



龍門石窟

LONGMEN GROTTOES

龍門石窟

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知识出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

龙门石窟/刘景龙编著. —北京：知识出版社，1996.3
ISBN 7-5015-1360-0

I. 龙… II. 刘… III. 龙门石窟-名胜古迹-洛阳-图集
IV. K928.706.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (96) 第 05119 号

知识出版社出版发行

(北京阜成门北大街 17 号 邮政编码 100037)

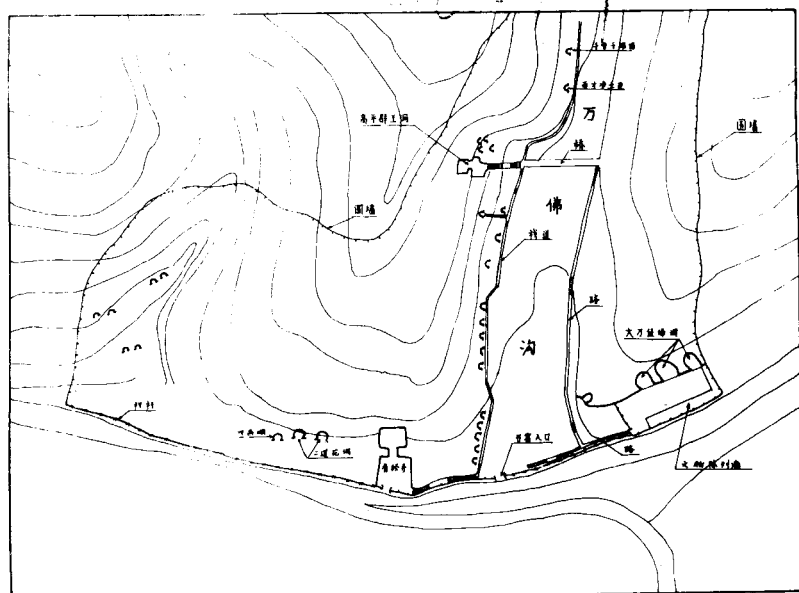
北京新华彩印厂印刷

开本：787×1092 1/32 印张：1

1996 年 3 月第 1 版 1996 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1~30 000 册

定价：4.20 元



龙门石窟东山洞窟平面图

Longmen Grottoes

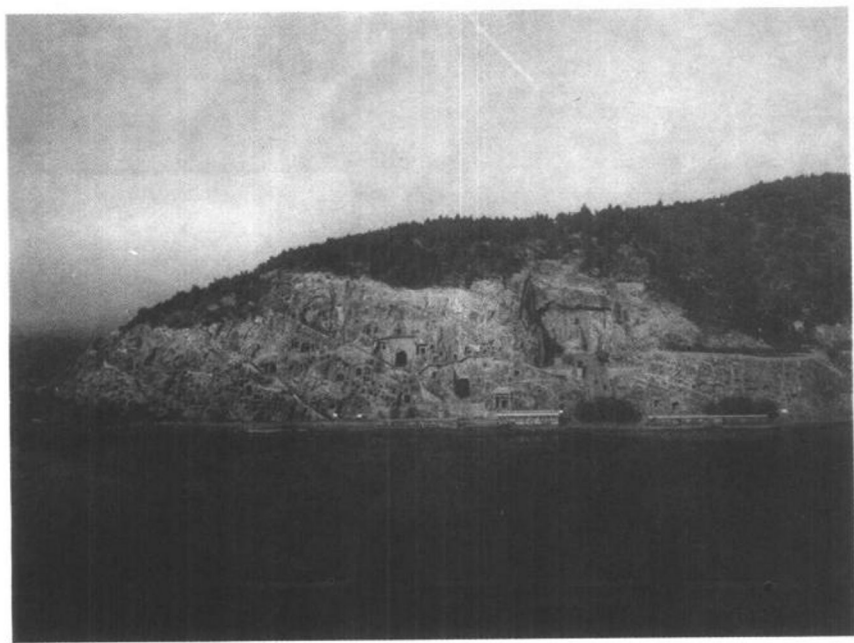
The Longmen Grottoes are located 13km south of Luoyang, a major city in China's Henan province, where Xiang Shan and Longmen Shan stand facing each other. Yi River washes it way northward through gorge. Take a distance view, it seems to be a natural gate, therefore, historically name Yique (gate of Yi River). Later in Sui dynasty the capital was established in Luoyang and the palace gate was just facing Yique, hence the name Longmen (the emperors's south gate). Situated on the rocky mountainsides along both banks of the river, the famous Longmen Grottoes measure one kilometre from north to south. Together with Mogao Caves, (Dunhuang City, Gansu province), Yungang Caves, (Datong City, Shanxi province), is known as the Three-great-grotto-treasure houses of china.

The digging and carving of these grottoes began A.D. 494, when the Northern Wei Dynaty (386-534) move its capital to Luoyang. Construction was carries on during the Eastern Wei (534-550), Western Wei (535-557), Northern Qi (550-577), Northern Zhou (557-581), Sui (581-618), Tang (618-907) and Northern Song (960-1127) dynasties, in the Northern Wei and Tang dynasties alone, large-scale work was done on the grottoes over a period of more than 150 years. According to the statistical data by Longmen Cave Research Institute, there are, at present, 2345 caves and niches, some 2800 pieces of inscription, 40 Buddhist pagodas, over a hundred thousand Buddhist images in all the existing grottoes. As to Northern Wei period, the representative caves are Guyangdong, Binyangzhongdong, Lianhuadong etc. Meanwhile, the representative ones of Tang Dynasty are Fengxiansi, Wanfodong, Qianxisi, Kanjinsi etc. Among these, Fengxiansi enjoy the largest scale at Longmen. It is the summit of Chinese Buddhist stone-carving art. The selected twenty pieces, as well as Yique Buddhist Niche Stele by Chu Shuiliang serve as the typical calligraphies of Northern Wei Stele inscription and of early Tang dynasty.

In 1961 the State Council promulgated Longmen caves a key cultural relic unit for special protection.

龙门石窟

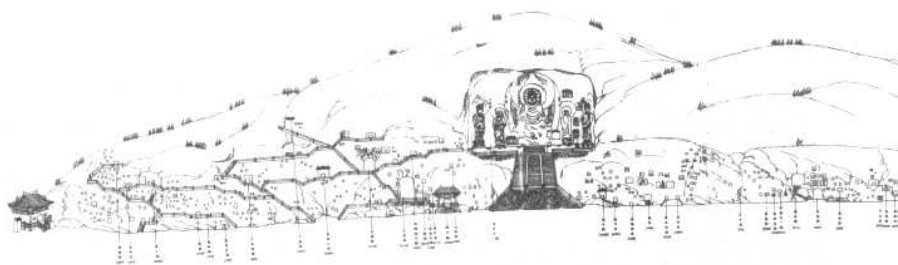
龙门石窟同敦煌莫高窟、大同云冈石窟并称为中国三大石刻艺术宝库。河南省洛阳市区以南 13 公里处，伊水北流，东西两岸有香山与龙门山遥相对峙，犹如一座天然门阙，古称“伊阙”，著名的龙门石窟就凿刻在这伊水两岸长达 1 公里的崖壁上。1961 年国务院公布龙门石窟为全国重点文物保护单位。



1. 西山远眺



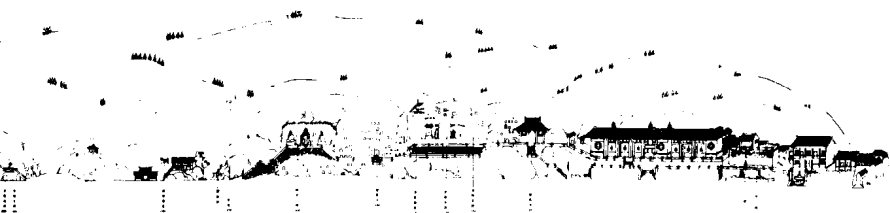
2. 自老龙洞外北望



龙门石窟始凿于北魏孝文帝由山西平城迁都洛阳（公元 493 年）前后，历经东魏、西魏、北齐、隋、唐诸朝，宋代、清代仍有零星雕凿。石窟现存窟龕 2345 个，碑刻题记 2800 余块，佛塔 40 余座，造像 10 万余尊。雕刻内容除佛教外还涉及建筑、音乐、书法、服饰、医药等等。如同一座包罗万象的大型石刻艺术博物馆。

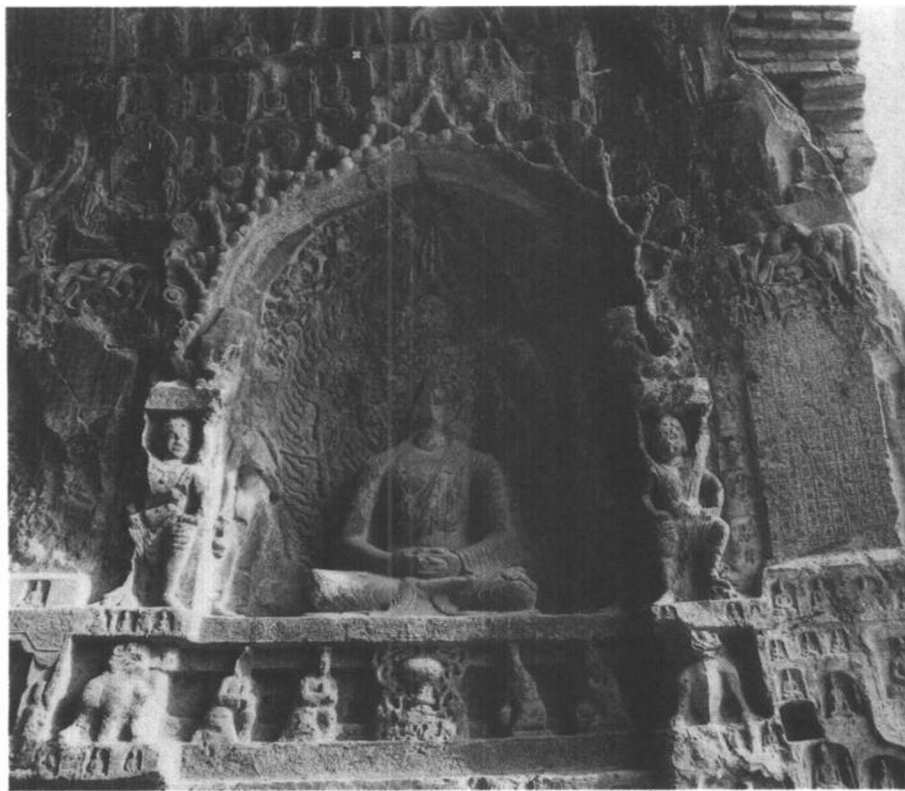
龙门石窟雕刻中，北魏时代的作品约占 30%，唐代作品约占 60%，其中最具代表性的洞窟，北魏时期有古阳洞、宾阳洞、莲花洞。唐代有潜溪寺、万佛洞、奉先寺、看经寺等。

龙门石窟西山洞窟立面图



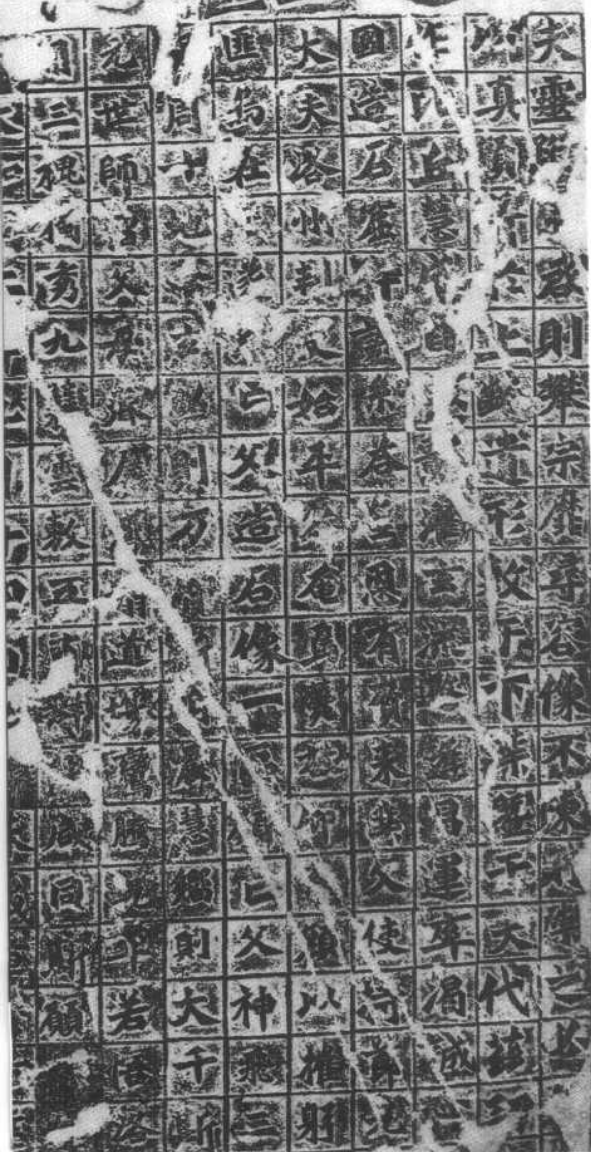


古阳洞 开凿于北魏迁都洛阳（公元 493 年）前后，是北魏王室、贵族发愿造像最集中的一个洞窟，更是龙门石窟开凿最早的洞窟，内容最丰富。洞内南北两壁各三列佛龕，大小佛像造型秀美，龕楣及佛像背光精巧富丽，图案纹饰丰富多彩。为金石、书法家所瞩目的“龙门二十品”碑刻，该洞占十九品。



4. 古阳洞北壁比丘慧成造像龕

5. 比丘慧成造像碑拓片





6. 古阳洞南壁东第一龕龕楣（局部）

宾阳洞 北魏景明初年，宣武帝为孝文帝和文昭皇后营建石窟各一所，永平中又为宣武帝造石窟一所，即宾阳三洞。前后历时 24 年，用工 802326 个，至公元 523 年仅完成宾阳中洞，南北二洞至隋、唐时方才完成。



7. 宾阳三洞外景



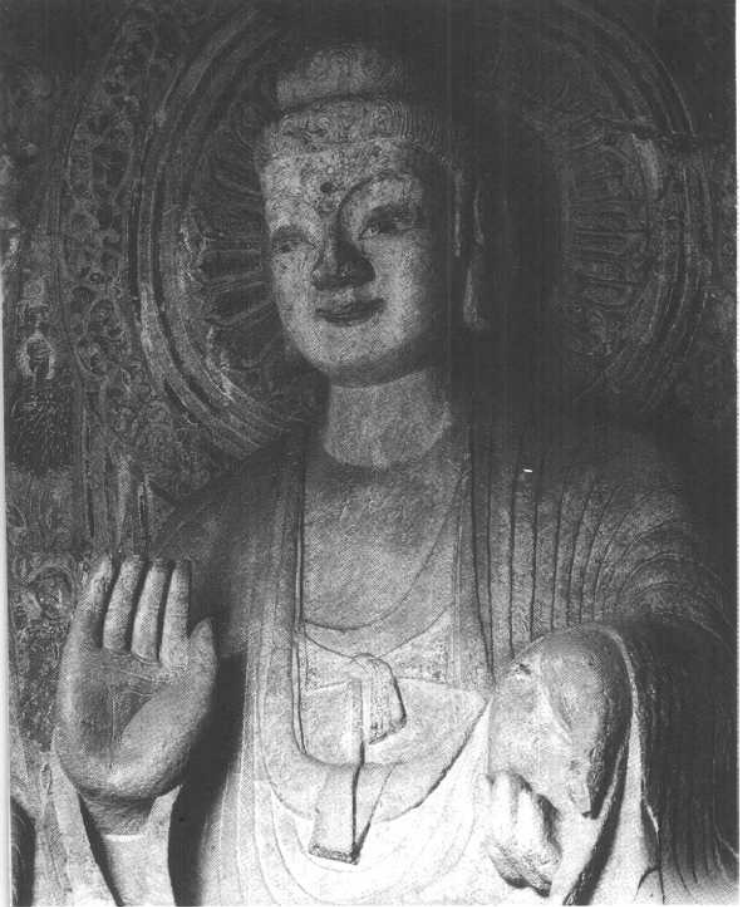
8. 宾阳北洞主佛像

9. 宾阳南洞内景



10. 宾阳中洞甬道南壁神王



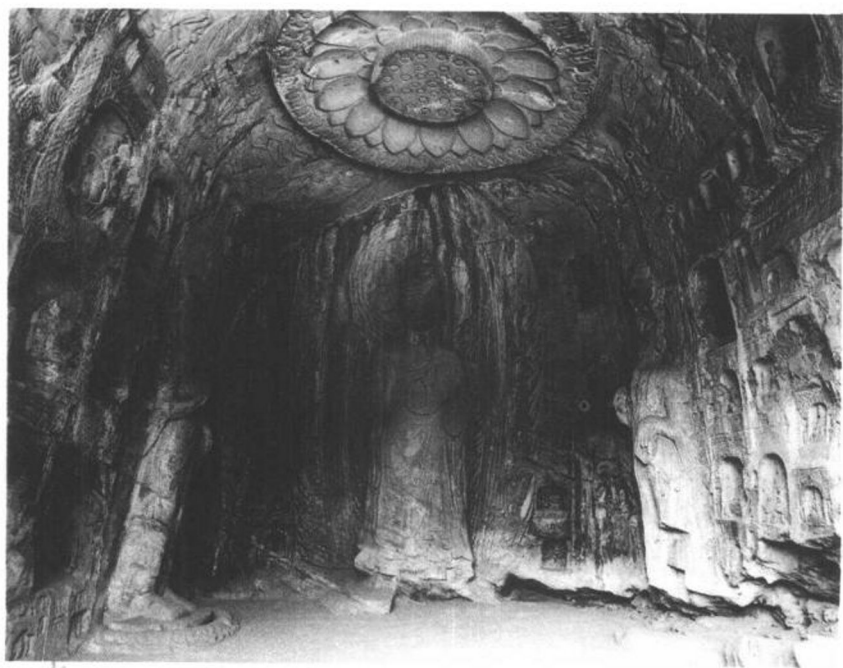


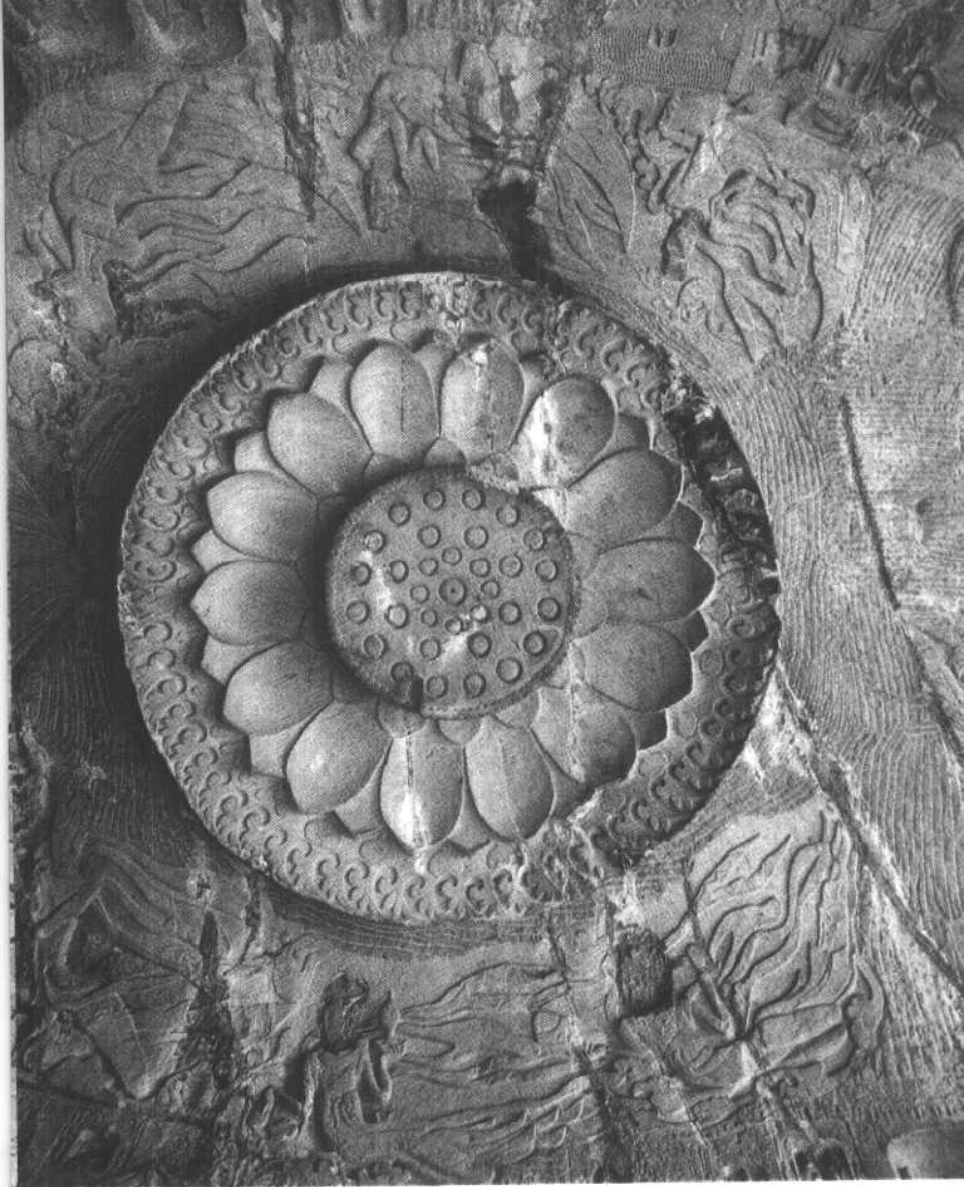
11. 宾阳中洞主佛像

宾阳中洞为北魏景明元年至正光四年（公元500—523年）营造，洞内造像谨严，形象肃穆庄重，装饰华丽。上悬垂幕、花绳，地面莲花雕饰。洞口内壁两侧有大型浮雕《皇帝礼佛图》和《皇后礼佛图》，是了解当时宫廷生活及仪仗、佛饰的宝贵资料。

莲花洞 北魏孝昌年间（公元 525—527 年）所造，因窟顶雕刻巨大莲花一朵而得名。窟内龕额形式多样，构图精美。南壁上部雕刻的高仅 2 厘米、精细完美的佛像，是龙门石窟中最小的造像。

12. 莲花洞正壁主佛释迦牟尼像





13. 莲花洞藻井