

山西省古建筑保护研究所 编

佛光寺



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主 编: 高 可

责任编辑: 张继红

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电 话: 0351-4922268(发行中心)
0351-4956036(综合办)

E-mail: fxzx@sxskcb.com

web@sxskcb.com

gujshb@sxskcb.com

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序言 PREFACE

大唐盛世，是中国历史上的黄金时期。国运隆昌，臻至极盛。唐代的宫殿、佛寺，其成就达到了中国建筑史上的高峰，气魄之大，结构之精，前所未有。然沧海桑田，岁月弥久，大多毁之不存。留存至今者，全国仅存四座，可谓凤毛

The Tang Dynasty, known as the golden age of Chinese history, once indeed witnessed unprecedented prosperity. Accordingly, the palace and monastery building accomplishments in the Tang Dynasty, grand in verve and exquisite in structure, have also been rated as the hard-to-surpass peak in Chinese architecture history. However, as time brings a great change to the world, most of them have been destroyed with only four still extant. Of these four rarities, Foguang Monastery

一九三七年六月，著名建筑学家梁思成、林徽因夫妇和他们的助手，千里迢迢从北平来到五台山寻找唐代的木结构建筑，发现了这座古老的东方建筑明珠，确定了它的修

In June 1937, Liang Sicheng, the famous architect, together with his wife Lin Huiyin and their assistant, came from Beijing to Wutai Mountain in search of the wooden structures built in the Tang Dynasty. Finally they found Foguang Monastery, the treasure of ancient oriental

麟角。文殊道场之五台山佛光寺为现存最为雄伟的唐代殿堂式建筑，集唐代的建筑、雕塑、绘画和书法四种艺术于一体，与寺内北朝墓塔、唐代石雕荟萃一处，相互映衬，集中反映了中国唐代佛教艺术的精华。

located in Wutai Mountain (the preaching site of Manjusri Buddisattva) is the most magnificent palace-style architecture built in the Tang Dynasty. The four art forms of architecture, sculpture, painting and calligraphy are combined into one, set off one another with the tomb pagoda and stone sculptures of the Northern Dynasty and Tang Dynasty. All in all, Foguang Monastery embodies the quintessence of Chinese Buddhist art of the Tang Dynasty.

建年代和价值。自此，佛光寺以其悠久的历史引起各界人士的重视，成为国内现存最古老的木构建筑之一，在国内外享有极高的声誉。

architecture. Afterwards the exact time when it had been built was ascertained by Mr. Liang. From then on, it was appreciated by all sectors of the community with great report as one of the oldest existent wooden buildings.

殊童子游行居住，
佛告金剛密送王言：我滅度後，于此南瞻部州東北方在國名大震那，其中有山名五頂，文

中华人民共和国建立后，各级政府十分重视佛光寺的保护，建立保护机构，专事保护保养。1961年佛光寺被国务院公布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位。20世纪50年代中期及90年代末期，落架维修了文殊殿。新世纪以来安装了消防和技防等安全设施。2004年3-6月，对东大殿进行了全面勘测测绘，确定了维修保护方案。2006年-2007年编制了佛光

After the foundation of People's Republic of China, all levels of government attached importance to the protection and restoration of Foguang Monastery. Consequently, the specialized agency for protecting and maintaining Foguang Monastery was found. In the year 1961, Foguang Monastery was rated by the State Council as one of the first batch of the key cultural relic protection units. The Manjusri Buddisattva Hall was repaired during 1950s to late 1990s, fire fighting and technical protection devices have been installed in this century. The protection project was formulated during March to June 2004 by

寺文物总体保护规划。佛光寺得到了更加有效的保护和管理。现在，这座古老的唐代佛寺每年都吸引着众多的海内外游人前来观赏，中外的同行们也无不把到佛光寺的“朝圣”之旅，当作自己一生的荣耀。

《佛光寺》即将付梓，衷心祝愿佛光寺历久弥新，永存大地。是为序。

mapping the Great East Hall. Between 2006 to 2007, the protective measures for cultural relics in Foguang Monastery were weaved. Every year this ancient monastery of the Tang Dynasty draws countless visitors from home and abroad. Architects from all over the world consider visiting Foguang Monastery as the pilgrimage, and a kind of lifelong glory as well.

At the time when the book Foguang Monastery is going to be published, we wish the Foguang Monastery will stand the test of time and exist for ever.

施晓芳

二〇〇八年八月



佛

光寺位于五台山台怀镇南台外围的佛光山麓。寺内现存的唐代木结构建筑东大殿和唐代彩塑、壁画、墨书题记以及金代建造的文殊殿、北魏墓塔、唐代石经幢几乎都是中国现存古建筑中的孤例，具有极高的历史、科学、艺术价值。

Foguang Monastery is located at the foot of Foguang Mountain in the outer circle of the Southern Platform Top of Wutai Mountain. It embraces an array of architecture rarities in China, including the wooden structure built in the Tang Dynasty, painted sculptures, mural paintings, calligraphy inscriptions, Manjusri Buddisattva Hall built in the Jin Dynasty, tomb pagodas of monks built in the Northern Wei & Tang Dynasties, scripture pillars of the Tang Dynasty and the like, which all have great historical, scientific and artistic significance.

佛

光寺始建于北魏孝文帝太和五年（公元481）。孝文帝成为第一个巡礼五台山的皇帝。孝文帝在巡游时，在这里见到了佛光，因而将山命名为佛光山，将山下原有的草庵命名为佛光寺。

Foguang Monastery was first built in the Fifth Reigning Year of Emperor Xiaowen of the Northern Dynasty (AD 481). According to historical records, Emperor Xiaowen was the first emperor in history to visit Wutai Mountain. During his stay there, the emperor once saw the Buddha's light on a hill. Thereafter, the hill was named Foguang (Buddha's Light) Mountain and the monastery situated at its foot Foguang Monastery.

北

周武帝建德六年（公元577），北周灭北齐，下令废止北齐境内的佛教，将寺院4万所悉数赐给王公为宅第，沙门300万皆令还俗。这次灭佛，五台山佛教文化受到很大影响，佛光寺也遭受破坏。北周灭佛后不久，隋朝建立。公元581年，隋文帝杨坚诏令复兴佛教。隋末唐初，在著名高僧解脱禅师的住持下，佛光寺开始复盛。此后，佛光寺的寺名遂屡见于佛教僧人传记。无名、乘方、法兴等许多高僧大德相继住持佛光寺弘传佛教。在这些高僧的护持下，佛光寺名气大振。伴随着唐代的兴盛，佛光寺也走向极盛。

In the year 577, the Northern Zhou Dynasty was established in succession of the Northern Qi Dynasty. The Emperor Wu ordered to ban Buddhism in his reigning domains. Thus the 40 thousand monasteries that were built during the reign of the Northern Qi Dynasty were all endowed to high-ranking royal officials as residence buildings. In consequence, about 3 million monks were forced to resume secular life. This historical incident exerted great influence upon the Buddhist culture in Wutai Mountain and Foguang Monastery was also damaged. Luckily, soon after the Northern Zhou Dynasty's Buddhism Banning Campaign, the Sui Dynasty was established. In the year 581, Yang Jian, the Emperor Wen of the Sui Dynasty, ordered to revive Buddhism. During the later years of the Sui Dynasty and the early years of the Tang Dynasty, Foguang Monastery began to thrive again under the management of Jietuo, a famous monk then. Afterwards, the name of Foguang Monastery was frequently mentioned in the biographies of Buddhist monks. Many eminent monks used to reside in the monastery to preach Buddhism. It can be safely said that Foguang Monastery saw its heyday at the same time when the Tang Dynasty reached its prime prosperity.



佛光寺地理位置



殊童子游行居住，为诸众生于中说法。于此南瞻部州东北方在国名大震那，其中有山名五顶，文

敦

煌石窟第61窟西壁上有一幅五代或北宋初年绘制的壁画《五台山图》，面积达60余平方米。画面中的五台山寺庙林立，香客如云，反映的正是中晚唐时期五台山佛教的盛况，“大佛光之寺”赫然壁上，寺中的布局形制与记载颇为相似。一千余年后，藏于深山的佛光寺被梁思成、林徽因夫妇发现，也正是因为他们事先看到了这幅壁画里所标示的“大佛光之寺”。

On the west wall of No. 61 cave of Dunhuang Grottos, there is a mural painting titled “Wutai Mountain”, which covers an area of over 60 square meters. The picture depicts the pomp of Buddhism in Wutai Mountain during the middle and later periods of

Tang Dyansty when Wutai Mountain hosts a number of monasteries and visitors. Foguang Monastery is noticeably drawn on the painting with its layout and shape closely similar to what is recorded in historical books. It was after seeing the depiction of Foguang Monastery in this mural painting that the couple of Liang Sicheng and Lin Huiyin decided to search for it and finally discovered it in the depths of Wutai Mountain.



敦煌大佛光寺壁画

The frescoes of the Great Foguang Monastery in Dunhuang Mural

敦煌五台山壁画

The frescoes of Wutai Mountain in Dunhuang Mural



唐会昌五年（公元845），武宗李炎下旨毀佛滅法，佛光寺再次遭到严重毀坏，除北魏建造的一座六角形祖师塔外，建寺三百六十多年的一代名刹毀于一旦。武宗去世后，继位的唐宣宗重兴佛法。唐大中十一年（公元857），佛光寺高僧愿诚在长安女弟子宁公遇的捐助下恢复重建。重建后的佛光寺规模虽远不如前，但仅就现存东大殿之雄伟阔大，已足让世人惊叹。

In the fifth reigning year of Emperor Wuzong of the Tang Dynasty (AD 845), Buddhism was forbidden again. Foguang Monastery hence suffered serious damage. The 360-year-old monastery, except for a hexagon ancestor pagoda built in the Northern Wei Dynasty, was reduced to nothing. After the death of Emperor Wuzong, Emperor Xuanzong succeeded and revived Buddhism. In the year 857, Foguang Monastery was rebuilt by Yuancheng, an eminent monk residing in the monastery, under the auspice of his female disciple Ning Gongyu. Although the rebuilt monastery was far less magnificent than what it was, its former grandeur can still be felt from the extant Great Eastern Hall.

佛光寺 Foguang Monastery



佛告金剛密迹王言：我滅度後，于此南瞻部州東北方在國名大震那，其中有山名五頂，文殊童子游行居住，為諸衆生于中說法。



梁思成 林徽因 Liang Sicheng Lin Huiyin

光寺的遗存？这座千年古刹是否还保存在五台山的崇山峻岭中？于是，这一年六月，梁思成、林徽因和他们的学生莫宗江、纪玉堂在经历了千辛万苦后来到了佛光寺，见到了他们心目中神圣的唐代建筑经典——佛光寺东大殿。

In the year 1937, Liang Sicheng, the famous modern Chinese architect, happened to notice the name of Foguang Monastery when he skimmed the "Dunhuang Grottos Pictorial Album". Among the mural paintings of No. 61 cave of Dunhuang Grottos was one titled "Wutai Mountain" in which was marked the name of Foguang Monastery. Liang immediately associated it with the records of Foguang Monastery in the Ming Dynasty's "Qingliang Mountain Annals". Was the Tang Dynasty's Foguang Monastery still in existence intact among the lofty ridges of Wutai Mountain? Eager to find the answer, Liang and his wife Lin Huiyin, together with their students Mo Zongjiang and Ji Yutang, underwent a lot of hardships and finally arrived at Wutai Mountain in June of the year. There they visited Foguang Monastery and saw what they had long cherished, the sacred and classical architecture built in the Tang Dynasty - the Great Eastern Hall.

北

宋以后，佛光寺的寺史，史志记载很简单。金天会十五年（公元1137），寺内重修了文殊殿，这是佛光寺重建后规模最大的一次扩建。其后，元、明、清各代均有不同程度的修缮和妆绘。清代末期，由于佛光寺地处台外，香火冷落，几乎无人过问，寺内满目荒芜，一片破败，渐渐不为世人所知。

Little is known about the history of Foguang Monastery after the Northern Song Dynasty except for the restoration of Manjusri Buddisattva Hall during the Jin Dynasty's Tianhui period (AD 1137), which was the largest restoration in scale after Foguang Monastery was rebuilt. Thenceforward, the following dynasties of Yuan, Ming & Qing all carried out restoration and redecoration varying in scale and degree. However, owing to its disadvantageous situation away from any of the five platform tops of Wutai Mountain, Foguang Monastery received less and less attention so that till the end of the Qing Dynasty the monastery became almost deserted and finally sunk into obscurity.

1937年，著名的建筑学家梁思成在阅读《敦煌石窟图录》时，书中第61窟的一幅《五台山图》壁画中标有

“大佛光之寺”的名称，引起了他们的注意。联想到明代《清凉山志》中有佛光寺的记载，这让梁思成他们浮想联翩，难道当今五台山中仍有唐代建筑大佛

林徽因 Lin Huiyin





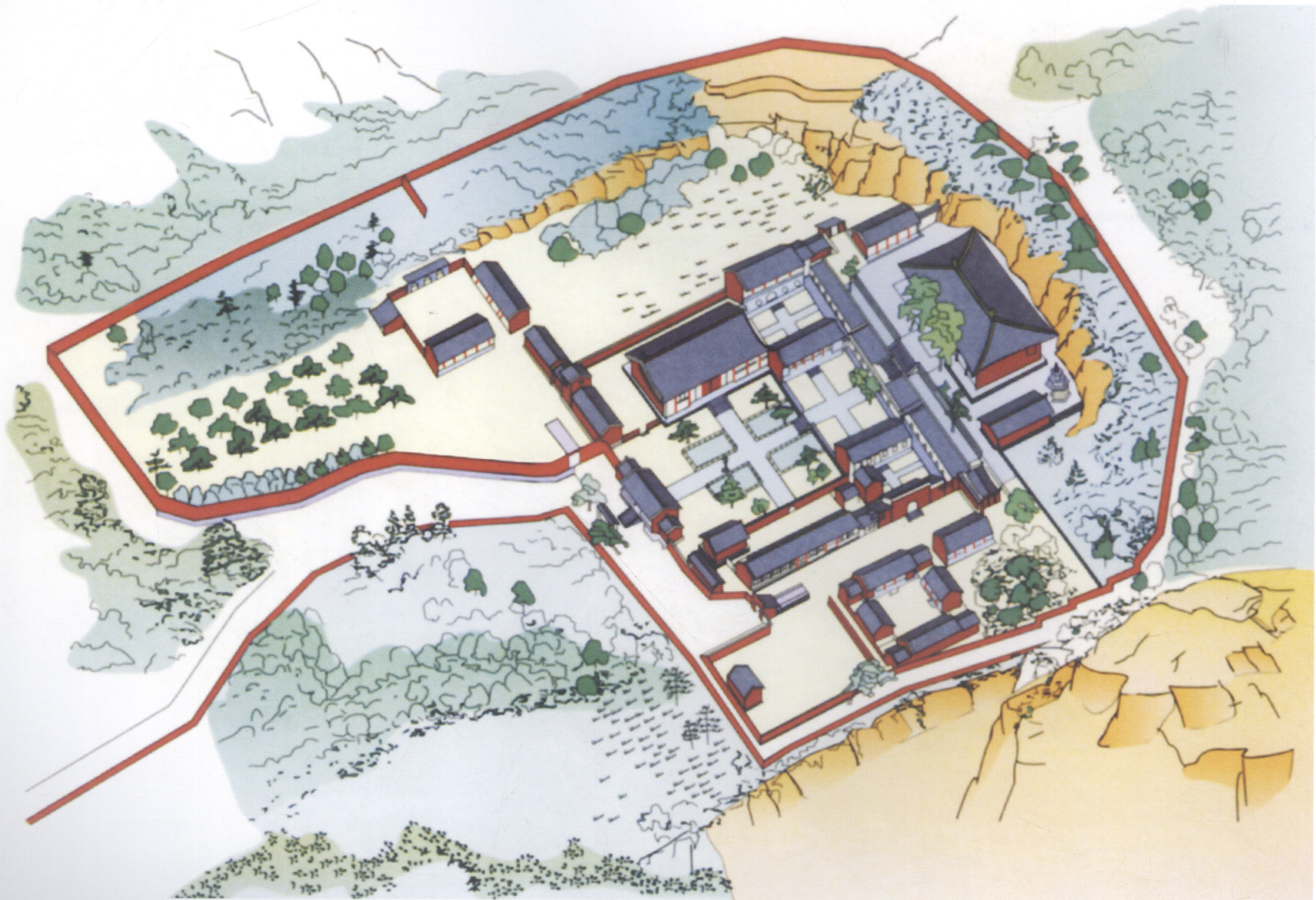
■ 东大殿一角 A corner in the Great Eastern Hall

佛

光寺的总体布局依地势走向按东西轴线布置。中轴线自西向东筑有三层平台，渐次升高。一层平台中轴线上设有山门，又称韦驮殿。院内有唐乾符四年（公元877）建造的陀罗尼经幢，北侧为金代建造的文殊殿，南侧为护法伽蓝殿。二层平台上两侧有清代建造的厢房和跨院，北跨院是清代增建的方丈院，内有香风花雨楼。院内还遗有一方巨大的唐代覆莲柱础，依稀告诉后人，唐代时这里还建有其它巨大的建筑物。

The overall layout of Foguang Monastery is arranged in accordance with the topographical trend. Along the axis from east to west there are three platforms, gradually higher in succession. The first platform is a courtyard whose gate is called Weituo Hall. To its north is the Manjusri Buddisattva Hall built in Jin Dynasty and to its south the Sadharama Hall. The second platform has wing-rooms and courtyards built in modern times on both sides. In its north is the Buddhist Abbot Courtyard, where stand a tower and a huge column base built in the Tang Dynasty. They all seemingly tell the world that there should have been other magnificent buildings back in the Tang Dynasty.

佛光寺全景图
Full View of the Foguang Monastery



东大殿位于第三层台地上，殿前平台高出院面约二十米，前来“朝圣”的人们必须登上三十七级陡峭的台阶仰视才能目睹东大殿的雄姿。大殿背靠山崖，岩壁被人工斜劈而下，巨石裸露，不禁令人想起当年建殿者的艰辛和决心。殿的东南有北朝建造的祖师塔，两侧有清代建筑关公殿和配殿。顺山崖而上，会看到无垢净光塔、志远和尚塔和大德方便和尚塔三座僧人墓塔。

The Great Eastern Hall is situated on the third platform. It towers above the courtyard floor about 20 meters so that visitors have to climb up 37 steep steps before they look up at the sacred and majestic appearance of the Great Eastern Hall. At the sight of the Hall set against a rock-strewn cliff resulting from artificial hewing and carving, visitors will easily marvel how many hardships those ancient builders should have experienced and how much determination they must have shown. To the southeast of the Hall stands the Ancestor Pagoda built in the Northern Dynasty while on the two sides of the Hall are the Guangong Hall and side halls. Climbing up the cliff, one can find three tomb pagodas of the Tang Dynasty monks, namely Wugou Jingguang Pagoda, Monk Zhiyuan Pagoda and Monk Dade Fangbian Pagoda.

东大殿前台阶

The front steps of the Great Eastern Hall



殊童子游行居住，為諸衆生于中說法。

于此前瞻部州東北方在國名大震那 其中有山名五頂 文



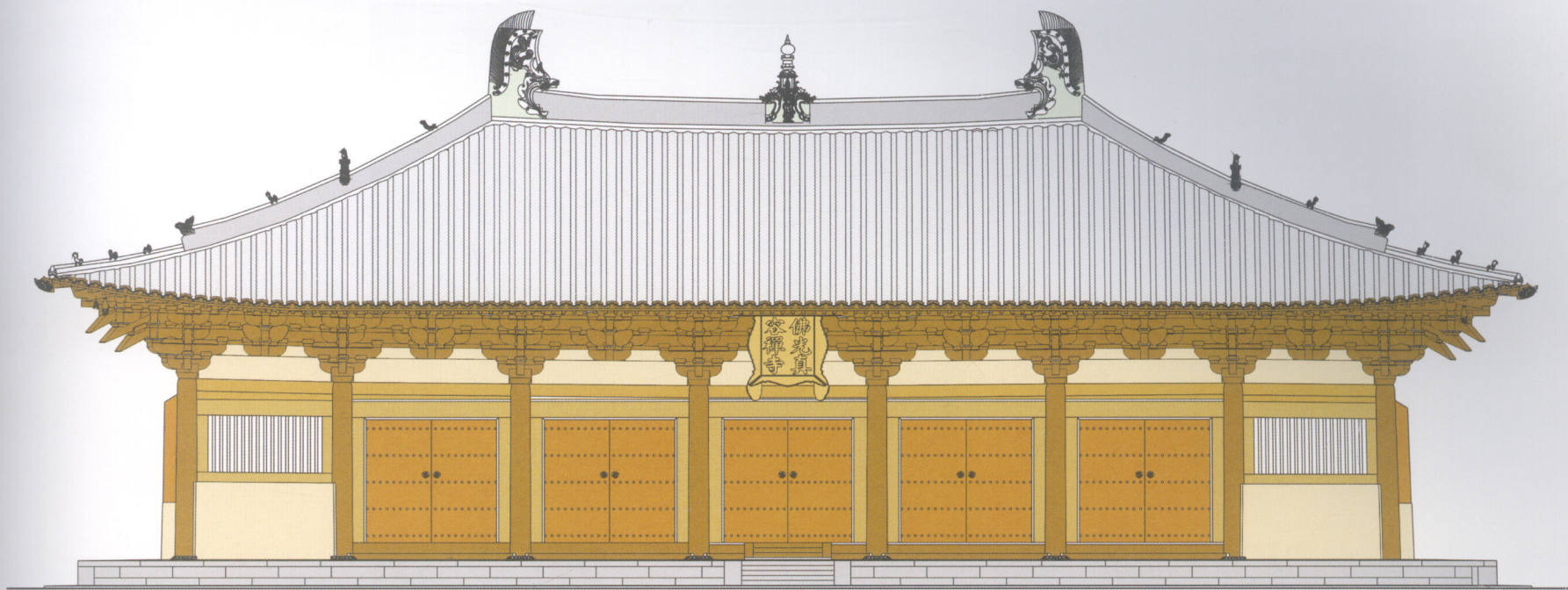


佛光寺东大殿全景

The panorama of the Great Eastern Hall in Foguang Monastery



东大殿前檐 Front eaves of the Great East Hall



东大殿正立面
The elevation of the Great Eastern Hall

东大殿居高临下，气势雄伟。站在殿前西望，可以俯视整个寺院，远处的河谷平川尽收眼底。传说佛光寺在盛期时，占地数千亩，由五座院落组成。夜幕降临时，寺内杂役要骑马小跑着去关闭西边的寺门。

As located in an advantageous position, the Great Eastern Hall boasts a good view of the whole temple and the distant scenes. Legend has it that during its heyday Foguang Monastery once covered an area of thousands of acres, consisting of five courtyards. Every night one had to ride a horse for a quite while before reaching the west of the monastery and close the gate there.

东大殿坐东朝西，长34米，宽17.66米。殿前设有低矮的台基，后檐部分的台基直接坐落在岩石上。历经一千一百多年的风雨地震，巍然不动，堪称建筑史上的奇迹。

The Great Eastern Hall sits facing the west, 34 meters long and 17.66 meters wide. In front of the Hall there is a low base whereas at the back the base directly perches on rocks, which is the very reason why the Hall has survived intact after 1100 years.

大殿檐下斗拱简洁古朴。巨大的斗拱承托着深远的屋檐，粗壮的柱列，简朴的门窗装饰和舒展而平缓的屋顶，构成了唐代殿堂雄浑独特的建筑风格。

The arches beneath the eaves of the Hall are simple and unsophisticated in style. Such arches, often found to support the out-reaching eaves, thick columns, simple window decorations and smooth roofs, makes the unique style of the Tang Dynasty architecture.