

RARE STONES FROM MOUNT TAISHAN

泰山珍石

泰安市对外文化交流协会
泰山风景名胜管理区管理委员会
泰安市文学艺术界联合会

Tai'an City Association for Cultural
Exchanges with Foreign Countries
Administrative Committee for Mount
Taishan Scenic Spots and
Historic Resorts
Tai'an City Federation of Literary
and Art Circles



山东画报出版社
Shandong Pictorial Publishing House



引言

人猿相揖别，只几个石头磨过。

泰山的历史由石头萌发，泰山的文化从石头写起。

悠悠五千年，泰山石融进几多百姓的憧憬，帝王的梦幻，神奇的传说。

漫漫七千阶，泰山石铭刻着万千大众的辛苦，无数志士的呐喊，永远登攀的壮歌。

《诗经·鲁颂》中歌道：“泰山岩岩，鲁邦所瞻。”岩岩，是山石叠磊、突兀的意思。凡是攀登过泰山的人无不对泰山石留下深刻的印象。

泰山石是神奇的。

泰山北麓磨山上有过一座奇特的石圈，志书载“巨石环列”，“夜有呼号相力声”。人类学家考证，它与法国布列塔尼卡石阵、红山文化石圈一样，是远古古人祈求与上天沟通的场所，属“世界巨石文化”的代表遗址。在古人心目中，泰山石是有灵性的。“夏将亡，泰山石泣”，“泰山巨石自燃，汉亡之兆”等记载，不绝于史书。秦皇汉武封禅泰山，对“状博平，圆九尺”的立石顶礼膜拜，以为泰山和泰山石能福佑社稷平安。

唐宋以后，泰山制石开始流行于民间。在晋冀豫鲁、江浙闽广的农村，“多于村落街口立石，曰‘泰山石敢当’”，百姓们认为泰山石可镇灾厌殃，保佑村宅安全。这一泰山石崇拜现象逐渐演变为民间风俗，至今在华北地区的农村，仍可看到泰山石敢当的影子。泰山石敢当风俗还波及至东南亚华人中间，日本京都民族博物馆就收藏有冲绳出土的泰山石敢当制石。

今天，在泰山上常常可看到那些鬓发斑白的海外游子，神态庄重地拣起一枚泰山石收藏起来，带它漂洋过海，供奉在遥远的异国他乡。泰山石成为炎黄子孙表达对祖国眷恋之情的信物。

泰山石是瑰丽的。

精卫失志，沧海桑田。25亿年前，泰山还沉寂在茫茫大海之中。古泰山运动中，泰山呼啸着跃出海面，亿万年地火的锻冶，亿万年岁月的洗礼，泰山石变得雄奇瑰丽、五彩缤纷。

泰山山体主要由花岗岩组成，并有藏量丰富的玉石、燕子石、景观石、麦饭石等。泰山石质地坚硬，结构细密，纹理富于变化。主要有红、绿、黄、褐、白、黑等色调，且光润亮泽、图美纹丽。分布在泰山上下著名的巨石景观有210多处，如红门石、黑石埠、醉心石、试剑石、虎埠石、龙纹石、仙桃石、罗汉石、鹰石洞、群龟石、探海石、极顶石、试心石、丈人石、象鼻石、玄圭石、元宝石、骆驼石、八戒石、朗公石、子孙石等。

山之体，石为骨。与“江作青罗带，山如碧玉簪”的江南山水不同，泰山以巨石突兀、绝壁青松为主要特征。雄浑苍黑的山石，壁立千仞的绝岩，给人以静穆深沉、雄伟





一览众山小
Drawing all other mountains
under my feet

浑厚的壮美感受。

泰山石是深邃的。

“泰山之高，非一石之积”，春秋时代齐国名相晏婴第一个赋予泰山石以文化内涵。他说，要办好国家的事情，需要许多像泰山石一样高尚坚韧的人辅佐。西汉史学家司马迁用“人固有一死，或重于泰山，或轻于鸿毛”，来歌颂视死如归的精神。宋代著名文学家欧阳修则用“学者仰之，如泰山北斗”，表达对伟大人格的崇敬。

孔子登临泰山以后，从建安七子之一的曹植，到李白、杜甫、苏东坡；从一代文坛盟主元好问，到党怀英、唐仲冕等，都曾登临泰山，颂山石，抒壮志，赋予泰山石以深厚的文化内涵。中国几乎所有的古典文学名著，如《水浒传》、《西游记》、《三国演义》、《聊斋志异》、《老残游记》、《金瓶梅》等，都对泰山石有过精彩的描述，这一独特的文化现象，在中国乃至世界的名山大川中是绝无仅有的。

千百年来，重如泰山、安如泰山、稳如泰山、泰山北斗等典故词谚广泛流传，并成为中华民族精神的组成内容。泰山石宁毁不屈、坚贞不屈的高尚情操，激励着中华儿女为民族大业奋斗不息。人们敬仰泰山，歌颂泰山石，并用泰山石寄托自己的希冀与愿望。北京天安门广场人民英雄纪念碑和毛主席纪念堂的基石特意选用泰山花岗岩，它象征着人民英雄和领袖重如泰山。河北李大钊烈士墓、湖南雷锋墓、上海龙华烈士墓等，均选用泰山石筑砌，人民群众歌颂为国捐躯的精神像泰山一样崇高，如泰山一样永存。

泰山是一部石头写成的书。

也许您跨越七千石阶，饱览过泰山旖旎的风光；也许您站在探海石上，观赏过壮丽的东海日出。当我们把这个集子奉献给您时，泰山在您心目中，或许是又一番模样，另一番风光。



INTRODUCTION

Man and ape – man are distinguished by manufacturing stone artifacts.

The history of Mount Taishan originates from stone, and the culture related to Mount Taishan has been written about based on Mount Taishan crags and rocks.

So many common people have had a great longing for stones from Mount Taishan, emperors dreamt of stones from Mount Taishan, and so many legends have grown up around stones from Mount Taishan over the past 5,000 years.

The 7,000 stone steps leading up to the top of the Mount are engraved with painstaking efforts of the labouring people in their millions, war cries of numerous patriots of lofty ideals and integrity, and songs in praise of scaling for ever.

Hymns of Lu in the *Book of Songs* praises Mount Taishan as "Lofty is Mount Taishan looked up to from Lu state." Loftiness means myriads of crags and cliffs rising one higher than another that have indelibly engraved on the memory of those who have ascended Mount Taishan.

Mythic are stones of Mount Taishan.

At Moshan Hill in the north of Mount Taishan there used to be a unique range of stones as was proved by historical writings: "There are huge crags and rocks around, and loud cries and echoes are heard at night." Like ranges of crags and rocks in French Brittany and in the Hongshan Culture in China's northeast, they constitute a place where ancient people prayed to and communicated with heaven, as has been verified by anthropologists, and they are representative ruins of World Stone Culture. In the eyes of ancients, Mount Taishan crags were intelligent. Writings such as "The Xia Dynasty (c.21st—c.16th century B.C.) will perish, and Mount Taishan crags cry and weep", "Huge crags in Mount Taishan start burning on their own, and that signifies the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.—A.D.220) is perishing" are found here and there in history books. When the Chinese First Emperor and emperors of the succeeding Han Dynasty (206 B.C.—A.D.220) offered sacrifices to heaven and earth on Mount Taishan, they prayed to a rock that was vast and flat, 33 feet in circumference. They believed crags and rocks on the Mount would ensure their social stability and grant peace to their people.

After the Tang Dynasty (618—907) and the Song Dynasty (960—1279), tablets made of Mount Taishan rock began to be popular among the populace. In the country in Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces, stone tablets inscribed with *Matchless is the Stone from Mount Taishan* was placed facing street corners, for people believed tablets made of Mount Taishan rock could ward off evil spirits, stem off disasters and ensure peace for them. Worshipping such stone tablets evolved into a folk custom, and such stone tablets can still be found in the country in North China. Such a custom has also spread to the Chinese in Southeast Asian countries and other countries. For instance, a museum in Kyoto, Japan, keeps such a stone tablet unearthed from Okinawa, Japan.

Today, overseas Chinese with grey or snow white hair are often seen to be solemnly picking up a stone on Mount Taishan, take it home by crossing oceans and seas and enshrine it on the altar at home. So stone from Mount Taishan has become an object in which they place their love for the motherland.

Magnificent are stones from Mount Taishan.

Mount Taishan lay deep in the vast sea about 2.5 billion years ago. Changes in the earth's crust brought up Mount Taishan. Tempered by fire from the earth's core and by changeable weather over the past hundreds of millions of years, crags and rocks of Mount Taishan came to be magnificent and multi-coloured.





云海玉盘

A jade plate in a sea of clouds

Mount Taishan is chiefly composed of granite and has rich reserves of jade stone, trilobite stone, stone for appreciation and Mai Fan stone. Crags and stones from Mount Taishan are hard in texture, close in structure and are of various grains. They are chiefly in red, green, yellow, brown, white and black colours, and are shiny and smooth and their grains are fascinating. More than 200 crags for appreciation and enjoyment are located here and there on Mount Taishan, such as Red Gate Stone, Black Stone, Drunken-in-Heart Stone, Try-the-Sword Stone, Tiger Stone, Dragon-Grain Stone, Celestial-Peach Stone, Arhat Stone, Eagle Stone Gully, Tortoise Stones, Jutting-out-into-the-Sea Stone, Top Stone, Try-the-Heart Stone, Father-in-Law Stone, Elephant Trunk Stone, Basalt Stone, Silver-Ingot Stone, Camel Stone, Pig Stone, Sire Long Stone and Grandpa-and-Grandson Stone.

Unlike the south of the Yangtze River where rivers wind like green ribbons, and hills and mountains stand high like green jade, Mount Taishan is characterized by lofty crags and rocks, green pine trees growing on cliffs, and people derive from them a sense of tranquillity, solemnity and majesty.

Profound are stone from Mount Taishan.

"Lofty is Mount Taishan, but it is not made up of a single rock," said Yan Ying, prime minister of Qi state in the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.). He exhorted people that to administer affairs of the state well, many people firm, tenacious and noble like Mount Taishan were needed, and the great historian of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D.24) Szuma Chien said, "Though death befalls all men alike, it may be weightier than Mount Taishan or lighter than a feather" in praise of the spirit of taking death calmly for one's country. A man of letters of the Song Dynasty (960-1279) Ouyang Xiu said of Mount Taishan as "Scholars looked up to as Mount Taishan is looked up to" in praise of great character. Living in the world one must be as noble as Mount Taishan, and as firm as Mount Taishan rock.

After Confucius ascended Mount Taishan, men of letters such as Cao Zhi, Li Bai, Du Fu, Su Dongpo, Yuan Haowen, Dang Huiying, Tang Zhongmian all ascended Mount Taishan where they praised crags and rocks and expressed their high aspirations, giving profound cultural implications to Mount Taishan crags and rocks. Almost all our classic novels such as *Outlaws of the Marsh*, *Journey to the West*, *Three Kingdoms*, *Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio*, the *Golden Lotus* contain descriptions about Mount Taishan, and few hills or mountains in China or elsewhere in the world enjoy such a position as Mount Taishan has enjoyed.

For thousands of years allusions such as *as weighty as Mount Taishan*, *as peaceful as Mount Taishan* and *as firm as Mount Taishan* have spread far and wide across China and they constitute a component part of Chinese culture. That Mount Taishan crags and rocks would rather destroy themselves than bend and their spirit of remaining steadfast and unyielding have been inspiring offsprings of the Chinese nation in their efforts for national prosperity. People look up to and praise Mount Taishan and place their hopes and inspirations in Mount Taishan stones. The Monument to the People's Heroes and foundation stones of Mausoleum for Mao Zedong at Tian'anmen Square in Beijing were built of granite from Mount Taishan, signifying that the people's leader and heroes died as weighty as Mount Taishan. Our revolutionary pioneer Li Dazhao's grave in Hebei, the grave for Lei Feng in Hunan and graves for revolutionary martyrs at Longhua in Shanghai were all built of stones from Mount Taishan, signifying that people praise them for the great spirit of dedicating their lives to the nation as lofty as Mount Taishan and as eternal as Mount Taishan.

A great deal has been written in praise of Mount Taishan and its crags and rocks.

Possibly you have ascended the 7,000 steps and enjoyed the fascinating scenes all along the way. Possibly you once stood on the Stone Jutting out into the Sea, watching the splendid sunrise on top of Mount Taishan. When you have gone through this collection, Mount Taishan will present itself as a new picture and a new scene.





泰山神龙

A divine dragon from Mount Taishan



黄河金带

The Yellow River seen like a golden ribbon

2 蛟龙出水

A dragon out of water

3 双龙戏珠

Two dragons play with a pearl



2

RARE STONES FROM MOUNT TAISHAN

中国的美石观赏习尚渊源流长。

《诗经·齐风》载：“尚之以琼华乎而，尚之以琼莹乎而。”琼华、琼莹都是指美石。齐国的新娘出嫁，要在婚礼上赠给新郎美石作为信物。秦国士子交往，“投我以木瓜，报之以琼瑶”，琼瑶也是美石的意思。

《山海经》里记载了先秦时期几十种华夏美石奇石，诸如瑶碧石、泰山玉石、乐石、蚌石、文石、冷石等。这些石头因质地、色彩不同，有的作为案几上的观赏品，有的作为服饰佩件，把玩手石。《阙子》中讲述宋人“得燕石于梧台之东，归而藏之，以为大宝，周客闻而观焉”，可见当时民间搜集、喜好美石之一斑。

China has had a long history of appreciating ornamental stones

The Book of Songs says, "Ornamental stones catch the fancy of people." Brides in the state of Qi would present their bridegrooms with ornamental stones at wedding ceremonies. In their social contact, scholars and gentlemen of the state of Qin would "present ornamental stones in return for flowering - quince fruit."

The Book of Hills and Seas records tens of Chinese ornamental and rare stones in pre-Qin (221 - 207 B.C.) days, such as jasper of Mount Taishan, musical stones, veined stones and cooling stones, etc. Different in texture and colour, they serve either as decorations on desks or as dress ornaments or toys. *Kanzi* tells the story of a man in the state of Song, who "got a trilobite stone east of Wutai and treasured it up. When his neighbours heard about it, they called to have a look." This story gives a glimpse of folk collection and love for ornamental stones in those days.



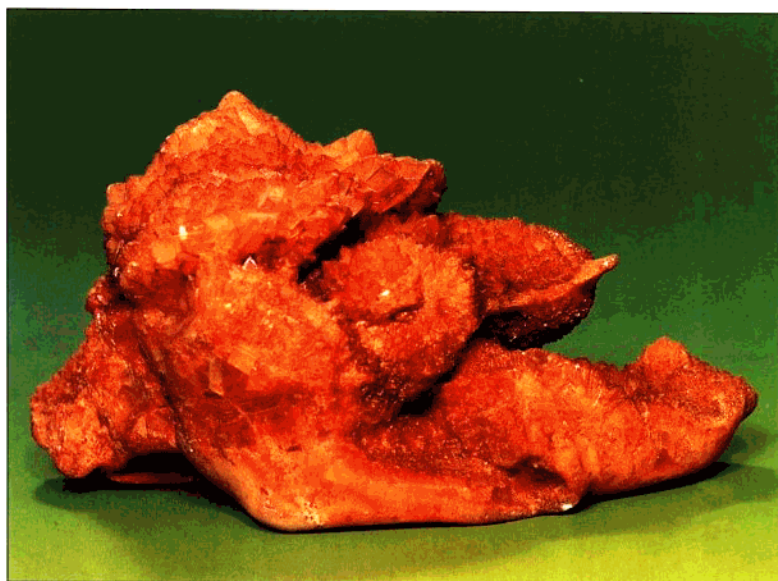
3

泰山珍石



碧霞宝光

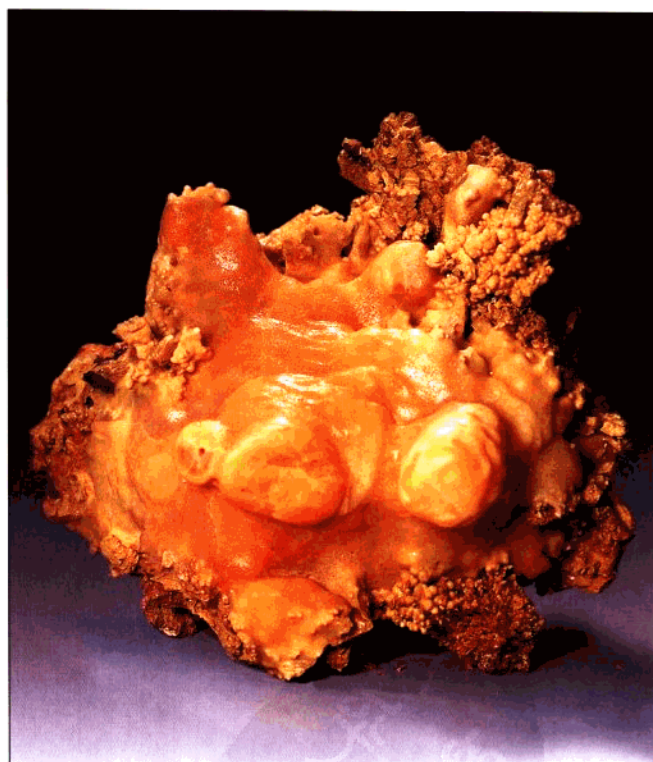
The Bixia aurora



4



5



6



7



8

- 4 草莓
Strawberries
- 5 石花
Flowers
- 6 乳石
Breasts
- 7 山乡风光
Scenery in a mountain village
- 8 石玲珑
An exquisite stone



旭日东升

The red sun rises in the east

9 独秀峰

The only graceful peak

10 孔明山

A light-coming-through-the-hole hill

11 葡萄石

A bunch of grapes

12 层峦叠嶂

Layer upon layer of peaks

13 木化石

Fossil wood

14 千层塔

A multi-storeyed pagoda

15 残竹

Survivals of a bamboo grove

16 千层岩

A multi-layer rock

17 沙积岩

Sedimentary rock

18 珍珠石

A pearl

汉代张骞通西域曾在天河之畔拣回一石，向东方朔展示。东方朔说：“天上织女的支机石，怎么到了你手中？”东方朔显系故作渊博。张骞不远万里将石头带回长安，说明观赏美石的风尚在汉代有增无减。

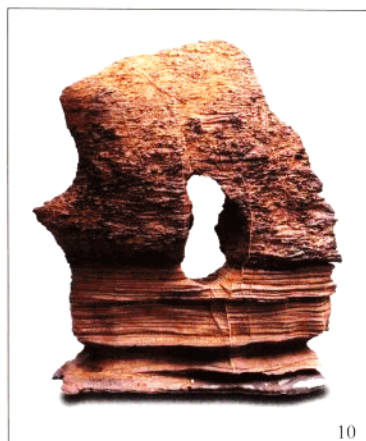
唐代天宝年间杭州“锦江桥侧有周处士者，鬻十香丸，以白器贮水浸小石子百颗余，各有文缕，如飞禽走兽，花草云凤，僧道之形者，人常聚睹赏之”。用展览美石的方法招徕生意，可称生意有方。白居易在《太湖石记》中写道：“今丞相奇章公嗜石，苟适意，其用则多。”爱石之尚，从民间到宫廷蔚然成风。

On his official mission to what is now Xinjiang and Central Asia, Zhang Qian of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - A.D. 220) picked up a stone on the bank of the Tainhe River. He showed it to Dongfang Shuo, who asked, "How did you get the stone that supports the loom of the Girl Weaver in heaven?" Obviously, Dongfang Shuo was trying to show off his erudition. Anywhy, that Zhang Qian brought the stone thousands of miles to Changan shows admiring ornamental stones was very popular in the Han Dynasty.

In the Tang Dynasty, there was by the Jinjiang Bridge in Hangzhou a scholar named Zhou, who sold ten-flavoured dumplings. He would keep over a hundred veined cobbles with figures like flying birds, running animals, flowers, plants, clouds, phoenixes, monks and Taoist priests in a white container with water in, and people often gathered round him to admire their beauty. "It is very smart indeed to attract customers by displaying ornamental stones. In his *Story of Taihe Lake Stones*, Bai Juyi, one of best poets in the Tang Dynasty, wrote, "The present prime minister is highly keen on stones. If one caters to this taste of his, he will very likely be put in an important position." Love for stones both among the common people and in the royal court was very popular.



RARE STONES FROM MOUNT TAISHAN





岱庙坊
The Archway of Dai Temple



19



20



21

RARE STONES FROM MOUNT TAISHAN

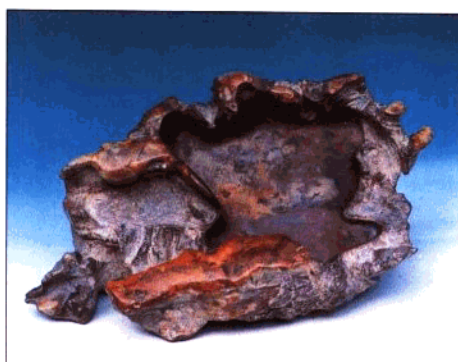


22

23



24



25



26



27

- [19] 金鱼草
The common snapdragon
- [20] 朝天兽
A beast with face up
- [21] 半山寺
A monastery half way up the hill
- [22] 太极图
A diagram of cosmological scheme
- [23] 花瓶
A vase
- [24] 卵
An egg
- [25] 五音石
Five - tone stone
- [26] 远航
On a long voyage
- [27] 空灵一品
Penetrable stone



岱庙鸟瞰

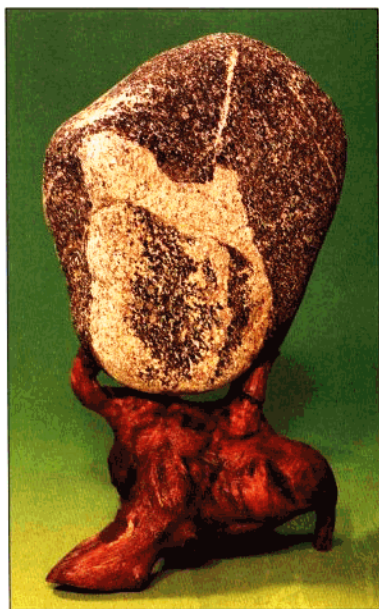
A bird's-eye view of Dai Temple



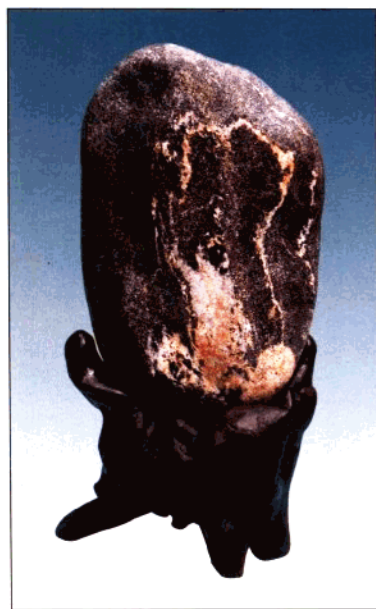
28

宋代出现了我国第一部较为系统的美石鉴赏专著《云林石谱》，作者杜绾汇集记载了天下奇石约百种。书序中认为：“天地至精之气，结而为石，负土而出，状为奇怪。岩窦透漏。”从记石进而至论石，反映出美石鉴赏水平的提高。

元代陶宗仪《辍耕录》中讲述了一则富商鬻石的故事。大德年间，浙江一富商曾将一块红刺石卖给朝官，估值中钞十四万锭，用于镶嵌帽顶之上。红刺石、青刺石、古木兰石、黄亚姑石等在元代统称回回石头，是美石中的上品。美石已成为商品，进入流通领域。



29



30

RARE STONES FROM MOUNT TAISHAN

First book on appreciating ornamental stones systematically, *Yunlin Book on Stones* by Du Wan of the Song Dynasty records about a hundred peculiar stones in China. In the preface the author wrote, "The finest *qi* of the universe solidifies into stones, which crop up in strange shapes." Development from documentation of stones to discussion about them showed appreciating ornamental stones had been heightened.

A *Farewell to Farming* by Tao Zongyi in the Yuan Dynasty tells the story of a rich merchant in Zhejiang in the Dade period. The merchant sold a red stone at an extremely high price to an official in the royal court, who fixed it on the front of his cap for ornament. Red stones, green stones, ancient *mulan* stones, and *huangyagu* stones that stood out above others were all called *huihui* stones in the Yuan Dynasty. The above-mentioned story shows that ornamental stones had become commodities and were bought and sold as early as the Yuan Dynasty.



31



32

- [28] 飞燕剪春
A swallow darts in spring
- [29] 天道无私
The ways of heaven are impartial
- [30] 白石遗韵
A lingering charm often seen
in paintings by master painter
Qi Bai - shi
- [31] 清泉石上流
Crystal clear spring flows down
the stone
- [32] 明月松间照
A bright moon shines through
pine trees