

Carving in
Quyong, China

中国曲阳

雕刻

河北省曲阳县人民政府
北京伟业达展览有限公司 编

The People's Government of Quyong County, Hebei Province

Beijing Victory Exhibition Company Ltd

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序

当你走过天安门的金水桥,你能不被那雕龙刻凤的汉白玉栏杆所折服吗?它就像一件巨大的艺术品,被每每从这里经过的中外人士所赞美。可是又有谁能知道它是从哪来,出自哪位雕刻大师呢。字画有落款,可以让人考证作者的姓名和年代,可碑石呢,每每被那些精美的石碑、石雕上的字或线条所打动时,便有一种冲动,想知道雕刻它的工匠名字。今天我终于知道了这个名字,它叫曲阳。

曲阳作为北派雕刻的雕刻之乡在元大都的建设中做出了不可磨灭的贡献。从西汉以大理石雕刻碑碣被汉武帝称为“雕刻之乡”,到元代“一狮一鼎”让忽必烈“督燕南诸路石匠营造大都”,在北京,在中国广袤的大地上留下了许多让后人怀念至今的石雕古迹。

新中国成立后,曲阳3000多石匠艺人先后参加了北京人民英雄纪念碑、人民大会堂、历史博物馆、民族文化宫、军事博物馆和毛主席纪念堂等工程的建设。站在这些建筑前,你可以静静地感受到那些石雕中艺术的气息在流淌,你可以用眼、用手、用心去静静地体会雕刻的魅力,去聆听它的每一个经历,去感悟它的文化内涵,去体味它的风流轶事。石料作为建筑的材料表现的是永恒,石雕则是永恒建筑的艺术符号。

《中国曲阳雕刻》是一部汇集当地一代又一代艺人不断发展雕刻艺术的作品集,她就像一本雕刻的百科全书,记载了我国北方民间雕刻的精髓。书中登录的作品既有仿古建筑装饰作品,又有现代人物雕像。既有园林雕塑,又有庭院装饰。既有飞禽走兽,又有花卉虫鱼。既有上百米的巨作,又有长不盈寸的精品。精美的印刷装帧与精湛的雕刻艺术浑然一体,给人一种挥之不去的诱惑。

我们希望通过这本图集能唤起更多热爱艺术的人们,为我的世界创作出更多传世留名的雕刻作品。

编者

Preface

When you go through the Golden Water with Bridge in Tian'an Men square, can't you be convinced by the white marble rails dragons and phoenixes? They are just as great work of art praised each time by the Chinese and foreigners who pass here. However, who knows where they came from and who made them. You may know the author's name and the times of the calligraphies and paintings. As for the stone tablets, each time when you are moved by the words or lines on those exquisite stone tablets, you will be urged to know the craftsman's name. Now I know the name, it's Quyang.

Quyang, the Carving Town of the north style, has made the indelible contributions in construction of the capital of Yuan Dynasty. Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty praised Quyang highly as "the Carving Town" for the marble tablets and carving. "One Lion and One Tripod" carved by the carving handicraftsman of Quyang received high praise as a tribute from Huhanye, the first emperor of Yuan Dynasty. He called it "consummate art" and asked a craftsman of Quyang to "supervise the stonemasons from the south of Yan to build the Capital". A lot of historic sites of stone carving have been left and been cherished in Beijing, even in China.

After new China was established, more than 3000 stone carving handicraftsmen of Quyang successively participated in the constructions of the Monument to the People's Heroes in Beijing, the Great Hall of the People, the History Museum, the Nationalities Culture Palace, the Military Museum and the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, etc. Standing in front of these buildings, you can experience silently the tinges of art in those stone carvings; you can realize the glamour of carving silently with eyes, hands and heart; you can listen to its every experience; you can realize its cultural intension; you can savour its romance. Stone, as the material of the building, represents the eternalness. The stone carving is the artistic symbol of the eternal building.

"Carving in Quyang" is one work collection which gathers the works of generations of local handicrafts men. She records the folk marrow of carvings in the north of China like an encyclopaedia. There are various styles of carving products. They are traditional ancient building ornaments and modern statues, garden sculptures and courtyard decorations, birds and beasts, fishes and flowers, great works of hectometers and fine works that are shorter than one inch. With the perfect combination of exquisite printing make-up and consummate carving, people are given a kind of enticement that can hardly be gotten rid of.

We hope that this illustrated book can arouse people who love the art deeply to create out more carving works that can be handed down for hundreds of years for the world.

Editor

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一、曲阳概况

河北省曲阳县位于华北平原西部，太行山东麓，辖4镇14乡，总面积1084.6平方公里，人口53万。南距省会石家庄90公里，北距首都北京240公里，东临107国道、京广铁路、京深高速公路，处在发展中的环渤海经济圈内，区位优势明显。县内有定龙公路、京赞路、保阜路穿境而过，是华北平原连接中西部地区的交通枢纽之一。

曲阳历史悠久，文化底蕴丰厚，因地处古“北岳恒山”（今大茂山）山曲之阳而得名，现存雕刻、定瓷、北岳庙三大文化瑰宝。据县城北部的“灵山聚龙洞”发掘考证，早在十万年前，曲阳境内就有人类活动；在五六千年前的仰韶文化时期，氏族部落已在这里出现；到商周时期，县城西北部的孟良河流域已出现村落；秦统一六国后，分天下为36郡，始设置曲阳县，属巨鹿郡，距今已有2000多年的历史。源远流长的历史积淀孕育出了名垂青史的赵国名相蔺相如和北宋的王安中等多位宰相，李左车、李进、邸氏父子等三十多位元帅、将军，黄石公、杜台卿、杨琼等数十名哲学家、史学家、军事家、战略家和雕刻艺术家。

千百年来，蔺相如为国为民、忍辱负重，王安中为政清廉、惩治腐败，杨琼建设国家、敬业拼搏的优秀品德为燕赵儿女传承和弘扬。

曲阳自然资源丰富。境内有大理石、云母、煤、铁等二十多种矿产品。有王快、西大洋两座大一型水库和十多座中小型水库，常年库容量23亿立方米，可利用水面积4万多亩。独特的自然条件，使曲阳跻身全国水果百强县，成为太行山大红枣和“河北鸭梨”的主产区之一。

曲阳文物众多，风景如画，旅游资源十分丰富。北岳庙始建于北魏宣武帝年间，一直是历代帝王祭祀北岳恒山山神的场所，主体建筑德宁之殿是我国现存元代最大的木结构建筑，殿内东西北壁有唐代画圣吴道子仅存于世的高8米、长18米的巨幅壁画，由于采用了“沥粉贴金”技法画成，历经千载沧桑仍光彩照人。庙内碑碣林立，文物荟萃，160余件自北魏、北齐、唐、宋、元、明、清到民国时期的碑刻，既是研究我国古代祭祀文化及官职设置、地域区划的珍贵历史资料，又是一座书法艺术的宝库。

定瓷（古曲阳属定册管辖，故称定瓷）在我国陶瓷发展史上占有重要

地位。隋朝曲阳开始烧制粗瓷，至唐代便有白瓷生产，到北宋时期达到鼎盛，以生产宫廷用瓷而著称。定窑烧制的白瓷胎质洁白细腻，釉色匀净，薄而坚硬，素有“白如玉、薄如纸、声如磬”的美誉，苏轼有诗盛誉：“定州瓷瓿，颜色天下白。”其生产史上最大的贡献是发明了“复烧”工艺并形成庞大的定窑体系。定瓷的发展促进了当时经济的繁荣，及至宋金之战，定瓷产业颓废，工匠南流，瓷中瑰宝从此淹没在历史长河中。1972年，日本首相田中角荣访华时，提到了定瓷一事。此后，在周恩来总理的亲切关怀下，定瓷恢复了新生。1992年成立了“河北省曲阳县定瓷有限公司”，开发创新出人物、壁饰、魔壶、餐具等数百品种。1999年为庆祝建国50周年，由定瓷有限公司总经理、国际工艺美术大师陈文增创作的“四海呈祥”云龙雕花瓶，刀法以定窑镌刻为主，立意新奇、高雅别致，被定为国家珍品，由人民大会堂永久收藏。陈文增独特的“瓷、诗、书”三联艺术荣获吉尼斯艺术成果之最，“小口刻花瓶”中国工艺美术界享有盛誉。

此外，国家重点文物保护单位定窑遗址和千佛堂钓鱼台、仰韶文化



曲阳县位置图

遗址、蔺相如墓、贾岛洞、黄石公祠、通天河、孟良河、莲花汪、石虎夜光、滴水空悬、燕南奇胜等名胜古迹，作为历史的见证，都在无声地讲述着这块古老而神奇的土地所走过的峥嵘岁月。

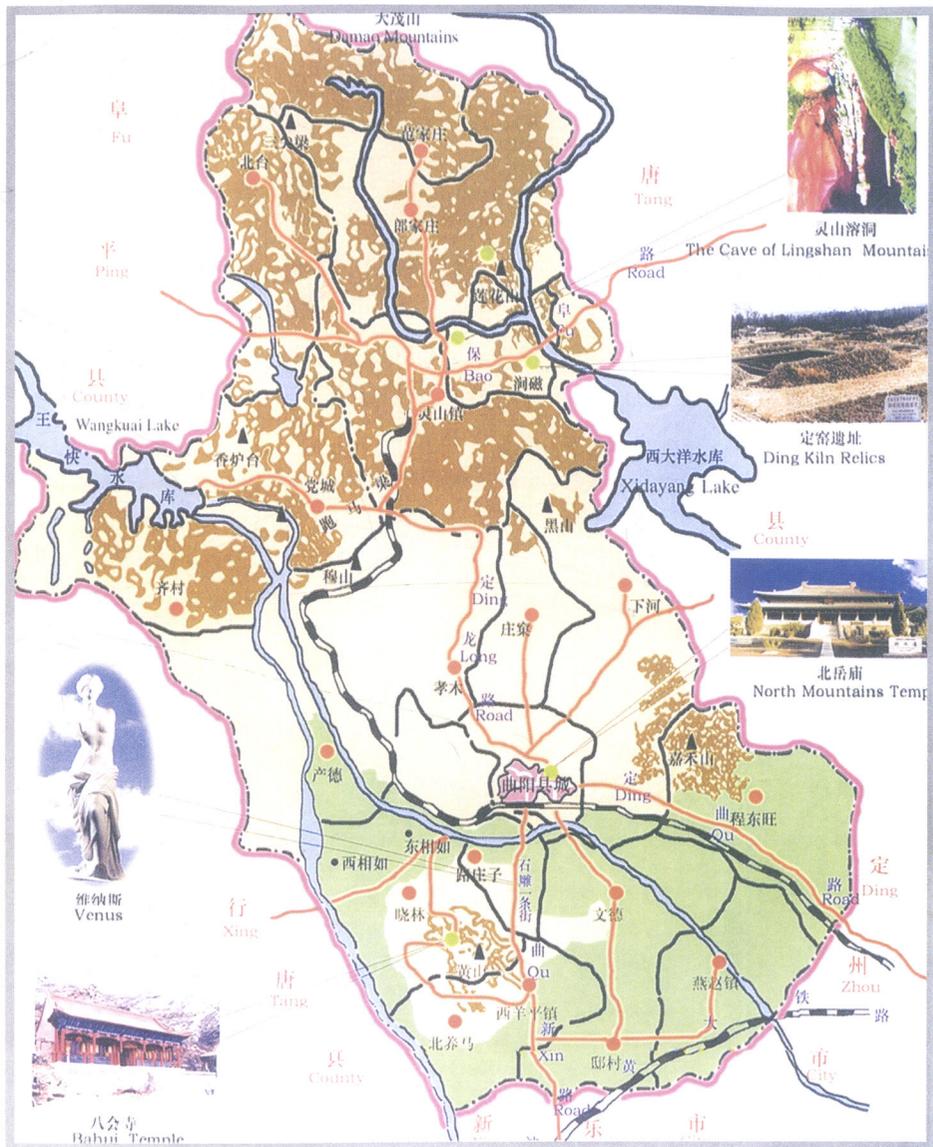
曲阳又是一个革命老区，1921年彭桂生(曲阳县燕赵村人)兄弟协助李大钊在北方传播马列主义。1930年该县就建立了第一个党支部。抗战时期，涌现出了抗日民族英雄——狼牙山五壮士之一的葛振林、“麻雀战”的创始人——全国民兵战斗英雄李殿冰等英雄人物。更有5500多曲阳儿女在抗战中英勇献身，他们用血肉之躯为中华民族的解放事业谱写了光辉灿烂的一页，赢得了“晋察冀边区抗日模范县”的光荣称号。

新中国成立后，伴随着社会主义事业的蓬勃发展，曲阳的建设事业取得了巨大成就。2004年工业用电量以40%的速度攀升，达到3亿度，用电增长率居全保定市第一；上规模的工业企业增加值完成12614万元，同比增长44.5%；全县生产总值完成27.9412亿元，同比增长12%；全社会固定资产投资完成9.3亿元，同比增长58.7%；出口创汇完成390万美元，引进内资

28251.5 万元。

二、曲阳雕刻业历史渊源及发展现状

曲阳之享有盛名，是因她创造了灿烂的石雕文化。相传张良之师黄石公著下《雕刻天书》，才有人在黄山上创习石木雕刻。到西汉，曲阳石工使用大理石雕刻碑碣诸物，初为墓碑，后亦用于记事、留言，主要陈列于寺庙，被汉武帝盛赞为“雕刻之乡”。北魏时期雕刻的佛像、雄狮已形成独特风格，作品古拙浑朴，体形狭瘦，偏重形似。大唐盛世，佛教盛行，石雕进入了快速发展时期，曲阳成为我国北方汉白玉雕像的发源地及其雕造中心，其雕刻流行圆刀法，人物、佛像造型丰满，衣饰调顺、文武有姿，飞禽走兽、花鸟静物等轮廓清晰，线条流畅，玲珑剔透；元代，曲阳石雕艺术已享有盛名，作品造型优美，做工精细，奇巧生动，有不少作品成为传世之作，雕刻艺人杨琼所作的“一狮一鼎”作为贡品，得到元世祖忽必烈的高度赞赏，并“将其编籍宫中，督燕南诸路石匠营造大都”，至今天安门前的金水桥仍放射着灿烂的光辉。清末，曲阳艺人刘普治雕刻的“仙



曲阳县地图

鸽”、“干枝梅”等作品，在巴拿马国际艺术博览会上荣获第二名，自此有“天下咸称曲阳石雕”之说。民国中期，几家较大的私营雕刻厂，如公义兴、日新、永新等，在北京、南京等地均设有销售点。日军侵华后，雕刻厂家、作坊停产。新中国成立后，曲阳3000多名石雕艺人先后参加了北京人民英雄纪念碑、人民大会堂、天安门修复、历史博物馆、民族文化宫、军事博物馆等项工程和毛主席纪念堂的兴建。1986年4月，时任中共中央总书记的胡耀邦视察曲阳，欣然挥毫

题词“雕刻之乡”。1991年5月时任副总理的朱镕基视察曲阳，为工艺美术大师卢进桥建筑公司题名。1992年，全国人大常委会副委员长田纪云视察羊平开发区时题名“东方石雕城”。1995年，曲阳被国务院正式命名为“中国雕刻之乡”。2005年5月，东方雕刻城被国际雕塑协会命名为“中国石雕第一城”。

当代的曲阳雕刻更是誉满海内外。十一届三中全会后，曲阳雕刻焕发出新的生机和活力，获得了迅猛发展，呈现出“百花齐放”的繁荣景象，



雕刻的材质也从石、木雕刻拓展到玉雕、牙雕、铜雕、不锈钢雕塑等。雕刻体裁既有传统仿古建筑饰品，又有现代人物雕像；既有园林雕塑，又有家庭装饰；既有飞禽走兽，又有游鱼花卉；既有上百米的巨作，又有长不盈寸的精品，产品远销80多个国家和地区，众多的雕刻企业如雨后春笋般出现在这片古老的土地上。在雕刻技艺方面，曲阳的雕刻将现代美学理论与传统雕刻技艺融为一体，并借鉴西方雕刻技法，涌现出了以卢进桥、甄彦苍、安荣杰为代表的一大批工艺美术大师，形成了各具风格的不同流派。其中卢进桥为传统派的代表，他创作的“卧兽观音”、“天女散花”和“三大仕”五件作品被国家定为珍品，分别陈列在北京人民大会堂、中南海紫光阁和中国工艺美术博物馆。中国民间工艺美术大师甄彦苍在继承传统技法基础上充分借鉴西洋雕刻技法，开创了曲阳雕刻的西洋流派。工艺美术家安荣杰为创新派代表，擅长巨雕力作，代表作品有：高11米、重20多吨的巨型樟木金刚力士像“哼哈二将”、广东三水市108米卧佛以及创造了世界之最高的山东蒙山217米高的寿星巨雕工程。近年来，曲阳雕刻艺人

先后完成了被日本誉为东方艺术珍品的“百龙嬉水”巨型汉白玉浮雕和大型雕刻“九龙壁”；受到全国人大代表一致赞赏的人民大会堂“长白山”浮雕；为二连浩特设计制作的广场雕塑——“边陲明珠”动态优美、寓意深刻；为西宁制作的城市广场雕塑——“各族人民团结奔向新世纪”展现出了一幅民族大团结的壮丽画卷；与著名雕塑家韩美林合作的巨型雕塑“大舜耕田”，是亚洲地区最大的花岗岩组雕之一，以及中华龙王山石窟、中国历史雕刻画廊、北京人民大会堂河北历史名人浮雕、淮海战役纪念馆和扎伊尔总统府等一批国内外著名的雕刻工程。另外，澳门回归时，河北省政府送给澳门特区的礼品九龙晷（铜雕）和今年5月11日清华大学送给台湾亲民党主席宋楚瑜的缩微日晷（石雕）均出自曲阳艺人之手。

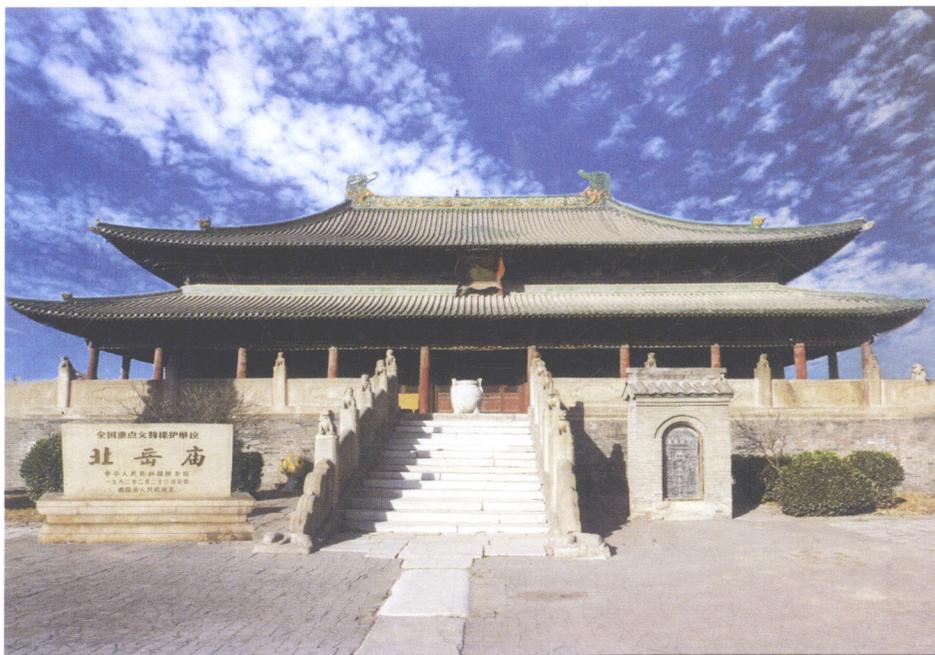
新世纪，曲阳雕刻业面临着前所未有的发展机遇与挑战，在经济全球化和中国正式加入WTO的历史条件下，为进一步推动雕刻业向规模化、集约化、产业化方向发展，曲阳县委、县政府在广泛深入调研的基础上，明确了“以东方雕刻城建设和规范行业管理为重点，进一步优化发展环境，强



化质量监控，加强市场开拓，塑造品牌形象，以城兴市、以市兴业、以业促发展”的工作思路，决定依托本地资源、技术优势，重新整合、聚集生产要素，致力打造特色鲜明、功能完善的特色平台，制定了以“东方雕刻城”建设为核心的发展规划，为雕刻业的快速健康发展描绘了宏伟壮丽的蓝图。

东方雕刻城北起县城，南到羊平镇，全长9公里，以曲新公路为主轴线呈串珠状分布，建设内容突出“五个一”。即：一是建一个小区保发展。在原羊平经济开发区基础上扩展1500

亩，建成雕刻工业区，同时沿曲新公路建设雕刻企业与园林小区构成的雕刻走廊，作为东方雕刻城的生产工业区。二是建一个学院促提高。将现在雕刻学校改制升档，与大专院校挂钩，建成雕刻艺术学院，为雕刻业培养高素质人才，增强雕刻业发展后劲。三是建一个广场树形象。在县城以南雕刻城入口处建一个环岛式雕刻广场，其间建标志性建筑并摆放雕刻代表作品，广场东侧建雕刻公园，作为展示“雕刻之乡”形象的窗口。四是建一个商城拓市场。在“雕刻广场”



西侧建设雕刻国际商城，集中展示曲阳雕刻的精品名作，举办大型贸易、洽谈活动，以吸引国内外客商，拓宽市场空间。五是建一个协会求规范，组建雕刻协会，加强行业组织管理，约束个别企业的不正当竞争行为，提高全行业的工艺水平和市场竞争力。

目前，投资1200万元，占地28888平方米的雕刻广场业已竣工，该广场呈圆形，全部用石料建成，一条“S”形人工河道由西向东把广场分割成两部分，使其平面呈阴阳鱼太极图状。

广场北半部分是传统的园林设计，南半部分是现代的广场设计。广场中心的凸面平台设计独特，既是一个人工喷泉，又是一个演出的大型舞台。广场南侧的看台镶嵌大理石浮雕，展示曲阳历史文化的的天画卷。广场的标志性建筑——石碑坊坐北朝南，高13.28米，宽26.1米，地基采用槐木打桩，石料垒砌，糯米汤浇灌而成，共用石料700立方米，气势雄伟，活泼精致，总体设计是五门、六柱、九楼，采用纯石料开凹凸槽衔接而成。据

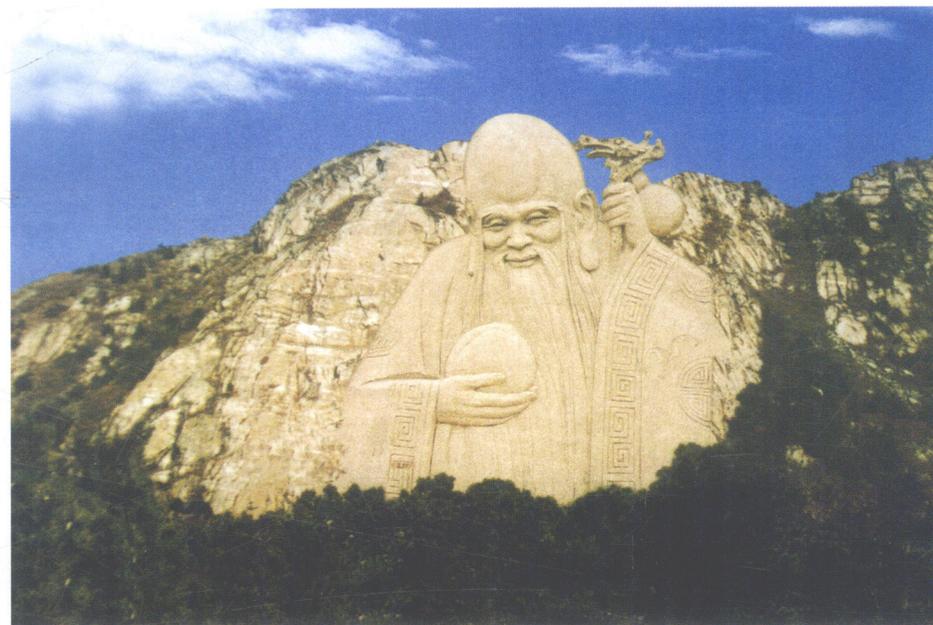
考，是全国乃至全世界最大的纯汉白玉牌楼，现正申报世界吉尼斯纪录。整个广场，呈现出小桥流水喷泉、白石绿地青山的景色，集展销、集会、休闲、旅游于一体。古今中外、阴阳乾坤、传统与现代、古典与时尚完美地结合在其中。身置其中，有“清心、净肺”之感，天地人石和谐之美。正所谓：纵观气象之浩大，诚可容物；俯视怀抱之空旷，足可纳士。游为嘉园，可赏春花秋月之幽；瞻为学子，油生振衣报国之心。环萦双向车阵，南驰北逐，无言之中，阅尽繁荣。

同时，投资1526万元，开通了定龙公路至东方雕刻城的大通道；投资1.46亿元，占地350亩的雕刻市场工程已列为省重点项目，现正积极筹建，成立了雕刻行业管理办公室，组建了由骨干企业和知名艺术家、技师为成员的雕刻行业协会，制定了行规，实行行业自律，实施“三证”管理，对雕刻企业实行企业资格证和质量检验合格证管理，对雕刻技术人员实行技术职称证管理。严格处理企业违法生产经营，同时，出台实施了《雕刻项目建设优惠政策》、《改善雕刻业经营环境的规定》、《雕刻城市建设实施意见》等一系列加快雕刻业健康发展

的优惠政策，从提供经营场地到供电、通讯等都做了明确的优惠规定，给企业发展创造了宽松的空间，增强了招商引资的吸引力。在项目建设上，实行“一条龙”审批办公，减免工商管理费，优先保证建设用地等措施。在征费管理上，实行统一收费制，征费总额降到相邻县市以下，并向社会公开承诺搬迁到雕刻城的雕刻摊点三年免交各种管理费等措施，为曲阳雕刻业发展营造了良好的外部环境。

I. Overview of Quyang Profile

Quyang county of Hebei province lies in the west of the North China Plain, the east foot of Taihang Mountains. It dominates 4 townships and 14 towns. The whole area is 1,084.6 sq. km, The population is 530,000. It is 90 kilometers to the north of Shijia zhuang-the provincial capital, 240 kilometers to the south of Beijing- the national capital, and bordering on National Road 107, Beijing-Guangzhou Railway and Beijing-Shenzhen Expressway in the east, Quyang is enclosed in the developing economic circle of the Bohai Sea. Its position advantage is obvious. Dinglong



Highway, Jingzan Highway and Baofu Highway go through the county. It is the one of the hubs of communications to go to Shanxi and Inner Mongolia and to link the central and west regions.

With a long history, Quyang's cultural inside stories are rich. As it is located in the sun of ancient Northern Sacred Mountain, Hengshan Mountain (today's Damao Mountain), in Shanxi, it takes the name. Carving, glazed porcelain of Ding Kiln and the Northern Mountain Temple are the three cultural treasures of Quyang

in existence. According to the excavation and research of Julong Cavity in Lingshan Mountain, there were already human activities within the territory of Quyang as early as 100,000 years ago. In the period of Yang Shao Culture 5,000~6,000 years ago, the clan-tribe had already appeared here. Until Shang Dynasty and Zhou Dynasty, villages had already appeared in Mengliang Valley in the northwest of the county. After Qin united other six countries, China was divided into 36 prefectures, that was and

Quyang was put as a county firstly, which belonged to Julu prefecture, that was more than 2,000 years ago. The long standing and well established historical accumulation gave birth to many famous people who earned their places in history. They are Lin Xiangru, the famous prime minister of State of Zhao, many prime ministers such as Wang Anzhong in Northern Song Dynasty, more than 30

marshals and generals such as Li Zuoche, Li Jin, Di and his son, etc., dozens of philosophers, historians, military, scientist strategists and carving artists, such as Huang Shigong, Du Taiqing and Yang Qiong. Hundreds of years ago, Lin Xiangru endure humiliations for the state and the people; Wang Anzhong managed the state affairs honestly and incorruptly and punished the corruptions; Yang

Qiong built our country, devoted to his work and exerted himself to the utmost. Their lofty morals and noble characters have been and carried forward by the people here and have been given full scope. The morals and characters have already been distilled apart of Chinese national spirit.

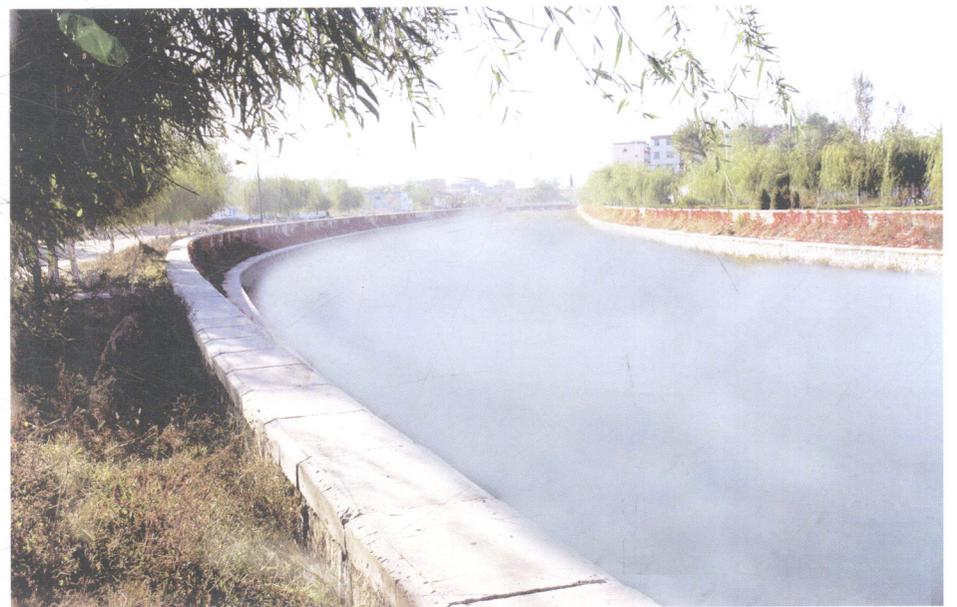
Natural resources in Quyang are abundant. There are more than 20 kinds of mineral products such as marble, mica, coal, iron, etc. There are two large reservoirs of type I-Wanguai and Xi Dayang, and more than ten medium and small sized reservoirs. The total capacity of long-term water storage is 2,300 million cubic meters. The area of usable water is more than 400 million mu. Unique natural conditions make Quyang rank among one hundred prosperous counties, which are rich in fruits. Quyang is one of the main producing regions of red Chinese date of Taihang Mountain and "Hebei pear".

There are numerous historical relics in Quyang. It is picturesque here and the tourist resources are very abundant. Northern Mountain Temple was estab-



lished in the period of Emperor Xuanwu in Northern Wei Dynasty. This temple has been the place where the emperors of past dynasties offered sacrifices to the spirits of the Northern Mountain-Hengshan Mountain. The main building, Dening Hall is the largest wooden building of Yuan Dynasty, still extant in China. There is a huge fresco on the east, west and north walls in the hall, which is 8 meter high and 18 meters long. It is the only extant fresco painted by Wu Daozi. Wu Daozi, a sage in Chinese painting in Tang Dynasty finished it with the techniques of embossed and gold foil painting, so it still looks radiant after going through a thousand year. Stone tablets stand in great numbers and historical relics assemble in the temple. From the Northern Wei Dynasty, the Northern Qi, Tang, Song Dynasties to the period of the Republic of China, the tablet inscription has been precious historical material to study sacrifice culture and government post setting. It is also the treasure house of calligraphy art.

Glazed porcelain of Ding Kiln occupies the important status in China's ce-



ramic development history. Quyang began to fire the stoneware in Sui Dynasty. There was production of white porcelain in the Tang Dynasty. It reached the great prosperity by Northern Song Dynasty. At that time, Quyang was famous for producing the palace porcelain and the Ding Kiln ranked the first of the five famous kilns definitely. The white porcelain ware fired in kiln is pure white and smooth definitely, thin and hard. Its color is uniform and has a high reputation for “it is as white as jade, as thin as

paper and its sound is like Qing”. Su Shi spoke of it in a glowing poem: “As for the porcelain bowl of Dingzhou, the color of it is the purest white all over the world”. The biggest contribution in its production history is to invent the craft of “fire for the second time” and form a huge system of the Ding Kiln. The development of glazed porcelain of Ding Kiln promoted economic prosperity at that time, when the war between Jin and Song took place. During the war, the workshop of porcelain factory was deca-

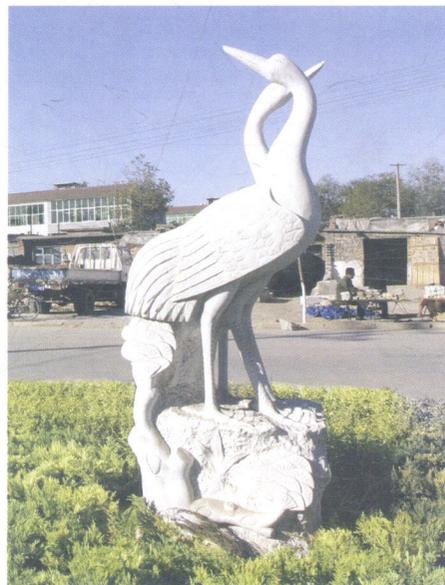


dent and the craftsmen flew to the south, so the treasure was flooded in the time river of 800 years from then on. In 1972, when Japanese prime minister Kakuei Tanaka visited China, he mentioned about the porcelain. After that, under Premier Zhou Enlai's cordial care, the porcelain regained its new life. "Heibei Quyang Glazed Porcelain of Ding Kiln Co., Ltd." was established 1992. Hundreds kinds of porcelain were developed and innovated out, such as portrait, wall decoration, magic jar, tableware, etc. For celebrating

the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the dragon porcelain vase "auspicious all over the world" created by the international master of industrial art, Chen Wenzeng has been collected forever by the Great Hall of the People. Chen is the general manager of Quyang Glazed Porcelain of Ding Kiln Co., Ltd. The vase was mainly made by the carving skill of engraving of Ding Kiln in original conception, with elegance and grace, which was determined as the national treasure. Chen's unique three allied art "porcelain, poem and book" won the top of Guinness artistic achievement. The "small mouth porcelain vase" is called "the unique talent of Cathay" by Chinese industrial art circles. Today, the glazed porcelain of Ding Kiln is exploiting the market by making its product in the style of the ancient, creative and fancy. Meanwhile, because the ware is completed in one fire in high temperature, it contains no harmful compositions and belongs to green environmental protection products. Products of Ding Kiln used to only be collected in cupboards of

collectors and showed in the windows of the museums. Now, the products also have gone into ordinary families.

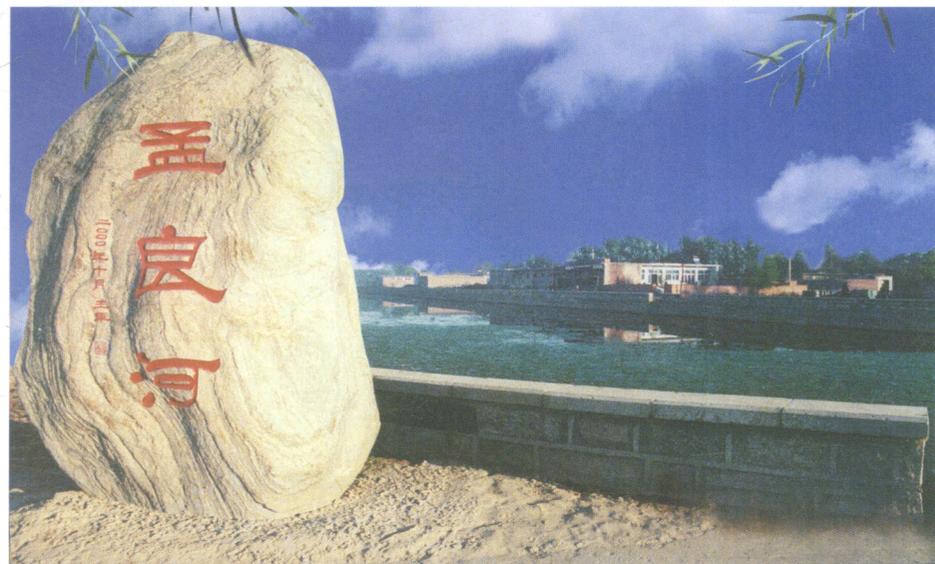
In addition, the national key protective units of the culture relic, such as the Site of Ding Kiln, the Fishing Terrace of the Thousand Buddha Hall, Yang Shao Cultural Site, Lin Xiangru's Tomb, Jia Dao Cavity, the Huang Shigong Shrine, the Tongtian River, the Mengliang River, the Lian Hua Wang, the Night-shinning Stone Tiger, the Drip-drop Suspending and the Queer Scenic Spots of the South of Yan have been the witness of history.



They are all historical witnesses and telling the stories of memorable times of this old and magical land silently.

II. The Historical Origin and Development Status Quo of Carving Industry of Quyang

Quyang is famous, because she has created the culture of magnificent stone carving. According to the legend, Huang Shigong, the teacher of Zhang Liang wrote down “A Sealed Book for Carving” and someone created stone and wood carving according to the book in the Huangshan Mountain. By the Western Han Dynasty, the lapicides in Quyang began to carve stone tablets with marbles. The stone tablets were used for tombstone at the beginning, and then used for keeping records of events, leaving messages. They were displayed in the temples mainly. So the Emperor Wu Di of the Han Dynasty praised Quyang highly as “Carving towns”. Statues of Buddha and male lions carved in Northern Wei Dynasty have already formed the unique style. They are simple and unsophisticated with narrow and slim



figures, emphasising on formal resemblance. In Datang Flourishing Age, Buddhism prevailed and the stone carving entered a fast developing period. At that time, Quyang became the cradle and carving center of the northern white marble statues of China. The skill of round carving prevailed. figures, statues of Buddha are well-rounded, in quiet scholarly type or impressive manner with suitable clothes and ornaments, Birds and beasts, Flowers and still lifes are exquisitely carved with plain contour and smooth lines Stone carving art in

Quyang had already enjoyed great prestige in Yuan Dynasty. The works are graceful, exquisite in workmanship, ingenious and vivid. Many works are handed down from ancient times. “One Lion and One Tripod” carved by the carving handicraftsman, Yang Qiong, received high praise as a tribute from Hubilie, the first emperor of Yuan Dynasty. He called it “consummate art” and “enroll The craftsman in the palace to supervise the stonemen from the south of Yan to build the Capital”. The Godlen Water Bridge in front of Tian’an Men