

佛菩薩聖德大觀

集 上

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The sacred virtue of Buddha and Bodhisattva

佛善薩聖徒大觀

余俊賢敬題



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三千世界 儘萬化身

群生廣被 法雨慈雲

余俊賢 敬題



## 藍序

在佛教藝術領域裏，所有佛教人物的藝術作品，通常都泛稱爲「佛像」。這些佛像，以技法分，有雕像、塑像、畫像之別。以人物種類分，有佛、菩薩、羅漢、明王、諸天、護法等種。以地域分，有犍陀羅式、印度式、中國式、與日本式佛像。以宗派分，又有淨土畫、禪畫、密敎畫、及一般佛畫等類。其內容之繁多、系統之龐大，早已形成一大藝術體系，而爲舉世文化界所推仰。

佛像畫既然如是之多，則以之爲弘法的增上緣，當是教界人士不可忽略的佈教方便。可惜迄今爲止，以佛像畫爲主以導人入佛門的中文圖書，則尚不多見。偶一有之，也大多以說明文字爲主。其真能以彩色精美佛像爲主，而輔以適度文字說明者，當以本書爲權輿。

本書內容分佛、菩薩、羅漢、明王、諸天護法、及佛教故事等部。綜合全部圖像與文字內容，則此書實不啻全幅佛教信仰之藍圖。諸佛有圓滿相，羅漢有自在相，菩薩有慈悲相，明王有忿怒相，每一形相，都各具有獨特的宗教意義。此外，諸天護法之複雜形相，也烘托出佛教信仰的多采多姿。統此以觀，全體佛法的輪廓與特色，乃朗然畢現。

華宇出版社朱蔣元先生與佛門同修張光雄先生，此次能運其匠心，並匯集佛教界縉紳大德之衆力以完成此書，不論從弘法上，或從佛教藝術上看，其意義都非比尋常。筆者忝爲撰述者之一員，目睹其書之即將付梓，讚嘆之餘，謹略贅數語，以誌隨喜之意云爾。

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## Preface

The esthetical works describing those outstanding persons in Buddhism are generally called "Buddhist images, portraits or paintings" which can be classified into following categories: (1) According to the make, they are sculptured or carved image, plastered image or painted portraits. (2) On the basis of different characters, they are Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, Arhats, Vidyarajahs (Bright Kings), celestial guardians and paintings based on Sutras. (3) According to the regions and countries of the make, they are Gandhāra, Indian, Chinese and Japanese styled images or paintings. (4) Based on Buddhist Schools, they are paintings of Pure Land School, Dyana School and Esoteric School. Buddhist paintings and portraits classified into numerous categories have already formed an unique artist style which has highly been praised by intellectuals in the world.

To propagate Buddhist religion by means of numerous paintings, portraits or images is surely to promote the propagation of Buddhadharma and it will create affinities with Buddhist believers. Unfortunately, a few Chinese books compiled mainly on the basis of Buddhist paintings can be found. Occasionally, we can find a book related to Buddhist paintings, but it is mainly illustrated by written words. This book printed with exquisite Buddhist paintings and portraits and illustrated by appropriate written words can be regarded as the rare creation in recent years.

The contents of this book are classified into five categories: Buddha Division, Bodhisattva Division, Arhat Division, Vidyarajah Division, Celestial guardians Division and Buddhist story Division. Seeing the portraits and reading the illustration in this book, a reader will certainly have a thorough picture of Buddhist religion. All Boddhas show their appearance of complete fulfilment. Bodhisattvas show their appearance of compassion, Arhats show their easiness. Vidyarajahs show their hatred and anger. Each of their appearance implies the unique meaning of Buddhism. The complicated appearance displayed on the images or portraits of celestial guardians reveals the myriads aspects of Buddhism. In a word, the general aspects of Buddhadharma and its feature are contained in this book.

Mr. Chu Chiang-yuan, publisher of China Cosmos Publishing House, combined his efforts with that of Upasaka Chang Kwang-hsiung to edict and compile this book in which many essays written by Buddhist masters and elders are gathered. We can easily perceive their sincere and hearty devotion to Buddhism. As one of the writers, I wrote a few words to express my wholehearted rejoicing and praise for the publication of this book.

Lan, Chi-Fu

## 序

仏教芸術の領域に於ける、あらゆる仏教人物の芸術作品、つまり通称「仏像」と名づけられる。此等の仏像は技法で分たれ、彫像、塑像、画像に区別される。人物の種類に分けると仏、菩薩、羅漢、明王、諸天護法等がある。又地域的に分けると犍陀羅式、印度式、中国式、日本式等の仏像がある。宗派別に分ると淨土画、禅画、密教画及び一般仏画等がある。其の内容の繁多、且つ系統の厖大なる事は、早くから己に一大芸術の体系を形成し、然して、世をあげての文化界に推し仰がれるに至つに。

先にも述べた如く仏像画が沢山ある以上これに依つて弘法の増上縁とし、仏教界に於ける人達の見遁してはならない佈教方便である。然し殘念ながら現在に至る迄仏教の形像を主として人を仏門に導入せしめる中国文の図書はあまり見当らない。偶然に一つ見つければそれは殆んどが文字説明のみである。其処で色彩のある精美な仏像を以て主とし適當な文字説明を加えたのが始めてでもありつまり本書がそれである。

この本の内容は仏、菩薩、羅漢、明王、諸天護法、及び仏教物語に分けられる。全部の図像と文字内容を綜合すればこの本は實に全幅の仏教信仰の藍図である。諸仏の円満相、羅漢の自在相、菩薩の慈悲相、明王は忿怒相等各々の形像はそれぞれ獨特な宗教意義を持つてゐる。この外諸天護法の複雑な形像も仏教信仰の多采多姿を烘托する。以上を見ると全部の仏法の輪廓とその特色總てが伺はれる。

華宇出版社の朱蔣元と仏門同修の張光雄には今度並々ならぬ氣心を寄せ、仏教界の縉紳大徳の力を集めて下され此処にこの本が出来上つた次第である。弘法の上から、或仏教芸術の上、から見てその何れにせよ其の意義は広大なるものを含んでゐる。筆者は撰述者の一員としてこの本が出版される前讃嘆するのみならず、謹んで簡単に片言述べ、隨喜の意を誌す次第である。

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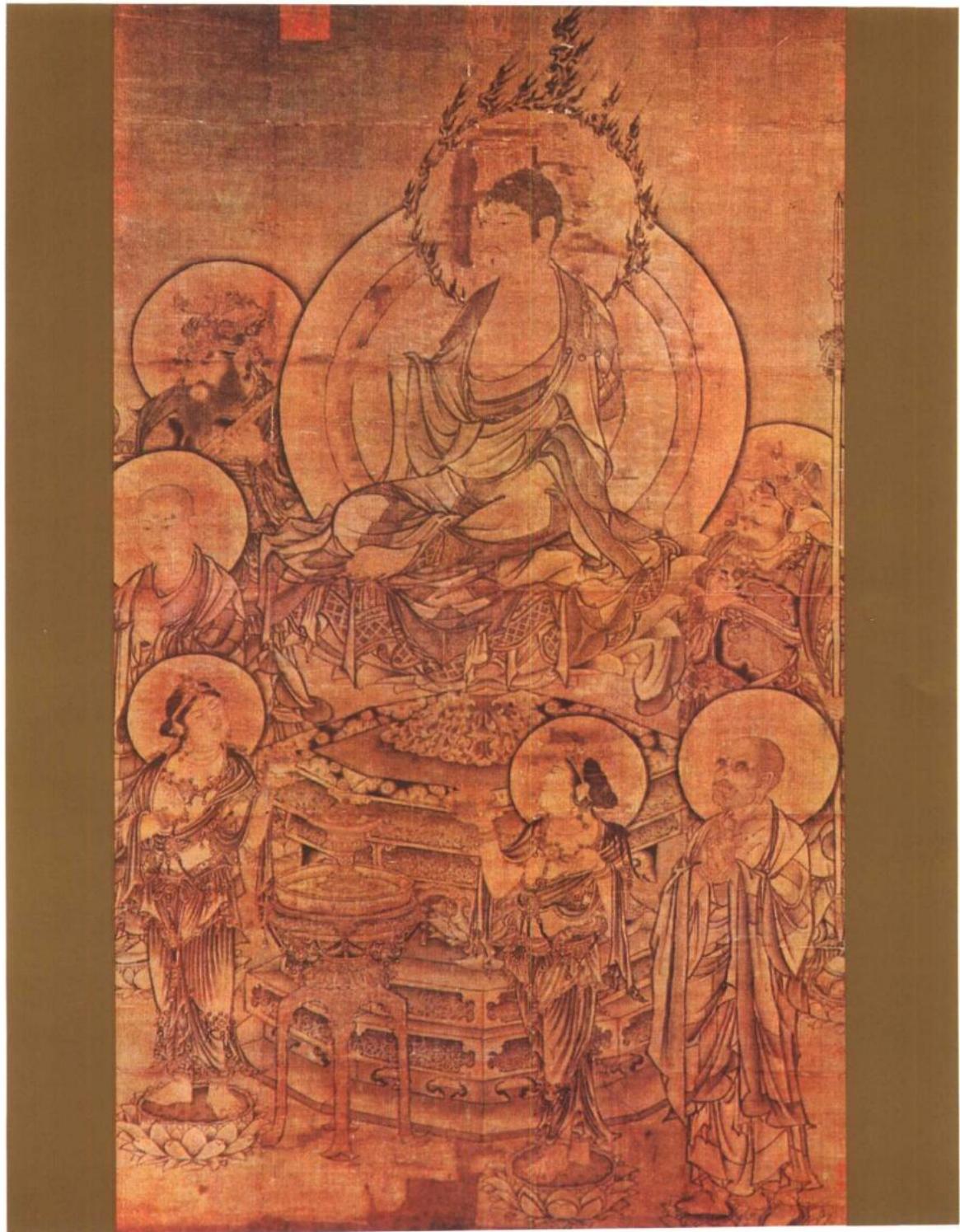
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釋迦說法圖 中華民國國立故宮博物館藏（宋人繪）  
The portrait of Buddha Śākyamuni preaching Dharma. (painted in Sung Dynasty) In  
the collection of National Palace Museum. Taiwan, R.O.C.

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者

## 釋迦牟尼佛

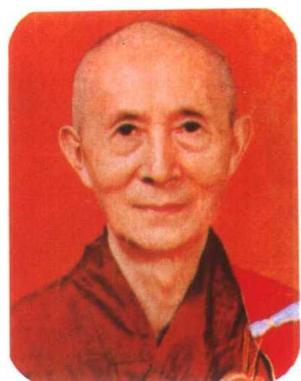
梵名 Śākyamuni-buddha，佛教教主。約在西元前五百餘年、出生於北印度的迦毗羅衛城（在今之尼泊爾南境），為該城城主淨飯王的太子。姓喬答摩、名悉達多。成道後，被尊稱為「釋迦牟尼」，意思是「釋迦族的賢人」。

釋尊自幼深切地體會到生老病死的痛苦，感受到人生歡樂的無常，於是發心尋求解脫之道。他曾在尼連禪河附近苦修六年。大約在三十五歲時，他在菩提伽耶的菩提樹下得到完全的覺悟，亦即證得阿耨多羅三藐三菩提。此後，他遂以「佛陀」（覺者）、「世尊」等名為世所知。

釋尊一生的弘法生涯，大約有四十餘年。他以無比的悲智願行，為衆生提出中正、和平的解脫途徑；導之以法，齊之以律，為衆生樹立起自覺覺他的偉大典範；為東方文明聳立起史無前例的生命燈塔。

依據大乘佛教法華經的說法，在印度成道、弘法與涅槃的釋迦牟尼，只不過是一時的權宜示現而已。事實上，釋尊在久遠劫前，早已成佛。佛陀的壽量是無限的；佛身是常住的；佛陀的智悲光華，是永恒地照耀衆生的。

台北市慧日講堂導師



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## Sākyamuni Buddha

Sakyamuni Buddha is the founder of Buddhist religion. It was about in 500 B. C. that he was born at Kapilavastu, the son of Suddhodana. His name was Siddhartha. After his entering Buddhahood, he was honored “Sakyamuni” which means the saint of the Sakya tribe.

Sakyamuni Buddha deeply realized the sufferings from birth, getting old, sickness and death since childhood, he also knew the impermanence of joy and pleasure. So he brought forth his mind to seek a way of liberation. He engaged in ascetic practice for six years along Nairanjana River. At the age of 35, he made the perfect enlightenment under a Bodhi tree, that is, he was certified the Anutra-samyak-sambodhi (unparalleled right and equal perfect enlightenment.), since then he was called Buddha (the enlightened one) or World Honored One.

Sakyamuni Buddha proclaimed dharma for 49 years. With unsurpassed compassion, wisdom, vow and practice, he pointed a way of liberation for living beings. He modeled himself for self enlightenment and enlightening others. He honored dharma and instructed living beings to strictly follow Vinaya. He erected an unprecedented bright tower for oriental culture.

According to the Dhrama Flower Sutra of great vehicle, Sakyamuni Buddha accomplished Buddhahood, prevailed Dharma and entered nirvana in India, that was the convenience of his manifestation. Actually, he had realized Buddhahood in previous kalpas. Sakyamuni Buddha's life is limitless, his body is permanent, and his brilliance of wisdom is eternally shining on living beings.

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