

參考書目：

莊新興編：《篆刻技法圖典》，上海書店出版社，2002年。

符驥良等編：《篆刻技法入門》，上海書畫出版社，2008年。

Reference :

Zhuang Xin-xing, *Pictorial Encyclopedia of Seal Carving Techniques*, Shanghai Shudian Press, 2002.

Fu Ji-liang et al, *Beginners' Guide to Seal Carving*, Shanghai Shuhua Publishing Company, 2008.

答案 Answers:

- (1) 
a. 圓形 b. 正方形 c. 橢圓形 d. 長方形 e. 桃形
a. round b. square c. oval d. rectangular e. peach



- (3) 紐首 Seal knob: b d e g h 薄意 Thin carving: a c f i j

- (4) 款識 Inscription: 陰刻短跋銘文 / Incised short postscripts

刻印者名稱 Name of the seal maker: 少強

送贈對象名稱 Name of the recipient: 祖佑

送贈的時間 Time of giving: 一九五一年聖誕節

- (5) 第二類 第一類 第一類 第二類
The second group The first group The first group The second group

羅桂祥茶藝館篆刻收藏 Seal Carving Collection of The K. S. Lo Gallery



您好！歡迎參觀羅桂祥茶藝館「嶺南印記：茶具文物館羅桂祥基金捐贈印章珍藏」展覽。在這裡您可以認識一些篆刻的歷史及如何欣賞篆刻藝術。讓我們一起走進篆刻的藝術世界吧！

Welcome to the exhibition of The K. S. Lo Gallery "Seal Carving in Lingnan: Gems of Chinese Seals Donated by the K.S. Lo Foundation in the Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware". You can know more about the history of seal carving and learn how to appreciate the art of seal carving here. Let's have fun in the world of seal carving together!

2 白文及朱文 Intaglio carving and Relief carving

篆刻有白文印刻法及朱文印刻法。白文印刻法是將文字的筆劃刻去，紅地白字，亦稱陰文。朱文印刻法則保留文字的筆劃，刻去筆劃外的空間部分，白地紅字，也稱陽文。筆劃多寡較為懸殊的印文，亦可採用朱白文相間的處理方法。右邊的三個印文，您知道運用了什麼刻法？請把正確答案連線起來。

There are two methods of seal carving, namely, **intaglio carving** and **relief carving**. In intaglio carving, the strokes of characters are incised to create white text against a red background. This method is also called incised carving. In relief carving, the strokes of characters are in relief as the blank parts are incised. When the characters of an inscription vary greatly in their number of strokes, carving may be done in alternate **intaglio and relief carving** to create a balanced effect.

Do you know which technique has been applied in the works on the right? Please help to match each seal to its corresponding carving technique.



- 朱文印刻法
relief carving

- 朱白文相間刻法
intaglio and relief carving

- 白文印刻法
intaglio carving

除了篆書外，印文可參用的文字有甲骨文、商周金文、石鼓文、楷書、行書等。

Apart from seal script, seals can also be carved in oracle-bone script, Shang and Zhou bronze inscription script, stone drum script, regular script, running script, etc.

3

鈕首及薄意 Seal knob and Thin carving

鈕首的產生最初是為了方便繫於佩帶和鈐印，及後發展成觀賞性的功能，至今已有二千多年的歷史。其雕飾亦反映了不同歷史時期的特定觀念，如秦漢時，不同的鈕首顯示爵秩的高低：皇帝會用玉璽虎鈕，皇后會用金璽虎鈕等。此外，還有蛇、盤龍、動物、人物、植物，甚至瓜果、花卉等鈕首。

薄意是中國繪畫與浮雕技藝的結合，是明清時期出現的一種鈕首雕刻技法。按石料的形狀，在印材的一面或四周進行淺薄的浮雕，題材廣泛，有山水、花鳥、人物等。經薄意處理的雕飾，能收錦上添花之效。

The original idea of **seal knob** was to make carrying and stamping easier. As time went on, this became an ornamental feature. Seal knobs have a long history of more than 2,000 years. The host of carving styles reflects specific notions and ideas of different historical periods. In the Qin and Han dynasties, for example, seal knobs were symbols of hierarchy for noblemen. The emperor used an imperial jade seal with a tiger knob while the queen's seal was made of gold and featured a tiger knob. There were also seal knobs in the shapes of snake, coiling dragon, animals, human figures, plants and even melons, fruit and flowers.

Thin carving is a combination of Chinese painting and relief carving. It first appeared in the Ming and Qing dynasties as a seal knob carving technique. Depending on the seal material, the seal maker decorates four sides of the seal with thinly carved motifs. Compositions are quite diverse. Examples are landscape, flowers and birds, human figures, etc. A seal with thin carving is particularly refined and attractive.

您懂得分辨鈕首與薄意嗎？請幫忙把以下印章分類，選出正確的答案。

Please help to differentiate the **seal knob** and **thin carving** and indicate the right one in the followings.

<p style="text-align: center;">鈕首 Seal knob (請以○標示 please indicate with "○")</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">薄意 Thin carving (請以△標示 please indicate with "△")</p>
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4 款識 Inscription

印章邊側和頂端的各種陰刻和陽刻的銘文，稱為款識。款文較短的，稱**短跋**，一般兩字至十餘字不等，內容有作者的姓名或字號、治印的時間、地點、為誰而刻、為何而刻等。有一部分作品字數長至數十字乃至數百字的邊款，稱為**長跋**。款文會居畫面之角，也會穿插畫面之間，與繪畫中的題跋有相近之處。

The **incised** and **relief** carving on the sides and top of a seal are signature inscriptions. **Short inscriptions** are called **short postscripts**, with the number of words ranging from two to about a dozen. The inscribed characters contain information like the name or alias of the seal maker, time and place of manufacture, the designated user and purpose of the seal. Some seal inscriptions are made up of tens or even hundreds of Chinese characters. These are called **long postscripts**. Usually placed at a corner of the artistic composition and sometimes set within the painting, the inscriptions are similar to Chinese painting postscripts.

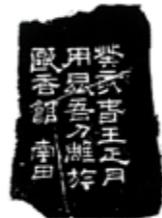
例子（一） Example 1



陽刻的銘文
relief carving

陰刻的銘文
incised carving

例子（二） Example 2



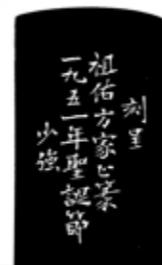
款識 Inscription: 陰刻短跋銘文 incised short postscripts

字號 Alias of the seal maker: 南田

地點 Place: 甌香館

治印的時間 Time of manufacture: 癸亥春王正月

請參考例子(一)及(二)，為以下款識寫上各項的資料。
Please refer to the examples 1 & 2 and write down the following information.



款識 Inscription: _____

刻印者名稱 Name of the seal maker: _____

送贈對象名稱 Name of the recipient: _____

治印的時間 Time of giving: _____

官印的款識，主要內容有製作機構、年月、釋文等。文人篆刻的款識在字數及內容上有較大自由度，內容有談論政治、人生態度、文藝創作觀，以至抒情寫景等。

Inscriptions of official seals contain the name of the maker, manufacture date and remarks. Inscriptions of literati seals are more versatile in both the number of characters and contents. Contents include political views, philosophy for life, literary vision and expressive or emotional writing.

欣賞 Appreciation

在欣賞篆刻方法上，大致可分為兩類。請根據以下的介紹，把印章分類。

When appreciating seal carving, we can divide them into two main groups according to style and composition. Regarding the following four seals, please match each seal to its corresponding group.

第一類 The first group		第二類 The second group	
平整規矩，印文井然有序，筆劃的縱橫間隙作均勻的安排，產生平實穩重的美感。 Neat and orderly with uniformly laid out carved characters. The vertical and horizontal spacing of character strokes must be evenly arranged to create smooth and steady beauty.		佈局靈活，錯雜放縱，並不受壘印形狀局限，印文排列自由，配合殘邊、殘字，表現生動的古韻。 More versatile in composition. It may be complex and bold, without being constrained by the shape of the seal. Carved characters can be freely arranged and details like broken edges and incomplete characters can be added for extra vintage charm.	
請填寫印章的類別： Please indicate the group the seal belongs to:			
a		b	
c		d	

除了印文的結構、佈局外，印章款識中所出現的書體齊備，篆、隸、楷、行、草會單獨使用，也會混合使用。款識不單體現書法美，圖像的結合更表現篆刻藝術的靈活性。此外，印文的內容、款識的內容、鈕首的形狀和設計等也有可細味之處。

Along with the structure and layout of carved characters, the calligraphy script type of seal inscriptions is also highly variable. Seal script, clerical script, regular script, running script and cursive script are used both independently and in combination. Seal inscriptions perfectly express the beauty of calligraphy. When complemented by images, they can demonstrate the versatility of seal carving art. Moreover, the contents of carved characters and inscriptions, as well as the shapes of seal knobs and their designs, also have great appreciation value.

篆刻印章設計 Seal Carving Design

看過以上篆刻印章作品的介紹，你會否也希望自行設計一件印章作品呢？請挑選右方其中一款形狀作初步設計，或在空白位置畫出你喜歡的印章形狀進行設計。

Upon reading the above introduction of seal carving works, would you like to make a design of seal carving yourself? Please select one of the shapes on the right for preliminary design. You may also draw your favorite shape in the blank space for design.

