

揽

# 云冈石窟

Y U N G A N G G R O T T O E S



### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

云冈石窟/昝凯编著.一太原:山西人民出版社,

2002.8 (2009.8 重印)

(三晋揽胜丛书)

ISBN 978 -7 -203 -04583 -0

Ⅰ.云… Ⅱ.昝… Ⅲ.云冈石窟 - 简介

IV. K879, 22

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 047121 号

#### 云冈石窟

编 著: 昝 凯

责任编辑: 张文颖

英文责编: 张晓立

英文翻译: 赵春生

摄影: 昝凯顾棣 马名骏

出 版 者: 山西出版集团·山西人民出版社

地 址: 太原市建设南路 21 号

邮 编: 030012

发行营销: 0351 - 4922220 4955996 4956039

0351-4922127 (传真) 4956038 (邮购)

E-mail: sxskcb@163.com 发行部

sxskcb@126.com 总编室

网 址: www. sxskcb. com

经 销 者: 山西出版集团·山西人民出版社

承 印 者: 山西出版集团·山西新华印业有限公司

开 本: 889mm×1194mm 1/32

印 张: 2.5

字 数: 43.7 千字

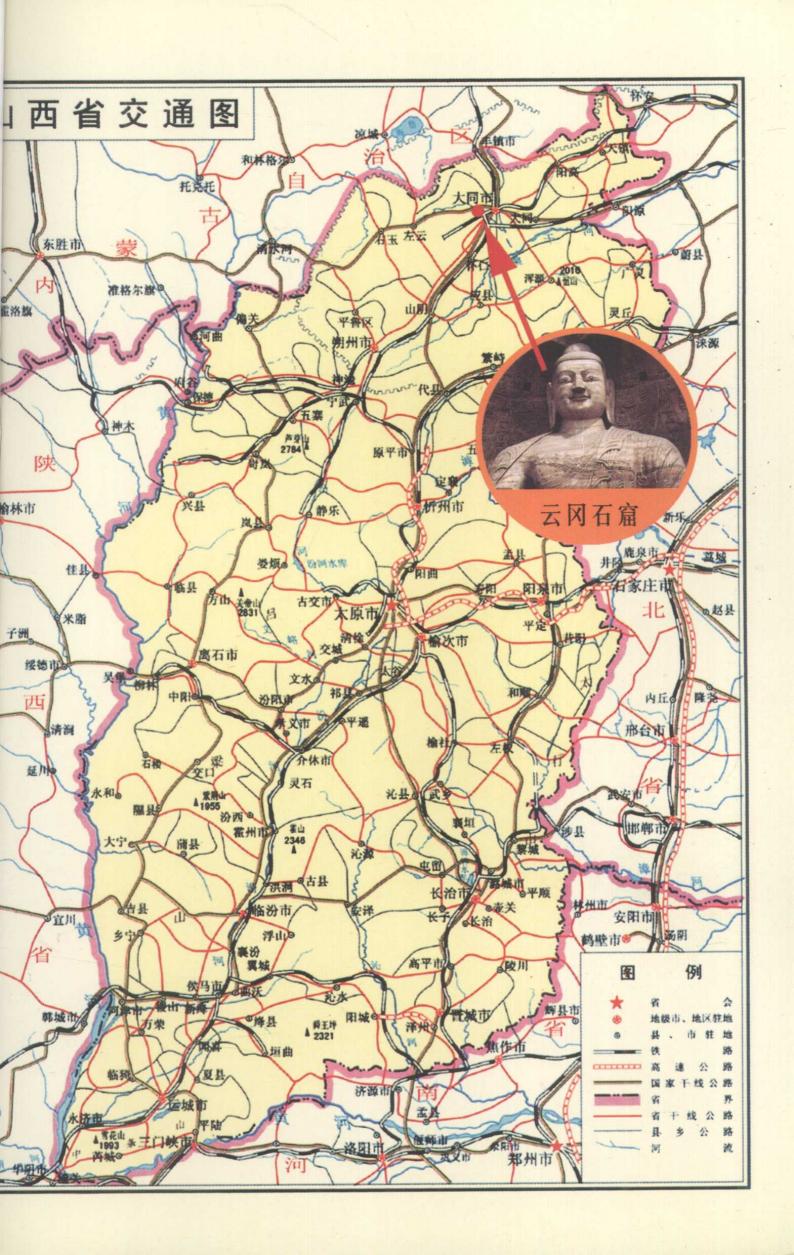
印 数: 15 001 - 20 000 册

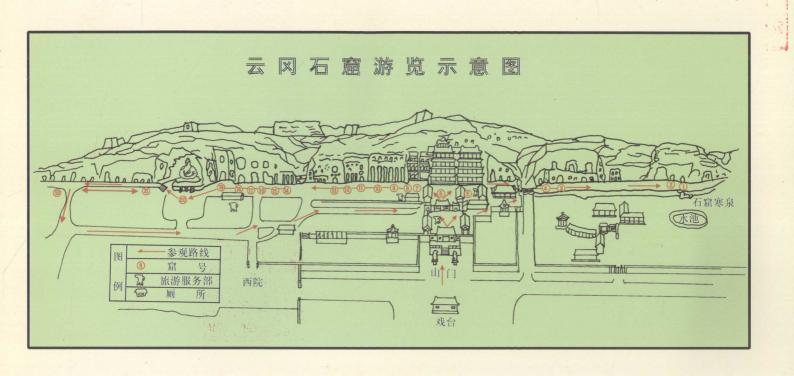
版 次: 2002 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次: 2009 年 8 月第 6 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-203-04583-0

定 价: 15.00元





试读结束:需要全本请在线购买: www.ertongbook.com

0

# 順

# 《三晋揽胜丛书》编委会

主 任 申维辰

副 主 任 申存良 谢洪涛

委 员 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王建武 申存良

申维辰 李广洁

张明旺 张彦彬

张继红 杭海路

赵建廷 郝建军

崔元和 谢洪涛

主 编 谢洪涛

副主编 张明旺 崔元和

王建武





# 目录

概述	[6]
云冈石窟概述	[9]
云冈石窟的地理位置	[9]
北魏王朝开凿云冈石窟的历程	[10]
地方官吏、沙门信士共同开窟造像	[17]
北魏后, 香火旺盛的各朝代	[19]
优美的环境,辉煌的石窟	[20]
话说云冈石窟	[21]
东部窟群(第1窟~第4窟)	[21]
中部窟群(第5窟~第20窟)	[22]
西部窟群(第21 窟~第53 窟)	[27]
佛母洞的佛传	[29]
五华洞奇丽雕刻与佛传故事	[41]
释迦牟尼佛的前生足迹	[41]
降伏魔鬼	[49]
走完人生的历程	[51]
期盼弥勒	[52]
维摩问疾的流行	[53]
精美的造像,独特的风格	[54]
栩栩如生的人物形象	[54]
精巧玲珑的飞天艺术	[59]
云冈石窟的佛教人物	[61]
佛像	[61]
菩萨像	[62]
弟子像	[64]
云冈石窟的乐器	[67]
服冬指南	[71]

# Contents

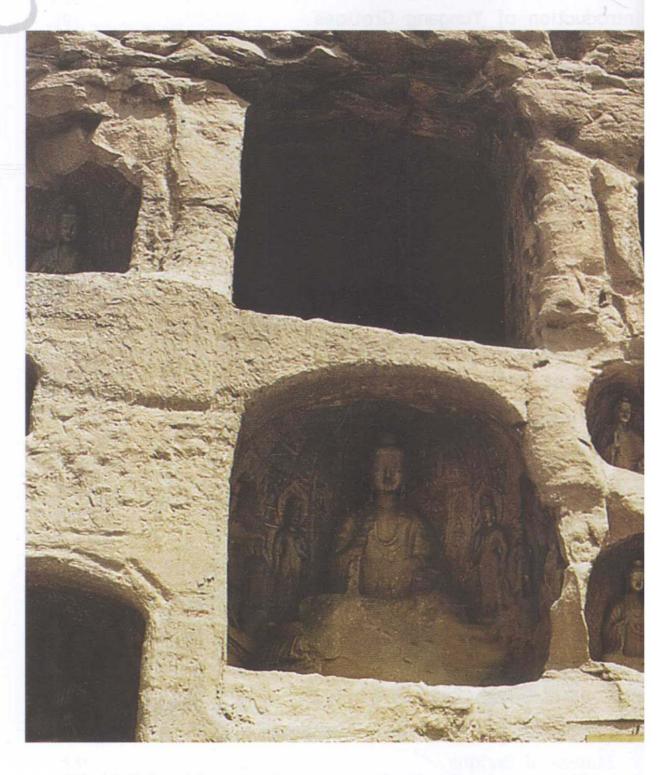
bilei ilitroduction	[6]
Introduction of Yungang Grottoes	[9]
Location of Yungang Grottoes	[9]
Cutting of the Yungang Grottoes during	
Northern Wei Kingdom	[10]
Local Officials and Buddhist Followers Cut and	
Built the Grottoes	[17]
Dynasties with Endless of Pilgrims after Northern Wei	[19]
Beautiful Surroundings and Magnificent Grottoes	[20]
Each Grotto of Yungang Grottoes	[21]
Eastern Grottoes (Grottoes No.1 to N0.4)	[21]
Middle Grottoes (Grottoes No.5 to N0.20)	[22]
Western Grottoes (Grottoes No.21 to N0.53)	[27]
Legend of Cave of Mother of Buddha	[29]
Magnificent Carvings in Wuhua Cave and	
Stories of Buddha	[41]
Prelife Stories of Sakymuni	[41]
Subduing Devils	[49]
End of Human Life	[51]
Looking Forward to Amitabha Buddha	[52]
Weimo Seeing the Doctor	[53]
Delicate Statues and Unique Styles	[54]
Lifelike Statues	[54]
Delicate Feitian Arts	[59]
Buddhist Figures in Yungang Grottoes	[61]
Statues of Buddha	[61]
Statues of Bodhisattva	[62]
Statues of Disciples	[64]
Musical Instruments in Yungang Grottoes Service Guide	[67] [71]

S C E.N E R Y OF SHANXI



6

# Brief Introduction



World Cultural Legacy, important national relics reserve—Yungang Grottoes, is a large group of ancient grottoes that has a history of over 1,500 years and is the nation's first all-stone carving. With delicate carving and magnificent momentum, they are the crystallization of the successive cutting and carving made by the emperors of the Northern

Wei. There now remain 53 grottoes, 1,100 niches of different sizes and 51,000 statues, of which the biggest is 17meters high, and the smallest only 2 centimeters high. The stone carving has a unique artistic style and

is a lively combination of reality and fantasy, of historic and modern beauties. Glorious carving and grand modern civilization make Yungang Grottoes a renowned tourist resort. As geologist of Northern Wei, Li Daoyuan, described in his Shui Jing Zhu (Commentary on the Waterway Classic), "mountains and stones were cut according to the structures of the stone, the grottoes are magnificent and are a rarity of the world. All the halls, temples, forests, and lakes make a pleasing sight."

Since French president Georges

Pompidou, accompanied by Premier Zhou Enlai, visited Yungang Grottoes on September 15, 1973, increasing number of diplomatic envoys and tourists have visited Yungang Grottoes. So far about one million foreign and over ten million domestic visitors have visited Yungang Grottoes.

The cutting of Yungang Grottoes began from the Northern Wei.

S C E N E R Y OF SHANXI



Since Emperor Daowu (Tuobo Gui) moved capital to Pingcheng City (Datong) in the first year of Tianxing (A.D. 398) till 18th year of Taihe (A.D. 494) in Emperor Xiaowen's reign, Datong had been the capital of the Northern Wei for 96 years and it was the most glorious period in the history of the city of Datong. The world-famous Yungang Grottoes was cut in the period. It is the result of Emperor Taiwu's "extermination of Buddhism" and Emperor Wencheng's "restoration of Buddhism". During the "restoration of Buddhism", the accomplished monk, Haoyao took charge of the cutting of the five big grottoes, which are also called "the five grottoes of Haoyao" (A.D.460 to 465). The scale of the grottoes and the delicacy of the cutting are described in Book of Wei as "the cliff of the mountain cut and five grottoes made, in each of which a statue of Buddha made. The taller, 70 chi, the shorter, 60 chi. The carving magnificent and the name widespread." The carving of Yungang Grottoes is mainly various lively Buddhist figures and patterns. Among them there are statues of Buddha, Bodhisattva, disciples, feitian, gods, and Hercules. There are skillfully-carved novel Buddhist stories. There are also magnificent decorative patterns and ancient musical instruments, such as: Konghou (harp), Paixiao, and Pi-pa. So Yungang Grottoes is really a museum of stone carving of the Northern Wei.

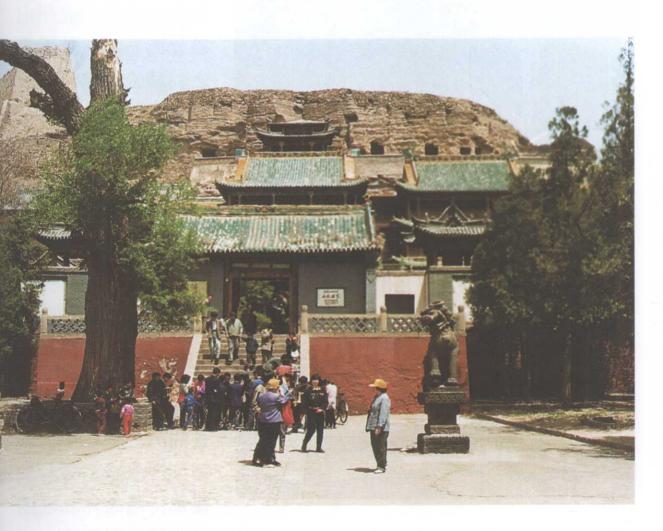
Because of the unique historic background and geographic location, the shape, carving, and Buddhist culture of Yungang Grottoes are unique and are combination of Buddhist and imperial features. The Buddha are elegant and kind; the disciples respectful and reverent; feitian elegantly flying around lotus; gods and Hercules frightening. All these figures and patterns form a group of artistic beauty. The carving skills are the unique grotto culture of the Northern Wei they have absorbed foreign artistic prime and carried on the Chinese artistic tradition. The early style is influenced by Jiantuoluo art, the middle style is the mature Chinese style and the late style has distinct local style and the three styles form a perfect whole. Now Yungang Grottoes is a world–famous resort of research, protection and tourism.

# 云冈石窟概述

### 云冈石窟的地理位置

2001年12月13日,联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会,在芬兰举行第25次会议审议通过,将云冈石窟列入《世界文化遗产名录》。

云冈石窟坐落在山西省北部,大同市西郊16公里处的武州山(又称武周塞,州又作周)南麓,武州川蜿蜒从山前流过,若玉带缠腰。石窟依山开凿,东西绵延约1公里,现存主要洞窟有53个,石雕造像约51000余尊,其中最大的佛像高达17米,最小的佛像只有几厘米。就石雕艺术而言,它具有历史、科学、艺术、旅游四大



OF SHANXI



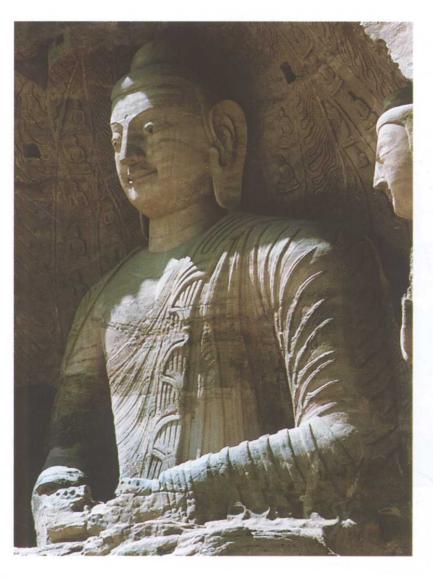
10

价值。1961年国务院公布云冈石窟为全国重点文物保护单位。

石窟依其地理位置和自然段落,可分为东、中、西三部分。东部窟群、中部窟群、西部窟群,大小窟龛计1100多个,有"石佛千孔"之称。此外,沿云冈石窟西行还有吴官屯石窟,再溯河西行15公里有焦山寺石窟,栉比相连。石窟落成后,北魏著名地理学家郦道元在《水经注·漯水条》记载了云冈石窟当年的盛况:"武州川水又东南流,水侧有石祗洹舍并诸窟室,比丘尼所居也。其水又东转迳灵岩南,凿石开山,因岩结构,真容巨壮,世法所稀,山堂水殿,烟寺相望,林渊锦镜,缀目新眺。"

### 北魏王朝开凿云冈石窟的历程

佛教自汉代传入中国,北魏王朝营建云冈石窟是中国佛教文化的第一次大规模的壮举。据《续高僧传·昙曜传》记载: 昙曜以元魏和平年间(460—465),任北台昭玄统,绥辑僧众,妙得其一,住



第20窟露天大佛

Open-air Buddha of Grotto NO.20

历史文化名城大同,曾为三代京华,两朝重镇,在悠久而漫 朝重镇,在悠久而漫 长的历史进程中,谱 写了许多威武雄壮的 篇章。最雄伟壮观的 是北魏云冈石窟。

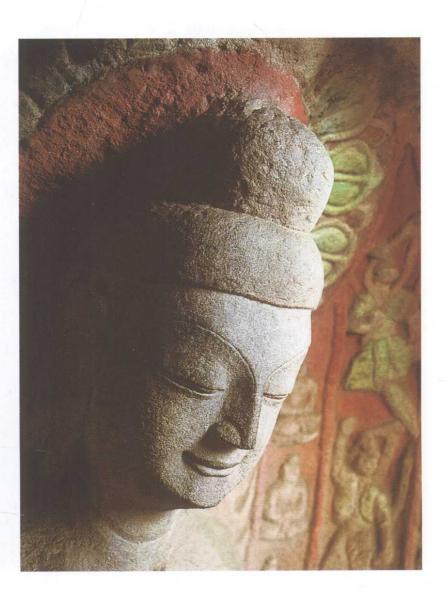
大同历史上是兵

SCENERY OF SHANXI

家必争之地。秦始皇统一中国,在全国设置36郡,大同属雁门郡。汉代在这里设平城县。东汉献帝建安末年,废平城,三国魏时复置,属冀州新兴郡。西晋以来,各部族之间战乱频繁,拓跋部乘势崛起。340年,拓跋什翼犍建立国家,定都盛乐(今内蒙古自治区和林格尔境内),称代国。什翼犍之孙拓跋珪改国号魏,即历史上的北魏王朝。天兴元年(398),道武帝拓跋珪,将都城从盛乐迁至平城(今大同),迄孝文帝太和十八年(494),迁都洛阳,平城作为北魏王朝政治,经济、军事、文化中心近百年之久。这时的平城是北中国的中心,举世闻名的云冈石窟就是在此期间创建的,这是历史上大同最繁荣、最兴旺发达的时代。

道武帝是北魏王朝的第一位皇帝,他统率大军,在频繁的战争中,乘势崛起,逐步接受先进的汉民族文化和西域文化,特别是宗教文化。《魏书·释老志》载:"见诸沙门、道士,皆致精敬,禁军

旅无有所犯",对当 时佛教首领法果更 是优礼有加。法果打 破了佛门清规戒律, 将皇帝视做当世如 来。《魏书・释老志》 载:"初,法果每言, 太祖明睿好道,即是 当今如来,沙门宜应 尽礼,遂常致拜,谓 人曰: '我非拜天子, 乃是礼佛耳。"法果 深深地认识到,"不 依国主,则法事难 立",要想弘扬佛法 必须有皇帝的支持。 法果干天兴元年在 京城创建了弘扬佛 教的三大建筑,即 "五级浮图,须弥山殿, 耆阇崛山",为道武帝



第5窟精美的佛像

Delicate Statue of Buddha of Grotto No.5

找到了精神支柱,为佛门弟子解决了居住集会的场所。五级浮图,即五层塔;须弥山殿,是一座大型佛殿;而耆阇崛山,有一典故,该山在印度古摩揭陀国王舍城东北方,梵名,意译是灵鹫山或鹫头山。中国称它为耆阇崛山。《大智度论》解释:"耆阇名鹫,崛名头。"也有称该山为雕鹫山者。法果是中国第一位赴印度求经的僧人,后撰《历游天竺记传》说:

入谷,博山东南上15里,到耆阇崛山,未至头3里,有石窟南向,佛本于此坐禅。西北30步,复有一石窟,阿难于中坐禅,天魔波旬,化做雕鸠,住窟前恐阿难。佛以神足力,隔右拿手,摩阿难肩,怖即得止。鸟迹,手孔今悉存。故曰:雕鹫窟也。

耆阇崛山应该是山洞,《摩揭陀国下》"鹫峰及佛迹条"记有: 在砖砌精舍的南面山崖边,有一大石室,是释迦牟尼坐禅的地方。 此室多大?不祥。可在城北迦兰陀竹园大竹林中还有一大石室,能 容千人。

推断可能法果也为道武帝开凿了一些大石窟,那么他开的又是哪些窟呢?云冈石窟第3窟和上述情况基本吻合。

武州山为什么能成为祈福灵山?

明元帝是北魏第二位皇帝,继位之后,承父业,数次祈拜武州山,封该山为最高规格的"常祀之山"。每祭,明元帝都要亲临。《魏书·释老志》记:"又崇佛法,建立图像。"可想而知武州山在明元帝心中何等重要。

太武帝是北魏王朝的第三位皇帝。他在北魏诸帝中,在位时间最长(28年),功劳最大,武功最强,开疆域,平叛乱,功勋显赫。太延五年(439年)灭北凉,佛教东传。凉州自张轨后世信佛教,敦煌地接西域,道俗交得,村坞相属,多为塔寺。凉州虽平,但尖锐的阶级矛盾依然存在,佛道斗争也愈演愈烈,寺院经济已威胁到国家。太武帝听信司徒崔浩,信仰道士寇谦之,崇道排佛,太平真君七年(446),终于导演了中国历史上第一次规模最大的废佛事件,"土木宫塔,声教所及,莫不毕毁矣"。不久,太武帝身染重病,疑为灭佛所致,大悔,诛杀崔浩,夷其族。

太武帝死后,其孙文成帝继位。文成帝目睹了灭佛事件,也深信太武帝染病是灭佛所致。遂立即复信佛法。于是天下承风,朝不及夕。往时所毁图寺,仍迁修矣。云冈石窟浩大的破石开山营建工程迎来了新的高潮。

SCENERY OF SHANX

《魏书·释老志》记:"初,昙曜以复佛法之明年,自中山被命赴京,值帝出,见于路,御马前衔曜衣,时以为马识善人,帝后奉以师礼。昙曜白帝于京城西武州塞,凿山石壁,开窟五所,镌建佛像各一,高者七十尺,次六十尺,雕饰奇伟,冠于一世"。昙曜赴京后,理解文成帝的用意,迎合了帝王的口味,实现了礼佛拜帝的



第3窟造像 Statue of Grotto No. 3

13