



# 北京城市雕塑集

(2)

中国建筑工程出版社

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# 北京城市雕塑集 (2)

A COLLECTION OF BEIJING CITY SCULPTURES

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## 前言

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北京市委、市政府认真贯彻中央加强社会主义精神文明建设的指示精神,把城市雕塑建设作为精神文明建设的重要举措之一,积极推动城市雕塑建设,在首都城市雕塑艺术委员会的具体指导下,经过十多年的努力取得了令人欣喜的成绩。

城市雕塑是城市发展水平的一个标志,更是人类文明和进步的象征。城市雕塑是一种永久性的艺术,伴随着人类社会的发展,越来越证明它是时代、思想、感情、审美观念的结晶,是社会发展形象的历史记载。

城市雕塑是环境艺术,是设置在城市道路、广场、公共绿地、公共建筑的室外雕塑,以及有大量人流的城市公共建筑内的大型雕塑。城市雕塑在城市环境中起到的是画龙点睛的作用,能够提高环境和

生活的品质,教育人民,陶冶情操。

宣传城市雕塑,普及城市雕塑,提高人们的鉴赏能力,提高城市雕塑设计人员的设计水平,对城市雕塑的发展将有积极的推动作用。由北京市委宣传部、首都城市雕塑艺术委员会共同主办,北京城市雕塑建设管理办公室、北京市摄影家协会承办的“第二届雕塑在城市生活中”摄影竞赛,共收到摄影作品2000多张,我们选择了部分作品集录成书。为了与第一册形成系列,在封面设计、风格形式、开本大小等方面均有所呼应,在内容上尽量不与第一册重复,但第一册中有的作品表现尚有不完善的在本集再次收入。

在编辑过程中难免有疏漏之处。希望读者多提宝贵意见,让我们共同为北京的城市雕塑事业作出新贡献。

# Contents

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In implementing the policy of constructing the spiritual civilization formulated by the central committee of the Communist Party of China, the Beijing Municipal Government has made the construction of urban sculpture as the priority in the campaign of spiritual civilization. Guided by the Capital Urban Sculpture Art Committee, the departments concerned had made tremendous headway in promoting the construction of urban sculpture.

Urban sculpture is a benchmark of the city development as well as the symbol of the progress of human civilization. Urban sculpture is an everlasting art. The development of the social history of mankind has proved that sculpture art is the crystallization of history, a way of thinking, feelings and aesthetic perceptions of man and the historical records of social development in the form of images.

Urban sculpture is also an environmental art, often placed at roadside, squares, public greenery patches, in front of public architecture and at venues where there is always an endless stream of people. The functions of urban sculpture is to set off the city environment, improve the quality of environment and life,

educate people and mold people's temperament.

It will exert a favorable influence on the development of urban sculpture to publicize, popularize and raise the discriminating tastes of the common people in sculpture as well as improve the design level of the urban sculpture designers.

The second "Sculpture in City" photography contest sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the Beijing government and the Capital Urban Sculpture Art Committee and hosted by Beijing Sculpture Management Office and the Beijing Photographers' Association was held successfully. More than 2,000 contributions were received, some of which were further singled out and have been compiled into a book. In order to form a series to the first book of its kind, the cover design, compilation style and format of the first book have been retained, but the contents of the two books are dissimilar. However, those photos that are not well-presented in the first book are once more made their entry in the second one.

Invaluable suggestions and comments are welcome so that we can together make more contributions to the construction of the urban sculpture in Beijing.

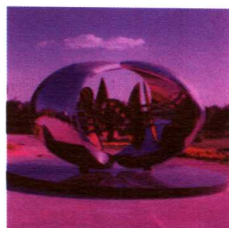
# 目 录

---



人物纪念塑像  
MEMORIAL STATUES OF  
FIGURES  
**5**

---



主题标志雕塑  
THEMATIC SCULPTURE  
**42**

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在施雕塑方案  
SCULPTURE IN DESIGN  
AND CONSTRUCTION  
**98**

人物紀念塑像



MEMORIAL STATUES OF  
FIGURES





雕塑题目: 宋庆龄  
雕塑作者: 司徒兆光  
建设地点: 北京宋庆龄故居

**Title:** Song Qing Ling  
**Designer:** Situ Zhaoguang  
**Location:** Song Qingling's Residence Beijing





雕塑题目: 马骏

雕塑作者: 张铝 肖建国

建设地点: 日坛公园

Title: Ma Jun

Designers: Zhang Chang, Xu Jianguo

Location: Ritan Park

马骏 中国共产党早期的革命活动家，曾与周恩来、邓颖超同志等一道从事革命工作，曾担任北平市第一任市委书记兼组织部长。

**Ma Jun** was a veteran communist who took part in the revolution with late premier Zhou En-lai, Deng Yingchao, etc. He was the first Beijing municipal Party committee secretary and the chief of Propaganda Department.





雕塑题目: 郭守敬  
雕塑作者: 白澜生  
建设地点: 昌平公园

**Title:** Guo Shoujing  
**Designer:** Bai Lansheng  
**Location:** Changping Park

郭守敬（1231-1316年）是我国元代杰出的天文学家、水利学家和数学家。他重视兴修水利，精于测量，并主持编写了历法书籍《授时历》，是世界知名的科学巨匠。

**Guo shoujing** (1231-1316) was a famous astronomer, hydraulic engineer and mathematician of the Yuan Dynasty. He was an expert of water conservation and measurement. The book he wrote entitled "Calendar" was regarded as a world famous scientific masterpiece.



雕塑题目：郭守敬  
建设地点：郭守敬纪念馆

**Title:** Guo Shoujing  
**Location:** Guo Shoujing  
Memorial Hall

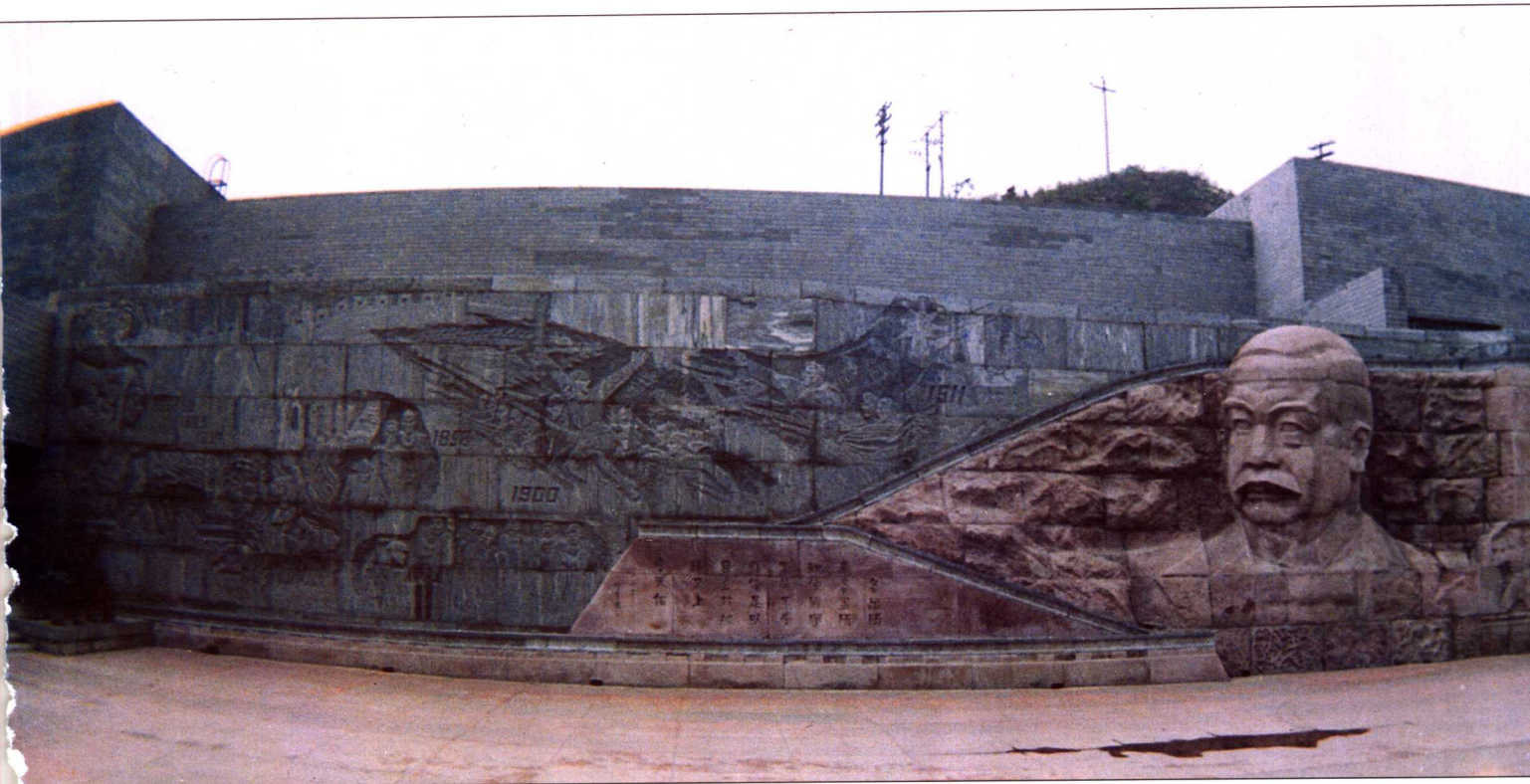




雕塑题目：詹天佑  
雕塑作者：董祖诒  
建设地点：北方交通大学

**Title:** Zhan Tianyou  
**Designer:** Dong Zuyi  
**Location:** North Jiaotong University





雕塑题目: 詹天佑  
 雕塑作者: 刘骥林  
 建设地点: 昌平詹天佑纪念馆

**Title:** Zhan Tianyou  
**Designer:** Liu Jilin  
**Location:** Zhan Tianyou Memorial Hall in  
 Changping County

詹天佑 (1861-1919年) 主持设计和修建中国自建的第一条铁路, 既京包线北京至张家口段。1913年被公举为中华工程师学会会长。著有《京张工程纪略及图》。

**Zhan Tianyou** (1861-1919) designed and helped build the first Chinese railway from Beijing to Zhang Jiakou in Hebei Province. He was elected the president of China Engineers' Society in 1913. His publications include "The Chronicle & Map of the Beijing-Zhang Jiakou Project".





雕塑题目: 李四光  
雕塑作者: 曾竹韶  
建设地点: 地质矿产部

**Title:** Li Siguang  
**Designer:** Zeng Zhushao  
**Location:** Ministry of Geology and  
Mineral Resources

李四光 (1889-1971 年) 地质科学家。中国科学院学部委员。1905 年, 留学日本。1912 年, 赴英国伯明翰大学, 攻读地质学。1919 年回国。曾任全国政协副主席、中国科学院副院长、地质部部长。创立了地质力学。对地质学的基础学科, 有精湛的研究和很深的造诣。著有《中国地质学》、《地质力学概论》等。

**Geologist Li Siguang** (1889-1971) was a department member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He went to Japan in 1905 and studied geology at Birmingham University in Britain in 1912. After returning to China, Li became the vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, vice president of Chinese Academy of Sciences and the minister of Geology. Well-versed in the basic theory of geology, he established geological studies and published "Geology in China" and "An Introduction to Geological Mechanics".





雕塑题目：梁思成  
雕塑作者：司徒兆光  
建设地点：清华大学

**Title:** Liang Sicheng  
**Designer:** Situ Zhaoguang  
**Location:** Qinghua University

梁思成（1901-1972年）广东新会人。1949年前，从事中国古代建筑的基础理论和建筑古籍的研究，创建了东北大学、清华大学建筑系，并担任教授、系主任。解放后，曾任第三届全国人大常委、中国建筑学会副理事长。曾参加中华人民共和国国徽、人民英雄纪念碑等的设计。

**Liang Sicheng** (1901-1972) was engaged in the research on the basic theories of Chinese ancient architecture and literatures before 1949. Later he founded Northeast University and the Architecture Department of Qinghua University and became the vice president of the latter. Professor Liang was a member of the standing committee of the third National People's Congress (China's legislative body) and vice president of China Architecture Society. He was involved in the designs of the national emblem of the People's Republic of China and the Monument to the People's Heroes.





雕塑题目: 茅以升  
 雕塑作者: 张德华  
 建设地点: 北方交通大学

**Title:** Mao Yisheng  
**Designer:** Zhang Dehua  
**Location:** North Jiaotong University

茅以升 (1896-1989年) 1921年获美国加利基理工学院工学博士学位。曾任北方中国交通大学校长、中国科协副主席等职。著有《钱塘江桥》、《武汉长江大桥》、《茅以升科普创作选集》等。

**Mao Yisheng** (1896-1989) got his Ph.D. in engineering in the United States. Late he became the president of the North Jiaotong University and vice president of China Science and Technology Association. His main publications include "Qiantang River Bridge", "Yangtze River Bridge at Wuhan", and "Selected Popular Science Essays of Mao Yisheng".





雕塑题目：梅贻琦  
雕塑作者：王克庆  
建设地点：清华大学校史展馆

**Title:** Mei Yiqi

**Designer:** Wang Keqing

**Location:** School History Hall of Qinghua University

梅贻琦（1889—1962年）天津人。1931—1948年任清华大学校长，实行“教授治校”，恢复清华同学会总会，修建校舍，增设工学院，使清华成为国内外知名学府。

**Mei Yiqi**(1889-1962), a native of the city of Tianjin, was the president of Qinghua University from 1931-1948. He adopted the policy of "running school by professors" and reinstated the Qinghua Alumni Society. He was given the credit for expanding the university campus, founding the School of Engineering and making Qinghua a world famous institution of higher learning.