

洛阳关林

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在河南省洛阳市南,坐落着一处风景秀丽的名胜,它就是在海内外关庙中地位独尊的武圣陵寝——关林。关林北依隋唐故城,南临龙门石窟,西望熊耳青黛,东傍伊水清流,是武圣关羽的葬首之所,也是中国唯一的“林、庙”合祀的古代经典建筑。关林始建于汉代,重修于明



万历二十年(公元1592年),占地12公顷,现存明清殿宇廊庑150余间。

根据陈寿《三国志·武帝记》记载,“建安二十五年春,(操)至洛阳,权击斩羽,传其首”。建安二十四年,关羽发起襄阳战役,斩庞德,擒于禁,兵震朝野,孙权弃信义背



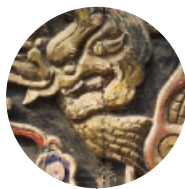


叛孙刘联盟，出兵偷袭荆州，关羽功亏一篑，退走麦城，突围时在当阳西北临沮被孙权部将潘璋、吕蒙虏获杀害，大义归天。孙权恐刘备起兵寻仇，便将关羽首级连夜献给当时在洛阳的曹操，企图嫁祸于他。曹操识破孙权计谋，敬重关公忠义，刻沉香木续为躯，以王侯之礼厚葬关羽于关林。

据庙碑记载，关林汉时有庙，距今已有1790余年的历史。现建筑始建于明万历二十年，其布局按帝王宫殿式建筑而建呈“回”字形结构。从大门外的舞楼、大门、仪门、大殿、二殿、三殿、墓冢直至后门为其南北向中轴线，其他建筑的布设皆沿此线左右对称，错落有致，体现中国古建筑文化的传统特点和“大一统”的思想意识。

明清时期，祭祀关公被列入国家祭礼大典，洛阳关林也是中国古代最早由朝廷派人专司承祀的庙宇。明代，关林每年要举行春秋祭，清代改为正月十三、五月十三、九月十三一年三祭，礼三跪九叩，乐六奏，舞八佾，祭品使用太牢，祭祀在月台之上拜殿之下进行，隆重而热烈。

清代皇帝对关羽十分推崇，把关羽作为与汉民族情感融



合的中介。有这样一则故事：传说天上的神仙望见关公在南天门，问他：“玉皇大帝和王母娘娘在瑶池设宴酬三界诸神，你怎么还不动身？”关羽说：“我今天要参加皇太极登基大典，中原将有新的万乘之主一统乾坤。”说明清时期关羽在民间有十分广大的信奉人群。关羽忠君的号召力是满族统治者所不能忽视的。

千百年来，上至朝廷，下达百姓，均对关公顶礼膜拜，其人格神、万能神影响力，无人能及。关公“司命禄、佑科举、治病消灾、诛判罚逆、招财进宝、庇护商贾”，成了人们心中的“万能之神”，灵佑无比。关羽忠义仁勇的精神一直被中华民族所推崇。为了更好地宣传关林，宏扬关公精神，传播关公文化，自1994年起，关林每年举办“洛阳关林国际朝圣大典”，海内外各界的华人云集于此，举行大型的仿古祭祀仪式共同祭拜关公。

关林以悠久的建庙历史、崇高的林庙地位成为祈福纳祥的钟灵圣域；以飞檐流丹的彩饰、妙绝丹青的雕刻艺术成为享誉中外的名胜古迹，香火鼎盛，举世瞩目。

编辑 / 杨晓璐



GUANLIN TEMPLE IN LUOYANG

Guanlin Temple, about seven kilometers (about 4.5 miles) south of Luoyang City, was built in 1596, during the reign of Emperor Wanli in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and was expanded in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). It is called General Guan's Tomb as well.

Guanlin Temple is the place where Guan Yu's head was buried. So, are you wondering about who Guan Yu is? He is a hero in Chinese history and is the only person respected by Confucians, Buddhists and Taoists. Guan Yu was a general of the Kingdom of Shu during the Three Kingdoms Period. After he was murdered by people of the Wu Kingdom, his head was sent to Cao Cao in order to frame Cao Cao and start a fight between the Shu Kingdom and the Wei Kingdom. However, Cao Cao discovered their plot. Due to his great respect for General Guan Yu, Cao Cao had Guan Yu's body carved from eaglewood and buried the carving and the head with great honors outside the South Gate of Luoyang City. Emperors of



succeeding dynasties all revered Guan Yu a lot and even worshiped him as God of War. As a result, the temple in Luoyang is splendid and grandiose.

The temple covers an area of 100 mu (about 16.5 acres). Inside the temple are halls, tablets, small stone lions and cypress. The layout of the temple highly embodies the traditional style of Chinese architecture. It is designed and built symmetrically. Moving north from the Opera tower, there is the Main Gate, the Courtesy Gate, the First Hall, the Second Hall, the Third Gate, and the Tomb of Guan Yu. The First Hall is most magnificent. On its main gate are a series of relieves telling the well-known stories of Guan Yu. The views from other halls and places inside the temple are also beautiful.

An art gallery was also built inside the temple, displaying a collection of nearly 2000 ancient steles, epitaphs and stone inscriptions. They are really helpful to the research of ancient Chinese history.