

LAOZI

# 老子

画传

◆ 图 / 文 郭德福 ◆ 译 / 秦悦

诸子百家国风画传  
The Pictorial Biographies of Great Thinkers



济南出版社

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## 老子画传

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## 前言

2014年3月，中国国家主席习近平在联合国教科文组织总部的演讲中指出：「中华文明经历了五千多年的历史变迁，但始终一脉相承，积淀着中华民族最深层的精神追求，代表着中华民族独特的精神标识，为中华民族生生不息、发展壮大提供了丰厚滋养。」中华传统文化是潺潺流水，润物无声，滋养了世代中国人的精神家园。在中华传统文化波澜壮阔的历史画卷中，诸子百家文化就是其中浓墨重彩的一页。

充满先贤智慧的诸子百家文化，是集中华传统文化、哲学、艺术于一体的文明宝藏：反对暴力，期盼人与人之间和睦相处、以礼相待，这是儒家思想的「仁」；平等博爱，止息不义战争，这是墨家思想的「兼爱非攻」；遵循自然、万物和谐，这是道家思想的「道法自然」；论兵却主张「不战而屈人之兵」，这是充满智慧光芒的兵家思想……诸子百家的思想，正包含着人们所努力构造的幸福世界中的重要基石。这是中华民族的财富，也是世界文明的重要组成部分。

近代以来，上海作为中华文明走向世界的一个重要窗口，担当着向世界展示中国文化华彩精粹的重要使命。建设充满活力的国际文化大都市，上海更需要放眼全球、放眼全国，以「海纳百川」的精神打造中华文化精品，推动中华文化走向世界。

这套由国务院新闻办公室支持，上海市政府新闻办公室发起，山东省政府新闻办公室、河南省政府新闻办公室协力出版的《诸子百家国画传》丛书，化繁难为轻逸、化艰深为平易，充满了思想美、故事美、人性美、艺术美。它将诸子思想中的妙笔华章与国画家的水墨丹青巧妙结合，书香墨趣将诸子的音容笑貌、神采风骨生动地呈现在读者面前。它向世界打开了中华传统文化之门，同时也为中华文化拓展国际文化交流，进行了新的尝试和创新，提供了新的载体和通道。

灿如云霞的中华文化让世人心向往之。诸子百家文化精神正如追逐理性、自由与美的古希腊人文精神一般，是人类共同的文化财富。希望诸位读者从这套书出发，分享故事，体验艺术，感悟哲理，开始一段美不胜收的中华传统文化探源之旅。



## Preface

In March of 2014, President Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech delivered in the headquarters of UNESCO, “Having gone through over 5000 years of vicissitudes, the Chinese civilization has always kept to its original root. Unique in representing China spiritually, it contains some most profound pursuits of the Chinese nation and provides it with abundant nourishment for existence and development.” The Chinese traditional culture is just like trickling water irrigating and nurturing the spiritual realm of Chinese people. In the long and splendid picture of Chinese cultural history, the contributions of great thinkers are the most glorious chapter.

The wisdom and philosophies of these great thinkers crystallized culture, philosophy and art in our Chinese civilization: Confucian “benevolence”, Mohist “universal love”, Taoist “modeling itself after Nature” and the military teaching about “attaining victory in war without fighting” are still holding the stage. These fascinating thoughts constitute the cornerstones of an ideal world that Chinese people dream of having. These spiritual assets not only belong to Chinese people but also constitute an integral part of the world civilization.

As an important window in modern times, Shanghai has assumed a mission to demonstrate the brilliance of Chinese culture. To construct a dynamic international cultural metropolis and to promote Chinese culture to the world, Shanghai needs a mind so open to the entire country and entire world and a mind so tolerant as the vast ocean admitting hundreds of rivers.

*The Pictorial Biographies of Great Thinkers* supported by The State Council Information Office and Information Office of Shanghai Municipality is a close cooperation between Information Office of Shandong Provincial People’s Government and Information Office of Henan Provincial People’s Government. This series in Chinese painting style simplified the complicated history into simple stories, revealing the beauty of human nature as well as artistic creation. The ink painting presented vividly the personalities of great thinkers, attracting readers to explore their great thoughts and ideas. The pictorial biographies helped open the door of Chinese traditional culture to the world, and this attempt also provided a new carrier and channel for cultural exchange.

The brilliant Chinese culture is fascinating. Like the pursuit for reason, freedom and beauty in ancient Greek humanism, the legacy from these great thinkers is also the cultural assets shared by the whole humanity. It is hoped that readers can embark on a journey to explore traditional Chinese culture through reading these books.

September 2014

# 目录

## Contents



老子母亲蔡益寿氏教子图	02	Mother instructing little Li Er
李耳牧牛图	04	Li Er pasturing the cattle
乡童问树图	06	Children arguing about a tree
李耳悟树图	08	Li Er giving an answer about the tree
李耳拜师图	10	Li Er having a master
李耳求学图	12	Li Er pursuing his studies
李耳辞师远行图	14	Li Er bidding farewell to his master
李耳悟龙图	16	Li Er pondering the ancient dragon culture
李耳野炊舍饭图	18	Li Er sharing the rice with a beggar
李耳旅途悟经图	20	Li Er thinking about Tao
常枞赏文图	22	Chang Cong appreciating Li Er's writing
李耳守藏室抄经图	24	Li Er copying classics in the library
李耳携子灋河漫步图	26	Li Er walking with Li Zong
李耳夫妻植赏牡丹图	28	The couple admiring peonies
益寿氏望孙学步图	30	Grandma and toddler
李耳携子灋河戏水图	32	Li Er and Li Zong having fun in the Chanhe River
老子柱下记事图	34	Laozi recording events by the pillar
老子民间采风图	36	Laozi collecting folk songs
老子直言图	38	Laozi stating candidly
南荣趺拜师求学图	40	Nanrong Chu requesting to learn under Laozi
老子讲学图	42	The teaching style of Laozi
老子与弟子赏月图	44	Laozi admiring the moon with his disciples
老子、孔子送葬遇日食图	46	Solar eclipse on a funeral service
老子与李宗话别图	48	Laozi saying parting words to Li Zong
老子复职图	50	Laozi being restored to his former post
老子爰孙图	52	Laozi caring for his grandson
孔子、老子相见图(一)	54	Confucius meeting with Laozi (1)
孔子、老子相见图(二)	56	Confucius meeting with Laozi (2)
老子、孔子论「无为而治」图	58	Laozi and Confucius on governing
老子晒发图	60	A loose-haired Laozi
老子为孙打枣图	62	A debate on the loss of a bow
老子、孔子灋河泛舟图	64	Laozi picking jujubes for his grandson
老子、孔子邛山畅谈图	66	Laozi and Confucius boating on the Chanhe River
老子、孔子、苾弘论乐图	68	Laozi and Confucius talking on Mangshan Mountain
孔子、老子黄河话别图	70	Laozi, Confucius and Chang Hong appreciating music
老子临水抒怀图	72	Confucius saying goodbye to Laozi
老子隐居沛泽图	74	Laozi expressing emotion by the water
老子携孙望驹图	76	Laozi living in seclusion in Peize
老子沛泽感怀图	78	Laozi and his grandson feeding a pony
老子西行图	80	Laozi responding to the social turmoil in Peize
老子、尹喜函谷关相见图	82	Laozi traveling west
尹喜读经图	84	Laozi meeting Yin Xi in Hangu Pass
老子悟道图	86	Laozi writing <i>Daode Jing</i> in Hangu Pass
老子治大国若烹小鲜图	88	Yin Xi being the first reader
老子隐居扶风图	90	Laozi attaining enlightenment
老子道德千古图	92	Governing a big country is as delicate as frying a small fish
	96	Laozi living in seclusion in Fufeng
		The immortal Laozi

# 目录

## Contents



老子母亲益寿氏教子图	02
李耳牧牛图	04
多童回树图	06
李耳悟树图	08
李耳拜师图	10
李耳求学图	12
李耳辞师远行图	14
李耳悟龙图	16
李耳野炊舍饭图	18
李耳旅途悟经图	20
常枞赏文图	22
李耳守藏至抄经图	24
李耳携子灋河漫步图	26
李耳夫妻植赏牡丹图	28
益寿氏望孙学步图	30
李耳携子灋河戏水图	32
老子柱下记事图	34
老子民间采风图	36
老子直言图	38
南荣越拜师求学图	40
老子讲学图	42
老子与弟子赏田图	44
老子、孔子送葬遇日食图	46
老子与李宗话别图	48
老子复职图	50
老子爱孙图	52
孔子、老子相见图(一)	54
孔子、老子相见图(二)	56
老子、孔子论「无为而治」图	58
老子晒发图	60
老子、孔子论「荆人失弓」图	62
老子为孙打枣图	64
老子、孔子灋河泛舟图	66
老子、孔子邛山畅谈图	68
老子、孔子、苾弘论乐图	70
孔子、老子黄河话别图	72
老子临水抒怀图	74
老子隐居沛泽图	76
老子携孙望跑图	78
老子沛泽感怀图	80
老子西行图	82
老子、尹喜函谷关相见图	84
老子函谷关著经图	86
尹喜读经图	88
老子循道图	90
老子治大国若烹小鲜图	92
老子隐居扶风图	94
老子道德千古图	96

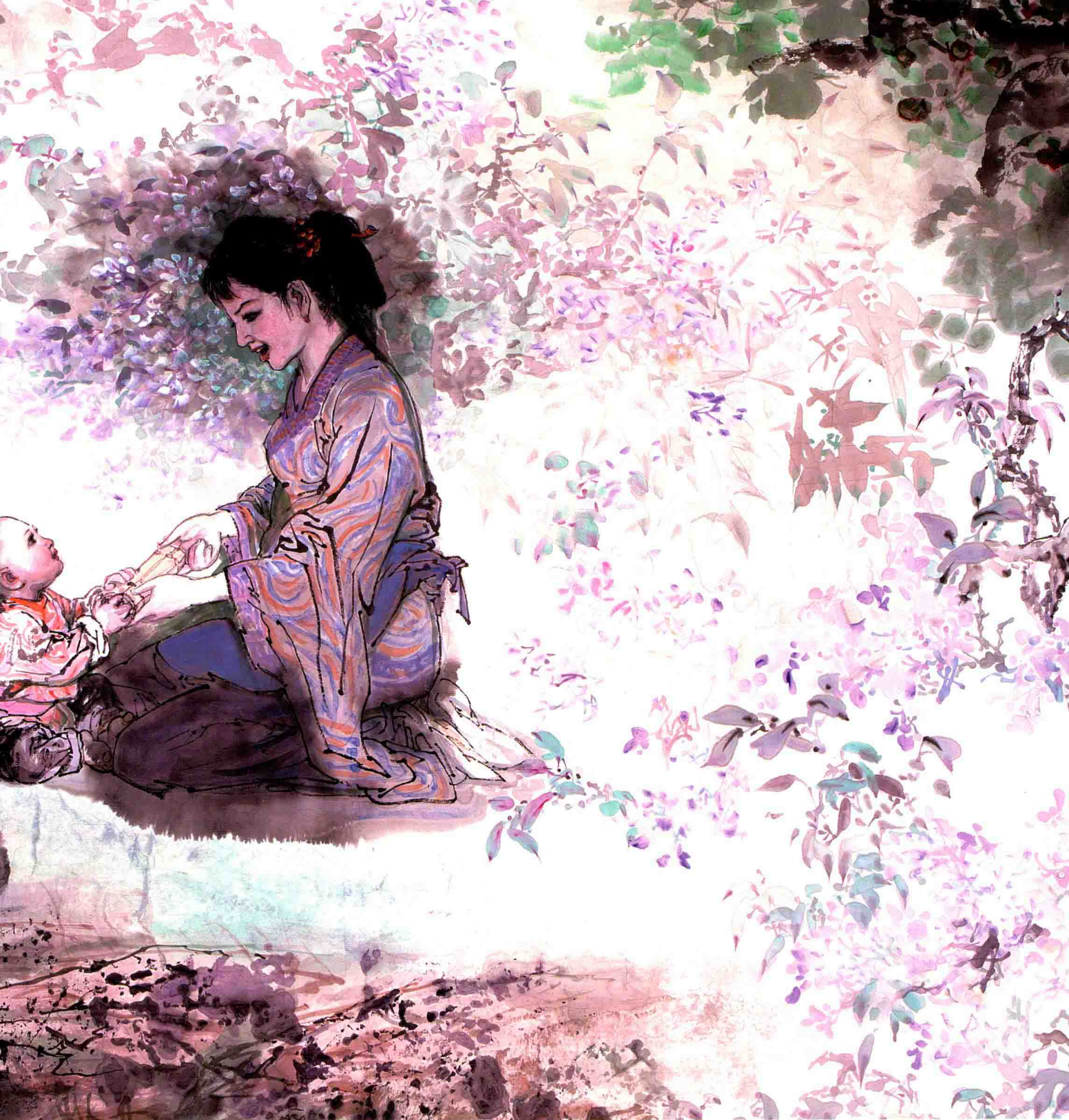
Mother instructing little Li Er	02
Li Er pasturing the cattle	04
Children arguing about a tree	06
Li Er giving an answer about the tree	08
Li Er having a master	10
Li Er pursuing his studies	12
Li Er bidding farewell to his master	14
Li Er pondering the ancient dragon culture	16
Li Er sharing the rice with a beggar	18
Li Er thinking about Tao	20
Chang Cong appreciating Li Er's writing	22
Li Er copying classics in the library	24
Li Er walking with Li Zong	26
The couple admiring peonies	28
Grandma and toddler	30
Li Er and Li Zong having fun in the Chanhe River	32
Laozi recording events by the pillar	34
Laozi collecting folk songs	36
Laozi stating candidly	38
Nanrong Chu requesting to learn under Laozi	40
The teaching style of Laozi	42
Laozi admiring the moon with his disciples	44
Solar eclipse on a funeral service	46
Laozi saying parting words to Li Zong	48
Laozi being restored to his former post	50
Laozi caring for his grandson	52
Confucius meeting with Laozi (1)	54
Confucius meeting with Laozi (2)	56
Laozi and Confucius on governing	58
A loose-haired Laozi	60
A debate on the loss of a bow	62
Laozi picking jujubes for his grandson	64
Laozi and Confucius boating on the Chanhe River	66
Laozi and Confucius talking on Mangshan Mountain	68
Laozi, Confucius and Chang Hong appreciating music	70
Confucius saying goodbye to Laozi	72
Laozi expressing emotion by the water	74
Laozi living in seclusion in Peize	76
Laozi and his grandson feeding a pony	78
Laozi responding to the social turmoil in Peize	80
Laozi traveling west	82
Laozi meeting Yin Xi in Hangu Pass	84
Laozi writing <i>Daode Jing</i> in Hangu Pass	86
Yin Xi being the first reader	88
Laozi attaining enlightenment	90
Governing a big country is as delicate as frying a small fish	92
Laozi living in seclusion in Fufeng	94
The immortal Laozi	96



◎老子母亲益寿氏教子图  
Mother instructing little Li Er

大约在公元前 571 年，老子出生在春秋时期陈国的苦县（今河南省鹿邑县）。老子的父亲李乾、母亲益寿氏为其取名李耳（字聃）。





天下万物生于有，有生于无。（《老子》第四十章）

Laozi, born in around 571B.C., was a native of Hu County (present-day Luyi County in Henan Province) of the State of

Chen during the Spring and Autumn Period (770—476 B.C.). His parents named him Li Er (known in China as Lao Dan).



◎李耳牧牛图

Li Er pasturing the cattle

由于家境清贫，童年时李耳做过牧牛童。聪明的李耳一边放牧，一边望天、望水、望树、望云，观察着

四季景物的变化，琢磨着大自然的奥秘。



道生一，一生二，二生三，三生万物。（《老子》第四十二章）

Born into a poor family, Li Er worked as a cowherd when he was a child. He was a very sensitive and observant child. Li Er was looking far into the sky, deep into the water, and gazing

at trees and clouds while the cattle were grazing in the field. He kept track of the changes of seasons, pondering the mysteries of nature.



◎乡童问树图

Children arguing about a tree

有一天，李耳在放牛途中，遇见一群小孩围着一棵大树争论不休。孩子们看见李耳，急忙拉他来做裁判，原来孩子们正在为这棵大树的品种而争论。

启  
树  
图  
李德福  
画  
题



天之道，利而不害；圣人之道，为而不争。（《老子》第八十一章）

One day, Li Er saw a group of children standing around a tree and arguing. When they saw Li Er, they eagerly asked him

to judge who was right about the tree.



◎李耳悟树图

Li Er giving an answer about the tree

李耳围着树转了一圈，也被难住了：这棵树从东面看像槐树，从西面看像楝树。它到底是棵什么树呢？

李耳一边观察一边思索，终于发现原来是一棵槐树苗与一棵楝树苗长在了一起，天长日久变成了一棵树。

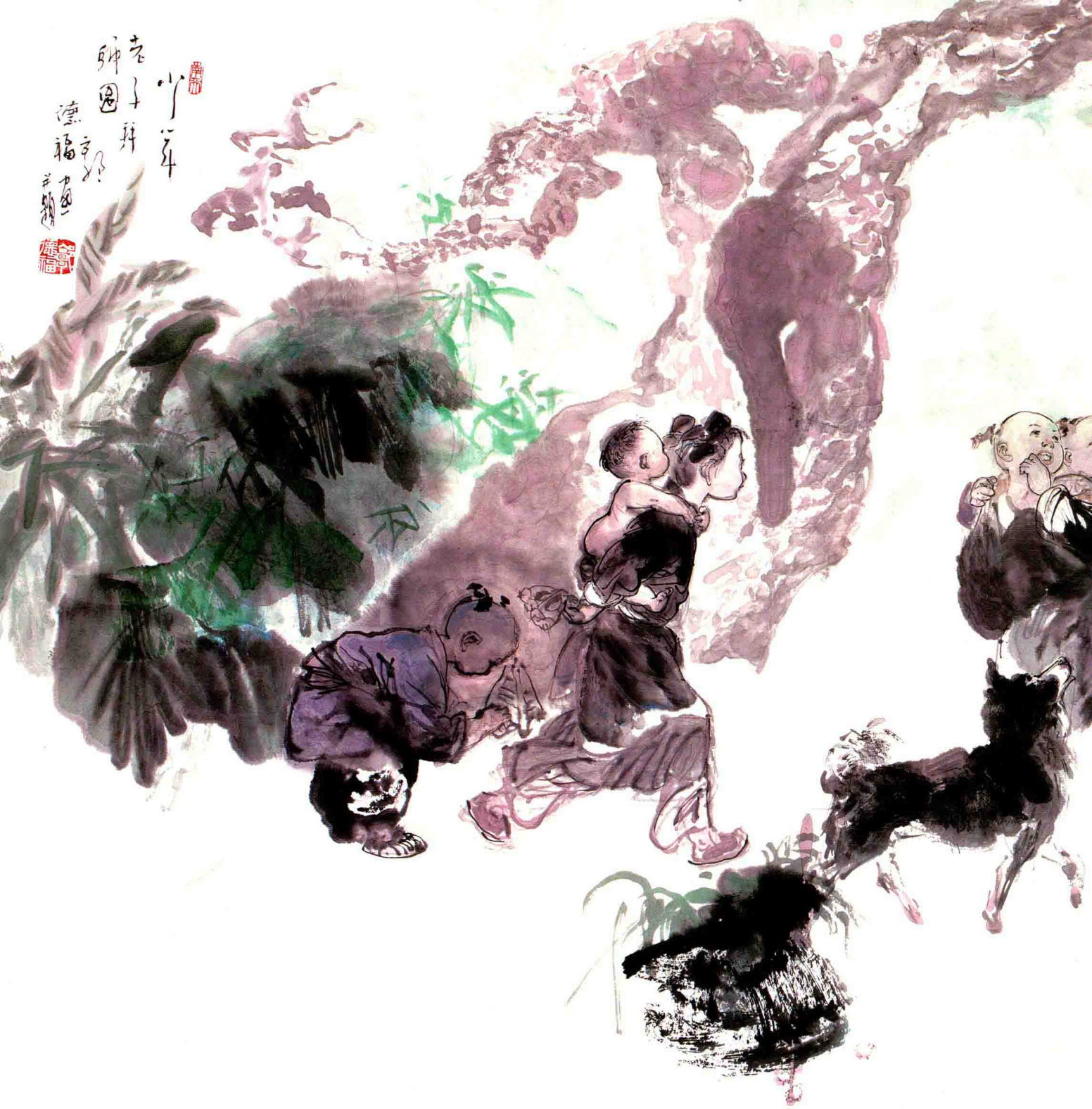


李耳  
福少  
五  
并  
印

天下有始，以为天下母。（《老子》第五十二章）

Li Er walked around the tree, but he was also unable to tell. This tree looked like a Chinese scholartree if looked from the east, but a chinaberry if looked from the west. What on earth was this tree? Li Er observed it carefully and thought for a while,

finally he told others that the tree was actually not one tree but a sapling of Chinese scholartree and a chinaberry seedling, which had grown into a tree after a considerable period of time.



◎李耳拜师图  
Li Er having a master

李耳说出自己的发现，并将这棵树命名为“合欢树”。李耳的一番话，被在此隐居的学者商容听到。商容见李耳颖悟绝伦又善于思考，便主动提出教李耳识字读书。





知人者智，自知者明。（《老子》第三十三章）

Li Er told them what he thought, and named the tree “hehuan”. Shang Rong, a scholar in his seclusion here,

overheard what Li Er had said. Impressed by his observation and cleverness, Shang Rong offered to teach him read and write.