



洛陽古代藝術館

石刻·碑志 STONE TABLET INSCRIPTION

LUOYANG ANCIENT ART GALLERY





關林

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LUOYANG ANCIENT ART GALLERY

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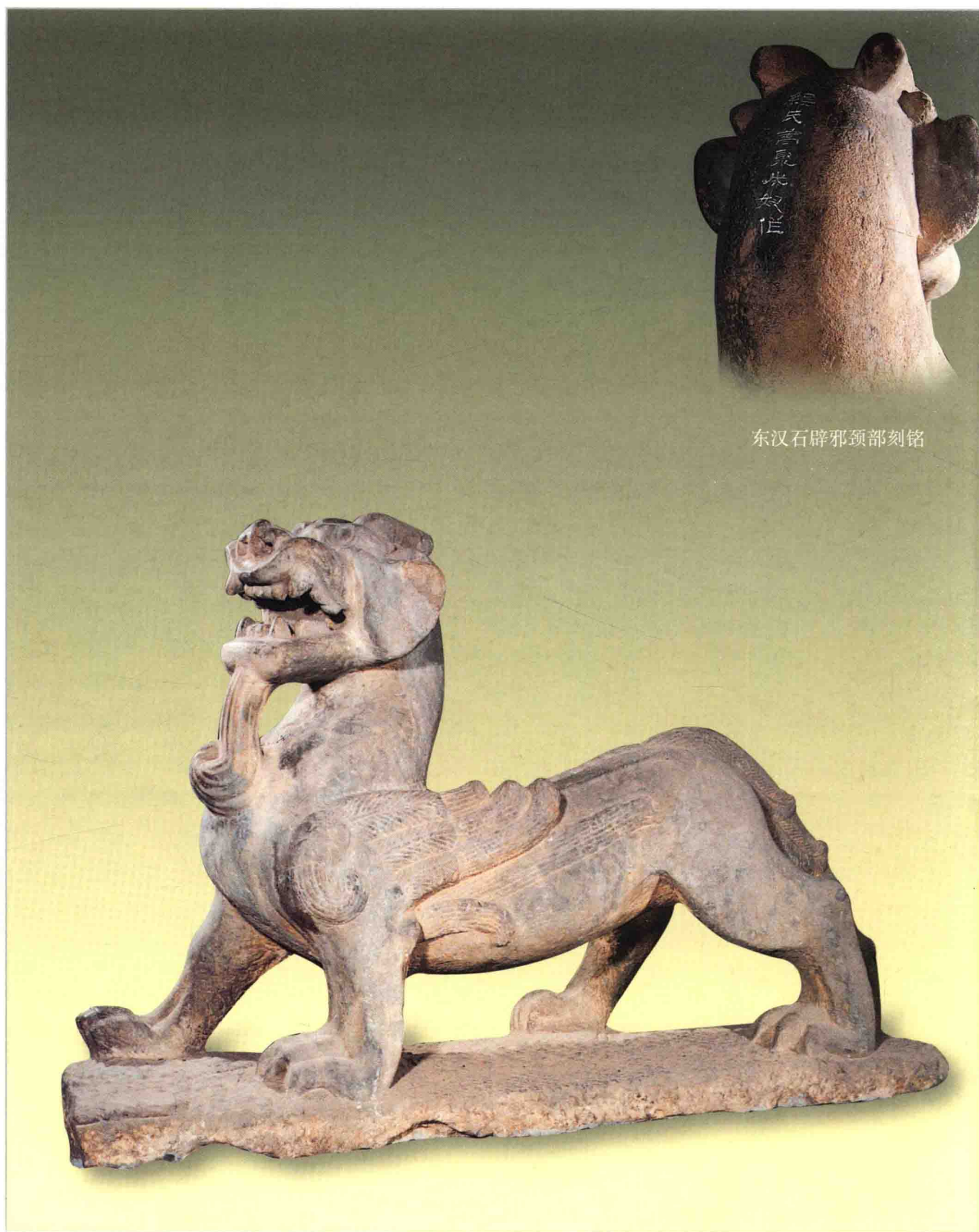
洛阳古代艺术馆

洛阳关林是我国唯一的冢、庙、林三位一体的古建筑遗存，也是地位崇高的“武圣关羽陵寝”，迄今已有406年的历史，其庙貌宏敞，环境优雅。1980年辟为洛阳古代艺术馆，展藏洛阳出土的历代石刻文物1300余件，分为“宗教艺术石刻”和“碑刻墓志”两大专题陈列，为研究古代的政治军事、文化艺术、宗教信仰、乡里社会、宗族源流等提供了实物资料，具有很高的文物价值和艺术价值，体现了古代劳动人民的卓越创造，充分发挥了“爱国主义教育基地”的职能和作用。



Luoyang Ancient Art Gallery

Guanlin, Luoyang, is the only historical remains of ancient architecture of mausoleums, temples and stone tablets, which form an organic whole. It is also the Mausoleum of high-positioned Guan Yu. Guanlin, with a history of 406 years, looks magnificent and graceful. In 1980 Guanlin was opened up as Luoyang Ancient Art Gallery. It collects and exhibits over 1,300 pieces of stone inscribed historical relics of past dynasties unearthed in Luoyang. They are displayed in two sections: “stone carving of religious art” and “inscribed record on stone tablet”, which provide real objects material for study on ancient politics and military affairs, culture and art, religious belief, life of common people, origin and development of religion. The have great value of historical relics and art, reflect the remarkable creativity of ancient working people, and bring the function of “educational base for patriotism” to full play.



东汉石辟邪颈部刻铭

东汉石辟邪(偃师出土) Stone Image for Fighting off Evil Spirits (Unearthed in Yanshi) (Eastern Han Dynasty)

馆 藏 石 刻

Stone Carving

古都洛阳，历史悠久，文物荟萃，城阙宫殿和陵墓建筑，迭兴迭废，时代蝉联，加之佛教兴盛，造像蔚成风气，故有大量的石刻艺术品流传下来，我馆收藏的是洛阳历年出土的部分石刻艺术精品，其刻工之精，造型之美，内容之广，在一定程度上反映了我国古代石刻艺术的辉煌成就，有很高的欣赏和研究价值，是一批宝贵的文化遗产，这些石刻按类别，可分为世俗石刻和宗教石刻两大类，它们使我们能够清楚地看到我国古代雕刻艺术发展、演变的时代风貌，也是二千年中原文物形象的缩影。

Luoyang, the ancient capital, has a long history. It has an assembly of exquisite historical relics. Imperial palaces and mausoleums were built in different times. When Buddhism was popular, carving statues became a common practice, and therefore a large number of stone carvings were left. This gallery has collected part of the fine works of stone carvings unearthed in Luoyang through years. Both the exquisiteness of the carving and modelling, and the wide range of the subjects reflect, to some extent, the brilliant achievements in the art of stone carving in ancient times. They are precious cultural inheritance worth appreciation and study. These stone carvings fall into two types: worldly carvings and religious carvings, which enable us to see clearly the development of stone carving skills through the ages. They also mirror the picture of historical relics of Central China during 2,000 years time.



东汉石辟邪(伊川出土) Stone Image for Fighting off Evil Spirits (Unearthed in Yichuan)(Eastern Han Dynasty)



北魏石虎
Stone Tiger (Northern Wei Dynasty)



北魏石狗
Stone Dog (Northern Wei Dynasty)



北魏石玄武
Stone Xuan Wu (guardian spirit of the north in Taoism)
(Northern Wei Dynasty)



唐石蟾蜍 Stone Toad (Tang Dynasty)



隋石狮 Stone Lion(Sui Dynasty)



北宋石羊 Stone Goat(Northern Song Dynasty)



明石马 Stone Horse (Ming Dynasty)



明石狮
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清石狮 Stone Lion (Qing Dynasty)



西晋韩寿墓表 Tombstone of Han Shou (Western Jin Dynasty)





北魏石棺床 Coffin Platform(Northern Wei Dynasty)





北魏升仙石棺 Stone Coffin (which meant to help the dead to be immortal)(Northern Wei Dynasty)



北宋孝子石棺（侧面） Stone Coffin of Filial Son (Northern Song Dynasty)



北宋孝子石棺（前档） (The front)



北魏石翁仲 Stone Weng Zhong(a statue placed in front of a tomb)(Northern Wei Dynasty)



明石翁仲
Stone Weng Zhong (Ming Dynasty)



唐石女俑
Stone Maid Tomb Figure (Tang Dynasty)



宋金石翁仲 Stone Weng Zhong (Song and Jin Dynasty)



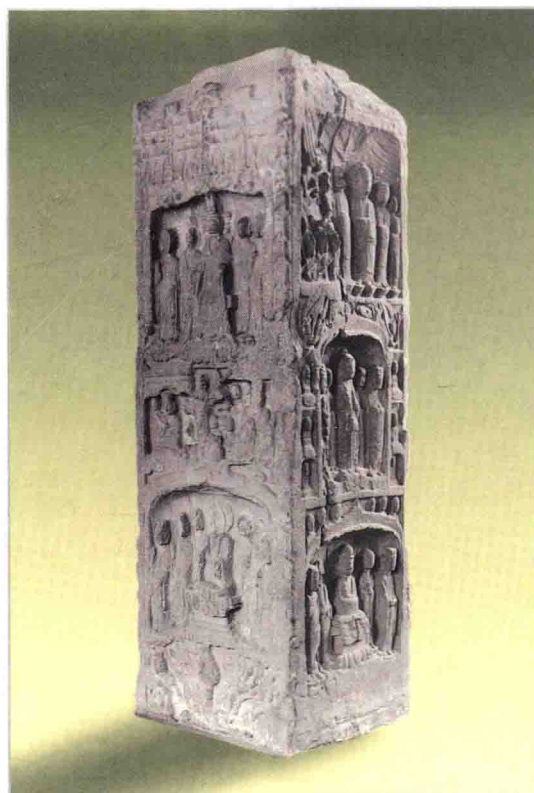
石钟馗 Stone Zhong Kui (a deity supposed to be a chaser of demons)



北魏常岳等人造像碑
Stone Steles of Chang Yue and Others(Northern Wei Dynasty)



北齐赵庆祖造像碑
Statue Stele of Zhao Qingzu(Northern Qi Dynasty)



北齐造像碑
Statue Stele(Northern Qi Dynasty)



隋开皇五年造像碑
Statue Stele(585AD)(Sui Dynasty)