《中國佛教名刹》第一卷之一《中國佛教名刹》編委會編寫

洛陽白馬寺

BAIMA MONASTERY IN LUOYANG



《中國佛教名刹》第一卷編輯委員會

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出版說明

宗教和人類文化同樣古老,宗教和人類的文化有不解之緣。 佛教是人們公認的世界三大宗教之一,歷史最為悠久。佛教從漢 朝傳入中國近二千年來,對中華民族的思想意識、哲學倫理、文 化藝術、民情風俗等方面都產生了深刻的影响,留下了燦爛輝煌 的文化遺產。佛教文化的精華已成爲偉大的華夏文化的不可分割 的組成部份。

千百年來,佛教除為人們留下了浩如烟海的佛教典籍之外,還為人們留下了許多寶貴的名寺古刹。中國佛教寺院各有特色,五台、普陀、峨嵋、九華四大佛山等,旣是古老中華的重要歷史文物,又是陶治人們情操的著名幽境勝地,也是國內外佛門子弟、居士友好往來、密切聯係的重要場所。

編寫《中國佛教名刹》是爲了挖掘、整理祖國的優秀文化遺產,繼承和發揚燦爛的華夏文化,適應和發展我國佛教面臨的國運昌隆、佛日增輝的大好形勢,幫助海內外讀者對中國佛教主要寺院的了解,促進中外佛教文化的交流。

本書的編寫,側重於文化知識性、史實資料性和旅遊介紹性,以每座寺院為單位,逐一介紹 各寺院的歷史沿革、建築特色、佛像聖跡、文物典籍、名僧傳略、風景名勝以及與國外寺院、宗教團體的友好往來等。各寺院的概况摘要,譯成英文。《中國佛教名刹》暫定為五卷、彩色精裝、圖文幷茂,全書文字約二百余萬,彩色照片三仟余幅。用三年時間來完成。根據各寺院的要求,《中國佛教名刹》除分卷精裝成册外,還將每座寺院的文字和圖片單獨印刷、裝訂成平裝單行本,供各寺院向參觀者分發。

本書在編寫過程中,得到了有關專家學者們、各地宗教事務部門、文物管理部門、佛教協會和許多寺院的方丈、法師、居士們熱情支持,提供稿件和彩照等資料。此外,在編輯、印刷、出版過程中我們還得到了香港聯華印刷公司總經理陸廷棟先生和香港李先連國際有限公司總經理蔡維榮先生的大力支持,在此我們編輯部的全體同志謹向他們致以深切的謝意。

由於我們水平有限,加上編輯這類書籍在我國尚屬首次,在 整理編輯方面難免存在一些缺點和錯誤,敦請各位專家和讀者斧 正。

《中國佛教名刹》編委會 一九八八年十一月

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Religion is as old as mankind's culture; there is an indissoluble bond between the two.

Speaking of religion, Buddhism is universally acknowledged to be one of the three great ones in the world and has the longest history. Since its spread into China nearly 2,000 years ago in the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD220), Buddhism has exerted deep influence over the ideology, philosophy, ethics, culture, history, and public feeling and social customs of the Chinese nation. It has thus handed down to us splendid cultural legacies. The qintessenceof Buudhism has formed an inseparable component part of the great Chinese culture.

In the past thousands of years, apart from the voluminous books and records passed on to the present, Buddhism has left the people countless temples and monasteries, each with its own distinctive features. The four great Buddhism-based mountains-Wutai, Putuo, Emei, and Jiuhua-, together with their famous ancient temples and monasteries, are age-old China's significant historical relics and sites as well as tranquil and secluded scenic spots of great beauty for people to mould their sentiments and temperament. More than that, they are important venues for friendly interourse and close contacts between Buddhist disciples and lay Buddhists in this country and over the seas.

The purpose of compiling some albums under the title of Famous Buddhist Monasteries in China is to explore and sort out the fine cultural legacies of our country so as to in China will also be published in separate editions or offprints, one for each temple or monastery, in paperbacks.

During the compilation of these books, we have obtained the warm support of various people and institutions such as experts and scholars in this field, religious affairs—bureaus, cultural relics administration bureaus and Buddhist associations of various localities—as well as the abbots, master monks, and lay Buddhists of various temples and monasteries. They have provided us with writings and colour photos and other materials. Besides, we have also gained great support from Mr. Lu Tingdong, general manager of Lianhua Printing Co., and Mr. Cai Weirong, general manager of EVEN LEE INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. both companies being in Hong Kong. To them we editors and the members of our whole staff would like to extend herewith our utmost thanks.

Due to our limited ability and lack of any previous experience in editing books of this kind, it is inevitable that there will be some shortcomings or errors in sorting out and compilation of materials. It is our sincere hope that both the experts and our readers will not refrain from pointing them out to us and stint their criticism for us to make corrections.

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FAMOUS BUDDHIST MONASTERIES IN CHINA

洛陽白馬奇

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簡 介

由我國古都洛陽東行十二公里,在郁郁葱葱的長林古木叢中,隱隱透出崢嶸的殿閣和高聳的寶塔,給人以無限莊嚴、肅穆、神聖之感,這就是我國佛敎的發祥地,被稱作"中國第一古刹"的洛陽白馬寺。它北依巍巍邙山,南望清清洛水,在古柏老榆掩映之下,鐘磬常鳴,法香遠溢,一派佛門"净土"特有的清幽氣象。一千九百多年來,儘管世道滄桑,興衰相替,這里却常年紅燭高照,青煙繚繞,難以數計的善男信女,沙門居士,跪蒲團,拜佛祖,誦經文,發大愿,在晨鐘暮鼓中,送去了人世間寒暑春秋。

佛教、基督教、伊斯蘭教,鼎相肩隨,是人們公認的世界三大宗教。其中尤以佛教歷史悠久,在中國流布最廣,影響也最深。正像世界佛教起源於印度一樣,中國佛教則始傳於洛陽。而洛陽白馬寺又是佛教在遼闊的中華大地上的第一座菩提道場。白馬寺之於中國,正如竹林精舍、祗園精舍之於印度。盡管在後世的長時期里,中國佛教派系繁多,廟刹林立,但佛門弟子一向公尊洛陽白馬寺為"祖庭"和"釋源",故在中國佛教史上的白馬寺,實占有獨特的地位。

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

If you start from Luoyang, one of our ancient capitals, and walk east for about 12 kilometres, you will be able to dimly discern some lofty halls and pavilions and a towering pagoda through the luxuriant growths of age-old trees. And you will be deeply impressed by the infinite sense of dignity, solemnity and sacredness of the place. Here is the very birthplace of Buddhism in China--Baima Si (White Horse Monastery) in Henan Province. It has been acclaimed "China's No 1 Ancient Monastery".

While leaning against the majestic Mangshan Mountain in the north the monastery overlooks the limpid Luoshui River in the south. Offset by the centuries-old cypresses and elms, it presents a pervading atmosphere and scene of quietude and seclusion peculiar to this Buddhist "jingtu" (the "clean land" where Buddha had lived). Over the past 1,900 years or so, despite vicissitudes of life, changes in the ways of the world and alternations of prosperity with decline, this mona stery has seen the presence of numerous men and wo; men, monks and lay Buddhists all the year round. Up to now, everyday candles continue to burn glowingly a and incense smoke incessantly curls up in the halls. The worshippers are seen kneeling on cattail hassocks, paying homage to Buddha, chanting sutras and taking solemn religious vows. In this way they quietly spend their lifetime, sending off the seasons year in year out amidst the ringings of the morning bell and beatings of the evening drum.

As is recognized by all, Buddhism, Christianity and Islamism born in sequence of time are the world's three great religions. Buddhism, of all the three, enjoys the longest carry on and develop the magnificent Chinese culture. We need to keep abreast of the times and the excellent situation in which the nation is on they way to fair prosperity and the Buddhist religion to ever greater fustre, and so such books will help the rea-

ders, domestic and foreign, to acquire a better understanding of the principal Buddhist monasteires in China. They will likewise serve to promote the interflow of Buddhist cultures between this country and various other countries. All in all, the work of the present undertaking in publication will be in line with the need of promoting China's reform and opening to the outside world as so deeply felt nowadays.

The editors of these albums lay stress on the characteristics of their being able to give cultural information, accurate historical material and tourist guide. Each forming a unit to itself, monasteries will be introduced one by one, chiefly in terms of their historical evolution, architectural features, Buddhist shrines and figures, sacred sites, cultural relics, books and scriptures, biographies of famous monks, and landscape and scenic spots. Also added are their functions of carrying on friendly intercourses with counterparts and religious bodies in foreign lands.

The albums will contain colour plates and general accounts of the monasteries in abundance, with the brief versions of such accounts translated into English. It is planned to publish five volumes in three years time, with altogether 3,000 colour pictures and about 2 mi-Ilion words, and they are to be clothbound in de luxe edition. As required by the various temples and monas teries for distribution purpose, Famous Buddhist Monasteries history and is most widely disseminated in China, and hence it has exerted the most profound influence over the country. Just as the world's Buddhism originated in India, so China's Buddhism started in Luovang. And in this ancient city of Luoyang, Baima Siwas the first Bodhimanda, a place for the cultivation of Bodhi, in this vast land of China. Therefore, what Baima Si was to China is as much as what Bam boo Garden Mon nasteries (Venuvanavihara and Jetavanavihara) were to India Regardless of the multiplicity of all different sects of Buddhism and the forest of temples and monasteries in China that came into being in the long period of subsequent ages, the Buddhist discioles have all along honoured Baima Si as the "earliest ancestral temple" and the "source of Buddhism". In a word, Baima Si has indeed occupied a unique status in China's history of Buddhism.

一 白馬西域馱經像 大師東土興佛門

關於白馬寺的創建,或詳或略地見之於《理惑論》、《四十二章經序》、《後漢書》、《冥祥記》、《高僧傳》、《水經注》、《洛陽伽藍記》、《魏書·釋老志》等古代文獻中。大意說:東漢永平七年(公元64年),漢明帝劉莊夜寐南宮,夢見一位金人,身長丈六,飛繞殿庭。翌晨,召集大臣,告以所夢,太史傳毅答說:臣聞西方有神,其名曰佛,形如陛下所夢。漢明帝聽罷,即派遣大臣中郎將蔡愔、博士王遵等十八人,出使西域,拜求佛法。永平八年(公元65年)蔡、王等奉刺西行,越流沙,翻葱嶺,抵達大月氏國(今阿富汗境至中亞一帶),巧遇在當地遊化宣教的印度高僧攝摩騰、竺法蘭,得見佛經和釋迦牟尼白氍佛像。東漢使者相邀二位高僧東赴中國弘法傳教,蒙二高僧允諾。永平十年(公元67年),漢使梵僧以白馬馱載佛經、佛像同返國都洛陽。明帝禮重兩高僧,親予接待,幷讓他們禪居鴻臚寺(負責外交事務的官署)。翌年,刺命於都城洛陽西雍門外三里、御道北興修僧院,"於其壁畫千乘万騎,繞塔三匝。又於南宮清凉台及開陽門上作佛像。"爲銘記白馬馱經之功,便命名這座佛寺叫白馬寺。而"寺"字則源於鴻臚寺。正如宋代高承《事物紀原》所說:"漢明帝時,自西域以白馬馱經來,初止鴻臚寺,遂取寺名,即僧寺之始也"稍後,明帝和攝摩騰談佛事,又刺命建齊雲塔。"永平求法"是我國佛教史上第一次"西天取經",比"唐僧取經"要早過五百名年了。

由今白馬寺東行一點五公里,古老的城垣依然斷斷續續殘存在地面上,勾勒出一座昔日大國京都的宏偉輪廓,那便是東漢以及魏、晋、北魏的京都洛陽城的遺址了。

自漢明帝迄今,近二千年漫長的歲月里,隨着人世間的風雨滄桑,戰亂兵燹,盛衰嬗變, 白馬寺亦屢經興廢,漢、唐風貌早已不復存在了。估計其初創之時,規模不會太大,也不會 有雕塑的佛像,但應有畫像,寺院中心很可能是一座木塔。

曹魏代漢,仍都洛陽,魏明帝尚佛,曾大起浮屠(塔)。當時佛寺甚少,此謂大起浮屠,即應包括重修白馬寺。晋承魏祚,其間未經大的戰亂破壞,洛陽建築,一如舊觀。據載當時洛陽已有佛寺四十二所,"寺廟圖像崇於京邑",而白馬寺仍居衆寺之首。北魏遷都洛陽,孝明帝元詡及其田胡太后等皆崇佛,貴族公卿爭相趨附,遂使佛事活動出現空前的熱潮。"招提簡比,實塔耕羅;爭寫天上之姿,競摸山中之影",京城表里有佛寺多達一千三百六十七所。據《洛陽伽藍記》說,東漢時在白馬寺譯出的佛經,直到北魏時還保存着,"時放光明,耀於堂宇,足以道俗禮敬之,如仰眞容。"當時在白馬寺的佛塔前,種植石榴、葡萄,枝葉茂盛,果實碩大,味道甘美,冠於中原。帝王家常派人摘取,遍賜宮人,轉餉親友,無不視爲珍品,故當時洛陽有"白馬甜榴,一實值牛"之譽。但到北魏末年,"永熙之亂"後,洛陽"城郭崩毁,宮室傾覆,寺觀灰燼,廟塔丘墟",僅殘存佛寺四百余所,其中包括白馬寺。據清人畢源所撰《中州金石記》說,直到清代,在白馬寺大殿左側,還保存一座"白馬寺造像幢",幢有五十余尊佛像,上下左右俱有題名,但"文摩歷不可讀","審其制度筆法",則爲北魏時作品。另在解放前,白馬寺曾出土一尊巨大的玉石彌勒菩薩半截跏趺坐像,身高二點一六米,面容溫和,赤膊坦胸,是一件極其珍貴的北魏造像佳作,惜已流失國外,現藏美國波士頓藝術博物館。

延及隋唐,我國佛教進入鼎盛時期,白馬寺也步入繁榮昌盛的黃金時代。武周垂拱元年 (公元685年),武則天勅修白馬寺,派薛懷義爲住持,曾剃度力士千余人爲僧。永昌元年(公元689年),武后授意懷義、法明等編撰《大雲經》,言武氏乃彌勒佛降世,應代李唐作天下主, 為武氏稱帝製造神學預言。相傳唐時白馬寺規模異常宏大,有"跑馬關山門"之說。寺內僧衆多達三千余人。寺院門前有高大的石牌坊,寺周有很寬的河水環繞,寺內殿閣輝煌,偏院多處,遍植梅、蘭、竹、葡、楊柳、梧桐等。著名詩人王昌齡夜宿白馬寺,留下了"月明見古寺,林外登高樓。南風開長廊,夏夜如凉秋。"的優美詩句。

天寶十四年(公元755年),"安史之亂"禍起,東都洛陽慘遭破壞,白馬寺亦難幸免。據《舊唐書》說,回紇至洛陽,恣行殘忍,"士女懼之,皆登聖善寺及白馬寺二閣以避之,回紇縱火焚二閣,死傷者万計,累旬火燄不止。"這里不難看出,"安史之亂"前白馬寺高閣的雄壯,以及戰亂對白馬寺破壞之慘。

宋代淳化三年(公元992年),宋太宗刺修白馬寺,幷令著名文人、翰林學士蘇易簡撰文誌之。蘇文描繪了重修後的白馬寺蓮室組殿,輝煌壯麗;造像八十尊,神聖莊嚴;寶鐸和風,幡幔懸垂,無異日域,亞賽天宮般的勝景,當時寺內僧人尚達千人以上。崇寧二年(公元1103年),宋徽宗下牒文,追賜攝摩騰爲"啓道圓通大法師",竺法蘭爲"開教總持术法師"。元代初年,住持僧、女貞人龍川和尚曾大修白馬寺。龍川圓寂後,留下了"平昔衣盂之分黃金一百兩,白銀一十五錠",寺內僧人遂以龍川遺產,塑佛菩薩五尊,幷修山門,塑四大王像。大德三年(公元1299年),又"召本府馬君祥等莊繪"其"精巧臻極,咸日希有"。

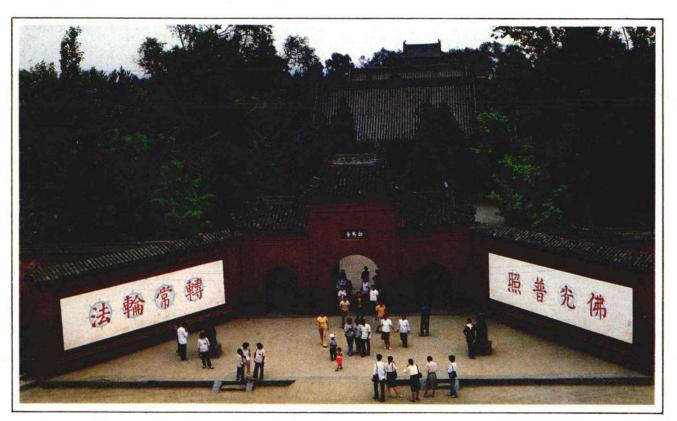
對於白馬寺來說,明代的重修至關重要。洪武二十三年(公元1390年),太祖朱元璋勅修白馬寺,景泰年間,明王朝規定各地寺產限制為六十畝,白馬寺諒也不會例外。正德丁丑(公元1517年),僧人定太和化主德充等重修白馬寺,"殿陛煥然而日新,聖像彩色而鮮明";嘉靖三十四年(公元1555年),身為朝廷司禮監掌印太監、兼總督東廠之職的黃錦又一次大規模整修白馬寺,"建前後大殿各五楹,中蕭諸佛及侍從、阿難、迦葉、文殊、普賢、羅漢、護法之神;建左右配殿各三楹,中肅觀音、祖師、伽藍、土地衆神。飾像貌以金碧,繪棟宇以五彩。其中路、臺、階、悉以磚石舖砌。鑄供器四副於各神之前,每副五件,共計鐵三千六百斤"。他如"天王有殿,肅儀衞也;鐘鼓有樓,司昏曉也"。"東建禮賢堂五間,庖廂六間,……西建演法堂五間,庖廂六間,……共建靜舍一百二十間……大門三孔,磚石券之;門外東西石獅翼之"。"寺後有臺……上建重詹殿五楹,中塑毘盧佛及貯諸品佛經;左右建配殿各三楹,分塑攝摩騰、竺法蘭二祖,……臺下兩旁,更建禪院二所,每院房九間"。"寺之基地計六十二畝,圍牆計二百三十堵";"寺枕通衢,……建石坊一座,匾曰'古刹白馬禪林'"。此次重修,大致上奠定了今日白馬寺的規模和布局。

清代康熙年間,住持僧如琇在知縣高鎬支持下曾大修白馬寺,一時間,毘盧閣"丹流雲表,輝生霄漢",大殿、山門、配殿等俱"燦爛陸離"。同治元年(公元1862年),接引殿被燒,光緒九年(公元1883年)又予重建。這是寺內重建最晚、規模最小的一個殿。到了本世紀三十年代,住持僧德浩和尚曾在張繼、戴季陶等人支持下修真白馬寺。

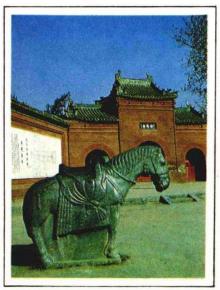
新中國成立後,先後於一九五二、一九五四、一九五七、一九五九年等多次撥專款重修。 一九六一年國務院公布白馬寺爲全國重點文物保護單位。一九七二年又一次大修,翻修了主要殿閣,彩繪了天棚、樑架、斗拱,補修佛像,培植花木,千年古刹,面貌煥然一新。

白馬寺是我國創建最早、歷史最久的一座佛寺,也是佛教文化最先傳播的道場。它的創建,是中國佛教史上有劃時代意義的重大事件。

東漢時,中原地區寺廟不多,主要是爲來華的西域佛徒而建,按照法律,漢人是不准出家的。東漢時傳入的佛經,絕大多數是在洛陽翻譯出來的,白馬寺是最主要的譯經道場。相傳第一本漢文佛經一《四十二章經》即在白馬寺由攝摩騰、竺法蘭所譯,漢明帝勅令藏於蘭台石室(皇家圖書館)。攝摩騰圓寂後,竺法蘭又單獨譯出《十地斷結經》、《法海藏經》、《佛本生





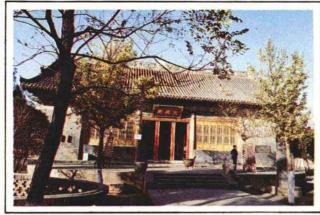


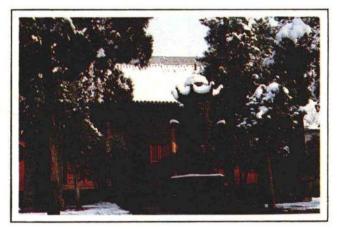


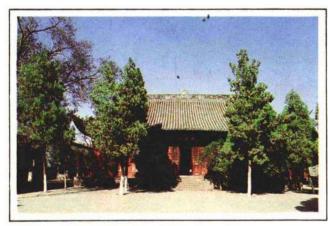


- 1 白馬寺全景
- 2 雲牌
- 3 石雕白馬
- 4 銅磬

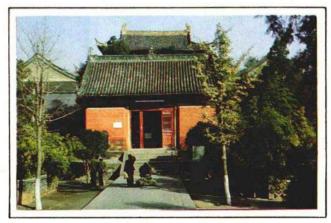






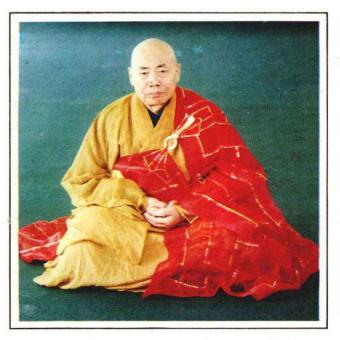


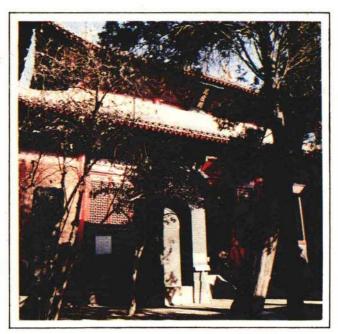




- 1 清凉臺
- 2 大雄殿
- 3 大佛殿
- 4 天王殿
- 5 接引殿
- 6 千佛殿

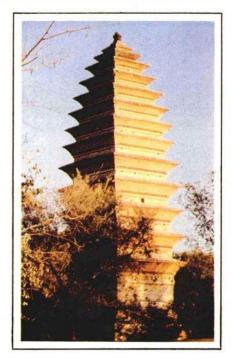
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3	4	
5	6	





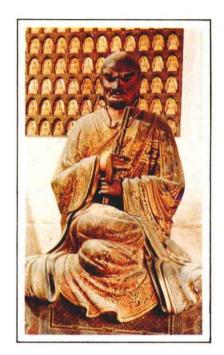






- 1 2 3 4 5
- 1 白馬寺方丈海法大師
- 2 毘盧閣外景
- 3 日本少林寺拳法聯盟開山祖師宗道臣1982年率代表團來祖庭朝拜
- 4 館藏文物
- 5 齊雲塔







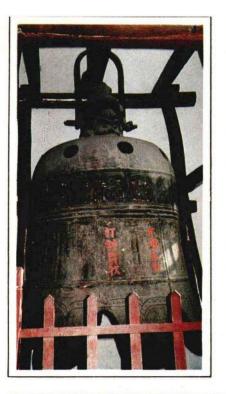




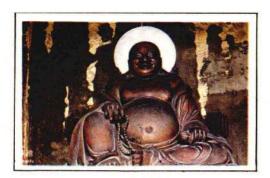


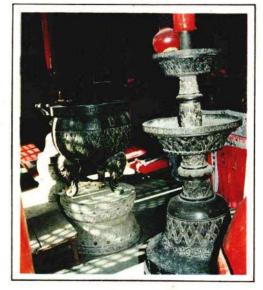
- 1 跋陀羅尊者
- 2 羅情羅尊者
- 3 迦諾迦伐蹉尊者
- 4. 因揭陀尊者
- 5 伐闍羅弗多羅尊者
- 6 戍博迦尊者

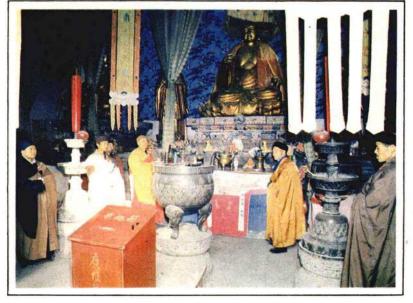
1	2	3
4	5	6









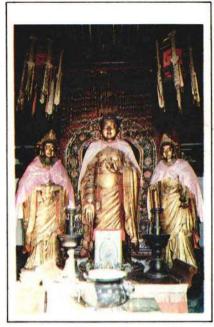


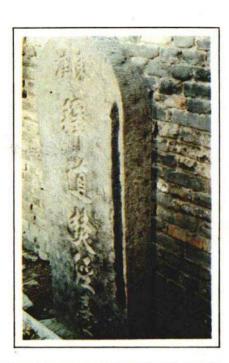


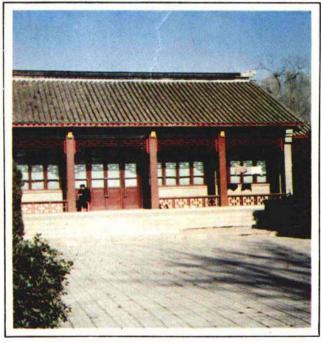
1 2 5

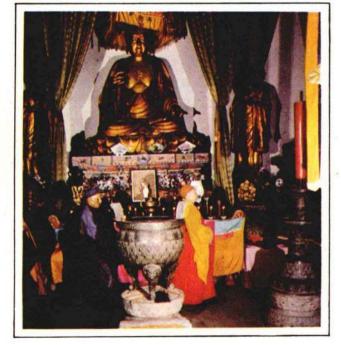
- 1 夜半鐘(明)
- 2 白玉佛
- 3 彌勒佛
- 4 佛事活動
- 5 銅供器
- 6 鐵香爐(明)









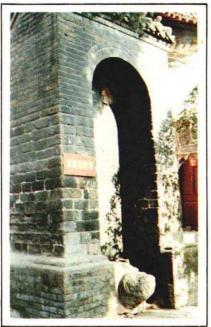


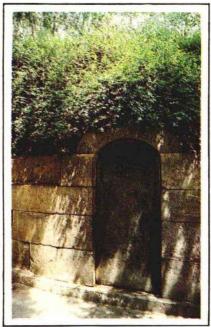
- 客堂一角
- 接引殿
- 焚經臺
- 外賓接待室
- 5 佛事活動

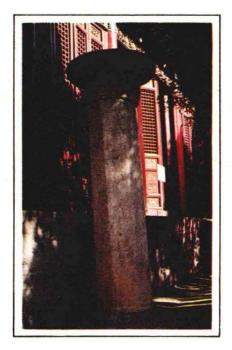
1	2	3
4		5











1 2

- 1 韋力天將(元代夾紵乾漆造像)
- 2 韋馱天將(元代夾紵乾漆造像)
- 3 如琇碑
- 4 竺法蘭墓
- 5 唐代經幢