



藏在中国西南小县城的 “世界第一”大佛(下)

The “World's Largest” Buddha Hidden in a Small County in Southwest China

大佛左手掌中托着一颗摩尼珠,在全国大型石刻造像中独一无二,代表着佛祖将仁爱和慈爱传向四方。

Moreover, the Buddha holds a Moni Bead in his left palm, which makes it unique among the vast large stone Buddha statues in China. This gesture symbolizes that Buddha is spreading kindness and love to the world.

大佛的头部眉骨下方以及嘴唇下方都有明显的金色痕迹,这是因为在历史上,大佛有过两次贴金,一次是在北宋元丰元祐年间,一次是在清道光年间。当时大佛身上贴金,衣纹饰彩,形象十分壮美。但由于战乱时期,所有身上的贴金都被刮走了,而且大佛是极易风化的黄砂岩所制,所以大佛身上的一些彩绘都已消失不见了。

On the Buddha's head, beneath its brow bone and lips, there are distinct golden marks. This is because in history, the Buddha underwent gold foil gilding twice, once during the reign of Emperors Yuanfeng and Yuanyou in the Northern Song Dynasty and the other during the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty. Adorned with shimmering and vibrant gold foil, the Buddha exhibited



荣县大佛

a magnificent appearance. However, amid the chaos of war, the gold foil was removed by greedy individuals. The Buddha is built from yellow sandstone which is susceptible to erosion. Thus, the paint on the Buddha has faded away.

荣县大佛有1000多年历史,建于唐代,毁于明末,后在清代时重新修建。它是由整座东山雕刻而成,山是一尊佛,佛是一座山,体现出一种山佛合一的宏伟意境。

With a history of over 1000 years, the Rongxian Buddha was built during

the Tang Dynasty, underwent destruction in the late Ming Dynasty, and was reconstructed in the Qing Dynasty. The Buddha temple is carved from the entire east mountain. In other words, the mountain and Buddha are a unified whole, conveying the ideology that Buddha is an integral part of the mountain.

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巍峨的荣县大佛。