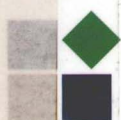


上海市经济和信息化委员会

上海工艺美术在世博

Shanghai Arts and Crafts on the World Expo

工艺美术
系列丛书



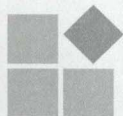
上海文艺出版集团

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序言

我国是一个具有五千年文明史且生生不息、延绵不断的伟大国家，在这片广袤的土地上，中华工艺美术是祖国灿烂文明的重要组成部分。出版《上海工艺美术系列丛书》，不仅集中展示上海建国六十一年来工艺美术取得的丰硕成果，反映广大艺人上下求索、追求完美的心路历程，而且是上海市贯彻国务院颁布的《传统工艺美术保护条例》、实施《上海市传统工艺美术保护规定》的回顾与总结。

《上海工艺美术系列丛书》包括《上海工艺美术大师风采录》、《上海工艺美术精品》、《上海传统工艺美术品种技艺》、《上海工艺美术在世博》，分别从工艺美术大师的成长历程、传统工艺美术产品和技艺的介绍，以及新时期上海工艺美术创新等几个方面进行了论述。丛书将成为上海这座国际化大都市手工艺人文的一个缩影，成为上海历史文脉延续的标志，也将成为上海工艺美术进行多元文化交流、走向世界舞台的见证。

《上海工艺美术系列丛书》的出版，恰逢举办中国上海2010年世界博览会，以及上海加入联合国教科文组织“创意城市网络”，成为“设计之都”。工艺美术是文化及创意产业的重要组成部分，上海工艺美术的发展一定要抓住国际化大都市发展的历史机遇，发扬创新精神，积极开展传统工艺美术的传承、融合工作，促进工艺生活化、生活艺术化，在发展中保护传统工艺美术，在创新中提升传统工艺美术水平，探索保护与发展、传承与创新、设计与制造相结合的发展模式，从而为提升产业自主创新能力、推动产业结构调整、美化人民生活、发扬海派文化，乃至打造城市品牌、增强城市综合竞争力做出重要贡献。

编委会
2010年10月

Foreword

China is a great country boasting 5000-year history civilization and prosperity in an endless succession. In this vast land, Chinese arts and crafts are an important part of brilliant civilization of our motherland. The publication of Shanghai's Arts and Crafts Series not only showcases the substantial fruits of Shanghai's arts and crafts industry in the past 61 years to reflect the majority of artists' spiritual path in pursuit for the perfectness, but also reviews and summarizes the achievements of Shanghai in the enforcement of Regulations on Protection of Traditional Arts and Crafts promulgated by the State Council and the implementation of Rules on Protection of Traditional Arts and Crafts in Shanghai promulgated by Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

Shanghai's Arts and Crafts Series consists of Complete Works of Shanghai's Arts and Crafts Masters, Catalog of Shanghai's Arts and Crafts Masterpieces, Catalog of Varieties and Skills of Shanghai's Traditional Arts and Crafts and Shanghai's Arts and Crafts Industry on the World Expo, which respectively demonstrate growth process of craftsmanship masters, traditional arts and crafts products and skills, innovations in Shanghai's Arts and Crafts industry since the founding of the PRC and other aspects. This series will not only epitomize craft humanism of Shanghai as an international metropolis and become a sign of historical heritage inheritance in Shanghai, but also will witness Shanghai's arts and crafts industry to conduct multicultural exchanges and head for worldwide stage.

The publication of Shanghai's Arts and Crafts Series coincides with World Expo 2010 Shanghai China. And Shanghai has been named as "World Design Capital" by UNESCO and has entered into Creative Cities Network during this time. Arts and crafts are an important part of cultural and creative industries. The development of Shanghai's arts and crafts industry must seize historical opportunity of international metropolis development, carry forward the spirit of innovation, actively carry out inheritance and integration of traditional arts and crafts, promote life-oriented craftwork and art-oriented life, protect traditional arts and crafts in the development, upgrade the level of traditional arts and crafts in the innovation, and explore for such development modes combining protection and development, inheritance and innovation, design and manufacturing so as to make great contribution to enhancing the industry-wide independent innovation capacity, boosting the industrial restructuring, beautifying people's life, spreading Shanghai-style Culture, establishing city brand and reinforcing the comprehensive competitiveness of Shanghai.

Editors
October 2010

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温家宝总理与汶川的孩子在一起

作品陈列于国际信息发展网馆。联合国减灾署署长、联合国秘书长助理玛格丽特女士在作品上亲手绣了两针，并亲笔为作品题词签名。

The artwork is on exhibit in DEVNET Pavilion. Ms. Margaret (Director of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Assistant to Secretary-General of the United Nations) personally embroidered two stitches, and made inscription and signature on this artwork.

A wonderful image of compassion.

Margaret

上海工艺美术与世博会的渊源

世博会迄今已有150余年的历史了，1851年的英国伦敦万国工业产品博览会被公认为是世界上第一个现代意义上的世界博览会，比1896年希腊雅典第一届现代奥运会还早。

举办过世博会的国家有英国、法国、美国、德国、比利时、加拿大、日本、澳大利亚、西班牙、意大利、韩国、葡萄牙等。中国2010年上海世界博览会也占据了“世博会之最”，它是第一次在发展中国家举办的注册类世博会。

2001年，中国正式提出由中国上海市申办2010年世博会，表达了13亿中国人民对世博会的热切期盼。2002年国际展览局决定将2010年世博会举办权授予中国上海，中华民族的百年梦想终于变成了现实。

回顾历史，自世博诞生之日起，上海与其一同走过了一个半世纪的路程。尤其是上海工艺美术：上海玉雕行业所制翡翠塔于1933年、1937年、1939年等多次参与世博会，徐家汇土山湾工艺美术作品曾参加了七届世博会，并获奖，为我国工艺美术亮相世界舞台献上了一出精彩的节目。

上海徐家汇土山湾以其精美的工艺作品赢得了国人的认可，打动了世界友人的心。如土山湾牌楼被高价收购，历经百年风雨沧桑，终于回到了祖国的怀抱，回到了上海这座英雄的城市，回到了徐家汇土山湾的原址：土山湾博物馆（2010年6月12日正式对外开放）。

Historical Origin of Shanghai's Arts and Crafts Industry and World Expo

The World Expo has the history of more than 150 years to date. The Great Exhibition of The Works of Industry of All Nations held in London (UK) in 1851 is recognized as the first World Expo in modern sense, which was earlier than the first modern Olympic Games in Athens (Greece) in 1896.

Such countries as UK, France, USA, Germany, Belgium, Canada, Japan, Australia, Spain, Italy, Korea and Portugal have held the World Expo in history. World Expo 2010 Shanghai China is also such "World Expo" best of all, which is the first-ever registered World Expo in a developing country.

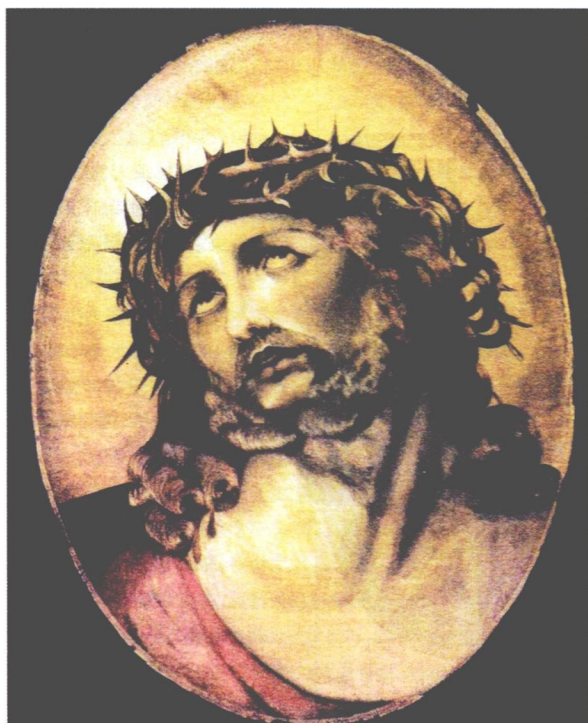
In 2001, Shanghai (China) formally bid for hosting World Expo 2010 to express 1.3 billion Chinese people's earnest expectation for the World Expo. In 2002, Bureau of International Expositions decided to grant the right for hosting the World Expo 2010 to Shanghai (China). This century-old dream of the Chinese Nation has finally become a reality.

In retrospect to the history, since the date of birth of the World Expo, Shanghai has embarked on a 150-year journey together with the World Expo, especially Shanghai's Arts and Crafts: emerald pagoda made by Shanghai's jade carving industry participated in the World Expo many times in 1933, 1937 and 1939. Xujiahui Tushanwan arts and crafts works ever participated in the seven World Expos, and won awards. All of them help Chinese arts and crafts wonderfully unveiled in the world stage.

By virtue of exquisite craft artworks, Xujiahui Tushanwan has been highly hailed by domestic people and has touched the hearts of the worldwide friends. For example, Tushanwan Archway has been acquired at high price, which has finally returned to our motherland, this heroic city of Shanghai and original site of Tushanwan Museum after vicissitudes over 100 years (which is officially open for the public since June 12, 2010).



获得1915年巴拿马万国博览会
金奖的美华利插屏钟



沈寿——《耶稣像》



沈寿——《耶稣像》(黑白)

Shining Chinese Embroidery Art 大放光彩的中国刺绣艺术

1915年的旧金山世博会，以上海城东女子学校绣工教师沈寿所绣的《耶稣像》最为轰动，受到各界广泛的好评，被评为这届博览会的一等大奖。其售价高达13000美元。绣品《耶稣像》纵54.8厘米，横39.4厘米，嵌装在内框呈椭圆形的红木镜架内，其画面内容来源于基督教《圣经·新约》中耶稣遇难再生的故事。对于这样一幅复杂的画面，沈寿却绣制得十分得心应手，色彩配搭有如敷彩，将人物真切、生动、感人的神韵，表达得惟妙惟肖，艺术造诣炉火纯青，完满地达到了沈寿所说“若镜摄之像，则肖神尤宜注意”的境界。沈寿还巧妙地用四五种绣线的色彩，大胆地将其创造的旋针，加入到传统刺绣针法之中，绣出繁而不乱的耶稣的发须，形象地表现了头发、胡须的质感和卷曲之势，形成立体美感。她还将这件绣品中所用的100多种不同色彩的丝线各取一根，在绣像的上方绣成一个十字架，供观众审辨，以此证明这幅绣像的所有部位无一处是绣后染色的。现今《耶稣像》藏于南京博物院艺术馆。

The embroidery artwork Jesus embroidered by Shen Shou (a teacher of Shanghai City East Girls' School) was the most sensational in World Expo 1915 San Francisco, which won wide acclaim and was awarded the First Prize of this Expo. Its sales price was as high as 13,000 U.S. dollars. The embroidery artwork Jesus is 54.8 cm wide and 39.4 cm long, framed in oval mahogany mirror mount. Its contents were cited from the story in Christian Bible New Testament. Shen Shou embroidered in handy manner, who vividly expressed real, vivid and moving charm of characters. Her artistic attainments reached a pinnacle. Shen Shou also cleverly adopted 4-5 kinds of embroidery line colors, created the rotating needle to integrate in the traditional embroidery skill, and embroidered well-sorted Jesus hair and beard, which vividly demonstrated three-dimensional beauty. She also used each silk line of 100 different colors to embroider a cross on the top of embroidery artwork for the audience to identify. The embroidery artwork Jesus is collected by Art Gallery of Nanjing Museum.

Gedehe Pottery Shop 葛德和陶器店

在上海人民路河南路口，曾经有一家上海唯一专营陶器的商店——葛德和陶器店，它创设于清朝光绪二十一年(1895年)，迄今已有逾百年的历史。该店老板葛旋生，江苏宜兴人，是当时宜兴均陶名家葛氏的后裔，精于陶业。到清朝末年，葛旋生已成为宜兴鼎山屈指可数的大窑户，一次可烧制容水量近千斤的大缸一百多只，做陶坯的房子就有二百几十间。葛旋生按祖传技法精制的砂锅、钵头、大缸等日用陶器和均釉名陶，都用陶炼纯洁的陶泥，经松柴熔烧而成，细腻坚韧，釉色光亮，深受客商欢迎。其父见陶器生意好，赚钱快，便叫在家烧窑的儿子葛旋生来上海，在老北门晏海路口开设了葛德和陶号，专销家窑自产的各种陶器。

“葛德和”十分重视商业信誉和经营方法，不仅货色好，可以赊销，而且不论购货多少和远近，都派人挑担送货上门，因此生意特别兴隆。到上世纪20年代初，该店先后参加了旧金山和巴黎博览会，展品均获得奖状和奖章。从此声誉大振，发展迅速。砂锅、钵头、长缸畅销沿海各地；传统工艺陶器，远销日本和东南亚各国。

In the junction of Henan Road and Renmin Road in Shanghai, there was only one specialty shop for pottery—Gedehe Pottery Shop which has prospered for nine decades so far. The shop owner Ge Xuansheng excelled in pottery as the descendant of pottery family in Yixing. In the late Qing Dynasty, Ge Xuansheng became a famous potter, with more than 200 houses for blank pottery. Casserole, bowl, big vat and other household pottery ware, refined by means of ancestral techniques, are all fired with pure pottery clay and pine brushwood. Such artworks boasted fine tenacity and bright glaze color. Ge Xuansheng opened Gedehe Pottery Shop at the junction of Yanhai Road to franchise a variety of self-made pottery ware.

Gedehe Pottery Shop attached great importance to business reputation and business practices, which boasted not only top quality and sale on credit, but also home delivery. In the 1920s, the shop participated in World Expo San Francisco and World Expo Paris, and its exhibits won many commendation certificates and medals. Form then on, Gedehe Pottery Shop developed rapidly with booming business. The traditional craft pottery has been widespread sold in Japan and Southeast Asia.

Caosugong Ink Center (1926)

曹素功墨苑(1926年)

曹素功墨苑，始设于明朝万历年间，1864年由徽州迁沪，成为上海开设最早的一家墨苑。曹素功是安徽人，他悉心钻研，掌握了中国悠久的制墨工艺，并且专为当时的权贵名流定制版制墨，如为曹寅定制“兰亭精英”，为刘墉定制“刘汀仙舫”，为李鸿章定制“封爵铭”。曹素功具有独特风格的仿古藏墨，雕刻艺术精湛，题材广泛典雅。所存上万副木刻印模，大都是明清时期雕刻艺人的佳作，可谓独具一格的艺术品。曹素功墨于1926年参加了美国费城万国博览会，并荣获“乙等荣誉奖章（笔墨类）”。

Caosugong Ink Center was established under the reign of Emperor Wanli the Ming Dynasty, which moved from Huizhou to Shanghai in 1864, and became the first ink shop in Shanghai. Cao Sugong carefully studied and mastered Chinese ink making craftsmanship. He made valuable ink tailored for elite celebrities, such as "Orchid Pavilion Elite" for Cao Yin, "Immortal Boat of Liu" for Liu Yong and "High Official Ranking" for Li Hongzhang. Caosugong Ink Center possesses unique antique ink, with superb carving art and varied themes. In 1926, Caosugong Ink participated in International Exposition in Philadelphia, and won the "Grade-B Honor Medal (Category of Ink)".

Jade Pagoda (1933-1934, 1937, 1939-1940)

翠玉宝塔(1933-1934年、1937年、1939-1940年)

上海玉雕行业自清同治年间创立以来，有过许多辉煌的业绩，其中最著名的莫过于张文棣的“翠玉宝塔”。塔身仿龙华古塔的造型，共有7层，另设底座3级台阶，仿北京故宫太和殿样式，塔身和台阶均为层层插嵌，塔前另有3座牌楼，在内置灯光映照下，整座宝塔翠绿鲜绿，晶莹剔透。这件作品是由上海几位身怀绝技的玉雕艺人花了十多年的时间，合作雕琢而成的。1933年美国芝加哥为庆祝建市100周年，决定举办博览会，“翠玉宝塔”被送往芝加哥参展；1937年参加了巴黎世博会；1939年又参加了旧金山博览会。1965年遵照张文棣的遗嘱，以中国人民的名义赠送给了美国奥克兰县博物馆。

Since the inception, Shanghai's jade carving industry, has made many brilliant achievements, including the most well-known Jade Pagoda (made by Zhang Wendi). With Longhua Pagoda as prototype, this artwork has a total of 7 layers and separate base with three steps, imitating the style Hall of Supreme Harmony of Imperial Palace in Beijing. The pagoda body and the stairs are embedded layer by layer. Illuminated by built-in lights, the entire pagoda appears green and clear. This artwork crystallized some great jade carving artists' efforts for more than a decade. In 1933, Chicago decided to hold World Expo to celebrate the 100th anniversary of city birth. Jade Pagoda was sent to the Chicago. It participated in World Expo 1937 Paris and World Expo 1939 San Francisco. According to Zhang Wendi's will, this artwork was donated to the Oakland County Museum on behalf of the Chinese people in 1965.

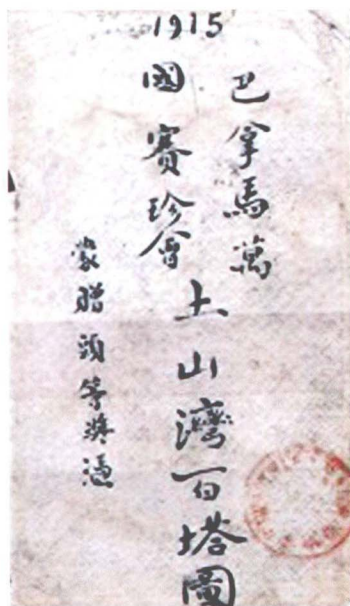
Tushanwan Archway 土山湾牌楼

土山湾地处徐家汇南部，曾是上海的一个重要地标，因疏浚肇嘉浜、蒲汇塘河道，堆泥成“山”而得名。1864年，西方传教士在土山湾设立孤儿院，并创建孤儿工艺院，传授西洋绘画、印刷、雕刻、彩绘玻璃、刺绣等各种手工艺。1913年，数十名孤儿在德国传教士葛承亮的带领下，历时近一年雕刻出一座高5.8米、宽5.2米的精美全柚木牌楼，称作“土山湾中国牌楼”。牌楼于1913年从上海运往美国旧金山参加巴拿马——太平洋世界博览会。当时土山湾牌楼式摆放在中国馆中的教育馆展出，同时展出的还有百余件土山湾选送的艺术品和工艺品。这些艺术品、工艺品与土山湾牌楼一起，构成了一道独具东方文化魅力的风景线，引起当地媒体纷纷报道。1915年，牌楼同土山湾其他百余件工艺品一起，参加了旧金山世博会，后又参加了1933年芝加哥世博会和1939年纽约世博会，在当时掀起了一股“中国热”。

Tushanwan is located in the south of Xujiahui, which was once an important landmark of Shanghai. In 1864, Western missionaries set up orphanage here and create an orphan process academy to instruct the western painting, printing, sculpture, stained glass, embroidery and other crafts. In 1913, dozens of orphans, under the leadership of a German missionary, spent nearly one year carving out a beautiful teak archway which was 5.8 m high, 5.2 meters and was called "Tushanwan Chinese Archway". It participated in Panama-Pacific International Exposition San Francisco in 1913. Tushanwan Archway and other arts and crafts works were on exhibit in the China Pavilion. These artworks and Tushanwan Archway radiated unique charms of oriental culture, and the local media successively reported. In 1915, Tushanwan Archway and hundreds of other crafts jointly participated in World Expo San Francisco. Then Tushanwan Archway was unveiled in World Expo 1933 Chicago and World Expo 1939 New York, which became a great craze at that time.



葛承亮与他的土山湾孤儿们



土山灣牌樓证书



土山灣牌樓

土山湾参与早期世博会一览表

时 间	地 点	名 称	国家数	人 数	参加作品	获奖情况	出 处
1900年4月15日 至11月12日	巴黎 (法国)	第五届世界博览会	40	5000万	徐家汇 建筑模型 木雕	获奖	(法)史式徽神父《土山湾 孤儿院：历史与现状》 土山湾印书馆，1914年
1902年11月16日 至1903年2月15日	河内 (越南)	法兰西世界博览会	8		木雕圣像、 祭台	获奖	同上、 该届世博会明信片
1904年4月30日 至12月1日	圣路易斯 (美国)	纪念路易斯安那 购买100周年 世界博览会	60	1969万	木雕桌屏 (中华圣母子)		李超：《中国油画史》、 全冰雪：《世博会中国 留影》
1905年4月27日 至11月6日	列日 (比利时)	列日世界博览会	31	700万	木工部木雕楼亭	获奖	(法)史式徽神父《土山湾 孤儿院：历史与现状》 土山湾印书馆，1914年
1915年2月20日 至12月4日	旧金山 (美国)	美国旧金山 巴拿马太平洋博览会	31	1900万	中国牌楼、 木雕宝塔、 利玛窦等4幅水彩画	获大奖章、 银牌奖章、 铜牌奖章 各1枚	《中国参加巴拿马 太平洋博览会纪实》 1917年商务印书馆版
1933年5月27日 至11月12日、 1934年5月 至1934年11月12日	芝加哥 (美国)	庆祝芝加哥设市 100周年世界博览会	47	3830万	中国牌楼		现存视频、照片
1939年4月30日 至10月31日、 1940年5月11日 至10月27日	纽约 (美国)	纪念华盛顿 当选美国首任总统 150周年纽约世界博览会	64	4493万	中国牌楼		同上