

南京雕塑家建築家協會編

# 南京古今雕刻

武中奇題



ANCIENT AND MODERN CARVINGS  
AND SCULPTURES IN NANJING



# 南京古今雕刻

戎奇題

南京雕塑家建築家協會編

南京出版社

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發展雕刻藝術  
建設現代文明

一九九二年四月  
顧浩



發展雕刻藝術，建設現代文明

顧浩 一九九二年四月

Developing the Art of Carving, Building Modern Civilization. Gu Hao In April, 1992



**序** 南京是一座著名的文化古城。從公元前四七二年建築越城開始，已有二千四百六十多年的歷史。公元三世紀以來，先後有十個朝代在這裡建都立國，素有“六朝古都”、“十代都會”之稱。

雕刻藝術在南京有其光輝而悠久的歷史，是我國古代文化藝術遺產的重要組成部分。新石器時代典雅簡樸的玉器，商周時代古色斑斕的青銅器和精美的古陶器，是迄今為止在南京出土的最早的雕刻作品。魏晉南北朝時代，佛教神像和佛教故事成了雕刻藝術的主要題材而空前繁榮。這個時期的陵墓雕刻為南京古城留下了不少珍貴遺存和許多不朽之作。其中南朝石獸就是杰出的代表作品。這批石獸不是獅子，也不是老虎，而是憑借匠師們的意象創造出來的。其中天祿、麒麟等是祥瑞的象征，辟邪是“祛除邪穢”的神物。它們的形象多作品昂首挺胸、張口怒目、邁步前進的具有充沛活力的雄姿。又為了表現它們的神性和靈性，多在頭頂生角，肩部長翅，并伸出長舌，掛下卷曲的長須，以顯示雄健、奇拔、英偉的氣魄。在藝術創造上，運用了大膽的誇張表現手法，細部的雕鑿技巧也很純熟圓轉，顯示出南朝雕刻工匠的藝術才智和創造氣魄是多麼令人驚嘆。南朝又是個寺廟眾多的時代。“南朝四百八十寺，多少樓臺煙雨中！”這兩句著名的詩，就是極其生動的寫照。當時南京眾多的寺院有許多精美的雕刻，可惜不少已經湮沒，但棲霞山的石窟仍有幸被遺存下來，雖已大部損壞，而典範猶存。南唐時期在南京也留下了為數不多但卻極其珍貴的雕刻。南唐二陵的左右兩將軍、雙龍攬珠浮雕和棲霞寺舍利塔雕刻，題材多樣，形象豐滿，刀法嫺熟，并還保留着唐代雍容大度的遺風。明代在南京歷史上是一個極為重要的時期，朱元璋開國建都於此，留下了一座宏偉的孝陵和諸多功臣墓前的石刻。這些石刻氣勢雄偉，真實渾厚。南京的建築、工藝雕刻在明清時期也很發達，留有很多磚、木、琉璃等雕刻藝術珍品。這類雕刻，在南京的太平天國歷史遺存中也十分豐富。辛亥革命以後，南京出現了一些城市紀念性雕刻。如孫中山先生銅像和中山陵陵寢內用漢白玉雕制的孫中山先生的坐像、臥像等，均是較好的作品。新中國成立後，特別是改革開放以來，南京的城市雕刻大量出現，并產生了像雨花臺烈士群雕、渡江紀念碑浮雕、侵華日軍南京大屠殺遇難同胞紀念館浮雕、梅園新邨紀念館周恩來銅像與浮雕、鄭和紀念像等這樣一批較好的作品，受到了人民群眾的歡迎。但這還不夠，還需要進一步發展。

為了適應新時期城市建設發展的需要，繁榮南京的雕刻藝術，我們用了近兩年的時間，對南京現有的三百多處古今雕刻作品，作了比較詳細的實地調查，拍攝了大量圖片，請有關專家學者進行了評審，從中篩選出三百多幅編印成冊，奉獻給廣大讀者。希望能藉此對南京雕刻事業的發展起一點推動作用，并希望全市雕塑家、建築家、園林師、規劃師們緊密團結，相互配合，創造更多更好、更富有時代精神的雕刻作品，為南京這座具有古都特色的、開放型的、多功能的、現代化的工業港口城市增添光彩。

# FOREWORD

Nanjing is a famous ancient cultural city. Since its birth at the beginning of 472 B.C., when the city walls of State of Yue were built, this city has existed for more than 2460 years. Starting from the third Century A.D., Nanjing has become an important part of 10 dynasties, many of which chose it as their capitals. Hence it is well-known as "the Ancient Capital of Six Dynasties" and "the Metropolis of Ten dynasties".

The art of sculpture and carving has a long and brilliant history in Nanjing. It is an important part of the cultural relics of China's ancient culture and art. Simple, and yet elegant, antique jade articles from the Neolithic Age, colourful bronze from the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, and ancient pottery vessels showing wit and humour are some of the unearthed relics existing nowadays in Nanjing. The display of Buddhist images and legends became the major themes of sculpture and carving during the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties. As a result, the art of sculpture and carving thrived like never before. During these periods, carvings on tomb-stones left the ancient city of Nanjing with many invaluable relics and immortal works of art. Among these are stone-carved animals, representative of the masterpieces of the Southern Dynasty. These stone-carved animals are neither lions nor tigers. They are animals created from the artisans' imaginations. Included in these are the Tianlu and the Qilin which are symbols of good fortune, and the Pixie which is the holy symbol responsible for eradicating evil. They all appear with heads raised and mouths and eyes opened wide with anger as if they were striding forward, full of vigor and majesty. In order to show their holiness and cleverness, most of these animals have horns on their heads, wings on their shoulders with their tongues sticking out and a long carved beard on their faces. This was done to show their heroism, strength and wisdom. Artistically speaking, the artists made bold use of exaggeration and displayed excellent carving skills in achieving a high degree of detail which shows their breath-taking artistic talents. "The Southern Dynasty has hundreds of temples and numerous towers and terraces which can be seen in the misty rain". These two famous poetic sentences are vivid reflections of the situation of the period. At the same time, there were many temples which contained beautiful sculptures. Unfortunately, many of these were destroyed and no longer exist. Yet, some of these sculptures which were preserved from ancient times can still be seen in grottoes in Nanjing's Qixia Mountain. Many of those grottoes were destroyed, but they still reflect the ancient beauty and influence of the originals. From the Southern Tang Dynasty, some but not many of the sculptures and carvings were preserved. On both sides of the Southern Tang Tomb you can still see the statues of two generals and two relief-carvings of dragons playing to snatch a pearl from each other, and a stone-engraved Buddhist Pagoda located in the Qixia Temple. The above mentioned works of art display a great variety in subject matter, vividness in expression and skill in carving, all of which represent the majestic spirit that remains from the once-powerful Tang Dynasty. The city of Nanjing witnessed a very important period in its development during the Ming Dynasty. When Emperor Zhu Yuan-zhang established his capital there, he left behind a magnificent mausoleum and many stone carvings on the tombstones of his courtiers and generals. Those carvings strike the viewer as something breath-takingly magnificent and amazingly true-to-life. The architecture and artistic carvings coming from the Ming and Qing Dynasties are also highly advanced, leaving the city with many glazed bricks and wood carvings. One can see many of these remaining treasures in the Nanjing Museum of Heavenly Peace Kingdom where there is a very grand collection of all kinds of carvings. After the 1911 Revolution, a great many valuable memorial sculptures and carvings appeared in Nanjing. For example, the bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as well as the seated statue and lying statue made of white marble, located in the chamber of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum are outstanding work of art. After the founding of New China in 1949 and especially following the reform movements and China's openness policy, a lot of masterpieces and carvings have appeared in Nanjing. Some of the representative of these works of art include the martyrs' Memorial at the Rain-Flower Terrace, The Stone-Relief Monument of Memory of Crossing the Yangtze River by Mao-Ze-dong led P.L.A. in order to defeat the Kwantung Army. One can also see the solemn exhibit at the Nanjing Museum remembering those who were killed by the Japanese during the Nanjing Massacre. There is a Bronze Statue in honour of Zhou-En-lai at the Plum Blossom New Village. Also, there is a statue in tribute to Zheng He, the great Chinese explorer. All of these works of art are very popular, but to stress Nanjing's key role in China's history and China's future, we need to add more high-quality works of art to her already important collection.

To promote the art of carving and sculpture and allow more people to appreciate the city of Nanjing, we spent over two years researching in great detail, more than 300 existing ancient and modern carvings and sculptures. We have chronicled these works through photographs and send them to experts for evaluation. We have selected more than 300 photos from this collection and compiled a photo journal now available to the public. We hope this collection will contribute to the appreciation of Nanjing's art treasures, and it is hoped that this book will prompt sculptors, architects, gardeners and urban planners alike to reflect the modern spirit of Nanjing and successfully compliment the city's ancient culture with the ever-changing colours of the present, embodying the spirit of this dynamic modern seaport city.

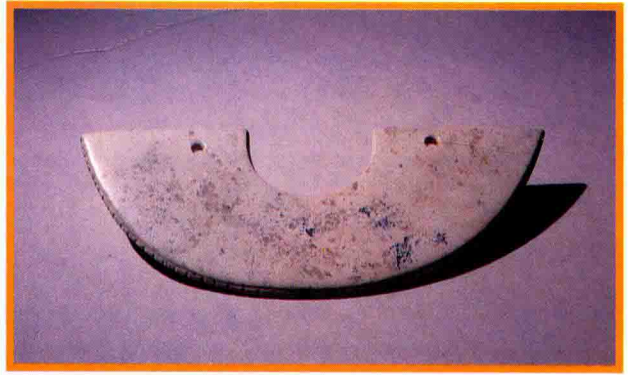




### 商代青銅三羊壺

出土於江寧縣，  
收藏於南京博物院

Three-goat bronze urn-shaped wine-vessel from the Shang Dynasty; Unearthed from Jiangning County  
Displayed in the Nanjing Museum



### 新石器時期玉璜

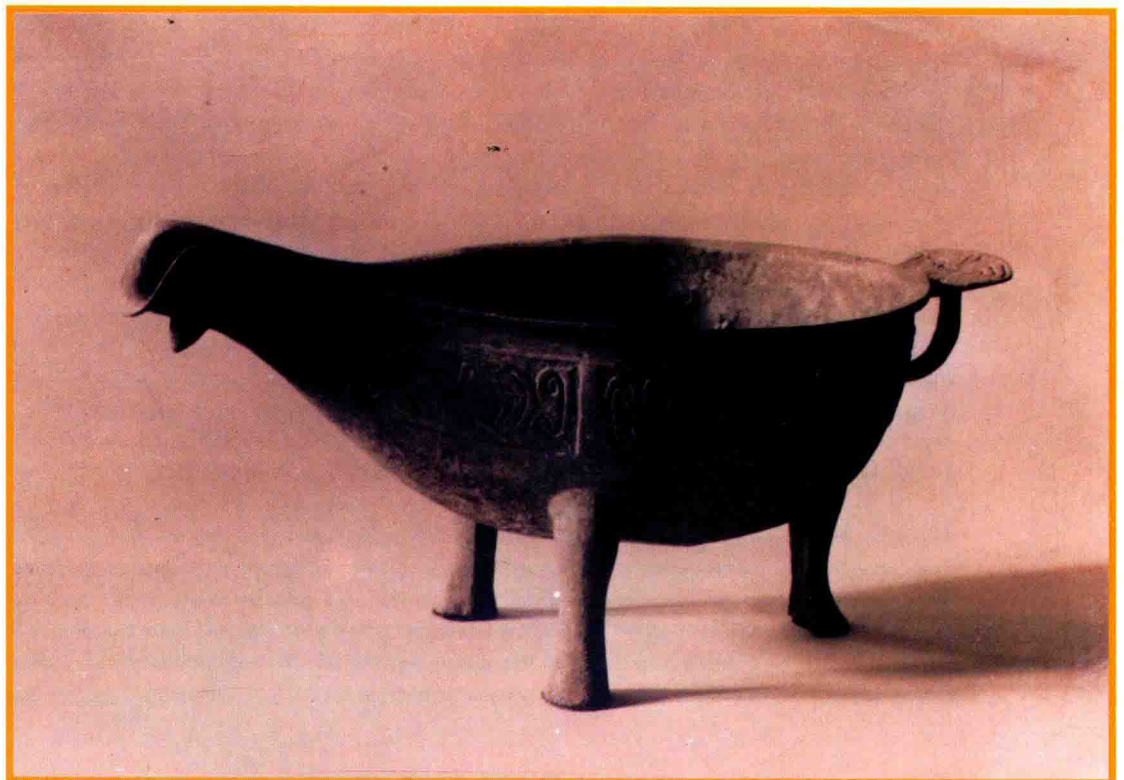
收藏於南京市博物館

Jade pendant from the Neolithic Age  
Displayed in the Nanjing Museum

### 春秋青銅匜

出土於江寧縣，  
收藏於南京市博物館

Bronze gourd-shaped ladle from the Spring and Autumn Period  
Unearthed from Jiangning county  
Displayed in the Nanjing Museum



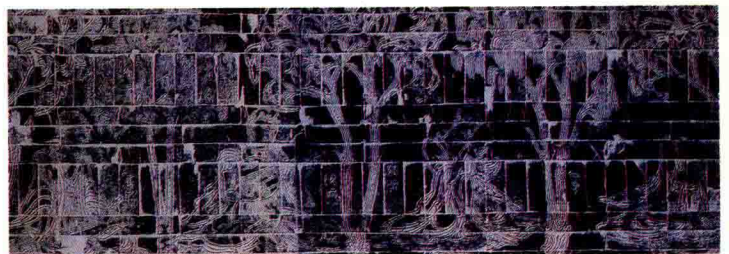
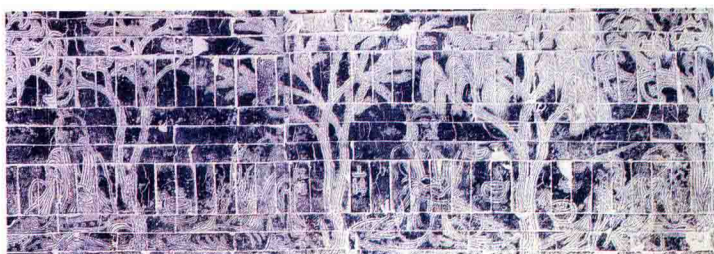


### 商末青銅鐃

收藏於南京市博物館

Bronze cymbals from late period of the Shang Dynasty; Unearthed from Jiangning County

Displayed in the Nanjing Museum



### 竹林七賢

收藏於南京市博物館

Seven Persons of Virtue in bamboo forest

Displayed in the Nanjing Museum





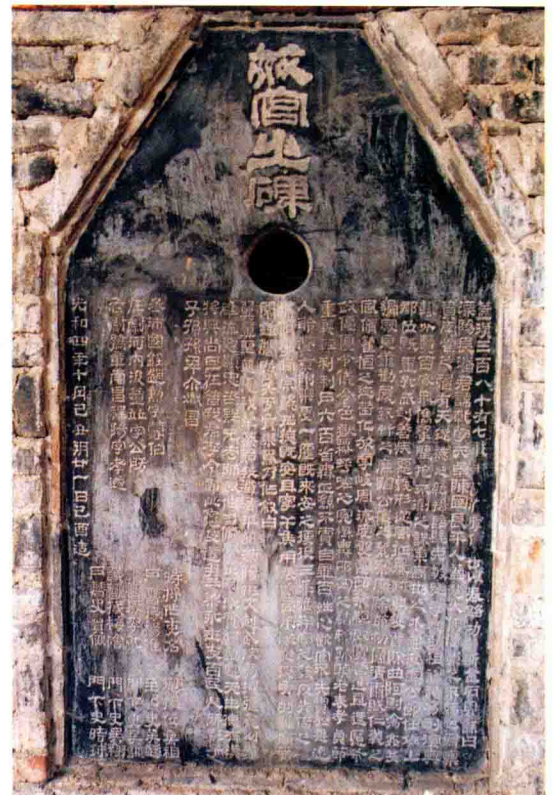
**漢代石案** 出土於高淳縣漆橋漢墓，現放置在高淳縣塔園

Stone chopping board from the Han Dynasty, Unearthed from the Han Tomb, Qi Bridge, Gaochun County  
Displayed in the Pagoda Garden, Gaochun County



**漢墓畫像磚** 出土於溧水縣柘塘鄉，收藏于溧水縣博物館

The portrait bricks of the Han Tomb, Unearthed from Zhetang, Lishui county  
Displayed in the Lishui County Museum



**東漢校官之碑**

The Tablet of a field grade officer from the Eastern Han Dynasty





東晉陶牛車 收藏於南京市博物館

An ox cart pottery from the Eastern Jin Dynasty  
Displayed in the Nanjing Museum



西晉青瓷魂瓶 收藏於南京市博物館

A green porcelain spirit vase from the Western Jin Dynasty  
Displayed in the Nanjing Museum



東吳天發神讖碑 位於煦園內

The Divine Tablet of the Dongwu Period  
In Xuyuan Garden



1、麒麟 2、天祿

均為南朝宋武帝劉裕初寧陵神道石刻,位於江寧縣麒麟鄉

3、4、千佛岩石刻

刻于南朝齊梁時期,位於棲霞寺千佛岩

5、孔子問禮圖

鑄刻于南朝齊永明二年(公元484年),位於夫子廟大成門內

1. Qilin (Chinese unicorns)

2. Tianlu (a legendary animal)

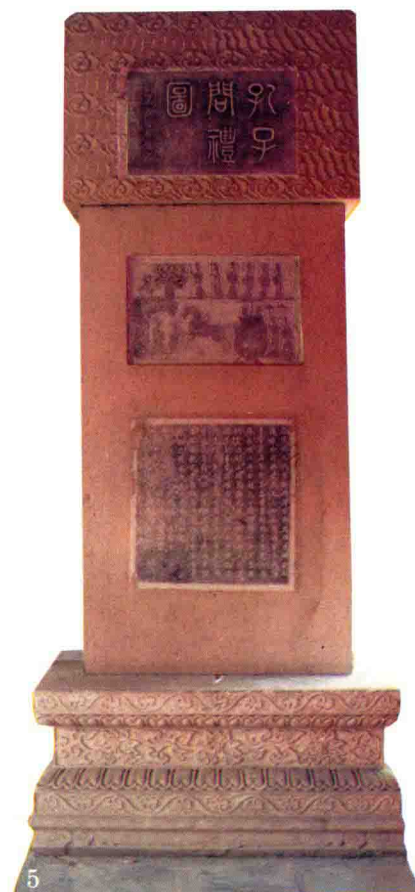
Both carved stones of the sacred avenue of Chuning Tomb of Emperor Songwu, Liuyu from the Southern Dynasty

In Qilin, Jiangning county

3.4. Carved stones of "Thousand-Buddha Cliff" from Qi and Liang period of the Southern Dynasty, in Qixia Temple

5. Drawing of Confucius aesthetical ethical codes. Carved in the second year of Yongming region, Qi period of the Southern Dynasty (484 B.C.)

In Dacheng Gate of Confucius Temple







南朝蕭宏墓神道碑 位於棲霞區仙鶴門張庫村

A tablet of the sacred avenue from Xiaohong Tomb  
Southern Dynasty  
In Zhangku village, Xianhe Gate, Qixia District



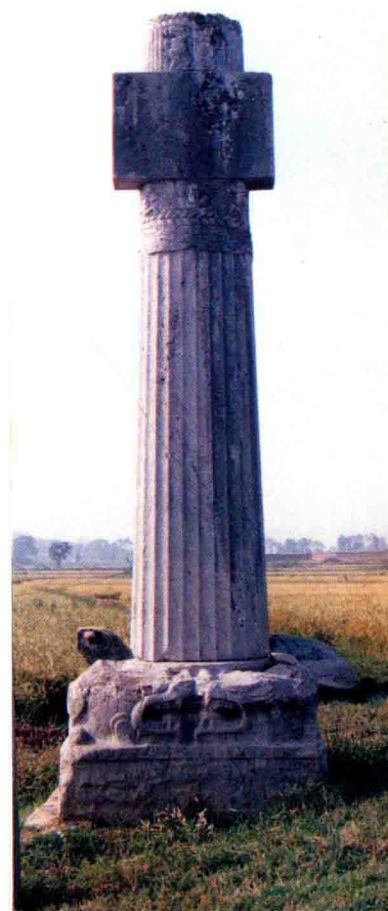
蕭宏墓神道石獸辟邪

Pixie (a legendary animal) of the sacred avenue from Xiao-hong Tomb



蕭宏墓神道石柱礎

Plinthes of the sacred avenue from Xiaohong Tomb



蕭宏墓神道石柱

Stone pillars of the sacred avenue from Xiaohong Tomb





南朝蕭景墓神道石柱

Stone pillars of the sacred avenue from  
Xiaojing Tomb, Southern Dynasty



南朝蕭景墓神道石獸辟邪 位於棲霞區十月鄉十月村  
Pixie (a legendary animal) of the sacred avenue from Xiaojing  
Tomb, Southern Dynasty  
In Shiyue village, Shiyue, Qixia district



蕭景墓神道石柱頂部

Top of the stone pillars of the sacred  
avenue from Xiaojing Tomb





南朝蕭憺墓神道石獸辟邪 位於棲霞區甘家巷西

Pixie (a legendary animal) of the sacred avenue from Xiaoyan Tomb, Southern Dynasty  
On the western Ganjia Lane, Qixia district



南朝蕭恢墓神道石獸辟邪 位於棲霞區甘家巷西

Pixie (a legendary animal) of the sacred avenue from Xiaohui Tomb, Southern Dynasty  
On the western Ganjia Lane, Qixia district







南朝蕭秀墓神道石獸辟邪 位於棲霞區甘家巷小學內

Carved stones of the Pixie (a legendary animal) of the sacred avenue from Xiaoxiu Tomb, Southern Dynasty

At the primary school on Ganjia lane, Qixia district



蕭秀墓神道石柱

Stone pillars of the sacred avenue from Xiaoxiu Tomb



蕭秀墓神道石柱礎

Plinthes of the sacred avenue from Xiaoxiu Tomb





南朝蕭融墓神道石獸辟邪 位於南京煉油廠中學內

Pixie (a legendary animal) of the sacred avenue from Xiaorong Tomb, Southern Dynasty  
In Nanjing Oil Refinery Middle School





南朝陳蔣永寧陵天祿 位於棲霞區獅子衝  
Tianlu (a legendary animal) from Yongning Tomb of Chenqian, Southern Dynasty  
In Shizi ground, Qixia district



陳蔣永寧陵麒麟

Qilin (Chinese unicorns ) from Yongning Tomb of Chenqian