

Chinese-English , In Color

# A Pictorial Biography of Sakyamuni Buddha

佛陀畫傳

彩色繪圖 中英說明



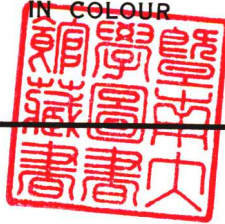
彩色繪圖 中英說明

# 佛 陀 畫 傳

*Chinese - English*

## A Pictorial Biography of Śākyamuni Buddha

IN COLOUR



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(泰國)

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by Yann-Fang Lee

# DEDICATION OF MERIT

May the merit and virtue  
accrued from this work  
adorn Amitabha Buddha's Pure Land,  
repay the four great kindnesses above,  
and relieve the suffering of  
those on the three paths below.

May those who see or hear of these efforts  
generate Bodhi-mind,  
spend their lives devoted to the Buddha Dharma,  
and finally be reborn together in  
the Land of Ultimate Bliss.  
Homage to Amita Buddha!

NAMO AMITABHA

南無阿彌陀佛

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印度古代摩突羅國(今摩特拉)所雕刻之精美莊嚴石佛像(約公元五世紀)現  
供存新德里國立博物館。

A stone carved Buddha image from Mathurā of ancient times, refined, elegant  
and dignified, Mathurā, 5th Century A. D., National Museum, New Delhi.



## 中 譯 序

十一年前，我自泰文譯成中文的「佛陀畫傳」，在國內出版後，極得海內外佛教徒的喜愛，因為圖畫顯明，解說淺易，特別適合佛教少年兒童閱讀。

大約五、六年前，一位虔誠的水彩畫家李宴芳居士，認為這本圖畫和內容都很充實，富有啓導性，自願將全部圖畫彩色；然後製成幻燈片，各處放映，極受歡迎。

兩年以前，加拿大多倫多湛山精舍性空法師，認為本書可以激發青年學佛的興趣，也可作為初級佛傳讀本，於是請呂繩安教授譯成英文，以便普遍利益操英語的青年閱讀。

現在佛陀畫傳的中英文版已經印行，這次徵得李宴芳居士惠然同意，將他親手著色的圖畫付印。同時又加進約二十幅印度佛教聖地的遺蹟。

除了上面提及的各位以外，現任美國佛教青年會會長樂渡法師，及紐約報恩寺住持法雲法師，曾給予鼓勵這彩色本的出版。本人對於二師以及其他師友的多種協助，致以衷心的感激！

我願將本書貢獻給讀者，請時常憶念：「南無本師釋迦牟尼佛！」

一九七六年五月十五日 淨海

# *A Pictorial Biography Of Śākyamuni Buddha*

## FOREWORD

By the Translator  
from the Original Thai Text  
into Chinese

It has been eleven years since I translated the original Thai Text of A Pictorial Biography of Śākyamuni Buddha into Chinese. The Chinese version proved after it has been published in China to be very popular among the Buddhists both in China and in other countries, apparently because the picturesque presentation and the simple and clear text are especially suitable to the need of youngsters.

About five or six years ago, Mr. Yann-Fang Lee, a devout Upāsaka and a well-known artist in water color painting, appreciated the illustrations and the descriptions for their substantial comprehensiveness and instructive simplicity, and took the initiative to have all the illustrations vividly colored. Color slides were made and received exceptionally well wherever they were shown.

A couple of years ago, Rev. Sing Hung, the Abbot of Cham Shan Temple, Toronto, Canada, believed that this illustrated biography of Buddha would certainly arouse interest among the youngsters and therefore serve well as a textbook in elementary Buddhist study. He prevailed on Prof. Z. A. Lu to translate the text into English in order to benefit English speaking people.

Now, the Chinese-English version is ready. With the gracious consent of Upāsaka Yann-Fang Lee, his hand painted color illustrations are reproduced together with more than twenty color plates of the holy sites or objects reminiscent of Buddha's life as illustrated in the Biography.

In addition to those mentioned earlier, Rev. Lok To, the President of Young Men's Buddhist Association of America and Rev. Fa Yun, Abbot of Grace Gratitude Buddhist Temple in New York City, gave encouragement to this color edition. To them and others who contributed both financially and spiritually, I am greatly indebted.

Let me dedicate this edition to the readers and remind them to keep in mind Namō Śākyamuni Buddha our own Master!

Bhikṣu Jan Hai

May 15, 1976

## 英 譯 序

佛教，這東方最偉大的宗教，即使在近年來洲際旅行方便，文化交流頻繁的時代，對大多數西方人士說來，仍是缺少認識的。有識之士多認為將佛教的基本思想介紹給西方人士，尤其是年輕的一代，必可促進東西的了解，因而增進世界永久和平的機會。

舊金山弘福寺開光的那天，性空法師交給我四本小冊，要我翻譯成英文。我既不是佛學家，也不是主修英語的，本不願擔任這一工作。但是法師初次有命，情難堅拒，終於答允下來，利用我微少的空閒，完成了翻譯工作，前後歷時一年半。我手邊很少有關佛學名辭及印度人名地名的參考資料，譯名不妥之處將是無可避免的。翻譯的原則，重在保存中文原本的意義及語氣，而不太計較文辭的優美。雖然如此，讀者閱此書後，必能了解佛陀一生的事蹟，並領略其中所包含的慈悲與寬容的精神。

譯稿曾經石道濟居士補充遺漏，且由法蘭克教授詳細校閱，更正錯誤，使全文更近乎通俗的美語，對於他們二位，謹申感謝之意。

呂繩安



## PREFACE

Buddhism, the greatest religion of the Orient, remains little known to the majority of western people even in recent years when intercontinental travel is easy and cultural exchanges are frequent. It is a common belief that the introduction of the basic thoughts of Buddhism to western people, especially the younger generation, may promote the mutual understanding between east and west and ultimately improve the chance of a lasting peace in the world.

On the day of dedication of Hung Fu Monastery, Rev. Sing Hung handed me four booklets and told me to translate them into English. Being neither a Buddhist scholar nor an English major, I was reluctant to undertake this task. But unable to turn down the first request of a venerable bhikṣu, I finally accepted the order and completed the work, using my scanty leisure time, in a period of about eighteen months. Very few references were available for terms in Buddhism and for Indian names and places. The translation was done with emphasis on closeness in meaning and tone to the original Chinese text rather than on literary elegance. Improper translations of terms seem unavoidable. Nevertheless, readers will certainly learn the life story of Buddha and appreciate the spirit of mercy, tolerance and compassion that it embodies.

Thanks are due to Mr. T. Shih who supplied the translations of a couple of missing paragraphys, and to Professor Frank G. French who carefully reviewed the manuscript, corrected mistakes and made the text sound more colloquially American.

Z. A. Lu

## 中英彩色《佛陀畫傳》三版序

1976年，中英彩色《佛陀畫傳》在香港初版五千冊；1986年在台灣再版五千冊。每次出版都要籌集一筆經費，徵求師友們及教界助印或附印，寄給他們隨喜結緣，留下流通的數量已經不多了。

時光流逝，又十多年沒有再版了，不少中外佛友或佛教團體，尋問關於此書的如何獲得。今有虔誠教徒陳保茂居士，一向熱心推廣佛教好書印贈結緣活動，與台北佛陀教育基金會良好因緣，見此書甚為中外佛教徒們之喜愛，除供青少年們優良讀物外，也是一本圖文簡易意義甚佳的佛傳，於是建議將此《佛陀畫傳》轉由台北佛陀教育基金會出版，以利大量流通結緣。這很合我們當初出版此書宣揚佛法之宗旨，所以同意此議。

佛曆2541年(1997)六月 淨海



# A Pictorial Biography of Sakyamuni Buddha ( in Chinese and English and in Color ) Preface to the Third Edition

In 1976, five thousand copies of A Pictorial Biography of Sakyamuni Buddha, in Chinese and English and in Color, were published for the very first time in Hong Kong. In 1986 the second edition was published in Taiwan, again in the quantity of five thousand copies. Every time a new edition is published, substantial funds are needed. Appeals are made to the friends of Buddhism and the Buddhist society to assist with printing. After enough copies are sent to these supporters for them to distribute freely, few copies remain.

Ten years have passed since the last edition was published. Demand for this book has resurfaced with the many requests for it by the friends of Buddhism as well as Buddhist organizations, both Chinese and American. Pious Buddhist Pao-Mao Chen has enthusiastically initiated a movement to mass publish and freely distribute exceptional Buddhist literature in an effort to introduce more friends to Buddhism. This particular book captivates the interest of both Chinese and American Buddhists. It also provides excellent reading material for today's youth. Overall, the book is an easy-to-read, meaningful, and fascinatingly illustrated Buddhist biography.

Mr. Chen suggested that the task in publishing the third edition of A Pictorial Biography of Sakyamuni Buddha be turned over to the Corporate Body of the Buddha Educational Foundation in Taipei. This way we can maximize distribution and consequently allow Buddhism to reach as many people as possible. This agrees very well with our original objective of promoting and exalting Buddhism when the first edition was published, so we wholeheartedly chose to follow through with this suggestion.

Reverend Jan Hai

June 1997 (Buddhist calendar year 2541)



佛教發源地圖

# The Origin of the Buddhist Teaching

◎佛陀教化地區 The Places where the Buddha went and taught.

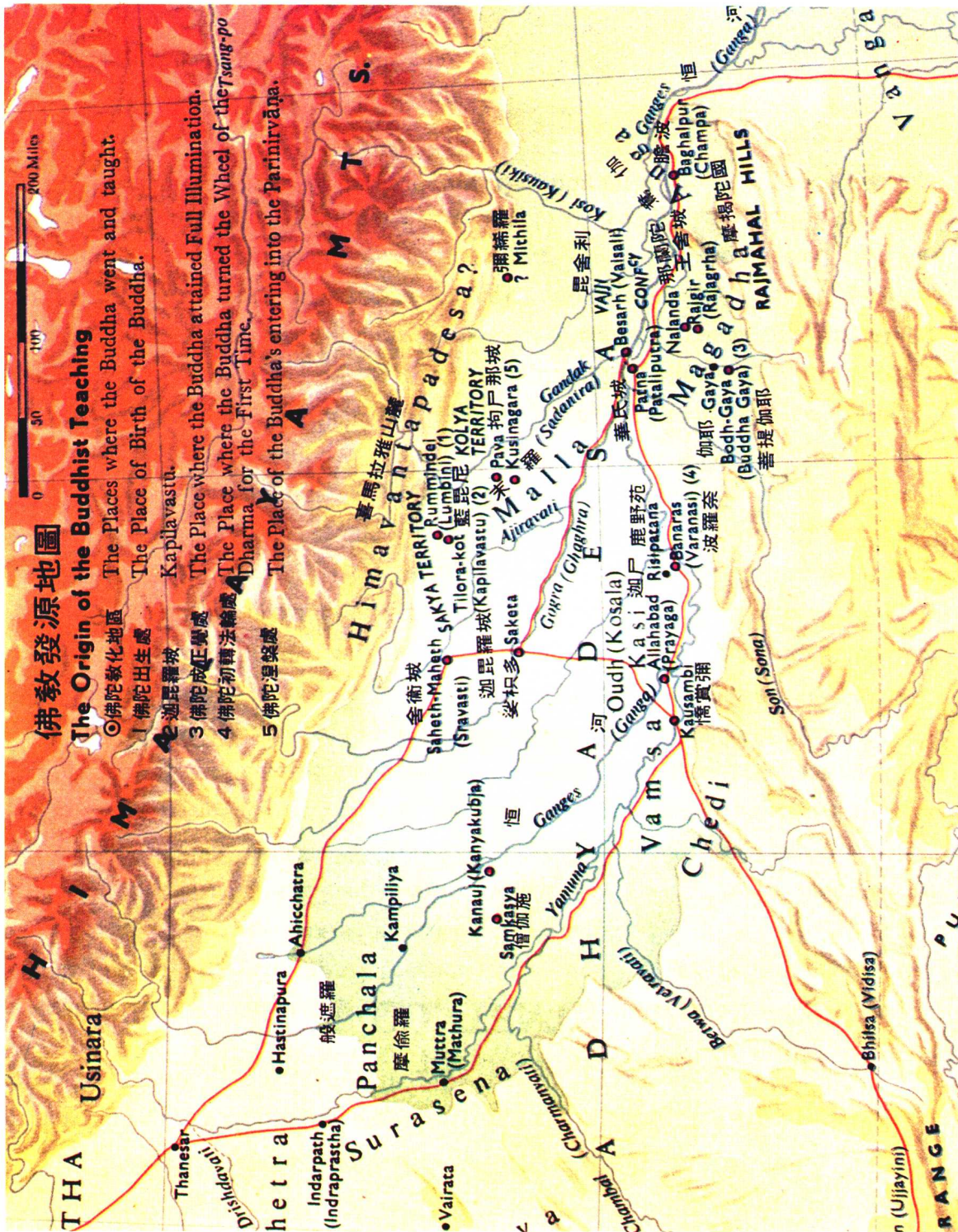
一佛陀出生處

迦毘羅城 Kapilavastu.

3 佛陀成正覺  
The Place where the Buddha attained Full Illumination.

4 佛陀初轉法輪處 The Place where the Buddha turned the Wheel of the Dharma for the First Time.

5 佛陀涅槃處  
The Place of the Buddha's entering into the Parinirvāṇa.





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佛 陀 畫 傳

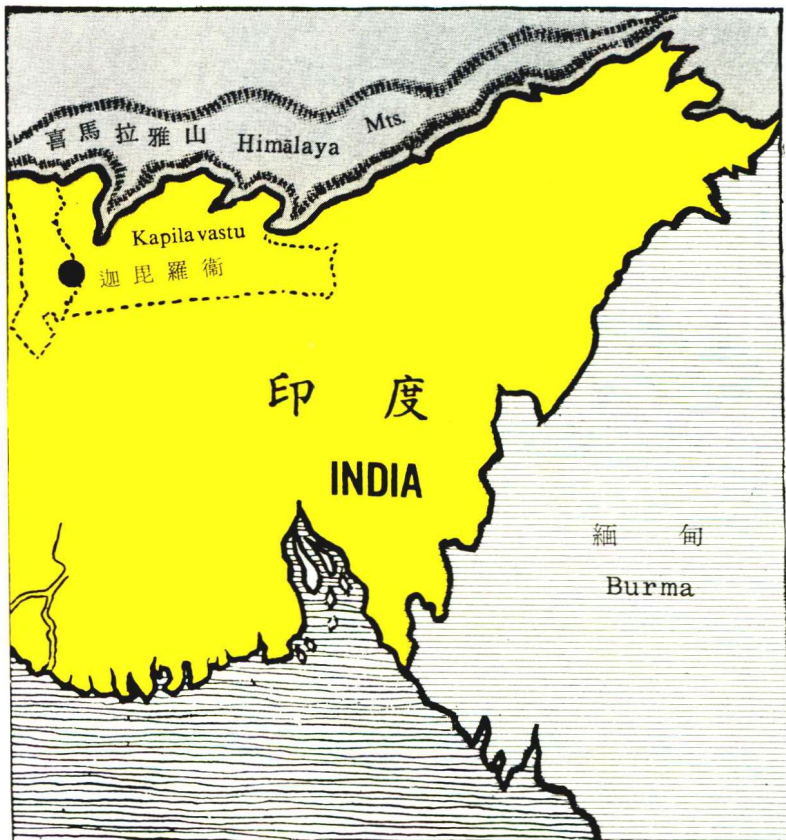
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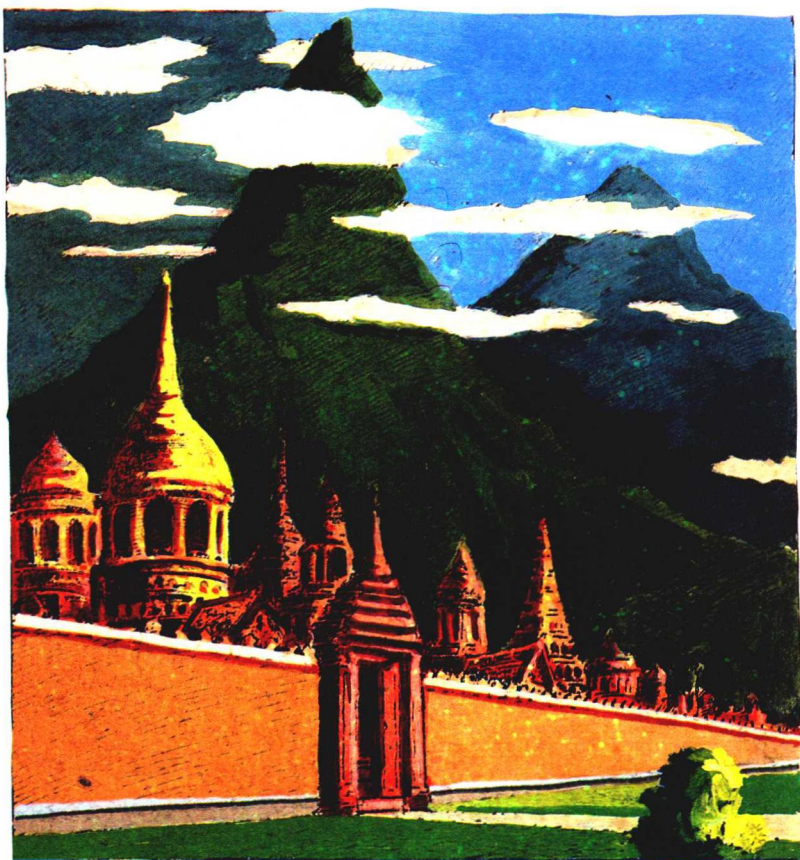
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1 在佛陀時代以前的印度，原叫做瞻部洲，分成很多大小國家，有些國家是國王統治，有些國家是由幾個王族聯合起來統治。

1 India, before the time of the Buddha, was called Jambudvīpa. It was divided into many kingdoms, large and small, some of which were ruled by kings and some of which were ruled jointly by several royal tribes.





2 在那些小國家裏，有一個國家叫做迦毘羅國，建立在喜馬拉雅山的邊緣，羅波底河的北岸，是由一位釋迦族的淨飯王在統治着，他姓喬達摩，他的王后名叫摩耶夫人。

2 One of these many small kingdoms was called Kapilavastu, which was located on the north bank of the Rapti River, on the rim of the Himālayas. The ruler of this kingdom was King Śuddhodana of the Śākya Clan. His family name was Gautama, and his queen was called Māyā.



3 當淨飯王和摩耶夫人結婚以後，過着很快樂的日子。好多年後，夫人懷了孕，快到生產的時候，就請求國王許可，回到她自己的家鄉天臂城去生產，這是當時印度的風俗。淨飯王高興地答應了，並且命令隨侍的隊伍準備，又派人清理夫人所要經過的道路。

3 After they were married, King Śuddhodana and Queen Māyā lived very happily together. After many years the queen became pregnant. She asked the King to permit her to return to her home city of Devadarsita to give birth to their child. King Śuddhodana readily consented and ordered the troop of royal attendants to prepare for the trip and to clean up and beautify the roads the queen would travel on.





4 到了迦毘羅城和天臂城接界的地方，有一個叫做藍毘尼公園，每年到了夏季，兩城的人民都歡喜來這裏的娑羅樹下遊覽休息，樹枝上開滿了美麗的花朵，有各種的鳥兒唱着悅耳的歌聲；採蜜的蜂羣也嗡嗡不息地飛來飛去。

4 At the junction of Kapilavastu and the city of Devadarsita was a place called Lumbinī Park. Every summer, people of the two cities flocked to this park to rest or to play under the Śāla trees. They enjoyed the beautiful flowers blooming all over the tree-branches and the melodious twittering of birds and the humming of the ever-busy honeybees.