

STONE SCULPTURES AT THE HUO QUBING TOMB

Shaanxi ancient fine arts series III

陕西古代美术巡礼

3

霍去病墓石刻

993

41

To honour Huo's meritorious military service, Han Emperor Wudi had this huge tomb built for him near Maoling Mausoleum. Huo's tomb, which was built of stone, resembles the Qilian Mountain where he fought the Hun invaders. Around this tomb area stand many kinds of stone sculptures; sixteen pieces have been found so far.

The artistic treasures at Huo's tomb are the oldest and best preserved large stone sculptures in this country. These works are vigorous and firm in execution, and new in subject matter. The style is simple, the shapes are unadorned, the carving is realistic, and the means of expression are skillful. Most of the works are both life-like and vivid-shaped, although only a few lines are carved into the stone, and fully show the wisdom and talents of these unknown artists.

As Lu Xun said: "It has been only the stone sculptures by the people of the Han dynasty that have a deep and grand momentum". These stone carvings, simple and unadorned but radiating splendour, have written a glorious chapter in the history of China's sculptural art.



陕西古代美术巡礼 3

霍去病墓石刻

shaanxi ancient fine arts series III

STONE SCULPTURES AT THE HUO QUBING TOMB

陕西省博物馆 编
卢桂兰 撰文
罗忠民 摄影

compiler: shaanxi provincial museum
writer: Lu Guilan
photographer: Luo Zhongming

1984

在西安西面约四十公里之遥的地方，西汉武帝刘彻的陵墓——茂陵的侧畔，有一座西汉大司马骠骑将军冠军侯霍去病的墓冢，被列为全国第一批重点文物保护单位之一。这里以其拥有罕见的大型石雕艺术珍品而驰誉中外，每日吸引着多少游人学者，摩肩接踵地前来瞻仰凭吊。

霍去病是西汉时期卓越的青年军事家，曾先后六次率兵抗击匈奴的入侵。为国家的统一和政权的巩固，建立了不朽的功勋；打通了河西走廊，促进了我国与西亚各国的经济文化交流和友好往来。元狩六年（公元前116年）因病死去时，才只有二十四岁。

为了纪念他的战功，汉武帝在茂陵近旁为霍去病修建了这座用天然石头垒成象祁连山形状的大型墓冢，周围列置多种巨石雕刻，目前已发现的达十六件之多。

霍去病墓石刻，是我国发现的年代最早、保存最完好的一批大型石雕艺术珍品。这些作品气势雄浑，取材新颖，风格纯朴，造型概括，刻划真实，手法洗练。其中多数作品，虽仅只在天然原石上聊聊数刀，稍事点缀，却已形神兼备，充分地显示了这些佚名的艺术匠师们的智慧和才华。

鲁迅先生说：“惟汉人石刻，气魄深沉雄大。”这些朴素无华而又光焰四射的霍去病墓石刻，写下了我国

雕刻艺术史上光灿的篇页。

Forty kilometres west of Xi'an is located Maoling, the mausoleum of Emperor Wudi (Liu Che) of the Western Han dynasty. At its side stands the tomb of Huo Qubing, commander in chief, which was one of the first key historical monuments placed under special national protection. Maoling, famous all over the world for its large stone sculptures, attracts many tourists and scholars every day, who come in crowds to see these rare artistic works.

Huo Qubing was an outstanding young strategist during the Western Han dynasty. He led his army in repulsing the Huns' aggression six times, performing immortal deeds for the unity of the country and the consolidation of state power. He opened the Hexi Corridor and promoted economic and cultural exchange and friendly contacts between China and Asian countries to its west. He was only 24 years old when he died of disease in 116 B. C. (the sixth year of the reign of Yuanshou)























8







