

# 开化寺宋代壁画



Song Dynasty Murals in Kai Hua Si

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文物出版社

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中国壁画艺术有悠久的历史 and 优秀的传统，是民族绘画的重要组成部分。在我国古代，壁画多施于明堂、宫室、邸宅及墓室；随着佛教的传入与道教的发展，作为宗教宣传形式的寺观壁画逐渐兴盛。在它发展的过程中，最为灿烂的时期是唐代，元以后，日渐衰落。保存至今的古代寺观壁画遗存中（石窟除外），唐、五代、宋、辽、金、元、明及清代，都还有不少可贵的珍品，具有较高的历史价值和艺术价值。为便于文物、美术工作者和爱好者的欣赏和研究，我们出版这套古代寺观壁画，对唐以来有代表性的壁画，按时代分册出版。

Mural art has a long history and fine tradition in China. It forms an important part of Chinese national painting. Murals appeared mostly in open halls, palaces, mansion houses, and in tombs during ancient times. Following the spread of Buddhism to China and the development of Taoism in the country, murals as a form of religious propaganda radually prospered in Buddhist temples and Taoist monasteries. The Tang Dynasty is the pinnacle of glory in the process of the development of this art, which witnessed a decline after the Yuan Dynasty.

Apart from those in cave temples, lots of valuable ancient murals of the Tang, Five Dynasties, Song, Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing periods have been found among temples and monasteries. They possess rather high historic and artistic value. A set of such murals is now being published for the appreciation and study of workers and lovers of historic relics and art. They are divided into different periods, beginning from the Tang Dynasty.



## 开化寺宋代壁画

开化寺在高平县东北四十五里陈取公社舍利山麓，创建于晚唐昭宗时期（889—904年），初名清凉寺，五代时改为今名。现存大雄宝殿重建于宋熙宁六年至绍圣三年间（1073—1096年）。殿内东、西、北三壁保存了宋代的壁画。

西壁的壁画分为三组，各组形式相似，中间是说法图，两侧是经文故事。南面一组是《须闍提太子本生》，画波罗捺国须闍提太子因叛臣罗睺篡国，偕父母逃亡，途中粮尽，父母饥饿，割下自己身上的肉以救之的故事。中央一组内容不详。北面一组是《善友太子本生》，画善友为一切众生福利，入海求得摩尼宝珠，却为其兄恶友太子所夺，并刺瞎其双目，流落异邦，与师利跋王女结亲，终于回国团圆的故事。壁画各组皆有榜题，但多未写上文字说明。

北壁西面是《鹿女本生》，画母鹿产女，鹿女草庐乞火为波罗捺王所见，迎娶还宫，诞生莲花太子的故事。东面的壁画也是本生图，漫漶已甚，内容不详。壁面下方各有男女供养人行列。

东壁壁画为佛像三铺，画工较差，损残亦甚，几难辨识。

在北壁土墙及石柱上有两处画工题记，其一：“丙子六月十五日粉此西壁画匠郭发记”；其二：“丙子十月十五日下手搨（稿）穀立至十一月初六日描讫待来春上采画匠郭发记并照壁”。这是关于该殿壁画作者和绘制过程的确凿记载。丙子是宋哲宗三年（1096年），这年冬天，画工郭发完成了西壁的线描画稿，次年开始着色。则壁画之成，当在其后，而大部未书榜题，看来是不曾最后完成的。东壁制作时间可能更晚一些，作者当也另有其人。

总的说来，此殿壁画笔格遒劲、细密，构图严谨，设色妍丽，人物冠饰及壁画建筑物上，大量施用洒粉贴金做法，增加了画面的辉煌灿烂气象，是宋代壁画的精品。

（潘絜兹、丁明夷）

## Song Dynasty Murals in Kai Hua Si, Gao Ping County

Kai Hua Si, at the foot of the Sheli Hill in Gao Ping County, was founded between 923-926 (corresponding to the era of Five Dynasties in Chinese history). At first it was called Qing Liang Si or Pure and Fresh Temple. It was rebuilt in the Song Dynasty. The main hall, built between 1073 and 1096, still remains. The eastern, western and northern walls contain Song murals.

Pictures on the west wall are divided into three sections, which are somewhat alike in form with the buddha preaching in the centre, flanked by scenes from sutras. The southern section describes a prince feeding his parents during a rebellion. The prince saved the lives of his parents. The content of the pictures in the central section is, however, unknown. Those on the northern wall describe a prince being put to sea to seek precious jewel, which was seized by his brother, who made him blind. The prince later married a princess and managed to return to his country.

Pictures in the west section of the northern wall describe the story of a mother deer, which gave birth to a young deer. The young deer was placed under the care of a celestial being and became a girl, who was discovered by a king. The king took her to his court and married her. The young deer gave birth to the Lotus Prince.

(Translated by He Fei)



今時 王本意盡二七日路  
三、廿食路八十四日、糧食畢  
已盡前路由遠是時大王為大  
人號聲大哭故以二故云  
可、日受此窮已迎欲前進  
前進、飢渴過余時大至欲飲  
大、讀其子命太子被王手發覺

今時大王自思多欲他國  
有有道路、行滿七日  
至他國、十日、月使  
後進、忽呼喚、太子、  
上進路、入市、隨後、二、

今時須闍提太子言、不  
欲求一顧、若見違者非慈父  
母也、今時大、語太子言、不違  
就兒身、割、二、肉、分、作、三、分  
二分奉之、父、一分兒自食之

今時、皮、語、街  
人、相、與、反、身、始  
捨、棄、時、大、王、即、入  
寺、舍、求、復、後  
見、金、王、不、安、心、



此乃淨住世尊佛身日月燈光如來







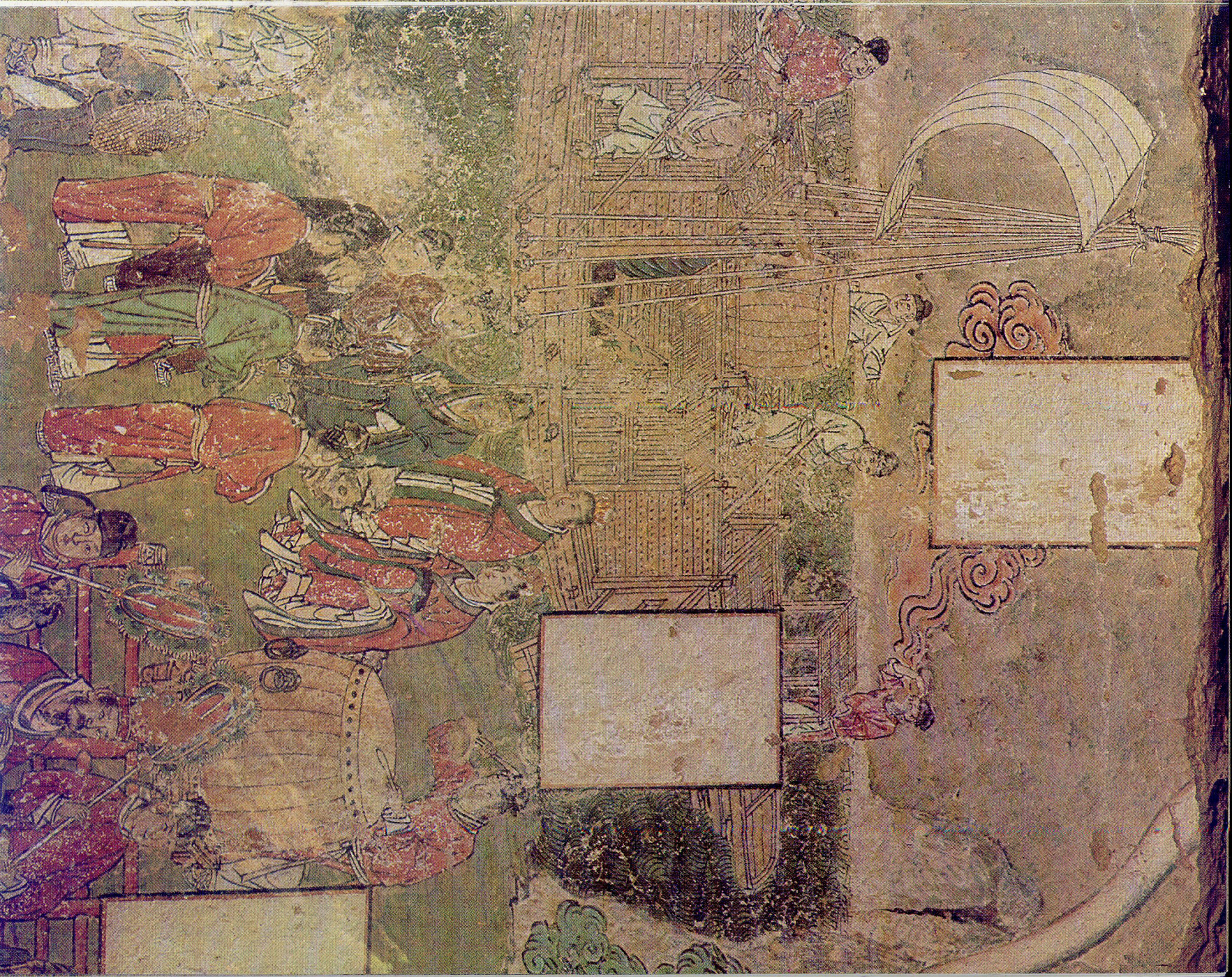
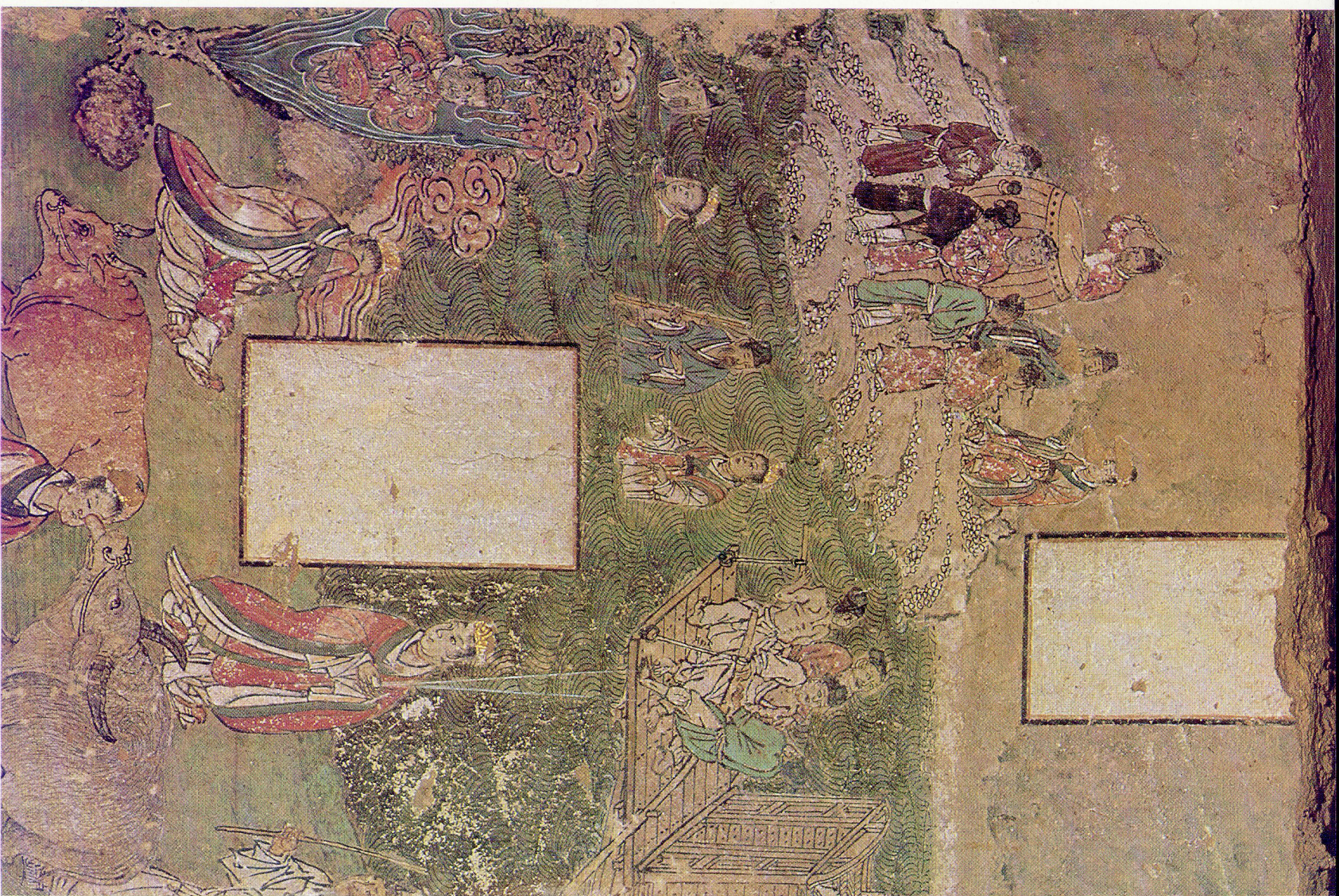
2 说法图 Part of a scene showing preaching of buddhism





3 说法图 Part of a scene showing preaching of buddhism









## 5 善友太子本生：屠沽

There are four pictures to this set, which deals with the story of Prince Shan You.

1) The butcher and the wine dealer.

## 6 善友太子本生：观渔、观织、观耕

There are four pictures to this set, which deals with the story of Prince Shan You.

2) Looking at the fish. 3) Looking at weaving of fabrics.  
4) Looking at the tilling of land.

The pictures provide data to the study of social life of the Chinese people in the Song Dynasty.







## 8 鹿女本生

8-9-10 Mother deer gave birth to a young deer, which was placed under the care of a celestial being, so the story goes. The young deer became an imperial concubine and gave birth to the Lotus Prince.

## 7 善友太子本生, 太子回宫

Return of Prince Shan You to the Palace







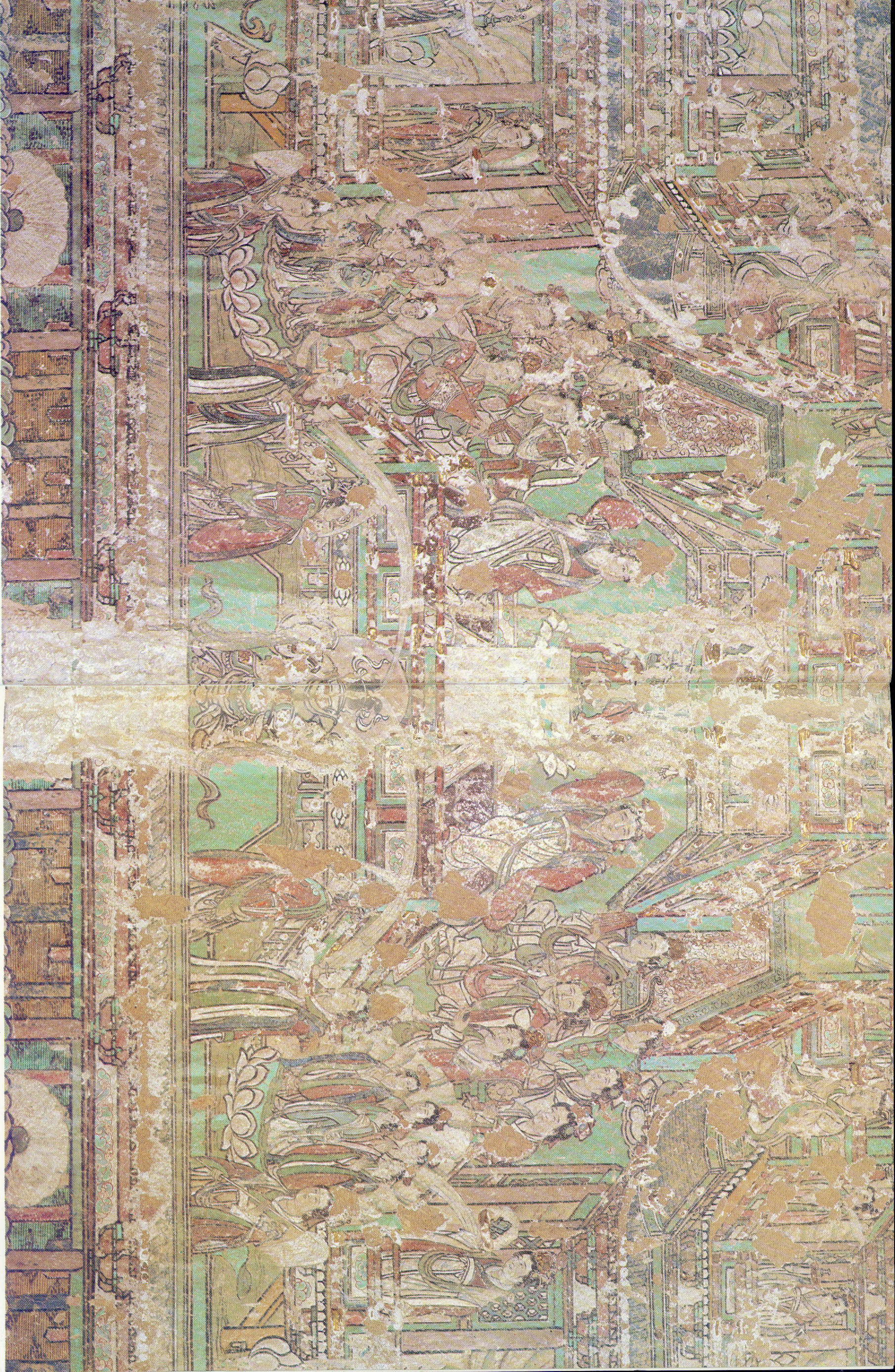














## 图 版 说 明

### 开化寺宋代壁画

#### 1 须阍提太子本生

西壁壁画分三组，南面一组为《须阍提太子本生》。见《贤愚经》，表现须阍提太子因叛臣篡国，与父母出奔，途中粮尽，割己身肉孝养父母的故事。

#### 2—3 说法图（部分）

西壁中部为三铺说法图，描绘转轮圣王遍访各处求佛法的情节。以三铺说法图为中心，编织了南、北两组本生故事。

#### 4 善友太子本生

西壁北面一组为《善友太子本生》，故事见《大方便佛报恩经》。这幅画描写善友太子入海求宝的情节，所绘海船，对研究宋代航海业有一定参考价值。

#### 5—6 善友太子本生

屠沽、观渔、观织、观耕等画面，是反映宋代社会生活、生产的形象资料。

#### 7 善友太子本生，太子回宫

#### 8、9、10 鹿女本生

故事见《报恩经》论议品。描绘母鹿生女，为修道仙人收养，后被波罗捺国王迎娶为妃，生莲花五百太子的情节。一般说来，本生故事壁画属于小乘题材。敦煌莫高窟中五代及宋窟，山西寺观中宋、金时期都重新出现本生题材，这一现象是值得研究的。

#### 11 舞乐