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釋迦牟尼

Illustrated Biographies of World Historic Celebrities

SAKYAMUNI

汪曾祺 撰文

李少文 繪畫

Written by Wang Zengqi Illustrated by Li Shaowen

江蘇教育出版社

Jiangsu Education Publishing House

世界歷史名人畫傳——釋迦牟尼

Illustrated Biographies of World Historic Celebrities — Sakyamuni

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> 李少文 繪書

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Editors Yu Gang Zhao Suoshen

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從古至今的一切文明成果,是人類社會 的共同財富。

要認識世界,學習歷史,就必須了解世界歷史名人。

All civilization, from ancient times to present, is the common wealth of human society.

To understand the world and study history, we should first know something about those great names in world history.



趙宗藻簡歷

趙宗藻,江蘇江陰人,生於1931年。畢業於南京大學美術系,1950年開始版 畫創作,1955年起在浙江美術學院版畫系任教,30年來一直從事美術教育并堅 持版畫創作。

作品以巧妙的構思與優美的形式相結合,兼長中國傳統書畫,具有濃鬱的生活氣息和鮮明的民族傳統特色。

曾任浙江美術學院副院長和版畫系主任。現為該院教授,中國美術家協會理事,中國美協版畫藝術委員會委員,中國版畫協會常務理事,浙江版畫家協會會長,浙江省美術家協會副主席。

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問: 巴 金 周谷城 吳作人 王朝聞

《世界歷史名人畫傳》編委會:

趙所生徐棐劉小地李樹平馮建軍虞剛

馬振五

策 劃: 虞 剛 馬振五

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繪畫作品攝影:劉小地

英文翻譯: 顧愛彬







世界文明的發展,有點像地球表面的水系:許多小澗小溪,匯合而成江河;許多江河, 匯合而奔流入海。世界文明的形成,也很像樹葉的葉脈:許多微小的絲絡,趨向各方的支 脈;眾多支脈,納入主脈。一張地圖上江河的風貌,一張樹葉上葉脈的紋路,揭示了一個雖 然複雜,實際也頗單純的道理:世界文明的發展,是全人類共同創造的;從古到今的一切文 明成果,是人類社會的共同財富。

在人類歷史發展的長河中,一些杰出的政治家、思想家、軍事家、科學家、文學藝術家 曾對世界文明發展的進程產生過重大的影響。像孔夫子、亞里士多德,他們的思想影響一 直及於全世界;李時珍的著作促進了世界博物學、藥物學的發展;愛迪生的發明,使電燈 和其他的文明產品進入世界上任何一座城鎮的千家萬戶。至於三大宗教的創立者釋迦牟 尼、耶穌、穆罕默德,他們的影響,直到今天,仍然遍及地球上的絕大多數區域。

中國的諺語說:"觀今宜鑒古,無古不成今。"英國的諺語說:"要知道將來發生什麼,必須回溯過去。"所以,對世界的歷史是不可不學習的,對世界歷史名人是不可不知道得多一點的。瞭解歷史上的名人,有助於弄清世界文明發展的脈絡,有助於理解歷史的關節和梗概,吸取前代的教訓,能够幫助人們聰明起來。

這套《世界歷史名人畫傳》,選擇世界性的歷史名人作為描繪的對象。他們是:孔子、亞里士多德、康德、馬克思、愷撒、拿破侖、秦始皇、成吉思汗、華盛頓、牛頓、達爾文、李時珍、愛迪生、愛因斯坦、居里夫人、莎士比亞、曹雪芹、達·芬奇、貝多芬、釋迦牟尼、耶穌。如有需要,還可以編繪《畫傳》的續集。這些名人都是在人類歷史上產生過重大影響的巨人,是世界上任何一個有一定文化素養的人都理應知道的。

這部《畫傳》并不是"聖賢列傳",它所描繪的,并非全部都是德行完美、造福群體的人們。例如成吉思汗、拿破侖等人,他們甚至是人類中的"戰神",是醉心於征服的灾星。但是他們的生平和歷史上的重大事件息息相關,甚至影響到歷史江河的流嚮,後世的人們需要知道他們的事迹,他們的傳記就理應加以采編。出版社可能就是基於這一考慮,在《畫傳》中保留了這部分人物的位置。

中國是一個文明古國。它的四大發明——造紙術、印刷術、指南針和火藥,曾對世界文明的進程造成過巨大的影響。但是,近代史上,中國畢竟曾經在頗長的時間裏處於落後狀態,因此,今天中國書籍的紙張、裝幀、插圖、印刷質量常常令人不够滿意。拿到國際圖書市場上一比,很多方面都存在差距。這使得出版界中的熱心人士常常痛心疾首,引以為憾。

中國有這樣深厚的文化傳統,又是地球上人口最多的國家,在新時代來臨之際,理應對世界做出更多的貢獻纔對,理應使自己的出版物走嚮世界纔對。江蘇教育出版社就是具有這種雄圖大略的出版社之一。他們決心出版一套《世界歷史名人畫傳》,不但在內容、圖畫方面,而且在紙張、裝幀方面都盡量做到盡善盡美,在提供給中國的讀者之後,再刊行各種版本,貢獻給世界各國讀者,以顯示中國出版物的最高水平,加強與世界出版界交流與合作的地位。

這套印刷精美、內涵豐富的《世界歷史名人畫傳》現在呈獻出來了。中國的讀者們,世界的讀者們,請你們欣賞和品評吧!

A. A.

1992年2月寫於廣州華僑新村



Presenting a Gathering of Flowers of Human Civilization



The waters on the surface of the earth well illustrate the development of world civilization; many streamlets and brooks converge into rivers, which in turn empty into the sea. The making of world civilization is properly exemplified in the strands or bundles of vascular tissue forming the principal structure of a leaf; numerous tiny lines branch into various sub-veins joining the main vein at one point. The crisscross of rivers in the world and veins in a leaf both make clear a complicated but practically simple truth, that is, the advance of world civilization has been the joint creation of mankind as a whole, all human achievements are the common wealth of human societies.

Quite a few eminent politicians, thinkers, military figures, scientists, and artists in world history have greatly swayed the course of world civilization. Confucius and Aristotle have influenced the human world with their respective ideas ever since their days. Li Shizhen promoted the growth of natural science and traditional medicine with his brilliant work *Compendium of Materia Medica*. And to Edison practically every urban household on the earth should be highly indebted for his invention of electric lights and other civilized comforts. Up to the present day, Sakyamuni, Jesus Christ and Mohammed, the founders of the three world religions, have been affecting people in most parts of the world.

The Chinese have a saying, "The present should be based on the past, the present should not be without the past," while an English proverb goes, "To know what will happen in future, one must go back to the past." Accordingly, a sound knowledge of world history should be acquired, and much more should be known about world historic celebrities. Such a knowledge would help considerably to build up a clear view of the thread of development of world civilization, to understand the key links and essentials of history, and to get something from past generations, thus making people more enlightened.

Included in *Illustrated Biographies of World Historic Celebrities* are giants in world history: Confucius, Aristotle, Immanuel Kant, Karl Marx, Julius Caesar, Napoleon, Qin Shihuang, Genghis Khan, George Washington, Isaac Newton, Li Shizhen, Charles Darwin, Thomas Alva

Edison, Albert Einstein, Madame Curie, William Shakespeare, Cao Xueqin, Da Vinci, Ludwig van Beethoven, Sakyamuni and Jesus Christ, of whom no educated person could ever justify ignorance.

Not designed to biographize saints, the series is aimed at presenting these figures as they were. They are all historic notables, but are not all moral ideals or disinterested greats having brought good to the public. We find even "gods of war" or disaster-makers in men like Genghis Khan and Napoleon, who were ever bent on conquering. However, being closely bound up with great historical events, they helped to determine the course of the stream of history. A knowledge of their deeds should be promoted by collating and publishing their life stories. This consideration has probably prompted the Jiangsu Education Publishing House to enter these lives into the series.

China is an ancient country, whose four great inventions—paper making, printing, the compass, and gunpowder—have exerted a tremendous influence on the progress of world civilization. Notwithstanding this, China has remained far behind for quite a long period in modern history. Take books in China. In the quality of paper, printing, artwork, and binding, much is to be desired, not least when put on display at world book fairs. This has long distressed devoted publishers in China.

An ancient country with a solid cultural tradition and the largest population, China should contribute more to the world and exert her utmost to make her publication more competitive in the international book market. The Jiangsu Education Publishing House is such a publisher filled with great ambitions.

Illustrated Biographies of World Historic Celebrities, a colossal project, attempts to be superlative in its contents, artwork, paper and binding. After its publication in China, the publisher will bring out various editions of the series in different languages for readers the world over, showing the best of Chinese publications, thereby to consolidate its position in securing a cultural exchange and a joint venture with publishers in other parts of the world.

I believe this highly informative series, with its beautiful printing and artistic binding, will be a continuing intellectual pleasure for readers both at home and abroad.

Qin Mu

Huaqiao Xincun, Guangzhou February, 1992

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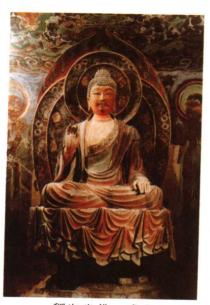
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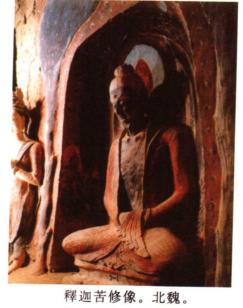
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釋迦牟尼 SAKYAMUNI





釋迦坐佛。盛唐。 敦煌莫高窟第 328 窟。



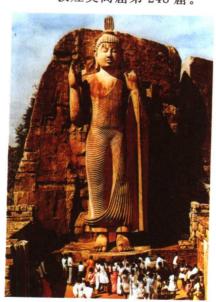
敦煌莫高窟第 248 窟。



石灰岩菩薩半身像。北魏。 美國弗里爾美術館藏。



釋迦菩薩立像。公元2世紀。 巴黎吉梅美術館藏。



印度阿烏加那的大佛



釋迦立像。公元五世紀。 巴黎吉梅美術館。

釋迦牟尼是世界三大宗教之一佛教的 創始人,中國民間稱爲如來佛。

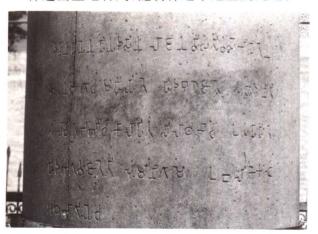
釋迦牟尼之時代,約在公元前6世紀 中葉,距今二千六百年,相當於中國春秋時 代,與孔子同時。

"釋迦"是族名,"牟尼"是聖者。當時印度,凡有大智慧者,皆得稱爲"牟尼"。"釋迦牟尼"意爲釋迦族之聖人。



藍毗尼園,佛陀誕生的地方。

釋迦出生地石刻,記明釋迦牟尼生於此地。



太子降生

Undundand

釋迦牟尼成佛之前,姓喬答摩,名悉達 多。他是古印度北部迦毗羅衛國國王凈飯 王長子。母親是拘利族天臂城主善覺大王 胞妹摩耶。

淨飯王智深德高,勤政愛民。摩耶夫人 端莊美麗,性情賢淑。結婚之後,夫婦感情 和美,如同花露石蜜。

一日,淨飯王偕夫人摩耶在花園閑步, 看見母鹿乳子。小鹿仰頭拱乳,母鹿眼色溫柔。摩耶夫人顧視良久,忽然流泪。王即驚問:以何緣故,而致悲傷。原來摩耶夫人,美而無子。年近四十,膝下猶虚。看見母鹿乳子,不禁觸景生情。

爾時摩耶夫人即勸凈飯王多納嬪妾, 俾生子嗣,而繼王統。凈飯王云:即斷子嗣, 誓不再娶。

一天夜晚,摩耶夫人在花園中入睡,夢 見六牙白象,自天而降。象體俊美,如銀如 雪。款款而來,入於夫人右脅。摩耶夫人醒 來,覺得身心格外舒暢。

夫人對王言及。王召卜者。卜者説,是 當生子,福蔭天人,貴不可言。

不久,摩耶夫人告訴凈飯王,自身已有





摩耶夫人及婇女像。公元六至七世紀。金銅造。

釋迦降生像。帕岡時代。青銅造。 摩耶夫人右腋下爲悉達多太子。





釋迦降生圖。 摩耶夫人右腋下爲方出生的合掌的悉達多太子。