

晋祠宋塑

精品欣赏

THE GREAT STATUES OF SONG DYNASTY IN JINCI APPRECIATION



山西人民出版社

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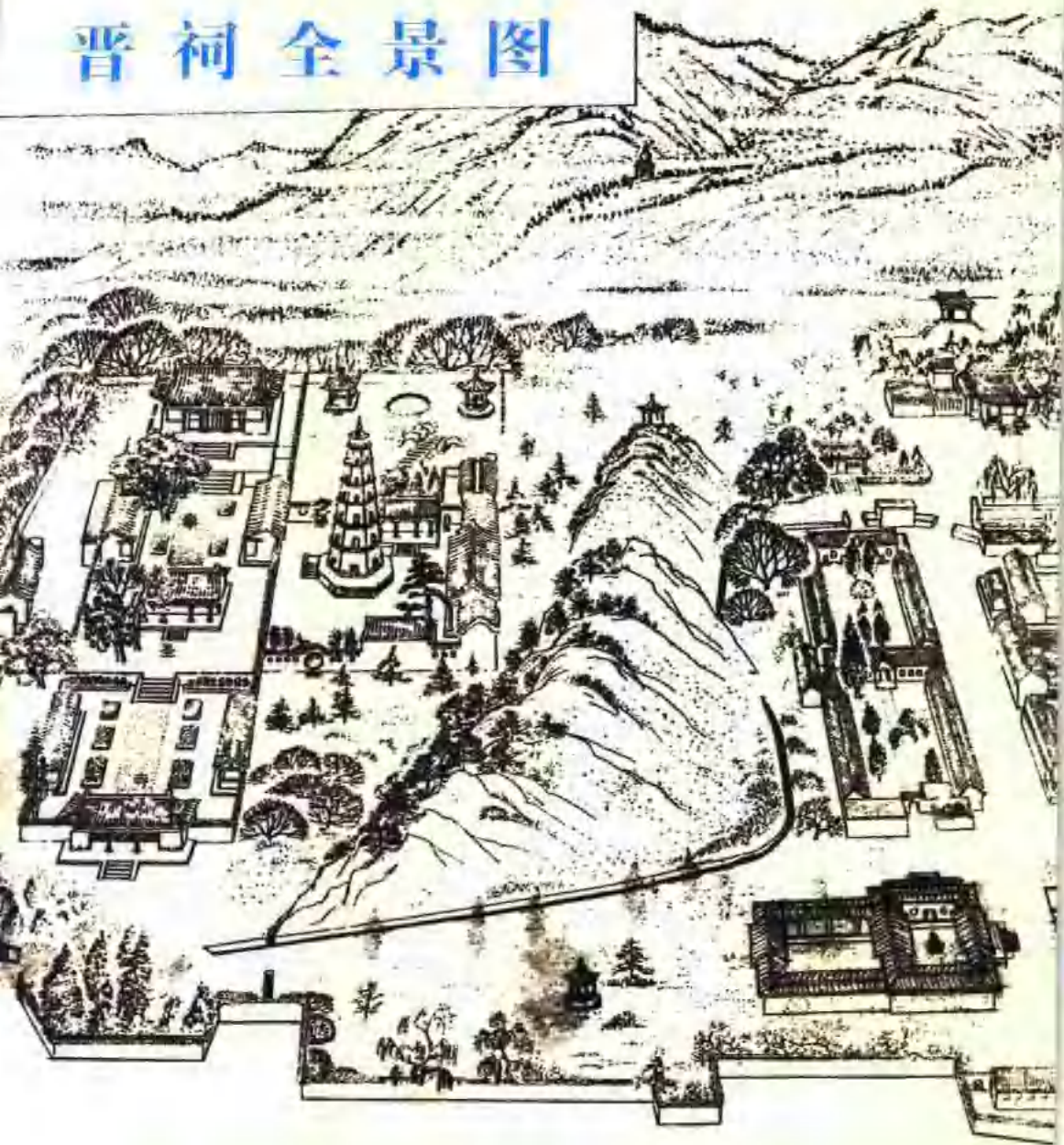
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晋祠全景图





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晋祠位于太原市西南25公里处，由于它那迷人的山光水色和珍贵的文物荟萃及美丽的传说故事，成为驰名中外的旅游胜地。其中晋祠圣母殿宋塑侍女像所表现出的艺术魅力，更能陶冶人的情操，给人以美的享受，观之使人留连忘返。这组塑像以深刻、生动、活泼著称于世，是我国古代雕塑宝库中极为珍贵的艺术精品。

晋祠圣母殿创建于北宋年间，殿内完整地保存了43尊宋代彩塑人像。由于圣母殿的主题思想是反映宫廷生活，所以在塑造上大胆摆脱了魏晋南北朝时期以塑造神佛为主的束缚，取材于现实生活的人。据说，圣母是西周时期武王的王后，成王和唐叔虞的母亲邑姜，周围42尊侍从是奉侍她的宦官、女官和宫女，从事着奉饮食、侍起居、奏乐歌舞和掌管文印翰墨等职。她们都是“天生丽质芙蓉面，高髻云鬓宫样妆”，其中尤以12尊侍女像最为生动。这些侍女来自民间，是一群富有生活气息的少女形象，由于她们的年龄、性格、职务之异，而表现出极不相同的神态。她们中间有的活泼可爱，有的温文尔雅，有的善于言辞，



有的沉默寡言，有的天真无邪，有的老于世故，表情神态楚楚动人，性格刻画栩栩如生。塑像与真人相仿，服饰鲜艳，口目传神，仿佛向人们诉说那来自遥远地方的民间女子被选进深宫的不幸遭遇。正如唐代诗人所描绘的“一入深宫里，年年不见春”、“三千宫女胭脂面，哪个春来无泪痕”。静立其中，好象感到她们微微呼吸，仿佛听到她们抑郁伤感。一些年少的侍女天生稚气，含羞而立，低首俯视，在思念久别的亲人，流露出心中的哀伤；而一些年长的侍女，由于送别了轻盈歌舞的岁月，风烛残年，夕阳西下，正在伤心自问：何处是自己的归宿！宋代雕塑家用自己的真情和高超的技艺塑造了一批侍女形象，赋予了她们互不相同的个性，使我们看到了北宋社会有血有肉、有喜怒哀乐的真正人物，这是人的社会，是耐人寻味的历史境界。

晋祠宋塑在我国雕塑艺术史上堪称瑰宝，它不仅具有较高的传神艺术价值，同时是研究我国古代人物造型艺术、古典衣冠服饰和古代宫廷生活制度的实物资料。



The Cream Statues Of Song Dynasty In Jinci Appreciation

Jinci is located at the South West twenty-five thousand meters away from Taiyuan province. It is a well-known scenic spot for tourist because of the beautiful scenery with hills and waters, precious relics and tales. In addition the artistic charm of the color statues of Song dynasty in Holy Mother Palace in Jinci. It could mold person's sentiment. After seeing them, people could be so enchanted as to forget about home. These group statues are famous of deep and lively. They are the most precious article cream of the all statues in our country.

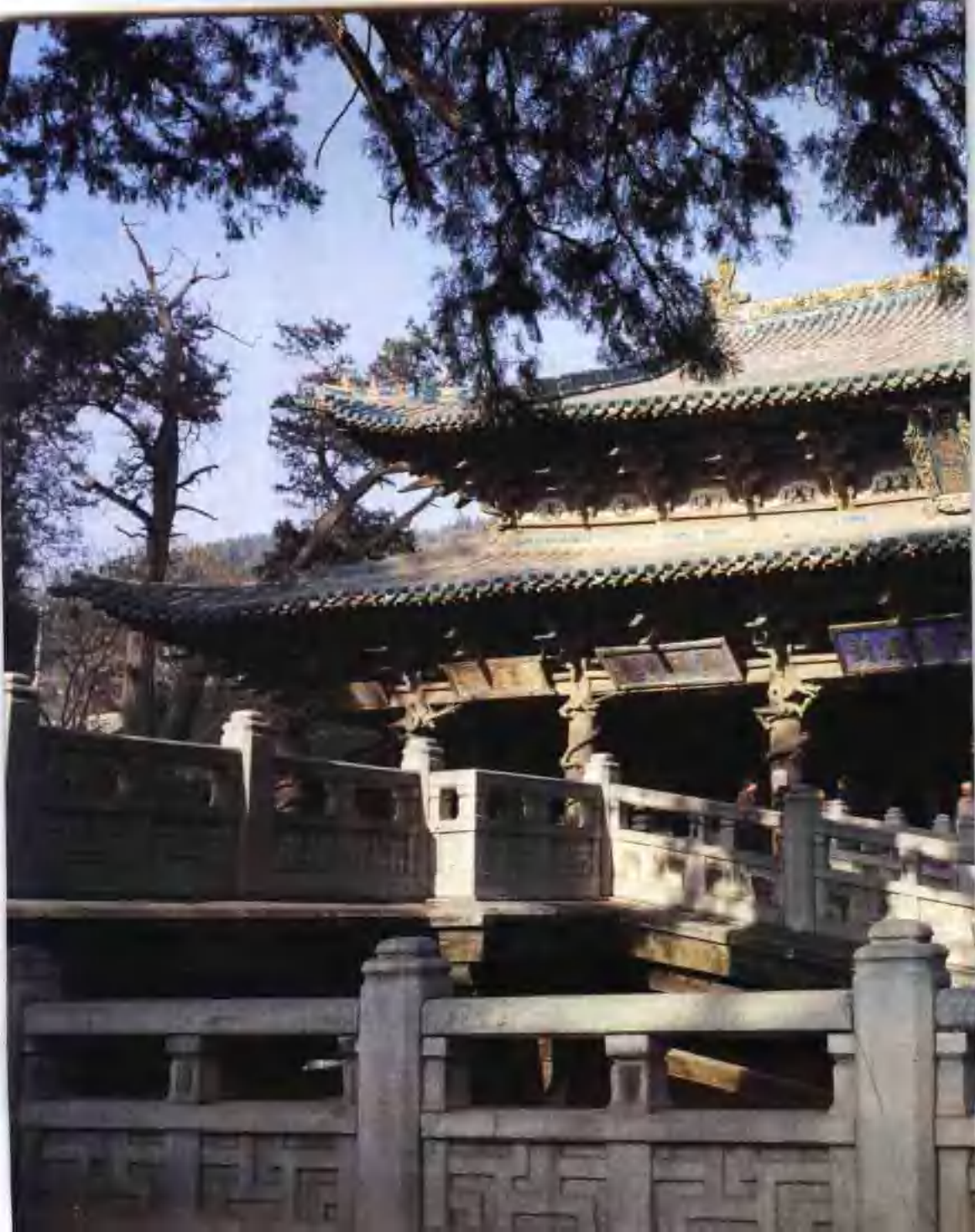
The Holy Mother Palace was built in the North Song dynasty. The color statues in Palace were portrayed the real life first and described the life in Palace as content. They not only were broken away the tie of creating Buddha character fist during the period of the North and South was the Emperor Wu's empress, the mother of the Emperor Cheng and Tang Shuyu, who named Yijiang. The forty-two attendants were her eunuch, female official and maids. Their duties were different, some served Holy Mother's eating and daily life, some were singing and dancing for Holy Mother, some were in charge of the seal and so on. They all had a fair face and dressed their hair highly or lowly what were called "Gaoji and Yunji". Especially the twelve maids statues were most lively. They were young girl with the flavor of life from the people. They had different expressions because of disparity in their age, character,

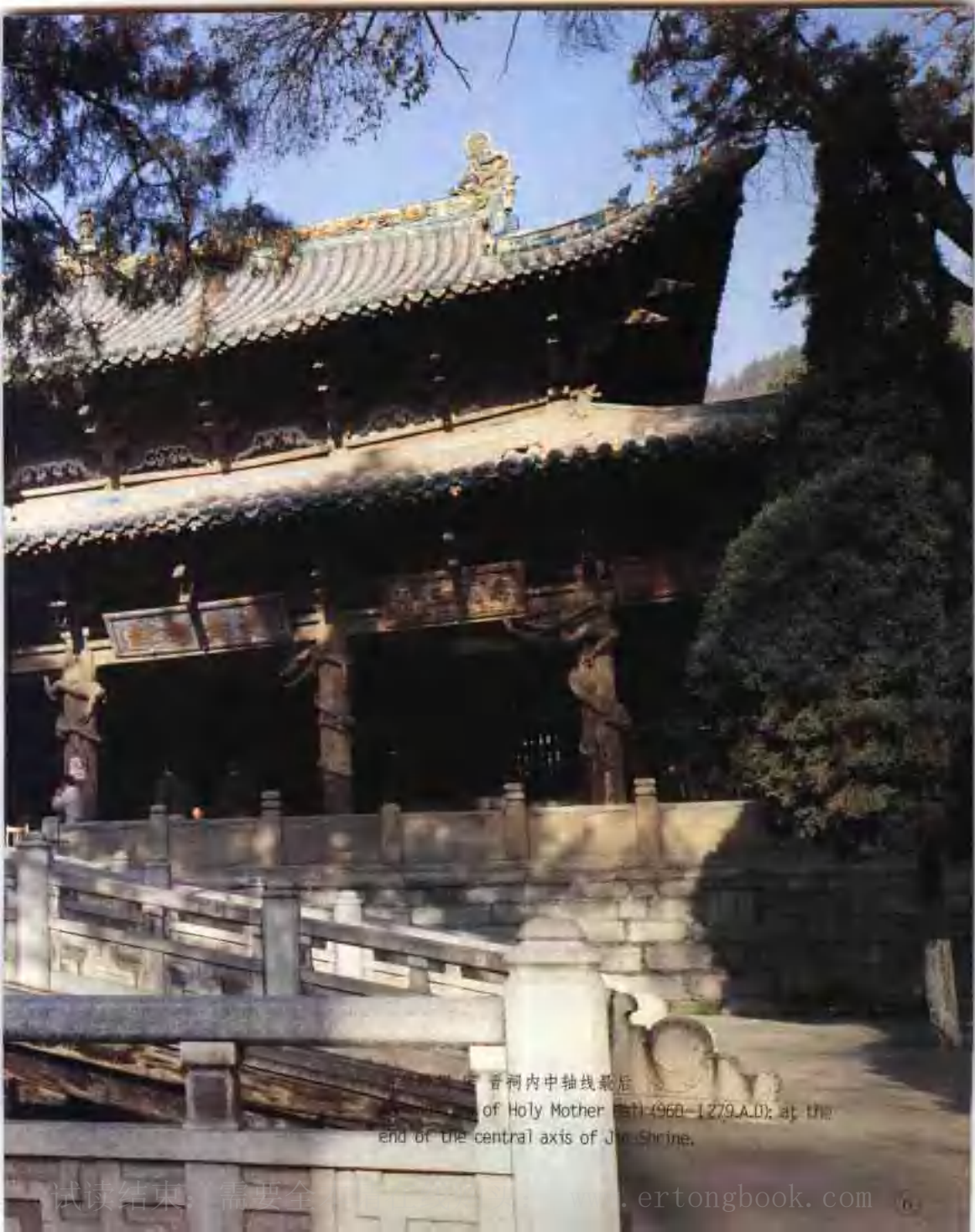


duty. Among them, some were lively, some were gentle and cultivated, some were good at speaking, some were with few words, some were innocent, and some were worldly-wise. These expressions were lovingly pathetic. The statues are similar in real people. Images are true to life. They delivered their feelings by eyes and mouths as if they told their suffering who were chosen to the Palace from people in the remote city. Standing among them. We could feel them breathing and hear them saying. Some young maids still possessed the innocence of childhood. Standing shyly, the eyes were filled with tears and looking down. They were missing their parents that the sorrow from the heart was showed. Some maids were old and ailing like a candle guttering in the wind because they had already spent the days of soft music and graceful dance. They were asking themselves: where was my home! The sculptors of Song dynasty molded a group of maids who lost the parents and free as to stay in deep Palace all their lives images, and give them different characters, and showed us the real persons of the North Song society. This was human society and a kind of thoughtful historic state.

The statues of Song dynasty in Jinci may be rated as treasure in our art about sculpture. They not only have the high price of the vivid art, but also are material objects to study the plastic arts of the ancient persons, ancient dress and the rules about ancient Palace life. Maidservant Profile.







晋祠内中轴线最南端圣母殿 (Holy Mother Shrine, ca. 960-1279 A.D.) at the end of the central axis of Jin Shrine.



鱼沼飞梁 圣母殿前

Flying Bridge over Fish Pond:in front of Holy Mother Hall.



流碧榭 明 在智伯渠上
Running Green Pavilion Ming Dynasty on the Ditch of ZhiBo



侍女像局部 宋

Part statue of maids women Song Dynasty



圣母像 宋 圣母殿内

Holy Mother statue (960-1279 A.D.): in Holy Mother Hall



这是一位唯唯诺诺的老宦官。他肩搭饭巾，两手合抱，微微有点驼背，眉宇之间流露着愁苦的神色，塑造了一个老年膳食人员的形象。他在宫廷里做了大半辈子饭，总也得不到一个满意的回答，仿佛他的表情正在发愁：今天又该为主人做什么饭？

This is an old eunuch. He was portrayed successful. He was portrayed successful. He put a meal towel on his shoulder. His feet were free. His hands were hung together and his back was hunched slightly. It revealed anxiety on the forehead. That created an old cooker character. He had cooked for a half-life in the Palace, but he always couldn't find a satisfied answer. His expression was worried about what meal cooked for the master, today?

