

THE PLUM RIPENS

BUDDHIST ART ALONG THE CHINESE SILK ROAD

梅熟梔香 中國絲路上的佛教藝術特展

CHRISTIE'S 佳士得





This spring marks the first season that Christie's will be welcoming our collectors and friends without any travel restrictions imposed on them since the pandemic. To celebrate this happy occasion, we are very pleased to present everyone with a special exhibition of Buddhist works of art, and we hope these transcendental works will bestow much benevolence and wellbeing upon everyone who comes into contact with them.

The works here tell the story of Buddhism's transmission along the Chinese silk road and various trade routes, from India eastward to the Korean Peninsula, northward to Mongolia and southward to Yunnan. Buddhism is unique amongst world religions in its inclusive nature, and often assimilate local beliefs into its theology, be it Bon of Tibet, Shamanism of Jurchen, Benzhuism of Yunnan or Daoism of China. These variations come together to create a symphony that is rich and multifarious, vibrating throughout Asia. The highlights of the exhibition for me are three very rare works, all made by cultures closely related to the Song court in China: the Dali Kingdom Ksitigarbha, the Xixia Bodhisattva on lion and the Liao relic-holding Bodhisattva. Although made around the same time, these three works display very different sensibilities and interpretations of the Buddhist theme, and are all masterpieces in their own right. Another jewel of the exhibition is the small but exquisite gilt bronze Manjushri group from the Yuan Dynasty. Having been to the Cloud Terrace years ago, I remember how magnificent the carvings were on the walls. To see it in a miniature form is a revelation of another kind.

We hope our viewers will be as enthralled as us by these beautiful works, and that the wisdom light of Buddha will illuminate the path ahead for each and every one.

Ruben Lien Spring 2023



前言

「過去事已過去了,

未來不必預思量。

只今只道只今句,

梅子熟時梔子香。」

- 元 清洪禪師《山居詩》

梅子成熟與梔子花香的當下一刻,值得讓人細細品味。

嘗以這批海外遺珍貮拾件,其中囊括各地域具代表歷史結點之造像及佛教美術作品,建構出一部以陸上及海上絲綢之路的視角,看佛教藝術由印度傳播至中土,乃至東亞,貫穿上下一千多年之歷史演繹。其中包含了多件具有集高度學術、文物、宗教、美學、歷史價值於一身的重要金銅佛造像。

1950年左右即藏於美國紐約藏家的「北魏正始四年款 鎏金銅觀音立像」,除了珍貴紀年之外更在馬蹄座上有獨到的幾何紋飾設計,正面舟形背光上極具立體効果的熊熊火焰紋,背後尚有精美陰刻,佛龕內的禪定坐佛笑容滿溢,帶有隸意的樸雅書跡則極具時代氣息的魅力。

東北亞佛教的傳播,據史記載,於小獸林王在位第二年(公元372年)時,佛教始傳入高句麗。以長安為都的前秦,派遣使者及僧侶,送來佛像,經文。高句麗(本源於中國境內,後擴展至朝鮮半島,國土横跨今日中國東北及北韓大部分與南韓北部)又將佛教傳入朝鮮半島的百濟與新羅。而公元552年百濟王遣使帶金銅佛、經論及幡蓋等物入日本,則是《日本書紀》記載上佛教最早傳入日本之始。此展裡的「統一新羅時期鎏金銅羅漢立像」見證了這段史實,曾由有"西方最偉大中國文物藏家之一"美譽的瓊肯三世(Stephen Junkunc III)舊藏。

1954年曾在巴黎賽努維奇博物館(Cernuschi Museum)展覽的作品「唐時期渤海國 鎏金銅薩滿女神造像」點出了當時高句麗滅亡的時代背景,其舊臣粟末靺鞨人崛起,所信仰的薩滿教還具有一定影響力,與佛教信仰並行。

唐代的官造代表作,芝加哥重要藝術贊助人James and Marilynn Alsdorf的精彩舊藏「唐 鎏金銅狻猊出香」其姿態威風八面,肌理分明,張口怒吼,其聲震耳欲聾般,有不可一世之姿。

唐末五代十國至宋代,這段政權割據、大小爭戰不斷的歷史,由一件大體量且雕塑感十足的「五代 鎏金銅文殊菩薩騎立獅坐像」來述說。因為宋代銅料缺乏,民間不得私自買賣,故而此時的銅造像相當稀少且體量也偏小,如此碩大的造像難得一見。有趣的是,此像附有舊時日本收藏簽,標示為唐時代。

上世紀一直收藏在德國柏林的「西藏(極可能為吐番王朝)鎏金銅彌勒像」則代表了唐代中原王朝和西藏在政治、文化、信仰、經濟、貿易等方方面面千絲萬縷的關係。此類品種相當珍稀,在布達拉宮亦有幾件收藏。

「十~十一世紀 銅嵌銀眼紅唇佛立像」則是件西藏古格王朝或克什米爾的造像,收錄在施洛德(Urich Von Schroeder)於1981年出版的INDO-TIBETAN BRONZE一書中,書中定年為克什米爾十一世紀,並標示為倫敦私人舊藏。



「十~十一世紀 鎏金銅銀眼佛坐像」 是一件1997年在芝加哥藝術博物館(The Art Institute of Chicago)展出過的名品,由Dr. Pradapditya Pal定為巴基斯坦或印度,而同年Orientation中另一位學者J. Siudmak則訂其為北印的喜馬偕爾邦(Himachal Pradesh)作品。

「遼代 鎏金銅捧舍利菩薩坐像」出身於東京美術俱樂部成員的大行,家傳四代,入藏(於奈良倉庫)早於二戰之前, 其左捧佛陀聖物於砵中,右手作護衞狀於上方之手勢,為海內外舉世罕見;釋迦牟尼佛遺留塵世之印記再現世人眼前 ,可謂「聖跡重光」。

神秘的西夏王朝,一直以來都是古絲路上的研究重點。本次展出的「西夏金銅文殊菩薩乘獅像」,是件一直收藏在歐洲巴黎的海外遺珍,其稀罕之處除保存完好之外,更是件傳世品,身上保留多處原始的礦物彩。1986年出土於新華街的七件金銅造像,轟動考古界,經過專家多年研究,定為西夏時期作品,並於1996年由中國國家一級文物鑒定組專家確定為一級文物,其中三尊菩薩造像風格與此尊處處均可相互映照比對。

宋時佛香妙國之大理王朝的佛教造像,素來在佛教史上站有一席之地。此次展出三件不同題材的作品,來源皆出自於歐洲,均具有高超的擬人化手法,自然流暢地刻劃出「大理 鎏金銅寶生如來佛」慈悲禪定智慧的面容;「大理 鎏金銅地藏王菩薩」靜中有動,張口露齒,仿佛正發「地獄不空,誓不成佛」之大願,有著捨我其誰的動人心魄氣概;與「大理 鎏金銅阿嵯耶觀音立像」閑適安寧的面容,帶領衆生渡過生死劫難。

「元代 鎏金銅嵌寶石騎獅文殊菩薩及其眷屬化現六尊像」是目前僅見的一整舖完整的元大都文殊菩薩帶眷屬金銅造像。相同的造像可見於北京昌平縣居庸關著名的元代過街式建築「雲台」上。其上精美的浮雕中,北方多聞天王胸上之圓形護心鏡,就有造型高度雷同的騎獅文殊化現像,是此造像斷代的最佳佐證。

「明代 鎏金銅送子觀音立像」體量碩大,慈悲溫柔,予人很深的感動。為台灣著名鴻禧美術館舊藏,紐約購得,帶有一古老的日本梧桐木大箱,顯見本流傳在東瀛。中國,日本,台灣,香港,歐洲,美國,這幾個地方都是中國佛教藝術作品廣爲流傳之地,藏家們為佛教藝術的傳播構築了一條現代的新絲路。

追尋這些承載著數百年、逾千年堅定信仰高貴精神造像的歷程,遭遇許多意想不到的血淚故事與各種考驗,只能越挫越勇,本身即是場壯麗史詩般的心靈之旅。

這批海外遺珍因緣際會,從世界各地回到了東方明珠之香港聚首,也透過種種奇妙的美善因緣再滙集一堂。 感謝這一路走來的遇見,每一位師長貴人好友的相知相惜與相助。非常榮幸地和業界頂尖的佳仕得團隊合作,盼望此次「梅熟梔香」特展,帶給大家滿滿的正能量,並在藝術市場拋磚引玉,注入更多創意活力,以及在佛教美術史上帶來些許不同的視角與思考。

Bessie Chen



一.源起:東漢明帝「夜夢金人」

歷史上,漢明帝國夢求法,作為佛教正式傳入中國的開始。另有漢哀帝元壽元年(公元前二年)大日氏使臣伊存,向博士弟子秦景憲口授《浮屠經》,可見佛教早就在公元前傳入中國。明帝國夢求法的故事,反映出佛教由西域傳入中國內地,由漢代皇室的扶持下各種佛事活動,譯經、寺塔建立等,這一切為佛教在中國的深入發展,拉開了序幕。

中國最早有紀年的金銅佛造像,現為舊金山亞洲藝術館之五胡十六國後趙時期造像(338 AD)。而無紀年的早期金銅造像則可追溯至東漢時期之青銅搖錢樹上的佛形象。

01:五胡十六國之鎏金銅釋迦牟尼佛坐像;02:北魏時期之銅雕鋪首上,龍吻處之羽人在此時受到佛教影響,漸漸與飛天形象融合;03:北魏鎏金銅持蓮觀音,其背後正始四年(507 AD)銘文,書跡尚帶有隸意,詳實的文字內容紀錄當時製作的歷史背景。



01: 五胡十六國 鎏金銅釋迦牟尼佛坐像

二.東亞佛教的傳播:海上、陸上絲路

佛教發源自印度,歷經數百年的發展歷程始傳入中國,經過華夏文明的內化後逐漸形成了中國化的佛教。

佛像在小獸林王(372 AD)佛教入高句麗(本源起於中國境內,後擴展至朝鮮半島的特殊地理位置。)

國土横跨今日的中東北、北韓、南韓北部,三國均認為高句麗是自己本國的原始民族或地方政權傳播的。)以長安為都的前秦苻堅,派遣使者及僧侶,送來了佛像,經文。此為佛教進入朝鮮半島之肇端。

據《日本書紀》記載,佛教最早傳至日本則是由位於朝鮮半島西南方的百濟王國,其王於公元552年遣使贈送金銅佛 造像、經論及幡蓋等物。

在中、朝鮮半島三國時代(高句麗、百濟、新羅)而後統一新羅、日本佛教文化交流中,中國化佛教對二者影響深遠。而後他們以其自身國情風俗民情為本,交流進化下創新了思想。佛教文化的啟發並不局限於宗教領域;在整個東亞經濟、建築、繪畫、美術、工藝、哲學、文化風俗方方面面亦產生宏遠的影響。從東亞佛造像中可管窺這段精彩錯縱複雜的歷史。

04:統一新羅時期(676-935)鎏金銅迦葉尊者立像

05:「海東盛國」渤海國(698-926)極稀罕之薩滿教女神立像,帶有強烈濃厚地域神秘色彩

三.中原佛教鼎盛:佛教中國化

06:唐代(618-907)鎏金銅狻猊出香(帶銘文,可能為遼時期官方花押)

07: 五代(907-960)/宋(907-1127)鎏金銅文殊菩薩騎獅像

四. 喜馬拉雅流域佛教相互交融影響

08:西藏 吐番王朝(618-842)鎏金銅彌勒佛坐像,(帶蠟封印,可能為西藏權貴收藏印)

09: 克什米爾或西藏古格王朝 約十/十一世紀 黃銅嵌銀眼紅銅唇佛立像

10:印度北部喜馬偕爾邦 十/十一世紀 銅嵌銀眼佛坐像

五.探舍利信仰

11: 遼代 鎏金銅捧舍利菩薩坐像

12:宋/遼 局部鎏金花鳥紋長方聖物銀盒

六. 絲路上的神秘古國

13: 西夏王國 金銅文殊菩薩騎獅坐像

14: 西夏王國 黑水城風格 金銅九股人面金剛杵

15:清 西夏碑拓

七.南方絲路上的佛香妙國:大理國浩像

16:大理 鎏金銅寶生如來坐像

17:大理 鎏金銅地藏王菩薩坐像帶閩公與道明和尚

18:大理 鎏金銅阿嵯耶觀音立像

八.元代宮廷造像:元大都

19:元代 鎏金銅文殊菩薩帶眷屬群組像

九.明代 南方 觀音信仰 (佛道合一)

20:明 鎏金銅送子觀音立像



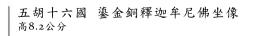
):明 鎏金銅送子觀音立像







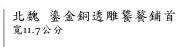




A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Seated Sakyamuni Sixteen Kingdoms (304-439 AD)







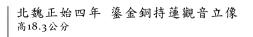
A Gilt-Bronze Taotie Mask-Form Fitting
Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534 AD)











A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Avalokiteshvara Northern Wei Dynasty, 4th year of Zhengshi (507 AD)





4 | 統一新羅時期 鎏金銅迦葉尊者立像 高11.4公分

A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Monk Kasyapa Korea, Unified Silla Dynasty (676-935 AD)







05 渤海國 薩滿教青銅女神像高15公分

A Bronze Repousse Figure of a Shaman Goddess Balthasar Kingdom (698-926 AD)





唐代 鎏金銅狻猊出香 高10.7公分

A Gilt-Bronze Lion-Form Censer Cover Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD)



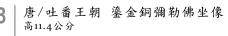




)7 | 五代-宋 漆金銅文殊菩薩騎獅像 高44.5公分

A Gilt-Lacquered Bronze Figure of Manjushri on Lion Five Dynasty-Song Dynasty (10-13th C.)





A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Seated Maitreya Tang Dynasty / Tubo Kingdom (618-1279 AD)







克什米爾或西藏古格王朝 10-11世紀 銅嵌銀眼紅銅唇釋迦牟尼佛立像 高19公分

A Silver and Copper-Inlaid Bronze Figure of Buddha Shakyamuni Kashmir or Western Tibet (10-11th C.)



10 北印度喜馬偕爾邦/克什米爾 10-11世紀 銅嵌銀釋迦牟尼佛坐像 高18.4公分

> A Silver-Inlaid Bronze Figure of Buddha Shakyamuni North India Himachal or Kashmir (10-11th C.)

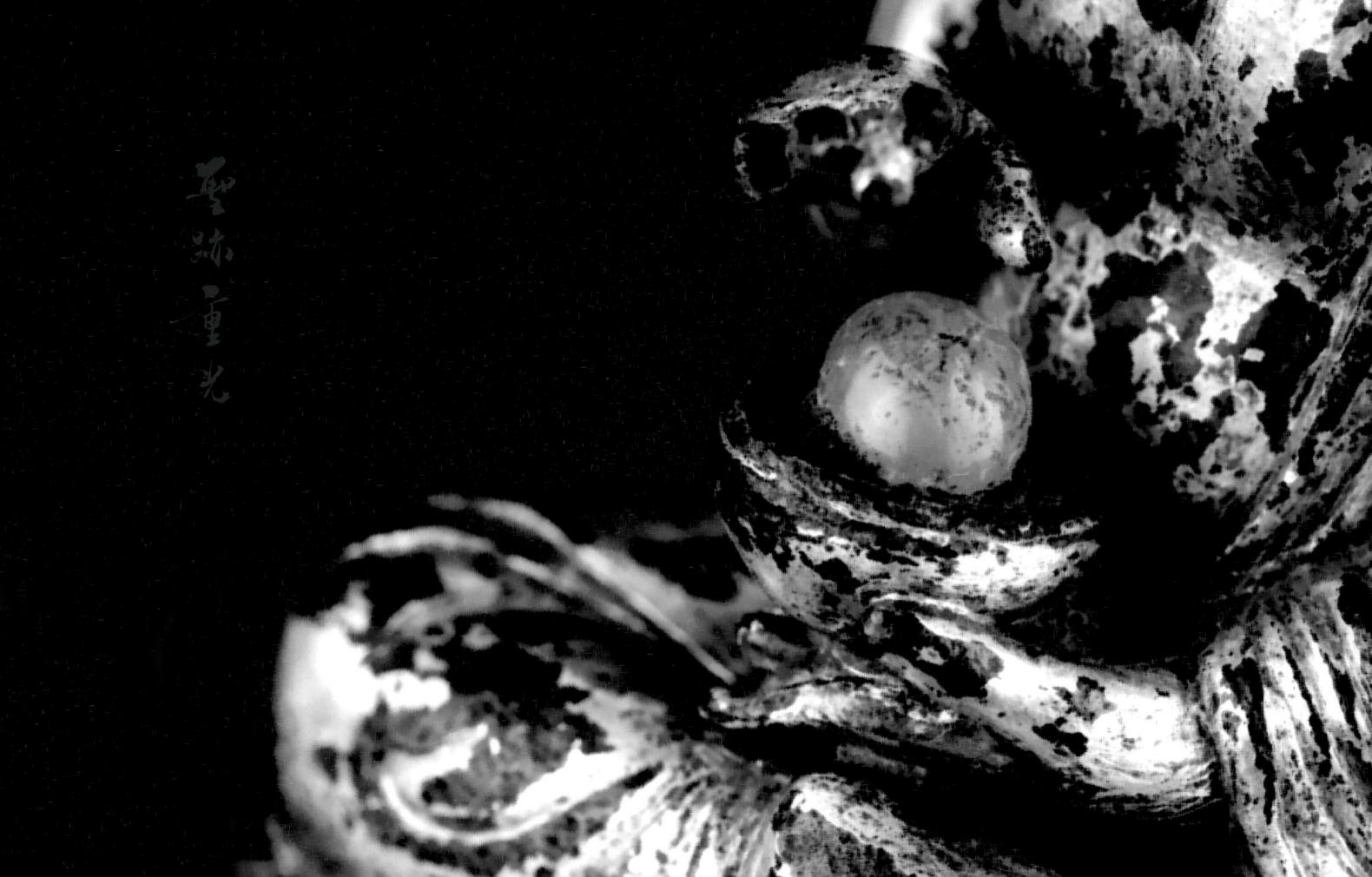






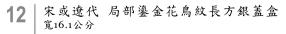
¶ D 遼代 鎏金銅捧舍利菩薩坐像 高14.1公分

A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Bodhisattva Holding A Sharira Liao Dynasty (907-1125 AD)









A Parcel-Gilt Silver Rectangular Reliquary and Cover Song or Liao Dynasty









3 西夏 金銅文殊菩薩騎獅像高31公分

A Gold-Painted Bronze Figure of Manjusri on a Lion Xixia Kingdom (1038-1227 AD)

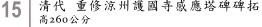


14 西夏 鎏金銅九股人面金剛杵高17公分

A Gilt-Bronze Nine-Pointed Vajra
Xixia Kingdom (1038-1227 AD)







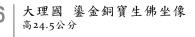
A Rubbing of the Huguo Temple Stone Stele Qing Dynasty











A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Seated Ratnasambhava Dali Kingdom (937-1253 AD)



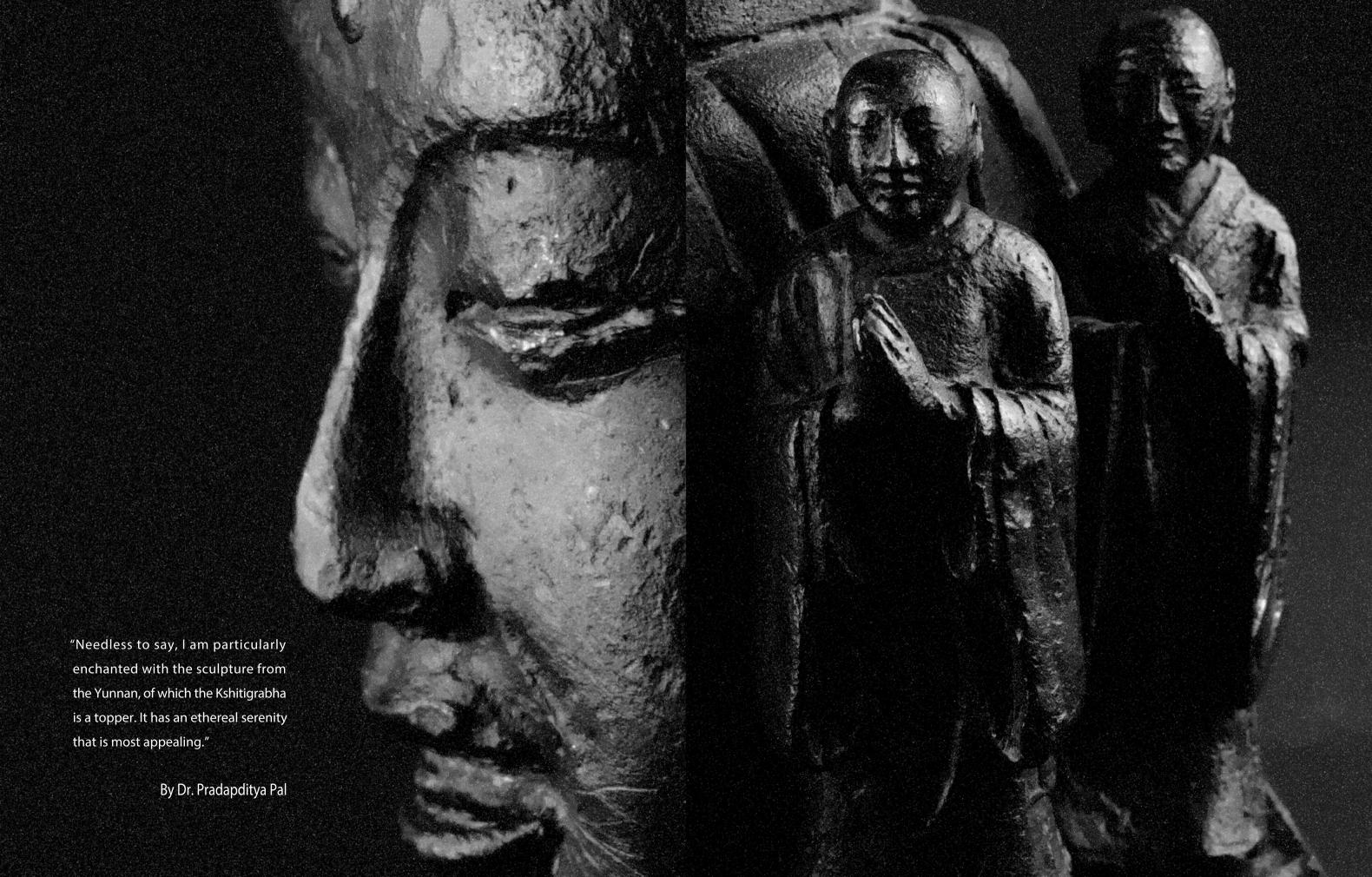




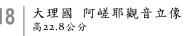


7 大理國 鎏金銅地藏菩薩坐像高26.7公分

A Gilt-Bronze figure of seated Ksitigarbha
Dali Kingdom (937-1253 AD)







A Gilt-Bronze Standing Figure of Acuoye Guanyin
Dali Kingdom (937-1253 AD)





北京居庸關雲臺 元代 浮雕北方多聞天王像 / A BODHISATTVA OF WISDOM ICONOGRAPHY STUDY p.116





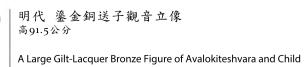
9 / 元代 鎏金銅嵌寶騎獅文殊菩薩及其眷屬化現六尊像高12公分

A Gilt Bronze Figure of Manjushri Sitting on a Lion Accompanied by his Attendants

Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368 AD)







Ming Dynasty (16-17th C.)



中國絲路上的佛教藝術 Buddhist Art Along the Chinese Silk Road

1 五胡十六國 鎏金銅釋迦牟尼佛坐像高8.2公分

佛主尊雙手結禪定印,雙腿跏趺坐於長方型台座,兩側 踞坐有一對正面獅子,張口露齒,形象生動活潑。

此造像尚可見較立體的頭型,臉型長圓,眼瞼突出,較深的眼窩等,具有近胡人之像。佛裝束以胸前衣褶作U型平行排列至台座,後由左肩繞過頸部,袈裟披於左後方。雙手腹前交疊行禪定印,手肘側袖端垂落,相當具有時代特徵。

A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Seated Sakyamuni Sixteen Kingdoms (304-439 AD)

The deity is modelled with hands clasped together in dhyana mudra and seated in dhyanasana on a throne flanked by two roaring lions. The robes with U-shaped folds in the Mathuran style and the head with a protuberant usnisa.

Provenance:

Christie's London, 12 June 1989, lot 87.

Exhibited

University Museum and Art Gallery
Art & Imitation in China, The University of Hong Kong
The Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong, 2006 Catalog, p.277, no.159.

2 北魏 鎏金銅透雕饕餮鋪首

整體略呈正方型,獸面大眼相當威猛,三角高鼻,雙角尖端上翹,獸內角有雙龍,龍吻處有一羽人(或為飛天)形象,腳踩龍尾,雙手叉腰而立。

A Gilt-Bronze Taotie Mask-Form Fitting Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534 AD)

Cast as a taotie mask with curved fangs, a beak-form nose, bulging eyes and a pair of pricked ears which flank a central winged figure on the back legs of two confronted dragons.

Provenance

The James and Marilynn Alsdorf Collection, Chicago, acquired prior to 1970.

Literature :

Chinese Art from the Collection of James W. and Marilynn Alsdorf, The Arts Club of Chicago, Chicago.

Exhibited:

The Arts Club of Chicago, Chinese Art from the collection of James W. and Marilynn Alsdorf, 21 September to 13 November 1970, Chicago

3 北魏正始四年鎏金銅持蓮觀音立像高18.3公分

菩薩立於一舟型的火焰大背光前,雙腳佇立於梯型四方座上,座上方為一圈覆蓮花瓣,座面綴有罕見的幾何網格圖樣,每小單位加以魚子紋裝飾。

主尊身著飄逸長袍,右手於胸前輕摘一蓮莖,左手則自 然垂墜於腿側。其面容童稚純真,髮髻上環繞層層光暈 ,並飾有輻射狀的蓮花瓣。最外圍則為立體感強烈的旋 轉火焰一直延伸至舟型的尖端。

背面刻飾有一座精美佛龕,內有一結全跏趺之坐佛,佛面笑容可掬,其身後帶頭光及雙層桃型大背光。後方台座上有尚帶隸意之書跡銘文。

銘文:正始四年正月廿十日羊伯孫夫婦眷屬造像一佢

佛教自東漢傳入中國迄今2000餘年中,佛教藝術是其發展的重要載體,然歷經"三武一宗"的四次滅法運動, 使五代之前的佛教藝術遭受重創,其中金銅造像更是被大量重新熔鑄改做他用。此一影響在今日之藝術市場上亦可窺見一斑。五代之前金銅造像的數量相較其他任何一種收藏品類都是不可同日而語的。北魏時期作為佛教藝術發展的第一座高峰,對於佛教藝術收藏來說,其造像可謂溯本求源,但今日所能見之精品佳作更是鳳毛麟角。而這尊北魏觀音像便是一件極具代表性的難得遺珍

> 北京粟藏樓主人 張乃鋒

A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Avalokiteshvara

Northern Wei Dynasty, 4th year of Zhengshi (507 AD)

Modeled standing before a flame-shaped mandorla on a splayed lotus base above a four-legged plinth, the plinth chased with a grid pattern with each unit enclosing a small circle, the figure adorned in long flowing robes, the right hand held against the chest, the left lowered, the hair swept up into a topknot framed by a circular halo with radiating lotus petals on the mandorla, the mandorla further decorated with a border of lotus petals and swirling flames extending up to the pointed tip, the reverse incised with a seated Buddha in a shrine, all above a dedicatory inscription dated to the fourth year of the Zhengshi period, corresponding to 507.

Provenience:

Collection of Win Nathanson, acquired in the 1950s - 60s.

4 統一新羅時期 鎏金銅迦葉尊者立像高11.4公分

迦葉尊者智者形象,雙手合十立於一圓型蓮台之上。

其面容情緒豐富寫實,眉眼鼻嘴皆刻劃入木三分,頭微前傾,嘴微啟似乎輕輕呢喃祈福;雙手合十,滿心祝願。

值得一提的是,此尊者為著名藏家瓊肯三世之舊藏,其 體積不大卻靜中有動,實為難得之宗教結合藝術,上乘 統一新羅時期之作。

A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Monk Kasyapa

Korea, Unified Silla Dynasty (676-935 AD)

Standing atop a circular lotus base, dressed in long robes falling in columnar folds around the body, the figure with hands held together in prayer at the chest, the head bowed slightly in prayer, the face with furrowed brows.

Provenience

Frank Caro, successor to C.T. Loo, New York, circa 1958 (as Tang dynasty). Collection of Stephen Junkunc, III (d. 1978).

5 渤海國 薩滿教青銅女神像高15公分

在《新唐書》中,渤海國被譽為"海東盛國",在極盛

期其領土包涵了今吉林省大部、黑龍江和遼寧部分地區、朝鮮半島北部、俄羅斯濱海邊疆區南部。是北方的內衛軍要勢力。而薩滿教是北方民族普遍信仰的原始於原始社會的繁榮時期。其主要理論是萬次南岸,內容包括自然崇拜、祖先崇拜、圖騰崇拜等。從肅信一提婁一勿吉一靺鞨一一为事。從肅信,不發達時期的人們有極大的影響力。即使是後來佛教信仰者認為可以袪病減災,薩滿教對於處生產力水極,不發達時期的人們有極大的影響力。即使是後來佛教何的主要宗教形式。

滿族《富察氏薩滿神話》記載:宇宙天地初開時,大地像一包大冰塊,阿布凱赫赫讓一隻母鷹從太陽那兒飛過,母鷹把光和火藏在羽毛帶到世上。從此大地融化,人們才得以安生。但神鷹卻不幸被烈火燒毀翅膀,死於海裡,鷹魂化成了女薩滿。以上肅慎、渤海到滿族對於鷹的崇拜可以看出薩滿教的動物崇拜情結一直延續下來。

薩滿教在長期歷史傳承中形成獨特的醫療理論和祈福儀式,利用心理學、生理學等方式幫助人們治病消災。其主要能吸引信眾之因即使可以滿足人們滿足現實願望的功利性心理,尤其在渤海國時期生產力水平較低、經濟發展落後、傳統醫學尚不普及的情況下,薩滿教的存在具有其時代背景下的現實意義。

A Bronze Repousse Figure of a Shaman Goddess

Balthasar Kingdom (698-926 AD)

The goddess has a broad rounded face and a somber expression underneath canopy-like hair/headdress. She is wearing a long robe with U- shaped drapery folds rendered by incised lines. Her slender open palms, the right one raised while the left lowered, bend backwards dramatically.

The metal has a greenish patina with traces of gilding remaining.

Provenience:

Henry H, Getty Weinberger & Co., Ltd., 1950.5

Exhibited:

Musee Cernuschi, "Hommage a Renee Grousset", Paris, 1954.

6 唐代鎏金銅狻猊出香高10.7公分

狻猊,又作狻麑,為中國古代文獻中記載之一種獸類,最初 指獅子,後又傳為龍生九子之一。其形象常出現在佛教法座



、銅鏡、香爐和脊獸上。

在世界幾個最重要的中國古美術館藏品中,法國吉美博物館和美國克利夫蘭博物館各有一件耀州窯狻猊出香,英國維多利亞亞伯特博物館有件定窟獅形爐蓋,均遺失了下半爐子部分。在中國則有瀋陽新民遼濱塔地宮出土的一組遼代銅造狻猊出香,通高為23釐米,上蓋獅全身約為6釐米左右(見首都博物館大遼五京展)。另外在朝陽北塔博物館亦藏有件經修復後,通高為20.8釐米之白釉獅爐蓋。

本件珍罕的唐代鎏金狻猊出香,形神兼備,身上的肌肉力度 強勁,美學風格與龍門石窟的天王與力士有異曲同工之妙, 展現不朽的力與美。靈獸張口一吼,臉上表情勇猛威武,身 體四肢自然和諧且動感十足,足上爪子刻畫有力,左前足爪 下緊扣一珠,穩穩盤踞於圓形台座上。圓台上之二字銘文, 可能為遼金時期官押銘文,是具有高度文物價值的佛教藝術 瑰寶。

A Rare Gilt-Bronze Figure of a Seated Roaring Lion Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD)

The powerfully rendered beast is shown seated and its mouth open in a roar with long, curly mane and tail. The base is incised with an inscription on the rim, probably an official inscription of the Liao treasury.

The lion in the art of the Tang dynasty holds a dual role: as the king of the animal world, it was a symbol of protection, harmony, blessings and high rank, and within Chinese Buddhism it signified the protection of the faith and the dissemination of the dharma through its mighty roar. It is unsurprising, therefore, that it was adopted by various emperors, especially those that patronized the Buddhist faith, as an emblem of power and nobility. The largest lion figures, alongside other animals and human figures, lined the spirit roads leading to imperial tombs, with perhaps the most well-known being the pair of massive stone lions seated in front of the Qianling, the tomb of the Tang dynasty emperor Gaozong (CE 628-683) and his wife, Empress Wu Zeitan (CE 624-705), illustrated in Wan-go Weng and Yang Boda, The Palace Museum: Peking, New York, 1982, p. 239, fig. 98. However, they were also produced on a smaller scale such as the pair of small marble lions found guarding the front room of the underground hoard of Buddhist relics at the Famen Si, as illustrated in Famen Temple, Shanxi, 1990, pp. 164-167.

While most extant examples of lion figures from the Tang dynasty were carved from stone or fired in sancai pottery, the present

example is distinguished by being cast in bronze and lavishly fire-gilded. The bronze casting technique allowed the artisans an unmatched level of precision in modeling, resulting in a lion with an almost preternatural degree of musculature. The powerful front left paw rests on a brocade ball, which appears compressed by the weight of the limb, and the detailed face, with its curly mane of hair, is centered by its gaping maw. The open mouth and hollow nature of the bronze invite speculation that this once possibly served as the lid to a censer, and certainly comparable examples exist in other media, such as a Northern Song molded Yaozhou celadon figure of a lion from J.J. Lally & Co. offered at Christie's New York, 23 March 2023, lot 856. A small incised mark reading guan yao (official kiln) on the rim of the base remains enigmatic.

Specialist, Head of Sale, Associate Vice President at Christie's Tristan Bruck

Provenience

David Newman, London, 13 February 1975.
The James and Marilynn Alsdorf Collection, Chicago.

7 五代-宋 漆金銅文殊菩薩騎獅像高44.5公分

佛典中,文殊菩薩是智慧的化身,以大智慧為本願,以慧行 斷無明之根,故被稱為大智文殊菩薩。

文殊菩薩常示仗劍馭獅之相:菩薩梳高髻頭戴鏤空山型高寶冠,冠上中心位置有一坐佛結跏趺坐居中,外緣並飾以卷草紋。菩薩梳理六股整齊的瀏海,細細髮絲根根分明,上耳邊帶有孤型鬢角,略長耳垂上裝飾有圓型花紋耳釘,面容半帶笑意,彎眉細目高鼻小口,右手原執金剛王寶劍或如意(此處可能是因為分鑄之故,已逸失)菩薩半跏趺坐於一朵綻開之葵形大蓮花上。

文殊騎獅像製作精美,保存完整,體量較大,實屬罕見。菩薩表情安詳,坐騎威猛馴順。作為華嚴三聖盧舍那佛的脅侍菩薩,這尊文殊騎獅像可視作五代兩宋時期江南地區金銅造像的典型代表,其藝術風格與杭州吳越國時期、宋代四川地區摩崖龕像多有一致。

《佛影靈奇》特展策展人 杭州雷峰塔遺址發掘領隊 浙江省博物館主任 黎毓馨

A Gilt-Lacquered Bronze Figure of Manjushri on Lion Five Dynasty-Song Dynasty (10-13th C.)

This rare and unusually large figure depicts Bodhisattva Manjusri seated on a striding lion and stylistically can be dated to the Five Dynasty or Song period. Manjusri is the embodiment of wisdom and is often depicted holding a sword, which symbolizes the destruction of ignorance. Here the sword is lost as it is cast separately.

8 唐/吐番王朝 鎏金銅彌勒佛坐像高山4公分

在布達拉宮裡,有著一類特殊藏品,風格造型似為唐代,但細細探究下,與中原造像在鑄造工藝上有異同之處。

首先在銅質上,此類造像為合金黃銅,而中原造像則以青銅居多。可能因為銅質特性的不同,這類造像銅壁較中原造像薄,帶著一點藏漢融合的味道。合金黃銅質地相當光潔精煉且孔洞較少,故鎏金不易附著保存,常有失金狀況,所幸合金黃銅自帶金色光芒,與殘存的鎏金相互輝映,別有風韻。(此類造像的失金狀況,在傳世品上相當一致。)

此類作品數量稀少,可能有特定作坊,專門供給大寺廟如布達拉宮等特別訂製。其面容上均敷有冷金,眼睛,嘴,頭髮則分別施以白紅藍等色的礦物彩,相當具有地域特色。而本造像附有一絲帶,鈴蓋西藏顯貴之蠟封印,其珍貴程度不言可喻!

A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Seated Maitreya Tang Dynasty / Tubo Kingdom (618-1279 AD)

The Buddha is seated with both feet pendent and resting on lotus blooms, with the right hand raised in vitarkamudra and the left resting on the knee. He is clad in voluminous robes draped over the left shoulder. The face is downcast, with almond-shaped eyes and finely arched brows, and the hair is arranged in rows, with a small knob before the ushnisha. It is fastened with a ribbon bearing a wax seal, probably of a prominent Tibetan monk or nobility.

This small but finely cast figure depicts the Future Buddha, Maitreya, seated in the Ketumati Pure Land. In contrast to images of Shakyamuni Buddha, who is typically represented seated in the meditative dhyanasana with legs crossed, Maitreya in this guise is usually shown seated on a low throne with his legs pendent, in this case with his feet resting on lotus blossoms. Some images of Maitreya depict him in his bodhisattva form, dressed in the garb of a prince with ornate jewelry and an elaborate crown; the present image portrays him as a buddha, with a simple but enveloping sanghati and the prominent cranial protuberance or ushnisha visible on the top of his head. The aforementioned iconographic signifiers indicate this image depicts Maitreya after he has attained buddhahood and as such has taken his place as earth's next spiritual savior.

According to Mahayana Buddhist tradition, Maitreya currently resides as a bodhisattva in the Tushita Heaven, helping to guide disciples to enlightenment. At a moment when the teachings of the present buddha, that is the historical Buddha Shakyamuni, are forgotten on earth, Maitreva will descend from the Tushita Heaven to be born again and attain buddhahood and preside over the Pure Land of Ketumati. The salvation-like nature of his destined Pure Land, and the promise of a reinvigoration of Buddhist principles, meant worship of Maitreya was incredibly popular throughout history, especially in times of strife. In China, the tumult of the sixth and seventh centuries, with internecine warfare and dynastic turnover, meant that in the eyes of the suffering populace, Maitreya became more important than ever before. Indeed, several historical figures were said to have claimed the mantle of Maitreya, promising to usher in periods of stability and rebirth, including Wu Zetian, the empress regent of the Wu Zhou interregnum (CE 690-705). It is no surprise, therefore, to see images of Maitreya represented almost as commonly as figures of Shakyamuni Buddha during the Sui (CE 581-618) and Tang (CE 618-907) dynasties.

The small size of the present work indicates that this was likely part of a household or traveler's shrine for personal worship. A few elements indicate that this work, despite being cast in China, ended up in Tibet: the hair has been applied with blue pigments, a tradition only found in the Tibetan context, and a small, attached wax seal bearing an inscription in Tibetan seal-script is attached to the foot with string. Tibetan lamas (teachers) and dignitaries often collected ancient Buddhist sculpture, paintings, and ritual items, and would sometimes affix their personal seal as a 'collection stamp'. Compare the present sculpture with a similarly-size giltbronze figure of Maitreya, almost certainly cast in Tang China



but retained in the collection of the Potala Palace in Lhasa, illustrated by U. von Schroeder in Buddhist Sculptures in Tibet, vol. II, Hong Kong, 2001, p. 1232, fig. 341A.

Specialist, Head of Sale, Associate Vice President at Christie's Tristan Bruck

Provenience:

Acquired in Berlin, 30 January 1997. Christie's New York, 2015.

9 克什米爾或西藏古格王朝 10-11世紀 銅嵌銀眼紅銅唇釋迦牟尼佛立像 高19公分

黃銅合金釋迦牟尼佛,身後有立體火焰形成的背光和頭光,面容慈善,嵌銀雙眼悲憫俯視有情眾生,右手施與願印,左手指間則微繫披帛袈裟於局,U形天衣隨佛身貼體,具有曹衣出水美感,身姿自然柔軟,身體微側,左右腳前後立於覆式蓮瓣之上。

早期著作訂為克什米爾之作;亦可能為十世紀左右藏西 古格王朝受克什米爾影響之精品。

A Silver and Copper-Inlaid Bronze Figure of Buddha Shakyamuni Kashmir or Western Tibet (10-11th C.)

This iconography was particularly popular in Kashmir and Nepal in 10-11th century.

Here the artist has adopted the Kashmiri technique of using brass alloy with silver and copper inlays, as the different materials compliment each other to a harmonious and elegant effect.

The handsome Buddha is the work of a well accomplished master who has deftly portrayed Sakyamuni as a teacher in a most exquisite sculpture showing both beauty and technical accomplishment.

Provenance

Private collection, London, acquired before 1981, by repute. Sotheby's New York, 24 September 2004, lot 57.

Literature

U. von Schroeder, Indo-Tibetan Bronzes, Hong Kong, 1981, p.133, fig. 23B.

Himalayan Art Resources, item no. 24487.

10 北印度喜馬偕爾邦/克什米爾 10-11世紀 銅嵌銀釋迦牟尼佛坐像 高18.4公分

這件早年在芝加哥藝術博物館展出過的名品,在1997年由 Dr. P. Pal訂為巴基斯坦或印度作品,更早在1981年的施洛德 書中亦曾著錄過。而後97年Orientation中 J. Siudmak訂其為 北印度的喜馬偕爾邦。由於喜馬偕爾與克什米爾地緣接近, 故在風格上有其相似之處;比如銀眼睛,與細膩的合金銅質 溫潤如金,令人愛不釋手。但細究下,能夠發現其獨特的風 格魅力;如球根狀的大眼鑲嵌著銀和瀝青,特別突出的表現 手法,相當有張力。其他如鏤空的大背光,兩側飄帶極具硬 挺質感地與背光結合也是一絕。

A Silver-Inlaid Bronze Figure of Buddha Shakyamuni

North India Himachal or Kashmir (10-11th C.)

Seated in dhyanasana on a lotus base atop a rectangular plinth, with the hands held before the chest in dharmachakramudra, dressed in a diaphanous sanghati with rippling hems and with flared ribbons extending from each elbow, the face with piercing gaze emphasized by the wide, silver-inlaid eyes, all below the tightly curled hair extending over the ushnisha, all backed by a conjoined nimbus and aureole.

Provenience

Kapoor Galleries, New York, 5 June 1982. The James and Marilynn Alsdorf Collection, Chicago.

Literature

P. Pal, A Collecting Odyssey: Indian, Himalayan, and Southeast Asian Art from the James and Marilynn Alsdorf Collection, Chicago, 1997, pp. 100 and 298, cat. no. 120.

J. Siudmak, "Gandharan and Western Himalayan Sculpture in the Alsdorf Collection," Orientations, July/August 1997, p. 49, fig. 13.

Exhibited

The Art Institute of Chicago, A Collecting Odyssey: Indian, Himalayan, and Southeast Asian Art from the James and Marilynn Alsdorf Collection, 2 August-26 October 1997, cat. no. 120.

11 遼代 鎏金銅捧舍利菩薩坐像高14.1公分

菩薩全跏趺坐於盛開三重瓣之大蓮座上,面容高貴莊嚴神聖

,頭頂五層卷雲高髻,數種華麗的卷草造型髮飾裝點其中, 前額瀏海之後兩側各有不完全對稱的繪帶,各繫上二只花結 裝飾從頭於肩上垂落於上臂。頭後絲絲髮絲中分為二,梳理 齊整。

菩薩袒胸配戴纓絡,披掛在左肩上的天衣有多層次的褶皺並 在背後繫上了絲帶,打上了一個完美花結;上小下略大。袒 露的上身可見其胸腹之間的優美起伏,具有契丹民族雄健的 審美。

長裙層層交疊自然流瀉至大蓮座之上,形成的皺折相當寫實。背後蓮座之上有二小孔,應為原來背光插梢之用,今已佚失。蓮花座底連接有一五層八角形柱型臺托,在第二層的八角面做出講究的弧面設計,而第四層束腰有八個連珠柱子,相當華美。

菩薩的手勢則前所未見,十指輕柔卻似有神力,左手輕置於 右腳掌上,捧著一砵,砵中有一聖物,右手則懸空在所護持 物之上。兩手之間的空間似乎蘊藏了不可知的神秘磁場及能 量,守衛著神聖寶貴的舍利子。

菩薩所捧之舍利和內蒙古遼上京博物館於2010年發現之48顆 (佛)舍利子如出一轍。《大藏經》中有載藏有佛祖真身舍 利的塔中有遼州臨潢塔,若北塔為當時之臨潢塔,則內蒙古 遼上京這些由北塔出土的舍利子即為「佛祖真身舍利」。

1987年陝西扶風法門寺出土了著名的國之重寶:唐代銀胎鎏金捧真身菩薩,菩薩高髻,頭戴珍珠佛化冠,裸胸披帛雙臂著釧,下著羊腸大裙,全身披珍珠瓔珞,雙眼凝視前方,屈左腿而右腿則跪於蓮花之上。雙手敬呈置發願文於荷葉形托盤之上。

1994年山東汶上在修繕文物北宋時期古建太子靈踪塔時,意外發現地宮入口,進而發現了金棺、銀槨、佛牙舍利、跪式捧真身菩薩等佛教聖物。雙膝跪姿捧真身菩薩像為中國境內唯一發現:鐵胎泥塑,原施彩釉。通高50釐米(座20釐米),造像形象逼真,威儀禮敬如律如法。

菩薩高束髮髻,軀體微躬,雙手於胸前呈恭捧狀,雙膝跪於蓮台上。佛教界稱為:「捧真身菩薩」意指雙手捧著裝在盒子裡佛牙。

遼代吸收渤海國、五代、西夏及西域各文化,融入自身遊牧 民族特性中。遼代個人施財興建舍利塔供養舍利,非一般信 衆能成。

著名個人舍利供養人如遼興宗皇帝生母章聖皇太后,於遼興宗重熙十八年(1049)的《慶州白塔螭首造像建塔碑》即見: "南閻浮提大契丹國章聖皇太后特建釋迦佛舍利塔....並隨

級內塟訖舍利。"

公元1057年,遼崇聖皇太后虔誠奉迎宋朝仁宗皇后致贈的尊 貴白、黑、赤三色佛舍利。並於錦州建造佛舍利塔。據傳舍 利有三:一是骨舍利,其色白也;二是髮舍利,其色黑也; 三是肉舍利,其色赤也。此菩薩所捧舍利,應爲白色骨舍利 。遼代鎏金銅捧舍利菩薩,造像精美。其工藝卓越:鎏金純 厚,打磨講究,應為遼皇家供奉之物。

其獨特神秘手勢捧護 (佛) 舍利,為舉世海內海外孤品,不 僅為藝術瑰寶更是佛教聖物。

Rare Gilt-Bronze Figure of Bodhisattva Holding Relic *Liao Dynasty* (907-1125 AD)

The slender figure seated in a stately posture.

Wearing elaborate necklace, by the left shoulder is sashed in two knots down on the back, the handsome face cast in a benevolent expression with the hair swept up in a high elaborate headless fitted with further knotted sashes extending down to the elbows and slipped beneath the loosely draped celestial scarf, supported by the high refined lotus pedestal, gilding rubbed, but in good state.

The relic in the Bodhisattva's bowl resting on the left hand, while the right hand is posing the protective posture. It seems to be mysterious magic aura, or vibes between the two hands. There's some secret movement going on...

The relic held in the Bodhisattva's hand is identical to the 2010 discovery of Liao Dynasty 48 relics in Inner Mongolia was to be believed as "Buddha Sakyamuni's relic".

Provenience:

Konishi Taikando, Tokyo, acquired before 1940 Acquired from above in 2010

12 宋或遼代局部鎏金花鳥紋長方銀蓋盒 16.1公分

此盒紋飾與宋代金銀器上常見的紋飾風格一致,但法國吉美博物館藏一件帶遼代紀年的金質聖物盒,其型式與紋飾風格 與此盒也非常接近,可見此種金銀器在遼代宮廷也有製作或 訂製。

本盒蓋裝飾為高浮雕姿態各異盛開花卉,以局部鎏金在銀地上點出花鳥紋飾,相當華麗。其數處邊緣交接處,更有仿籐



编設計點綴,亦展現高超工藝技巧。

A Parcel-Gilt Silver Rectangular Reliquary and Cover Song or Liao Dynasty

This parcel-gilt silver reliquary was probably made to contain sutras or relics. The style of engraving is typical of Song Dynsaty silverware. However, a gold example in Musee Guimet, with an inscription dating to Liao Dynasty, also has similar style of engraving, indicating that these silver or gold pieces were also produced in or for the Liao court.

Provenience:
A private collection, Tokyo, acquired before 1940
Acquired from above in 2010

13 西夏 金銅文殊菩薩騎獅像高31公分

1986年在寧夏銀川出土的青銅器物及七尊佛造像;造型生動 ,形象逼真,比例勻稱,工藝精湛且具有極高工藝及學術研究價值。

但初出土時學界對其確切斷代,或有爭議,直到1996年經過中國國家一級文物鑒定專家,確認其出土地層及比對西夏王陵出土的文物後確認其為一級文物,時代西夏。(詳情可參閱Orientation,四月,42-47頁,吳峰雲博士詳盡的學術研究相關文章。)

唯一小異議之處即是此七件金銅造像被定為「鎏金」與西夏 王陵之國寶鎏金銅牛,其施金的呈現均一致,應為上敷數層 冷金。可能是因為出土狀況,造成判斷的誤解。本件海外遺 珍;法國舊藏的傳世金銅菩薩造像亦是上敷冷金,並帶有原 礦物彩。

西夏黨項族的開臉明顯有別中原地區;突起的眉骨,顴骨以 及直挺的鼻樑,上眼瞼略隆起在眼眶上方形成一細褶,似閉 微睜的雙眼,神情悲憫,具有宋代擬人神韻。緊抿的雙唇線 條有力,刻劃出地域特色。略窄的額頭,豐腴多肉的雙頰及 小下巴甚至帶有唐宋餘額。雙耳裝飾有花釘,呼應全身上下 的纓絡,與其它在黑水城發掘的文物如出一轍;卷曲的瀏海 ,鏤空的天冠,高髻與辮子的髮式皆不同於中原。頸部深沉 的蠶紋二道連結了下方肋骨,亦具有唐宋特徵。

菩薩層層堆疊垂墜於坐具上的天衣,飄帶,項飾纓絡裝飾處 理具有中古世紀的審美,此外其露足腳掌肥厚多肉,足下雙 蓮蓬擬真寫實,亦是此時代特徵。 法華普門觀音地位升起進入華嚴系統替代釋迦牟尼或毘盧遮那成為"釋迦三尊"或"華嚴三聖"的主尊,並接受了毘盧遮那或釋迦牟尼的須彌獅座,形成文殊-觀音-普賢的"三大士",此為遼宋夏元以後中原內地寺院佛教神系的統領。實例有天津寶坻廣濟寺三大士殿堂,造像最為精美是則是銀川新華街出土西夏晚期的王室三大士造像,這種源自唐宋的金銅佛菩薩褒衣博帶裝束因遼宋夏元之際織物裝飾的影響日趨精緻華美,其造像延續至元明之際。

浙江大學漢藏佛教藝術研究中心教授 謝繼陽

A Gold-Painted Bronze Figure of Manjusri on a Lion Xixia Kingdom (1038-1227 AD)

The excavation in 1986 of seven gilt-bronze figures in Yinchuan, Ningxia province, made us reevaluate our understanding of the lost civilization of Xixia. After painstaking research, these figures have now been dated to the Xixia period and first-class cultural relics, as detailed in the article published in by Dr. Wu Fengyun in Orientation, April 1996, pp 42-47.

The current figure of Manjusri is stylistically comparable to three of the excavated pieces, as evidenced in the treatment of his facial features, the elaborate hairstyle, the intricate folds of the robes and the meandering sash on the sides of the figure. It is undoubtedly an extremely rare example of heirloom sculpture from the Xixia period.

Provenience

Private European Collection, acquired in the 1970s Antiques Valerie Levesque, acquired from the above circa 2010

14 西夏 鎏金銅九股人面金剛杵

此西夏金剛杵上共飾有八個神秘頭像,除了受到西藏(喜馬 拉雅文化)吐番、古格王朝密教的影響外,相當程度上亦可 能受到北方絲路薩珊王朝文化的影響。

西夏王朝由黨項族所建立的政權,版圖包括今日的寧夏自治區、甘肅大部分以及陝西、青海、新疆、內蒙古部分地區。 而寧夏的固原市,歷來"據八郡之局背,綰三鎭之要寶", 自古就是西北重鎮。其更是中西絲綢之路的要道。原州曾經 是絲路上的國際都市,北方遊牧民族、各國貢使、東西方商 賈、佛教僧侶往來頻繁,為今人留下大量珍貴文物及考古發 掘歷史遺跡。

隨唐粟特人的墓葬出土有大量的中西文化交流的珍貴遺跡。 北朝至隋唐時期,波斯與中國的商業關係相當密切,而在中國的北周時期李賢夫婦(實乃北周皇帝之養父母)合葬墓出土的薩珊王朝鎏金銀壺,壺把上裝飾了一(西亞或是中亞?)人頭像;另外亦出土了一件裝飾乳丁紋的薩珊王朝玻璃器。而在同為絲路上的陝西省臨潼縣新豐鎮唐代慶山寺址,亦出土另件異域重器〈人面飾胡瓶〉,而上海博物館所藏之一舖隋代阿彌陀佛像,其主尊造像結跏趺坐的蓮臺,於承接仰蓮與覆蓮之間的中軸上,裝飾了八個神秘的浮雕人面像。河北省隆興寺大悲閣供奉之北宋(971)開寶四年奉越匡胤之命所鑄之21.3米銅千手千眼觀音之須彌座兩側亦皆有浮雕之圓型人面裝飾。此金剛杵與聖彼得堡艾爾米塔什博物館所藏的西夏九股金剛杵非常相似。

A Gilt-Bronze Nine-Pointed Vajra

Xixia Kingdom (1038-1227 AD)

This rare vajra is unusually decorated with eight human masks, and is a product of cultural cross-fertilization between the Vajranyana Buddhism in Tibet and Persian Sassanian culture that spread along the silk road.

Xixia Kingdom occupied a pivotal position on the silk road and provided a place of cultural exchange between the nomadic herders, the emissaries of different nations, the metropolitan merchants and travelling monks.

Many objects excavated along the silk road feature mysterious human mask roundels, such as the Sassanian silver ewer from the tomb of Li Xian; the Sogdian bronze ewer with human mask decoration excavated in Qingshan Temple, Lingtong; and the Sui Dynasty bronze figure of Amitabha triad in the Shanghai Museum, where the waist of Amitabha's lotus pedestal is decorated with eight human mask roundels. The current vajra is very closely related to the Xixia example now in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg.

15 清代 重修涼州護國寺感應塔碑碑拓 高260公分

現傳世最重要的西夏碑刻題為《涼州重修護國寺感應塔碑銘》,珍藏於甘肅武威市西夏博物館內,該碑是1961年3月4日國務院公佈的全國第一批重點保護文物。

該碑石立於西夏天佑五年(1095年),碑高2.5米,寬0.9米、厚0.3米。兩面鐫文,正面西夏篆書題名,2行8字,意為: "敕咸應塔之碑文"。

碑文西夏文楷書,計28行,行65字。背面漢文小篆題名,3 行12字,上部泐殘存"重修寺感碑銘"3行6字,全稱應為"涼州重修護國寺感應塔碑銘",碑文漢字楷書,26行,行70字。題名兩側各有一身線刻伎樂菩薩,作麒麟起舞狀。碑端雲頭全蓋,四周飾以線刻卷草紋。

碑文内容記古涼州護國寺之國應塔,自西周至晉歷千餘年間 興廢英記。前涼張軌於塔址上置寺建塔屢現靈瑞。至西夏惠 帝在位,某次羌兵來犯,是夜雷雨大作,塔現神燈,駭退羌 兵。崇宗天祐民安三年(1093年),涼州地震,佛塔傾斜, 崇宗下令修繕,還未動工,塔又自行復原。為此,夏國皇太 后、皇帝下詔對佛塔重新裝飾,於天祐民安五年正月十五日 竣工,特立此碑以紀功德。

此碑是清嘉慶武威學者張澍發現的。這塊碑原藏於武威大雲 寺(該寺西夏時稱護國寺)碑亭,前後均砌以磚石封閉,相 傳不可啟開,啟則必有風雹之災。張澍不顧和尚的阻擋,叫 來傭人拆去磚石,才使這塊稀世之寶重見。

關於碑的發現地點還有一小插曲:張澍在《書西夏天祐民安碑後》一文中記述的發現地點是"此碑在吾武威城內北偶清應寺中";而1925年春,北京大學研究所陳萬里隨美國哈佛大學華爾納考古隊赴敦煌考察,4月19日途經武威時,曾專門考察這塊西夏碑,他在《西行日記》中寫道:"即舍之往清應寺,尋《西夏天佑(原文如此)民安碑》不得,詢之居民,謂在大雲寺,始知嘉慶間張澍氏所記在武威城內北偶清應寺誤也。其所以誤大雲為清應者,以清應緊鄰大雲,且均有十三層之古塔一,坐是易致錯誤耳。遂至大雲寺,於大殿後院得見碑屋二,在左者《西夏碑》赫然在焉。"

1927年,武威大地震,清應、大雲二寺塔均毀,感應塔碑與 其它碑刻被移至文廟;上世紀六七十年代,武威再發大洪水 ,殃及文廟,廟藏碑石許多俱遭遇損毀,所幸,這塊珍貴的 西夏碑卻完好無損。

A Rubbing of the Huguo Temple Stone Stele Qing Dynasty

The most important Xi-Xia Stele dated 1095 AD.

Discovered in 1804. The current rubbing is done by a Japanese researcher in the Late Qing period.



16 大理國 鎏金銅寶生佛坐像高24.5公分

寶生佛為佛教五方佛中之南方如來,代表在佛法圓滿中,獲 得無量福德、珍寶、財富等,故曰"寶生"。

宋代大理造像基本上承襲了唐末風格,造像容貌豐滿,衣紋自然流暢,面容凝重內斂,體態比例勻稱優美,具有人體雕塑審美的優雅情調。

聖容雖莊嚴肅穆,又帶有稚子的純潔天真,身上袒右肩而自 然流瀉的衣袍,如同雲南梯田層層重疊,輕柔如波浪一般, 隨著佛身軀起伏,仿佛天籟聲波,動人心弦令人沉醉。

大理國自古以來有著妙香佛國之美譽:

葉榆三百六十寺,寺寺半夜皆鳴鐘;伽藍殿閣三千堂,般若宮室八百處。充分描述當時大理(葉榆)信奉佛教的狀況。

雲南由於其獨特的地理位置,大理佛造像在本地風土民情滋養中形成其獨特風格,既帶有古印度遺風,又有西藏及東南亞多國人文及宗教滋潤,更受到了中原顯密造像諸多影響,融合了南北絲路上經濟,文化,宗教信仰各個因素,成爲一種多元文化的載體。這種帶有濃厚地方民族特色的藝術形式風格佔中國佛教美術史上不可或缺之要位。

在幽遠的世界文明藝術史長河中,大理佛除有其重要的定位,有幸與此千年古佛交會中,見證未知之無限力量。

A Gilt-Bronze Figure of Seated Ratnasambhava Dali Kingdom (937-1253 AD)

Ratnasambhava, literally 'jewel born' or 'jewel origin', is one of the Five Dhyani Buddhas, representing the direction of the south. He is often associated with wish granting, and is considered a giver of wealth and fortune.

The current figure is serenely depicted with downcast eyes in contemplation. He is wearing a sanghati that covers his right shoulder and falls in rhythmic drapes along the subtle contour of his body. His left hand in dhyanamudra, resting in his lap, while his right hand rests on his knee in wish granting gesture, varadamudra.

Yunnan is in a unique position on the Southern silk road, and gets its influence from India, Southeast Asia, Tibet and China, making its Buddhist imageries some of the most breathtaking amongst the plethora of artistic traditions in Chinese Buddhism.

Provenience:

Nagel Auction, Stuttgart, 4 November 2011

17 大理國 鎏金銅地藏菩薩坐像

此尊菩薩像以半跏趺倚坐姿勢而坐,左腿盤曲,右腿垂下,這是代表冥想的坐姿。他的臉龐,雙目半睜,雙唇微啟,表達了一種深奧的悲憫之情。象徵完美的白毫相印於前額,他身著僧袍,衣袍的一部分彷如披肩遮蓋頭頂。他赤裸雙足,僅佩戴有少數幾樣裝飾品,如串珠頸鍊,而雙層腳環則現於右腳。他右手持錫杖,又稱為乞丐之杖,左手持明月珠。這些法器表明他的身份正是地藏菩薩。

兩名僧侶侍立於他的左側,應為閔公與道明和尚,雙手行合 十禮。金相分析表明合金中有96%的銅,及2%的砷,這也符 合大理國青銅合金工藝的金屬成分配比。

此外,佛像的右腳中空,這也是該國各種造像的又一共同特徵。

A Gilt-Bronze figure of seated Ksitigarbha Dali Kingdom (937-1253 AD)

Seated in a relaxed pose with his left leg bent and the right hanging, the bodhisattva displays a contemplative attitude. His face, with half-closed eyes and mouth slightly ajar, expresses a profound feeling of compassion.

With his central forehead marked with an urna, sign of his perfection, he is dressed in a robe covering his head in the manner of a shawl. Barefoot, he wears only a few ornaments, including a braided necklace and double anklets visible on his left foot. His right hand seizes the staff while his left holds a spherical jewel. These attributes identify him as Bodhisattva Ksitigarbha. Two monks, Min Gong and Daoming, stand to his left, their hands jointed in salutation.

The mental analysis reveals a percentage of 96% copper and 2% of arsenic which corresponds to the specificity of Dali bronze figures.

Provenience

French Private Collection, acquired prior to 1950s Jacques How, Brussels, 2016

18 大理國 鎏金銅阿嵯耶觀音立像 高22.8公分

目前世上所知約阿嵯耶觀音像共計三十餘尊,除收藏於世界各地公私立博物館等處,在私人藏之手亦約十餘尊。此種造型特殊的觀音善薩頂有高髻,紮華麗繁覆之髮辮;前方高髻頂有一阿彌陀佛,右手作說法印,左手作與願印;頭額寬闊,額中有一突起白毫,眉目細長,髮辮垂局。為右十左十一小絡,椀理整齊,耳礑具少數民族特色。頭戴寬項圈,上身袒露,宽肩細腰,身扁胸平,手戴三角花叶形臂釧,腕戴念珠,束花形裝飾腰帶。下著長裙,垂掛於腰間。短巾則兩端繫掛於髖骨兩邊,裙紋形成規律優美之U形線條。此類觀音僅見於雲南,故得名「雲南福星」。

細究各類質材阿嵯耶觀音(約三十尊)依五官臉孔、身軀結構,以及細節特徵等,今可分為以下數類型:

- (一)型一:保留中南半烏的風格特徵(十二世紀初~中葉)。
- (二)型二:一方面保留中南半鳥的風格(中葉~大理國 末期),漸融入當地(滇地)持色。
- (三)型三:於類型二的基礎發展而来,本土色彩更為濃郁。(本件觀音即為型三之代表作品,具有重要美術史進程意義。型二與型三兩者時間相近重疊。)
- (四)型四:阿嵯耶觀音已然形式化,為明清仿效之作。

A Gilt-Bronze Standing Figure of Acuoye Guanyin Dali Kingdom (937-1253 AD)

The elegantly elongated body stands in a frontal stance with the right hand raised in varanasimudra and the left hand lowered. The hair is braided and fashioned into a high, elaborate chiqnon topped and adorned with a intricate jatamukata diadem.

He is wearing a pair of tapering ear pendants, foliage armbands and bracelets, a belt of spaced florettes around the waist, above a thin dhoti secured with a sash tied in bows on either side of the hip, and affixed with a central floral ornament.

Provenience:

Sloan & Kenyon Auction, Maryland, 11 November 2011

19 元代 鎏金銅嵌寶騎獅文殊菩薩 及其眷屬化現六尊像 高12公分

珍稀異常的騎獅文殊菩薩五尊或六尊帶群組像,至今僅見於

中國或日本十三、十四世紀前之寺廟或佛塔供奉之木雕像(如平安時代岩手中尊寺的騎獅文殊五尊像、東京國立博物館藏之文永十年的騎獅文殊五尊雕像及鐮倉時代日本奈良招提寺的文殊五尊像等);佛畫,石窟壁畫或泥塑像(唐代五台山大佛寺、南禪寺大殿騎獅文殊塑像、榆林窟第三窟騎獅文殊圖"騎獅文殊化"以及榆林第二窟佛壇西夏時期的騎獅文殊菩薩塑像等);亦或在世界幾所博物館藏的敦煌經卷中略有所見。

本尊金銅造像是此題材目前僅見的一例銅造像,體積雖小但造像精緻細膩,布局創新巧妙,在極有限的空間上展現了一整舖文殊騎獅化六尊現像;穿梭其間飄曳靈動的祥雲,連貫全局;覆蓮臺座上下緣的連珠紋,個頭極小,卻尺寸均一,粒粒分明,足見匠人功力。鎏金金色飽滿純度極高,顯示出非凡的製作背景,並暗示主人尊貴的身份。漢藏式的風格,受到尼泊爾影響下以寶石鑲嵌增添華麗,再再顯示其與元代皇室的關聯性,其作者極有可能是八思巴延請之尼泊爾工藝大師阿尼哥。

在元代著名的軍事要地「居庸關」,其建築型式採取藏式的過街式塔,券門高大,六邊形門頂刻有大鵬金翅鳥及龍王像,券門洞頂的兩頭,各浮雕一天王,四角則浮雕四大天王像。此塔採用梵文、藏文、八思巴文、回鶻文、西夏王、漢文等六種文字,刻《佛說陀羅尼經》《如事心經》及《造塔功德記》。有"至正五歲次乙酉九月吉日,西蜀成都寶積寺僧德成書"的題記。

其中在北方多聞天王像的胸前,圓形護心鏡上刻有騎獅文殊 化現五尊像(見附圖); 造型幾乎與本尊雷同,唯本金銅群 組造像在左下方多了一位天王造像(有可能為多聞天,正與 居庸關北方天王相呼應,亦可與愉林第二窟佛壇之西夏時期 騎獅文殊塑像組比對。)

文殊菩薩是佛教經典和佛教美術中重要的尊神之一,是諸佛智慧的象徵,諸菩薩中的上首,在經典中常為機敏善辯的說 法者。

由於文殊菩薩在佛教中具有不可替代的重要性,佛教美術中逐漸出現了各式各樣的文殊形象與組合。其中,有一種騎獅的文殊像,以于闐國王為馭獅者,也被稱為"新樣文殊"(此名稱來自敦煌壁畫題記)。這種文殊從唐代開始出現,與五臺山信仰關係密切,隨著五臺山文殊信仰的興盛流傳到各地,並逐漸形成了五尊的固定形式,即文殊菩薩、佛陀波利、善財童子、大聖老人、於闐國王這五尊的組合。以文殊菩薩為中心的五尊形式,在五代至西夏的莫高窟和榆林窟中均有出現。



迄今為止,以騎獅文殊為中心的類似組合,多見于漢傳佛教 美術,並隨著佛教的傳播傳入日本。但隨著元代漢藏佛教藝 術的融合,藏傳佛教中也逐漸開始出現了騎獅文殊組像。居 庸關雲臺的四大天王像,是元代浮雕中的經典之作。其中, 北方多聞天王胸前的圓形飾物中,即出現了騎獅文殊五尊像 的形式。而在西藏本土,最典型的例子莫過于白居寺二層羅 漢殿與白居寺大塔二層的文殊五尊塑像,製作於明代,其組 合形式相同,由文殊菩薩、佛陀波利、善財童子、大聖老人 、於闐國王五尊組合而成。但這種文殊組像在藏傳佛教中並 不多見,尤其是在金銅造像中十分罕見。因此,這件銅鎏金 的文殊菩薩組像顯得彌足珍貴。

這組像體量小巧,除了上文提到的以騎獅文殊為中心的五尊,還有一位身著鎧甲的天王形象,拱手立於獅子尾部。底部的蓮座樣式,以及文殊菩薩短圓的臉型,與元明之際的藏傳佛教造像樣式都可相互參照。

故宮研究員張雅靜博士

A Gilt Bronze Figure of Manjushri Sitting on a Lion Accompanied by his Attendants

Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368 AD)

The current bronze, although small, is a highly important group of Manjushri iconography, featuring the main figure of Manjushri in the center sitting on a mighty roaring Lion with a fierce expression bearing its teeth and standing on ruyi-shaped clouds, accompanied by five deities, two by the side of Manjusri and three below, all supported on a lotus base decorated with fine beading work on the upper and lower rims.

This iconography is very rare and only appears on sculptures dated to 14th century or earlier. A very similar depiction, almost identical to the current bronze, can be found in a roundel of the armour of Vaisravana, the guardian king of the north, carved in the Cloud Terrace at Juyongguan in Beijing, dated to the Yuan dynasty.

Provenience:

A Japanese private collection, Kansai, acquired before 1945

20 明代 鎏金銅送子觀音立像高91.5公分

唐代供奉觀世音菩薩的信眾日漸增長,造像數量隨之增加,但大部分以男身形象呈獻,且續鬍。觀音或有時以善財童子 形象現身(源自《華嚴經》。)

直到十一世紀,女身帶童子形像的觀音方始出現。男身與女身的觀音像一直到明末皆可見,直到後來較為女性化的造型更為普遍。送子觀音形象很有可能就是這個時期產生的。 Chelsea Foxwell在《Merciful Mother Kannon and Its Audiences》,《The Art Bulletin》,卷92,編號4-2010年12月,頁330,討論送子觀音像可能是源自聖母瑪利亞像,由歐洲傳教士在約1600年間傳入中國。康熙時期也見德化瓷雕聖母瑪利亞像,間接證明此説法。此尊送子觀音像,底座飾道教紋飾,可見當時對不同宗教及當地文化的接受度甚高,相互融合。

送子觀音源自《妙法蓮華經》觀世音菩薩《普門品》,《法華經》中說:「若有女人設欲求男,禮拜供養觀世音菩薩,便生福德智慧之男;設欲求女,便生端正有相之女。」

Foxwell錄於同上文章,圖5,一件1609年的木板畫,描繪觀音托一童子,藏於哥倫比亞大學的C. V. Starr東亞圖書館。再比一明代十六世紀送子觀音像,為大都會藝術博物館藏,紐約,館藏編號1989.152。另可參考兩尊明代送子觀音坐像,整體風格及紋飾相近,售於倫敦蘇富比1983年4月15日,編號108及1984年11月2日,編號341。

A Large Gilt-Lacquer Bronze Figure of Avalokiteshvara and Child Ming Dynasty (16-17th C.)

The maternal emanation of the bodhisattva is dressed in a long cowl with a floral-pattern hem in relief, sheltering the Amitabha crown above a neatly coiled and combed coiffure; the small, round face of the principal figure has hooded eyes and a merciful gaze, and wears a tiered necklace and a dhoti falling in loose folds over the bare feet, secured at the waist with a ribbon. The small figure of a young is standing on a lotus leaf on the lower right, grasping Guanyin's lowered left hand and the tail of a ribbon, both figures are supported by a circular pedestal with two layers of lotus lappets.

Provenience : Chang Foundation, Taipei

Literature :

Buddhist Images in Gilt Metal, Taipei, 1993, p 41.



