

安阳文物精华

GEMS OF ANYANG'S CULTURAL RELICS

安阳市文物管理局
编



文物出版社

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Preface

靳绥东 安阳市市长

Jin Suidong

Mayor of Anyang City

历时二载,安阳市文物管理局组织编写的《安阳文物精华》付梓面世了。这是安阳社会主义精神文明建设和文化建设的成果,具有较高的文化价值,可喜可贺。

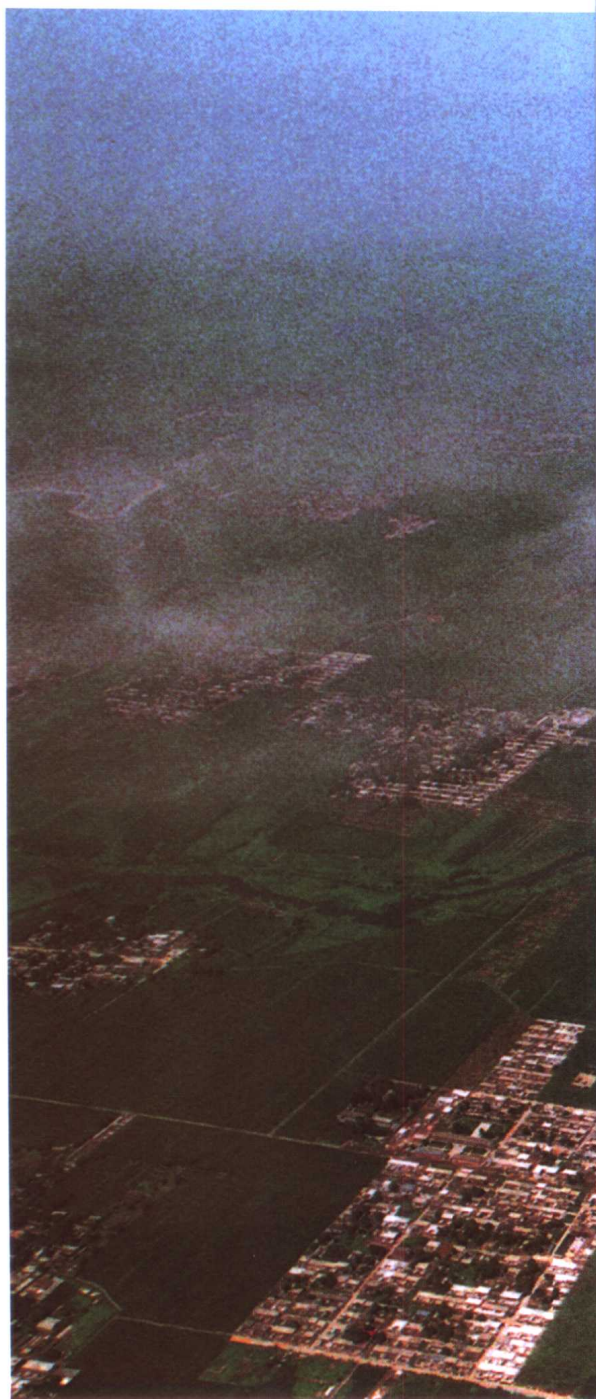
After two years' effort, Gems of Anyang's Cultural Relics edited by Anyang Cultural Relic Administration is finally published. The book is a brilliant success of Anyang's development in Socialist Spiritual Civilization and Culture. It possesses high cultural value. Its publication should be celebrated with joy.

2001年4月,安阳启动了殷墟申报世界文化遗产工作,随后,即提出了“一申四创”的目标,即:以殷墟申报为龙头,同时开展创建中国优秀旅游城市、全国卫生城市、河南省园林城市、河南省文明城市工作。此后,文物保护与开发利用工作也得到了前所未有的发展,古老的安阳再次焕发出勃勃生机,安阳逐步走向了世界。

In April 2004, Anyang launched the program of applying Yin Ruins for World Cultural Relics. Later it announced its objective: at the same time of the application, Anyang City will develop itself into Outstanding Tourist City of China, National Sanitary City, Henan Province Garden City, and Henan Province Civilized City. Since the application began, the preservation, exploitation and research on cultural relics have achieved progress that's huger than ever. Old Anyang City regained its vigor and made its way to the world.

安阳这片古老、丰饶而美丽的土地,曾经是中华民族文明的发源地之一。它西望三晋,东眺齐鲁,北濒幽燕,南临黄淮,是中国著名的七大古都之一、国家历史文化名城、甲骨文的故乡和《周易》的发祥地。在这里,曾经发生过许多重大的历史事件,哺育过众多文治武功、彪炳史册的仁人志士。悠久的历史、灿烂的文化、旖旎的风光、勤劳的人民,在安阳这块神奇的土地上留下了许许多多令人神往和叹为观止的文物古迹。

Anyang is one of the origins of Chinese Civilization. The aged, opulent and beautiful city is located to the east of Shanxi, the west of Shandong, the south of Beijing and the north of Yellow River and HuaiRiver. Anyang is one of the seven famous ancient capitals in China. It possesses brilliant history and culture. Oracle bones are first unearthed in Anyang. Zhou Yi is also originated from here. Many significant historical events have happened in Anyang. Celeb-



rities from Anyang left their names and deals on the history. Thanks to its centuries of history, splendid culture, charming scenes and diligent people, Anyang has preserved a number of cultural relics admired by every visitors and scholars.

早在距今 25000 年前的旧石器时代晚期，在安阳小南海原始人洞穴就生活着我们的祖先，被郭沫若先生命名为“小南海文化”；约公元前 4000 年，三皇五帝中的颛顼、帝喾两位古帝王在内黄一带建都；约公元前 1300 年，商王盘庚自奄（今山东曲阜）迁都于安阳西北小屯村一带，史称殷，历八代十二王 255 年。此后，东汉晚期至魏晋南北朝时期，曹魏、后赵、冉魏、前燕、东魏、北齐等先后建都于安阳，创造了灿烂辉煌的殷邺文化。如今，安阳有全国重点文物保护单位 8 处，省级文物保护单位 38 处，市、县级文物保护单位近 300 处，各类馆藏文物上万

从高空看安阳 A birdview of Anyang (from plane)



安阳市主要古文化遗址、文物名胜分布图
Distribution of ancient cultural relic sites and sceneries in Anyang



图例

LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ● 镇、乡驻地 Villages and Towns | — 省道 Provincial Highway |
| --- 县城市、县界 County Boundary | — 一般道路 Common Road |
| — 铁路 Railway | — 河流、渠道 Rivers, Canals |
| — 高速公路 Expressway | — 水库、坝 Reservoir, Dam |
| — 国道 National Highway | — 寺 Temple |
| | — 文物古迹 Historic Site |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 宋靖墓碑 Songna Epiaph | 2. 皇姑寺塔 Huanggu Temple Pagoda |
| 4. 商中宗庙碑 King of Shang Temple Stele | 5. 理珊石塔 Ligu Stone Pagoda |
| 7. 花洞双石塔 Huagu Twin Stone Pagodas | 8. 永和桥 Yonghe Bridge |
| 10. 岳飞先莹 Tombs of Yuefei's Ancestors | 11. 颍川、帝善陵 Zhuanxu, Diku Mausoleum |
| 13. 晋同宝塔 Putong Pagoda | 14. 美里城遗址 Youli Townlet Site |
| 16. 宜沟民居 Yigou Residence | 17. 储祥宫圣旨碑 Chuxiang Palace Decree Stele |
| 19. 九龙山石塔 Jiulong Mountain Stone Pagoda | 20. 宋故魏国韩公神道碑 Song Former Country Wei Governor Han Sacred |
| 22. 小南海北齐石窟 Northern Qi Xiaobeihai Grottoes | 23. 灵泉寺石窟 Lingquan Temple Grottoes |
| 25. 马氏庄园 Ma's Manor | 26. 修定寺塔 Xiuding Temple Pagoda |
| 28. 崇善寺石塔 Chongshan Temple Stone Pagoda | 29. 河顺桥 Heshun Bridge |
| 31. 任村民居 Rencun Residence | 32. 红旗渠 Hongqi Channel |
| 34. 阳台寺双石塔 Yangtai Temple Twin Pagodas | 35. 汤河桥 Tanghe Bridge |



件。安阳是河南省文物大市，安阳文物工作在全市经济建设、文化建设方面正发挥着越来越重要的作用。

The primitives had lived in Anyang Xiaonanzhai Primitive Cave since as early as 25,000 years ago, in late Paleolithic Period. Famous historian Mr. Guo Moruo named the culture as "Xiaonanzhai Culture". At around 4,000 B.C., two ancient Emperors Zhuanyu and Dichi established their capital around Neihuang area. At around 1,300 B.C., Pangeng, the King of Shang, moved his capital from Yan (today's Qufu in Shandong Province) to Xiaotuncun Village northwest to Anyang, and established Yin Dynasty. Yin Dynasty lasted for 255 years, experienced eight eras and twelve kings. From late East Han Dynasty to Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasty Period, Anyang was Capital for Cao Wei, Later Zhao, Ran Wei, Former Yan, Eastern Wei and Northern Qi. The splendid Yinye Culture was accumulated in Anyang. Currently, there are eight major national protected cultural relics, thirty-eight major province-protected cultural relics, and approximately 300 city/county protected cultural relics in Anyang. There are thousands of cultural relics in museum collections. In terms of cultural relics, Anyang is a major city in Henan. Cultural relics related works are revealing their extraordinary importance in economic and cultural development of the city.

“洹水安阳名不虚，三千年前是帝都”。安阳历史悠久，人杰地灵，人文荟萃。《安阳文物精华》一书撷取了安阳有史以来一些具有代表性的文物景区、景点和出土文物精品，从3000多年前精美绝伦的殷墟青铜器、玉石器、甲骨文到中西合璧式的袁林古建筑群，洋洋大观，图文并茂，印刷、装帧精美，展示了古都安阳博大精深的历史文化和丰富多彩的文物古迹。

Gems of Anyang's Cultural Relics serves as an introduction to representative cultural sites of interests, travel destinations and highlights of unearthed culture relics as its objects. In the book you can find 3,000 years old bronze vessels, jade vessels and oracle inscriptions unearthed Yin Ruins, as well as Yuanlin Ancient Buildings that combined Chinese and Western cultures. With high quality graphs and texts, the book is an exquisitely published illustration to Anyang's historical cultures and cultural relics.

《安阳文物精华》融知识性、艺术性为一体，对弘扬中华文明，扩大安阳的知名度，树立安阳的良好形象，提升安阳的文化品味，促进安阳文物旅游事业的发展都将起到积极的作用。

Gems of Anyang's Cultural Relics is both educating and artistic. The book serves as a positive effort to promote Chinese Civilization, introduce Anyang to the world, set up Anyang's image as a cultural city, and accelerate the development of Anyang cultural traveling project.

了解一个文明需要从了解它的文字开始，了解中华文明就一定要了解甲骨文的故乡安阳。《安阳文物精华》为读者打开了一扇了解安阳的窗口，透过这扇窗口，您将能纵览古都安阳悠久的历史，灿烂的古代文化，感受到它在中华文明发展史上所处的重要地位。伴随着经济建设的发展和文化事业的进步，历史文化名城安阳将更加充满魅力，吸引来自全世界的朋友。

To understand a civilization, one must begin by reading its literature. To understand Chinese Civilization, one should first come to know Anyang, the origin of Oracle inscriptions. Highlights of Anyang Cultural Relics has opened a window for readers. Through this window, you will have an overview of the ancient capital's long history and splendid ancient culture. You will eventually understand the significant status Anyang once enjoyed in the development of Chinese Civilization. The ancient capital city Anyang will shine with new charms as its economics and culture are both further developed. We proudly welcome friends from all over the world.

谨以为序。

I humbly present the words above as the preface of the book.

前言

Foreword

段振美

Duan Zhenmei

古都安阳不仅是国家历史文化名城、中国七大古都之一，而且是甲骨文的故乡、《周易》的发源地。她地处南北交通要冲，东望齐鲁，西倚太行，北濒幽燕，南眺中原，自然环境优越，自古人杰地灵，历史文化积淀深厚，地上地下文物丰富。

Anyang, the ancient capital of China, is famous for its history and culture. Anyang is one of the seven ancient capitals in China. It is the origin of oracle and Zhou Yi. The city sits on an important position that connects southern and northern transportation. She is located to the west of Shandong, east of Taihang Mountain, south of Yan Mountain and north of Central Plains. Located in terrific natural environment, Anyang has nourished enormous historical figures. It has deep accumulation of historical culture and abundant culture relics both on the ground and underground.

安阳建城历史悠久。20世纪30年代在安阳后冈发现的70余米夯土墙表明，早在4300多年前的龙山文化时期，安阳已经初现早期城邦的形态。即使从商王盘庚迁殷、营建都城算起，距今也有3300多年。殷墟毁废后，北距殷墟20公里的邶城随之兴起。周赧王五十八年(公元前257年)，秦国攻克魏国“宁新中”，并更名为“安阳”，“安阳”一名遂见于史册。安阳作为邶城的属地，逐步发展成为中国北方一个通都大邑，先后有战国时期的魏国(陪都)，三国曹魏，十六国时期的后赵、冉魏、前燕，北朝的东魏、北齐建都于此。北魏时期，邶城辖地改称相州，以邶城为治所。大象二年(580年)，杨坚焚毁邶城，并把相州治所及居民迁移到邶城南20多公里的安阳城，安阳改称相州。金代升相州为彰德府，仍治安阳城。元代又升彰德府为彰德路，治所不变。明代废路，复称彰德府。清代延用，并重加修葺城池。民国时期，安阳先后隶属河南省河北道、河南省第三行政督察区。新中国成立后，经历安阳专区、安阳地区的名称，虽然管辖范围有所变化，但治所驻扎安阳不变。1983年，安阳地区撤销，设立了安阳市。

Anyang City has a long history. In 1930s, the more-than-70m-long earth wall found at Hougang, Anyang showed that, Anyang was already a primary city of Longshan Culture more than 4,300 years ago. Even if we count from the time when Pan Geng moved Yin's capital to Anyang, Anyang's history as a city is longer than 3,300 years. After the Yin Ruins was abandoned, Yecheng, a city 20 kilometers north to Yin Ruins nourished. On the 58th year of King Zhou Nan (257 B.C.), Qin took Ningxinzhong from Wei, and changed its name into Anyang. That's the first time Anyang appears on historical literature. As an affiliate town of Yecheng, Anyang eventually developed into a big city with convenient transportation in Northern China. Many dynasties chose Anyang as their capital, including Wei (Warring States Period), Cao Wei (Three Kingdom Period), Late Zhao, Ran Wei, Former Yan (Sixteen Kingdom Period), Eastern Wei and Northern Qi (Northern Dynasty). In Northern Wei period, Yecheng and its affiliate areas changed name into Xiangzhou. Government of Xiangzhou was located in

Yecheng. In the 2nd year of Daxiang (580 A.D.), Yang Jian burned Yecheng, and moved the government of Xiangzhou as well as residents to Anyang City, which located more than 20 kilometers south to Yecheng. Anyang's name was changed into Xiangzhou. In Jin Dynasty, Xiangzhou was expanded into Zhangde Fu. Its government still located in Anyang City. In Yuan Dynasty, Zhangde Fu was again expanded into Zhangde Lu. Its government was not moved. In Ming Dynasty, Lu was cancelled as an administrative unit. Zhangde recovered its name as Zhangde Fu. In Qing Dynasty, the name remained unchanged, and the city was repaired. In Mingguo Period, Anyang was a sub-area first to Hebei Dao in Henan Province, then to the Third Administrative Area of Henan Province. After the People's Republic of China was established, Anyang was once called Anyang Special Administrative Area and Anyang Area. Although its administrative boundary changed over time, the government was always in Anyang City. In 1983, Anyang Area was cancelled as an administrative unit. Anyang City was established.

安阳市现辖五县(市)四区,即林州市、安阳县、滑县、内黄县、汤阴县、文峰区、北关区、殷都区、龙安区,面积7400多平方公里。境内文物密布,目前有国家重点文物保护单位8处(市区有殷墟、文峰塔,安阳县有灵泉寺、唐塔、小南海北齐石窟,汤阴县有姜里城、岳飞庙,滑县有明福寺塔),有河南省重点文物保护单位38处,市县级文物保护单位近300处。这些文物遗存分布广泛,历史跨度大,学术价值较高,向为学术界所重视。

Currently Anyang City has five cities and four regions in its precinct. They are: Linzhou City, Anyang County, Hua County, Neihuang County, Tangyin County, Beifeng Region, Beiguan Region, Yindu Region and Long'an Region. Anyang City has a total area of more than 7,400 square kilometers. Within its boundary there are many cultural relics. There are eight major national protected cultural relics (Yin Ruins and Wenfeng Pagoda in Anyang City; Lingquan Temple, Tang Pagoda and Xiaonanhai Northern Qi Grottoes in Anyang County; Youli Townlet and Yuefei Temple in Tangyin County, Mingfu Temple Pagoda in Hua County), 38 Henan Provincial major protected cultural relics, and nearly 300 City and County protected cultural relics. Those cultural relics are widely spread both in location and in time period. They have high values on research, and are of great importance to academia.

二

早在2万多年前的旧石器时代晚期,我们的祖先就在安阳一带繁衍生息。安阳县小南海原始人洞穴遗址留下了这一时期人类活动的遗存,被学术界称之为“小南海文化”。进入新石器时代,先民们走出洞穴,开始了原始农耕生活,足迹踏遍了安阳。洪岩、西高平、大正集、后冈、大司空、同乐寨、汤阴白营等裴李岗文化、仰韶文化、龙山文化遗址密布全境。尤其是后冈遗址特色鲜明,不仅清晰地界定出仰韶文化、龙山文化、殷墟文化时代序列,而且以其独特性成为豫北龙山文化的典型代表。

As early as more than 20,000 years ago, in late Paleolithic Age, our



岳飞庙 Yue Fei Temple



明福寺塔 Mingfu Temple Pagoda

ancients had been living around Anyang area. Xiaonanzhai Primitive Cave Relic provided historical remains of human activities during that period. It is known in the academia as "Xiaonanzhai Culture". As time approaches to Neolithic Age, our ancients left the cave, and started primitive agricultural life. They have lived everywhere in Anyang, Hongyan, Xigaoping, Dazhengji, Hougang, Dasikong, Tonglezhai, and Tangyin Baiying. All over the area spreads Peiligang Cultural, Yangshao Cultural and Longshan Cultural relics. Hougang Relic is especially unique. It has a clear definition of Yangshao Culture, Longshan Culture and Yin Ruins Culture in time. With its uniqueness, it became the typical representative of Longshan Culture in north Henan Province.

经过漫长岁月的摸索与实践,人类开始了由“野蛮”向“文明”的跨越,文字与青铜器是进入文明时代的主要标志之一。安阳殷墟出土的甲骨文、青铜器等,不仅确证了商朝的存在,更为中华文明起源的探索奠定了坚实的基础。目前,人们公认殷墟甲骨文是中国迄今为止发现的最早的成体系的文字,是现代汉字的源头;殷墟青铜器把中国古代青铜文化推向巅峰,殷墟因此也成为中国古代文明的重要象征、中国考古学的摇篮。

After long time of evolution, human beings started the huge leap from wildness to civilization. Characters and bronze vessels are among main symbols of civilization. The oracle inscriptions and bronze vessels excavated from Yin Ruins, Anyang not only provided solid evidence for the existence of Shang Dynasty, but also serve as a promising start for exploring the origin of Chinese civilization. Currently, it is unanimously agreed that oracle inscriptions found in Yin Ruins represent the earliest character system found in China up to now. Oracle inscriptions are the ancestor of modern Chinese characters. Bronze vessels found in Yin Ruins pushed the bronze culture in ancient China to its peak. Hence Yin Ruins also became the important symbol of Chinese ancient civilization, and the cradle for archeology in China.

据说,公元1899年,时任国子监祭酒的王懿荣在一味中药“龙骨”上发现了密密麻麻的刻画符号。经过辨认与研究,他认为这些符号是已经失传的古老文字,甲骨文就这样被发现。甲骨文的发现立刻在学术界引起轰动。经罗振玉、王国维等学者的精心考证与实地调查,确认甲骨文是商代的文字,出土于安阳殷墟,殷墟是盘庚迁殷之后的都城遗址。

Wang Yirong was head of national academy in Qing Dynasty. It is said that in 1899, he found inscriptions thickly dotted on a piece of "dragon bone", usually used as Chinese medicine. After careful study and research, he concluded that those inscriptions are ancient characters already lost in the river of history. Oracle inscriptions are found. The discovery of oracle inscriptions immediately convulsed the academia. Famous scholars including Luo Zhenyu and Wang Guowei did careful research both on literature and on the spot, and affirmed that oracle inscriptions are characters in Shang Dynasty, and were excavated in Yin Ruins, Anyang, the site that used to be the capital that Pangeng chose for Yin.

甲骨文的发现引发了殷墟考古发掘。1928年,中国学者带着疑问独立开始了



小南海原始人洞穴遗址 Xiaonanzhai
Primitive Cave Relic



卜甲 Oracle Bones



司母戊大方鼎 Simuwu Great
Square Ding

发掘，殷墟这座庞大的地下博物馆的大门轰然洞开。甲骨文发现 100 多年来，尤其是殷墟科学发掘以来成果惊人：错落有致的宫殿遗址、规模宏大的王陵墓群、星罗棋布的聚落基址、惨绝人寰的殉祭人性、形式多样的手工业作坊、制作精巧的马车遗迹等等，无一不轰动海内外。丰富的出土遗物，也弥足珍贵：10 多万片内容丰富的甲骨刻辞，数以万计精美华丽的青铜器，难以计数、雕镂精湛的玉石器，放射出璀璨的智慧之光。随着殷墟的考古工作持续进行，新发现层出不穷，许多发现举世瞩目。特别是最近发现的洹北商城，是殷墟考古史上的又一座里程碑。这座商城比邻以小屯为中心的传统意义的殷墟，面积达 4 平方公里，城内有贵族墓葬和大型宫殿建筑群，城址的年代早于以小屯宫殿为中心的商代晚期文化。它的发现拓展了殷墟研究领域，改变了许多传统的认识，使学术界为之一震，又出现了百家争鸣的新局面。

The discovery of oracle inscriptions led to archeological excavation of Yin Ruins. With mysteries in their head, Chinese scholars began independent excavation in 1928. The gate of Yin Ruins, the grand underground museum was opened up. During the more than 100 years since oracle inscriptions were discovered, especially since Yin Ruins was scientifically excavated, amazing progresses have been made. What is found in Yin Ruins, including rhythmically distributed sites of ancient palaces, magnificent group of emperor mausoleums, densely distributed living sites of tribes, cruelty of burying human beings and livestock with the dead, diversified handcraft firms and exquisitely built carriages, all amazed the whole world. Great amount of precious cultural relics were excavated, including more than 100,000 pieces of oracle inscriptions with colorful contents, tens of thousands of exquisite and gorgeous bronze vessels, countless exquisitely carved jade. They reflect the splendid wisdom of ancient China. As archeological research continued in Yin Ruins, brand new discoveries kept coming out. Many discoveries draw attention from all over the world. The recently discovered Yuanbei Shang City is another milestone on the history of Yin Ruins. The Shang City locates right next to the Yin Ruin on traditional term (deem Xiaotun as center of Yin Ruins). Its area is 4 square kilos. Inside the city there are noble mausoleums and large group of palace buildings. The age of the sites is older than the late Shang culture that surrounded Xiaotun Palace. The discovery of Yuanbei Shang City expanded the area of Yin Ruins research, and overthrew many traditional theories. The academia was shook. New theories come out, bringing controversies and discussions to the subject.

值得一提的是，目前发掘的范围只是殷墟遗址的一小部分，这座地下殿堂的真实面目还未全部揭开，许多谜团还有待于新的发现去解决。

It is well worth mentioning that only a small part of Yin Ruins has been excavated. The true face of the underground palace is still unknown. Many mysteries are still to be explained by future discoveries.

三

牧野战败，商朝灭亡，曾盛极一时的殷商王都逐渐沦为废墟。由于地位重要，



商代的车马坑 Shang Chariot and Horse Pit



夔夔象牙杯 Ivory Cup with Kui Patterned Handle



玉人 Jade Human

安阳与邺城一直是北方战略重镇，持续繁荣。战国时期，安阳一度是魏国、赵国争夺的要地。林州境内现存有战国长城遗迹，其作用可能是防御工事，也有可能是分界的界标。这一时期的家族墓地分布较广，大多数墓地属于聚族而葬的所谓“邦墓”，也就是平民墓地；少数墓地可能是“公墓”即贵族墓地。在林州市北郊桂园新村发现的战国墓地，大墓小墓排列有序，等级划分相当明显，应该属于“公墓”性质。

Defeated in MUYANG Campaign, Shang Dynasty went to perdition. The capital of Yin and Shang, although used to be extremely prosperous, then eventually became ruins. Because of their critical geographical positions, Anyang and Yecheng have been important in martial strategies in Northern China, and they continued to flourish. During the Warring State Period, Anyang was once an important object that Wei and Zhao fought for. Within the boundary of Linzhou there still exist the remains of Great Walls built in Warring State Period. It might have served as forts for defense, or as marks of boundary. During that period, family tombs are widely distributed. Most of them are the so-called “Bang Tombs”, or civilian tombs, where the whole tribe are buries together. A small portion of them are “Cemetery” for nobles. The Warring States Period tombs found in Guiyuanxincun, north to Linzhou City are arranged in strict hierarchical order. They should be cemetery.

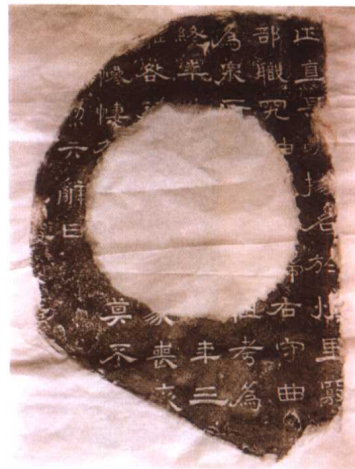
两汉时期，安阳最有价值的遗存是在内黄发现的汉代瓦顶建筑群及安阳残石。前者是汉代实用房屋建筑的首次发现，后者在书法史上具有重要影响。

During East Han and West Han period, the most valuable remains found in Anyang are the group of Han Dynasty architectures with tiled roof and Anyang Broken Stele. The Han buildings are the earliest discovery on Han architectures for practical purpose. The Broken Stele has great influence on the history of calligraphy.

佛教自从汉代传入中国后，到南北朝及隋唐时期兴盛起来，当时的安阳境内寺庙林立，僧尼遍布，修定寺、云门寺、灵泉寺、天宁寺等是这一时期著名的寺院，从这些寺院残存的遗迹仍可领略到当时的宏伟建制。

Buddhism first entered China in Han Dynasty, and became prosperous in Southern and Northern Dynasties, Sui Dynasty and Tang Dynasty. At that time, there were many temples, monks and nuns in Anyang. Famous temples include Xiuding Temple, Yunmen Temple, Lingquan Temple and Tianning Temple. The remains of those temples still indicate the magnificent designs of temple buildings at that time.

灵泉寺原名宝山寺，是北齐高僧灵裕法师(518~605年)创建。隋开皇十一年(公元591年)，灵裕法师被隋文帝诏到长安，封为国师，管理全国寺院僧尼。灵裕晚年，还归宝山寺，隋文帝就取“灵裕”之灵、山泉之泉，敕诏宝山寺改为灵泉寺。今灵泉寺西侧，有道凭法师的烧身塔，上有石刻题记“宝山寺大论师道凭法师烧身塔，大齐河清二年三月十七日”。道凭是灵裕的师傅，曾在少林寺学法达十年之久，学成之后在安阳一带传经，是佛教史上较有影响的高僧。灵泉寺现存文物遗迹主要是石窟和支提塔龕，这些石窟和支提塔龕分布在东西两侧的山峰上，大大小小近300座，被当地百姓称为“万佛沟”。从东魏到宋代末年，历代都有石窟开凿。其中比较大的石窟是“大住圣窟”和“大留圣窟”。“大住圣窟”窟门两



“正直”碑 “Zheng Zhi” Stele



修定寺塔 Xiuding Temple Pagoda



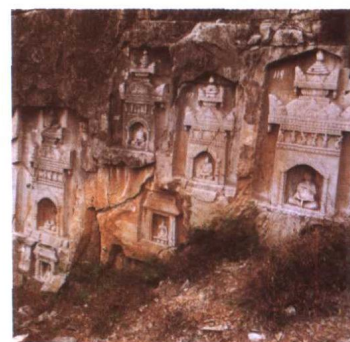
宝山摩崖石刻 Baoshan Cliffside Stone Chapel Sculpture

侧雕有护法神像两尊，形象依照齐隋间武将形象制成。以往这类雕像都是三头六臂的神怪模样，而“大住圣窟”取法现实形象，为后世民间“门神”一现端倪。窟外刻有佛经，窟内顶为莲花飞天。窟内前壁东侧浮雕图中，有六排24人，是中国最早的罗汉群像。“大留圣窟”是三尊石佛坐像，正壁为卢舍那佛，左右两壁分别为弥勒佛和阿弥陀佛。三佛均结跏趺坐，胸前刻“卐”符，表示佛法不灭、法轮常转。这座石窟虽开凿于东魏武定四年(公元546年)，但佛像身躯饱满，胸部宽厚，衣纹U形阴刻线，是典型的北齐风格。在左右佛的佛座上，刻有树、风、火、象、河、鸟等神王。据清嘉庆《安阳县志》载，此窟有八分书“魏武定四年岁在丙寅四月八日道凭法师造”。除石窟外，还存有北齐双石塔、唐代双石塔、隋代双石狮等。

Lingquan Temple was originally known as Baoshan Temple, and was built by the prestigious Lingyu Monk (518~605 A.D.) in Northern Qi Period. In the 11th year of Kaihuang, Sui Dynasty (591 A.D.), Suiwen Emperor invited Lingyu Monk to Chang'an, made him head of all temples, monks and nuns in the country. When Lingyu grew old, he returned to Baoshan Temple. Suiwen Emperor hence changed the name of the temple Lingquan Temple, partly in memory of Lingyu Temple. Currently, to the west of Lingquan Temple, there sits the pagoda that carries the bone ashes of Daopin Monk. On the pagoda there are stone inscriptions saying "Pagoda of Bone Ashes of the Great Daopin Monk, Baoshan Temple, March 17th, the 2nd Year of Heqing, Great Qi Dynasty". Daopin is the teacher of Lingyu. He used to study Buddhism for as long as ten years in Shaolin Temple. After he finished his study, he spread Buddhism around Anyang area. Daopin is an influential prestigious monk on Buddhism history. The existing culture relics in Lingquan Temple are mainly grottoes and Zhiti chapels. Those grottoes and Zhiti chapels are scattered on the east and west sides of the mountain. There are nearly 300 of them. Local people call them "Thousand Buddha Channel". From Eastern Wei to end of Song Dynasty, grottoes are chiseled in every time periods. Two big grottoes are Dazhusheng Cave and Daliusheng Cave. On both sides of gate of Dazhusheng Cave there are two statues of Guardian Gods, engraved according to the looks of military officers in Qi and Sui Dynasties. Before that, Guardian Gods are usually designed as tri-headed monsters with six arms. Dazhusheng Cave chose to engrave them according to realistic figures. That started the tradition for the later Guardian Gods portraits hung on the doors of country houses. Outside the cave there engraves sutra. On the ceiling of the cave engraves lotus and Apsaras. On the east side of the front wall inside the cave, there are relief statues of 24 arhats in six rows. Those were the earliest group arhats statues in China. Inside Daliusheng Cave there are three stone statues of sitting Buddha. On the center wall sits Vairocana Buddha. Amita Buddha and Sakyamuni Buddha are on left and right walls, respectively. The three Buddha all sit cross-legged. There is "卐" sign in front of their chest, indicating that the sutra is eternal. Although the grotto was chiseled in the 4th year of Wuding, Eastern Wei (546 A.D.), the statues are full in figure and strong



大住圣窟神王 Heavenly Kings
Statues in Dazhusheng Cave



宝山摩崖石刻 Baoshan Cliffside
Stone Chapel Sculpture