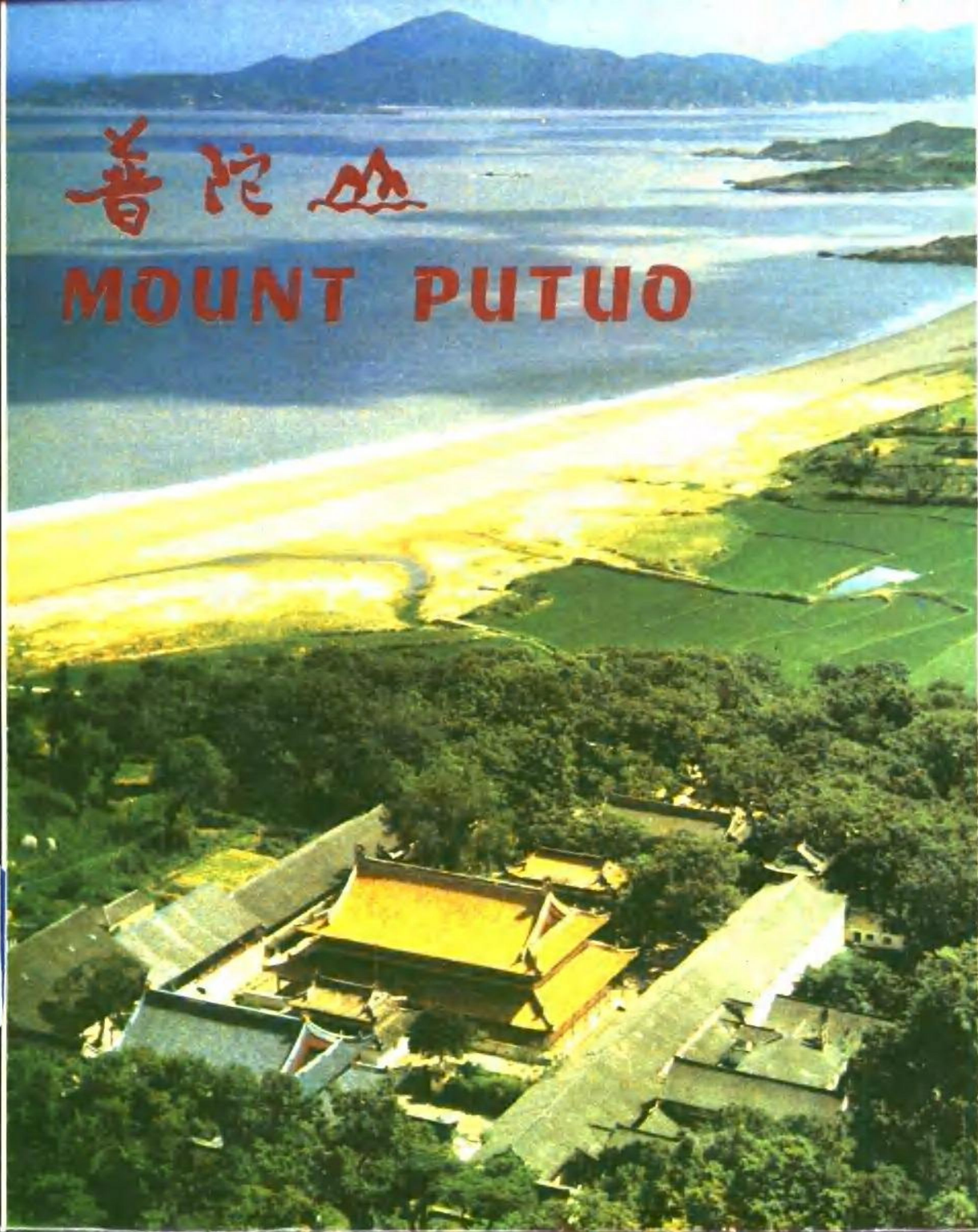


普陀山

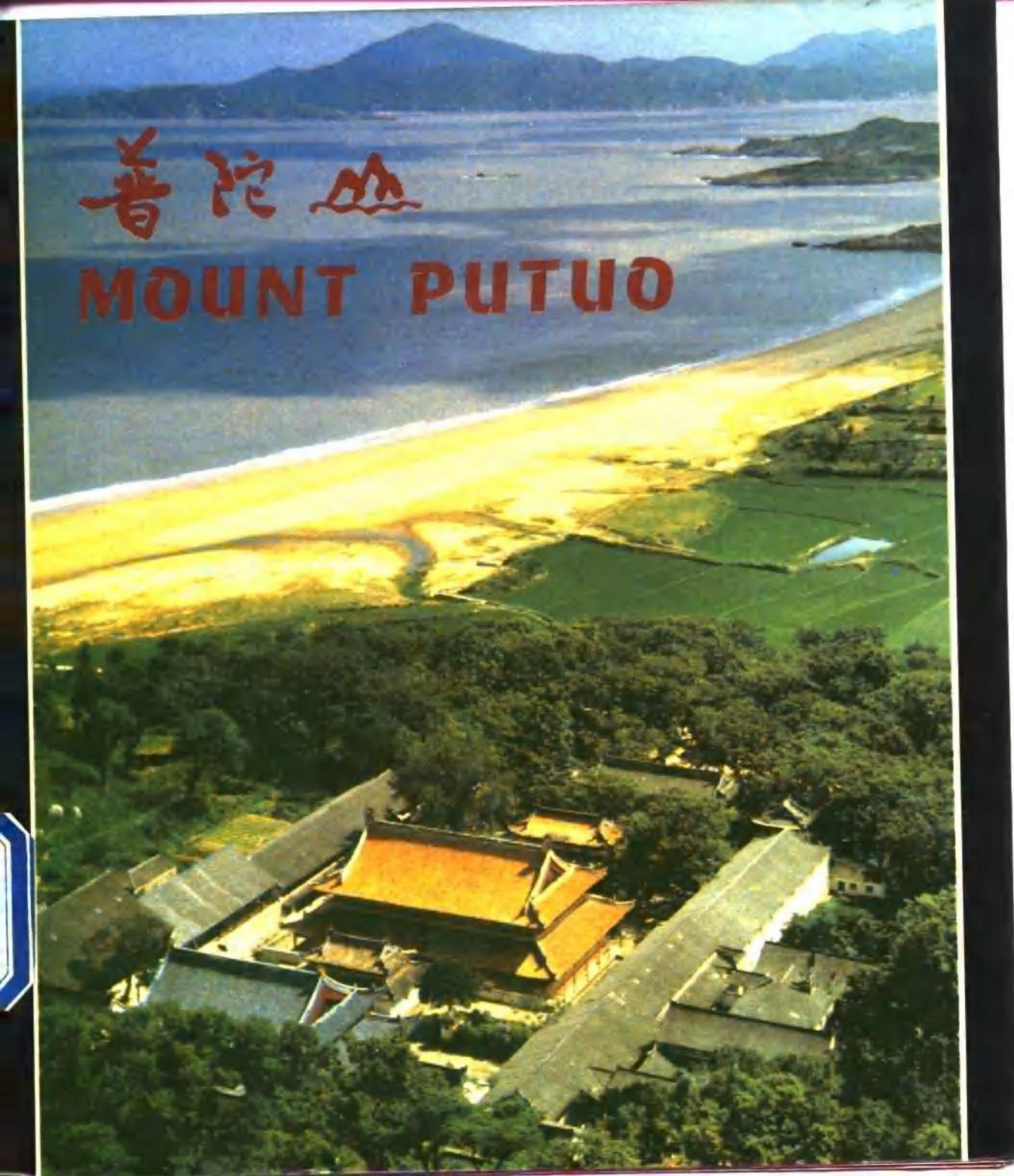
MOUNT PUTUO





普陀山

MOUNT PUTUO



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封面：普陀山第二大寺法雨寺全景

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封底：普陀山风光

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Front Cover: Full view of Dharma Rain  
Monastery, the second largest  
on Mount Putuo.

Photo by Ye Wenqing

Back Cover: A view of Mount Putuo.

Photo by Sun Yongxue and Ye Wenqing

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普陀山

Mount Putuo



北京·外文出版社

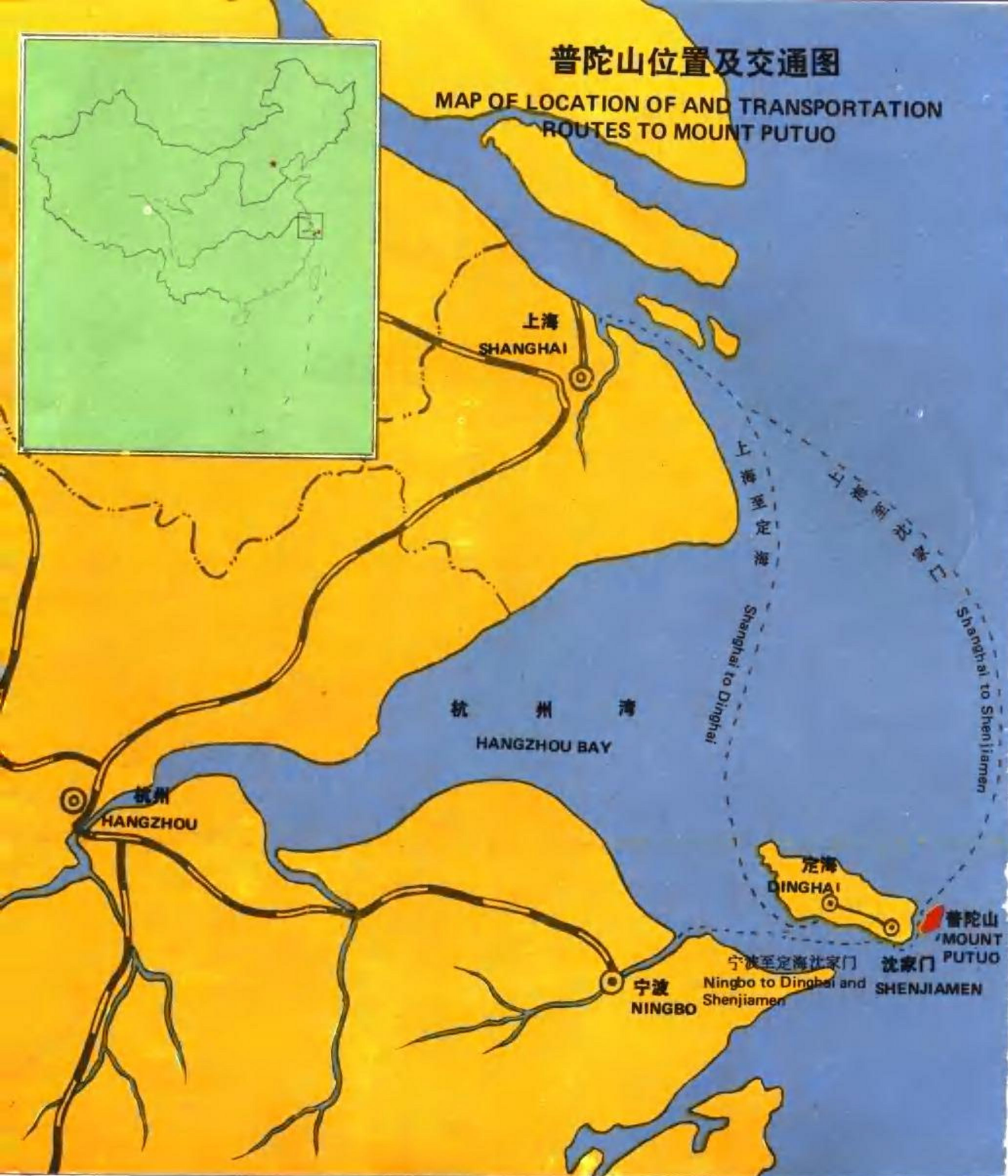
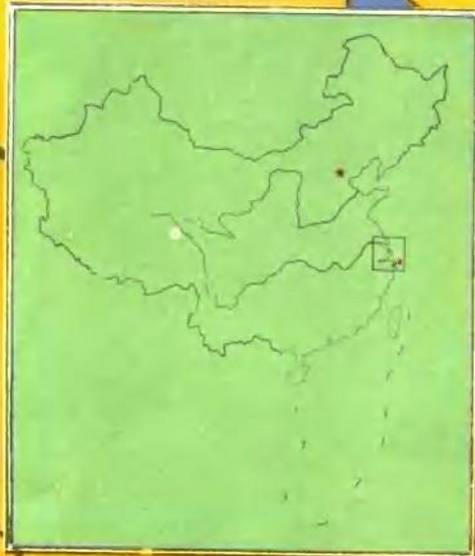
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# 普陀山位置及交通图

MAP OF LOCATION OF AND TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO MOUNT PUTUO



## 普陀山位置及交通说明

普陀山位于杭州湾以东约100海里的莲花洋中，东经122.4度，北纬30度，是浙江省舟山群岛中的一个小岛。

交通情况：

一、沈家门至普陀山：

每天上午七时、九时，下午一时、二时三十分开船，四十分钟即可到达。（节日增加班次）

二、宁波至普陀山（中途兼靠沈家门）：

隔天一班，上午八时开，下午一时到达。

三、宁波至沈家门：

每天下午一时开船，下午五时半左右到达。

四、上海至沈家门：

每两天一班，下午七时半开船，次日早上六时半左右到达。

五、定海至沈家门：

在城关镇解放东路有直达车站，每半小时一班，四十分钟即可到达。汽车站每日有二十班左右中途停靠的公共汽车，一小时可到达。

## Location and Transportation

Mount Putuo is a small island located in the Zhoushan Islands of Zhejiang Province, approximately 100 nautical miles to the east of Hangzhou Bay in Lianhuayang (Water-Lilies Sea), at latitude 30° N and longitude 122.4° E.

### Schedule of Transportation

#### 1. Shenjiamen to Mount Putuo:

Boats daily at 7:00 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. and 2:30 p.m., with extra boats on holidays. The voyage takes approximately 40 minutes.

#### 2. Ningbo to Mount Putuo (with stop at Shenjiamen):

Boats leave every other day at 8:00 a.m. and arrive at 1:00 p.m.

#### 3. Ningbo to Shenjiamen:

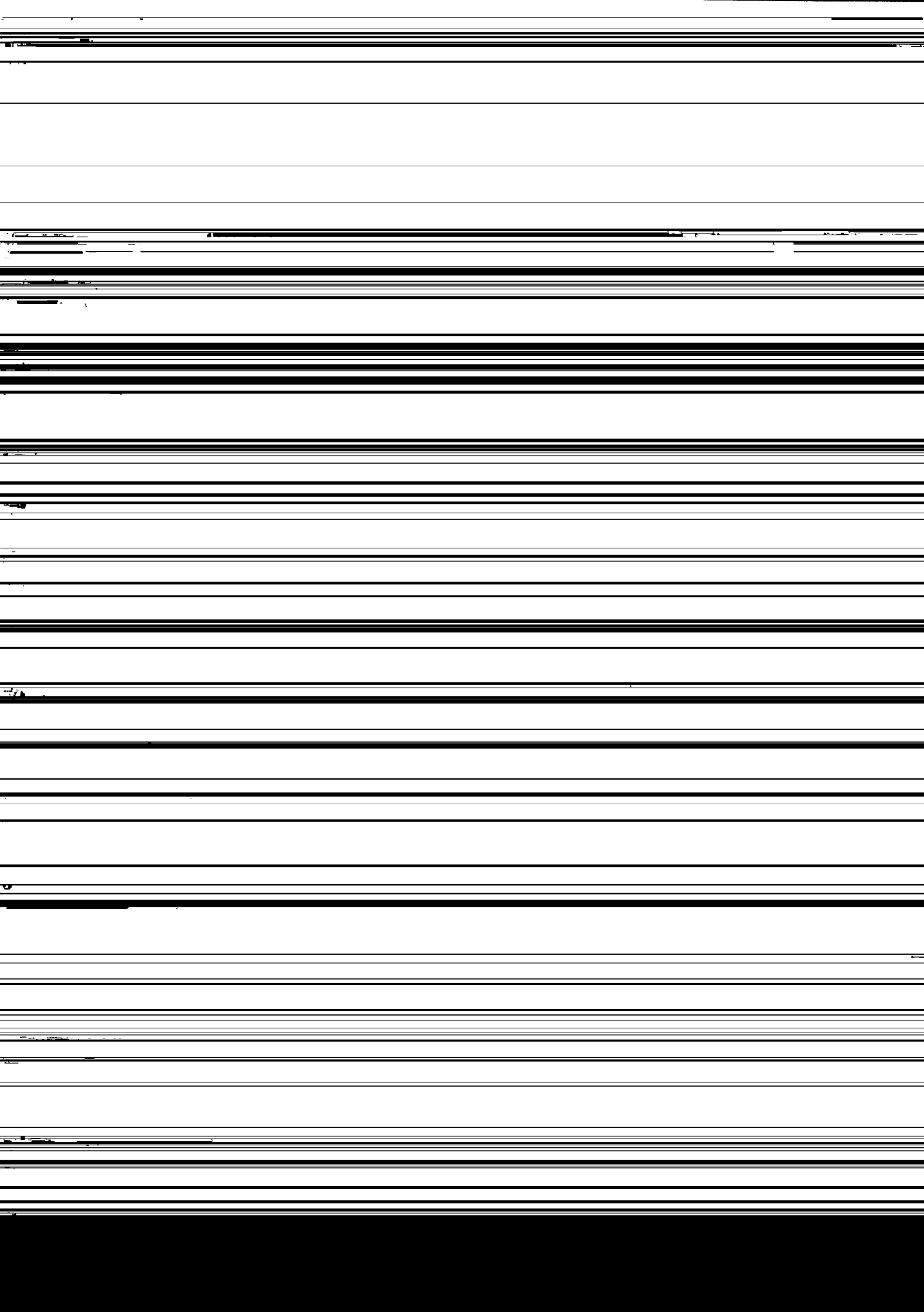
Afternoon boats at 1:00 daily, arriving at approximately 5:30.

#### 4. Shanghai to Shenjiamen:

Boats leave every other day at 7:30 p.m. and arrive the following morning at 6:30.

#### 5. Dinghai to Shenjiamen:

A direct bus leaves from the east side of Jiefang Road in Chengguan Town every half hour, and the trip takes approximately 40 minutes. Besides, a public bus stops at this bus station about 20 times daily and arrives in approximately an hour with stops.



萨现身说法，授以七色宝石”，遂得梵名“补怛洛迦”，意为“小白花”。后梁贞明二年（公元916）日本僧人慧锷从五台山得观音像乘船回国，途经莲花洋遇风受阻，无法东渡，与当地居民同建“不肯去观音院”。自宋代（公元960—1279）以后，寺院渐增，僧众云集，成为驰名中外的“海天佛国”。

普陀山是佛教文明的代表之一，是历代中国人民智慧的结晶。这里有许多值得赞赏的名胜古迹，如唐初名画家阎立本绘的杨枝观音碑，元建的多宝塔，明、清兴建的普济寺、法雨寺、慧济寺等，都

具有典型的中国艺术风格。著名胜景有莲池月夜、两洞潮声、千步金沙、宝塔闻钟、华顶云涛、磐陀夕照等，其中紫竹林、梵音洞、洛迦山、二龟石、观音跳等，还各有神奇的神话传说，是民间文学的宝库。

普陀山四季如画，气候宜人，是游览、避暑、疗养的胜地，也是艺术家们开源拓泉的宝岛。

Mercy, Guanyin, Guanshiyin or Guanzizai in Chinese) Bodhisattva appear and explain the Buddhist doctrine, and received from her a precious stone in seven colours," which was then given the Sanskrit name of "Potalaka," meaning "Little White Flower." In the second year (916) of the reign of Zhen Ming of the Later Liang Dynasty, a Japanese monk by the name of Egaku obtained a statue of Guanyin on Mount Wutai and was on his way home to Japan when his passage was blocked by strong winds off Lianhuayang (Water-Lilies Sea). He landed on the island and with the help of the local residents built the "Temple to Guanyin Unwilling to Depart." From the Song Dynasty (960-1279) on, as the number of temples on the island increased, so did the number of monks who visited these temples, until it became the world-famous "Buddha Land in the Vast Sea."

Mount Putuo is a brilliant example, both of Buddhist culture and of the wisdom of the Chinese people. There are many relics worth visiting, such as the stele of Guanyin holding a willow wand in her right hand, painted by the famous early Tang artist Yan Liben, the Duobao

(Abundant-Treasure) Pagoda built during the Yuan Dynasty, the temples built in the Ming and the Qing — Puji (Universal Blessing) Monastery, Fayu (Dharma Rain) Monastery, Huiji (Wisdom and Blessing) Monastery, etc. — all typical examples of the traditional Chinese aesthetics. The scenery of the island is famous as well, both for the beauty of such spots as Moonlight Lotus Pond, Tide Voice in Two Caves, Thousand-Pace Golden Sands, Ringing of the Bell from Abundant-Treasure Pagoda, Flower Summit Veiled in Surging Clouds, and Delicately Balanced Rock in Evening Glow, and for the amazing fairy tales and traditional stories, a treasury of folk literature, that places such as Purple Bamboo Grove, Brahma Voice Cavern, Potalaka Mountain, Two-Turtle Stone, and Guanyin's Leap have inspired.

Mount Putuo is gorgeous all the year round, with a climate perfect for sightseeing, refuge from the summer heat, and rest cures. Small wonder that Chinese artists and poets have discovered and continue to visit this paradise as a source of their inspiration.





## 观音传说

### THE LEGEND OF GUANYIN

观世音菩萨在中国民间，一向被认为是大慈大悲，能为人民解除一切苦难的神。著名古典神话小说《西游记》说到神通广大的猴王孙悟空保护唐僧去西天取经，遇到难以战胜的妖精，最后也只好到南海普陀洛迦山向观世音菩萨求救。

关于观世音的传说很多。据《悲华经》说，在阿弥陀佛宿世为转轮王时，观世音为王太子，名叫不眴。他发下宏愿要免除众生一切苦恼，佛为他受戒，称观世音菩萨。唐初因讳太宗李世民之名，去“世”字，简称观音。

观音在印度为男相，丈夫身。佛教传入中国后，开始也为男相，自南北朝起在我国佛像中普遍以女相出现，据说这是和我国大悲佛故事相结合的缘故。相传东周妙庄王的三公主妙善，为人和善，孝顺父母，妙庄王视之如掌上明珠。一

Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva is considered by the Chinese people to be the goddess of great mercy and compassion. In the fairy-tale classic *Journey to the West*, even the all-powerful Monkey King must go to Potalaka Mountain in the South Sea to ask for aid from Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva.

There are numerous legends about Guanshiyin. The *Karunapundarika-sutra* (Compassion-Lotus Sutra) describes when Amitabha Buddha in his former birth was King Cakravartiraja, Avalokitesvara was his crown prince, then known by the name of Bushun (One Without Winking). The prince made the great vow of ridding human beings of all their distress, and for this the Buddha prophesied and gave him the name Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva. During the early Tang Dynasty, in order to avoid the taboo of using the same character of the personal name of Emperor Tai Zong, Li Shimin, Guanshiyin in Chinese was simplified to Guanyin by dropping the character "shi."

In India, Avalokitesvara was represented in male form. When Buddhism was first introduced into China, he was also represented in male form, but at the time of the Southern and Northern Dynasties, he began to be represented in female form. Since the early Tang Dynasty, he has



洛迦山上的千手观音像

*Image of Guanyin with a thousand arms on Potalaka Mountain.*



普济寺圆通殿内的水月观音像

*Image of the Guanyin gazing at the moon in the water in the Great Hall of Enlightenment of Universal Blessing Monastery.*

天，妙庄王得了重病，虽请各方名医诊治，仍不见好转。妙善为救父献出自己的双目、双手，给父作药，使父病愈康复。妙庄王为失去自己心爱的女儿而痛惜万分，于是封妙善公主为大悲佛，并命塑匠塑个“全手全眼”像，以示纪念。但塑匠误听，塑了个“千手千眼”像。后来，这个故事与观音传说揉在一起，于是产生了“千手观音”的说法。据《法华经》记载，观音有三十三化身。圣观音正身像和化身的杨枝观音、水月观音、白衣观音为女相，也有不同的男相。

普陀山如何成为观音道场，也有各种说法。传说观音是随大乘教传入中国的，大乘经典注重宣扬文殊师利的“大智”、普贤的“大行”、观世音的“大悲”、地藏的“大愿”。到唐朝，这“四圣”已成为中国佛教的四大菩萨。其中最受中国佛教徒欢迎的是观音菩萨，道场就在浙江普陀山。据《佛祖

generally been represented in female form. It is said that this was the result of the integration with the tale of the Buddha of Great Compassion in China. Tradition has it that King Miao Zhuang of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty loved his third daughter, Miao Shan, very much, because she was kind, gentle, and filially obedient. One day King Miao Zhuang fell seriously ill and, despite treatment by famous physicians from various places, his illness did not improve. To save her father, Miao Shan gave away her eyes and hands to make into medicines which cured her father's illness. Deeply grieved over the loss of his beloved daughter, the king bestowed the title of the Buddha of Great Compassion on her and ordered her statue "complete with hands and eyes" be made to keep her memory. But the sculptor misheard and made a "thousand-hand, thousand-eye" statue. Later this tale merged with the legend of Guanyin, hence the concept of the "thousand-hand Guanyin." The *Lotus Sutra* records that Guanyin had 33 incarnations. The statues of the original body of Guanyin and her incarnations such as the Guanyin holding a willow wand in her right hand, the Guanyin gazing at the moon in the water and the white-robed Guanyin on a white lotus are female. Sometimes she also incarnated in various male forms.



统纪》载，唐朝时，日本僧人慧锷来中国五台山，与方丈参禅下棋时，见大殿后院一尊檀香木雕观音像，钟爱万分，方丈见慧锷如此喜爱，即赠于他供奉。慧锷得像后，乘船取道宁波回国，行至普陀山东面新罗礁时，突然海面出现无数铁莲花，上下翻动，船进退两难，见此状，慧锷祈祷说：“若日本众生无缘见佛，定按菩萨所指方向立寺供奉。”不久，铁莲花隐隐退落，船向潮音洞漂去。当时，居住紫竹林的岛上居民张氏目睹一切，即舍室给慧锷供奉观音大士，称作“不肯去观音院”，成为山中佛寺之始。

There are different explanations about how Mount Putuo has become a place where Guanyin is worshipped. The *Biographies of Buddhist Patriarchs* records that after the Japanese monk Egaku had obtained a statue of Guanyin, he made his voyage home by way of Ningbo. When the ship neared Mount Putuo, countless iron water-lilies suddenly appeared on the sea, obstructing the advance of the ship. Egaku prayed: "If the Japanese people were not destined to behold the Buddha, I pledge to set up a temple to worship the Bodhisattva in the direction she points out." Before long, the iron water-lilies subsided and the ship drifted towards Tide Voice Cave. An islander then offered his house to Egaku for worship of Avalokitesvara. The building became known as the "Temple to Guanyin Unwilling to Depart," which began the tradition of Buddhist temples on Mount Putuo.

杨枝庵内唐阎立本绘杨枝观音碑

Stele of the Guanyin with the willow wand, drawn by celebrated Tang painter Yan Liben, in Willow Wand Nunnery.







大圓通殿夜景 *Night view of the Great Hall of Enlightenment.*





香港同胞礼佛 Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao worshipping Buddha.



僧人念经 Monks chanting the sutras.

### 普 济 寺

“不肯去观音院”创山中佛寺之始，至宋神宗时建为“宝陀观音寺”，明、清又扩充殿宇，遂成规模宏大的普济寺。现有殿阁六重，巍峨庄重，气势非凡。令人称奇的是大圆通殿，即观音殿，百人进去不见宽，千人入内不觉挤，有“神通殿”、“活大殿”之称。

普济寺为山中主刹，盛大佛事都在这里举行，中外佛教信徒朝山进香，必在此礼佛。

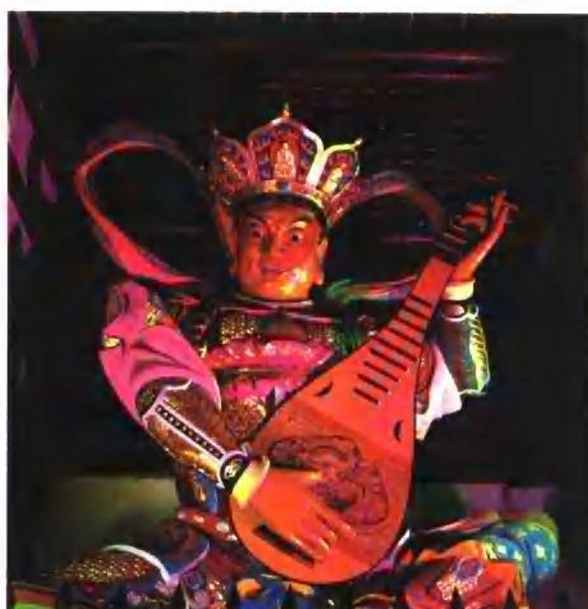
### Universal Blessing Monastery

After the Temple to Guanyin Unwilling to Depart became the first Buddhist temple on Mount Putuo, the Monastery of the Holy Hill of Guanyin was built in the reign of Emperor Shen Zong of the Song Dynasty. During the Ming and the Qing, it was expanded to be the great Universal Blessing Monastery. At present it comprises six halls and pavilions, unusually impressive in loftiness and majesty. The Great Hall of Enlightenment or the Hall of Guanyin is a wonder in which a hundred people would not appear insignificant and a thousand people would not feel crowded, so it has been called "Miraculous Hall" and "Magic Spacious Hall."

Universal Blessing Monastery is the main Buddhist temple on Mount Putuo. Important Buddhist ceremonies are performed and Chinese and foreign pilgrims worship Buddha there.



北方多闻天王 *Dhanada, Northern Lokapala.*



东方持国天王 *Dhrtarastra, Eastern Lokapala.*



西方广目天王 *Virupaksa, Western Lokapala.*



南方增长天王 *Virudhaka, Southern Lokapala.*



弥勒佛 *Maitreya*.

### Buddhist Statues in the Hall of Heavenly Kings

#### 天王殿佛像

进普济寺山门，就是天王殿。殿内佛像造型优美，工艺精致，栩栩如生。大殿正中佛龛内，袒胸露腹的弥勒全身坐像，笑容可掬，雍容大度。两侧侍卫的四大天王彩塑，神态各异，威武庄严，不愧为雕塑艺术之精品。

Inside the gate of Universal Blessing Monastery stands the Hall of Heavenly Kings where the vivid Buddhist statues are superbly sculpted. The full-length seated statues of Maitreya, or "Future Buddha," with bare chest and belly in the niche in the middle of the hall, beams in dignified magnanimity. The painted statues of the four awe-inspiring heavenly kings standing guard on both sides, different in their expressions, are indeed exquisite works of sculptural art.





### 法 雨 寺

法雨寺为山中第二大寺，全寺依山凭险层层叠建，步入山门似有登临天宫之感。寺中圆通殿是从南京明宫拆迁来此重建的无梁殿，殿前石栏上，镌有“二十四孝”图。殿顶龙藻井，飞檐斗拱，故又称为九龙殿。殿宇金碧辉煌，雄伟壮观，是典型的明代宫殿建筑，其艺术高超为国内所罕见。

### Dharma Rain Monastery

Dharma Rain Monastery, built against the mountainside, is the second largest temple on Mount Putuo. The beamless Hall of Enlightenment was reconstructed here after it had been dismantled from the Ming Dynasty Palace in Nanjing. On the stone balustrade in front of the hall are carved the illustrations of the "twenty-four notable examples of filial piety." With an ornamental ceiling of nine dragons, it is also known as Nine-Dragon Hall.

② 文帝尝药。西汉文帝（刘恒）是汉高祖的第三个儿子，对生母薄太后极其孝顺。母病三年，文帝日夜侍奉，不离病榻。饮食汤药，必先尝而后供母，三年如一日。文帝孝母的事迹，后来对全国影响很大。

*Emperor Wen Di Foretasted Medicine* The Western Han emperor Wen Di (named Liu Heng) was extremely devoted to his mother, Empress Dowager Bo. In the three years when she was confined to bed with illness, he attended her day and night and always tasted her meals and medicine before she took them.

③ 王祥卧冰。晋朝有个人名王祥，自幼丧母，继母朱氏对他虐待，又常在父前说祥坏话，父子逐渐不和，但王祥仍然对继母诸事孝顺。继母想吃鲤鱼，可是正值腊月，冰冻三尺，无法得鱼。王祥脱下衣服卧在冰上，冰溶后见河内有两鲤鱼随水而来，王祥提回为母食用。

*Wang Xiang Lay on Ice* During the Jin Dynasty, there lived a man called Wang Xiang whose mother died early. His stepmother maltreated him and often spoke ill of him before his father. Nevertheless, Wang Xiang remained filial to his stepmother. Once she thought of eating carp, but it was in the dead of winter when the ice was three feet thick on the river. Wang Xiang took off his clothes and lay on the ice, so that when it had melted and two carps swam by, he caught them for her.

④ 弃官寻母。宋朝的朱寿昌，七岁时生母刘氏因嫡母嫉妒被迫出家，母子五十年未得相见。为此，朱寿昌辞官回家，与家中人发誓，不见生母决不返。行至同州，母子相见，母已七十余岁矣。

*Zhu Shouchang Forsook His Official Post to Find His Mother* In the Song Dynasty, Zhu Shouchang was only seven when his mother had to leave her husband's house owing to the legal wife's jealousy. After 50 years, Zhu resigned his official position and vowed before his family that if he could not find his mother he would not return. In Tongzhou, he eventually found his aged mother.



## 慧 济 寺

慧济寺，即佛顶山寺，以幽幻清静著称。从法雨寺出发，向北沿着林荫山径走去，到山脚下就可看到依山而筑的石阶，拾阶而上，路转心移，有“身入画图中”的感觉。

到佛顶山巅，映入眼帘的是密密的丛林。全寺掩藏在绿荫深处，走至寺前才见巍峨、肃穆的慧济寺。在这里可以俯瞰全山，极目天海。晚间，这里佛乐阵阵，经声荡空。

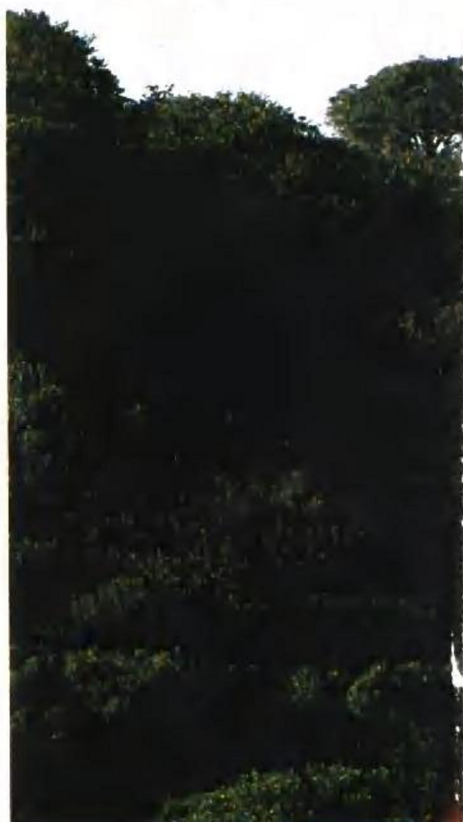
### Wisdom and Blessing Monastery

Wisdom and Blessing Monastery, or Buddha-Head Peak Monastery, is noted for its seclusion and tranquility. Walking from Dharma Rain Monastery and northward along the tree-lined mountain path, one reaches the foot of the peak and sees stone steps built on the mountain slope. Ascending the steps, one feels as if "entering a picture" when the landscape changes with a turn of the path.

On the summit, dense woods greet the eye, concealing in their green recesses the towering, majestic monastery until one draws close to it. Looking downwards from here, one sees a panorama of Mount Putuo, and the vast sea that extends to the end of the horizon. In the evenings, Buddhist music and sutra chanting reverberate in the air.

慧济寺全景

Full view of Wisdom and Blessing Monastery.



撞钟 Striking the bell.



击鼓 Beating the drum.