

古方/编著 谷钰/译

Compiled by GU FANG

Translated by GU YU

THE HARMONIOUS BEAUTY OF JADE IN TIME OF HARMONY

盛世玉潤

北京奥运与中国玉文化

THE BEIJING OLYMPICS AND CHINESE JADE CULTURE



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序

○安思国

玉，石之美者。

于是，古往今来，皆以玉为美，为善，为贵，为富。如果要称赞，便用了一个“玉”字：玉女、玉面、玉手、玉札、玉座、玉叶……

中国文化绵延几千年，于是，一个“玉”字便承载着我们的先民们的希望、祝福、赞美，积淀在厚厚实实的文化蕴藏中。别的不论，仅以成语而论，带“玉”字的就超过千条。

在泱泱“玉”字成语中，除了人们祝福、称赞、艳羡、希冀的心态外，还有一些更能显现人们的精神、气节、价值观、人生观的元素，比如：宁为玉碎、守身如玉、玉树临风……这些成语的存在，使得“玉”字带有了更丰富、更隽永的文化意味。

盛世奥运，奥运盛事。中国玉从几千年的历史深处一路沉稳地走来，而今，又和百年奥运结缘。中国玉嵌上奥运的奖牌，会随同运动员们布散到世界各地，同时，也把中国几千年的文化带到世界各地，而“祝福”、“赞美”这些中国“玉”中固有之意，也会随着各色奖牌到达世界各地，弥散开来，这正是中国、中国玉的一个文化期待吧。但愿这本书能够为这个文化期待尽点微薄之力。

PREFACE

○ An Siguo

Jade, the most beautiful stone in China.

That is why the Chinese has always considered jade as the symbol of beauty, goodness, nobility and richness down the ages. Chinese people are accustomed to using the word “jade” to describe things they are fond of, such as jade girl, jade looks, jade hand, jade book, jade seat, jade leaf etc.

Chinese culture has an unceasing history of thousands of years. During this long period, the word “jade” , carrying the wishes, blessings and praises from our ancestors, has all along existed in a highly deep and rich cultural deposit. As far as idiom is concerned, there are more than one thousand idioms containing the word “jade” .

In these numerous idioms embellished with “jade” , besides some conveying the meanings of benediction, compliment, admiration and wish, there are also some embodying the elements of spirit, value and philosophy, for instance, “better die with the glory of jade than live with the dimness of tile” , “pursue the jady pureness and faithfulness in a relationship” , “stand chicly like a jade tree in the wind” etc. Such kind of idioms greatly enriches the cultural connotations of the word “jade” .

The Beijing Olympics, a grand event in grand times! Chinese jade has walked steadily all the way from its thousands-year-long historical past, and today it makes affinity with the centennial Olympics. Inlaid in the Beijing Olympic medals, Chinese jade will show up in every corner of the globe along with the athletes, which helps to spread the age-old Chinese culture to the whole world. Thereupon, blessing and praise, the inherent meanings of Chinese jade, will be conveyed to the world via the medals in various colors. That is just a cultural expectation on China and Chinese jade. I wish this book can make contribution to such a cultural expectation.

目录

CONTENT

The Olympic Debut of Jade



奥运识玉

Jade Materials and
Places of Origin



玉料与产地

The Chinese Jade Culture



中国玉文化



奥
运
识
玉

The Olympic Debut of Jade



■ 2001年7月13日，国际奥委会第112次全会在莫斯科投票决定，北京成为2008年夏季奥运会主办城市。当国际奥委会主席萨马兰奇宣布这一消息时，全球华夏子孙为之欢腾。北京奥运会不仅是国际体育的盛会，而且是向全世界展现当代中国和中华传统文化的良机。在中华文明的历史长河中，玉文化以其8000年的悠久历史、丰富的人文内涵和深远的影响力而成为一颗璀璨夺目的明珠，也成为北京奥运会首选的中华优秀传统文化象征。北京奥运会最重要的标志——奥运会会徽，就镌刻在一方仿古玉玺上，北京奥运会的奖牌更是创造性地将玉镶嵌其中。这中国玉器史上浓厚的一笔，也将中国的玉器文化通过奥运会，传向了全世界。

■ On July 13, 2001, the 112th Plenary Session of the International Olympic Committee voted in Moscow and chose Beijing as the host city of the 2008 Summer Olympic Games. When Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC of the time, announced the decision to the world, the global descendants of the Chinese nation were elated. The Beijing Olympic Games is not only the pageant of international sports, but also good opportunity of revealing modern China and the traditional Chinese culture to the whole world. In the long history of Chinese civilization, the jade culture is a resplendent pearl for its history of eight thousand years, rich humanistic connotations and far-reaching influence. Moreover, it is preferred by the Beijing Olympics to become the symbol of the excellent traditional Chinese culture. The Olympic emblem, most important sign of the Beijing Olympic Games, is engraved on an archaized jade seal. Besides, the Beijing Olympic medals are inlaid with jade in a creative way. The gorgeous scene in the Chinese jade history spreads the Chinese jade culture to the world via the Beijing Olympics.



▲ 北京奥运会会徽
The Beijing Olympic Emblem





■ 2003年8月3日，一个汇聚着浓重的中华文化色彩的盛大仪式在天坛祈年殿前举行。中国人大常委会委员长吴邦国先生和国际奥委会协调委员会主席维尔布鲁根先生打开雕有长城和天坛图案的紫檀宝盒，取出一方晶莹剔透的中国印章——北京奥运徽宝，饱蘸红色印泥，在宣纸上郑重地盖下印记。第29届奥林匹克运动会会徽正式向全球发布！人们在赞赏奥运会会徽精美设计的同时，也惊叹这方把中国传统文化与奥林匹克精神完美结合的奥运徽宝那别具一格的创意和精湛的制作工艺。

■ On August 3, 2003, a grand ceremony with strong Chinese cultural background was held in front of the Hall of Prayer for Bumper Harvest, in the Temple of Heaven. Mr. Wu Bangguo, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Mr. Hein Verbruggen, president of the IOC Co-ordination Commission opened the purple sandalwood box engraved with the designs of the Great Wall and the Temple of Heaven on the surface, took out a crystal-clear jade seal——The Beijing Olympic Emblem, dipped it in the red inkpad and solemnly imprinted it on a piece of rice paper. The 29th Olympic Games Emblem was unveiled officially to the world! People appreciate the excellent design of the Beijing Olympic Emblem and are also marveled at the unique originality and exquisite workmanship of the jade seal which perfectly combines the traditional Chinese culture with the Olympic spirits.



▲ 北京奥运会徽印

The Beijing Olympic Jade Seal

■ 北京奥运会会徽徽宝取材新疆和田美玉，由北京工美集团的大师们用同一块玉精心雕刻为一模一样的两方，第二方已经作为礼物送给了国际奥委会，存放于世界上最大的体育博物馆——瑞士洛桑的奥林匹克博物馆。

■ The Beijing Olympic Emblem is made of Hetian jade from Xinjiang, China. There are two emblems which are exactly the same carved by the craftsmen of Beijing Gongmei Group from one piece of jade. The second emblem has been sent to the IOC as a gift and kept in the world's largest sports museum—the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland.

■ 篆刻着会徽的北京奥运徽宝，由徽宝、宝盃、铃册、锦盒组成，它传承了中华文明的印章文化、龙文化、玉文化等，向世界彰显了博大精深与丰富多彩的中华文化遗产。徽宝浑身都是寓意，奥运徽宝所有尺寸都有特殊寓意。

■ The set of The Beijing Olympic Emblem consists of the jade seal, a rosewood box, a seal brochure and a brocade box. Inheriting the cultures of seals, dragons and jade of the Chinese civilization, the Olympic emblem has opened up the profound, rich and colorful cultural heritage of China to the world. The emblem contains special morals which can be seen from its various measurements.

► 北京奥运徽宝凝聚了中华印章文化、龙文化、玉文化

The Beijing Olympic Emblem Inheriting the Cultures of Seals, Dragons and Jade of the Chinese Civilization





◆ 徽宝边长 11.2 厘米，代表从 1896 年到 2008 年，现代奥运已经走过了 112 年的历史。

◆ 台面高 2.9 厘米，具有第 29 届的含义。

◆ 徽宝纽高 9.6 厘米，象征着中国的陆地面积 960 万平方公里。

◆ 徽宝总高 13 厘米，代表中国 13 亿人民心向奥运。

◆ 宝盂盖高 200.8 毫米，寓意 2008 年北京奥运会。

◆ 宝盂座高 56 毫米，每一面由 14 个宝相花瓣组成，四面共 56 个花瓣，代表中国是由 56 个民族组成的大家庭。

◆ 宝盂顶面是天坛浮雕图案，代表北京。

◆ 宝盂四面是相连的长城浮雕图案，代表中国。

◆ 用青白玉制作徽宝有五层寓意：取玉之仁，润泽而温，代表奥运精神的博大包容；取玉之义，代表奥运精神的精诚至信；取玉之智，锐意进取，代表奥运精神的创新进步；取玉之勇，不屈不挠，代表奥运精神的“更快，更高，更强”；取玉之洁，纤尘弗污，代表奥运精神的高尚纯洁。

◆ The side length of the jade seal is 11.2cm long representing the modern Olympics has gone through one hundred and twelve years since it was hosted for the first time in Athens in 1896.

◆ The pedestal of the seal is 2.9cm high indicating the 29th Olympic Games.

◆ The handle of the seal is 9.6cm high representing the land area of China is 9.6 million square kilometers.

◆ The total height of the seal is 13 cm indicating that 1.3 billion Chinese care about the Olympics.

◆ The cover of the rosewood box is 200.8mm high indicating the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

◆The pedestal of the rosewood box is 56mm high. Each side of the pedestal is composed of 14 petals. Four sides contain 56 petals indicating that China is a big family of 56 nationalities.

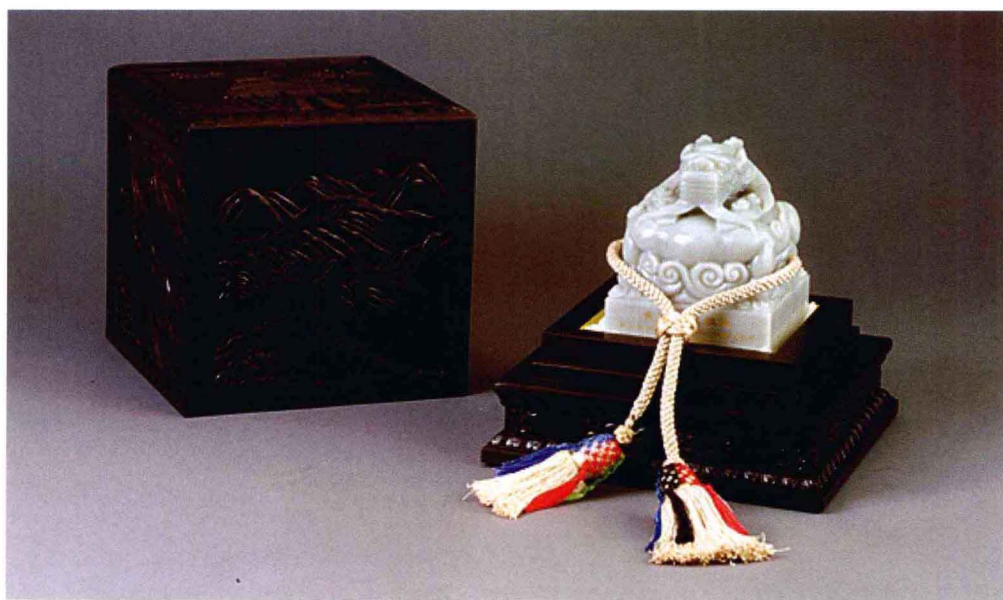
◆The top surface of the rosewood box is decorated with the bas-relief designs of the Temple of Heaven representing Beijing.

◆The four sides of the rosewood box have the bas-relief designs of the connected Great Wall representing China.

◆The seal is made of greenish white jade, which represents five morals. Jade is smooth and gentle representing the virtue of “benevolence”. The “benevolence” of jade symbolizes the extensiveness and inclusiveness of the Olympic spirits; The “honesty” of jade indicates the good faith and complete sincerity of the Olympic spirits; The “wisdom” of jade represents the innovation and progress of the Olympic spirits; The “bravery” of unyielding jade stands for the Olympic spirit of “higher; faster, stronger”; The “pureness” of jade symbolizes the nobility and chastity of the Olympic spirits.

▼ 紫檀宝盘与青白玉徽宝、宝盘座

The Rosewood Box, Pedestal and the Seal Made of Greenish White Jade





■ 制作奥运徽宝最大的难题是选料。琢玉通常是量料取材，因材施艺。这次雕琢奥运徽宝则正相反，先有设计方案，再找材料，而且要在一块料上去皮挖络，琢出两方尺寸一模一样的徽宝。和田玉是中国最早使用的玉料，它产自新疆昆仑山脉之巅海拔 5000 米左右的雪线以上。像是天遂人愿，新疆和田地区工艺美术公司得知北京工美集团在寻料后，千里迢迢送来两块玉料，其中一块青白玉切开后没有任何瑕疵。常言说十玉九绺，可是两厘米一刀开了六面都是干干净净，此玉料按徽宝设计的尺寸，正好能雕两方。俗话说雕玉讲玉缘，所以，用此美玉雕琢的奥运徽宝真可谓天作之合。

■ The most difficult problem of making the Olympic emblem is the selection of raw materials. There is usually a piece of raw material first before a carving subject emerges in jade carving. Craftsmen always decide what and how to carve on the basis of the conditions of raw materials. However, the opposite situation



happened in the making of the Olympic emblem. The design was finalized first. Then the work of seeking for the material was started. The material was expected to be carved into two emblems exactly alike. Hetian jade is a kind of jade material first used in China originating from the summit of the Kunlun mountain ranges in Xinjiang at an altitude of over 5000 meters. It seemed like providence that Hetian Industrial Arts Company dispatched its workers to come all the way to send two pieces of jade materials to Beijing Gongmei Group after hearing the news. One of these two pieces of greenish white jade had no flaw at all after cut. As the saying goes, there are always 9 with flaws among 10 pieces of jade materials. But this time a perfect piece of jade really appeared! According to the designed measurements of the emblem, this piece of jade material could be just carved into two seals. As another proverb says, there is a predestined relationship in jade carving. And sure enough, the perfect jade and the Olympic emblem are a heavenly match.

▼ 昆仑山脉 郝沛 摄
The Kunlun Mountains
Photographed by Hao Pei





■ 中国人一向喜欢讲究缘分，而这种文化思想的传承在玉器上体现得尤为明显，印玺也是中国传统文化中很具特色的文化形式的载体，它代表了身份、权势、地位、尊严和一言九鼎的皇家气概，玉玺的传承也是各个朝代更替的重要凭证，它代表了整个天下的所属权，是中华玉文化中意义最重大的一个集文化、礼仪、地位、权势等等为一体的实物载体。

■ The Chinese value predestined relationships all along. The inheritance of this kind of cultural concept is markedly incarnated in jade articles. The seal is a very distinctive cultural carrier in the traditional Chinese culture standing for identity, ascendance, status, dignity and royal manner. The inheritance of the jade seal is also an important warrant for dynastic alterations. Standing for the ownership of the land under the heaven, the jade seal is a real object of greatest significance carrying the integration of culture, etiquette, status and power etc.

■ 秦代以前，印章是用金、玉、银、铜制成，称“方寸玺”，人人皆可佩带。秦以后，只有皇帝的印章独称玺，专以玉制。玉印章造型的不同，体现了拥有者的身份和社会地位。

■ Before the Qin Dynasty, the seal was made of gold, jade, silver and copper and named “portable xi” which could be carried by anyone. Only the seal of the emperor could be called “xi” and was exclusively made of jade after the Qin period. Different shapes of jade seals indicated different identities and social statuses of owners.



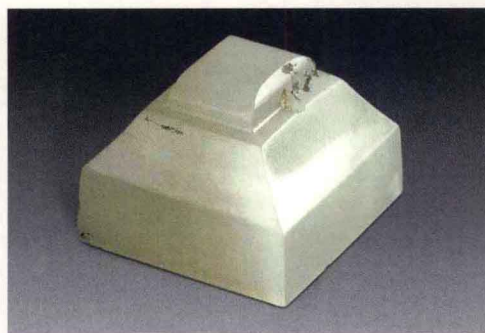
▲ 螭纽玉印 西汉中期
河北省满城县陵山 1 号墓出土
Jade Seal with a Chi-Shaped
Handle
The Mid-Western Han Dynasty
Unearthed from the No.1 Tomb of
the Ling Hill in Mancheng City,
Hebei Province



“陈乐成”玉印 汉代
陕西省西安市北郊张千户村出土
Jade Seal of “Chen Lecheng”
(Note: Chinese name) The Han Dynasty
Unearthed from Northern Suburbs of Xi'an
City, Shaanxi Province



螭纽玉印 东晋
江苏省南京市中央门外郭家山东晋墓出土
Jade Seal with a Chi-Shaped Handle
The Eastern Jin Dynasty
Unearthed from the Eastern Jin Tomb of
Guojiaoshan in Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province



“桓平之印”玉印 西汉 安徽省天长三角圩汉墓群出土
Jade Seal of “Huan Ping Zhi Yin” (Note: “Huan Ping Zhi Yin” means that the seal belongs to a
person named Huan Ping.)
The Western Han Dynasty
Unearthed from the Han Tombs in Tianchang County, Anhui Province



“长乐富贵”琥珀印 西汉 江苏省扬州市邗江甘泉姚庄102号墓出土
Amber Seal of “Chang Le Fu Gui” (Note: “Chang Le” and “Fu Gui” are Chinese words with
auspicious meanings.)
The Western Han Dynasty
Unearthed from the No.102 Tomb of Yao Village in Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province

