



乾陵

QIAN LING

則天女皇

丙寅年秋
秋桂画



● 武则天像
Portrait of Wu Ze-Tian

前 言

乾陵是唐高宗李治和女皇帝武则天的合葬陵，位于乾县城北六公里的梁山上。是我国重点文物保护单位之一。

高宗李治（公元628—683年）字为善，唐太宗李世民第九子，得母舅长孙无忌的帮助被选为太子，公元650年即位，683年死于洛阳贞观殿，葬于陕西乾县。武则天（公元624—705年）名曌，祖居山西文水，原为太宗李世民的才人，太宗死后，得幸高宗，被立为后，渐拥实权。公元684年废中宗自称皇帝，是中国历史上唯一的女皇帝。公元705年死于洛阳上阳宫贞观殿，在位二十一年。706年与高宗李治合葬于乾陵。

梁山挺拔俊秀，三峰突起，其依山为陵的宏大场面（仿唐长安城格局，周长八十余里；大型石雕华表、翼马、石人、石狮、无字碑、述圣纪碑等一百二十多件）和设计思想是唐代帝王诸陵之冠，也是后世帝王陵墓仿效的楷模。

从资料记载和考古发掘得知，乾陵可能是唯一未被盗掘的唐代帝王陵墓，从已发掘的永泰公主、章怀太子、懿德太子等墓葬出土文物分析，乾陵地宫将藏有如郭沫若同志所说的稀世文物珍品王羲之“兰亭序”和武则天的《垂拱集》、《金轮集》等。

PREFACE

Qingling, the joint tomb of Gao Zong(Li Zhi, 628-683A.D.), the third Emperor of the Tang dynasty and his Empress consort Wu Zetian(624-705A.D.), lies on Liang Shan Hill, 6km north of Qian xian county. It is one of the most important cultural relics under government protection in China.

Gao Zong styled himself Shan. He was the ninth son of Li Shimin (Tai Zong, the Second Emperor of Tang dynasty.) He was made Crown Prince through the influence of the courtier Wuju, brother of Empress Zhangsun. He ascended the throne in 650A. D., died in Zhen Guan Hall in Lou Yang in 683A. D. and was buried in Qianxian County, Shaanxi Province. Wu Zetian's name was Zhao. Her ancestral home was in present-day Wen Shui County Shanxi Province. She was ranked Cairen (fifth-grade concubine of the Emperor) by Li Shimin. After Tai Zong's death, she established herself in Gao Zong's good graces and became Zhong Zong and assumed the Imperial title for herself, the only Empress in the Chinese history. After twenty-one years reign, she died in Zhen Guan of Shang Yang palace in Lou Yang in 705A. D. and in 706A. D. she was buried, together with Gao Zong, in Qianling Tomb.

Liang Shan Hill is tall and graceful. The three peaks of it stand out magnificently. The tomb backs onto it and the architectural designs are unprecedented among all Tang Emperor's tombs, and also became the model for later Emperor. Tombs. Qianling Tomb was copied from the structure of Changan City in the Tang dynasty, more than 40km in circumference. There are more than 120 exquisite and lively stone carvings, such as, cloud pillars, winged horses, stone figures, stone lions Wu Zi Tablet (tablet with no inscription) Shu Shenju tablet in praise of Emperor Gao Zong and so forth.

According to historical records and archaeological excavation Qianling Tomb probably is the only Tang Emperor's Tomb which has not been looted. After analysing the unearthed relics from the Tombs of Princess Yong Tai, Prince Yi De, as estimated by Gou Murou, the underground palace of Qianling. Tomb stores valuable relics like those of Wang Xizhi's «Lan Ting Xu» and those of Wu Xetian's «Chui Gong Ji» and «Jin Lun Ji».



● 华表

The Cloud Pillar



● 石马及牵马侍者
The Stone Horse and its Groom



● 鸵鸟
The Stone Ostrich



● 侍卫将军石人像
Stone Statue of Guard General

石雕介绍

虽经一千二百多年的漫长岁月，乾陵地面上仍保存着极为丰富的大型石雕群，一百二十多件大型石雕依次排列在司马道两侧。有华表、翼马、鸵鸟各一对，石马及牵马侍者五对，侍卫将军石人像二十尊，述圣纪碑、无字碑、六十一宾王像，北门六马和四门石狮。

华表：呈八棱形，高八米，棱长1.2米，柱顶、柱础雕为莲花状，柱身刻以蔓草纹饰。

翼马：是一种想像的兽类形象，两翼雕以卷云纹，似有腾飞之势，立于乾陵，增加了陵的神秘气氛。

鸵鸟：高浮雕造型，刻线圆滑，线条流畅，据传阿富汗赠送以作葬礼，有吉祥之意。

石马及牵马侍者：马身饰以鞍蹬，马形驯顺，侍者侧立静待。

侍卫将军石人像：高4.1米，头戴冠，身着宽袖长袍，腰系带，双手握剑。乾陵石雕，大致可分为：守卫类、仪仗类、碑石类、神话传说类、标志类、该石人像应属守卫类。

无字碑：通身为一完整的巨石。高7.53米，初立时无字，故称无字碑，北宋至末，有名人游此于上题词四十多段，题词多涉于对李唐与武周的评价。

述圣纪碑：是记述高宗李治文治武功之碑。

六十一宾王像：武则天为了炫耀盛唐威势，将61个特使及少数民族首领，写实雕于朱雀门前。今均无头。

石狮：以石狮作为陵园四门主要饰物，是从乾陵开始的，这种埋葬制度的鲜明变化，是因唐高宗、武则天时代为加强封建的中央集权，以狮子作为兽中之王的威 慑 意识，故而采用石狮守陵。



无字碑

A tablet with no inscription

STONE CARVINGS

After a long period of 1200 years, a large group of stone carvings are still standing in front of Qianling Tomb in two rows beside the Imperial Way. There is a pair of octagonal cloud pillars, a pair of winged horses and a pair of ostriches, five pairs of stone horses and grooms, twenty stone statues of guard general, the Shu Shengji Tablet, the Wu Zi Tablet, 61 stone statues representing the heads of the Chinese minority nationalities and envoys from friendly countries, three pairs of stone horses in front of the north gate and a pair of stone lions in front of each gate.

The cloud pillar is octagonal, prismatic, 8 meters high. Its prismatic length is 1.2 meters. The top and the base of the pillar are carved in the lotus design. The body of the pillar bears the design of trailing plants.

The Winged horse is an imagined animal. The wings are of cirrus design which gives the impression of flying (ascending to the sky). The horses increase the atmosphere of mystery.

Ostrich In the style of relief. The line carving is plump and smooth. It is the funeral present from Afghanistan as it is said. It means lucky.

Stone horses and grooms the horses are carved with saddles. In appearance, the horses seem tame and docile, the guards stand quietly beside them.

The stone guard generals are 4.1 meters high with helmet on their heads and swords in their hands, wearing long robes with wide sleeves and waist-bands. The stone carvings are roughly divided into five groups ordinary guards, guards of honour, tablets, legend symbols. This one belongs to the guard group.

The Wu Zi Tablet which is a single piece of stone, is 7.53 meters high. It was a tablet without inscription when it was set up. From the Northern Song dynasty to the Ming Dynasty, most famous visitors inscribed more than forty paragraphs of inscription of them commenting on the reign before Wu Zetian and her own reign.

The Shu Shengji Tablet records praise of Gao Zong's political achievements and military exploits.

61 stone statues of special envoys and the heads of the Chinese minorities standing in front of the Phoenix Gate. They were carved to show the flourishing age of the Tang dynasty under the reign of Wu Zetian. Today their heads were all cut off.

Stone lions are the major decoration of the four gates of the Qianling Tomb.

Stone lions began to be the major decoration of gates from the Qianling Tomb, sharp change in funeral rites were made by Tang Gao Zong and Wu Zetian in order to strengthen the centralized feudal monarch. So they used lions to guard the tombs under the supposition that the lion was the King of the animals.



● 述圣纪碑
Shushenji Tablet (Tablet carrying a record of the imperial deeds)



● 六十一宾王像
61 Stone Statues of Courtiers and Guests

● 石獅
Stone Lions





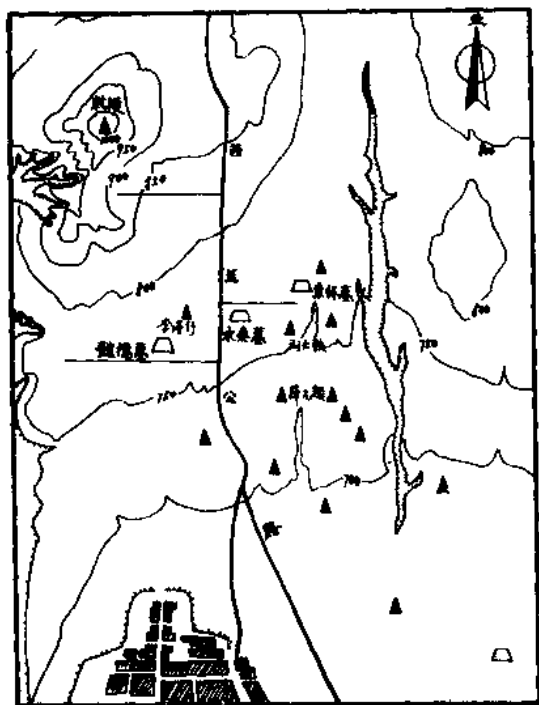
● 乾陵古建筑复原图
The Painting of "Restored Buildings in Qianling Tom"



乾陵陪葬墓

乾陵陪葬墓有十七座，分别为章怀太子李贤、懿德太子李重润，泽王上金，许王素节，郢王守礼，义阳公主，永泰公主，新都公主，安兴公主，特进王及善，刘审礼，中书令薛元超、尚书左仆射豆卢钦望、左仆射杨再思、刘仁轨、左卫将军李谨行、左武卫将军高侃。

一九六〇年至一九七一年先后对永泰公主、章怀太子、懿德太子、薛元超、李谨行五墓进行了发掘，这些墓葬虽均被盗，但出土文物仍有四千三百多件。这些文物从各方面反映了唐代的社會生产、生活方式、表现了唐代政治、经济、军事、文化状况。



● 乾陵陪葬墓分布图

Distribution of the Attendant Tombs