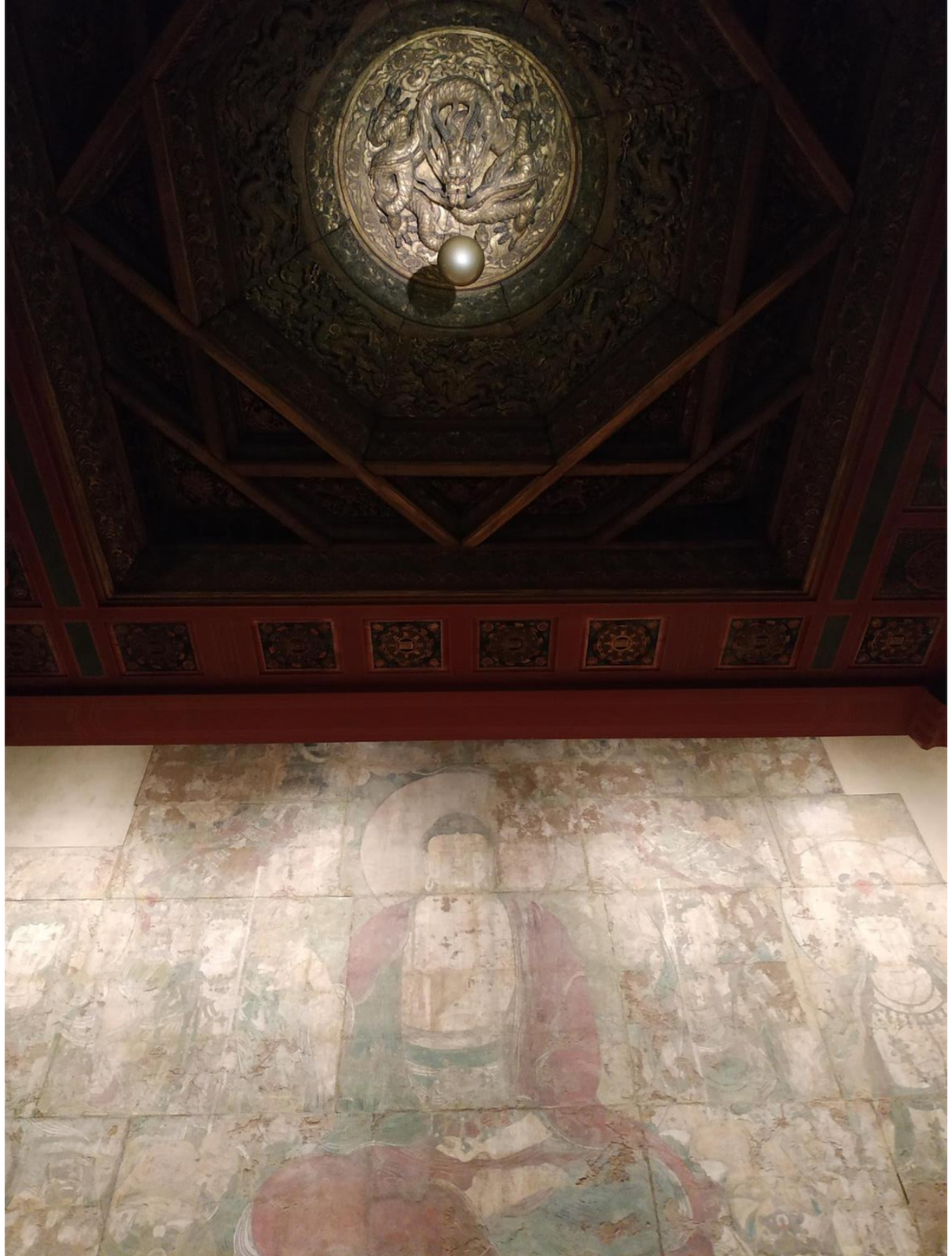
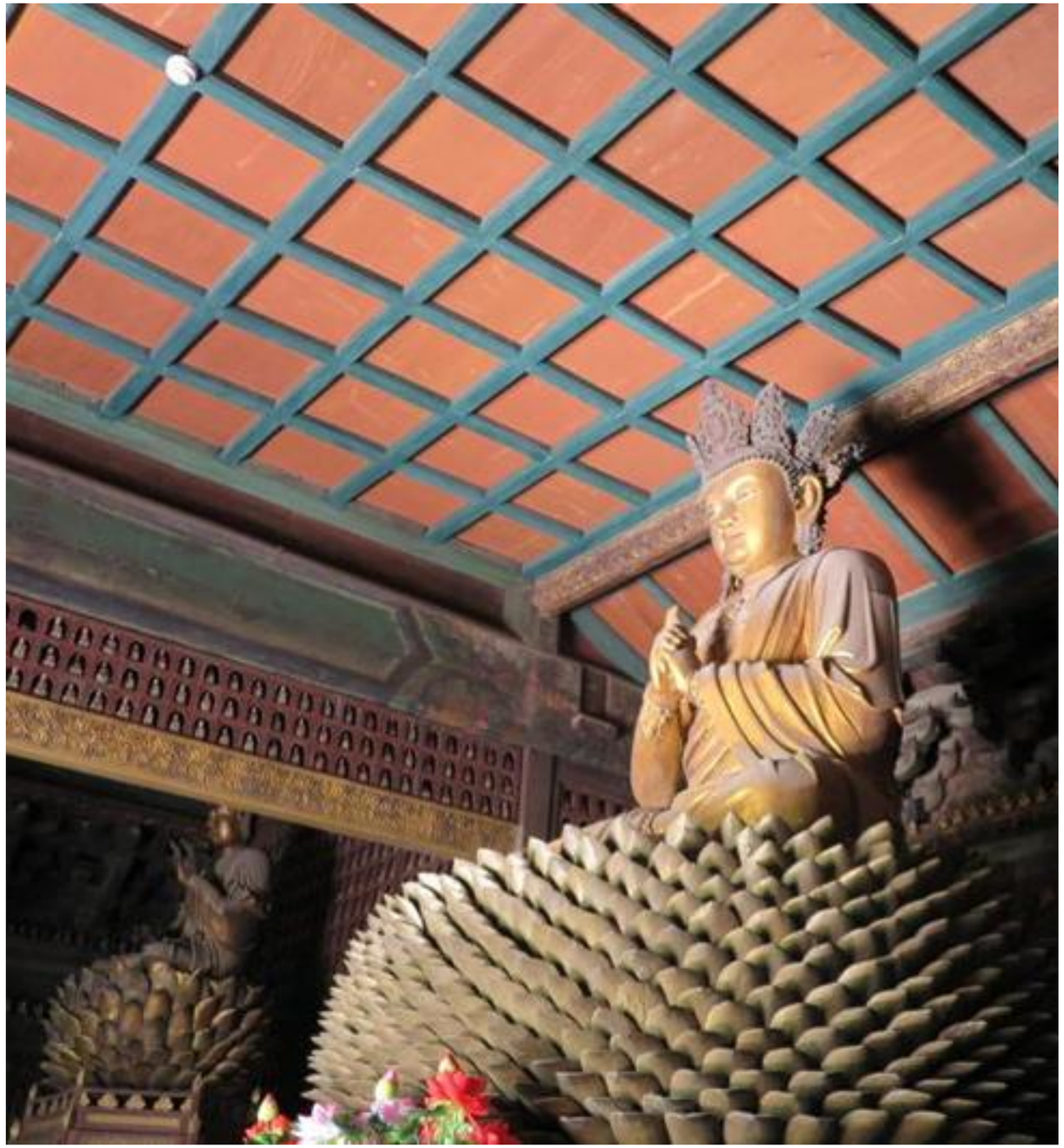
图书馆在数字保存生态系统的价值重构：芝加哥大学的探索案例

林伟正
陈垚
芝加哥大学

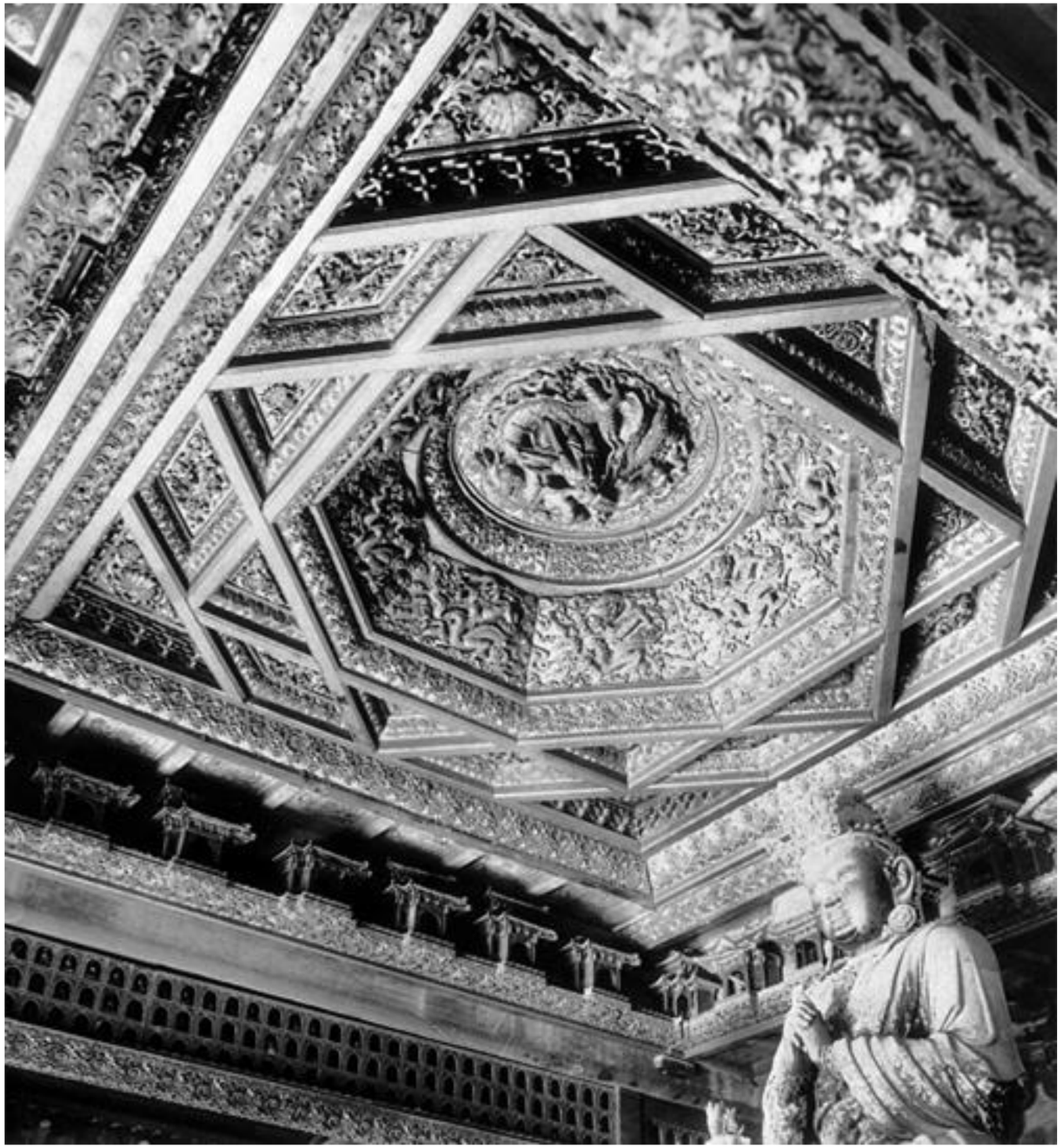
2025年7月



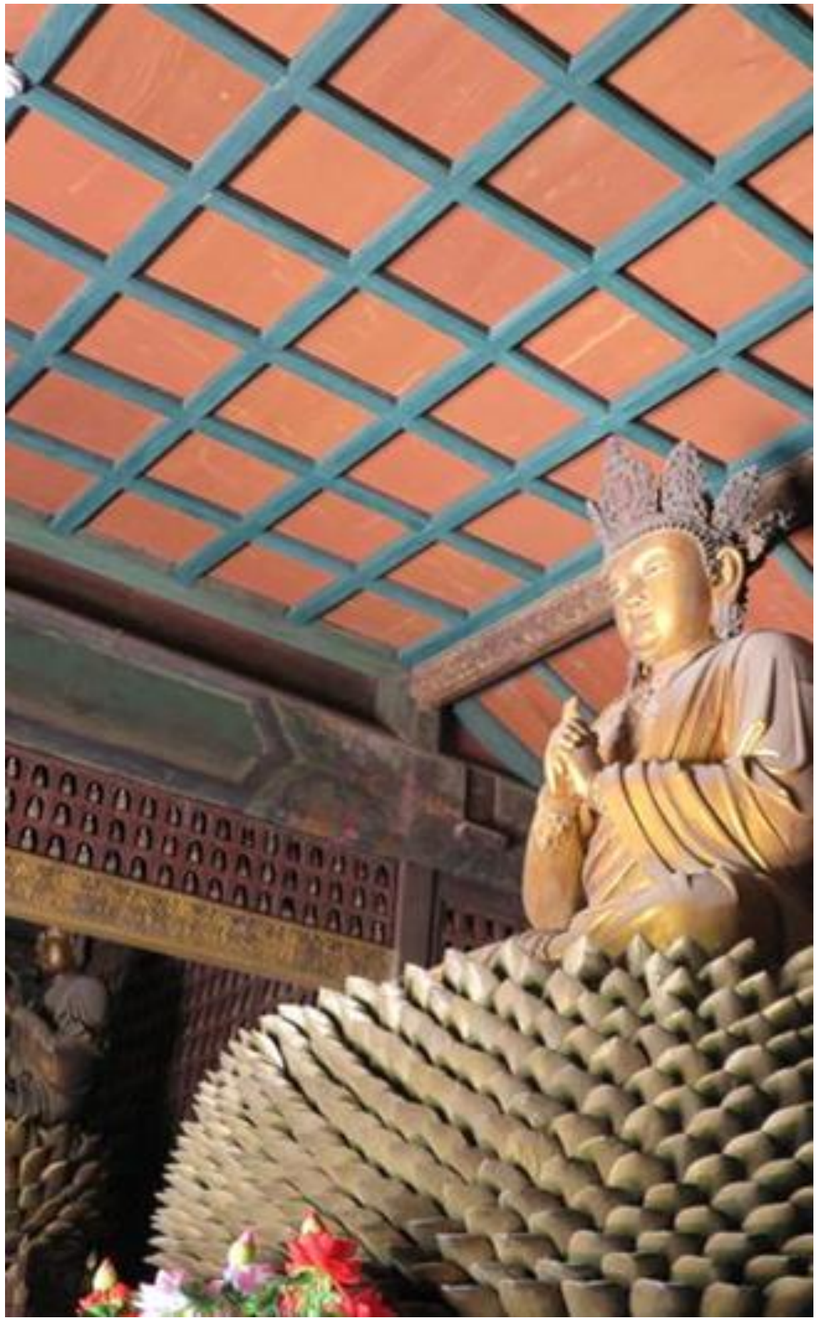
美国堪萨斯市纳尔逊阿金斯博物馆的中国“佛殿展厅”



北京智化寺万佛阁现状



1931年北京智化寺万佛阁藻井



美国堪萨斯市纳尔逊阿金斯博物馆的中国“佛殿展厅”

数字化之下的文化遗产研究典范

脱离原始语境

艺术市场交易

搬运和运送

重新组合

装置于展厅

数字化之下的文化遗产研究典范

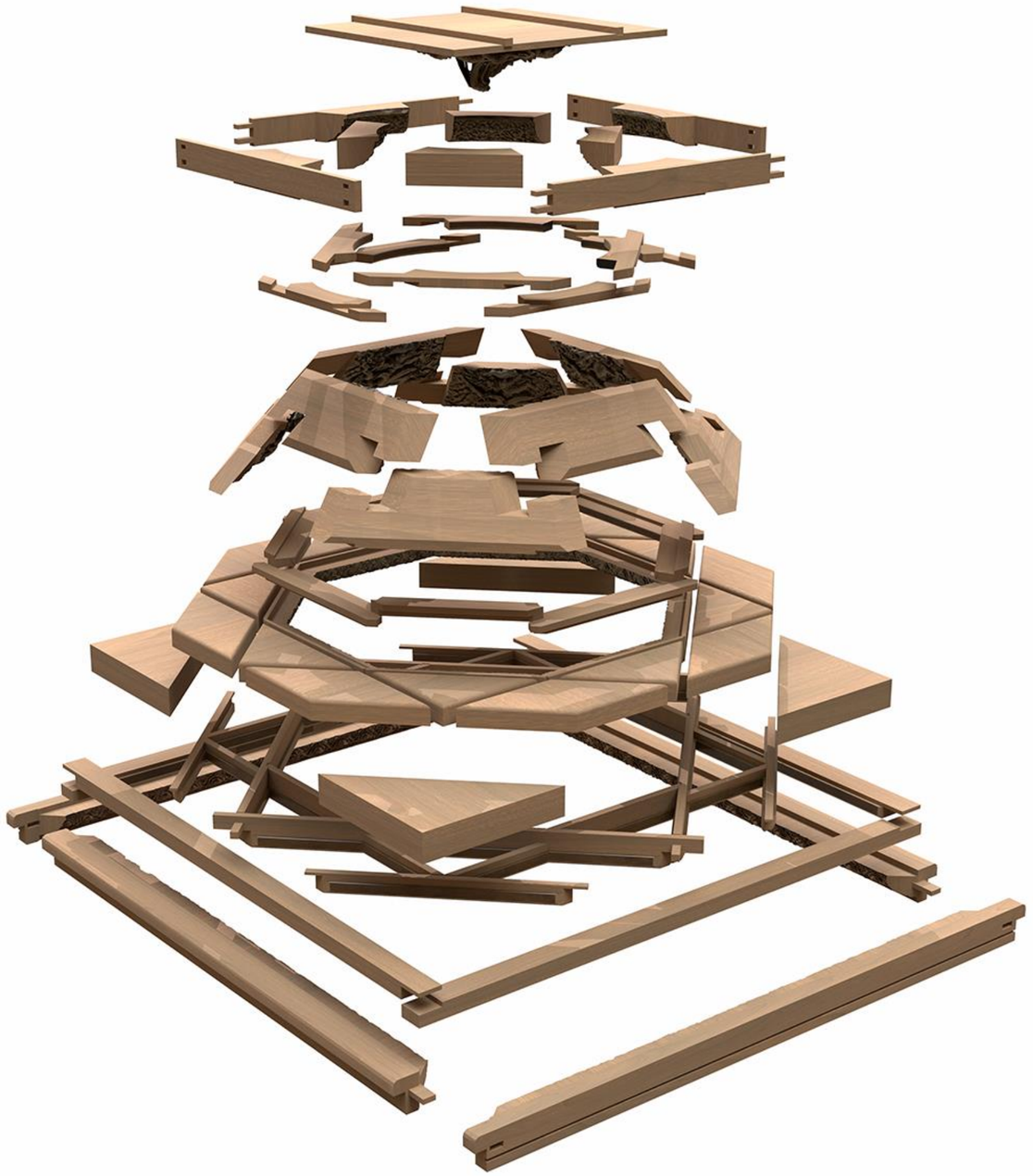
从展厅中拆卸

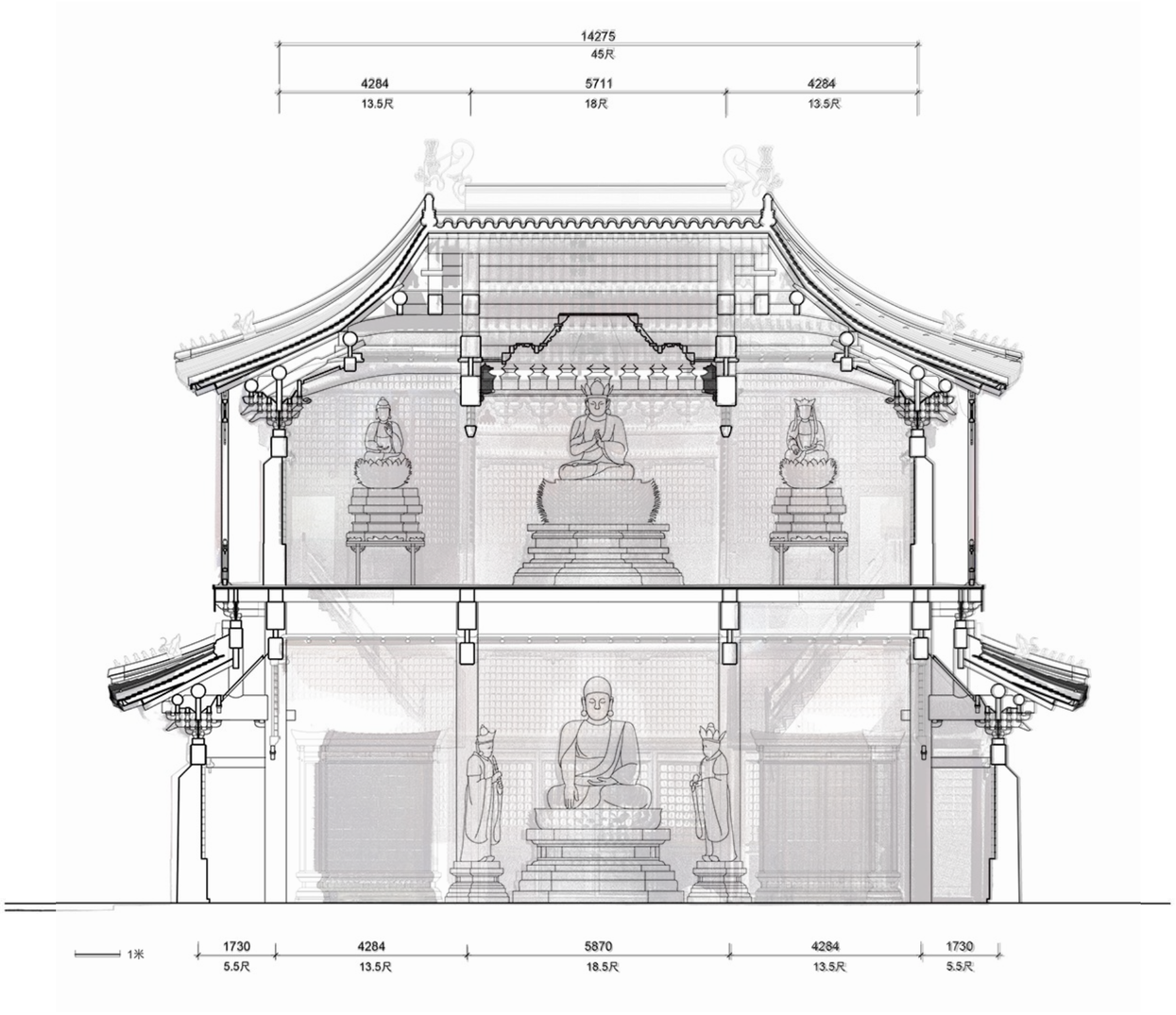
分析研究

交易搬运过程

原境研究

复原于原境中

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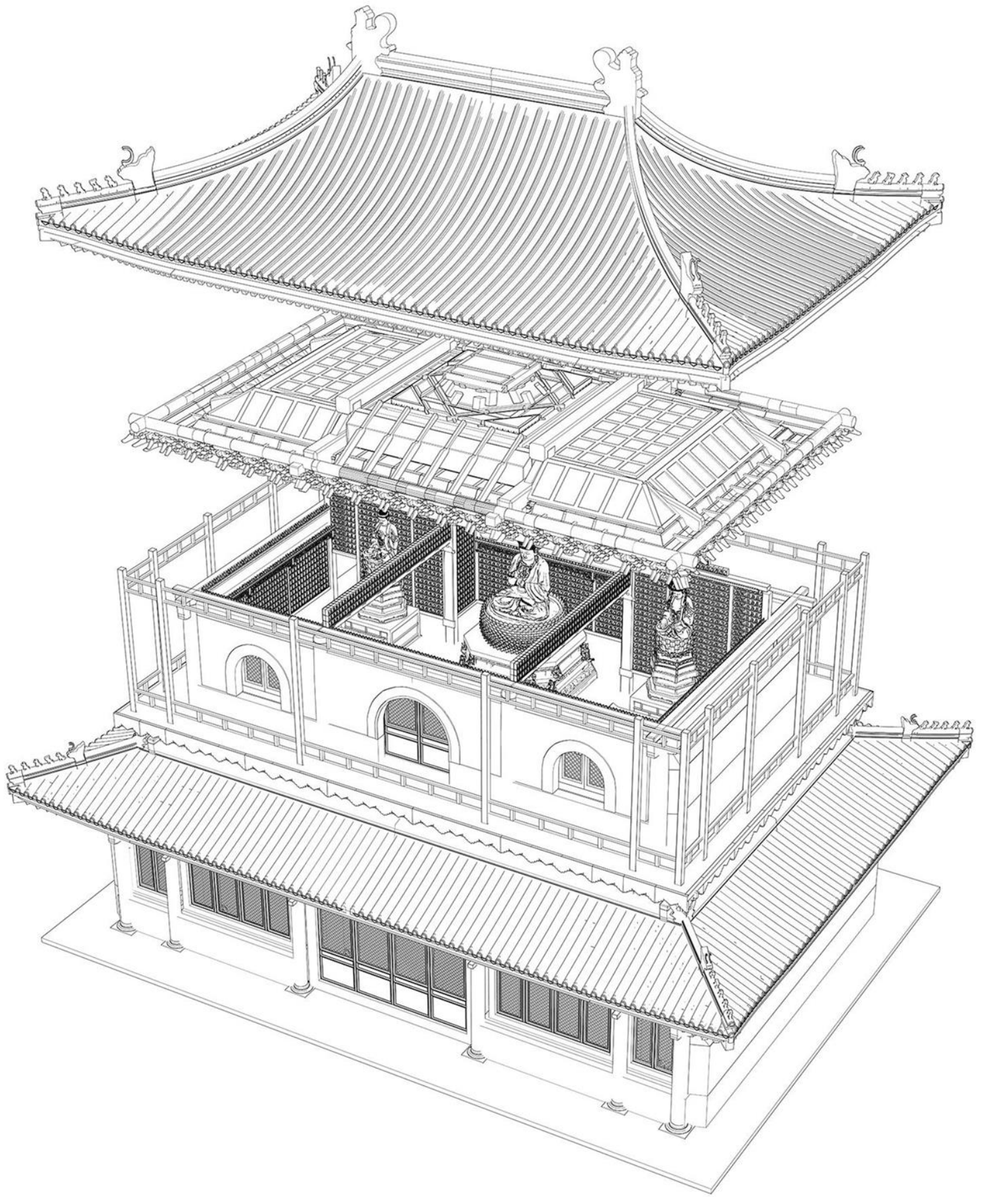

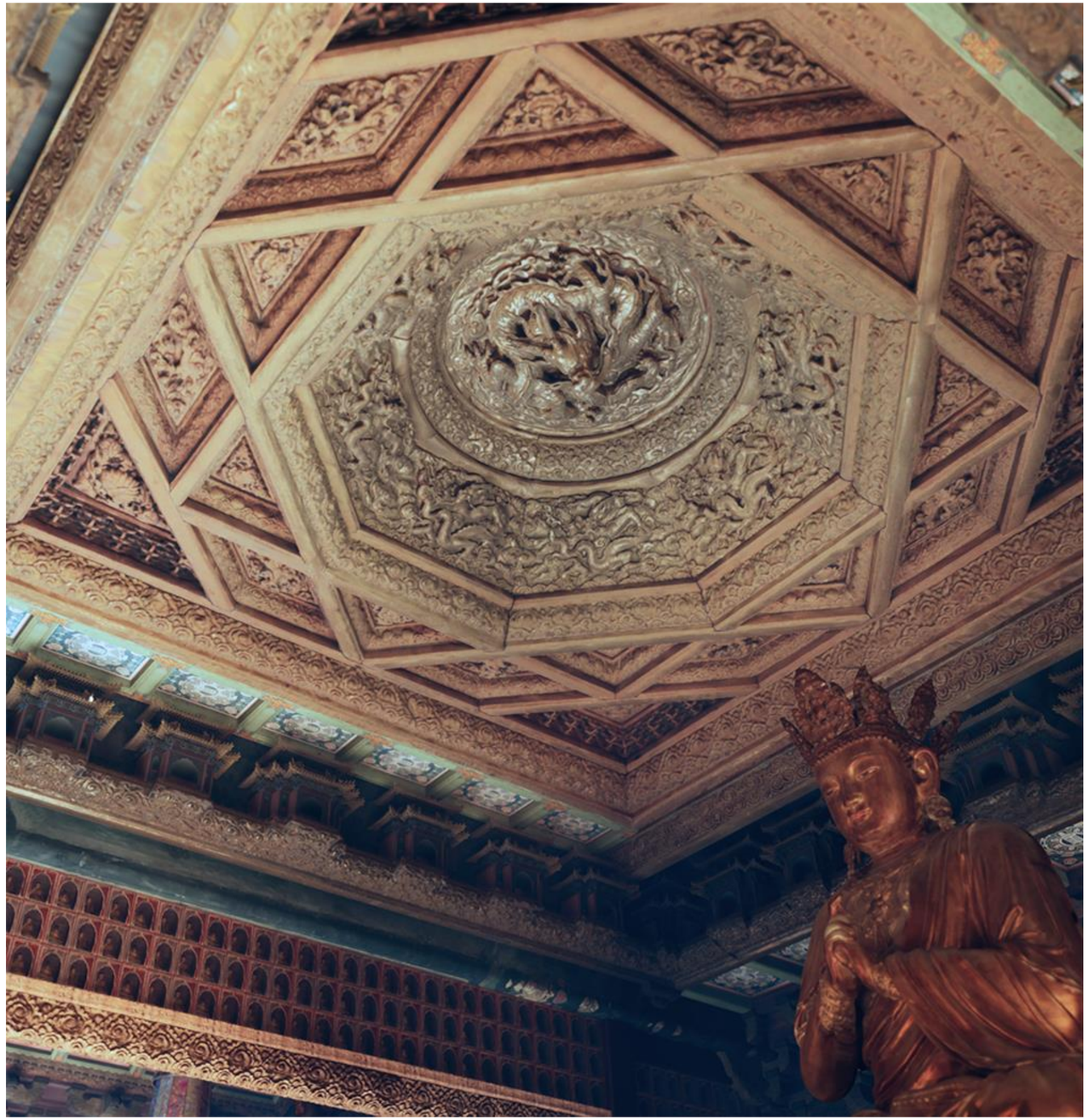

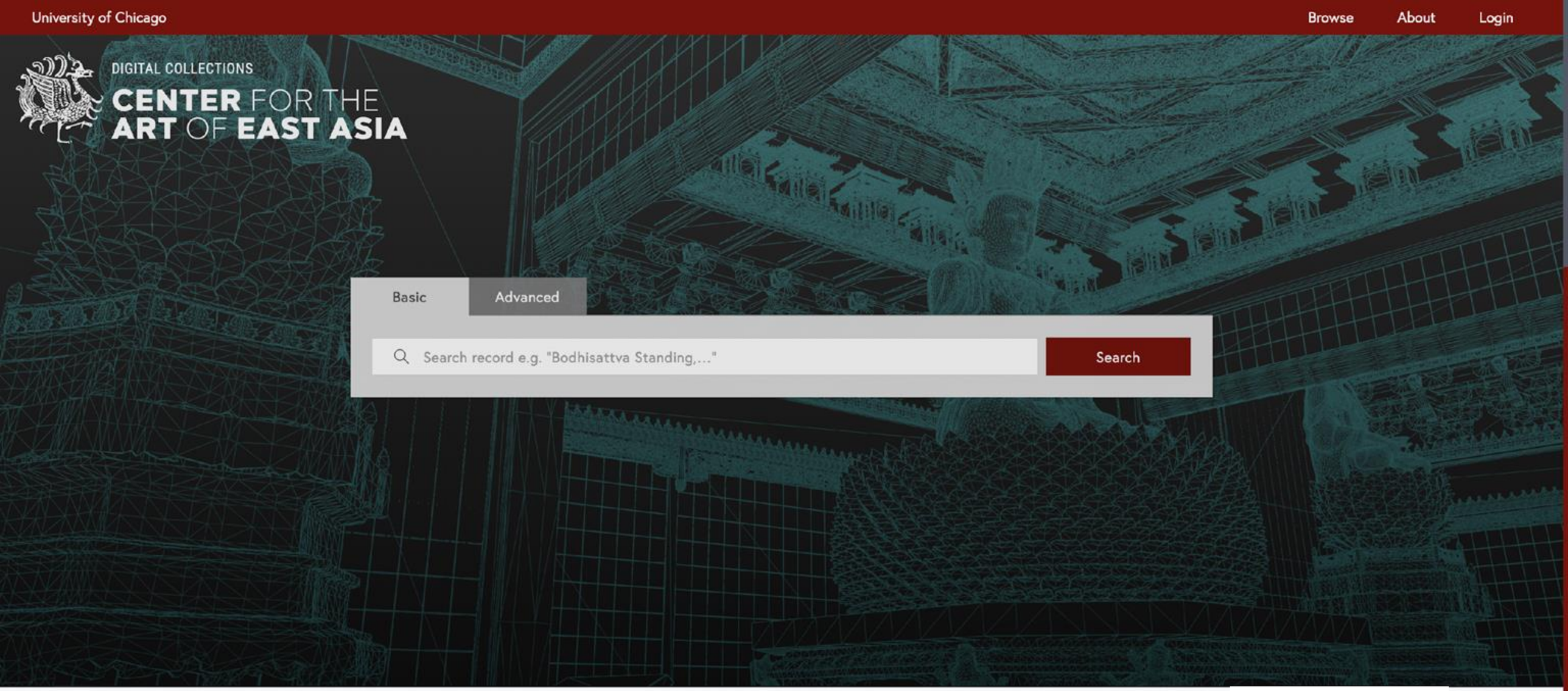

Welcome. The digital collections of the Center for the Art of East Asia at the University of Chicago is a dynamic platform that archives various research and born-digital materials compiled by the center's faculty and affiliated scholars. It advances the study of the art and visual culture of East Asia through its accessible features to a wide spectrum of audiences. Visitors can explore the full collection of different projects or search for specific items and related images. The launch of the collections is part of the Dispersed

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Project

Material

Period

Original Location

Current Location

Work Type

Subjects

File Format

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video	4
model	2

Longmen Binyang Central Cave, north wall

Title Translation: 龙门宾阳中洞，北壁

Period: Northern Wei, 386–534 C.E.

Project: Longmen Binyang Central Cave

The Longmen Caves are located outside the city of Luoyang, China, about 500 miles southeast of the modern-day capital in Beijing. Established in the late fifth century, the site consists of…

Longmen Binyang Central Cave, entrance south side

Title Translation: 龙门宾阳中洞，入口南侧

Period: Northern Wei, 386–534 C.E.

Project: Longmen Binyang Central Cave

The Longmen Caves are located outside the city of Luoyang, China, about 500 miles southeast of the modern-day capital in Beijing. Established in the late fifth century, the site consists of…

Longmen Binyang Central Cave, north wall disciple and bodhisattvas

Title Translation: 龙门宾阳中洞，北壁弟子菩萨

Period: Northern Wei, 386–534 C.E.

Project: Longmen Binyang Central Cave

The Longmen Caves are located outside the city of Luoyang, China, about 500 miles southeast of the modern-day capital in Beijing. Established in the late fifth century, the site consists of…

Information

Title
Longmen Binyang Central Cave, south wall and central Buddha
龙门宾阳中洞, 南壁和中央大佛

Creator
unknown

Work Type
cave temples
reliefs

Date
386–534 C.E.

Period
Northern Wei

Cultural Context
Chinese
Buddhism

Material
limestone

Technique
relief

Capture Date
2016-08-29

File Format
image

Descriptions and Subjects

Location

Original Location
Longmen Grottoes
Luoyang
China

Collection

Longmen Binyang Central Cave

Descriptions and Subjects

Longmen Binyang Central Cave

Work Description

The Longmen Caves are located outside the city of Luoyang, China, about 500 miles southeast of the modern-day capital in Beijing. Established in the late fifth century, the site consists of 2,345 caves, and over 100,000 individual Buddhist statues, ranging in height from a few inches to over 56 feet. For more than 250 years, Chinese Buddhists from all walks of life sponsored the addition of Buddhist statues and inscriptions to the site, most significantly from the late Northern Wei (386-534) through the Tang dynasty (618-907). Binyang Central Cave is one of the earliest at Longmen and a major monument of Chinese Buddhism. Begun around the year 501, it was commissioned by the youthful Emperor Xuanwu (483-515) and dedicated to his father, Emperor Xiaowen, who died in 499 at age thirty-three. The cave is one of the major monuments of Chinese Buddhism. MEasuring roughly 30 feet in each dimension, its principal image is 28-foot-high seated Buddha largly filling the back of the cave and accompanied by smaller standing figures—disciples, Buddhas, and bodhisattva—on either side. The exit wall contained some of the finest stone relief carvings of the era, including depictions of two imperial processions, and a number of stories from Buddhist scriptures. After cave-making was discontinued for nearly a thousand years, the Longmen site was "discovered" by foreign scholars in the late 1800s. The publication of their studies with photos attracted international attention to the artistic quality of the sculptures. The publications ultimately led to the looting of much of the site in the early part of the twentieth century. In response to demand from art dealers, collectors, and museums around the globe, local stonecutters removed countless works from the caves, often breaking them into numerous fragments in the process. Pieces from the greater Longmen complex can now be found scattered throughout the world. In Binyang Central Cave, several heads and large portions of the relief carvings were cut or burned out of the walls. Fragments from Binyang Central Cave now reside in museums in the US and Japan, as well as in storage at the Longmen Research Institute in China. Many shattered pieces are identifiable today with the evidence of historical photographs and rubbings taken of the reliefs before their removal.

龙门石窟位于中国洛阳市郊，距现代首都北京东南约 500 英里。 该遗址建于 5 世纪末，由 2,345 个洞穴和超过 100,000 尊佛像组成，高度从几英寸到超过 56 英尺不等。 250 多年来，中国各界佛教徒赞助在该遗址增建佛像和碑刻，其中最显着的是从北魏晚期（386-534）到唐朝（618-907）。 宾阳中心洞是龙门最早的洞窟之一，也是中国佛教的重要古迹。 它于 501 年左右开始建造，由年轻的宣武皇帝（483-515 年）委托建造，献

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Image Description

The central Buddha is seated on a lion throne.

中央的佛陀端坐在狮子宝座上。

Subjects

cave temples

reliefs

Buddhas

Rights and Identifier

Image Rights

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Image ID

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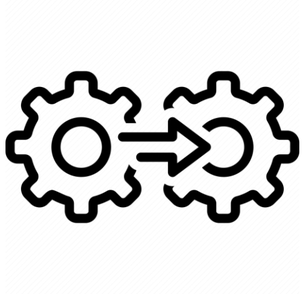
图书馆作为核心合作伙伴

- 元数据的标准化与互操作性
- 长期数字保存技术和能力
- 学术资源的整合与发现
- 连接社群，扩大影响

从“协助者”到“共创者”

参与项目构思



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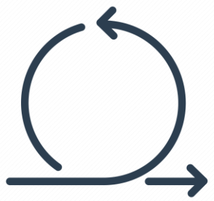

重塑流程定位