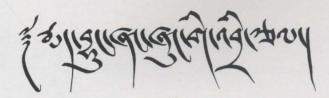


去列塔尔沁



千古绝绘

中国西藏阿里古代壁画选辑



ग्नैन-स्ट्र-स्ट-स्ट्र-स्

Masterpieces throughout the Ages

A Selected Collection of Ngari Ancient Frescoes of Tibet, China



千古绝绘

赤烈塔尔沁

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序言

赤烈塔尔沁

上亿年以前,自昆仑山的隆起,喜马拉雅山脉的运动,古特提斯海域发生大幅度抬升,形成了在青藏高原上海拔高、高原形态完整的阿里高原,人称"世界屋脊之屋脊"。它是古代象雄文明的发祥地,藏族本土宗教本波教的故乡,藏传佛教后弘期上路宏法的源头,西藏西部的重要门户,也是我成长的摇篮和可爱的家乡。

"阿里"一词是藏语音译,意为"属地"、"领地"、"领土"等。阿里地区总面积为34.5万平方公里,平均海拔为4500米以上。按人文和自然环境区域划分,阿里分成西四县(普兰、札达、噶尔和日土),这里是古老文化的前廊后厦,有数不胜数的古代石窟、寺庙彩绘。东三县(革吉、改则和措勤)有星罗棋布的湖泊,一望无际的大草原,如此梦幻般的自然景观更是野生动物的乐园。阿里地域辽阔,矿产资源、地热资源、太阳能资源、水资源、草场资源、野生动植物资源丰富多彩,前景美好。

在这块古老的土地上,至今随处可见海相地层、生物化石等自然奇观和新旧石器时代的各类石器、古窑洞、远古岩画等众多神奇迷离的古代文明遗迹。尤其是独具特色的阿里民间歌舞闻名于整个藏区,诸如,盛行于札达、普兰一带的"玄",盛行于日土的"谐巴谐玛",还有乡土气息极浓的民间用语、山水地名等古色古香,生动有趣的文明载体,这一切对于了解、研究阿里地区灿烂的古老文明具有重大的参考价值。

在藏文古籍中,直到九世纪初叶时,这里仍称"象雄",在汉文史籍中称"羊同国"或"大羊同国"。吐蕃王朝建立之前,象雄雄踞雪域之巅,人口众多,势力强大,左右中亚地区的政治、经济、军事等。拥有80余万户的60个部族,十八名"迦汝尖"王,其中孟拜弥欧隆隆、赤吾尔拉杰等赫赫有名。当年他们曾统治过的中心遗址,如古格札让卡、穹隆欧卡、达巴卡、普兰达拉卡等城堡至今犹存,依稀可见曾经繁盛与强大的象雄王朝历史遗存。象雄拥有自己的语言、文字、医学、历算等灿烂文明。举世闻名的藏族原始宗教,即本波教的创始人东巴辛绕·弥斡齐就诞生在这里,源远流长的藏族本土文明便发源于古老的象雄。

1998年,本人在曾经象雄文明繁荣昌盛的札达县境内的某石窟中发现了一幅早期壁画,其内容为"七政宝"。壁画虽已退色许多,人物面目不清,可仍清楚地看到其中的"文臣宝"头冠相似象雄"迦汝尖"王冠。这一画像与本人曾经在一幅"唐卡"画卷中所见的"迦汝尖"王冠一模一样,况且与有关史籍所描述的象雄王服饰相同。这一壁画或许是古格人之前象雄人所绘制的,如果这一推论符合历史事实,就填补了阿里地区象雄实物已绝迹之空白,为研究象雄文化提供了重要的实物依据,希冀这一新的发现有助于真实地了解象雄文明。

随着吐蕃王国的分崩离析,赞布后裔吉德尼玛贡一行历尽千辛万苦逃到西藏西部象雄故地。并在普兰的噶尔冻创建了在阿里历史上具有划时代意义的估卡尼松城堡。于是,在此成了统治整个阿里的中心,吉德尼玛贡成为名符其实的阿里王。他吸取历史教训,为避免重蹈其祖先之覆辙,为了不使他的三个儿子争夺其位自相残杀,便把象雄故地分三个势力范围,让三个儿子即长子拜吉日巴贡,次子赤札西贡,幼子德祖贡,各掌其政。这样在阿里历史上第一次形成了三个势力范围,这就是有名的"阿里三围",它们分别是拉达克王国、普兰王国和桑噶王国。

后来,泽德来到古格,建立了古格王国。公元 1076 年(藏历火龙年),由他的大力资助下,在距离古格王宫二十余公里的托林寺举办了盛大隆重的集会,史称"火龙年大法会"。在这次法会上,来自前后藏和朵康地区的高僧们聚集一堂,各抒已见,传授显密,规范教规,整肃教法。此次大法会,在古格王国的历史上以及藏传佛教的发展史上具有极其深刻的历史意义。

随着古格王国的不断强大,普兰王和亚泽王也先后臣服于其下。由此,古格王国闻名于全藏区乃至中亚。古格王国发展到顶峰时,不仅以大泽师·仁钦桑波开创的新密咒为主的藏传佛教文化繁荣昌盛,而且以提高庶民整体素质为目的,大兴"男子九术",即射箭、击石、跳跃、健步、泅水、摔跤、言谈、书写和计算等。另外淘金、冶炼、制陶、铸造、建筑设计、绘画、雕刻、印刷等技术也



达到相当高的程度。诸如,当年古格人铸造的"古格银眼佛像"和制造的"八龙高座瓷碗"技术非常高超,其精美程度无与伦比。对塑像、壁画、卷轴画的搪金、抹金、镶金技术也美妙绝伦,有目共赏。

在藏区其它地方壁画一般绘制在富丽堂皇的寺庙墙壁上,以显示其神圣地位,精神财富和高超的宗教文化艺术。而石窟作为宗教场所,在其四周及顶部绘满壁画的礼佛窟发现于阿里石窟文化中。诸如普兰的"贵孔":日土的"丁琼拉康";札达的"皮央·东嘎"、"香孜"、"达巴"、"穹隆"等。这些石窟彩绘用彩清淡,古朴雅致,别具匠心。其主体内容主要有新密咒"坛城"、"千佛"、"各类护法神"等,陪衬有弘扬佛法的众菩萨,名目繁多的吉祥图纹和颇具古格艺术风格的龙、凤、鹿、象、狮、虎、鸟等动物以及武士、力士、飞天、舞女、王室和各方施主人物。毫无疑问,辉煌的古格文明及古格人创造的千古文化宝藏,已成为人类文化遗产中一颗颗灿烂耀眼的明珠彪炳史册,驰名天下。

十七世纪三十年代,拉达克王占领了古格王国,古格王国全面崩溃,拉达克王国占领古格、普兰、日土等近半个世纪。同世纪八十年代当拉达克的军事势力进一步扩张到后藏部分地区时,被五世达赖喇嘛派遣的蒙藏军队所击败,并彻底从阿里驱逐出境,同时把阿里的政治、经济、交通中心建立在噶尔昆萨(噶达克),并建立了"四宗六本"制,直至阿里和平解放。

现今阿里的政治、经济、文化中心, 狮泉河镇位于印度河上游的狮泉河北岸和新藏、拉狮公路交点上。它不仅是阿里地区行署驻地, 更是西藏自治区和新疆维吾尔自治区之间重要的交通连接中心、物资集散地和文化交流支点。

阿里首府狮泉河镇始建于 1964 年,是阿里和平解放后建设的一座新兴城镇。过去这里曾是一片茂密的红柳滩,但因建镇后用于解决当地干部职工的燃料等故,近乎被砍光,土地开始沙化,给当地生态环境造成严重影响。七十年代后重新种植各种植被,如今又焕燃一新,呈现一派勃勃生机的景象。而且新建的设施完善的医院、超市商店、各类公司,现代办公楼、教学大楼、居民住宅鳞次栉比,

遍布于此。

1998年以来,阿里连创基础设施建设投资最多,规模最大、速度最快的记录,狮泉河镇已初具阿里高原最大的城镇规模,并将成为西藏西部最主要的交通、旅游、文化和边境贸易中心。

阿里的冬季漫长而又严寒,当地民间有句俗话,"十一月(藏历)大地冻裂,十二月石头开口",其严寒程度不言而喻,大风大雪犹如家常便饭,来势凶猛。有人说阿里是"生命的禁区",可勇敢的阿里人民是生命禁区的"克星"。他们如同雪莲花般不怕孤独、风雪和严寒,一代接一代地发扬顽强、淳朴、无私、坚韧不拔的雪莲精神,勇敢的扎根于这块土地。阿里的春季开始于五月份,此时凝固的大地再现生机,敞开它那博大无垠的胸襟迎接生命的降临,可爱的斑头雁、黑颈鹤、丹顶鹤和棕头鸥等各种鸟类成千上万,嬉戏在大大小小清澈见底的湖泊之中。红柳花、帮金花(龙胆花)、雪莲花争奇斗妍,秀丽多彩,把高山草地装扮的多姿多彩,艳丽夺目。

小时候,我在老家日土"玛卡"草场的帐篷里、羊圈内和马背上,经常听到过长辈们滔滔不绝的民间故事。可当时似懂非懂,对这些故事感到稀奇古怪,神秘莫测,古老而又遥远。后来如若不是从事几十年的文化工作,不是跋山涉水走遍阿里的山山水水,便永远无法走进这方圆几十万平方公里土地上文化宝藏的"密境"。尤其是自九十年代以来,因工作关系与雪山群峰、土林峡谷、广阔草原、碧绿湖泊、逶迤丘陵及其深奥的"密境"结下不解之缘,永远为此如痴如醉、魂牵梦绕。

阿里--我深爱的故乡,她是那样的美丽而神奇,古老而文明。这块人类古老文化的世外桃源,令人目不暇接,目击一次,回味终生。为了向国内外朋友概略介绍阿里悠久的历史,灿烂的文明,博大精深的人文景观,编辑了这本小画册,首次公布上述发现。若能得到您真诚的关注,相信阿里将犹如圣洁的雪莲花带给您世外"密境"更多的异香,使您获取一份丰厚的回报。



म्रान्यवि।

पत्रेत्र प्रमास्य स्थित

योष्टरः क्रांच्यान् स्वाद्धः स्वाद्ध्याच्याव्यान् स्वाद्धः स्वतः स्वाद्धः स्व



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चविनायः सेन्यः चाक्ष्यः त्राक्षन् न्यायः सः सून्यः निः श्रानः ह्या चववः स्तुः चक्किनः तः श्रीनः हैः वेः या असूवः निः नृतः नि



श्चर-प्रश्नेम्-वर्शिश्वेश्वेश्वरान्ते प्रस्ट-प्रम् वर्शिन-प्रम् प्रम् श्वरा विवास प्रस्ति स्वरा वर्शिन-प्रम् वर्शिन-प्रम्यम-प्रम् वर्शिन-प्रम् वर्शिन-प्रम् वर्शिन-प्रम् वर्शिन-प्रम् वर्श

८८.कृतकपुर्वा चटाचाचळ्ळालाचाचुर.चैचाना्ट्टाचाचुर.कु.चथेटाचाचुर.चेच्यंचेचांनाःसूचावाजुःलयां रिव्यंजुःट्या-प्रस्ताख्यकाच्च्यं, सूचाकपुर्यःचटाःचिताच्युः, जयां मुक्याच्टाःचित्यं, ची्ंचांन्यं, लिवाकप्राचांक्यं, ख्रेचाकपुर्यःच्यां चित्यं, चुंच्यं, चित्यं, चीं चुंच्यं, चित्यं, चींंच्यं, चींंच्यं,चींंच्यं,चींंच्यं,चींंच्यं,च्यं,चींंच्यं,च्यंच्यं,च्यंच्यं,च्यंच्यं,च्यंच्यं,च्यंच



नेयगुर त्यात् ज्ञाच्या पार्ते दे प्रयापहें द्योद रेत्।

पञ्चमार्थमः इत्यान्त्रम् वित्राच्याः वाः व्याप्त्याः वाद्याः याद्याः याद्याः

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Preface

By Trinle Tharchin

Hundreds of millions of years ago, Ngari which has the perfect formation of a plateau, known as the "Top of the Roof of the World", took shape on the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau along with the bulging of the Kunlun Range in the time of the rising of the Himalayas and the Tetice sea. Ngari is also the place of birth of the ancient Shangshung civilization and the home of the Tiberan local religion - Bonism. It is the source of the "Upper Branch" of the "Latter Prosperity of Tibetan Buddhism", the major gate to the western part of Tibet, and moreover, it is my beloved homeland in which I was brought up.

The word, "Ngari", literally means a "possession" or a "property" in Tibetan, Ngari prefecture covers a total area of 345,000 square kilometers with an average altitude of 4,500 meters. In terms of human culture and natural environment, Ngari can be divided into four counties to the west (Purang, Tsada, Gar and Rutok), which is a gallery of the ancient culture in possession of ancient caves, colored frescoes, monasteries and temples, and three counties to the east (Garkyi, Gertse, and Tsochen) in possession of a paradise of a great pastureland with countless lakes, wonderful natural landscapes and wild animals. Ngari is vast in area, rich in mineral resources, geothermal resources, solar energy, water resources, grassland resources, and wild animal and plant resources, certain for a bright future.

Even today in this ancient land, natural wonders such as coastal layers and fossils of life and ancient civilization remains such as stone implements, primitive caves and old rock carvings of the Old and New Stone Age could be found here or there. Especially, the unique folk songs and dances of Ngari are well known throughout Tibetan areas, for instance, "Shoo" dance popular in Tsada and Purang, and "Ceremonial Dance" popular in Rutok, in addition, folk terms and names of rivers and mountains are rich in local flavor and are fine informers of its ancient civilization, all these can be very valuable and helpful in understanding and in research works of its splendid ancient civilization.

According to Tibetan historical records, up to the earlier period of the ninth century, this area was still called "XiangXong", and in Chinese historical records "Yang Tong" Kingdom or "Dayang Tong"Kingdom. Prior to the establishment of the Tubo Dynasty, "Shangshung" stood to the forefront in the snow land in power and population, and its domination over the central Asian areas in politics, economy and military affairs. With its 60 tribes with over 800,000 households, it went through eighteen kings "Charuchens" as they were known, among whom Monpai Miwo-lung-lung and Triber Lhaje were well known. The forts, once the ruling centers of these kings, such as the GugeTsaparang-Kar, Kyunglung Ngulkar, Dapa-Kar and Purang Takla-Kar are still in existence. Thus it seems the strength and prosperity of "XiangXong" Kingdom once was unrivaled. It has a splendid civilization with its own language. literature, medicine and calendar, etc. The Tibetan primary religion, the Bonism, the local culture of Tibetan people, thus originated here in the ancient "XiangXong".

In 1998, I found an early wall painting in a cave within Tsada county where the "XiangXong" civilization was once prosperous. The painting is about the "Seven Royal Precious". Even though the painting seriously faded and the picture of the figures not clear, the crown of the "Precious Minister", bearing similarity to the crown of "XiangXong" kings could still be seen clearly. So the crown in this painting is exactly the same as the "Charuchen" king's crown. I have once seen in a "Tangka" scroll, in addition, it is also in accordance with the way of dressing of "XiangXong" kings recorded in historical materials. This wall painting might have been drawn by "XiangXong" people prior to the Guges, and should this conclusion be in agreement with historical facts, then it would not only fill a vacancy as to the saying that there is no proof of "XiangXong" remains in Ngari, but also provide important materials bases for the research of "XiangXong" culture as well. Hopefully. this new discovery may be same help to the understanding of the "XiangXong" civilization.



After the fall of the Tubo Dynasty, one of the descendants of the Tsanpo, named Chide Nyimagon, escaped to the western part of Tibet, which is Nigari the ancient "XiangXong", and set up a castle named Kardong in Purang, which had an epoch-making significance in the history of Ngari. This castle became the ruling center of Ngari, and Chide Nyimagon became the real king of the region. To draw a historical lesson and avoid stepping his predecessors failure, he divided the old "XiangXong" territory into three spheres of influence to prevent his three sons Palpe Rigpagon, Tashi Degon and Detsukgon, respectively the eldest, the mid, and the youngest, fighting each other for power, and let them rule in their own sphere of influence. As a result, a situation with three spheres of influence was formed for the first time in Ngari's history, well known as the "Upper Three Regions of Ngari", which refer to Ladakh kingdom, Purang kingdom and Sanga kingdom respectively.

Guge Kingdom was set up after the arrival of Tsede to Guge. Under the great support of Tsede, a great prayer festival was held, which was known in history as the "Great Prayer Festival of the Fire Dragon Year", in Toling monastery about twenty kilometers from the Guge places in 1076 (Fire Dragon year in Tibetan calendar). During this festival, high lamas and monks from the Central Tibet and Kham areas gathered together to air their own views on studies of Sutricism and Tantricism, to strengthen religious disciplines and regulations. This prayer Festival had a very important significance in the history of Guge Kingdom and in the development of Tibetan Buddhism as well.

With the development of Guge Kingdom, Purang and Jhadse kingdoms submitted themselves to the rule of Guge Kingdom. Therefore, Guge became famous all over Tibet and even in Central Asia. At the height of Guge power, the Tibetan Buddhism represented mainly by the New Tantricism founded by Lotsawa Renchen Sangpo was not only spread length and breath, but a program called the "Nine Skills of Men" was encouraged in order to improve the overall quality of common people, which includes archery, stone throwing, jumping, walking, swimming, wrestling,

speech, writing and calculating. In like manner techniques such as panning, smelting, pottery, castling, architectural design, painting, carving and printing, etc. also reached to a fairly high level. With regard to casting and pottery, the "Silver-Eyed Buddha" and the "Eight-Dragon Cup with High Stand", made by the Guges, are considered unparalleled in techniques and skills, and castling and pottery very advanced. In addition, techniques at gold, works as sculptures, paintings and scrolled painting were also excellent and of high standard.

In other Tibetan areas, frescoes are normally drawn in splendid monasteries and temples in order to show holiness, mental richness and the high standard of religious cultures and arts. However, caves being decorated with frescoes on walls and roofs as religious sites can only be found in Ngari, for example, the "Kukhong" in Purang, "Tengchung Lhakhang" in Rutok, and "Peyang Dongkar", "Shangtse", "Dapa" and "Kyunglung" in Tsada. In these caves, the paintings were light in color, old but elegant in characteristics. The contents in these painting mainly include "Mandalas", "Thousand Buddhas", and various "Protector Deities", etc. of the New Tantricism, together with many other gods, auspicious symbols, and animals and birds such as dragons, peacocks, deer, elephants, tigers, lions and human figures such as warriors, men of strength, Dakinis, dancing girls, royal families and benefactors - all worked in unique artistic features of the ancient Guge Kingdom. Needless to say, the splendid Guge civilization and the ancient cultural sample made by the Guge people have already become a bright pearl and will be recorded among the world cultural heritage to be known world over.

Guge Kingdom met its end when it was occupied by Ladakh in the thirties of the seventeenth century, since then Guge, Purang and Rutok were under the control of Ladakh kingdom for about a half century. During the eighties of the same century, the Ladakh further spread their influence into Western part of Tibet till they were defeated and driven off Nigari by the Mongolian and Tibetan forces sent by the Fifth Dalai Lama, who established Gar Gunsa



(winter place) and Yarsa "summer palace" as the center of politics, economy and transportation of Ngari, and the systems of "Four Dzongs and Six Pons" was set up until the time of the peaceful liberation of Ngari.

The present center of politics, economy and culture, Shiquanhe, is located at the upper reach of the Indus river and at the cross of the two high ways, Xingjiang-Tibet and Lhasa-Shiquanhe, it is not only the seat of Ngari prefecture, but also the transport link between Tibet Autonomous Region and Xingjiang Uygur Autonomous Region - a place for centralization of goods and exchange of culture.

The capital city of Ngari prefecture, Shiquanhe, was set up in 1964 - a newly built town since the peaceful liberation of Ngari. It used to be a stretch of dense bushes which was nearly cut to nil in need of fuel for the local cadres when the town was build, which had severe effects to the local ecology. Since late 1970s, all kinds of vegetation have been planted there and the land bore a new look and the town full of vitality. Presently, hospitals, department stores, various business companies, modern office buildings, teaching buildings and apartment buildings with good facilities have been built and scattered all over the town.

Since 1998, Ngari has put great investment on the infrastructure construction, whose scale and speed is a record in history. It is the biggest town on the Ngari Plateau, and it will also become the most important center of transportation, tourism, culture and border trade in the west of Tibet.

Ngari has a long and cold winter as a local saying runs: "in November (Tibetan calendar) the earth cracks and in December the stone cracks". This saying well describes the severe coldness of the region. Snows and winds come with great strength as if a common practice. People say Ngari as a "life forbidden zone", well then, the brave people of Ngari can well be claimed as the "Conquerors" of the zone. They are just like the snow lotus no fear of loneliness, wind, snow and severe coldness, they carry forward the spirit of the snow lotus, courage, honesty, selflessness, and

firmness, they do admire those who bravely step into the life of the forbidden zone. Spring comes in May in Ngari, then the frozen land begins to have full of life, and to spread its chest to welcome the birth of a new life. Thousands of species of lovely birds, such as bar-headed geese, black-necked cranes, red-crowned cranes, and brown-headed gulls come and go on crystal lakes of all sizes. Violets, meadow flowers and snow lotus in full bloom give brightness to its mountains and grassland.

When I was a little boy in my hometown Rutok, I was often told by elders folk stories in tents, sheepfolds or on horse backs in our Maga grasslands. At that time, it was hard for me to understand those stories as they seemed unreal, mysterious, ancient, and remote to me. However, I would never have reached the "secret boundary" of the culture in this vast land with its thousands of square kilometer in area, had I not been at work related to its culture or had I not gone through all its rivers and mountains for the past few decades. Especially, since 1990, due to my job requirement, have I been in constant touch with the "secret boundary" and with its clusters of snow peaks, earth forest and canyons, vast grasslands, deep lakes and endless range of hills, which have made me inseparable from the civilization and I am obsessed by and crazy about it.

Ngari - my beloved homeland, she is so beautiful and ancient and civilized. There is too much to see in this human "paradise" of an old civilization, that once you set your eyes to this place, it will leave you a life long memory. In order to give friends from home and abroad a brief introduction on its lengthy history, splendid culture and profound humanity, I hereby publish this small picture album for the first time for a show of the above mentioned discoveries. May I have the pleasure to get your attention, I sincerely believe that Ngari will bring you more flavor of the ancient civilization, just like the snow lotus do give you the fragrance of the flowers, and will enrich your experience and knowledge with abundant reward.

阿里风光

지도 국자리본 자출도시 Ngari Landscape



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