

Analysis on the contemporary value of silver handcraft

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Keywords: silver ware, handcraft, contemporary value

Abstract: Chinese silver handcraft has a long history, splendid culture, and numerous silver cultural relics. Chinese silver handcraft has experienced generations of production practices, and formed a complete technical system, including the cognition of materials, the production of tools, the realization of handcrafts, the teaching relationship of craftsmen, etc. Reviewing the history of the development of Chinese silver ware, we can see the process, from generation to generation, still maintains vigorous vitality. What are the factors that promote the vitality of Chinese silver ware, and what is the contemporary value of Chinese silver handcraft? These problems are focused on thinking, through literature reference, case investigation and analysis, thinking in China under the background of industrial upgrading, social transformation, how to dig and apply good contemporary Chinese silver handcraft, power traditional handcraft modern transformation, strengthen the protection of traditional handcraft, build handcraft value system, revitalize the national handcraft, let the silver handcraft contemporary value become the lubricant of social development.

1. Introduction

Silver and gold, has a wide range of economic, culture, art and other attributes, make ancient and modern Chinese and foreign people have strong interest in silver, economists regard silver as value scale, artists use them as exquisite art materials, businessmen as circulation wealth, every ordinary people want to have them. Silver and gold are one of the earliest metals used by human beings. Once recognized and used, they are always closely linked to human social life, never interrupted, just like their own value. In human social life, silver with utensils as the carrier, with articles for daily use, art, wealth preservation and other multiple values, they with currency, tax, worship, gifts and other functions, directly involved in the rich and colorful social and political, economic, cultural and military life, become the lubricant of social development, affecting people's thoughts and behaviors. Throughout the long history, people have constantly designed and made a variety of exquisite silver [1].

1.1 Brief Description of ancient Chinese silver ware

The development history of gold and silver technology in ancient China can be divided into three stages of [2]. First, from the Shang and Zhou dynasties to the Warring States period, the earliest gold earrings and silver nose ring, about 3800 years ago; in 1979, Linzi District, Zibo City, China, 37 cm, although the largest one unearthed in the Han Dynasty site, according to the inscription, the warring states period, the larger vessels. Second, from the Han Dynasty to the Tang Dynasty, it was the prosperous period of gold and silver ware process in China. In ancient times, gold and silver ware developed slowly influenced by the bronze casting process. Until the Eastern Han Dynasty, due to the opening of the Silk Road, the gold and silver ware process was gradually independent from the bronze casting process. Third, from the Tang Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty, It is the glorious period of Chinese gold and silver ware process, The open political environment of the Tang Dynasty, logical administration and harmonious people, social stability, All nations came to the court, Promoted the trade and foreign cultural exchanges in the Tang Dynasty, The production process of gold and silver ware in the Tang Dynasty absorbed and borrowed from the process, decoration and modeling characteristics of gold and silver ware in developed areas such as Sogogue, Sasanian and Persia, In the middle and late Qing Dynasty, Due to the penetration of western military and cultural forces by

technology, Eastern and Western cultures began to exchange each deeply, The characteristics of qing Dynasty silver ware lies in its unique shape and decorative style, Style and decorative style not only retain the characteristics of traditional Chinese style, Also integrated into the decorative patterns of European countries such as Britain, Reflecting the diversification of silver ware process, Coupled with a large number of export silver customized business, The silver ware in the middle and late Qing Dynasty also showed a prosperous scene.

1.2 Brief description of Chinese silver ware handicrafts

Silver handicraft technology has experienced generations of production practice, and formed a set of mature technical system, including the cognition of materials, the invention and use of tools, the application of handicrafts, etc. Silver process is the ductility of silver, through the beating silver into vessels process, from the initial beating and welding process to beat one forming process, from the traditional craft to rotary technology, stamping technology, the use of each technology, is a technology and tools, each skill has its own unique tools, tools is one of the important factors to achieve craft. The traditional craft of silver ware is taught and spread through family, mentoring, manual workshop and other ways, and continues to this day.

Reviewing the history of the development of gold and silver ware in China, Make us see the process of gold and silver technology from germination to development and evolution, The vitality that is passed down from generation to generation, Until today, Gold and silver forging techniques are still in a large number of preservation and widely used in ethnic minority areas in southwest China, For example, miao, Dong, Zhuang, Yao, Bai, Yi and other ethnic groups wear silver jewelry is still prevalent, The silver jewelry and forging skills of the Miao, Dong, Zhuang, Yao, Bai and Yi people have also been selected in the national or provincial intangible cultural heritage representative project list, In the long-term practice and development, Formed a unique national style, artistic characteristics and cultural connotation, Reflects the profound aesthetic thought of [2].

2. Thinking on the contemporary value of Chinese silver craft in the background of Chinese Traditional craft revitalization plan

2.1 Contemporary value of handicraft under the background of industrial upgrading.

The Chinese government has introduced a series of policies to promote the reform of China's industrial structure. In the 2016 government work report, it advocated the "craftsman spirit" to promote the transformation of China's manufacturing industry and industries. The national 13th Five-Year Plan proposes to build a system for inheriting fine traditional Chinese culture, strengthen the protection of cultural heritage, and revitalize traditional crafts. In 2017, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the production government jointly formulated the Revitalization Plan of Chinese Traditional Crafts to guide how to integrate traditional crafts into modern society. It aims to promote the development of traditional handicraft, but also expects the traditional handicraft to realize its contemporary value in the context of social transformation.

2.2 Thoughts on the contemporary value of Chinese silver ware handicraft skills

With the subversion of the values of traditional craftsmanship, And the influence of contemporary art in the concept and formal language exploration, So that the value concept of Chinese silver ware process has been changed, Silver is no longer just a vessel, But from the practical light aesthetic to practical and aesthetic both, To the process of emphasizing aesthetic over practical transformation, From life utensils to wealth symbols, Turning again to spiritual pursuits, The expansion from material attributes to spiritual attributes, It has spawned the formation and development of experimental and academic manual art creation forms in the field of the college, And gradually to face today's social problems and the reality of life appeal, On the positive influence of silver handicraft form at different levels of society and the thinking of contemporary value [4].

3. Contemporary value expression of silver ware handicraft skills

The contemporary value research of Chinese traditional handicraft skills is that under the background of era transformation, the production and life style of contemporary Chinese society have been different from today's social form, and the value of traditional handicraft also needs to be re-judged. As an important part of Chinese traditional handicraft, Chinese silver handicraft has the same background and value judgment. The contemporary value research of Chinese silver handicraft can be expressed in three research directions: the context and characteristics of Chinese silver handicraft; the excavation of modernity and aesthetic value of Chinese silver handicraft; the reconstruction and activation of Chinese silver handicraft [5];

3.1 Context and characteristics of Chinese silver craft.

Silver craft is rooted in the foundation of profound history and culture, its creation ideas and traditional culture, rich connotation, intentional, auspicious, meaning, each traditional handicraft products, its connotation meaning is better than its practical function, and the organizer, the makers of the economic, political, religious, culture and other fields are closely connected. The earliest silver craft is bronze casting craftsmen, until the eastern han dynasty, silver craft gradually from bronze casting craft, developed into an independent craft, silver craft and bronze, in patriarchal system, plays an important role in ritual and music system, is also a symbol of power, wealth and status. In Chinese idioms and allusions, there are more "silver" words, such as gold purple silver blue, purple waist silver, all by the dignitaries; silver screen gold house, by the rich family, all represent power and wealth.

3.2 Excavation of the modernity and aesthetic value of Chinese silver ware handicraft skills.

Modernity of Chinese silver ware handicraft skills, With the value orientation of "modernity", Highlighting the modern transformation of traditional crafts, The traditional handicraft of silver ware and the current large industrial production are not incompatible, But there is an inevitable complementary relationship, This complementarity is not only a boost to economic development, It's also a cultural remedy, The most beautiful meaning of traditional culture will be displayed, Accurate and efficient modern skills to express the current context and traditional cultural genes, Diversify the product forms, Its changeable shape, exquisite ornamentation, exquisite craftsmanship, immortal material, Modernity, It also has the aesthetic value and the historical data value.

3.3 Reengineering and activation of Chinese silver handicrafts

Chinese silver handicraft reconstruction and activation, is the Chinese silver handicraft in the contemporary context value transformation must think, into contemporary value, one is the contemporary transformation, is the original power of traditional handicraft reconstruction, in June 2018, national vice minister of culture Xiang Zhaolun comrade in the national intangible cultural heritage protection symposium emphasizes the importance of creative transformation and innovative development, as the intangible protection work to follow, can continuously inject power for the development of traditional handicraft [6]. The second is the reconstruction and contemporary transformation of handicraft skills, breaking the limitations of a single process, through the intervention of new technology, the introduction of new media, the application of new means, the excavation of traditional handicraft skills reconstruction and activation of strong foreign means. The contemporary transformation of human and handicraft skills, as two thoughts on the reconstruction and activation of the traditional silver handicraft skills, starts from the source power and objective conditions, and points to the fundamental.

4. National culture reflected in silver ware

4.1 Technical and cultural exchange reflected in silver craft

According to the survey data, many silver ware made in different living backgrounds and different natural environments are not only their ability to make a living, but also their own cultural accomplishment and professional ethics. The silver ware made are also their own symbols, and their handicraft skills reflect the skills and cultural exchange. In xinhua silver, for example, xinhua silver,

xinhua village is a pearl "tea horse road", for thousands of years, a lot of vendors, horse a large number of tea, Chinese medicine from Dali into Tibet, the prosperity of business, to Sichuan, Yunnan, Tibet, promote the han, bai, Tibetan and other ethnic trade, cultural exchanges, etc.

Xinhua village bai villagers first do blacksmith craft, known as the "small stove", they go everywhere, become "yi", in southwest ethnic villages, for the region national renovation or forging silver, meet the requirements of different ethnic villagers silver, in the long-term practice, both learning, and cultural communication, "small stove" master the exquisite silver silver skills, embodies the skills of communication.

4.2 Characteristics of The Times reflected by the silver ware process

The economic and value attributes of silverware reflect the political and cultural content to a certain extent, and a certain extent of political influence must be reflected in the characteristics of The Times reflected in the cultural and economic forms of silverware. Take Xinhua Village integrated silver pot as an example. This technique originated in Japan. Xinhua Village had no such products before. With the increase of orders and customers from Beijing or Shanghai, Li Jinfu and Su Ba San from Xinhua Village took the lead in learning integrated pot forging, which is also known as "one dozen". Li Jinfu mainly studied forging techniques, and Su Ba 3 mainly developed tools. The cooperation between the two soon mastered the forging techniques of one pot, which was soon landed in Xinhua Village. The localization of the handicraft of integrated pot and silver makes the silver forging technology of the Bai nationality change from the unity of the Bai traditional skills to the diversified development of the integration of multi-ethnic and regional excellent skills, and the integrated development of the traditional Bai silver craft and foreign skills, reflecting the characteristics of the integration of The Times.

Xinhua village of the new generation of craftsmen, they have a plenty of native bai villagers, have a plenty of graduates from all over the country, their xinhua village as a platform, absorb Europe, Japan and other foreign new technology and new materials, such as mastered the wood gold technology, with new works, combined with various electricity platform, the new generation formed the new force, the new force also embodies the characteristics of silver process in the network era.

5. Self-value embodied in the silver ware process

As precious metal materials, gold and silver ware have been enjoyed by the royal family for thousands of years because of their rare raw materials. In order to show the supremacy and majesty of the imperial power, the ancient emperors pursued luxury, richness, delicacy and elegance in the court life. It is a symbol of power, wealth and status, and the royal family has the management of precious metals, making ordinary people have no rights and ability to pay attention to it. Since the qing dynasty began to export silver, east and west culture began deep communication, the characteristics of silver is its unique modelling and decorative style, modelling and decoration style retain the characteristics of Chinese traditional modelling, also into the British and other European countries, embodies the diversity of silver craft, with the circulation of silver, silver started into the ordinary people family, also created more and more silver craftsmen. The cultural symbols and artistic symbols represented on the silver ware in different regions reflect the significance of a regional culture, reflecting the social manifestations accumulated by the craftsmen through generations of long-term social life experience, as well as the recognition and embodiment of their own values.

6. Conclusion

The value of silverware craft is a epitome of the value of all artifacts. In the changes of history, we should seriously think about the precious wealth brought by traditional culture, excavate and study the contemporary artistic value of silver, not only for a craft, but also for the survival and development of human beings, to create a harmonious world where different cultural countries prosper and coexist.

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