

彼特教授、露西教授与吴甲才教授一起在中国内蒙古阴山中段大青山——兵州亥岩画遗址考察（2026.9.17）

Professors Peter, Lucy and Wu Jiakai conducting field research together at the Bingzhouhai Petroglyph Site on the Daqingshan Mountains, middle section of the Yinshan Range, Inner Mongolia, China (17 September 2026)

阴山中段大青山兵州亥岩画

The Bingzhouhai Petroglyphs are distributed on the Daqingshan Mountains in the middle section of the Yinshan Range, Inner Mongolia.



5.0 号石窟远景图

兵州亥岩画，位于呼和浩特市土默特左旗兵州亥乡讨合气村西北 5 公里处，山体呈东西走向，海拔高度在 1281-1321 米之间。此山左右有明河，西侧有枪盖河、东侧是乌素图河，北边有起伏重叠连绵不断的山峦，西北有海拔 2200 米高的金銮殿山。兵州亥岩画分布在白塔山山阳的石面和岩洞周围，从西侧塔基到 7 号石窟绵延 1000 米。形成了集塔基遗存、佛教造像、文字符号、居住洞窟为一体以岩画为主的古代遗址。兵州亥岩画群距地面约 1000

米之处，有岩刻文崖洞两处。东有 1 号崖壁岩刻文长廊一处、上有 2 号崖壁岩刻文一处，此山共镌刻岩文 3075 行，其中八思巴文 7 行、梵文 7 行、回鹘蒙古文 3022 行、藏文 33 行。中层在底层岩洞左上方约 20 米处，有三组石窟，三组石窟中间由宽 0.5 米崖壁隔开，石窟东西走向相互链接，东西总长 10 余米、高约 2-2.3 米，纵深 1.5-2.5 米。1 号石窟佛造像 9 尊、2 号石窟佛造像 3 尊、3 号石窟佛造像 12 尊。该洞窟上有出檐，留有木梁孔和涂制的白灰浆遗留点清晰可见。此处上 5 米处有高 1.5 米、纵深 1.5 米 4 号石窟一处，石窟中间崖壁雕刻佛像一尊。佛像群右上方约 30-40 米处，有 5 号、6 号、7 号石窟 3 处，佛造像 11 尊，此山共有造像 36 尊。石窟上方，还有一处高 3 米、深 8 米的岩洞。洞内中央有 1.5 米的天然石炕，上有人工凿刻圆形佛龕坐台一处，石雕动物残件一块，洞入口处有人工石墙，石墙中夹杂着辽金元时期的古砖，西侧塔基有北魏时期云纹砖等遗存。

English Translation

Distant View of Cave No. 5

The Bingzhouhai Petroglyphs are located 5 kilometres northwest of Taoheqi Village, Bingzhouhai Township, Tumend Left Banner, Hohhot. The mountain stretches east to west, with an altitude ranging from 1,281 metres to 1,321 metres. Two rivers flank the mountain: the Qianggai River to the west and the Wusutu River to the east. Rolling, overlapping mountains extend endlessly to the north, and Mount Jinluandian, standing 2,200 metres above sea level, lies to the northwest.

The Bingzhouhai Petroglyphs scatter across the stone surfaces and around rock caves on the southern slope of White Pagoda Mountain, stretching 1,000 metres from the pagoda foundation on the west to Cave No. 7. This ancient site centres on petroglyphs and integrates relic pagoda foundations, Buddhist statues, written symbols and residential grottoes as a whole.

About 1,000 metres above the ground within the petroglyph complex lie two cliff caves carved with inscriptions. To the east stands a long corridor of cliff carvings designated No. 1, with another set of cliff inscriptions marked No. 2 above it. A total of 3,075 lines of carved texts cover the mountain face, including 7 lines of Phags-pa script, 7 lines of Sanskrit, 3,022 lines of Uyghur-Mongolian script and 33 lines of Tibetan script.

Twenty metres above the lower-tier rock caves sits the middle tier, featuring three sets of grottoes separated by 0.5-metre-wide rock partitions. Running east-west and interconnected, the three grottoes span over 10 metres in total length, stand 2 to 2.3 metres tall, and extend 1.5 to 2.5 metres deep. Cave No. 1 houses nine Buddhist statues, Cave No. 2 three statues, and Cave No. 3 twelve statues. Eaves extend over the grottoes, where beam holes and traces of white lime plaster coating remain clearly visible.

Five metres higher up is Cave No. 4, 1.5 metres tall and 1.5 metres deep, with a single Buddha statue carved into the central rock wall. Thirty to forty metres above the group of Buddha statues are three more grottoes numbered 5, 6 and 7, containing eleven Buddhist statues in total. The mountain holds thirty-six carved Buddha statues in all.

Above the grottoes sits another natural rock cave, 3 metres high and 8 metres deep. In the cave's centre is a natural stone platform 1.5 metres wide, fitted with a manually chiselled circular niche pedestal and a fragmentary stone carving of an animal. A man-made stone wall blocks the cave entrance, mixed with ancient bricks dating back to the Liao, Jin and Yuan dynasties. The western pagoda foundation preserves relics including cloud-patterned bricks from the Northern Wei Dynasty.



5.1 号石窟 4 号佛造像（摄影：吴甲才）

[坐标] 东经 $111^{\circ} 35'$, 北纬 $40^{\circ} 77'$

[海拔] 1318 米

[朝向] 南

[规格] 通高 48、身宽 31、底宽 40 厘米，厚度（头）5.7 厘米。

[制法] 岩雕

[石质] 砂岩

[位置] 在 1 号石窟中间

[时代] 北魏（公元 386—534 年）

[释解] 佛头左上旧残、右手残、腰部残。左手金刚拳式，脸形丰硕、眼若纤月、眉作半弧、鼻翼大而峻挺、双耳硕大、口闭、表情庄严。着通肩垂领衣，内穿右袒式僧祇支，颈部佩戴垂胸腰鼓式大珠子，佛手势和穿戴形制与北魏佛造像近似。在大青山几处岩雕中，1 号石窟 4 号佛造像属于北魏早期之作。

北魏正式定都盛乐（公元 386—398 年），盛乐（今阴山中段大青山南坳），西北 15 公里是兵州亥石窟，石窟造像公元 386 年—398 年建造，是建造大同云冈石窟佛造像的伏笔（小稿，草稿）。12 年间，拓跋珪在盛乐始建佛寺、造早期佛像。兵州亥石窟砍掉右上脸的佛像是在北魏 446 年二月，太武帝下令全国毁佛：“烧佛经、砸佛像、拆寺院”所致。

Buddha Statue No.4 in Grotto 5.1 (Photographer: Wu Jiakai)

[Coordinates] E $111^{\circ} 35'$, N $40^{\circ} 77'$

[Altitude] 1,318 metres above sea level

[Orientation] Facing south

[Dimensions] Total height 48 cm, body width 31 cm, base width 40 cm, head thickness 5.7 cm

[Crafting Technique] Rock carving

[Rock Type] Sandstone

[Location] Central part of Cave No.1

[Period] Northern Wei Dynasty (386 – 534 AD)

[Description]

The upper left of the Buddha's head, right hand and waist are damaged. Its left hand forms a vajra fist gesture. The Buddha has a full, plump face, slender crescent-shaped eyes, arched eyebrows, prominent and straight broad nostrils, large ears and closed lips, bearing a solemn expression.

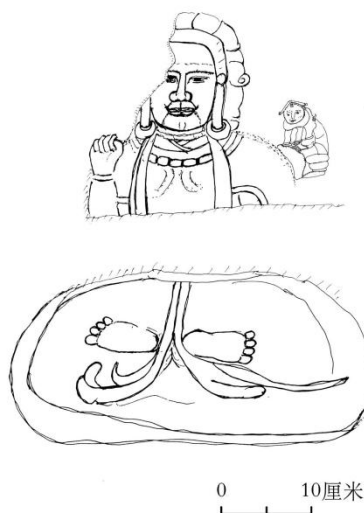
It wears a full-shouldered robe with a hanging collar, under which a right-shoulder-exposed sanghati is layered. A large barrel-shaped bead pendant hanging down to the chest adorns its neck. The Buddha's hand gestures and costume style are consistent with Northern Wei Buddhist statues.

Among multiple rock carvings on the Daqingshan Mountains, Buddha Statue No.4 in Cave No.1 dates to the early Northern Wei period.

The Northern Wei Dynasty officially established its capital at Shengle (386 – 398 AD), which lies in the southern valley of the Daqingshan Mountains in the middle Yinshan Range. The Bingzhouhai Grottoes are situated 15 kilometres to its northwest. Carved between 386 and 398 AD, these grotto statues served as preliminary sketches and drafts for the Buddhist sculptures of the Yungang Grottoes in Datong.

Over these 12 years, Tuoba Gui first built Buddhist temples and commissioned early Buddha statues in Shengle.

The damage to the upper right cheek of this Buddha statue was inflicted in the second lunar month of 446 AD during Emperor Taiwu's nationwide persecution of Buddhism. The imperial edict ordered all Buddhist scriptures to be burned, all Buddha statues smashed, and all monasteries demolished.



5.1 号石窟 4 号佛造像线描图（绘制：吴甲才）

Line Drawing of Buddha Statue No.4 in Grotto 5.1 (Drawn by Wu Jiakai)



5.1 号石窟 1 号佛造像（摄影：吴甲才）

[坐标] 东经 $111^{\circ} 35'$ ， 北纬 $40^{\circ} 77'$

[海拔] 1318 米

[朝向] 南

[规格] 通高 82、头宽 16 厘米，底宽 55 厘米，最厚度（鼻子）7.2 厘米 。

[制法] 岩雕

[石质] 砂岩

[洞窟] 在 1 号石窟中，石窟高 2 、深 2.3 米。

[释解] 释迦摩尼作高髻、脸形丰硕、眼若纤月、目作半弧、鼻翼大而峻挺、双耳硕大、口闭略笑意，上身及腰部，残双手托钵，作禅定印。冠中、上胸腿上下部、基座均残损，主体尚好。

[时代] 辽代（916–1125 年）

Buddha Statue No.1 in Grotto 5.1 (Photographer: Wu Jiakai)

[Coordinates] E $111^{\circ} 35'$, N $40^{\circ} 77'$

[Altitude] 1,318 m above sea level

[Orientation] Facing South

[Dimensions] Overall height 82 cm, head width 16 cm, base width 55 cm, maximum thickness (nose) 7.2 cm

[Craftsmanship] Rock carving

[Lithology] Sandstone

[Grotto Location] Inside Cave No.1; the cave is 2 metres high and 2.3 metres deep

[Period] Liao Dynasty (916 – 1125 AD)

[Description]

This statue depicts Sakyamuni with a high ushnisha. He has a plump full face, slender crescent eyes, arched eyebrows, prominent straight broad nostrils and large ears. His lips are closed with a faint smile. The upper torso and waist are damaged; both hands once held an alms bowl in the meditation mudra. The top of the headdress, upper chest, upper and lower legs, and base are broken, yet the main body remains intact.



5.1 号石窟 1 号佛造像线描图（绘制：吴甲才）

Line Drawing of Buddha Statue No.1 in Grotto 5.1 (Drawn by Wu Jiakai)



5.3 号石窟 19 号佛造像（摄影：吴甲才）
[坐标] 东经 $111^{\circ} 35'$ ， 北纬 $40^{\circ} 77'$
[海拔] 1318 米

[朝向] 南

[规格] 通高 54、底宽 40、身宽 25、头宽 19、厚度 5.3 厘米

[制法] 岩雕

[石质] 砂岩

[位置] 在 3 号石窟左中上侧，该佛造像体量较大、位置突出。

[形制] 首次在北方岩画造像中发现头上有三束光带，装束繁缛而厚重。

[释解] 目前已知佛造像中，此类形制尚属首例，疑似 8 世纪莲花生大士。

[时代] 金代（1115–1234 年）

Buddha Statue No.19 in Grotto 5.3 (Photographer: Wu Jiakai)

[Coordinates] E 111° 35' , N 40° 77'

[Altitude] 1,318 metres above sea level

[Orientation] Facing south

[Dimensions] Total height 54 cm, base width 40 cm, torso width 25 cm, head width 19 cm, thickness 5.3 cm

[Crafting Technique] Rock carving

[Rock Type] Sandstone

[Location] Upper left-middle section of Cave No.3. This Buddha statue is relatively large and occupies a prominent position.

[Stylistic Features] For the first time among northern rock-carved Buddhist statues, three luminous halos are carved above the head; its attire is elaborate and heavy.

[Description] This unique form is unprecedented among all known Buddhist statues discovered so far, and the figure is presumed to be Padmasambhava (Lianhuasheng Dashi) from the 8th century.

[Period] Jin Dynasty (1115 – 1234 AD)



5.3 号石窟 19 号佛造像 线描图（绘制：吴甲才）

Line Drawing of Buddha Statue No.19 in Grotto 5.3 (Drawn by Wu Jiakai)



5.1 号石窟 8 号佛造像（摄影：吴甲才）
[坐标] 东经 $111^{\circ} 35'$ ， 北纬 $40^{\circ} 77'$
[海拔] 1318 米

[朝向] 南

[规格] 通高 18、底宽 15、厚度 0.9 厘米

[制法] 岩雕

[石质] 砂岩

[位置] 在 1 号石窟 7 号造像右侧

[释解] 头戴花饰，双手张开向左示意，中下部残缺

[时代] 元代（1271–1368 年）

Buddha Statue No.8 in Grotto 5.1 (Photographer: Wu Jiakai)

[Coordinates] E 111°35', N 40°77'

[Altitude] 1,318 metres above sea level

[Orientation] Facing south

[Dimensions] Total height 18 cm, base width 15 cm, thickness 0.9 cm

[Crafting Technique] Rock carving

[Rock Type] Sandstone

[Location] To the right of Statue No.7 inside Cave No.1

[Description] The figure wears floral ornaments on the head, with both hands spread out gesturing to the left; the middle and lower parts are incomplete.

[Period] Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368 AD)



5.1 号石窟 8 号佛造像线描图（绘制：吴甲才）

Line Drawing of Buddha Statue No.8 in Grotto 5.1 (Drawn by Wu Jiakai)



5.3 号石窟 26 号佛造像（摄影：吴甲才）

[坐标] 东经 $111^{\circ} 35'$ ， 北纬 $40^{\circ} 77'$

[海拔] 1318 米

[朝向] 南

[规格] 通高 60、底宽 56、厚度 2.9 厘米

[制法] 岩刻

[石质] 砂岩

[位置] 在 25 号佛造像右侧

[释解] 弥勒菩萨

[时代] 明代（1368–1644 年）

Buddha Statue No.26 in Grotto 5.3 (Photographer: Wu Jiakai)

[Coordinates] E 111°35', N 40°77'

[Altitude] 1,318 metres above sea level

[Orientation] Facing south

[Dimensions] Total height 60 cm, base width 56 cm, thickness 2.9 cm

[Crafting Technique] Rock engraving

[Rock Type] Sandstone

[Location] To the right of Buddha Statue No.25

[Description] Maitreya Bodhisattva

[Period] Ming Dynasty (1368–1644 AD)



5.3 号石窟 26 号佛造像线描图（制作：吴甲才）

Line Drawing of Buddha Statue No.26 in Grotto 5.3 (Produced by Wu Jiakai)



5.7 号石窟 34、35、36、37 号佛造像（摄影：吴甲才）

Buddha Statues No. 34, 35, 36 and 37 in Grotto 5.7 (Photographer: Wu Jiakai)



0 10厘米

5.7 号石窟 34、35、36、37 号佛造像线描图（制作：吴甲才）

[坐标] 东经 111° 35' ， 北纬 40° 77'

[海拔] 1307 米

[朝向] 南

[规格] 通高 67、通宽 140 厘米；左至右依次：高 50、宽 33 厘米，槽深 1.2 厘米；高 55、宽 24 厘米，槽深 1.7 厘米；高 36、宽 25 厘米，槽深 1.3 厘米；高 54、宽 46 厘米，槽深 1 厘米。

[制法] 岩雕

[石质] 玄武岩

[位置] 在 7 号石窟左 5 侧

[释解]仿制前朝的佛造像作品

左一文殊菩萨，是诸佛菩萨智慧的化身，为诸佛之师，常见的文殊相，顶有五髻，表示五智无上无德之相。左手执《般若经》一部，表示般若一尘不染，右手执宝剑，断一切无名烦恼，喻金刚宝剑，能斩群魔。

左二天冠弥勒菩萨佛像，天冠菩萨又名宝冠菩萨。位于胎藏界曼荼罗文殊院文殊师利北方之第二位菩萨。

右一金刚手菩萨 右手施期勉印，持金刚杵，左手忿怒拳印，持金刚钩绳当胸，以骨饰与蛇饰为庄严，蓝缎与虎皮为裙，双足右屈左伸。

右二 坐式四臂观音，白色的身体代表清净无瑕，前两掌合胸前。后两臂高举至肩，右手手持念珠，代表救度众生出离轮回；左手持白莲，代表净化一切烦恼。

[时代] 清代（1636–1912 年）

Line Drawing of Buddha Statues No.34, 35, 36 and 37 in Grotto 5.7 (Produced by Wu Jiakai)

[Coordinates] E 111°35', N 40°77'

[Altitude] 1,307 metres above sea level

[Orientation] Facing south

[Dimensions] Overall height 67 cm, overall width 140 cm. Dimensions from left to right:

1. Height 50 cm, width 33 cm, carving depth 1.2 cm
2. Height 55 cm, width 24 cm, carving depth 1.7 cm
3. Height 36 cm, width 25 cm, carving depth 1.3 cm
4. Height 54 cm, width 46 cm, carving depth 1 cm

[Crafting Technique] Rock carving

[Rock Type] Basalt

[Location] Left side of Cave No.7

[Description] A set of Buddhist statues modelled after works of earlier dynasties.

The leftmost figure is Manjushri Bodhisattva, the embodiment of the wisdom of all Buddhas and the teacher of all Tathagatas. His common iconography features five topknots on the crown, symbolizing the unexcelled and perfect nature of the Five Wisdoms. He holds a Prajñāpāramitā Sutra in his left hand, signifying immaculate prajñā wisdom untainted by worldly dust, and a sword in his right hand that severs all ignorance and afflictions, known as the vajra sword capable of subduing all demons.

The second statue from the left is Maitreya Bodhisattva with a celestial crown, also called Jewel-Crowned Bodhisattva. In the Mandala of the Womb Realm, he ranks second to the north of Manjushri in the Manjushri Court.

The rightmost statue is Vajrapani Bodhisattva. He displays the encouragement mudra with his right

hand and grips a vajra pestle; his left hand forms a wrathful fist mudra, holding a vajra lasso at chest level. Adorned with bone ornaments and serpent jewellery, he wears a blue silk robe and a tiger-skin skirt, with his right leg bent and left leg extended.

The second statue from the right is a seated Four-Armed Avalokiteśvara. His white body symbolizes pure and unblemished nature. The front two palms are pressed together at the chest; the rear two arms are raised to the shoulders. His rear right hand holds a mala, representing delivering sentient beings from samsara; his rear left hand holds a white lotus, representing the purification of all afflictions.

[Period] Qing Dynasty (1636–1912 AD)



2 号崖壁第二地点岩刻文字符号远景图（摄影：吴甲才）

[释解]回鹘蒙古文“六字箴言”岩刻 16 行。

Distant View of Rock-Carved Texts and Symbols at Site 2 on Cliff Face No.2 (Photographer: Wu Jiakai)

[Description] Sixteen lines of Uyghur-Mongolian script inscribed with the Six-Syllable Mantra.



5.27.2 文字符号左下图 （摄影：吴甲才）

[释解] 回鹘蒙古文，“六字箴言”4幅、题记3幅，可视22行。

左下题记为“健康长寿”，下中题记为“福禄”，右下题记为祝福词语。

[规格] 岩面高70、宽82厘米

Bottom-left Detail of Text and Symbol Panel 5.27.2 (Photographer: Wu Jiakai)

[Description] Uyghur-Mongolian inscriptions: four panels of the Six-Syllable Mantra and three panels of dedicatory inscriptions, with a total of 22 legible lines.

The inscription at the bottom left prays for health and longevity; the one in the lower middle invokes fortune and prosperity; the bottom-right inscription consists of auspicious blessings.

[Dimensions] Rock surface: 70 cm in height, 82 cm in width



左一露西、左二彼特、左三吴甲才、左四敖民（兵州亥元代佛像遗址合影 2026.9.17）

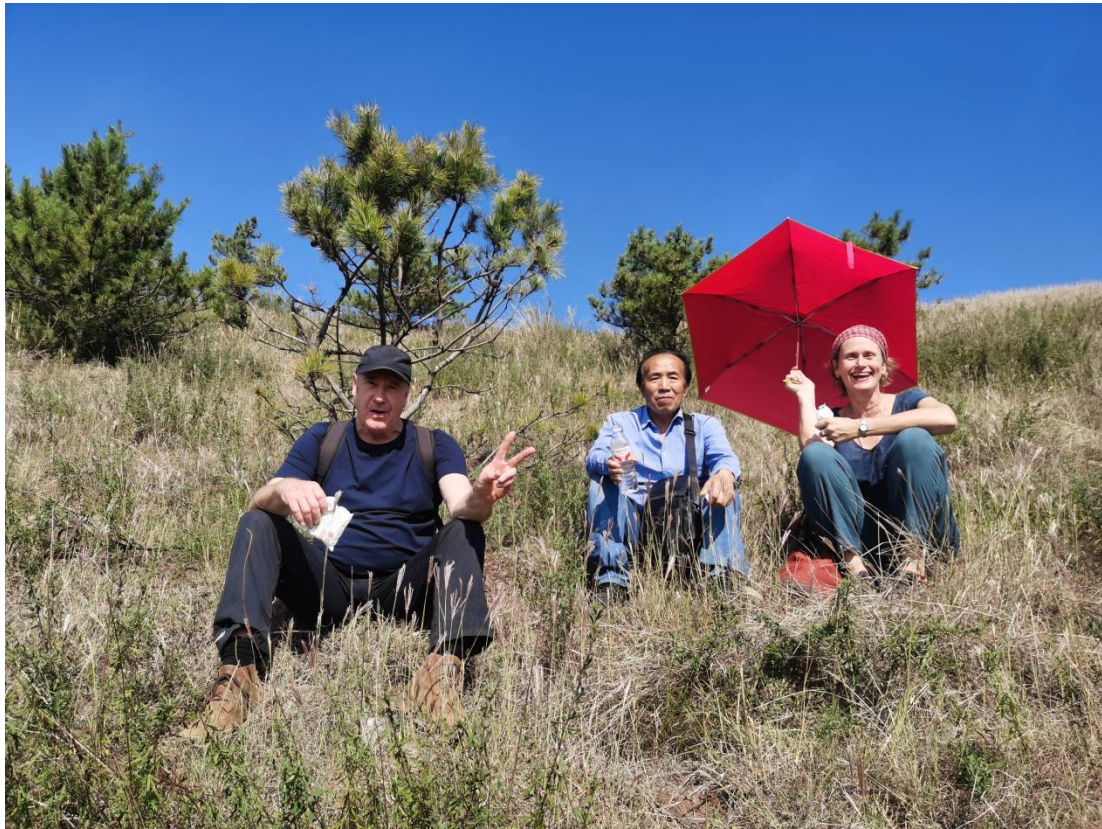
From left to right: Lucy, Peter, Wu Jiakai, Ao Min

(Group photo taken at the Yuan-Dynasty Buddha Ruins of Bingzhouhai, 17 September 2026)



彼特与露西在阴山中段大青山岩画遗址考察（2026.9.17）

Peter and Lucy conducting field research at the Bingzhouhai Petroglyph Site on the Daqingshan Mountains, middle Yinshan Range (17 September 2026)



彼特、露西与吴甲才在阴山中段大青山岩画遗址考察（2026.9.17）

Peter, Lucy and Wu Jiakai conducting field investigations at the petroglyph site of Daqingshan Mountains in the middle Yinshan Range (17 September 2026)