

走进敦煌

高德祥 编著

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Enters Dunhuang

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前言

敦煌是一座古老的历史文化名城，境内古道长城、烽燧驿站星罗棋布，艺术宝库、两关遗迹享誉中外，雅丹地貌、名山神泉久负盛名，悠久的历史灿烂的文化光照千秋。

敦煌是丝绸之路上的一颗耀眼明珠，南枕祁连，西接西域；鸣沙为环，党河为带；南据阳关，北扼玉关；监制伊西，通达漠北，是古代丝绸路上的咽喉，中西交通之枢纽，具有重要的历史地位，故史称“华戎所交，一大都会”。

自古敦煌，人杰地灵。自汉武帝建郡以来，在两千多年的历史发展过程中，生活在这片沃土上的人们，自强不息，开拓进取，创造出了一个又一个奇迹，用他们的心血铸就了一部辉煌的历史。

汉唐丝绸之路的兴盛，使敦煌成为中国历史上率先向西方开放的地区。东往西来的各国使节、商贾学者、僧侣、艺术家，把古老的中国文化、印度文化、伊斯兰文化和希腊文化交融在一起，从而形

成了博大精深的敦煌文化。敦煌文化是一个包容性很强的多元文化，广采博集，兼收并蓄，融会贯通，开拓创新，最终形成了鲜明的特色和风格。

敦煌是沙漠中的一块绿洲，干旱少雨，昼夜温差大。在3.12万平方公里的土地上，绿洲仅占4.5%，年降雨量39.9毫米，蒸发量却高达2486毫米。海拔不足1200米。现有人口18万，其中农业人口9.3万。

敦煌又是享有盛誉的瓜果之乡，盛产葡萄、李广杏、李广桃、香梨、西瓜等，品质优良，口味纯正，深受中外旅客的称赞。

“敦，大也；煌，盛也。”敦煌二字盛大辉煌的寓意，浓缩了古丝绸之路及汉唐中国繁荣强盛的历史，同时也昭示着她无比灿烂辉煌的未来。

敦煌，古代丝绸之路上的“咽喉重镇”。今天，她再度辉煌，响彻全球。

Perface

Dunhuang is an ancient historical city, within the boundaries the ancient road Great Wall, the beacon-fire relay station spread all over, the artistic treasure house, two closes the vestige to enjoy a good reputation the Chinese and foreign, the Yardang landforms, the famous mountain spirit spring for a long time have the great reputation, glorious historical bright culture illumination century.

Dunhuang lies to the north of the Qilian Mountain and borders in the west on the Western Regions (a Han Dynasty term for the area west of Yumen Pass, including what is now Xinjing and parts of Central Asia). It is surrounded by the Mingsha Mountain, traversed by the Dang River and guarded by the Yangguan Pass in the south and the Yumen Pass in the north. As a strategic passage along the ancient "Silk Road" and the hub of China's transportation with the Western Regions, the city occupied a vital position in history and was known as "a prosperous metropolis of military significance", constructed the county since Martial emperor of Han dynasty, in more than 2,000 years historical development process, lives in this fertile soil people, strives constantly for self-improvement, the development is enterprising, creates a miracle, casts with theirs painstaking care on a magnificent history.

The Chinese Tang Silk Road prosperity, causes Dunhuang to become in the Chinese history to take the lead the area which opens to the west, east various countries' diplomatic agent, merchant scholar, clergy, artist which comes toward the west, the ancient Chinese culture, the Indian culture, the Islam culture and the Greek culture blends

in the same place, thus has formed the broad and profound Dunhuang culture.

The Dunhuang culture is containing very strong multicultural, Guang Caibo the collection, swallows anything and everything uncritically, achieves mastery through a comprehensive study of a subject, the development innovation, finally has formed the bright characteristic and the style.

Dunhuang is in a desert oasis, the arid few rain day and night temperature difference is big. On 31,200 square kilometers lands, the oasis only accounts for 4.5%, the annual rainfall 39.9 millimeters, the transpiration rate actually reaches as high as 2,486 millimeters. Elevation insufficient 1,200 meters. Existing population 180,000 agricultural population 93,000 people.

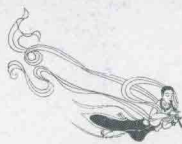
Dunhuang also is enjoys the high reputation township of the fruits and melons, is rich in the grape, Li Guang apricot, Li Guang peach, the fragrant pear, the watermelon, the dense melon and so on, excellent in quality, the taste is pure, deeply Chinese and foreign passenger's commendation.

"Sincere, is big; Bright, is abundant." The Dunhuang two characters grand magnificent implications, have concentrated the ancient Silk Road and Chinese Tang China prosper the powerful history, simultaneously also will be toing make clear she incomparably bright magnificent future.

Dunhuang, ancient times on Silk Road "pharynx and larynx strategic place", today, its name already resounding in the world.



莫高窟九层楼 The Nine-storey Building of Mogaoku



莫高窟 Mogaoku

莫高窟

莫高窟距敦煌城东南 25 公里，地处大泉河谷西岸，南北长 1600 米，鳞次栉比的洞窟镶嵌在刀削斧劈的断崖上，窟前有蜿蜒曲折的栈道相连接。部分洞窟为木檐结构，这是古人的一个创举，把中国传统的木构建筑与石窟建筑有机地结合在一起，展示出一种独特的建筑艺术风格。著名的木构建筑九层楼是其代表作，气势宏伟，雄浑壮观。

莫高窟创建于前秦建元二年（366）。据传第一个开窟者是一个名叫乐僔的和尚。从此拉开了莫高窟建造洞窟的历史，历经十六国、西魏、北魏、隋、唐、五代、宋、西夏、元，上下延续千余年，至今保存洞窟 492 个，壁画 45000 平方米，彩塑 3000 余身。它是全世界现存规模最大、保存最为完好的佛教石窟艺术宝库。

1961 年，莫高窟被国务院列为全国重点文物保护单位；1987 年，被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。

莫高窟是一部光彩夺目的历史画卷，是人类智慧的结晶，也是人类共有的宝贵文化遗产。

Mogao grottoes

The Mogao Grottoes are located 25 kilometres southeast of Dunhuang and western bank of Daquanhe River. The caves are hewn in the steep cliffs for 1600 metres from south to north with narrow corridor zigzagged along the cliff. Some of the caves have the timber structure and show the superior skills of the ancient Chinese people which connected the Chinese traditional wooden structure with grottoes building. The well-known Jiucenlu building (nine-storey building) is the example of wooden structure with its unique building feature.

The Mogao Grottoes were first dug in 366 A.D.. It is said that the first cave builder was a monk named Le Zun and his action aroused the local people's supports, from then on, the project lasted more than 1000 years through the Sixteen Regimes, Western Wei, Northern Wei, Sui, Tang, Five Dynasties, Song, Western Xia, Yuan. The total number of grottoes is 492 in which there are over 3000 sculptures and 45000 squaremetres of murals.

The Mogao Grottoes are the largest and most well-protected Buddhist arts grottoes in the world and was listed as a national key unit for cultural relics conservation by the Council in 1961 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO.

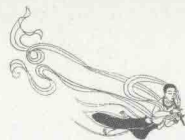
大泉河与莫高窟
Mogaoku
and Daquan River





莫高窟北区洞窟 The northern section of Mogaoku

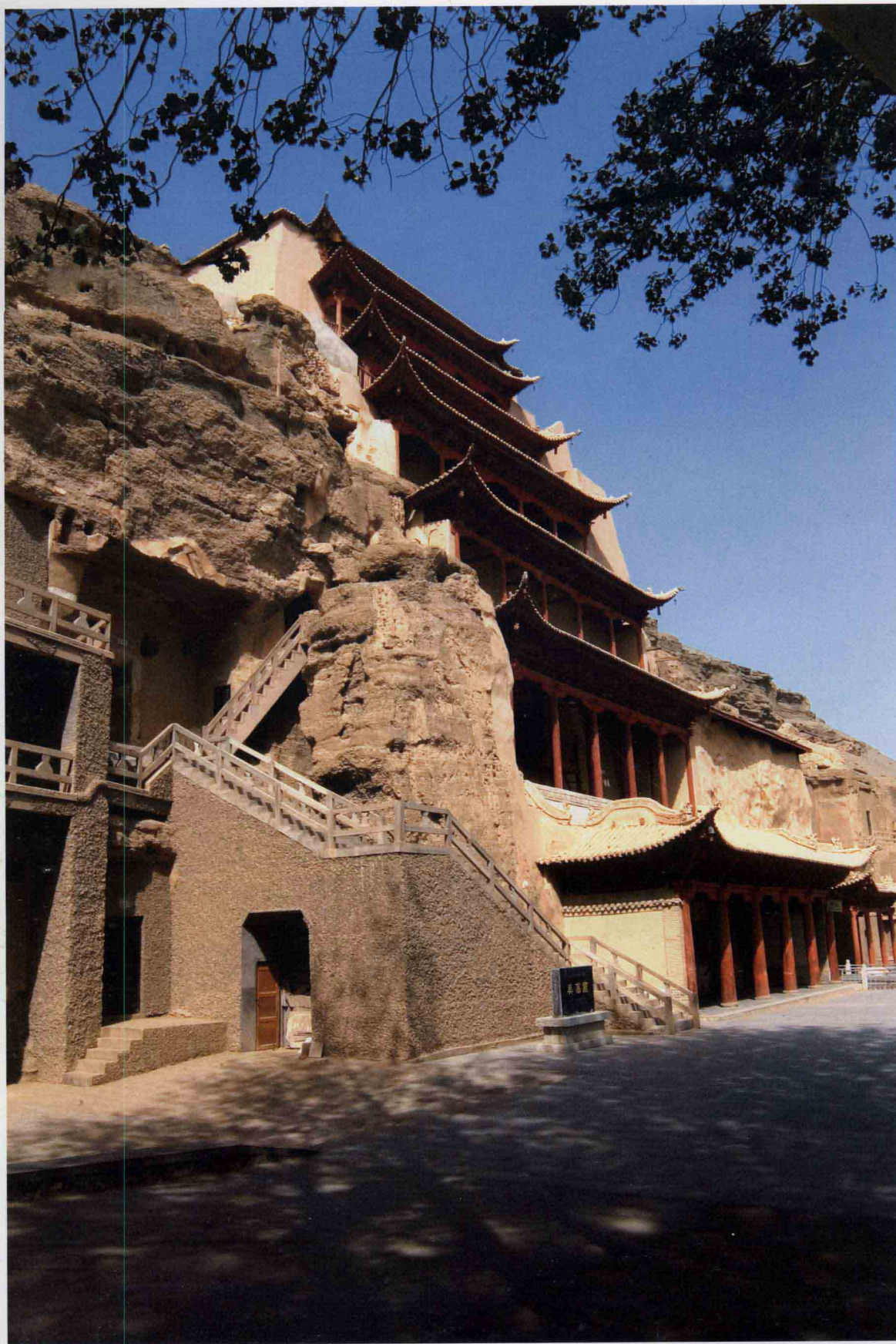
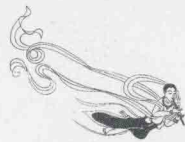




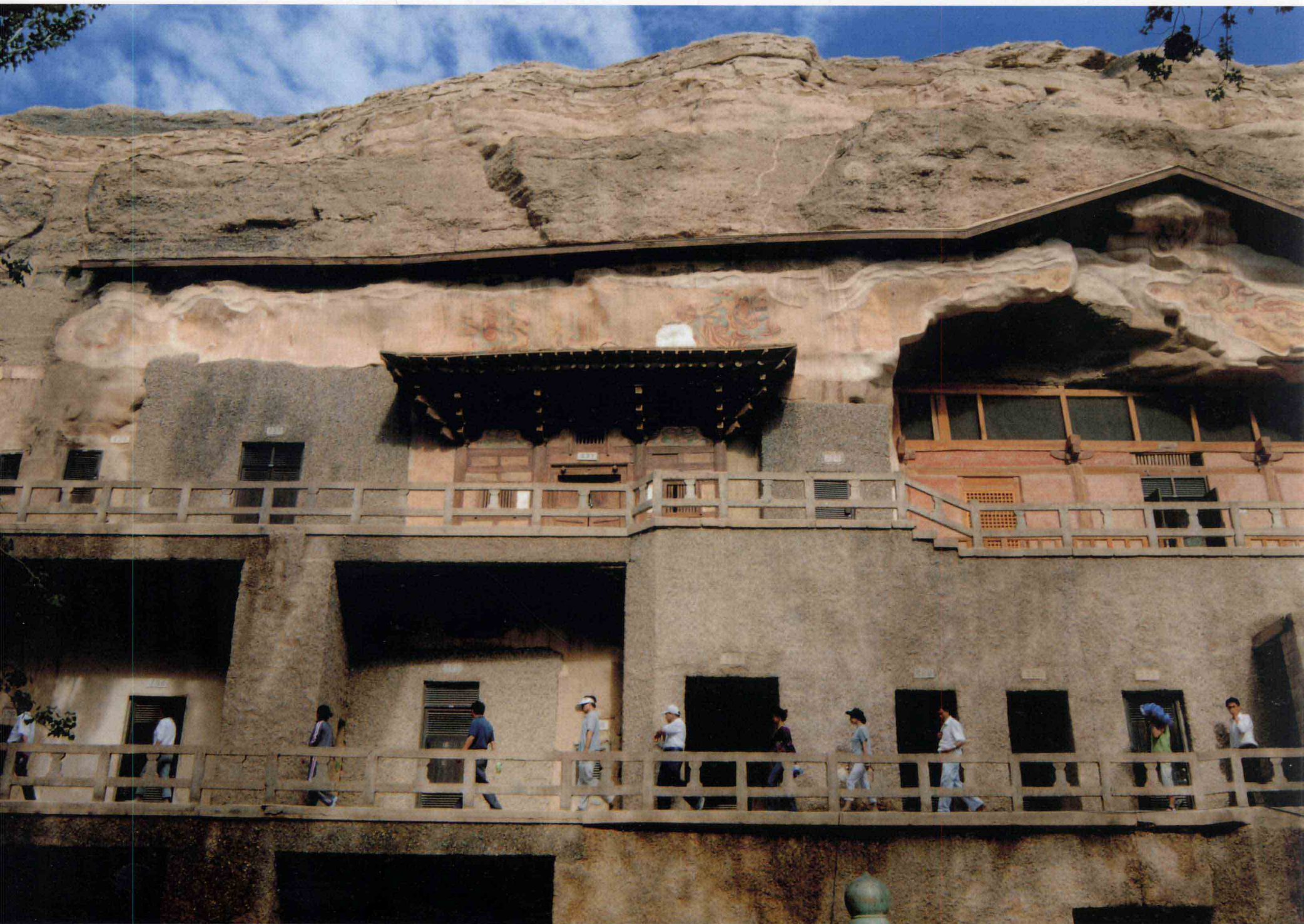
莫高窟的舍利塔
The newly repaired stupa of Mogaoku



道士塔
Wang Yuanlu Taoist Priest Tower



莫高窟九层楼
The Nine-storey Building of Mogaoku



莫高窟石窟
The Mogao Grottoes



天宫伎乐 251 窟 西魏 Dancers and musicians of Paradise Cave 251 Western Wei

壁画艺术

Murals Art of Mogao Grottoes

在莫高窟现有的 492 个洞窟中，共有 45000 多平方米色彩艳丽的壁画，这是历经 10 个朝代无数画家的妙笔而描绘的传世佳作。这些五彩斑斓的壁画，把洞窟装点得光彩夺目，满壁生辉。

概括起来，壁画内容大致可分为七类。一是尊画像，其主要内容有佛陀、菩萨、护佛神以及满壁舞动的飞天等形象。二是经变画，就是用绘画的形式表现经典的具体内容。三是神话题材画，主要内容有东王公、西王母、伏羲、女娲、青龙、白虎等传统神话。四是供养人画像，就是把窟主人的家族或亲眷的形象描绘在洞窟中，以留名后世。五是装饰图案画，主要用于建筑、器具、衣物等物体上的花纹图案。由于审美意识不同，每一个时代花纹图案都体现了极为丰富的想象力。六是故事画，其内容包括宣扬释迦牟尼生平事迹的佛传故事，宣传释迦牟尼生前各种善行的本生故事，还有佛门弟子、善男信女度化众生的因缘故事和根据历史记载而描绘的佛教史迹故事等。七是山水画，主要是画家以人间鸟语花香、青山绿水的美景装点佛国中的“极乐世界”。

Murals of Mogao Grottoes cover a total area of 45000 square metres in 492 cave and they were precious works by countless painters handed down from ten dynasties of ancient China. With all these murals, the caves has been turning to be brilliant and shining.

The style of murals arts reveals the exchange and blending of Chinese and western cultures though differences in dresses depicted in the early murals. The human figures and their costume in the murals of the northern Liang are mostly Indian and Persian: prominent noses and eyes, naked above the waist, and dressed in clocks; Western Wei murals depict the introduction of the Central Plains' style and the sinicization of mural art. In the Northern Zhou, with the fusion and harmonization of the Han and other ethnic groups in Dunhuang and the expansion of the Chinese and western cultural communications, the two art styles-central plains and western regions-moved from coexistence to blending. As the depictions of the human figures indicate, the handsome features of the Centra Plains were mixed with the western regions' style of a strong constitution and round facial features and produced a new image with the strong points of both. Their dresses have also changed from the original Bodhisattva and western regions' style to ordinary clothes. Art of the Sui period inherited this blend.



尸毗王本生故事 254 窟 北魏
The life story of king Shibi Cave 254 Northern Wei