

中國西藏阿里東嘎壁畫

Donggar Cave Murals in Ngari
Prefecture, Tibet, China

中国のチベット・阿里東嘎壁画



中國大百科全書出版社





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藏文五部经文

藏文五部经文是藏传佛教中最为重要的经典，包括《大藏经》、《小藏经》、《大般若经》、《中观经》和《瑜伽经》。这些经文在藏传佛教中占有举足轻重的地位，是修行者修习佛法的基础。

《大藏经》是藏传佛教中最重要的经典之一，它包含了所有佛教教义的精华。《小藏经》则侧重于修行方法和实践。《大般若经》、《中观经》和《瑜伽经》则是对佛教哲学和实践的具体阐述。

藏文五部经文的内容非常丰富，涉及到佛教的各个方面，包括宇宙观、人生观、道德观、解脱观等。它们不仅提供了理论上的指导，还提供了实际的修行方法和经验。

藏文五部经文的语言优美，充满了智慧和哲理。它们的翻译和注释工作也是一项非常重要的工作，需要深厚的学识和丰富的经验。在藏传佛教中，这些经文被广泛地传诵和研究，成为了藏传佛教文化的重要组成部分。

藏文五部经文对于藏传佛教徒来说，是他们修行和证悟的重要工具。它们帮助人们理解佛教教义，指导人们进行正确的修行，从而达到解脱的目的。因此，藏文五部经文在藏传佛教中的地位是无可替代的。

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ପ୍ରକାଶକ ଅବଧି

ପ୍ରମାଣନ୍ଦିତ ୩୭୦

前　　言

阿里东嘎石窟壁画，位于西藏西部阿里专区札达县东嘎东嘎遗址区内（东经 $79^{\circ}6'$ ，北纬 $31^{\circ}4'$ ），遗址总面积达1.2万平方米。东嘎遗址以它高大的寺院建筑废墟和山上的洞窟以及山下的佛塔墙，在以驰名中外的古格王朝遗址为代表的西藏西部文化长廊中居有一席之地。东嘎在藏语中意为白海螺，吉祥的村名堪配美丽的村庄。东嘎居札达盆地中央，土林中一片灰黄，可村前小沟中流淌的清水开辟出了一片绿色的草地、绿色的田野。村子北面弯月形的山梁把绿色的村庄紧紧环抱着，山梁陡峭险峻。山顶上残破的寺院高墙直刺苍穹，山腰间蜂巢般的洞窟密密麻麻，山下一排排破损的塔墙恰似长龙横空出世……

已发现绘有壁画的石窟三座，它们开凿在村北山梁南侧的山腰上，石窟上方是高达三四十米的悬崖，石窟左右还有十几座洞窟遗址。石窟被编为1号窟、2号窟、3号窟。1号窟居中，东为2号窟，西为3号窟。2号窟最大，窟内平面呈方形，边长7.2米，中心高5.4米。窟后壁上开有一条长条形壁龛，龛内原有8尊佛塑像，现在只剩下仰覆莲瓣佛座，佛像的背光、头光及塑像残块。佛像头光之间的壁画绘有手持不同乐器的伎乐天（飞天）。东西壁的北端各开一小龛与后壁长龛相连。小龛内原各有两尊塑像，现仅残存东壁龛一尊佛像的残躯，壁龛两侧绘有上下排列的“七政宝”（臣宝、将宝、妃宝、象宝、马宝、轮宝、摩尼宝），“八吉祥”（法轮、右旋海螺、宝伞、金幢、妙莲、宝瓶、金鱼、吉祥结）。正方形的窟顶做成外方内圆，层层内收上升的立体坛城形式，给人一种魔幻般的感觉。窟内地面中央有两座晚期修建的土坯塔，上部已被破坏，仅余塔座。窟内四壁和顶部遍绘壁画，壁画主要画的是整整1000尊菩萨坐像。根据每尊像旁的藏文题名，可知是各种不同的“大菩提心得道者”。每尊像都有一个圆形背光，菩萨头戴五尖冠，耳上饰有华丽的耳环，颈上有项圈缨络，上身赤裸，肩搭飘锦，下着彩色长裙跏趺而坐，手结不同印契或持花，持孔雀尾羽。手臂上下伸展，身躯修长，呈略微扭曲状，在大体雷同的造型中显现出丰富的姿态。窟门两侧各有一幅壁画。东侧的一幅脱落严重，只可看出二位站立的贵妇，一头戴红帽，一发饰珠宝，都内穿袍服，腰系宽带，外着披风，似乎正在专心

致志做供养法事；西侧的一幅绘有三排僧人，上排居中的一位头覆华盖。门内上方的壁画绘有五位女性神祇，分别骑乘鹿、马、牦牛徐徐前进。

1号窟比2号窟略小，大体呈方形，面积为6.5米×6.7米，底大顶小，像一个覆斗。窟顶部做成仿木结构的斗八藻井形式，四个方形相互转角90°，层层内收上升。顶部所有壁画绘满各种图案，繁缛华美，有形态各异的力士、双鸟、双狮、四龙、四凤，还有填花球路纹、万字纹及多种几何纹样，令人眼花缭乱。四壁的主体壁画是十几个大大小小的曼陀罗（坛城），其中有瑜伽、行部和事部曼陀罗等。东壁的曼陀罗独占一面墙壁，宏大壮观，色彩缤纷；南壁的几个曼陀罗则小巧紧凑，单纯朴实。西壁和北壁的下部绘着横排分幅的佛传故事图长卷，虽然多已磨损、脱落，但还是能看出“菩萨预言”、“白象入胎”、“树下诞生”、“出四门”、“削发为僧”、“降魔得道”、“初转法轮”、“涅槃”、“八王分舍利”等生动画面。其中“树下诞生”画面较为清楚，摩耶夫人在蓝毗尼园手攀无忧树枝，释迦牟尼从摩耶夫人右肋下飘然而出，难陀，优婆难陀二龙王为之沐浴；太子降生后向四方各行七步，步步生出莲花……种种情节历历在目。曼陀罗之间的众多小像也都绘制得精细入微，西壁两曼陀罗间的小像中有尊神祇描绘成雍容华贵的妇女，身着翻领袍服，佩金饰玉，坐在雕有数个马头的四轮车上，神态生动逼真。南壁东侧下方还绘着一幅场面较大的贵族礼佛图，几十位贵族的眷属身穿色彩艳丽的服装，或坐或立，对壁面上方的佛和菩萨顶礼膜拜，数百年前当地贵族的一次盛大礼佛场面跃然壁上。

3号窟面积最小，只有13平方米，壁画保存的状况也较差，略呈穹隆状的窟顶绘有五智如来曼陀罗，构图简单，色彩较淡。四壁的壁画中以东壁保存较好，为近百尊密排的佛、菩萨小像，其他壁画仅残存数尊小像。

东嘎遗址三座大小不等的石窟，从洞窟形制及壁画构图、内容、技法等方面可以看出许多明显的共同点，这表明它们在年代上也很可能相差不大。由于在三座窟内部没有发现与年代有关的题记和遗物，目前尚无法判明准确的开凿、绘制年代，但通过对石窟的总体观察和分析，我们仍然可以找出一些可供参考的线索：在壁画中绘制的高僧小像中看不到十四五世纪以后高僧大德们的形象；石窟顶部均系独特的曼陀罗形式，与古格王国都城遗址14世纪以后的石窟形制截然不同；

佛、菩萨和礼佛僧俗人的形象、服饰保留有较多的克什米尔和西域佛教艺术特征；壁画的构图、色彩、勾线及总体风格与原古格王国范围内的中晚期壁画相比有较大的差异。据此，我们认为这三座石窟开创于阿里地区佛教后弘期早期，也就是11～12世纪期间。

东嘎石窟是整个阿里地区年代最早、保存比较完好，内容又很丰富的佛教艺术遗存，从90年代初被发现以来，引起了国内外学术界和艺术界的广泛瞩目。的确，东嘎石窟壁画可以称得上是艺术精品。当我们把眼光投向窟顶的时候，我们便会发现窟顶原来是一个外方内圆、层层内收的立体坛城形式，这一凿洞技术谁见了都会发出赞叹之声，而琳琅满目的壁画更令人叹为观止。壁画线条流畅自然，色彩古朴明朗而不失庄重之感，轻于细部描写而力求整体刻画和谐匀称，菩萨神态飘逸洒脱富于想象，壁画布局严谨堪称一绝。在这里石窟的建筑艺术和窟内的壁画艺术巧妙地结合，塑造出浑然一体的精美艺术作品，把东嘎石窟壁画美的艺术效果推向登峰造极的地步。为了使所有关注和热爱西藏艺术的人们能够早日一睹东嘎石窟壁画艺术的风采，我们特选编此画册以飨读者。

彭措朗杰

1997年10月

Preface

The Donggar cave murals are on the Donggar site at Donggar village ($79^{\circ}6'E$; $31^{\circ}4'N$) in Zanda County, Ngari Prefecture in China's western Tibet. The site, covering a total of 12,000 square meters, forms one of the most significant constituents of the western Tibetan cultural corridor represented by the world-famous site of the ancient Gug Dynasty for its ruins of huge monastic constructions, the caves on the range nearby and the stupa walls at the foot of the range.

Donggar (Tibetan: *white conch*) signifies blessings. The beautiful village lies in the center of the Zanda basin. A brooklet flows by the village, nourishing the oasis. A range overlooks the verdure village from north, forming a crescent embracing it.

Above the precipice ruins of the high enclosures of a monastery stand to remind the visitors of the religious construction's former grandeur. Caves appear on the slope looking like a giant beehive. Down below fragments of former stupa walls wind as they extend.

Murals so far have been discovered in three caves on the slope north of the village, under a precipice 30~40 meters high. Cave No. 1 in the center is flanked from east and west respectively by Caves No. 2 and No. 3.

Cave No. 2, the biggest, shelters a 7.2 meter square floor, with the ceiling rising up to 5.4 meters in the center. A long shrine in the back wall housed a total of 8 statues of which only fragments remain along with the lotus thrones and the aureoles. In the background of the statues are murals showing deva-musicians playing different instruments.

The long shrine extends both ways to form a smaller shrine in the eastern wall and another in the western wall. Each housed a pair of statues, of which only the fragments of one in the eastern shrine remain.

Murals flanking the shrines show (from above to below) the seven royal treasures (ministers, generals, royal consorts, elephants, horses, "wheel of

the law" and mani) and the eight blessings ("wheel of the law", dextrorotatory conch, canopy, golden banners, lotus flowers, vase, golden fish and knots of blessing).

The ceiling of the cave, square at the lowest part, shrinks as it rises to form a *mandala* to give a mysterious effect. At the center of the floor remains the base of a destroyed stupa built of adobes.

Murals covering all the walls and the ceiling include, among other things, a thousand miniatures of bodhisattva, attached to each of which is the saint's name in Tibetan. Those are all the enlightened Buddhist holy men. Each saint, bearing an aureole, wears a five-pointed crown and lavishly decorated earrings, necklace and beads. Sitting cross-legged, each saint is naked to the waist but has a silk shawl draped over the shoulders. His apron bears a riot of colors. He makes a particular sign with his fingers or holds a flower or a fan of peacock feathers. His arms stretch upward or downward. Long in stature, he leans slightly. The saints, bearing general common features, each shows his unique posture.

The entrance of the cave is flanked from each side by a mural of relatively smaller size. In the heavily eroded mural on the east side two noble women are barely discernible as standing in prayer. Both ladies wear long robes under cloaks, with broad belts. One wears a red bonnet, the other decorates her locks lavishly with jewels. The mural on the west side shows a group of clergymen standing in three rows. The one in the center of the upper row is sheltered by a canopy.

Over the entrance of the cave a mural shows a group of five goddesses travelling on the back of deers, horses or yaks.

Slightly smaller than Cave No. 2, Cave No. 1 was in the shape of a truncated pyramid, with a floor 6.5×6.7 meters in area. The caisson ceiling, so carved as to simulate wood construction, bears murals showing warriors, birds in pairs, lions in pairs, dragons in a tetrad, phoenixes in a tetrad as well as a broad variety of designs, including the Buddhist symbol of blessing, the *sri vatsalakṣaṇa*.

More than a dozen *mandalas* form the main mural, including the *Vajradhatu mandala*, the *Garbhahatū mandala* and the *Aalokitesvara mandala*.

The *mandalas* decorating the east wall are characterized by magnificence, grandeur and bright colors. Smaller but better arranged are those covering the south wall. A series picture showing the life and ministry of the Buddha extends through the lower part of the west and north wall. Despite the erosion, such themes are discernible as "The Bodhisattva's Prophesy", "Incarnation of the White Elephant", "Birth under the Sal Tree", "Wandering Through the Four Distresses", "The Tonsure", "The Enlightenment", "The First Sermon in Mrgadava", "The Nirvana", and the "The Distribution of His Remains".

In the picture "Birth under the Sal Tree", which is best preserved, Madam Mahamaya, the Buddha's mother, lies in the garden Lumbini, grasping with both hands the branches of the sal tree as the infant Sakyamuni emerges from under her right arm. After being bathed by Nanda and Upānanda, the infant prince takes seven steps toward each of the four directions, leaving clear footprints in the shape of lotus flowers.

At the intervals between the *mandalas* are portraits representing delicate and elegant artistic technique. On the west wall, flanked by two *mandalas* a goddess depicted as a wealthy lady is mounted on a carriage drawn by a team of several horses. In a robe with turned-down collars, she wears rich ornaments.

A comprehensive view of a Buddhist service attended by female members of the noble families occupies the eastern section of the south wall. Dozens of richly dressed ladies are shown paying homage to the portraits of Buddha and Bodhisattvas that appear on the upper part of the mural. It is a vivid representation of a local religious ceremony restricted to the nobility hundreds of years ago.

With a floor area of no more than 13 square meters, Cave No. 3 is the smallest and the murals there are poorly preserved. The ceiling, roughly resembling a dome, is decorated with a *mandala* showing the five Dhyani—

Buddhas. The colors have largely faded.

The mural covering the east wall is the only relatively better preserved. It shows nearly a hundred portraits of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas. Only several small portraits are discernible in the other Walls in that cave.

The three caves on the Donggar site bear striking common features in the form and the design, theme and artistic technique of the murals, features suggesting the proximity in the time of their respective construction. The absence of signatures or other relics to which dates are attached precludes any accurate dating of the building of the caves and the creation of the murals. Significant clues have, however, been found by observation and examination of the caves' general features.

No portraits of eminent religious figures that flourished after the 14th or 15th centuries are found in the murals.

The ceilings of the caves are, in contrast with the caves believed to have been built after the 14th century on the site of the capital of the Kingdom of Gug, in the unique shape of *mandala*.

The appearance and dress of the Buddha, Bodhisattvas and the clergymen and lay believers in the murals bear obvious features characteristic of Kashmiri and Central Asian Buddhist art.

The murals differ largely from the mid—and late Gug murals in design, color, brushwork and general style.

These clues have led us to the conclusion that the triad was first built between the 11th and the 12th century, or the first stage of the late Buddhist missionary period in Ngari.

As the most ancient, relatively well—preserved and very rich collection of Buddhist artistic remains in Ngari, the Donggar caves have drawn broad academic and artistic interest from China and abroad since the early 1990's when it was discovered.

Indeed, those caves are deservedly identifiable as a unique art treasure. The technique that produced the *mandala* ceilings was miraculous.

The murals, revealing skillful brushwork and the application of colors