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● Linqu People's Government
● Editorial Department of Shandong Pictorial

临 朐 奇 石



LINQU'S PECULIAR STONES



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LINQU'S PECULIAR STONES

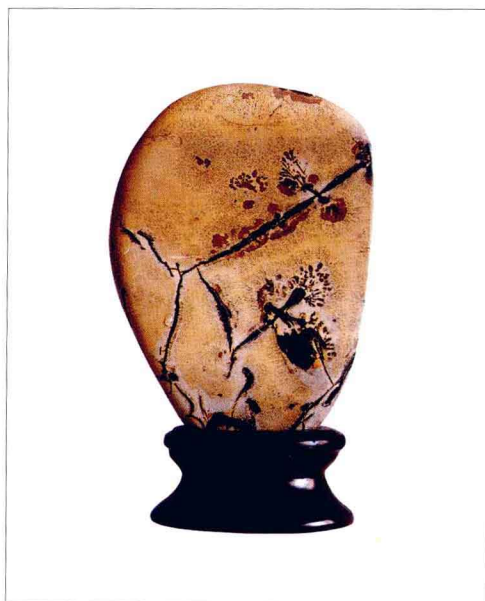
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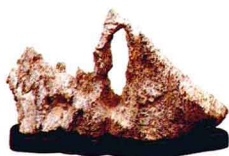
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Epilogue

象。赏石审美活动广泛地反映着天地万物之各种现象，也会引发出对『天地有大美而不言』的感受，从而强化『天人合一』、『天人谐调』的思想。历代赏石家都以石寄托情怀，并赋予石头以丰富的内涵。

临朐地处鲁中，山清水秀，地灵人杰，具有丰厚文化底蕴和浓郁的文化氛围。它具有山泉湖河之胜，更是书画之乡、奇石之乡。从海浮山古墓中的壁画资料中可以发现，早在一千五百年前的魏晋南北朝时期，临朐奇石已在假山和盆景中运用。临朐特殊的地质结构，孕育了丰富多彩的奇石资源。如历史名石红丝石、紫金石、北太湖石以及山旺化石、临朐彩石、沂山石、龟石、竹节石、千层石等，目前已发展到十多个系列、八十多个品种。我热爱临朐，更钟情临朐的奇石，十几年来，以石为媒，我结识了众多的朋友，并积极参加了沂山、朐山、老龙湾、弥河、石门坊、城市园林绿化、奇石开发等方面的规划和论证。同时在我编写《中国赏石大典》的过程中，临朐的朋友们为我提供大量史料。共同的事业使我们心心相印。当前在改革大潮中，我国政通人和，国运昌盛，赏石文化也得到空前的发展。全球性的赏石藏石活动已蔚然成风。奇石展销会此起彼伏，各种石馆、研究会、社会团体如雨后春笋，纷纷涌现。时代呼唤奇石艺术，时代也造就奇石艺术。临朐县委、县政府开拓发展，抢抓机遇，充分利用奇石资源丰富和艺术人才众多的优势，确立『奇石引路、文化搭桥、经济唱戏』的发展思路，大力培植奇石市场。龙泉奇石市场已形成一千二百多个固定摊位和一百三十多个奇石斋、轩，并有独特的奇石大集，为奇石事业的发展，提供了有力保证。这个市场目前已成为全国最大的奇石市场和集散基地。为了进一步促进奇石事业的发展，县委、县政府又积极筹办山东省第三届赏石展，并新建了三千多平方米的赏石馆，出版《临朐奇石》，这都是赏石界的盛事，可喜可贺！《临朐奇石》全面地反映临朐的赏石文化，系统地介绍奇石的历史、形成原因、品种、分类，展现奇石风采。该书图文并茂，资料翔实，使人们更进一步了解和认识临朐奇石，对于弘扬赏石文化，促进临朐奇石业的发展和交流，促进两个文明的建设必将起到积极作用。也是献给新世纪的一份特殊礼物。

贾祥云于济南鳌石斋

一九九九年八月

天造地设 妙极自然

—序

中国石文化是中国传统文化中的一个重要分支，它是融自然科学、社会科学为一体的一门边缘科学。它涵盖面既广且深。古今一切应用、研究石头的理论和实践，以及与之相关的神话传说、宗教、民俗、文学艺术等构成了石文化的基本内容。

人类与石头结下了不解之缘，从某种意义上说，一部浩如烟海的社会发展史，早期阶段就是一部石文化史。从原始人的依石穴而居、石头工具，到传说的盘古开天地及女娲氏炼五彩石补天、精卫鸟衔石填海，无一不反映出先人对石头的依赖、迷信和理想的寄托。他们含辛茹苦，经历了漫长的石器时代，并创造了光辉灿烂的石文化。

石头先人类出现在地球上，石头感悟自然，忠实记录着大自然的历史。石之千姿百态是大自然鬼斧神工的雕琢；石之五颜六色、绚丽多彩是大自然的印记；石之美妙音韵是大自然的音符；石之奇巧无比的纹理沉淀着大自然的信息。如果说一座座大山是一部大自然的百科全书，那么一块块石头就是大自然的词汇和文字。

石头是使者，它超越时空传递宇宙信息；石头是文明之神，它敲开了人类文明之门。读石如读史，人类的历史应从石头写起。

石头是一种普遍存在的物质，地球上几乎无所不在。而作为一种文化现象，石头又几乎无所不包。石头作为一种文化的载体，它从远古而来，陪伴人类一直走到现在又走向未来，构成源远流长的石文化。

石器时代已是石文化的朦胧时期，是赏石文化的实践阶段；而发展到新石器时期，赏石文化进入启蒙阶段。中国赏石文化史可分为以下几个时期：夏商周三代为赏石文化的形成时期，秦汉是赏石文化的发展时期，魏晋南北朝为赏石文化的转折时期，隋唐为赏石文化的昌盛时期，两宋为赏石文化的鼎盛时期，明清为赏石文化的复兴时期，近代为赏石文化的全面发展时期。

赏石是一种发现艺术，以天然取胜，追求丰富的文化内涵。赏石文化是石文化的升华，它以具有观赏价值的自然石为主要研究对象

Wonderful Natural Scene Created by Heaven

As an important branch of the traditional Chinese culture, Chinese stone culture is a kind of borderline science integrating natural science and social science together. Its coverage is wide and deep. The basic contents of stone culture include theories and practice on stone application and researches at all times, related mythological legends, religions, folk customs and literature art, etc.

Humanity has predestined relations with stones. In a sense, the early period of the tremendous social development history is the history of the stone culture. In the primitive society, human beings lived in stone caves and used stone tools. In legendary stories, Pan Gu separated heaven and earth with stones at the beginning of history. Nu Washi, an legendary ancient empress, smelted five-colored stones to patch the sky when holes appeared in it due to a omniscient disaster. And Jingwei bird, the incarnation of Emperor Yan's daughter, who was drowned in the East Sea, used to hold stones to fill the East Sea. These all reflect that our forefathers relied on stones, worshiped them and put their wishes on them. Undergoing all kinds of hardships, they had come through the long-time Stone Age and created a brilliant stone culture.

Stones appeared on the earth before human beings. By sensing the nature, they have faithfully recorded history of the grand nature. Stones in various postures are results of the grand nature's secret cuts and polishes. Stones in various colors are the grand nature's stamps. Stones with various wonderful rhythms are the grand nature's notes. And exotic veins of stones deposit the grand nature's information. If the countless mountains are regarded as an encyclopaedia of the grand nature, the countless stones should accordingly be regarded as its terms and words.

As an emissary, stones pass the universal information over space and time. As a civilization god, stones have knocked and opened the civilization door for human beings. Reading a stone is like reading history, so human history writing should be started from stones.

Stones are widespread materials. They can be found almost all over the world on the earth. As a cultural phenomena, stones include almost all things. As a cultural carrier, stones were originated in the ancient time. By accompanying human beings to the present time and to the future again, stones have formed a long-time culture.

Stone Age was the practice period of stone-enjoy culture as well as its foundation period. At the time of late New Stone Age, stone-enjoy culture had been developed into its enlightenment period. China's stone-enjoy history can be divided into the following periods: Three dynasties, including the Xia Dynasty, the Shang Dynasty and the Zhou Dynasty, were its formation period. The Qin Dynasty and the Han Dynasty were its development period. The Jin Dynasties and the Northern and Southern Dynasties were its turn period. The Sui Dynasty and the Tang Dynasty were its prosperous period. The Song Dynasties were its most splendid period. The Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty were its renescent period. The latter-day time was its full-development time.

Stone-enjoy is a kind of discovering art attaching great importance to nature with rich cultural contents. Stone-enjoy culture is sublimated by stone culture which sets natural stones with view and enjoy values as its main research target. The stone-enjoy activities widely reflect every phenomenon of all things on earth. This brought out the old famous emotional remark "there is mute beauties on earth". Accordingly the ideologies of "putting heaven and humanity together" and "making heaven harmonious with humanity" are strengthened. All stone-enjoy experts through the ages liked to entrust their emotions and wishes to stones and endowed stones with full connotation.

Linqu is located in the middle area of Shandong Province. It has green hills and clear waters. With its favorable geographical conditions and clever people, the area has rich cultural reserves and strong cultural atmosphere. It not only has hills, springs, lakes and rivers, but also is a native place of paintings, calligraphies and peculiar stones. In the frescoes excavated from ancient tombs at Haifu Hill, it can be found that early 1500 years ago, during time of the Wei State of the Three Kingdoms, the Jin Dynasties and the Northern and Southern Dynasties, Linqu's peculiar stones had already been utilized in rockeries and miniature gardens. Linqu's special geological structure has bred the rich and colorful peculiar stone resource. At present, Linqu's famous stones, such as historical ones including red silk stone, purple gold stone, North Taihu stone and Shanwang fossil, colorful stone, Yishan Mountain stone, tortoise stone, Zhujie stone and thousand-layered stone, have developed into over 10 series including more than 80 varieties. I have deep affection for Linqu. Still more, I arduously love Linqu's peculiar stones. Since the last decade, I made a lot of friends by the media of stones. In addition, I actively participated in the plans and demonstrations of scenic areas and projects of Linqu, such as the Yishan Mountain, the Qushan Mountain, the Laolong Bay, the Mi River, the Shi Menfang, the urban garden afforestation project and peculiar stone development plan. When I compiled *Dictionary of China's Enjoyable Stones*, my friends from Linqu provided many historical materials for me. Same undertaking makes us have mutual understanding and attraction. In front of the nowadays reform tides with a stable political situation and the united people, our country is prosperous. The

stone-enjoy culture has been developed unprecedentedly. The activities of stone-enjoy and stone-collection have become a common practice in the global range. Peculiar stone exhibitions have risen one after another. Various galleries, research institutes and social organizations for stones have emerged like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. While calling stone art, the times are bringing up it. While creating and grasping the opportunities, the County Committee and County Government of Linqi have fully utilized the superiority of abundant peculiar stone resources and numerous qualified personnel in art. They have established a development thinking of "peculiar stones leading the way, culture building the bridge and economy making the performance" and vigorously cultivated the peculiar stone market. In the Longquan Peculiar Stone Marketplace, over 1200 regular vendor stands and more than 130 peculiar stone studios have been established. In addition, there is unique "grand market" for peculiar stone exchanges here. All these provide powerful guarantees for development of the peculiar stone undertaking. This market has become the biggest market and base for exchange, collection and distribution for peculiar stones. In order to further advance the development of peculiar stones, the County Committee and the County Government are now vigorously making preparations for the Third Peculiar Stones Show of Shandong Province. They have newly constructed a stone-enjoy hall of over 3000 square meters. Publication of *Linqi's Peculiar Stones* is a grand occasion in the stone-enjoy circles, which should be congratulated! The book all-sidedly reflects Linqi's stone-enjoy culture and systematically introduces the history, formation causes, kinds and varieties. Peculiar stones' graceful bearings are thus shown. Pictures and their accompanying essays in the book are both excellent. Its full and accurate documents can make readers have further comprehension of Linqi's peculiar stones. This will also take active functions in spreading the stone-enjoy culture, promoting development and outward exchanges of Linqi's peculiar stone industry and advancing the construction of the material and spirit civilizations. It is also a special gift dedicated to the new decade.

Jia Xiangyun

In August, 1999

At the Aoshi Stone Study in Jinan



■ 胸城夜景

臨
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一九九九年七月沈鵬於小篆之介居



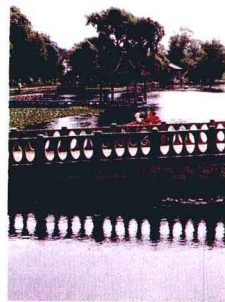
临胸奇石
李魁题





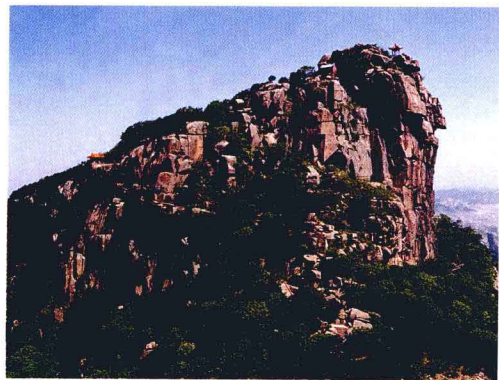
通讯实现现代化，程控电话装机容量达到六万门。通讯光缆、数字传输、程控电话广泛应用；全县供电覆盖面达到百分之百。

自然资源十分丰富。矿产种类繁多，现已探明的有金、银、铜、铁、煤等四十多种，已开采利用的达二十多种。其中优质花岗岩、大理石储量达四点五亿吨，石灰石七点五亿吨。药材资源十分丰富，药用植物分属一百四十四科二百多种，药用动物分属七十科一百零四种，是全蝎、天虫等药材的主要产地。



旅游资源得天独厚。境内风光优美，山水秀丽，名胜古迹众多，是山东省民俗旅游重点县。山旺化石，形成于一千八百万年以前，类全量丰，保存完整，印迹清晰；大者有犀牛、熊、鹿，小者有花、鸟、鱼、虫，均属稀世之宝，有『化石宝库』之称，被列为国家重点自然保护区。五镇之首的东镇沂山，又名『东泰山』，是国家级森林公园、山东省重点风景名胜区。有全国七十二大名泉之一的老龙湾，有以红叶著名的石门坊，还有胸山、白芽寺、悬泉寺、白龙洞、巨洋湖、旬月湖等风景名胜，汉柏、唐槐、宋银杏、明桑等古树名木。

众多的名山胜水孕育了丰富的奇石资源。至目前已发现的就有十多个系列、八十多个品种，如红丝石、紫金石、临朐彩石、山旺化石、太湖石、沂山石、旋花石、龟石、竹节石、千层石、鱼籽石、水晶石、钟乳石等，观赏、收藏价值颇高。丰富的奇石资源和浓郁的文化氛围相得益彰，赋予了临朐奇石独特的艺术魅力。临朐是全国文化模范县、中国现代民间绘画之乡、『小戏之乡』、『书画之乡』。全县仅文化、艺术创作表演队伍就达七千多人，各类文化专业户三千多家，从事奇石开采、加工、运销、交易的专业户、联合体近万家。奇石已成为临朐的支柱产业之一。奇石文化与经济建设同步发展，物质文明与精神文明相互促进。临朐人民正为实现『富民、强县、文明、稳定』目标努力奋斗，临朐的明天将更加美好。



- 石门坊红叶
- 老龙湾一角
- 山旺化石陈列馆
- 沂山歪头岗

临胸概况

临胸地处鲁中，潍坊市西南部，沂山北麓，弥河上游。东与昌乐、安丘毗连，南与沂水接壤，西界沂源、淄川，北邻青州，总面积一千八百三十三平方公里。辖二十二处乡镇，九百六十六个行政村，全县总人口八十六点六万。

临胸历史悠久，文化源远流长。远在新石器时代，就有人类繁衍生息。据《史记》载，黄帝曾登封沂山，帝尧之子丹朱曾封于丹水。自西汉始置县，迄今二千余载。境内已发现大汶口和龙山文化遗址六十三处，文化遗存丰富。历代不乏名士文人，或为朝廷重臣，或以诗文垂世。

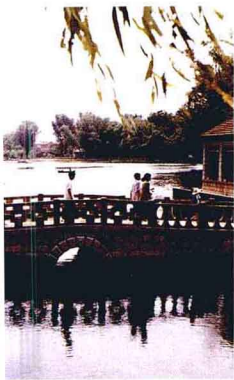
临胸物产丰富，经济发达。农业，通过大力实施科技兴农和产业化战略，形成了果品、畜牧等一批优势产业。先后被评为全国粮食生产、造林绿化、水土保持、土地开发、科技工作先进县，并被确定为全国一百个水果产量最高县市和全国生态农业、山区综合开发试点县。

工业是临胸经济的支柱产业。按照《全党抓经济，重点抓工业，突出抓效益》的思路，大力实施结构调整、规模膨胀、名牌带动等发展战略，形成了机电、化工、建材、轻工、纺织等门类齐全的工业体系。秦池白酒、华一服装、奇安特运动鞋、茂德皮革、环球化工、沂蒙缸套等名优产品，深受消费者青睐。

第三产业蓬勃发展，商品流通日趋活跃。目前全县已建起铝型材、奇石、果品、家具等大型专业批发市场十二处，集贸市场一百一十处，商业网点近万处。其中铝型材市场为江北最大的铝型材集散中心，为山东省十大市场之一；奇石市场成为全国最大的奇石批发市场。

外向型经济发展迅速。临胸作为山东半岛对外开放县之一，先后与二十六个国家和地区建立了经济技术合作关系，出口产品达十八大类、二百余种。

基础设施日臻完善。四条干线公路从境内穿越，全县通车里程达一千多公里；邮政





奇石摆于店铺，招揽顾客，以拓财源。南唐后主李煜收藏的奇石『灵璧研山』，竟流传七百余载。

宋、元、明、清时期，对奇石更有系统性的研究，奇石文化发展到了新的境界和高度，对奇石的收藏和鉴赏达到了新水平。许多权贵置假山奇石以表其富，骚人墨客赏石咏诗，以显其才。宋朝苏东坡、米芾、清朝蒲松龄、郑板桥等大家

名流对奇石都极有研究。以奇石为描绘对象的书画作品和以奇石为题材的文学著述，不谓少见。《水

游传》、《红楼梦》等名著中多有关于奇石的记述。从藏石、赏石、画石、咏石，进一步发展到处

石。宋代杜绾在搜集研究了一百一十六品名石后，写成《云林石谱》一书。明、清之际，记石、论

石著述多达三十余种。奇石还从庭院书斋进入了市场作为商品买卖、流传。元朝《辍耕录》即有买卖

奇石的记载。大型奇石成了装点园林的胜景。苏州现存的五十余处园林中，奇石竞秀，令人叹为观止。

鸦片战争后，列强侵华，生灵涂炭，人民陷于水火，奇石文化一度受挫，但许多仁人志士仍将其追求真理、热爱祖国之志，寄托

于石。张大千观石思国，意在寄情；沈钧儒赏石之坚，意在托志；李四光喜石之变，意取其理。奇石是人们心目中真善美的象征，

许多人将其视为鞭策人生的座右铭。



临朐奇石文化历史悠久。一九八六年在海浮山南坡发掘的北齐崔芬墓葬中，发

现绚丽多彩的墓壁画二十六幅，其中十六幅画中绘有盆景假山，这些盆景假山皆取

材于临朐黄太湖石，玲珑剔透，变化万千。其中一幅，为正在观赏奇石，其

状其情，如醉如痴（见上图）。这说明，早在一千五百年前，临朐的奇石文化已是极

为繁荣。明朝衡王府建造花园，其大量的假山、怪石即取自临朐。人们视奇石和书

画同为高雅艺术，不仅将奇石置于茶几上欣赏玩味，甚至视为家庭的重要资产。清

光绪二十四年（一八九八），龙冈八名乡民自己筹资组织赏石展，展出奇石三百余件。

新中国成立后，随着人们物质生活和文化水平的日益提高，奇石文化展示了新的风采，它已从过去达官贵人的殿堂，文人墨客的

书斋进入到百姓之家，以其多姿多彩的外形和情趣无限的神韵装点着人们的生活，美化着社会环境，启迪着人们的心灵，陶冶着人们

的情操。

进入二十世纪九十年代，由于宽松的发展环境，优惠的扶持政策，临朐奇石文化和奇石产业迅速崛起，形成了浓厚的奇石文化氛

围，藏石、赏石成为时尚。临朐奇石市场已成为全国最大的奇石交易中心，成为一道亮丽的风景线。



奇石成因与奇石文化

奇石所以奇，就因为它形体和神态奇异，以其特有的观赏和收藏价值，博得人们珍爱。在人类历史的长河中，奇石文化始终是文化领域的一枝奇葩。

奇石乃天工造物，非人力所为。在组成地球表层的地壳上，分布着沉积岩、火成岩、变质岩三大类岩石。这些岩类在不同时期、不同空间和不同条件的演化中，由于物理条件的差异和化学组成的不同，生成了形态各异，色彩斑斓，结构万变的诸多岩石状貌和种类。它们又在极其悠久的各个地质阶段里，经历着不同的历史变迁。在地壳运动时，有的从深藏的地下逐渐露出地表，成为崇山峻岭，继而又经长期的风吹雨打，日晒冰蚀等诸多外营力的浸裂风化，破碎搬运，终于从浩瀚的天然岩石造化出各种异彩纷呈、情趣横生的石块，这就是奇石形成的原因。



天然岩石造化出各种异彩纷呈、情趣横生的石块，这就是奇石形成的原因。

临朐是盛产奇石的宝地，这是由于特殊的地理环境和复杂的地质构造所造成的。临朐地处华北地台的东南缘，又居于著名的长期活动的郯庐大断裂的西部边缘地区。在距今四亿至六亿年的早生古代时期，本区处于地壳稳定的海滨泻湖——浅海古地理环境，时而为温湿的还原地质环境，时而为干燥炎热的氧化地质环境。加之物质来源

丰富多样，故而形成了质地细腻，姿态万变的藻花石和层理纤细、旋如丝的红丝石、旋花石以及紫金石等奇石品种；距今一亿年左右，本区岩浆活动频繁，致使局部地段的薄层状白云质灰岩受高温变质，从而形成了累层叠彩的五彩石和嵩山玉等奇石品种；部分地段的低温溶液则使方解石聚集充填，形成浪花石和波纹石的奇石品种。如此等等，临朐就是在这种特定的地质环境中，经天地亿万之造化，历大自然妙笔之神工，才造就了丰富多彩而又独具特色的奇石资源。

对奇石的发掘、观赏和研究，也就诞生了奇石文化。奇石文化源远流长，早在石器时代，人类就与石头打交道了。当时用石头做劳动工具和武器，选其精美玉石磨制成玉环、玉佩、玉片、玉串饰，做为装饰用品，这就是人类对奇石赏识之初始。奇石文化是人类文化发展史上不可分割的重要组成部分。早在两千多年前，即有文字记载，《诗经》中有齐国新娘出嫁，要在婚礼上向新郎赠送美玉为信物；秦国士子交往有『投我以木桃，报之以琼瑶（即美玉）』之类的记述。至于《韩非子·和氏》和《史记·廉颇蔺相如列传》中所记的和氏璧，更是被视为价值连城的国宝。



自汉以后，奇石文化进一步发展。许多大家收藏和研究奇石，西汉张良在家中供奉过『黄公石』，张骞出使西域曾带回采集到的美石，东晋陶渊明收藏研究过『醒石』。唐朝藏石、赏石之风盛行朝野，名士将奇石置于庭院，陈于厅堂，以显其高雅；商贾则将

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■ 县委、县政府联席会议正在研究奇石产业的发展问题

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