

The image features a composite sculpture against a black background. The upper portion is a white, marble-like figure with a muscular torso and large, feathered wings, reminiscent of the Winged Victory of Samothrace. The lower portion is a seated Buddha figure, likely a Bodhisattva, with a more traditional, weathered appearance. The two figures are joined at the neck, creating a unique hybrid form.

XU Zhen -

Produced by Madeln Company

Eternity - Material: Winged Victory of Samothrace,
Tianlongshan Grottoes Bodhisattva

永生 - 材料：萨莫特拉斯的胜利女神、天龙山石窟菩萨半跏像

Eternity by XU Zhen, consists in sculptural compositions created from Western and Asian headless statues displayed in museums throughout the world. These originally beheaded works are grazed and assembled together.

This timeless art of eternal gods and Buddhas, represents the highest level of civilization in human history. These masterpieces also reflect colonization history, violence, cultural conflicts and relations. XU Zhen combined these art history's major Western and Asian sculptures, and created a shocking visual effect out of these "mutilated sculptures classic aesthetics". It doesn't only refer to art history it also symbolizes irreconcilable differences within humanity's Babel tower and shows a certain oriental conciliatory wisdom.

《永生》取材于全球各个博物馆里的中西方的无头雕塑，徐震将它们重新翻制，创作成新的艺术品。在这些原本残缺的雕塑作品缺失的头部，嫁接了同样来自世界各地博物馆的、无头而又残破的雕塑。

这些被誉为永恒的艺术、永生的神与佛，代表着人类历史文明的最高水准。同时也记录着人类历史殖民和暴力，及各种文化之间纠缠不清但又共生的关系。徐震把这些永存于艺术史的、中西方古典雕塑重新创作和组合，创造出一种比观众早已习以为常的“古典雕像残缺美”更为触目惊心的视觉效果，它不仅指涉令人敬畏的艺术史，象征了人类巴别塔式的、似乎永远不可调和的分歧，更显示出一种东方智慧下的包容的情怀。



XU Zhen - Produced by Madeln Company

Eternity - Material: Winged Victory of Samothrace, Tianlongshan Grottoes Bodhisattva
Bodhisattva Sculpture | Sandstone, Artificial Stone, Fiberglass, Resin

徐震 - 没顶公司出品

永生 - 材料: 萨莫特拉斯的胜利女神、天龙山石窟菩萨半跏像
雕塑 | 砂岩, 人造石, 玻璃钢, 树脂

2014

626*460*230cm (246"*181"*91")

Edition of 3

MI_8705

ShanghART
香格纳画廊





上部正面
Top Face Side



下部正面
Bottom Face Side





上部侧面
Top Face Side



下部侧面
Bottom Face Side

Winged Victory of Samothrace | 萨莫特拉斯的胜利女神

The Winged Victory of Samothrace, also called the Nike of Samothrace, is a 2nd-century BC marble sculpture of the Greek goddess Nike (Victory). Since 1884, it has been prominently displayed at the Louvre and is one of the most celebrated sculptures in the world. H.W. Janson described it as "the greatest masterpiece of Hellenistic sculpture."

《萨莫色雷斯的胜利女神》，又名《沙摩特拉斯的胜利女神》、《萨莫色雷斯尼开像》(尼开，即希腊神话中的胜利女神，在罗马神话中称维多利亚)，大理石雕像，高 328 厘米。创作于公元前 190 年。现藏法国巴黎卢浮宫。是希腊化时期留存下来的著名杰作原作，被奉为稀世珍宝，作者已无从考证。这尊雕像虽然头部已经残缺，但从她仅仅披着一袭“薄纱”的胴体可以看出她那轻盈婀娜的风姿。她是为纪念一次古代希腊海战中沙摩特拉斯岛的征服者德米特里大败埃及王托勒密的舰队而制作的刚柔结合的艺术品。



Tianlongshan Grottoes Bodhisattva | 天龙山石窟菩萨半跏像

The original statue Tianlongshan Grottoes Bodhisattva is named as “Seated Bodhisattva with one leg pendent”, which was a Buddha statue found in cave 14 of Tianlong Mountain in Shanxin Province, China. Now it is collected in the Tokyo National Museum.



此尊“天龙山石窟菩萨半跏像”原型全名为“菩萨半跏像”，曾发掘于山西省天龙山石窟第14窟，创作时间约为唐代8世纪（尺寸为139.4cmx97.0）。佛像现存于东京国立美术馆。