic stone in the legend of "Nüwa Patching the Sky" to the dragon-boat competition along the Miluo River in the Duanwu Festival from the catching melody in Kunqu Opera *Peony Pavilion* to the mellifluous notes in the tune of *High Mountains* and *Flowing Water* from the magnificent designs of the multi-colored glazed porcelains to the delicate texture of the Gu embroidery and bamboo carvings; from the astonishing acupuncture technique to the profound implications in Taijiquan practice -- these cultural signs, laden with a history of five thousand years, have gradually molded into an irreplaceable tradition in the spirits and characters of the Chinese people, melting in the blood of their offspring throughout the world. The mental value, ways of thinking and creative energy, peculiarly revealed in intangible cultural heritages, are a continuation of the soul of the Chinese culture, also an important part of the nation's spirit.

The intangible cultural heritage is around us, able to be touched, felt, watched, admired and praised, but that does not mean that they will last forever. Worn out through the ages, they have become rather fragile, and their sustaining environment is under threat with the rapid development of economic globalization. Some are even on the verge of disappearing or losing. The task of safeguarding the heritage is imminent. The promulgation of *State Council Notice on Strengthening the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage* and *State Council General Office Proposals on Strengthening the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage* in 2005 marks the formal beginning of the work to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage. From 2006 to 2008, the State Council released in succession two lists of state-level intangible cultural heritage covering 10



categories of folk literature, traditional music, folk dance, traditional operas, Quyi, traditional sports, entertainment and acrobatics, traditional painting, traditional craftsmanship, traditional medicine and folklore, totaling to 1028 items.

As an important component of Chinese civilization, Shanghai culture, with its 700 years from origin and 160 years as an international port, has developed a special kind of intangible cultural heritage out of the traditional Wu-and-Yue cultures. A convergence of ancient and modern, East and West, Shanghai culture is now characterized with modern industry and commerce. The 33 items listed in the state-level intangible cultural heritage make Shanghai an indispensable part in the state system of intangible cultural heritage. These items include: Jiangnan music played with strings and pipes, Kunqu opera, Peking opera, Huaiju opera, Shanghai opera, Monodrama, Box-wood Caving, Wunijing Cotton spinning and weaving technology and so on.

To safeguard these precious intangible cultural heritage in Shanghai and fully display their unique charm, we are editing and publishing this series of books. The series will contain the full list, is at the same time a systematic collection and recording of all the items, and also a chance to popularize and promote the knowledge of the intangible cultural heritage. It will be compiled in a one-item-one-volume way, adopting various means such as writing, photographs, chronology, and links, to make a vivid and comprehensive introduction for each item to general readers. We will take a humanist viewpoint, try our best to make the series readable, knowledgeable, and full of historic values.

World Expo 2010 Shanghai China has fully elaborated its theme of "Better city, better life". The exhibition of the intangible cultural heritage has especially revealed to the world the unfailing charm of Chinese civilization. This series will carry on the World Expo spirit and continue to make its own contribution in popularizing the excellent traditional Chinese culture.

Upon the completion of the compilation, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the item heritors, item safeguarding units and manage department, experts and scholars, as well as the leaders and editors of the Shanghai Culture Publishing House for their labor, pains and talents. We sincerely hope that the series will be welcomed by the broad readers, which will in turn become the best possible reward for our work in safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage.

**Zhu Yonglei**

Director of the Editorial Committee  
Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series  
Director-General of Shanghai Municipal Administration of  
Culture, Radio, Film & Television  
2010/11



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后记



## 前言

现在，只要提起张江这块土地，人们就会自豪地说，啊！这是我们中国南方的硅谷，是“智慧张江”；在以前，人们提起张江，就会带着一种钦佩的语气说，噢！那就是生产出“妙不可言、钱万隆酱油”的地方啊！虽然“中国南方硅谷”，是当代张江人新的荣耀，但总不能忘掉“钱万隆酱园”是张江人曾经的骄傲。如今，钱万隆的酱油酿造技艺获得国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目的称号，这不是偶然的运气，这是必然的结果，因为“钱万隆人”自钱万隆酱园始创以来的130年中，一直以我国的传统文化思想，坚守着“诚信”与“求精”的理念。

为了更好地传承我国的非物质文化遗产，也为了给后人留下历史的记忆，我们编写了《钱万隆酱油酿造技艺》这本书。在编写过程中，我们对钱万隆的百年历程作了大量的采集，好在钱万隆的名声，在百姓中的印象较为深刻，而且有些文物在有心人的保护下，逃过了“文革”的劫难，所以还能对钱万隆的百年历程作一个较为客观地描述，这是值得庆幸的。在钱万隆百年历程中，我们看到了“钱万隆人”的聪明才智，他们使酱油酿造传统技艺迎合于海派饮食文化；他们为酱油酿造传统技艺，注入科学思想的理念；我们看到他们乘着改革开放的春风，找回了断失二十年之久的酱油酿造传统技艺；我们更看到他们在唯利是图的商业环境中，永远坚守着钱万隆“诚信求精”的传统理念，顽强地守护着珍贵的酱油酿造传统技艺。这些钱万隆的优秀传人，不由我们肃然起敬！在编写过程中，使我们感悟到，酱油酿造技艺独创于我国，传承与保护她是多么的重要；在编写过程中，我们也为钱万隆的起落同欢同悲，使我们感受到钱万隆在非物质文化遗产



的传承与保护的道路上，是走得多么地艰辛与坎坷。

虽然我们都怀着一种历史的责任感，但由于水平有限，所以本书难免存在许多不尽如人意之处，敬请谅解。如果本书能给读者带来一些感悟与启迪，那是我们最大的欣慰。

我们希望“钱万隆人”永远坚守“诚信求精”的传统理念，让酱油酿造传统技艺这一非物质文化遗产，像钱万隆酱园里那颗百年广玉兰树一样，根深、叶茂、长青、飘香。



## A long history of soya sauce brewing

China has a history of 6000 years for brewing soya sauce. Soya sauce, which comes from soya bean paste, is originated in China. The first record of the name soya sauce and its usage in cooking appeared in the Song dynasty (960-1279).

Historically, brewing technology was divided into different schools according to the regions they were developed. The most important schools of soya sauce brewing were that of Jiangsu-Zhejiang School and Sichuan-Guangdong School.

With the opening up as an international port, Shanghai became more and more prosperous. The soya sauce shops in neighboring places such as Ningbo and Haiyan of Zhejiang and Taicang of Jiangsu began to move their business to Shanghai and made the enterprise flourishing.

Qianwanlong is the only remaining soya sauce enterprise bearing the name off "Official Sauce Shop". It is of great historical value.



## 华夏酱油 源远流长

中华有六千年酿造史，酱油是由「酱」演变而来，起源于中国，最早使用「酱油」名称以及用于烹调美味佳肴的记载在宋朝。

由于地域不同的关系，在酱作业各派系中，形成以地域划分的各帮派。历史上，酿造发酵方法上的流派，以江浙派和川粤派为代表。

上海，随着「五口通商」，市场日趋繁荣，周边地区浙江宁波、海盐、江苏太仓等地的一些酱园业入驻上海滩，使得上海的酱园业不断繁盛。

钱万隆的这块招牌，是国内现存酱作业中，唯一留存至今的「官酱园」金字招牌，具有很高的历史价值。

