

暨南大學圖書館惠存

李成森藏

印度朝聖聞法行

宗顯敬啟





佛陀曾对阿难说：“虔诚的信徒，应以恭敬的心情，在一生中至少，朝礼这些圣迹一次。”

这些圣迹是

兰毗尼 (Lumbini) 佛降生处

菩提伽耶 (Buddha Gaya) 佛成道处

鹿野苑 (Sarnath) 初转法轮处

拘尸那罗 (Kusinara) 佛涅槃处

《印度佛迹巡礼》(斯) 瓦黑尔

MAHABODHI TEMPLE BODHGAYA

中国佛教协会一九九七年三月翻译出版的《印度佛迹巡礼》

菩提伽耶的菩提樹

剛到聖地



朝
聖
歸
來

法
音
宣
流

释文：

朝聖歸來
法音宣流

集
啟
功
字

晉宗齊梁唐代間高僧求法別長安
去人成百歸無十後者安志前者
難路遠天遙唯吟結沙河遮日刀
瘦殫後賢如未諳斯旨往心經
宗易省唐三藏義淨長老取經詩

歲次甲午年二月初冬陳興法沐手敬書





追^之朝聖路 萬眾竟趨奔

佛^跡三生愿 祇^(志)一夢親

驚沙^忠肆 塵淨土早歸心

踏^石西^川道 菩提妙覺真

黃志豪先生題覺森印 辰朝聖

甲午冬 李日新 書



RYANA
德里

德里
DELHI
德里
New Delhi
德里
Delhi

佛陀圣地路线图

尼泊尔
NEPAL

8844 43m 脉 8590m



八大圣迹 (附四胜景)

- 蓝毗尼——释尊降生处
- 菩提伽耶——释尊悟道处
- 鹿野苑——初转法轮
- 拘尸那迦——佛涅槃地
- 舍卫国——祇园精舍
- 王舍城——灵鹫山说法地
- 僧伽施——佛降下降人间
- 吠舍离——佛陀最后宣法
- 瓦拉纳西——恒河圣地
- 七叶窟——首次佛经集结
- 那烂陀——佛教大学
- 鸡足山——迦叶尊者入定处

印度的季节

- 大致分为三种
- 夏季 (4-5月)
- 雨季 (6-9月)
- 旱季 (11月次年2月)

认为10月至次年2月份
是出行理想时间

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昆明

前言

释迦牟尼降诞于尼泊尔蓝毗尼，二十九岁出家，三十五岁在印度菩提迦耶悟道成佛，弘化人间四十九年，八十岁入灭。指引我们一条修行的道路。示现人生的生、老、病、死的无常真相，是人格化的教主，觉的教育，非神的崇拜。尊敬的佛陀不仅是一位导师，更是一位人格高尚的典型人物，他的一切成就，都归功于他的不懈努力。可想而知，脱苦必须依靠自己的努力和行持。根据佛陀慈悲众生的教诲，我们每个信徒在这一生中应前往佛陀圣地朝礼一次，追寻释尊足迹，那种亲近感，融洽感会油然而生，从而深刻体会我佛慈悲普度众生之本怀，既净化身心，增长道业，又使学佛的信念更坚定，如能前往圣地必是无量劫中之宿缘，随顺发心，朝圣如同见佛。

本人两次前往佛陀故乡和印度佛陀的八大圣迹朝礼闻法，参观还浏览了七叶窟、鸡足山、那烂陀大学和恒河等胜地。收益不少，内心充满法喜。更可喜的还得到十七世噶玛巴千诺大宝法王接见并献哈达。感恩先贤大德，他们给我们后代的佛子树立了高山仰止的光辉榜样，更要感恩佛菩萨，八部天龙加被。

朝圣闻法行以中国历代往西域求法高僧大德的记录和佛教经典为据，两次朝礼拍了不少照片，本书选出有关佛教圣迹十二处的彩照，配上文字说明，使人们对圣地有所了解，给准备前往的人作个参考。

甲午季冬已过古稀的我再赴印度朝圣，探寻佛陀圣迹，得到印度导游阿书（ASHUTOSH SINGH）先生诚心在每个圣地或胜景找准定位，感恩！把拘尸那迦佛陀涅槃地仅剩下四株千年的娑罗树引种归来。佛陀降生的无忧树，成道的菩提树，涅槃的娑罗树，佛陀一生与三种树的因缘我都引到了填补了我国佛教三树的空白，皆大欢喜。

半个多世纪以来我信奉佛教，既为佛子，应行佛事，为报佛恩，弘扬佛法，弘法利生。近二十几年来，我将两千几年前佛陀在菩提树下成道的圣树和在无忧树下降生的无忧树，繁殖了一千多株，布施到全国二十多个省市（含台湾）的佛教寺院和佛教居士林。愿将圣树布施于世，法雨普降人间。

简介有欠妥之处，恳请法界同仁修正。

朝圣者：觉森居士（李茂森）合十

广东省吴川市梅菪静园

Foreword

Shakyamuni was born in Lumbini of Nepal. He became a monk at the age of twenty-nine and a Buddha at thirty-five at Bodhi Gaya of India. He developed and expanded the Buddha dharma for forty-nine years and entered the realm of Nirvana at eighty. He has shown us the way of practice and the unpredictability of life, which was the education of awareness, not the worship of the gods. Buddha is not only a leader, but also a respectable icon. All his successes were due to his efforts and understanding of life. It can be thought that to take off sufferings must depend on the individual's efforts and practice. According to the Buddha's teachings, every believer should go to the Buddha Holy Land once in his life so as to follow Buddha's footsteps, which will lead to a sense of closeness and sympathy, and we will have a profound realization of Buddha, who devoted his life to delivering all beings from torment. It will not only purify our body and mind, build up our practice and cultivation, but also fortify our belief in learning Buddha. If you can reach there, it must be a predestined cause. When you make pilgrimage, it just feels like meeting the Lord Buddha

I have been to Buddha's hometown and the eight famous Holy Lands of Buddha in India twice to learn Buddhism. I have visited many places, such as Saptaparni Caves, Jizushan, Nalanda University and Ganges River Resort. I have acquired a great deal of knowledge and I was full of joy. Moreover, during my trip, I was welcomed warmly by the 17th Karmapa and received the hada from him, which has been the most honorable and impressive experience for me. I think all of us should show our great gratitude to the sages as they have set us Buddha descendants a great example. Respects and appreciations to the Lord Buddha and Bodhisattva, thanksgiving!

The pilgrimage of Chinese ancient to Western was according to the notes of senior monks. I have taken a lot of photos in the two trips, selected twelve of them which are about the holy land of Buddhism, and put words to pictures, so as to spread my understanding of Buddha to people and to make a reference for someone who's ready to go.

In winter of 2014, when I was in my 70s, I traveled to India again in search of the Buddha, the India tour guide, Ashutdsh Singh, who treated his job sincerity helped me to get the right place. Thanks a lot. I transplanted the only four Sal Trees which posed for thousands years in Kusinagara where Buddha was nirvana. Buddha was born under the Asoka Tree, enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree and nirvana under the Sal Tree. We have transplanted the three trees, which filled the gaps of our country. A pleasant result for everyone!

I've believed in Buddhism for 50 years, as a Buddhist, I have the responsibility to spread Buddhism. To thank Buddha, I hope I can give sermons, which is good for human beings. I have propagated more than 1000 Bodhi Trees and Asoka Trees for twenty years, where Buddha was born and enlightenment 2000 years ago. I have given the trees to more than 20 provinces including Taiwan Buddhist temples and Buddhist lodge. Hope the Holy Trees will make a favor for all over the world.

Any comment on this book or on the introduction will be appreciated.

Pilgrim: Li Maosen Jingyuan Meilu Wuchuan Guangdong Prov.

Translated by: Yi Ling Wu Chuan Party School

A photograph of a man in a white shirt standing on a beach at sunset. He is holding a glowing orb in his hands, which is positioned directly in front of the setting sun. The sky is a mix of deep blue and vibrant orange, with clouds catching the light. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

目录

八大圣迹——一——十六

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日出恒河

尼泊尔蓝毗尼

佛陀降生处，具体位置在摩耶夫人庙里。古印度习俗第一胎必须回娘家生产，



摩耶夫人来到蓝毗尼花园休息时，这时正是无忧树花盛开，夫人右手攀住金黄色无忧树的花枝时，惊动了胎气，在无忧树下

便产下悉达多王子。这时王子悉达多走了七步，一手指天，一手指地，作狮子

吼：『天上天下，唯我独尊』。这时正是中国农历四月初八日，是佛陀的生日，又叫浴佛节。

蓝毗尼花园有个水池，每边宽为二十四点九米，深四点八三米，有两眼泉，一暖一冷，相传龙王赐为摩耶夫人浴身之泉水。现在池中的水较浑浊，中国人





装水带回，长时间未见生虫，亦无沉积物，类似矿泉水，许多从事搞科学的人，也感到不可思议。

尼泊尔蓝莫国又叫善臂国，距蓝毗尼五十五公里的中罗摩伽的佛陀舍利塔，古印度时八国分得舍利仅保存一份在这里。塔的直径约一十五米，高六至七米，舍利塔周围有各种动物守护。朝圣者要加以小心。

菩提伽耶

菩提伽耶的圣园占地面积约四万平方米，大塔高五十二米，共九层。

佛陀从尼连禅河到伽耶菩提树下的金刚座坐禅，至第七天夜睹明星悟道，即腊月初八日。

菩提树梵文称卑钵罗树，因悉达多王子在树下成等正觉，后称菩提树或圣树。《大唐西域记》卷八载：

『昔如来于此七日观菩提树，目不暂舍，为报树恩，故此瞻望』。决定在这里的七个地方，四十九天报恩是禅定观想之地，后来每七天的地方都立石碑为志。我们来到伽耶圣地，心情便有无限激动，庄严和神圣的情绪，因为这里是无上圣者成道处，求觉者梦萦神往的地方，这里地灵神护，加持力无上，每个人都以佛陀为依怙加

持，希求于此一期生命得益于佛陀，了生死大事。即使不能成就，当下总有一点的收益也是好的，更是无上欲念。

圣地的菩提树，树龄约一百三十年，直径二点八米，树干在一点九米处便分为五枝，其中有两枝位于大塔侧，却是直立的，其余三枝是斜生的，几乎与地面平行，伸长很有条理，根部没有隆出地面上，也没有因树根破坏建筑物的迹象。『茎干黄白，枝叶青翠，冬夏不凋，光鲜无变。每至如来涅槃之日，叶皆凋落，顷之复故。』录自《大唐西域记》

菩提树为桑科榕属，一般情况下，树枝与根系延伸是同步的，如泰国的清迈、云南的西双版纳等地，他的建筑物被菩提树所破坏，有的形成树包塔，这与圣菩提树灵异的不同之处。

七七日时从缅甸来有两位商人，多婆富沙、波利迦，在该处经过，并供养佛陀米饼和蜂蜜。他们皈依了佛陀，成为最早的信徒优婆塞（男居士）并接受佛陀的两根头发。记载《毗奈耶》第一卷《小品》。

菩提伽耶有菩提树，金刚座和正觉塔，是佛成道的地方，也是三千大千世界慧之所在。菩提树因佛而



圣树旁的金刚座