

壁画和塑像

Wall Painting and Sculpture

第85窟绘有350平方米的壁画。主要壁画绘制于晚唐(公元848-公元907)时期, 后经五代(公元907-公元979)与元代(公元1279-公元1368)两次局部重修。大佛坛上的塑像群也为晚唐之作, 20世纪初大量重修。

Cave 85 is decorated with 350 square meters of wall painting. The main scheme of painting dates from the construction of the cave during the Late Tang dynasty (848-907 CE). There are two later periods of localized redecoration from the Five Dynasties (907-979) and the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368). A sculpture group on a large altar platform also dates from the Late Tang but was extensively restored in the early 20th century.



第85窟主室北壁三幅大型经变画。
The north wall of the main chamber of Cave 85 depicts three large sutras.

此窟绘有代表莫高窟晚唐时期最高艺术水平的一些壁画, 主要包括17幅绘制精美的佛教经变画。
The cave contains some of the highest quality painting of the Late Tang dynasty at Mogao, significant for their refined representation of seventeen Buddhist sutras.

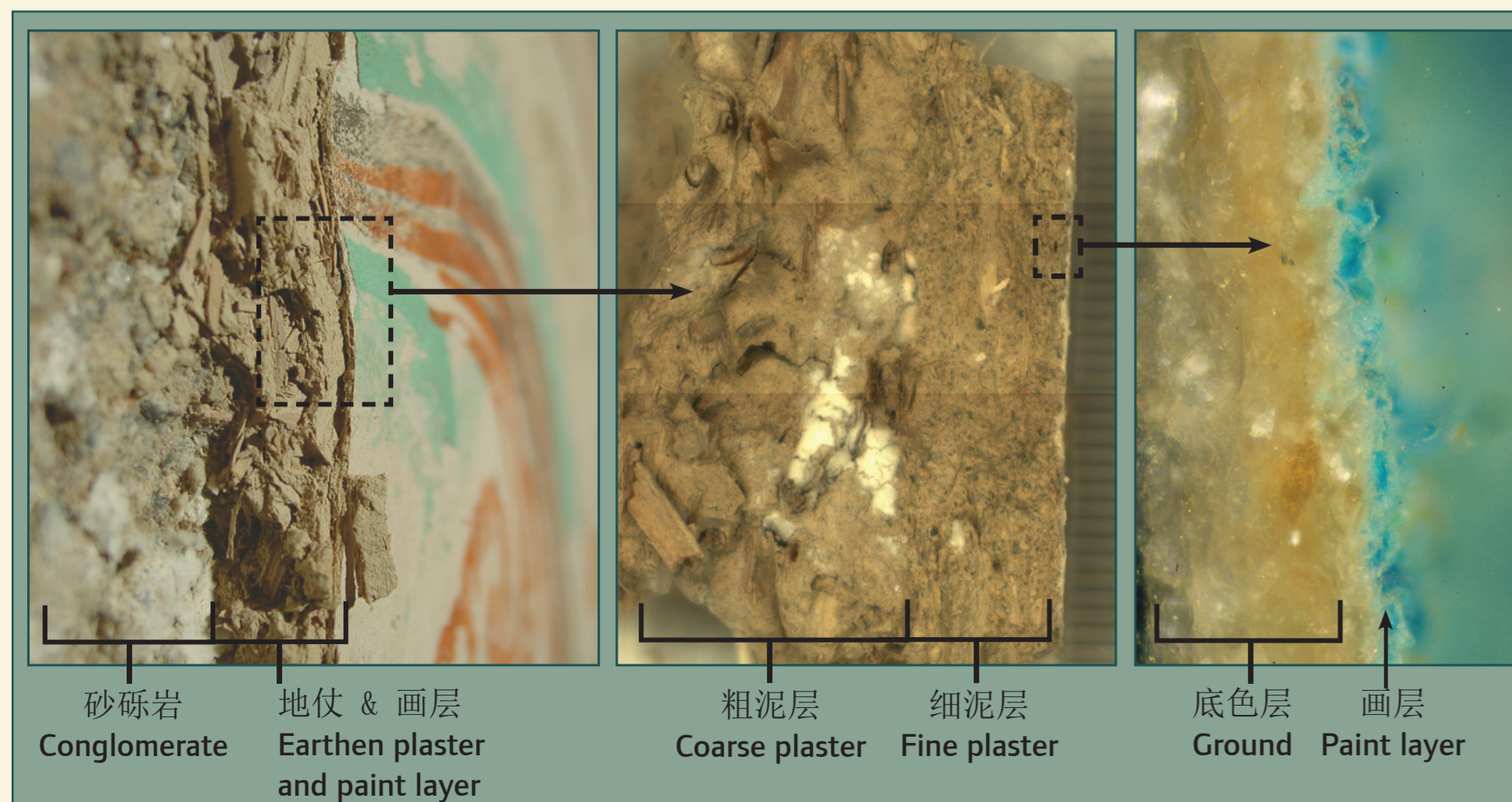


释迦牟尼佛坐于带有装饰的佛座上, 大弟子迦叶和小弟子阿难分立左右。
The Sakyamuni Buddha sits on a decorated pedestal with a standing figure of Kasyapa (older disciple) to his left and Ananda (younger disciple) to his right.

绘画材料与技术 Painting Materials and Technique

莫高窟开凿于由松散砂砾岩层的崖壁上, 壁画的制作工艺为:用粘土、细砂和植物纤维的混合物做为壁画地仗, 涂抹于开凿石窟的四壁和窟顶, 使壁面平整便于作画, 之后在地仗层上敷以薄底色层; 在底色层上以红黑线条勾勒出线描草图, 用天然矿物颜料和有机颜料在壁面上作画, 有时会有多层壁画。

The cave temples of Mogao were hewn in the cliff face of soft conglomerate rock. The rock cut walls and ceilings were then plastered and smoothed over with a mixture of clay, sand and plant fiber. The paintings were initially drawn out as line drawings in black and red ink on a thin ground layer which covered the earthen plaster; the line drawings were then filled in with washes of natural mineral pigments and organic colorants, sometimes applied in multiple layers.



第85窟壁画结构剖面。
Cross-section of painted plaster in Cave 85.



第85窟的壁画出现很多唐代日常生活的方方面面, 比如在主室东披上的肉铺。
The paintings of Cave 85 show many aspects of daily life in the Tang period such as this butcher shop on the east slope of the main chamber.



第85窟内有数以千计的榜题引导修行者观看每个叙事场面。
There are hundreds of cartouches throughout the cave containing sutra texts to guide the practitioner through each narrative.



第85窟的壁画可称为唐代的图画百科全书, 内容包括服装、武器、工具、交通、乐器以及建筑等方面的信息。
The paintings comprise what has been termed a pictorial encyclopedia of the Tang era including information on costumes, weapons, tools, transportation, architecture, and musical instruments.



莫高窟壁画层位。
The layers of the Mogao wall painting.

莫高窟壁画层位。
The layers of the Mogao wall painting.



塑像的制作使用了与制作壁画地仗层相同的方法, 即在以芦苇包裹的木头骨架上涂抹泥层, 塑造成型, 然后再加以绘画(图示意图不是第85窟的)。
Sculpture was created using the same plaster as the wall paintings on an armature of wooden sticks and bundled reeds, modeled and then painted (example shown is not from Cave 85).

Image credit: From the exhibition catalog Trésors des grottes de Dunhuang: Mille ans d'art bouddhique IVème-XVème siècles (Exposition organisée par le Centre culturel de Chine à Paris en collaboration avec le Musée national des Arts asiatiques Guimet) du 18 novembre 2009 au 28 février 2009