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贵州观赏



贵州民族出版社

GUIZHOU NATIONALITIES PUBLISHING HOUSE

GUIZHOU

ORNAMENTAL

STONES



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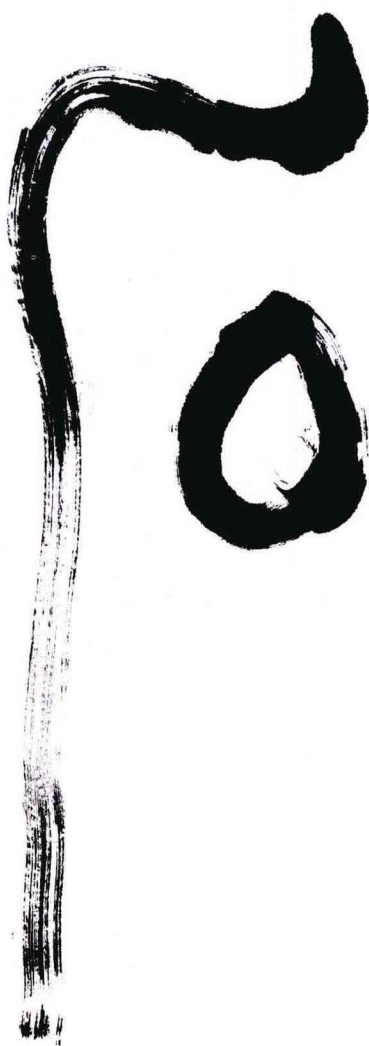
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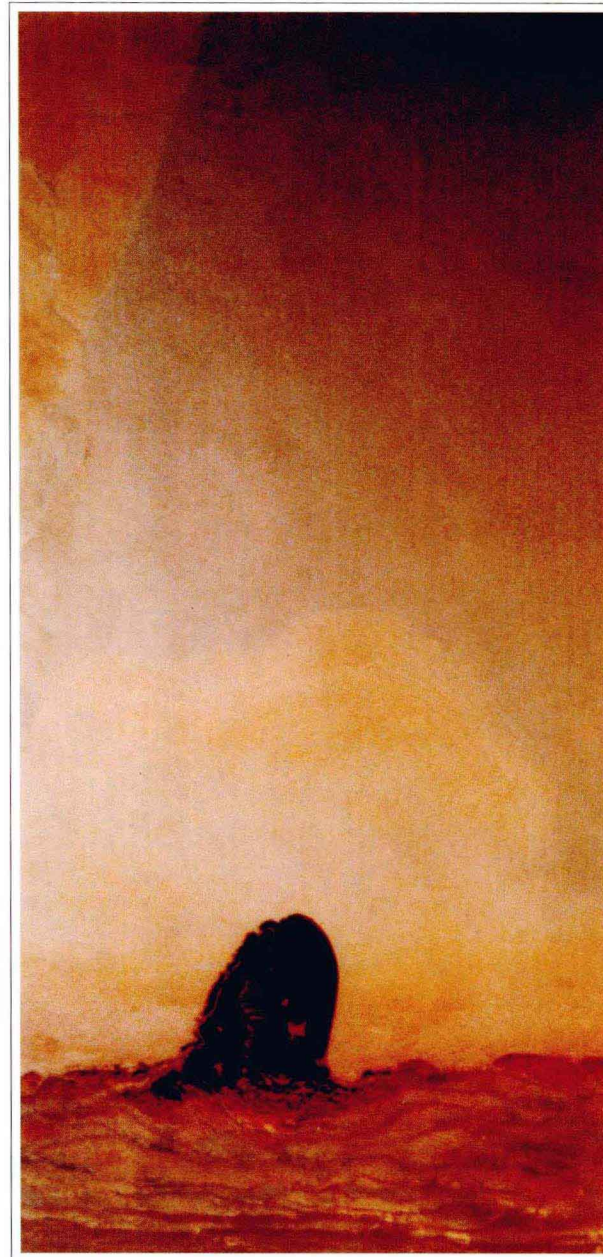
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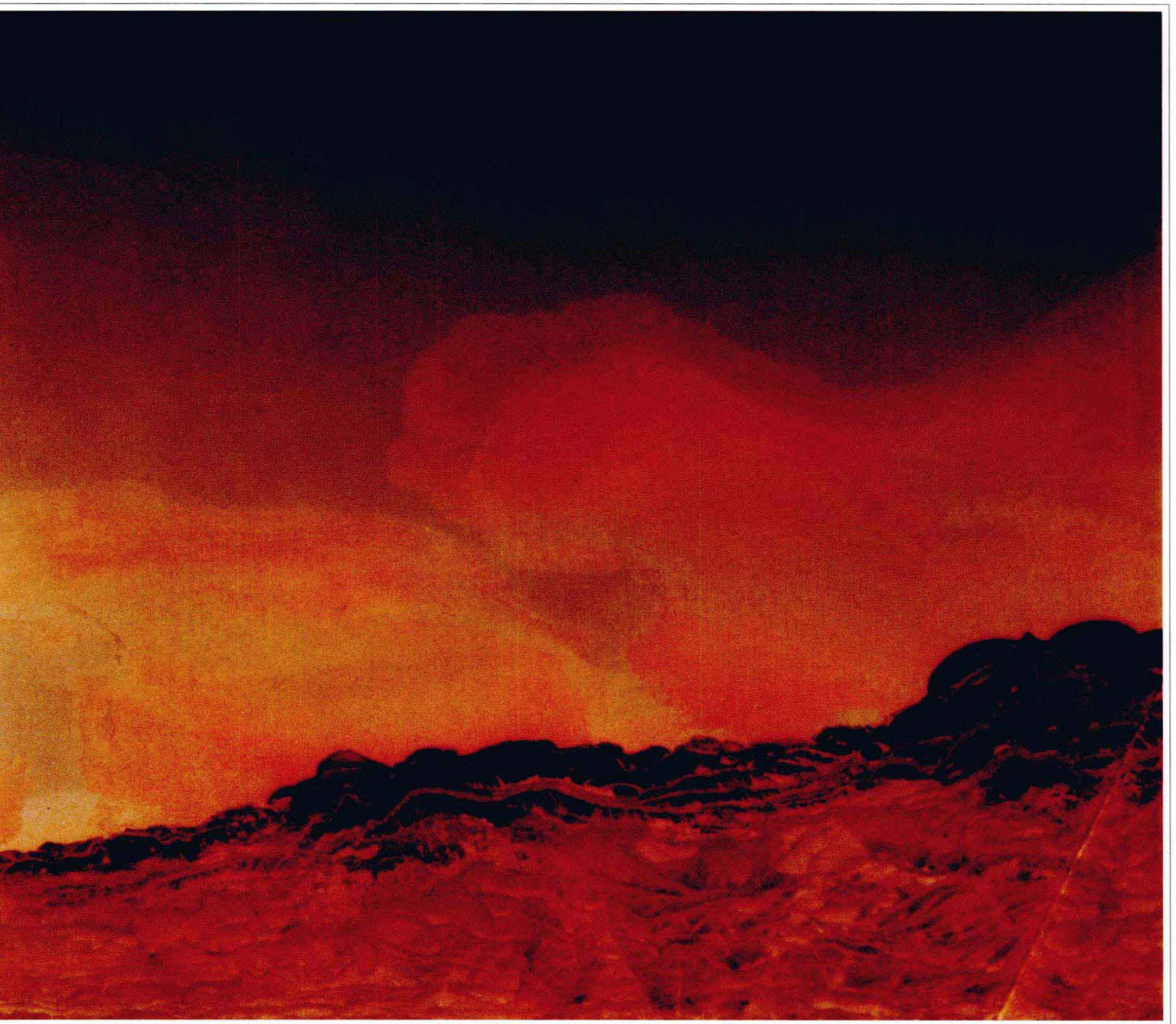
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前言

说

起石头，这种极其普通之物，冥顽不化，它是人类赖以生存的地球的基本物质。也许就是因为它是我们生活的世界的原本之物，才令人着迷。无论怎样爱它、崇拜它都不为过，甚至是天经地义、合情合理的事。石头，它除了供给人类诸多物质需求而外，还有很多可供人们作科研、观赏、收藏的自然艺术之石。说它是古老艺术品，是一般文物概念所涵盖不了的，它是史前的天工之作。

赏石文化，在我国有悠久的传统，它属大自然文化的重要内容。明清时期，还被列为休闲文化之首。随着社会变革进步，文明建设的推进，赏石活动日益频繁，爱石藏石阵容逐渐壮大，一种承前启后的赏石理念日臻成熟，容自然科学与人文科学相结合的理论、东西方赏石观念的互为影响融合。自然艺术石品，乃上苍的造化。崇尚自然，是永久的时尚。

爱石藏石，完全得益于生养我的这片大地石资源富足的启迪。贵州，地壳古老，地层发育齐全，经历过多种地质事件，沧海桑田的演变，沉积物厚重，地下埋藏门类繁多的古生物化石和丰富的矿产资源。优势矿产突出，伴生矿物较多，质优易采，可利用价值很高。全省侏罗山式褶皱构造典型，海洋碳酸盐岩广布，岩溶奇特多样，地质景观奇秀。高山峡谷，河水湍急，雨量充沛，气候温和，赋存多种别具审美特性的自然造型石和纹理石，赏石资源物华天宝，富甲神州。

生活在大山怀抱中的我，人生已过“不惑”之年。自爱石以来，如今我才真正悟出了我的不惑。贵州山多石多，山的骨，山的格，山的魂，山的精髓，原来是这种旷世之宝，是我所珍爱的石头。石头不是每件都成器成品，大量的是供工农业生产所需，或供给工匠师雕凿成工艺品。真该感谢创造历史、创造文明的人民大众，感谢广大农民朋友悉心保护开发和科学家的艰难考证，使得贵州的赏石资源得以影响中外，石品纷纷登上大雅之堂，并赢得了无数大奖，还被专家们翘首美誉为“化石群库”、“沉积岩王国”、“古生物化石王国”、“汞都”等等。桂冠诚然重要，各尽所能，展示贵州石品人品最为重要。

杨晓红

藏石石品，这种自然艺术要解读它，要有高深的学养。我审石评鉴石品，崇尚纯天然，并把爱石、赏石、藏石作为一种境界去追求。我把多年集藏的石品陈列馆中，它就是精神上的伊甸园。徜徉园中，与大自然融合，其乐融融。那些石品，无朝华夕陨，无冬枯春荣。件件石品，“虽无笔墨点染该成画，慢观细品尽文章。”“于大处观，万物造化皆在其中如影随形；于小处看，天下灵秀尽显其间。”满园充溢着春的风姿，夏的情韵，秋的风采，冬的奥秘。尊尊石品，原始古朴，至雅至俗。留连其间，清心淡泊，如生在梦中，物我两忘。我从石头的品性中得到了不少启示：石头朴实无华，默默无闻，不喧哗，不妩媚，不张扬，不世故，随机随缘，缄言不语，任人用，任人评。为人做事，值得借鉴。

我想出版这本画册，筹备的时间不短，信心很足。首先，石品的集藏，尽管我的收藏是敝帚自珍，毕竟有上万件作挑选；再就是省内众多石友的共谋共合，慷慨提供他们历经艰辛的珍藏精品；还有我的师长胡贤德先生一直协助策划并主持编辑，又荣幸地请到了贵州省著名摄影艺术家曾宪阳先生亲自执镜拍摄和负责编排设计，贵州民族出版社也认为出版一本贵州赏石文化的大型画册很有必要，给予了积极的有力支持；再就是，我的家人及亲友无一异议，十分赞同。所以，这本画册水到渠成，就算定稿了。

本画册石种的分类，完全参照国际通行的古生物化石、矿物晶体石、自然造型石和纹理石三大类排列。石种基本是贵州区域内产出。对石品的评鉴，见仁见智。“石不能言最可人”，多留空间给赏评者，文字从简。毕竟石头还是石头，赋予它的人文思想，取决于它的藏者和观赏者。本画册旨在汇集贵州省的藏石精华，无意作贵州省赏石文化的小结，请读者多议、多说、多批评。

我们的这本藏石画册，从开始酝酿起，一直受到各界的关注。在编书过程中，得到了诸多名家的指教，在此，我谨向关心支持石文化事业的各界朋友和藏石界的同道致以深深地感谢！

2001年8月于贵阳奇石馆

*S*tones, hard and durable, are the basic simple materials of the earth upon which human beings survive. They are attractive just for being simple and basic. People can not but love and appreciate them. This is only reasonable. Stones, as hard and durable, can meet the demand of human beings and they are also worthy for research. Some of them are called ornamental stones, collected and appreciated by connoisseurs.

The appreciation of ornamental stones as a tradition in China began as early as in the Stone Ages, onward to periods before the Chin Dynasty, grew in the Chin and the Han Dynasties, flourished in the Tang and the Song Dynasties and was in its prime in the Ming and the Qing Dynasties. The appreciation of ornamental stones was by then the first thing of culture. Up to now the appreciation of ornamental stones has a long and winding history of nearly ten thousand years. With the advance of social progress and human civilization the activities of appreciation have been expanding with more and more connoisseurs and a well approved standard of concept which combines science and philosophy and both the Oriental and the Occidental traditions. A new period of appreciation has come into being.

There are stones everywhere in my native place, namely Guizhou province. Here the crust is old and the strata are fully developed with lots of geological changes and huge sediments in which we can find plenty of fossils and ores. These ores are of good quality and easy to excavate with rich associated minerals. In the province, the Jurassic folded strata are typical. There are wide spreads of carbonate rock layers, karst caves, magnificent landscape, high mountains and deep valleys, torrential rivers, with aquate rainfall, mild climate and a variety of natural ornamental stones classified as the best in China.

I am already forty years of age. However, I only began to understand the world around me when I took a fancy to ornamental stones. The stones in Guizhou are characteristic of the spiritual essence bestowed upon by our ancestors. They are personified as to have bones and flesh, characters and souls. They are the precious things and my favorites. However, not every piece of stone can be a natural ornamental stone. Actually most of the stones are materials for industrial and agricultural production or for the masons to cut into art works. In Guizhou, farmers are earnest in discovering and keeping of such precious things, and scientists here have been doing the difficult



Yang Xiaohong

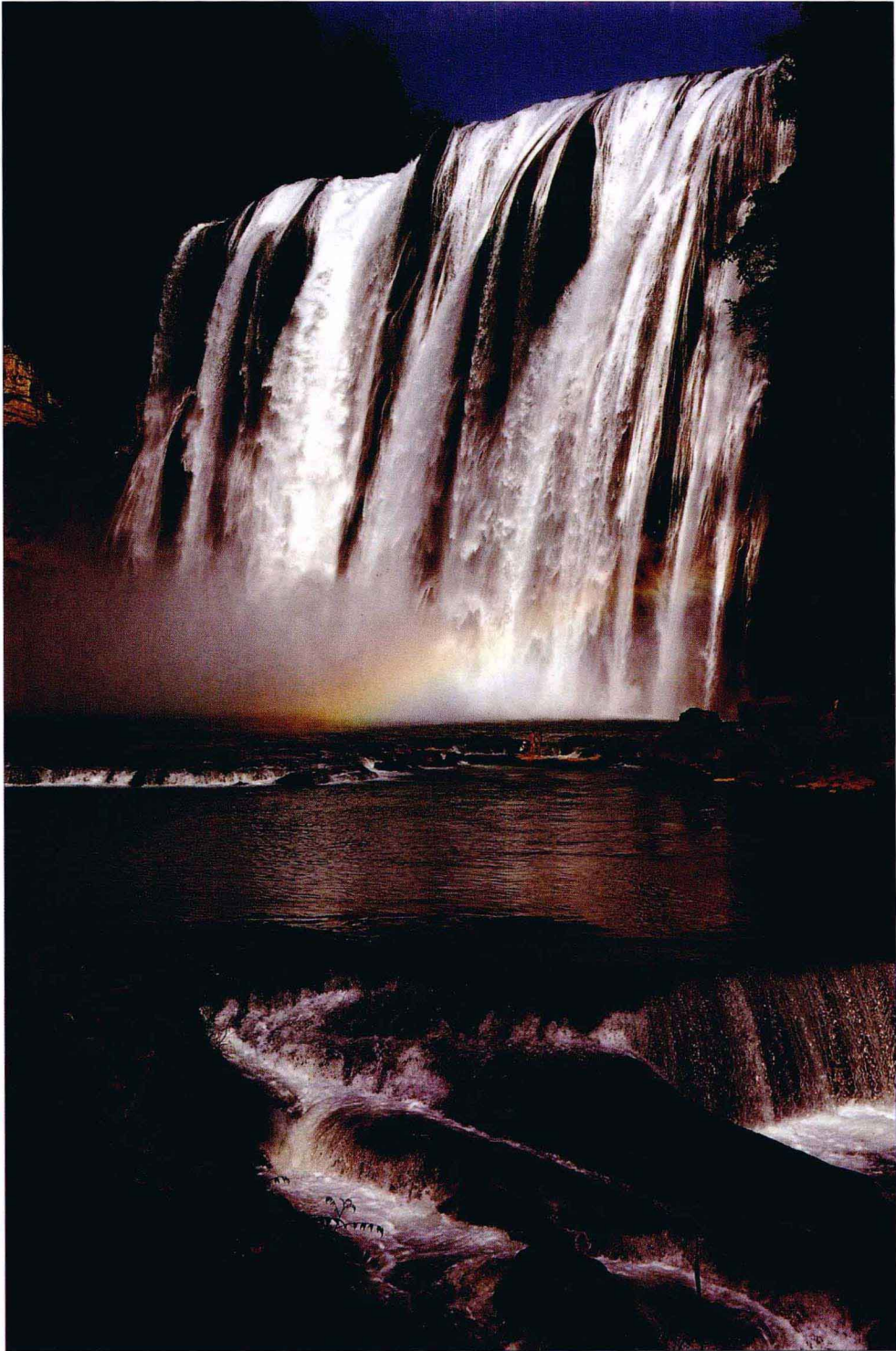
job of examination. As a result the ornamental stones in Guizhou have begun to have an influence both at home and abroad by being given lots of awards. Guizhou is now appreciated by connoisseurs as a warehouse of fossil groups, a wonderland of sediments, a kingdom of fossils, etc. These awards and influence are encouraging as they can display the top quality of the ornamental stones in Guizhou province as well as the character of the people in Guizhou province.

I know, to appreciate the quality of the collected ornamental stones, you must be a man or a woman of considerable culture. So, I try my best to keep, to love and to appreciate the ornamental stones in the true sense. I put thousands of my ornamental stones in the museum where I have found my spiritual Garden of Eden. Roaming in this museum as in harmony with Nature, I am always in good humour. Here, all the ornamental stones are eternal, unlike flowers or grasses which can flourish and eventually wither and die out. In the stones you can find a vivid new world and the vicissitudes of Nature. The museum is a world in four seasons at the same time. The ornamental stones here are so simple and real, so beautiful and elegant. When you enjoy them you feel as if you were in a dream. I have been so enlightened by the character of them. I now understand that they are simple, unshowy, unworldly, self-sufficient and self-possessed and regardless of criticism. Here there is something you can follow. This gives me the idea of compiling this album *Guizhou Ornamental Stones*.

The compiling of this album follows the generally approved way under the categorical classification of fossils of the primeval animals and plants, crystal minerals, naturally shaped stones and stones with natural patterns. Most of the ornamental stones here were found in the province. Comments on them can be varied according to their collectors and visitors. So to each ornamental stone, there is only a brief introduction. A Chinese proverb says that stones are lovely only because they can not speak. It is up to the collectors and visitors to give them the humanistic evaluations.

The aim of compiling this album is to display the best of the ornamental stones in Guizhou province. With the love and concern of people in various circles and the help of many experts, I have finished the compiling of this album. I have the honour and pleasure to thank all of them.

**In Guiyang Rare Stone Museum,
 August, 2001**



古 生物化石

Ornamental Stones with Fossils of primeval Animals and Plants

生物化石，是远古生物的遗体或遗迹经石化而成，亦为有生命意义之石，是整体生物的诞生、发展、进化历程的真实见证，是考证地层地质特有的符号，全世界公认它是地质遗迹。

古生物化石的观赏价值和开发，决定于化石的美学特性。凡具观赏和收藏的化石，必须形体真实完整，石化程度强，形态生动清晰，布局合理自然，色度对比鲜明。收藏和观赏化石，除学到地学、古生物学的知识而外，它独具的亘古美，使人回味远古时代各地史时期的肃穆幽深，历经兴亡的景象，产生“巡观天公作，遨游亿万年”，万古永恒的联想。启示人们对生命和生命历史的关注。

Fossils, as marks of the different strata and universally acknowledged geological relics, are the fossilized remains or traces of the primeval animals and plants. They are witnesses of the birth, development and death of the primeval animals and plants--records of the past lives.

The evaluation and exploitation of the fossils is based on their esthetic characteristics. The worthy ones are complete in form, fully fossilized, clearly and adequately shaped with the best colour contrast. By them, you can have a better understanding of geological and paleontological knowledge and the unique and eternal beauty of the fossils. The fossils can remind you of the remoteness of the prehistoric period and the vicissitudes of Nature. You seem to go back millions of years to the very beginning of Nature and life. The association of life and its history calls for better concern and that can only be finished by imagination.

贵州

胡氏贵州龙 (*Keichousaurus Young*)

DINO

龙

两亿多年前，贵州地处古特提斯海北岸。从已发现的各门类化石得知，这里曾是一片风水宝地。天翻地覆，沧海桑田，如今是云贵高原。1958年“胡氏贵州龙”（*Keichousaurus hui*）公诸于世后，引起海内外强烈关注。尔后，“意外兴义龙”（*Shingyisaurus unexpectus*）、“邓氏三桥龙”（*Sanchiaosaurus dengi*）等，特别是近年黔西南地区三叠纪动物群的发现考证，更为举世罕见。

贵州龙，是否与恐龙存在着客观的或内在演化谱系和血缘关系，有待科学的考证。从已出土的恐龙来看，完全可以说，贵州是恐龙的故乡之一，更是龙族龙宗的居家乐园。

中华民族，对龙有特殊的崇拜，并有我们龙的文化。随着科技的昌明，我们知道龙是多种动物和自然现象的模糊结合，从史前走到今天，承载整个民族的精神期盼历程。贵州人民，自古以来，勤劳、善良、勇于发现的精神，早已受龙的影响，对龙的化石有一份特别的执著眷恋。

贵州的龙，将昭示世界。

贵州龙（*Keichousaurus*），属海生爬行动物的鳍龙类，肿肋龙亚目，贵州龙科。产自贵州省中三叠统上部灰色至灰黑色薄层泥质灰岩、钙质粉砂岩及泥质粉砂岩中，少数亦产自粉砂质页岩中。骨骼完整，体态自然，有的还与其他生物共存，珍稀难得。谓其珍，是因为它是龙类体形最小者；谓其稀，则是因为当今世上只有个别地区的一定层位才有产出，贵州可谓得天独厚。

Two hundred million years ago, Guizhou lay on the north bank of the ancient Tethys. Judging from the collected fossils, you know that Guizhou was once a good span of water and a spread of land. With the elapse of time and geological and geographical changes Guizhou becomes a part of the present Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau. In 1958, *Keichousaurus hui* was discovered and made known to the world. Later, discovering of *Shingyisaurus unexpectus*, *Sanchiaosaurus dengi*, etc., especially the fossils of the animal groups in the Triassic period in southwest Guizhou, was even more a piece of sensational news.

Keichousaurus might have something in relationship by blood with other dinosaurs. This testifies to the theory that Guizhou was once a birth place of dinosaurs.

The Chinese people worship their dragons (dinosaurs) and have a civilization with relation to dragons. Enlightened by science and technology we know that dragons are a combination of many animals and natural phenomena. History has shown the expectation of the Chinese nation as a whole. People in Guizhou, as a part of the nation, are always diligent, kindhearted and brave to break new ground. This is brought by the influence of the civilization with relation to dragons. As a result, people in Guizhou are keenly attracted by the fossils of dinosaurs. Dragons (Dinosaurs) in Guizhou will make it clear to the whole world a part of the evolution of Nature.

Keichosaurs are primeval reptiles. They belong to *Keichosauridae* fam., *Pachypleurosaurus Huene* suborder, *Sauropterygia* order. They were discovered and excavated in the gray to dark gray shin layer of mudstone, calcareous silt and other silts. A few of them were discovered and excavated in the shaly silt. They are complete in form with natural postures. Some of them were discovered and excavated with other animals and plants. They are so rare and precious as they are the smallest dinosaurs and can only be discovered in particular places and particular layers of silt. Guizhou is the only place with such conditions.

SAURUS
In Guizhou

胡氏贵州龙 (*Keichousaurus hui Young*)

