

中華金石園

Chinese
Epigraphy Park

苏理立 主编



江苏出版社

中華金石圖

Chinese
Epigraphy Park

苏理立 主编



江苏出版社



中華金石園

Chinese
Epigraphy Park

編輯委員會

主任：沈林杰

副主任：簡筱娟 蘇理立

中華金石園藝術設計：胡擎元

委員：趙長軍 何孟文 肖燕 羅捷 唐翠玉 秦文正

主編兼文案：蘇理立

副主編兼文案：秦文正

責任編輯、美術指導：李偉光

策劃、攝影：鄧霆

封面題字：解永全

平面設計：黃軍、吳宛霖、黃江寶

電腦製作：桂林萊茵艾登廣告有限公司

英文翻譯：桂林市同聲翻譯有限責任公司

Chinese Epigraphy Park

Editorial Board

Director: Shen Linjie

Vice Director: Jian Xiaojuan, Su Lili

Chinese Epigraphy Park Artistic Design: Hu Qingyuan

Board Members:

Zhao Changjun, He Mengwen, Xiao Yan, Luo Jie,

Tang Cuiyu, Qin Wenzheng

Chief Editor and Text Writer: Su Lili

Associate Managing Editor and Text Writer: Qin Wenzheng

Executive Editor and Art Direction: Li Weiguang

Planning & Photography: Deng Ting

Inscription on Cover: Xie Yongquan

Graphic Design: Huang Jun, Wu Wanlin, Huang Jiangbao

Computer making: Guilin Laiyin'aideng Advertising Co., Ltd

English Translation: Guilin Tongsheng Translation Co., Ltd

目录

CONTENTS

前言 2
Foreward

缘起 5
Origin
篆刻艺术的一次革命

悠悠岁月 遗韵重光 13
The Left-over Charm Lightened in Long History
钟鼎

印说历史 23
Print the History
古印

石上风云几千秋 41
Thousands of Years' History on Stones
汉代画像砖

秦砖汉瓦话当年 47
The Qin Bricks and Han Tiles Speak of
The Past Ages
瓦当

人之有异 玺之有别 53
As People are Different From Each
Other, So are Seals
玺印

名人遗韵 各领风骚 61
Charm of Celebrities
名人印

宗师风范 往事历历 89
Demeanor of Great Master The Past
Leaping up Vividly before the Eyes
大师印

艺林独树 雅趣平添 107
Unique Style in Arts Forest
Adding Elegant Interest
艺术印章

湖畔芳华 名城新章 119
Pith of The Lake New Page to The
Famous City
咏中华金石园诗

这里是一片风景，镶嵌在山水甲天下的名城桂林；这里有一地芳华，点缀着波光潋滟的榕湖。

五万平方米的园区，楼宇错落，绿树掩映，芳草依依；两百余方大大小小的天然石，被艺术家用金石篆刻装点，分立在这偌大的园区内，宛如上苍着意散落的一地珠玑。这便是桂林榕湖饭店内的中华金石园。

新世纪的第一缕阳光，照亮了桂林市榕湖饭店领导者的新思维：如何让这个创立了近半个世纪的国宾馆，于风景绝佳的环境中，进一步提高其文化品位？如何让人们在漫步庭院，享受湖光山色、鸟语花香之时，多一份欣赏高雅与厚重的中华历史文化的机缘？如何让桂林这座自然风光秀甲天下的旅游名城，多一处人文景观？我国著名篆刻艺术家胡攀元与饭店总经理沈林杰一拍即合。于是，中华金石园在企业家与艺术家的协同努力中诞生、成长、发展，并日益走向辉煌。

中华金石园的设计者，将从来都是居于从属地位和“补白”功能的方寸印章，放大几十甚至几百倍，让能工巧匠们精心地镌刻于形态各异大小相殊的天然石上，让其成为艺术主体，周边衬以印主的书法墨宝，再涂上黑色和墨绿色，与朱色印章相衬托，构成一件件精美的艺术品，让人鉴赏，供人玩味，使人兴趣平添。这不能不说是金石篆刻艺术的一次革命。

中华金石园的作品，不仅形式新颖，内容也相当丰富。已经制作完成的两百余件作品中，有远古时期的良渚文化玉器，仰韶文化陶彩，商周青铜器纹饰，东汉画像以及京剧脸谱，也有近现代名流大家如吴昌硕、徐悲鸿、齐白石、黄宾虹、李苦禅、李可染、李骆公、宗其香等客居桂林时留下的印章墨宝，还有伟人毛泽东、周恩来、孙中山，以及历史名人于右任、李宗仁等的印章和手迹。每一个人物，都有一段与桂林的因缘；每一块石头，都有一段精彩的令人回味的故事。

中华金石园的建成，其环境之优雅，创意之新颖，制作之精美，内容之丰富，就目前说，在全国堪称首屈一指。正如中国书法家协会秘书长、著名书法家谢云先生所说：桂林中华金石园是“选择了一流的传统艺术，集中了一流的艺术人才，在一流的地方，建了一流的艺术工程”。

走进这片风景吧！它可以让你重温历史，品鉴艺术，一睹芳菲，赏心悦目。



Here is a scenic landscape embedded in the city of Guilin of which the mountains and waters top the world. Here is also a place with overflowing fragrance, embellished by the shimmering Ronghu Lake.

In a 50,000-square-meter park, buildings scattered in irregular picturesque set-off with trees and lovely green grasses, more than 200 natural stones, large or small, decorated with stone inscriptions by artists distribute in the park, like the pearls thrown off by God purposely—this is the Chinese Epigraphy Park of Guilin Ronghu Hotel.

The first wisp of sunlight of the new century has brightened the thinking of the leadership of Guilin Ronghu Hotel as how to enhance the cultural taste of this state guest hotel which was established nearly half a century ago amidst the excellent landscape environment, how to make people have a chance to appreciate a more elegant and profound Chinese history and culture when walking through the courtyard and enjoying scenery, and how to let the famous tourist city of Guilin with beautiful natural landscape have one more humanistic scene. Hu Qingyuan, China's famous carving artist, and Shen Linjie, general manager of the hotel agreed without prior consultation. So, with the joint efforts of the entrepreneurs and artists, the Chinese Epigraphy Park was born, grows, develops and is walking towards glory day by day.

The designers of the Chinese Epigraphy Park magnify the small stone seals which have always been a subordinate tool with complementing functions by dozens or even hundreds of times and the craftsmen carefully engrave them on the natural stones of different postures and different sizes, and make them become the artistic main body. Around the main seal, the handwritings of the seal cutter are also engraved which are painted in black and serve as a foil to the red seals. The handwritings, together with the seals, constitute exquisite pieces of artworks for people to appreciate and relish, and are an addition of amenities to people's life. It must be said that it is a revolution in the epigraphic art.

The works of the Chinese Epigraphy Park are not only novel in form but also rich in content. Among the more than 200 pieces of work completed, there are Liangzhu literary jade pendent, Yangshao Culture fine painted pottery, Shang and Zhou dynasties bronze decorative pattern, portrait of the Eastern Han Dynasty, facial makeup of Beijing Opera. Nearly all of the seal or calligraphic works left by modern celebrities when they were in Guilin have been included, such as those of Wu Changshuo, Xu Beihong, Qi Baishi, Huang Binhong, Li Kuchan, Li Keran, Li Luogong, Zong Qixiang, etc. And it also includes the seals and manuscripts of political figures such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Sun Yat-sen, Yu Youren, Li Tsung-jen, etc. Each figure has a relationship with Guilin. Each piece of stone has a brilliant story that is unforgettable.

The Chinese Epigraphy Park, with its elegant environment, novel originality, fine workmanship and rich contents, is presently the first of its kind in China. Just as the Secretary-General of China Calligraphy Association and famous calligrapher of our country Mr. Xie Yun said, Guilin's Chinese Epigraphy Park 'has selected the first-rate traditional art, gathered the first-rate artistic talent, and established a first-rate artistic project in a first-class place'.

Let's walk into this landscape. It will allow you to look back on history, taste and appraise arts, relish the joy of culture, soothe your eyes, and please your minds.





缘起

Origin

如書畫中時古習圖文世得由戶十自好多下品

篆刻艺术的一次革命

“金石”一词，原义指钟鼎与碑刻。狭义则指篆刻，乃治印之术。

The word "pigraphy" originally referred to inscriptions on ancient bronzes and stone tablets. Its narrow sense refers to seal cutting and the art of seal cutting.

人类约在数千年前就发明了印章。但将篆刻发展成为一门独立艺术的以中国为盛。

Mankind invented seal thousands of years ago. But it's only China which has developed seal cutting into a kind of popular independent art at very age.

我们的先民，早在创造文字伊始，就与篆刻结下不解之缘。

他们以刀为笔，创造了中华民族最古老的文字形式——甲骨文。

As early as they created philology, our forefathers had made indissoluble bonds with seal cutting. They used knives as brushes and created the oldest philology—Jiaguwen (a kind of inscriptions on bones and tortoise shell).

数千年沧桑岁月，有多少历史风云印进了金石之中。

In the passing thousands of years, how many historic vicissitudes have been recorded in seal cutting.

中华金石园最初创意，是始于桂林市榕湖饭店的企业文化建设。桂林市榕湖饭店是桂林四大宾馆，上个世纪五十年代以来，接待过70多个国家的130多位国家元首和政府首脑，成为桂林、广西乃至中国的一个窗口。桂林市榕湖饭店以弘扬中国传统文化为已任，探索传统文化与现代社会相结合，创意创建中华金石园。桂林市榕湖饭店内的中华金石园，聘请我国著名金石艺术家胡肇元先生为艺术主持，取钟鼎之精华，融古今之元素，经重新艺术设计，成为近创雕塑。而又有别于雕塑的艺术真美；主持者将金石艺术从修刻于书、画的方寸小器，脱胎而成为以自然园林为背景的雄浑作品。此创意将金石艺术的一次革命亦不为过。从桂林榕湖中华金石园沿途景观欣赏，新创而成的二百余件作品里，世人可窥中华传统文化之一斑，其中又藏有许多历史人文信息，可为世人乐道。



The establishment of the Chinese Epigraphy Park originated from the corporate culture construction of Guilin Ronghu Hotel. Guilin Ronghu Hotel is a state guest hotel of Guilin. Since the 1950s, it has received more than 139 state and government heads from over 70 countries. It is a window for Guilin, Guangxi and even China. Guilin Ronghu Hotel takes as its commission to carry forward traditional Chinese culture and explores the way to combine traditional culture and modern tourism, and establishes the Chinese Epigraphy Park. We have invited the famous epigraphic artist of our country Mr. Hu Zhaoyuan to be the artistic president of the park. The park takes the path of essence inherite object inscriptions and emerges ancient elements, and has formed a new kind of art through artistic redesign, which is similar to but also different from sculpture. The art presider turns epigraphic art from a new confined on books and paintings to a grandiose one with natural garden as background. It is not an exaggeration to say that it is a revolution in epigraphic art. With more than 200 pieces of works finally made through efforts of several years, people can get a glimpse of traditional Chinese culture. Besides, the park contains much historical and humanistic information in it, which has drawn warm comments from people.

中国书法协会秘书长曹云：乃有识之士，同筑翰墨城，共创建中华金石园，欣然为所作序。文曰：

金石之质，久而弥坚，幽奥而精微，概括取舍于高深；以金石载书艺，弘扬风雅，铭于后世，中华金石之什，皆瑰宝矣。先人将其金石篆刻之德也，心藏万象，入于一石，铸笔之运，一唱三叹，歌乎鼓乎得乎，是有玺、金印、私铃、图章之构，取铃于书画家，风流名士，庙廊侯门乃至田夫野老，铸石铸人，数千载于兹，伟哉中华，伟哉金石篆刻之艺。中华金石园莫矣，乃基于源远流长之传统，体悟其深邃美学之富蕴，于佳山清水，设园集篆，泉清漪氤氲，昭大地遗彰，其流美将深入识者心田而含英咀华，是为序。谢云落笔于庚辰春花月。

Xie Yun, Secretary General of China Calligraphy Association, a man of vision, when he heard that it was to be built in Ronghu hotel was very glad to contribute a preface for the Chinese Epigraphy Park, which reads:

The quality of epigraphy is hard and long-standing, deep and subtle, and condensed from profoundness. It displays paper arts on stones and carries learning forward to the decadents. Its essence is all like pearls and jades. The reason that our forefathers invented the epigraphic cuttings lied in that it can merge all one's sentiment into one stone. Where the iron brush goes, it chants and sighs, no matter whether it is eulogy, encouragement or symbols, hence the different categories of seals such as royal seal, golden seal, private seal, and leisure seal. The calligraphers and painters, famous scholars, monks in temples or corridors and even old countryside farmers all had seals, it forged stone as well as man, and has gone through thousands of years. How great is China! How great is Chinese epigraphic art! Thus the Chinese Epigraphy Park has the foundation for establishment. Based on the long-standing tradition and experience its profound aesthetic charm of epigraphy, the park gathering all kinds of epigraphic works is established amidst Guilin's mountains and Li River waters, which has added fresh elements to Guilin. It brightens up the left-over color of the earth. Its outflowing beauty will go deep into the hearts of its appreciators and let them relish the joy of the literature. So is the preface. Xie Yun. In the spring of Gengchen year.



中华金石园001号作品，高270厘米，宽280厘米，有顶天立地之概。或有读者对碑中文字如何书就不解。非行非草，非隶非篆，实际上碑中文字并非书写而成，而是由我国著名篆刻家胡擎元先生，以单刀边款技法放大篆刻于大石之上。单刀边款技法，传为明末被称为篆刻艺术鼻祖的何震所创。即，文字的每一点、横、撇、捺、竖、弯、钩，均是一刀刻就，绝不修补。一刀下去，有质的崩裂，非人意所能预料和控制，因而所刻就的文字，每一笔都绝无重样，更遑论字体。因此，单刀边款技法所刻成的文字，只可追其神，而无法复其形；虽是同一作者，亦不可为。比之于书法，是别有一番天地。

This is No. 001 work of the Chinese Epigraphy Park, 270cm in height and 280cm in width. It suggests a dauntless spirit. Maybe some readers may not understand how the characters were carved in the stone tablet. It is neither running hand nor cursive script, neither official script nor seal character. Actually the characters on the tablet were not written but carved by the famous seal cutter of our country Mr. Hu Qingyuan in a magnified size on stones with single-knife edge skill. The single-knife edge skill is said to be created by the originator of seal cutting art He Zhen in the late Ming Dynasty. That is to say every stroke of a character such as dot, horizontal, left-falling, right-falling, vertical, curved and hooked, were done in one stroke and shouldn't be amended. The burst and crack of the stone cut by knife can't be expected and controlled, so each stroke of the characters cut can't be repeated, not to speak the script. Therefore, only the spirit but not the form of the characters cut by single-knife edge skill can be achieved. Even it is done by the same cutter, characters with exactly the same forms can't be achieved. This is quite different from calligraphy.

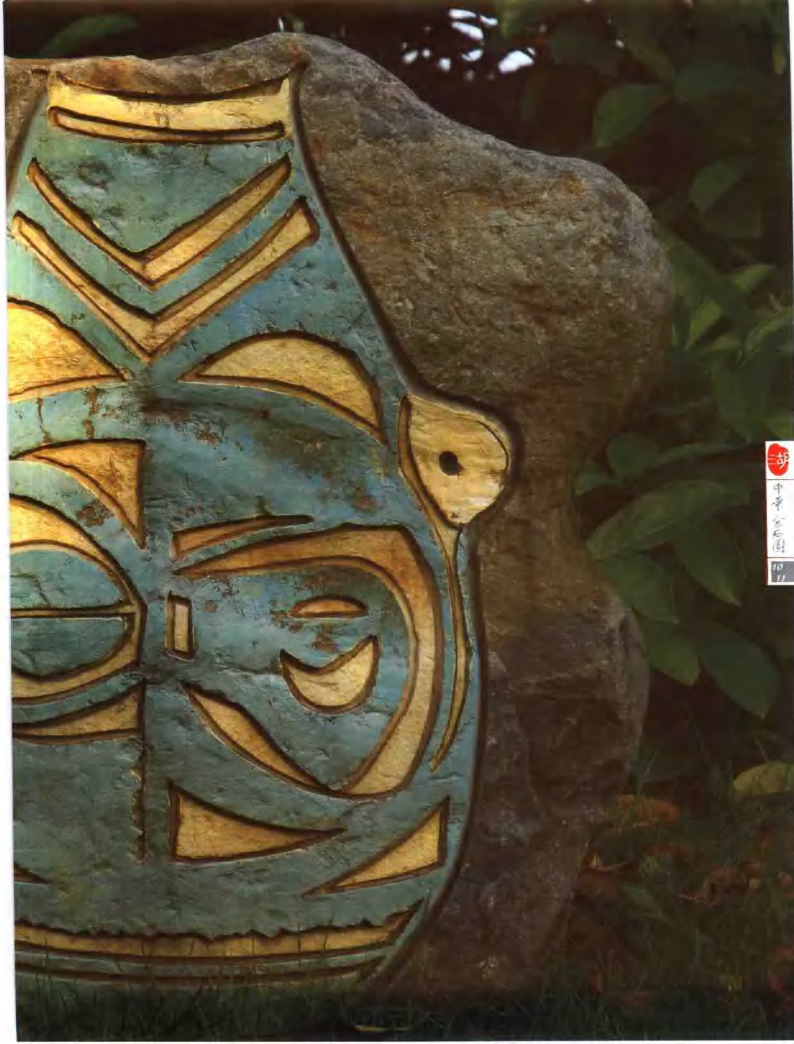


中华金石园的作品取钟鼎之精华，融古有之元素，树不朽之灵魂。园中作品所表现的题材分为五大类，沿革于中华民族的历史印迹。一是青铜铭饰，图腾族徽、画像砖，古瓦当等；二是古印，自先秦而明清，或古吉语，或官印，或名人印章；三是篆刻大师的专区，建园者以为，吴昌硕、齐白石、李骆公三位大师的作品，是篆刻艺术发展的高峰，应着力表现；四是名人印，有印鉴有闲章，以曾鲸是过桂林和与桂林有某种渊源联系的名人为主。此外，还有表现京剧脸谱和另类篆刻艺术形式的题材。

The works of the Chinese Epigraphy Park absorbs the pith of bronze object inscription, merges ancient elements and fosters the immortal souls. The five categories of themes it depicts all follow the historical footprints of the Chinese nation. The first category is engraved decoration of bronze objects, totem and nationality logos, picture bricks, and ancient eave tiles. The second category is ancient seals from the Qin Dynasty to Ming and Qing Dynasties, which are ancient auspicious words, official seals or seals of celebrities. The third category is the special field for seal cutting masters. The park builders think that the three masters of Wu Changshuo, Qi Baishi and Li Luogong represent the summit of the development of seal cutting art and shall be displayed with emphasis. The fourth is the seals of celebrities, including formal seals and leisure seals. The celebrities included are mainly those who have been in Guilin or who had special relations with Guilin. Besides there are also themes of Beijing Opera facial makeup and marginal cutting artistic form.



191号：炎帝氏族图腾







悠悠岁月 遗韵重光

The Left-over Charm Lightened
in Long History



钟鼎

