

故园画忆系列

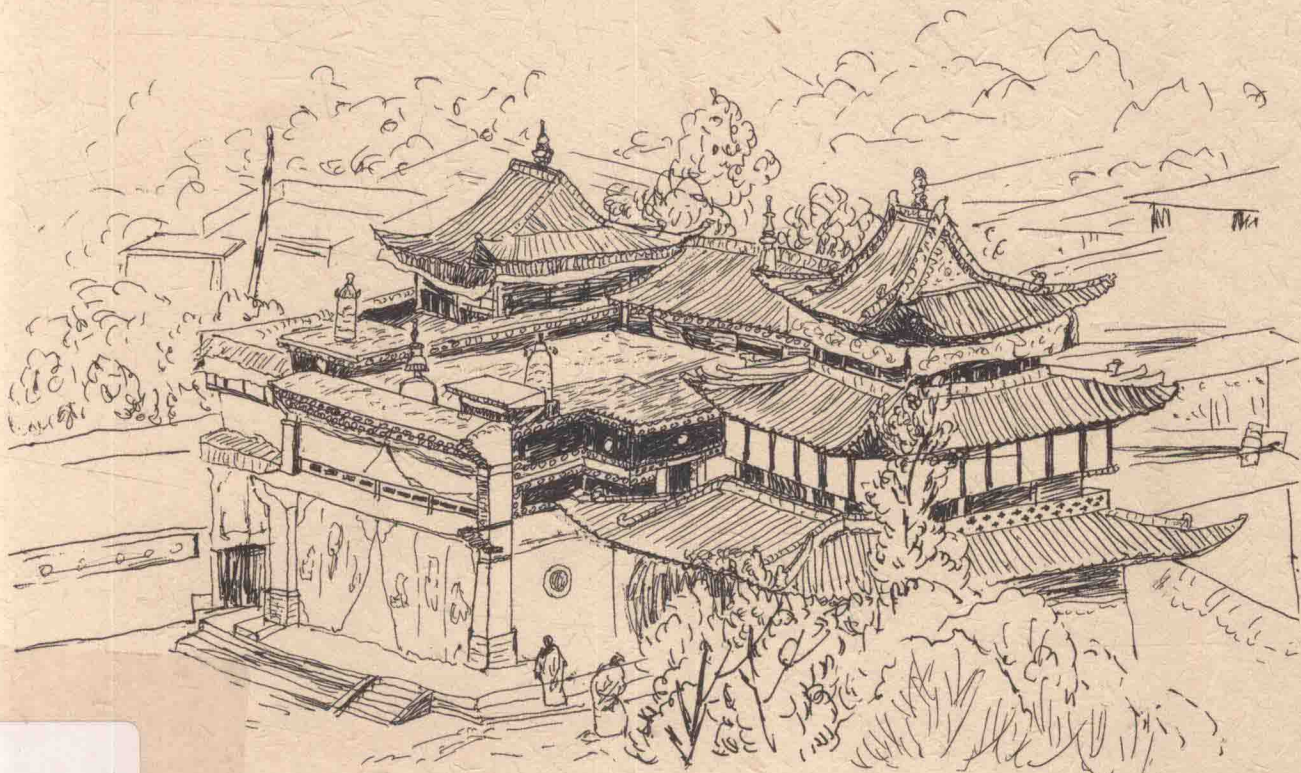
Memory of the Old
Home in Sketches

青海记忆

Memories of Qinghai

王晓珍 绘画 撰文

Sketches & Notes by Wang Xiaozhen



學苑出版社

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序

青海省位于我国的西北部，民族众多，有 43 个民族在这里栖息生活；千余年来，佛教、道教、伊斯兰教、基督教和天主教等在这里传播交融。浓重的宗教氛围与多样的民族文化，与独特的气候、地貌，使得这里的文化、建筑、风俗形式多样。

《青海记忆》即是一本以青海六个市县中具有代表性的建筑、历史遗迹、民俗文化为关注对象，兼具绘画和文字评述的艺术图集。用速写线画的方式对建筑、景观和风俗进行描绘，简洁直接地呈现了建筑的审美特点。

该书的作者是西北民族大学美术学院的王晓珍副教授。她长期从事绘画实践，在博士研究期间，转入对甘青河湟地区藏传佛教建筑彩画的研究。出于研究工作的需要，她经常进行田野考察，收集了丰富的青海建筑图像资料，并手绘了大量的线描稿图，在此过程中，她对该手法的认知逐渐从表现性绘画向探究性转移，成为该书之所以成型的内在原因。在《青海记忆》绘制过程中，她将视角拓展到更为宏观的建筑结构、外观以及与地貌相契合的整体景观上来，还包括对人的行为、宗教仪式、民俗风情的关注，具有更广阔的艺术人类学视野。该书的关注角度，说明对建筑的理解不仅仅只是在其物态本身，还包括建筑内部及外部空间的与之相关的自然物象和人类行为，这是建筑文化得以丰富的推进性认识角度，也符合当下学界对历史文化遗产全面认识的客观趋势。

在传统文化不断受到冲击与关注的当下，针对大众群体而言，对历史文化遗产的了解、传统氛围的营造、物质与非物质文化知识的普及，皆具有迫切的现实意义，而《青海记忆》的出版，既对青海传统建筑风情的形象保存提供了补益，也对青海历史文化在当下的传播起到积极的推进作用，同时也为后人提供了一份图文并茂的档案资料。

是为序。

张西昌

西安美术学院

2016 年 4 月

Foreward

Qinghai province is located in the northwest of China with many diverse ethnicities and flourishing regions. So far, there are 54 ethnic minorities living in Qinghai and 10% of them are religious people. During the past one-thousand years, Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Christianity and Catholicism spread and blended here. The rich religious atmosphere, diversified ethnic culture, unique climate, landforms and folk customs shaped various cultures, architecture styles and customs here.

Memories of Qinghai is an art atlas consisting of drawings and descriptions focused on the representative buildings, historic sites and folk culture of six cities and counties in Qinghai. It uses sketches to describe architecture, landscape, and customs and directly presents the aesthetic characteristics of the buildings.

Wang Xiaozhen, author of this book, works as an associate professor at the Fine Arts College of Northwest University for Nationalities. She has been engaged in the painting practice for a long time and transferred to the study of color painting Tibetan Buddhist architecture in the Huanghe and Huangshui area between Gansu and Qinghai when she was pursuing her doctoral degree. She went to the field for study very often because of her research work and collected a lot of architectural images of Qinghai, which she drew herself. During that period, her perception of the line drawing skills gradually changed from expressive painting to exploration painting, and it bred this book. Among her sketches in this book, she expanded her viewing angle to macroscopic architecture structure, appearance and whole landscape integrated into the physiognomy, as well as focusing on people's behavior, rituals and folk customs. Hence this book boasts a wider, artistic anthropological vision. The viewing angle of this book illustrates the understanding that architecture is not only in the state of matter itself, but also includes the internal and external space of construction associated with natural objects and human behavior. It is an escalated point of view that makes architectural culture rich and also accords with the present academic trend of comprehensive understanding of historical and cultural heritage.

At present, we are in a time where traditional culture is constantly being impact, to much people's concern. For mass groups, there is an urgent practical significance to understand historical and cultural heritage, to create traditional atmosphere and to popularize material and non-material culture. The publication of Memories of Qinghai provides supplementary images of traditional architecture styles in Qinghai besides promoting culture transmission at present and provides archival files with excellent pictures and accompanying essays.

That is all.

Zhang Xichang
Xi'an Academy of Fine Arts
April, 2016

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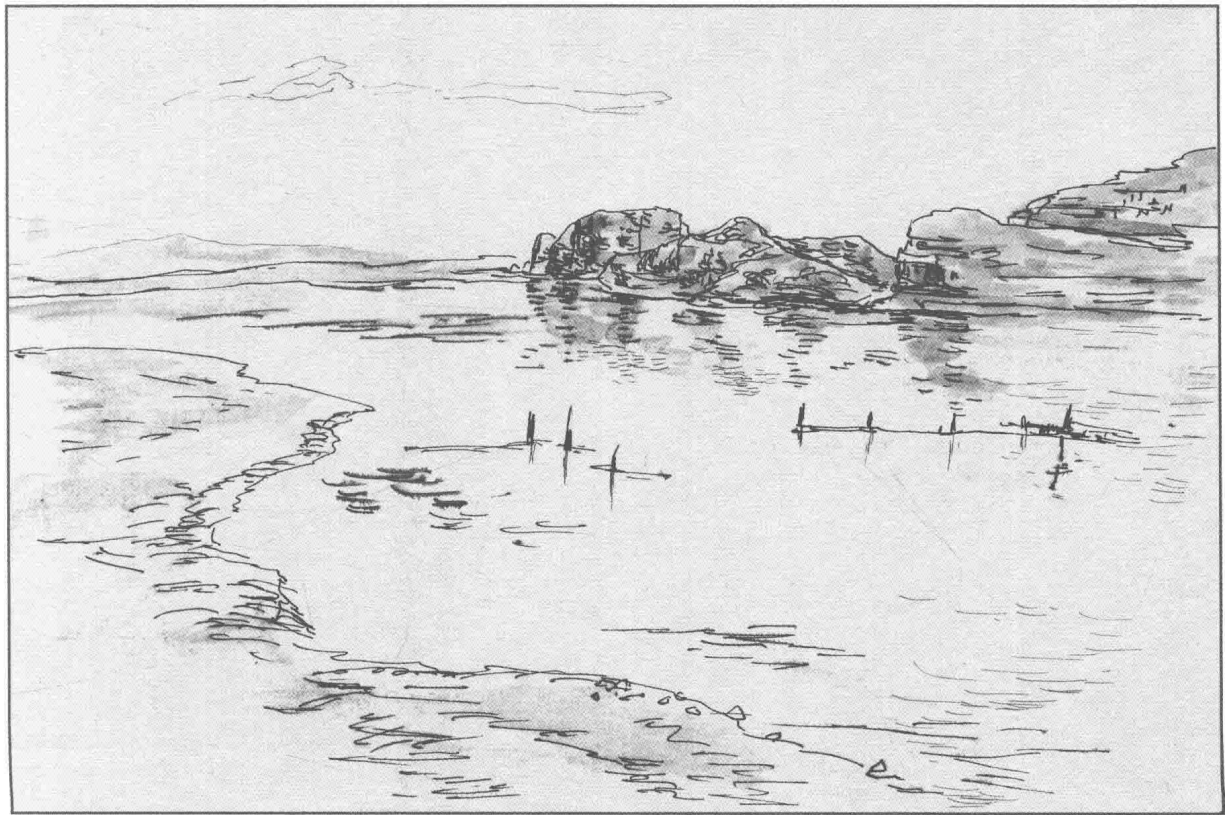
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西宁市
Xining City

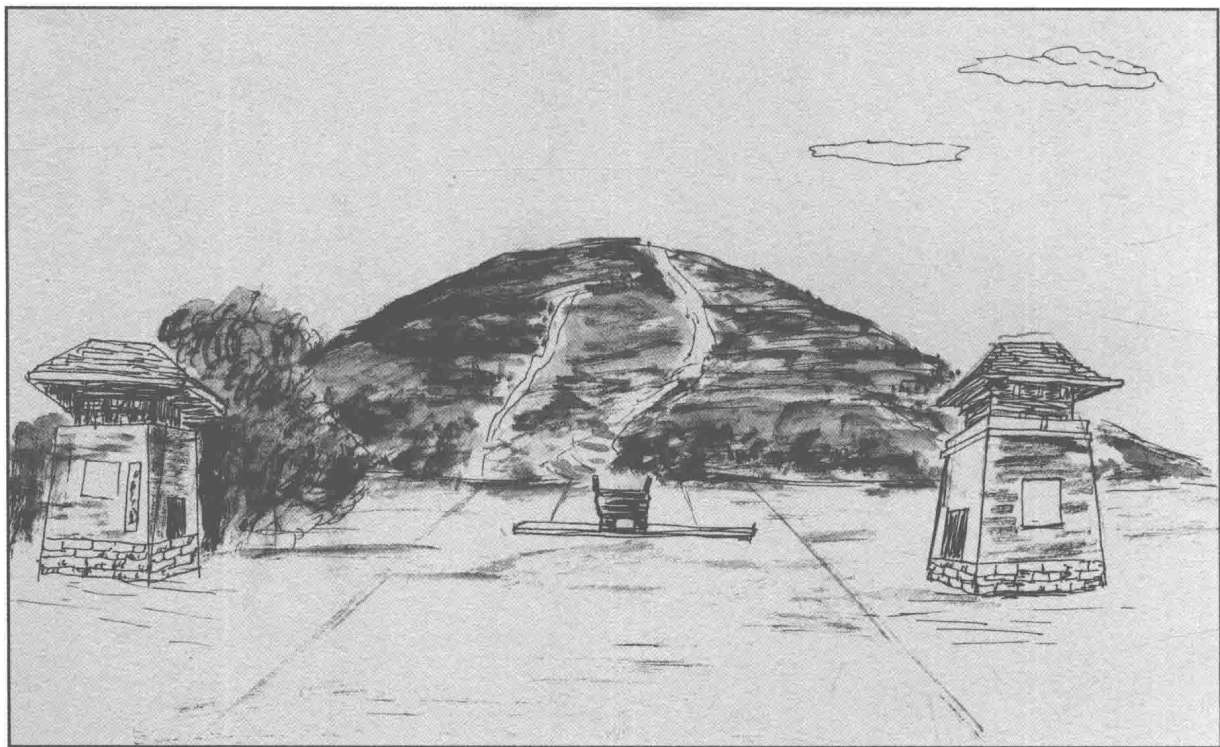


卡约文化遗址

位于甘青交界处的黄河、湟水两岸，西至青海湖周围，北达祁连山麓，南至阿尼玛卿山以北。距今约3000年，因1923年首先发现于西宁市湟中县卡约村而得名。“卡约”为藏语地名，意为山口前的平地，卡约文化是青海省古代遗址中数量最多、分布最广的一种土著文化。

Kayue Cultural Relics

This is the border area of Gansu and Qinghai Provinces along both sides of the Yellow and Huangshui Rivers. It extends from Qinghai Lake in the west, the Qilian Mountains in the north, and the northern Amne Machin in the south. The 3,000-year history of the widely distributed Kayue Culture is recorded in the many relics in Qinghai Province.



虎台遗址

位于西宁市西郊城西区杨家寨，是东晋十六国时期南凉王在西宁建都时的重要遗址，距今1600多年。原台共九层，台下可陈兵十万，台上用于军事检阅，当地群众称其为“将台”或“点将台”。现存台高30米，周长360米。

Hutai Relics

Located in Yangjia stockade village (Yangjiashai), Chengxi District in a western Xining suburb, this 1,600-year-plus stone platform is an important relic of Xi'ning, once the capital founded by the Nanliang Kingdom monarch during the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420) and the Sixteen Kingdoms Period (304-439). It is 30 meters high and has a 360 meter perimeter.