

库木吐喇千佛洞保护修复工程报告

Technical Report on the Conservation and Restoration of Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves

联合国教科文组织驻华代表处

UNESCO Beijing Office

新疆维吾尔自治区文物局

Cultural Relics Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

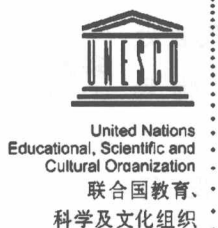
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UNESCO-Japan Funds-in-Trust Cultural Heritage Conservation Project

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序 [一]

库木吐喇千佛洞作为古代丝绸之路的重要文化遗产，是古代龟兹人民汲取东西方多种艺术精华而开创的龟兹文化的代表作，以其独特的历史、科学和艺术价值闻名于世。中国政府高度重视库木吐喇千佛洞的保护工作。早在1961年，库木吐喇千佛洞就被中国国务院公布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位，2006年又被列入丝绸之路跨国申报世界文化遗产的预备名单。

作为全人类共同的珍贵文化遗产，库木吐喇千佛洞的保护工作得到了国际社会的关注和支持。从2001年起，联合国教科文组织和中国、日本两国政府联合开展了库木吐喇千佛洞文物保护修复工程，针对威胁石窟的突出病害开展研究和治理，以促进遗产的长久保存。

在有关方面的密切合作下，保护工程综合运用勘察测绘、水文地质、岩土加固、环境监测、规划编制、摄影记录、壁画保护等方面的先进技术手段，对库木吐喇千佛洞文物本体及其周边环境的保存状况、水文、地质、气候条件和病害种类等进行了系统的调查研究，实施完成了79窟岩体加固、五连洞支护加固、修筑防洪坝、新1、2窟壁画保护等项目，并于2008年如期结项。

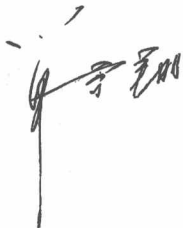
该工程引进了国际先进的文化遗产保护理念和技术手段，产生了大量高水平的研究成果，全面改善了库木吐喇千佛洞的保护状况，为中国石窟寺保护修复工作积累了重要的实践经验，并在实际工作中培养造就了一批具有国际视野的石窟保护领域的优秀中青年人才，取得了显著成效。

该工程也是在库木吐喇千佛洞开展的第一个大型国际合作文物保护项目。在工程实施的8年间，联合国教科文组织和日本的专家与

中国专家、技术人员一起，十多次进入库木吐喇千佛洞现场开展调研和保护工作，以对文化遗产保护的真挚感情和执著精神，相互尊重，坦诚交流，在艰苦的环境中克服了重重困难，结下了深厚的情谊。

库木吐喇千佛洞是古代文化交流的产物，见证了文化的交融和历史的变迁，也见证了今天国际文化遗产保护合作新的辉煌篇章。在此，我谨代表中国国家文物局向库木吐喇千佛洞文物保护修复工程取得圆满成功表示衷心的祝贺！向联合国教科文组织、日本政府，以及参与此项工作的中外专家、相关单位致以诚挚的感谢！我相信，在国际组织、有关国家和国内外各界友好人士的关心和支持下，库木吐喇千佛洞将得到更加妥善的保护，绽放出更加夺目的光彩！

中国国家文物局局长





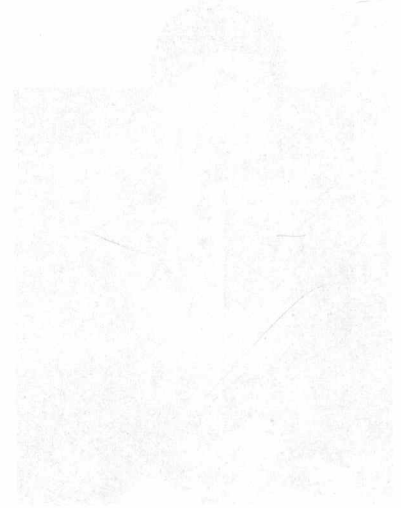
Preface I

The Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves represent an important cultural heritage site of the Silk Road, evidencing the artwork of Kuqa culture, and demonstrating influences from other Central Asian countries. The caves are famous for their unique history and scientific and aesthetic value, providing important evidence of cultural integration and historical fluctuations in ancient times. In 1961 the Kumtura caves became one of the first sites to be recognized by the State Council of China for its National Cultural Heritage and since that time the Chinese government has paid a high level of attention to the conservation of the site. The caves were listed on the World Heritage Tentative List in 2006.

Due to the significant cultural heritage of this site to mankind, the conservation work at Kumtura has received international attention and support. Since 2001, UNESCO has been coordinating a joint project between the Chinese and Japanese governments entitled the “Conservation and Restoration of Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves”. This project focuses on developing solutions to the threats facing Kumtura.

Through close cooperation, the project achieved outstanding results. The project has not only contributed to the stabilisation of some important cave structures and their murals, it has also led to the accumulation of highly detailed, technical information about the site. This information will be essential to the successful ongoing conservation and restoration of the site.

This project is the first large-scale international cooperation project at Kumtura. During the eight-year implementation period, UNESCO, Chinese and Japanese experts and technicians carried out in-depth research and conservation work at the site. Despite facing particularly



challenging circumstances, these experts and technicians established a deep friendship, showed dedication towards heritage protection, maintained mutual respect and communication with each other, and worked together to overcome difficulties.

I would like to sincerely congratulate UNESCO, the Japanese government, and the Chinese and international experts and institutions for the accomplishments they have jointly achieved through this project. I believe that with the concern and support from international organizations, national and international friends, the Kumtura site will now receive even better protection and be properly conserved for future generations to enjoy!

Shan Jixiang

Director, China State Administration of Cultural Heritage



序〔二〕

值此联合国教科文组织文化遗产保护日本信托基金项目——库木吐喇千佛洞保护修复工程报告出版之际，我谨向国家文物局、联合国教科文组织驻华代表处以及日中两国的专家等为本项目实施付出努力的相关人士表示由衷的敬意。

文化遗产是其中浓缩所在国和所在地域历史传统精华的象征性存在，对所在国的人们来说具有无法替代的特殊意义。同时，优秀的文化遗产具有普遍价值，可以超越国境，赋予人们感动，所以保护文化遗产是全世界共同的心愿。

基于这种观点，我国倾注力量将文化遗产保护方面的国际合作作为外交政策的一大支柱。其中一环就是于1989年设立联合国教科文组织文化遗产保护日本信托基金，通过信托基金进行捐款，积极协助世界各国的文化遗产保护。尤其是于2006年制定了《文化遗产国际合作推进法》，将从事海外文化遗产保护国际合作的官方、民间等各种机构整合起来，集中力量推动进一步合作。

截止2008年度，日本政府已向联合国教科文组织文化遗产保护日本信托基金投放了5340万美元。到目前为止，该基金已在26个国家实施了33个项目。在中国，继1993至1998年交河故城、1995至2003年大明宫含元殿的保存修护项目之后，该基金自2001年开始实施库木吐喇千佛洞和龙门石窟两个项目。这两个项目从地质勘测、病害记录开始，制定了综合性保护计划，并依照计划进行试验洞窟保护修复工作。

这次成果报告会将从多角度对以上项目成果进行探讨，我认为报告会的意义非常重大。在联合国教科文组织这一代表“地球”的

大舞台上，日中共同对作为人类共同财产的优秀文化遗产进行保护，这一姿态正是对日中“战略互惠关系”的体现。这一举动还体现了不同文化间对优秀文化的相互尊重，并将有助于形成实现稳定日中关系所不可或缺的基础。在日中两国携手合作的这两个项目成果之上，我坚信该领域的合作将日益发展，进而对世界文化遗产保护活动作出贡献。在此，衷心希望通过本次会议文化遗产保护方面的努力进一步得到加强，并传承至下一代。

日本国驻中华人民共和国特命全权大使 宫本雄二



Preface II

On the occasion of the completion of the “UNESCO–Japan Funds-in-Trust for Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage – Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves” project, I would like to show my sincere respect to the Chinese State Administration of Cultural Heritage, UNESCO Office Beijing, Japanese and Chinese experts, as well as the people who devoted their efforts towards the implementation of this project.

Cultural heritage encompasses the history and traditional essence of a country and has irreplaceable emotional significance for its people. Outstanding cultural heritage has universal value that transcends national borders and conserving cultural heritage is a common desire among the people of the world. Japan regards international cooperation on cultural heritage conservation as one of its main diplomatic policies. To this end, one of Japan’s actions has been to establish and fund a UNESCO–Japan Funds-in-Trust Project that actively assists cultural heritage conservation internationally. Furthermore, in accordance with the 2006 Japanese government policy, “Act on the Promotion of International Cooperation for Protection of Cultural Heritage Abroad”, we are actively supporting international cooperation among authorities, institutions and organizations that work on cultural heritage conservation.

Up until 2008, the Japanese Government contributed US\$53,400,000 towards UNESCO–Japan Funds-in-Trust projects, supporting 33 projects in 26 countries. In China this funding has been used to support conservation projects in the Ancient City of Jiaohe (1993-1998), the

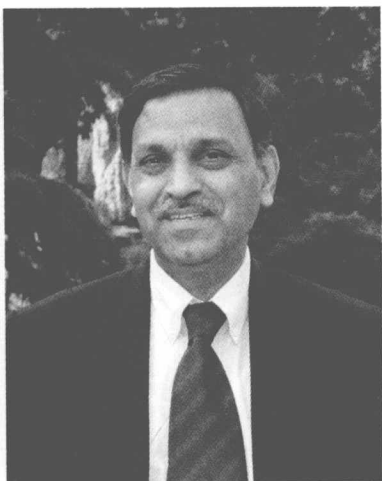
Hanyuan Hall in the Daming Palace (1995-2003), and the Longmen Grottos and Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves (2001-2009).

The Kumtura project has provided an important platform for successful cooperation and exchange between Japan and China, not only contributing to the conservation and restoration of a site that has significant cultural value to both societies, but also assisting to establish a more stable relationship between the two countries.

Based upon the results achieved in this Kumtura project, I believe that cooperation between Japan and China in the field of cultural heritage conservation will continue to develop and make a valuable contribution to the conservation of world heritage. I sincerely wish that cultural heritage conservation will be enhanced through our efforts and be passed on to future generations.

H.E. Mr. Miyamoto Yuji

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to China



序 [三]

联合国教科文组织文化遗产保护日本信托基金项目——库木吐喇千佛洞保护修复工程是联合国教科文组织在支持开展丝绸之路文化遗产保护方面的重要工作。

库木吐喇石窟被联合国教科文组织定为极其重要的文化遗址。最早的石窟可以追溯到1500年前。石窟体现了多种文化相互交融，具有重要的文物考古价值。遗憾的是，经过几个世纪，石窟已饱受忽视破坏及腐蚀。

有鉴于此，在2001年9月，联合国教科文组织与中国及日本政府携手正式启动了此信托基金项目以确保库木吐喇石窟的长期保护。此项目分为两期：一期工程于2001年启动2005年完成。第一阶段在地形测绘、数据收集、地质勘探和试验及其他相关活动方面取得显著成就。在一期工程取得的经验基础上，成功起草与执行了库木吐喇千佛洞保护总体规划和库木吐喇千佛洞二期工程的保护和修复指南。二期工程于2005年启动2009年完成。

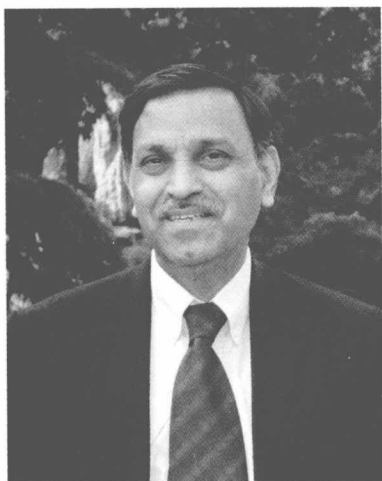
库木吐喇保护修复工程是一个相当具有难度的项目。库木吐喇不仅因为地理条件而相对陷于孤立，其复杂的结构同样也给项目专家带来巨大挑战。尽管如此，专家们经过8年的艰苦努力，终于成功地奠定了未来在库木吐喇保护和修复工作上的坚实基础。这一成果的取得关键在于项目专家对项目的先见和奉献，中国当局特别是中国国家文物局和新疆维吾尔自治区文物局的大力支持，以及来自日本政府慷慨的财政和技术援助。

保护文化遗产是我们的共同责任。我们期望通过教科文组织此项目中取得的成果和经验更进一步推进中国文化遗产的保护。库木

吐喇石窟在2006年已被列入为世界遗产预备名录。我相信此项目的实施大大推进了库木吐喇石窟加入世界遗产名录的进程。

联合国教科文组织驻华代表处代表 辛格





Preface III

The “Conservation and Restoration of Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves” UNESCO-Japan Funds-in-Trust Project highlights the important work UNESCO is undertaking to support the preservation of cultural heritage on China’s Silk Road.

UNESCO recognizes the Kumtura caves as a particularly important cultural heritage site. The Kumtura caves date back more than 1,500 years and provide primary archaeological evidence from several distinct civilizations. Unfortunately, over the centuries, the caves have suffered from a high degree of abuse, neglect and natural decay.

To this end, in September 2001, UNESCO, in cooperation with the Japanese and Chinese governments, officially launched this Funds-in-Trust Project with the goal of ensuring the long-term conservation of the caves. The project was divided into two Phases. Phase I of the project was carried out from 2001 to 2005 and made significant achievements in mapping, data collection, geological exploration and experimentation, and other related activities. The knowledge and experience gained in Phase I of the project led to successful drafting and implementation of the Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves Conservation Master Plan and Kumtura Thousand Buddha Caves Conservation and Restoration Guidelines for Phase II of the project. Phase II began in 2005 and concluded in 2009.

Kumtura represented a particularly difficult project site. Kumtura is not only isolated, its complex structure also presented major challenges for the project experts. However, after eight years of hard work and

despite these challenges, the project succeeded in laying a solid foundation for future conservation and restoration work at Kumtura. This success was made possible because of the vision and commitment of project experts, substantial support from Chinese authorities, particularly the Chinese State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Bureau of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and generous financial and technical assistance from the Japanese government.

Protecting cultural heritage is our common responsibility. It is our desire that the success and experience achieved through this UNESCO project will lead to greater efforts to protect China's precious cultural heritage. The Kumtura caves were added to the World Heritage Tentative List in 2006 and I am confident that this project has significantly advanced Kumtura's prospects for progressing to the World Heritage List.

Mr. Abhimanyu Singh

Director and Representative, UNESCO Office Beijing

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