

石上般若:水坑印石佛相展 = Stone-engraved Buddhas: an Exhibition of Shuikeng Sealstones with Buddhist Images / 國立歷史博物 館編輯委員會編輯. -- 初版. -- 臺北市:

史博館, 民97.07 面; 公分

ISBN 978-986-01-4665-3 (平裝)

1. 佛像 2. 石雕 3. 佛教藝術 4. 文物展示

224.6

97012136

Stone-engraved Buddhas

An Exhibition of Shuikeng Seal-stones with Buddhist Images

發 行 人 黃永川

出版者 國立歷史博物館

臺北市10066南海路49號 電話: 886-2-23610270 傳真: 886-2-23610171

網站: www.nmh.gov.tw 封面題字 吳平

展品提供 中華印石藝術收藏協會

盧鐘雄 李壯源 徐政夫

國立歷史博物館編輯委員會

徐天福 執行編輯 鄧淑玲

攝 影 新季攝影公司

美術設計 關月菱

翻 萬象翻譯有限公司 譯

英文審稿 邱勢淙、林瑞堂、周妙齡

總 務 許志榮 劉營珠 會 計

EII 製 四海電子彩色製版股份有限公司 Publisher

Huang Yung-Chuan

Commissioner

National Museum of History

49, Nan Hai Road, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Tel: 886-2-23610270 Fax: 886-2-23610171 http://www.nmh.gov.tw

Inscription on the cover page

Wu Pin Provider

The Chinese Seal Stone Collector Association

Lu Chung-Hsiung, Li Chuang-Yuan, Hsu Cheng-Fu Editorial Committee of National Museum of History

Editorial Committee

Chief Editor Hsu Tien-Fu

Executive Editor Teng Shu-Ling

Photographer New Season Photo studio

Art Design Kuan Yueh-Ling Translator

Huang Hsin-Yi, Elite Translators Co.,Ltd. Proofreader Mark Rawson, Lin Juei-Tang, Chou Miao-Ling

Chief General Affairs Hsu Chih-Jung Chief Accountant Liu Ying-Chu

Printing Suhai Design and Production

中華民國97年7月 出版日期

次 初版 版

定 價 新台幣750元

展售處 國立歷史博物館文化服務處

地址:臺北市南海路49號

電話:02-23610270

統一編號 1009701699

國際書號 978-986-01-4665-3

著作人: 盧鐘雄

著作財產權人:國立歷史博物館、盧鐘雄

◎本書保留所有權利。

欲利用本書全部或部分內容者,須徵求著作人 及著作財產權人同意或書面授權,請洽本館推

廣教育組 (電話: 23610270)

Publication Date

GPN

ISBN

July. 2008 Edition First Edition

Price NT\$750

Museum Shop

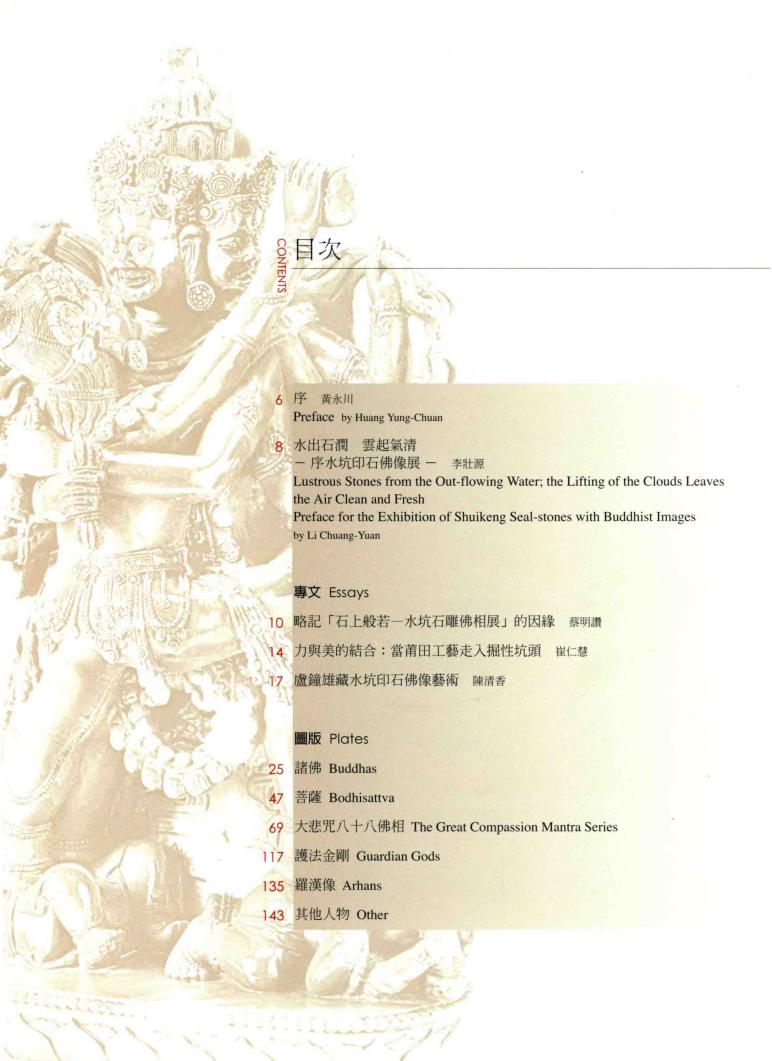
Cultural Service Department of National Museum of History

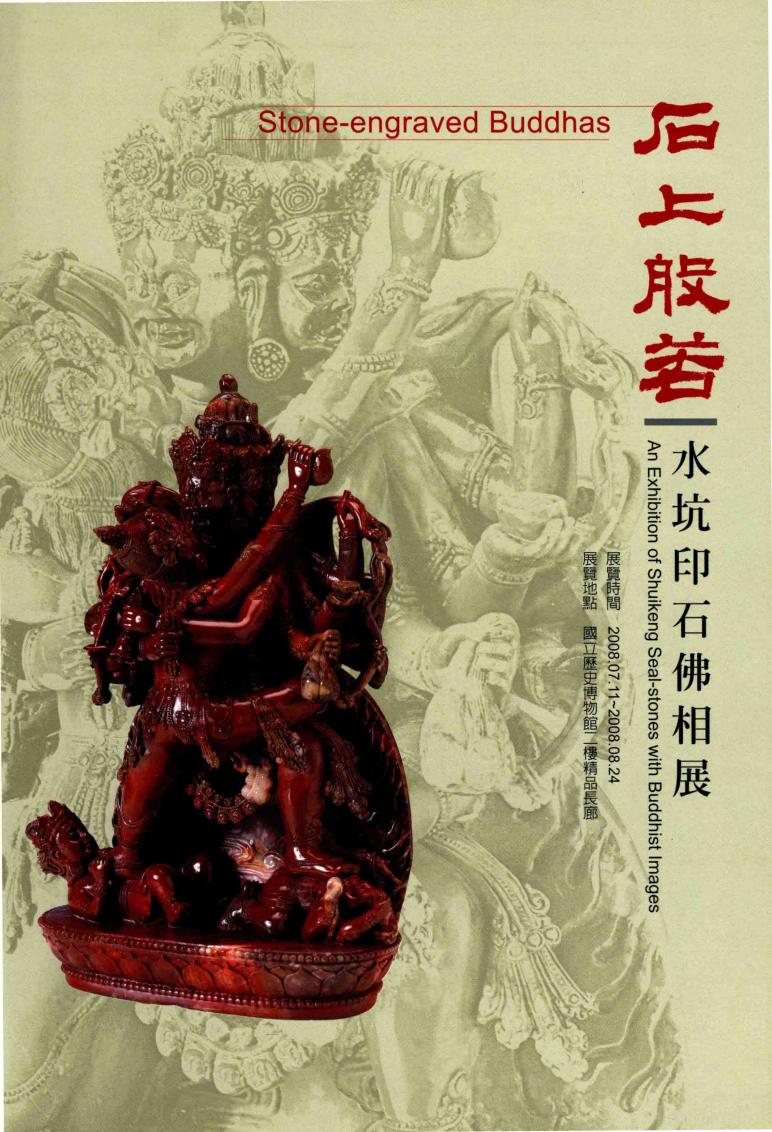
Address: 49, Nan Hai Rd., Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C. 10066

Tel: 02-23610270

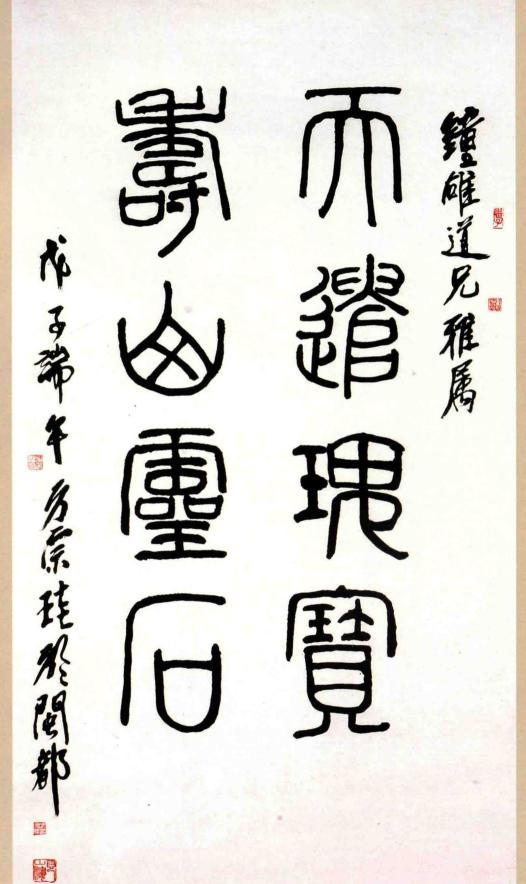
1009701699

978-986-01-4665-3

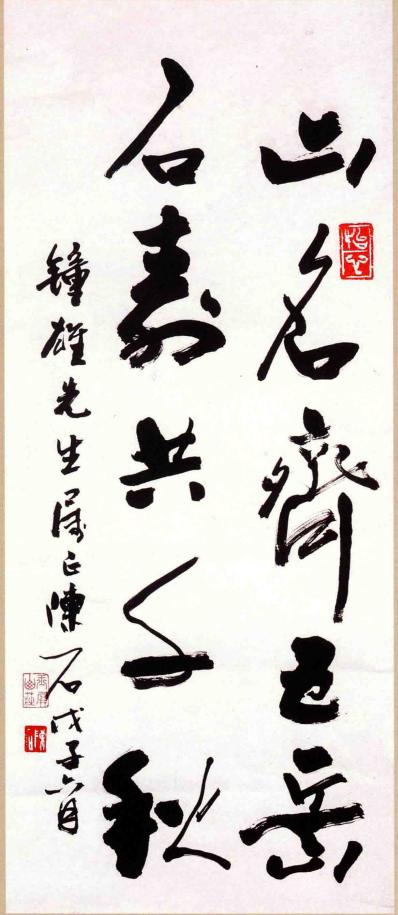






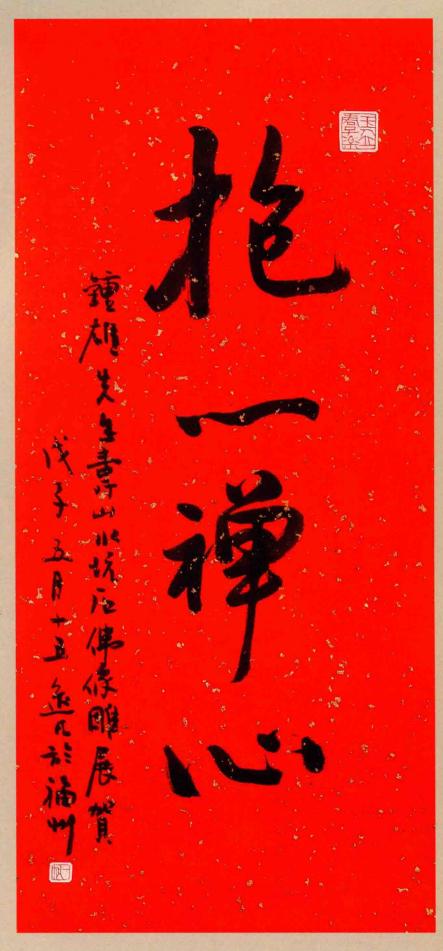


天遺瑰寶 壽山靈石 方宗珪先生賀 壽山石文化研究泰斗

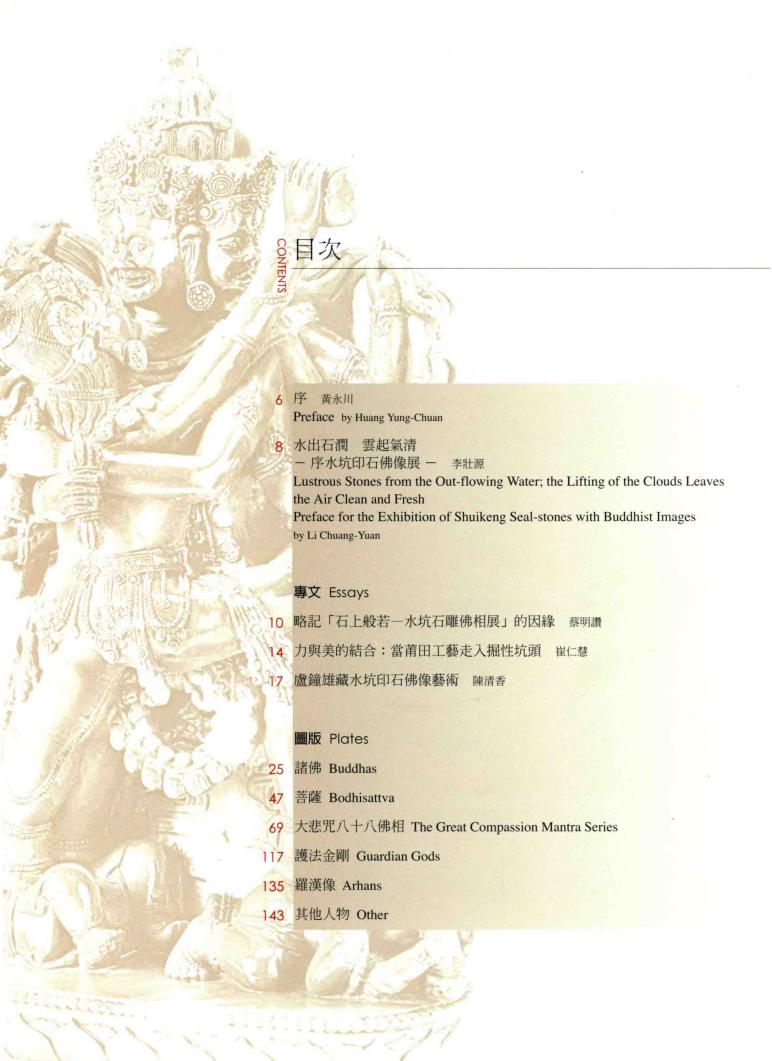


山名齊五岳 石壽共干秋 陳石先生賀 福建省壽山石藝術研究會會長





抱一禪心 王一帆先生賀 福州市石雕藝術廠廠長



館序

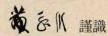
「印,執政所持信也。」這是東漢許慎《說文解字》對印的解釋,意指執政者之印章。印章可說是我國特有的文化產物,主要是作爲身份憑證及行使職權的工具,是官方與平民的重要信物。我國最早使用印章的年代可追溯至殷商時期,在歷經數千年的發展,印章從一開始的實用功能,逐漸演變成文人雅士收藏與欣賞的一種品項,印章已同時具備了實用與藝術欣賞的價值。

古代用以雕刻印章的材質種類眾多,如金、銀、銅、玉、牙骨等,直到元代的王冕用花乳石刻印之後才開啓了以石爲印的風潮,並在明清時代盛行。由於石頭之材質質地溫潤、硬度適中,也因此讓文人們有更多的創作空間,除了促進篆刻藝術的興盛外,也推動印鈕雕刻藝術的發展。印鈕雕刻,源起於爲了便於攜帶之實用目的而於印章上穿孔繫繩,後來印鈕雕刻漸漸演變成一種獨特的印石雕刻藝術。

石印被廣泛採用之後,各種名石便經常被當成治印的材料,目前印石界公認最佳石材爲福州的壽山石。然而壽山石品類繁多,依據清代初期高兆所寫介紹壽山石的專著《觀石錄》及毛奇齡的《後觀石錄》,將壽山石明確的區分爲田坑、水坑及山坑三大類。其中水坑的開採最早可追溯自明代,由於礦脈位於具有豐富地下水的出水口,因此必須於水下開採,開採難度高,產量極少。同時也因長期受到豐沛的地下水浸潤,使得石質光澤晶瑩,跟其他高山石相比,質地更爲堅硬而純淨,透明度極強,因此經常有人用「百年珍稀水坑凍」來形容水坑石之珍貴難得。

本館此次特別與中華印石藝術收藏協會共同策劃展出,由該會提供以壽山石中的水坑為材、佛相造型爲題的水坑印石佛相雕刻作品約百餘件,透過工藝創作者的精巧安排,並因材施藝,利用水坑石材本身具有的天然色澤,雕刻出與石材色澤相應的印石雕刻,呈現印鈕雕刻工藝之美。展出主題除佛教中常見之佛、菩薩、羅漢、天王、金剛護法等造型,更特別以《千手千眼觀世音大悲心陀羅尼》(大悲咒)爲參考而刻成八十八尊佛像,內容豐富精彩。在此誠摯邀請大家一同來觀賞此展,領略佛相造型與水坑印石結合的藝術魅力。

國立歷史博物館 館長



Preface

The Shuowen Jiezi, a dictionary compiled by Xu Shen during the Later Han Dynasty, defines seal as an object used for verification of authenticity in administration. The seal or chop was invented in China; used mainly to confirm identity or to facilitate the exercise of administrative authority, the seal has always been an important tool among government officials and ordinary citizens. The use of seals in China can be traced back to the Shang Dynasty. Over the millennia, seals gradually evolved from purely practical objects into works of art that were collected and admired by the literati; they came to possess both utilitarian and artistic value.

In ancient China, a wide range of different materials were used for seal-carving, including gold, silver, bronze, jade, and ivory. Stone did not become a popular material for seal-carving until the Yuan Dynasty, when Wang Mian created the first milk-stone seal; by the Ming and Qing dynasties, stone seals were in widespread use. Stone provides just the right degree of hardness and the right texture for carving seals; the adoption of stone as a material gave literati seal-carvers more scope to exercise their creativity. Besides the seal proper, the knobs or handles by which they were held also developed into works of art. Seal knobs evolved out of the earlier practice of drilling holes in seals so that cords could be threaded through them to make them easier to carry. Over time, seal knob carving developed into a unique and highly skilled art form.

As stone came into widespread use as a material for seal-carving, seal carvers began to experiment with a wide range of different stones. The stone type that is generally considered to be the finest stone material for seal-carving is the Shoushan Stone (agalmatolite) that is quarried near Fuzhou. Shoushan Stone can itself be sub-divided into a wide variety of different types. The *Guan Shi Lu*, a treatise on Shoushan Stone written by Gao Zhao in the early Qing Dynasty, and the *Hou Guan Shi Lu*, a continuation of Gao's work written by Mao Qiling, divide Shoushan Stone into three broad categories according to on whether it is extracted from the fields, from water sources, or from the hills. The extraction of Shoushan Stone from water sources can be traced back to the Ming Dynasty. As the strata lay under the outlets of aquifers, the stone had to be quarried out underwater; this was an extremely difficult task, and the amount of stone that could be extracted was limited. Having been in contact with the underground water from the aquifer for an extended period, Shoushan Stone from these sources had a lustrous sheen to it; this stone was harder, purer, and more translucent than stone quarried out of the mountainside, and the epithet "water-source stone to be treasured for a hundred years" came to be applied to it.

The present exhibition is a collaborative project between the National Museum of History and the Chinese Seal Stone Collectors Association, whose members have made available over 100 examples of water-source Shoushan Stone seals carved with Buddhist images. These seals display exquisite craftsmanship, in which the natural luster of the stone is exploited to maximum effect to create true masterpieces of the seal knob carver's art. Besides the Buddhas, bodhisattvas, arhats, heavenly kings and guardian warriors typical of Buddhist art, the seals on show in the exhibition also include a unique set of 88 Buddhas based on the *Great Compassion Mantra*; the different Buddhas are marvelously rendered, each with their own unique features. We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for visiting the exhibition, at which you can experience the striking artistic power of this combination of Buddhist art and water-source Shoushan Stone seal carving.

Director

National Museum of History

Dug & Com

水出石潤 雲起氣清

- 序水坑印石佛像展 -

佛雕藝術本是中國雕刻文化的一大支派,自晉隋時期隨佛教東傳中原,至唐 宋元明迄今,因各時期文治武功的興衰而有不同造型及風貌。

由於信仰的關係,對於各種神像的膜拜,引發出的佛雕也有系列性的發展,不論是傳世或出土,從流傳到今的每件精品中,我們不難發現都有其共通點,仔細分析可由佈局設計、雕刻技法、文化內涵等方向,發掘其特色,渾厚古樸,精緻雋永,歷久而彌佳,爲有緣識者讚嘆不已。如更進一步探討以雕品的用材質類及品相源流,更會有不同的展現特色,只是法海原本浩罕深藪,法相多樣普門示現,要把諸佛菩薩護法羅漢等,以石雕手法來表現外觀慈悲歡喜獲威攝剛猛或雍容莊嚴或法器繁複,本來就不是容易的事,而多年來以完整的規劃,自苦心蒐集壽山水坑石,鍥而不捨的追尋工藝大師,經歷相石、定樣、雕刻、打光等等多層工序及製程,才有今天我們在國立歷史博物館的完整展出,凡此種種均得感謝本會盧鐘雄前會長的全身投入及不悔付出,多年來抱持著堅貞不二的決心,海峽兩岸不止息的奔波,成就一個無論是宗教史上或藝術史上,均屬非凡的偉大工程。

人生最快意之事,莫若以文會友、以石聚友。我和鍾雄兄因共同的喜好及理 念,長年來他一直都是我的良師益友,自從他不斷收藏佛門中極爲珍貴的貝葉經 以來,即有不斷的神奇妙事發生在他身上,而我也因此有幸分享一些他的法喜及 幸運,使我和佛教的善緣從自幼時的庭訓進而將台南老家的慧光佛堂及歷時四十 餘年的麻豆普門仁愛之家經營成真正教化地方的機構,而在他籌劃及進行此一系 列佛雕期間,我也曾和他一齊去福州及其附近莆田、羅源等地和幾位工藝師共議 細節,深知其中之艱難,而非言語文字可以形容。例如壽山石種類繁多而大材取 自水坑本屬不易,近年來因多文化的需求造成石貴於金,而更有甚者,千金難買 佳石,更是儲石藏石者一大罩門。如果不是鍾雄兄早年獨具慧眼早作準備,恐怕 也是功虧一簣,而雕刻有異於篆刻者,其工藝更爲複雜辛苦,而又難得將極其細 膩的作品完整不缺的運轉回台,更是一大考驗主事人的毅力,我們今日得欣賞這 些精品真是三生有幸,必是多具福報的人,一方面感謝盧鍾雄先生,也要感謝國 立歷史博物館的編輯專家,才有如此精美的印冊,以紀其實、以顯其美、以彰其 盛、以揚其教,相信此一鉅作不僅可供宗教界人士參考,也可作親石愛石的同好 們珍藏。走筆至此,腦海中不斷浮現著每一尊我佛慈悲的雕像,吟哦出一句「水 出石潤,雲起氣清」是爲序。

中華印石藝術收藏協會理事長李壮泽

Lustrous Stones from the Out-flowing Water; the Lifting of the Clouds Leaves the Air Clean and Fresh

Preface for the Exhibition of Shuikeng Seal-stones with Buddhist Images

Buddhist art constitutes one of the most important strands in the Chinese carving and statuary tradition. Beginning in the Jin and Sui dynasties, when Buddhism first began to spread from the west into the North China Plain, through the Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties right through to the present day, different styles of Buddhist carving have emerged, thrived and then been replaced by something new, time and time again.

Buddhist art, which has its origins in mankind's deep-seated religious needs, has followed its own particular course of development. All of the pieces that are still extant - regardless of whether they have been handed down through the generations, or uncovered by archeologists - share certain features in common. The special characteristics of Buddhist carvings and statuary can be approached in terms of the physical form, the carving techniques used, or the cultural significance of the work. Whether solid and plain, or refined and exquisitely detailed, time adds luster to their aesthetic appeal; for those capable of appreciating it, all of them can provoke wonder and awe. More in-depth study of the materials used, and the sources of those materials, reveals an even more complex and fascinating picture. The Buddhist faith is an ancient one, and over time it has given birth to numerous branches and sects. To portray in stone the appearance of every single boddhisatva and arhat whether merciful and compassionate, or fierce and awe-inspiring - along with all their different accourrements would be no easy task. The collection of Shoushan Stone Buddhist statuary and carvings that is being exhibited at the National Museum of History is the fruit of years of painstaking planning and preparation; the carvings themselves are the product of an immensely complex, multi-stage process that involved finding a suitable source of stone, seeking out first-rate craftsmen, comparing and choosing the material to be used, creating a model to work from, carving, and polishing. Special thanks are due to the previous Chairman of the Association, Mr. Lu Chung-Shong, for his unstinting commitment to the creation and preservation of these works of art. Over the years, Mr. Lu's dedication never wavered; his tireless efforts (both in Taiwan and in mainland China) have created a collection that is of immense importance from the point of view of both the history of religion and art history.

The friendships that spring from a common interest in literature or art are one of the most pleasant aspects of human existence. Our common passion for Buddhist art has made Mr. Lu a valued teacher and friend to me for many years. Ever since Mr. Lu began collecting palm leaf sutras - which are accorded great reverence by followers of Buddhism - he has experienced a series of amazing events. I myself have had the good fortune to share in some of the blessings that have been bestowed as a result of his devotion, which strengthened the Buddhist faith in which I had been brought up as a child, and encouraged me to dedicate myself to turning the Hui Kuang Temple in my home town of Tainan and the Pu Men Care Home in Matou (which has been in existence for over 40 years) into powerful forces in their respective local communities. During the period in which Mr. Lu was organizing the carving of this series of Buddhist statues, I accompanied him to Fuzhou and to the neighboring towns of Putian and Luoyuan to discuss the details of the project with local craftsmen. This experience gave me some idea of the immense difficulties that Mr. Lu has had to overcome to make this vision a reality, and of the effort that he has expended. Shoushan Stone comes in a bewildering variety of forms, and in many cases the stone has to be quarried out from underwater, which is a very difficult task. Rising demand in recent years has made Shoushan Stone horrendously expensive, creating serious problems for collectors. If Mr. Lu had not begun the preparations for the project at any early date, it is likely that his efforts would all have gone for nothing. The carving of stone statues is an even more complex and demanding process than sealcarving. Shipping the finished carvings back to Taiwan without them being damaged in the process was an even bigger challenge. The fact that we are able to admire the completed carvings here in Taiwan today is cause for celebration; truly, we should consider ourselves to have been blessed. Besides taking this opportunity to thank Mr. Lu for his immense contribution to the project, I would also like to thank the experts at the National Museum of History for compiling this beautiful catalog to accompany the exhibition. Besides serving as a record of the exhibition, the catalog will also help to display the beauty of the statues, and to spread the religious message they embody. I am confident that both the exhibition and the catalog will be of great interest not only to religious people, but also to all lovers of stone and stone carving. As I write this, the merciful, compassionate visages of the Buddhas, boddhisatvas and arhats portrayed in the statues are constantly appearing in my mind, intoning the words: "Lustrous stones from the out-flowing water; the lifting of the clouds leaves the air clean and fresh".

Li Chuang-Yuan,

Chairman

Chinese Seal Stone Collectors Association

略記「石上般若一水坑石雕佛相展」的因緣

蔡明讚 中華民國書法教育學會前理事長

在我國諸多工藝項類中,印石雕刻頗具獨特性,印石顧名思義是指用作印章的石頭,古代的玉、石與銅、牙、角、陶、木、竹……等都可用作刻治印章的材料,在篆刻成爲文人藝術創作項目之前,以銅、玉爲主的治印等同一種工匠的技藝。元末畫家王冕取花乳石治印後,印章刻製逐漸採用硬度適合著刀的石材,但在明代中晚期文人涉入篆刻前,印章的製作大抵是由書畫家文人書寫印文再交匠人鐫刻,這種形式長期沿續,直到明末篆刻家出現,書畫場合的用印便轉到了專精此道的印人手中。歷來伴隨印章的還有印鈕雕刻,無論玉石印或銅印,爲執持方便及裝飾美觀,常飾以各種形式的印鈕,明清以來採用質地適刀的壽山、青田、昌化……石,很自然在印鈕雕刻上有一番發展,並且隨著質優色美石材的大量挖採,各產印石區(壽山、青田、昌化、巴林……)進而發展出雕刻「擺件」的精湛工藝,玉石雕刻自古即已爲工藝美術中重要的項類,明清雕件更普遍在精雕細琢中含帶文人品味,而由於印石較美玉質地鬆軟,色澤又更加豐富,故所創作的擺件不但進一步展現雕刻技藝的精湛,色彩的斑爛璀璨眞可謂妙奪造化,很快成爲賞藏界目眩神馳,一片珠光寶氣的新寵。

四大名石產地的印石除了供應大量篆刻用的印材,也發展出了雕刻純觀賞擺件的流派特色,歸納之包括了圓雕、薄意、印鈕雕、高浮雕、鏤空雕等五種技藝,而就其形制、功能、雕工而言則可概分為印鈕和擺件兩大類。擺件是純粹以雕技為欣賞,如同玉雕,人物、鳥獸、山水、花鳥……,依石色而造形,往往刻得精細傳神達到栩栩如生的境地,特別是現代的刻工可以利用機器來加強其細膩與精巧的程度。至於印鈕雕則兼具了實用和賞翫的功能,由於印鈕與篆刻是一體的,印章一面作爲篆刻家創作的載體,一方面使用於文人書畫家的日常書畫作品上,於是形成了一種傾向文人品味的內涵,也就是說,印鈕雕刻不僅要呈現雕刻方面的技藝,也要讓印鈕上的雕刻花樣充分表現文人風的氣質,因此擺件多半以華麗巧緻爲尚,而成爲一種以技藝爲主的工藝品相,印鈕雕刻則自成體系並以韻味內涵取勝。

其實印鈕雕刻是伴隨璽印出現的,銅、玉印上面的「鈕」從秦漢到元明已通行久遠,但因玉、銅硬度高,非琢即鑄,實用功能大於工藝賞玩,石印鈕則拜硬度低堪於著力之利,從明代開始便躍爲一種獨特的工藝,如近年出土的明人李贄(卓吾)的印章爲一獸鈕壽山老嶺石,刀法渾厚古樸。如果遠溯較早的壽山石雕刻,則從福州南朝墓中出土的老嶺石臥豬俑,宋代墓出土的老嶺石人物俑可知壽山石雕的歷史相當久,只是還沒有大量製作成可供使用的印鈕或純粹賞玩的擺件。清朝則進入了壽山石雕的鼎盛時期,康熙年間福州巨匠楊玉璇、周尚均,這兩人生長在石雕工藝發達的漳浦地區,早已熟練大石雕的技藝,將之縮尺成寸,很快便把質地適刀的壽山石雕帶進了一個嶄新的天地,他們除了爲印材飾以獸鈕、博古、薄意、人物、花果……,也雕刻了許多道釋人物的圓雕擺件。楊、周以後福州壽山石雕名家輩出,並衍出了西門派、東門派兩大風格流派特徵,使得壽山石雕在創作表現上由工藝製作而逐漸提升到含帶風格思想與流派傳承的美學內涵。

由於印章與文人關係密切,清康熙年間便有文人如毛奇齡等關注壽山石,三百年來以詩文歌詠 贊頌者不計其數。清末民國間戰亂頻仍,藝術市場雖較爲低靡,但詩文書畫、工藝美術的傳布並未 停息,壽山石的採掘,雕刻也在默默中進行,歷經動亂、文革到八〇年代改革開放,一則因內部相 關從業人員的拼經濟,二則因外部(日、台、港、澳)資金的流入,尤其台灣經濟起飛帶動收藏風 氣,促使壽山石開採、雕刻、銷行達到了空前的盛況,石農、石商、刻匠、工藝師、藏家……共同 構成了壽山石業龐大的人力隊伍,當今福州地區從事雕刻者達數千人,以石爲業者不下五萬之眾, 由於市場活絡,大量採石、眾多人才投入雕刻,使壽山石工藝進入了百花齊放的境地,隨著數十種 彩色圖錄、專著的出版,壽山石的鑑賞很快形成一個領域,這其間包括了石種、坑洞、石質、雕 工、鈕藝……,雖然不複雜,但伴隨市場風氣,涉入其中也夠扣人心弦了,因爲產於福州的壽山石 其石種超過百種,大要分爲山坑、田坑、水坑三大類,山坑即所謂高山石,田坑單指田黃,水坑則 較爲廣泛,不惟產於坑頭者,凡石質有透明現象者皆可屬之。要能辨別石材之名種、質地之優下, 非經長期觀察與一定數量的收集研究難以致之,且無論圓雕、薄意、印鈕、浮雕、鏤空之技藝也有 高低,不明其差異也無法賞出精粗。圓雕即立體造形;薄意是針對珍貴石材,在石面以線作畫以免 浪費材料;印鈕即石章之鈕頭,有自然台與平台二種;浮雕類似薄意,但為凸顯石色故而雕鏤較深 以見層次;鏤空雕主要在表現所刻造形的內外區分。這五種雕刻技術的運用,最重要的工作是「相 石」,也就是因石而雕,一個石胚如果質地、色澤純淨則適合作印章,那麼可製印鈕,甚至平頭平尾 不假雕飾亦可,如果色澤兼雜或有裂隙則加以薄意或浮雕,而若是色彩斑爛,不妨設計爲圓雕、鏤 空雕、高浮雕等。近二十餘年來擅長雕石技藝者大都瞭解因石而雕的道理,然而也有一些只顧市 場、迎合客戶不惜犧牲石材的作法,不少佳石美材未能作最好的運用,粗劣的或過於繁複的刻工往 往令人扼腕。

台灣的賞石文化興起於八〇年代,主要是經濟發展造就一些收藏家,從六、七〇年代書畫篆刻研習風氣的蓬勃開始,一些五〇年代末渡台人士攜來的家藏和陸續流自香港、海外的珍品,在八〇年代私人美術館或古董肆的展示中現身。印石中較高檔的田黃、舊芙蓉、雞血石等刊載於圖籍,使愛好者逐漸提高賞鑑的眼力,例如「鴻禧美術館」收藏的田黃精品達數十方,芙蓉石則更夥,曾出版精美圖錄。九〇年代以後大量新採壽山、青田、昌化、巴林……湧入寶島,福州石商毫不諱言,所有最好的壽山石都在台灣,壽山石等大量進入台灣代表著三個意涵,一是台灣篆刻藝術發展,二



十八羅漢

是收藏賞玩界對壽山石的青睞,三是印石市場供需活絡。在印石文化圈中,曾發起籌組「中華印石藝術收藏協會」並連任兩屆理事長的盧鐘雄是個大家耳熟能詳的印石藏家與推廣者,先後在文化總會藝廊、國立歷史博物館、觀想藝術中心等舉辦印石展覽,對於印石收藏鑒賞風氣發揮了一些作用。他除了收集新舊印石,也大量購買石材,委諸台灣首屈一指的印鈕雕師廖德良(一刀)雕鈕,一刀的鈕藝聞名中外,那些壽山佳材經過他的巧手創作,莫不成爲高檔的精品,透過盧鐘雄策畫的展覽及專輯出版,一刀鈕藝的風華已成爲賞藏界愛不釋手的把玩藏品。

此外他對印面篆刻也深有興趣,又促成了篆刻家薜志揚等創作 了崔子玉座右銘、東坡赤壁懷古、般若波羅蜜多心經、大悲咒、蘇 軾前後赤壁賦等「套章」的完成,在盧鐘雄收藏賞玩方式的影響



毗盧遮那四面佛

下,印石收藏還發展出了印石、藝、篆刻三位一體的趨勢。最近幾年他把印石收藏轉向到水坑石,但他並非收藏水坑石的雕件或印鈕,而是收集大量水坑石材,有計畫地委請善於佛像雕刻的福州藝師石煌進行創作,前提是將佛像圓雕立於印台上,即結合圓雕與鈕雕的技巧。釋道人物立於印台之上,類於印鈕雕中的人物雕。在印鈕雕人物或單純的圓雕人物在清初楊玉璇、周尚均時已有很精湛的創作,觀音、羅漢、彌勒、佛陀……等,雕得極富人性化,大抵體積並不大,多是案頭陳列,其作用有點類似小件的鎏金銅佛。

說到佛像雕刻,中國古代因佛教盛行,寺廟、佛窟、佛龕乃至尋常百姓宅第佛堂,在在需要佛像的擺設,石雕、木雕、金銅冶製、泥塑加彩……,大大小小品類奇多,千餘年相沿,諸佛的相貌姿態、衣褶式樣、法器執持……,依大小乘、顯密、地域風俗……各有不同的形制,佛教雖屬外來文化,但在中國卻廣泛流傳,上自帝王士大夫,下至市井百姓,無論知識份子、文盲白丁普遍受到影響而進一步成爲信仰,乃至主宰日常爲人處事、應對思維,士大夫的參禪禮佛偏向精神哲思上的修持,普羅大眾則膜拜迷信、有所乞求。士大夫善於探理,所以閱讀佛典爲多,普羅大眾則不免偶像崇拜,然供佛則是不分階層,於是小則雕刻佛像、設置佛龕,大則開鑿石窟、闢建寺廟,使得數量龐大的各式造形佛像存留人間。一些高古的石刻、木雕、精細的鎏金銅佛像進入了拍賣市場,與其他古文物藝術品成爲藏家競標的項目之一,此際佛像雕刻的工藝美術價值提升了,實用意義則相對地削弱。

盧鐘雄近三、四年來自己找壽山石,設想一些既有的造形參考式樣,委請技藝精深的雕師進行 大批佛相創作,以營造自己的收藏特色,他收集一些金銅佛展覽、拍賣會圖錄,挑選法相莊嚴、雕工具特色的圖樣,交給出身福建莆田的雕刻家石煌(本名林炳洪),一九六三年出生的石煌,十幾歲就開始學藝,隨民間工藝美術大家林德峰先生學習壽山石雕刻,後進福建省工藝美術學院深造,擅長人物圓雕和印鈕藝術創作,曾獲多項壽山石雕競賽大獎,現爲福建省工藝美術師一級名藝人。石煌成長於中國佛像雕刻重鎮福建莆田,該地主要生產木雕及石刻佛像,故相當程度耳濡目染於兩種雕技,移居福州從事壽山石雕刻,主要以印鈕及擺件等較小型體積作品爲主,因爲壽山石材精美難得,且雕件、印鈕的功能在於把玩,不像木雕、石刻佛相是置於膜拜的場合故須有一定的體積。

壽山石雕自來即有各種佛、道人物造形的擺件,大多數因賦予人性化而栩栩如生,不過民間佛像雕刻的歷史更久,形制更複雜,雕刻工藝也更精細工巧。石煌近三、四年來接下盧鐘雄委託雕刻了數百尊佛道神像,這些圖譜主要來自鎏金銅佛系統,有唐密、大小乘、印度等不同風格的佛相,還有一部分道教諸神,與壽山圓雕既有風格不同的是,石煌一面要發揮圓雕的特色,還要將佛相安置在印石上(以方正爲多,長方、橢圓較少),而且鎏金銅佛造作精細複雜,比例不能含糊,另一方面盧鐘雄希望所有佛相的面部都必須是紅色(取民俗「紅(鴻)運當頭」之意),這又有賴老練的相

石功夫了。在所雕的作品中,如大悲咒八十八尊佛是根據民間流 傳的圖樣並略作局部的修改,因壽山石易碎斷,鏤空雕刻部位必 須顧及這個問題,要而言之,這一批以大悲咒爲主軸總數逾二百 尊的水坑石雕佛相,凸顯的特色有以下諸端:首先就石材而言, 水坑石是壽山三寶之一(另二者爲田黃、芙蓉石),它產於壽山坑 頭,有掘性獨石和礦脈石兩種,由於浸潤水中千百萬年,多半帶 有「透」的現象,色澤有紅、黃、灰、黑、白……等,大約十 五、六年前石農在挖掘高山雞母窩洞時,從下方二、三百公尺深 處採得,石色純淨者有之,斑爛多彩者有之,材大者達百餘公 斤,小者只有數兩,在此之前,見於印石市場者較零星,大量採 出時,盧鐘雄先後得千餘方,當計畫刻大悲咒八十八尊佛時,檢 視帶有紅色相足以承當面部及肌膚部分者只有六十餘方,正感躊 躇之際, 友人聞訊願將所藏三十餘方割愛, 於是雕刻大悲咒佛的 願望始得以落實。

其次就雕工而言,工藝名師石煌結合圓雕、印鈕、佛像雕刻 於一體,一面要顧及佛相面部紅色的一致性,以及衣褶紋理、法



大悲咒八十八佛相系列之六十五、六十六

器執持與石色石紋的配合,更重要的是在精雕細琢之間還須能醞釀出一種文人的氣質,事實上佛像 雕刻很容易流於匠氣,因爲大多數造形陳陳相因,萬變不離其宗,好在盧鐘雄所提供的都是平面的 圖片,化為立體時就有充分的表現空間,尤其水坑石多數色彩間雜,豐富性遠高於石雕與木雕,因 此可以說這一批水坑石雕佛相是前無古人的妙作。再者,人物圓雕因無印台的限制,坐立臥和相關 飾物得以充分伸展,有了印台的規範只有向上發揮了,此時比例與穩定度就極重要,石煌的作品 中,佛頭多者達十餘面,法器安置必須成爲一種呼應,因爲有印鈕的意象,雕鏤不能過甚,處處考 驗創作者在工藝美學上的素養。當然對於一個有經驗的雕師來說,花更多時間於一件有創造性風格 的作品,也是從藝的理想所在,二十多年來,福州地區的壽山石雕工藝在市場機能的刺激帶動下, 造就了數十百位名利兼收的藝人匠師。在百花齊放的氛圍中涉入其間者,莫不挖空心思於樹立自己 優於同儕的特色,然而何以多數作品仍停留在匠的層次?就以印鈕雕刻爲例,楊璇、周彬作品妙在 帶有文人味的內涵,東、西門二派則以技巧稱善,後進者繼古開新,多半缺少前輩的氣質,於是乎 技有之,巧也不乏,新意創意都足,卻仍只是工藝。台灣的一刀、福州的石煌之所以較普通雕匠有 一個以全心力投入的機緣,並攀向藝術的境界,其關鍵點之一可能是在於藏家大量的委託創作,無 疑的盧鐘雄就扮演這樣的角色。

力與美的結合:當莆田工藝走入掘性坑頭

崔仁慧

當石刻來到了古埃及,留下了二十公尺高的「人面獅身像」。來到了義大利,就成了米開朗基羅聞名遐邇的大衛雕像。來到印度孟買,留下了三面濕婆神像。來到了四川峨眉,留下了嘆爲觀止的樂山彌勒大佛。在重慶,留下了供人憑弔的大足石刻及摩崖造像。走入了甘肅,留下敦煌的千佛洞和莫高窟。來到了山西大同,留下了雲崗石窟。進入河南洛陽,留下了龍門石窟。來到了福建泉州,留下了道教最大的造像「老君岩」。

這幾年,我們在國立歷史博物館見證了芙蓉時遇到了薛志揚,成就了尊貴神聖的大悲咒,遇到了廖德良成就了嘆爲觀止的荷花印鈕,那麼坑頭石遇到了莆田林炳洪,於是乎便成就了兩百多尊佛菩薩的莊嚴國度。

林炳洪先生,號石煌,福建莆田市人,成長於中國最大的佛像雕刻重鎮,使他自幼即醉心工藝美術,並師事民間工藝美術大師林德峰學習壽山石雕刻,進而前往福建省工藝美術學院深造,在人物圖雕與印鈕藝術盡得風流。值壯盛之年,即以創作作品〈唐代觀音〉與〈五子彌勒〉分別獲得第十一屆及十二屆福州市工藝美術如意獎一等獎與二等獎,另以〈飛天仕女〉,獲得「中國國石候選精品展」精品獎,足見莆田佛像雕刻藝術,在中國擁有舉足輕重的地位,而炳洪先生也因此躋身於福建省工藝美術師一級名氣的人物之林。

如前所言,成就林炳洪先生的便是福州的壽山石,壽山石之所以名貴,溯自一九九九年,歷時五年的國石評選,拉開了序幕。當時在浙江昌化雞血石、福州的壽山石、浙江青田石、新疆和闖玉、遼寧岫岩玉、河南獨山玉等六個石種激烈角逐下,各種候選石種莫不提供數百件絕世精品送審,主辦單位邀集專家對石品(品種)、石質(質地)、石色(色彩)、工藝(雕工)進行嚴格的評價,而歷經五年的捉對廝殺,壽山石最終以絕對優勢力壓群芳脫穎而出,榮獲「國石」稱號。

究竟是怎樣的標準可以讓福州壽山石搶得風采?我們可以從2001年10月17日在北京召開的中國 寶協第三次「國石研討會」制訂「國石」評定的基本原則透出端倪。該次大會明訂:(1) 質地細膩、 溫潤,資源儲量豐富;(2) 開發利用歷史悠久,文化底蘊豐厚;(3) 加工性能好,經濟效益顯著;

(4) 社會認知度高,海內外享譽恆久。爾後,專家們在詳細研究各「候選國石」單位提供的資料基礎上,與會專家大多數認為,福建壽山石天資瑰麗、色彩迷人,在石質、文化內涵、經濟價值等方面都超過其他石種。壽山石排列「候選國石」石類第一名。

壽山石(Agalmatolite)是我國的瑰寶,發源於福建省福州市北約40公里的壽山鄉(原屬閩侯縣管轄)而得名,礦區所在地的壽山一帶,海拔高度約1000米,壽山、九峰、芙蓉三山鼎足虎踞其間,群山環抱,風景秀麗。歷來開採所得,質純者色白,微含其他成分者五彩,於是關於壽山石的生成,民間流傳著許多美麗的傳說。有的說是當年女媧補天路過壽山之際,爲這裡的青山秀水、綺麗景色所陶醉,遂翩然起舞,將五色彩石散落在這裡的山坡、溪畔和田野裡,化成了這光彩奪目的寶石;有的說是遠古一隻鳳凰神鳥的彩蛋汁液,滲入壽



壽山原石