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#### 少林達糜羅書集

#### 李智書

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#### 獻給中國嵩山少林寺建寺壹仟伍佰週年

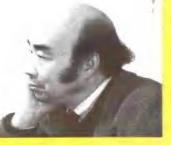
A Gift to the 1500 Amiversaries of ShaoLin Temple in Song Mountain

495-1995

## 少林達摩禅画集

香港國際出版社

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國美協會員。國家一級美術師, 一九九一年李智首任中國為山書書院常務副院長, 四美協會員。國家一級美術師,也又表

先生親書

「李智曹

少林蓬摩

嵩山景物及少林武術的繪畫,八十年代出任鄭州文化藝術研究中

他手法新穎,構圖獨匠,

工寫氣施,不拘繩墨,置達摩祖師于佛。武

心美術思王任,專

禪鳥一體

道法自然,中西兼取,古今並容的藝術風格,當代書畫藝術大師

九九三年應遊隨少林寺佛學文化話問團赴臺灣,禪畫展前和現場

故又有「活達摩」之稱

現任鄭州畫院常務副院長、少林寺院禪書大師、

然又有重隨時代:

(團美術工作隊學習美術,路温高山,久駐少林,深受嵩山禪宗文化的嬴陶與啟进,智,號十方察主,法名永智,一九三七年四月二十三日生於河南新鄭。幼小愛畫,

#### A Brief Introduction of Li Zhi

Li Zhi, known as "Shi Fang Zhai Zhu" and Yong Zhi (religious name), was born in Xinzheng County of Henan Province in April 22, 1937. He showed special interests in drawing when he was very young. Later he joined the literature and art organization and began to learn painting. Once he visited the Song Mountain and stayed in the Shaolin Temple for a long time. The Song Mountain religious culture left him a deep impression and gave him a lot of inspiration. Since then he put his heart on the painting of Dharma, the scenery of the Song Mountain and the martial or phrysical arts of the Shaolin Temple. In 1980s he took up the post of the director, of the art department of Zhengzhou Culture and Art Research Center, paying special attention to the creation and research of the religious paintings about Dharma. His paintings are special for their unique style and outstanding structure. Whether elaborate style or impressionistic style, his paintings of Dharma are vivid, combining as a whole Buddhism. Wushu and medition. Carrying forward the great tradition of the ancient painters Liang Kai and Shi Luo, he has formed the natural and modern style of his own, which is a mixture of Chinese culture and foreign culture, ancient art and modern art, Mr Wu Zhuoren, the famous calligrapher and artist of the contemperary era, wrote an inscription for him: Paintings of Dharma of Shaolin by Li zhi. In 1993 Li Zhi was invited to visit Taiwan as a member of the delegation of the Buddhist cutture of the Shaolin Temple. His paintings and live drawing were warmly welcomed there, thus shocked the great island. There fore he has now been famed "Master of Shaolin Buddhist Paintings" and even regarded " a living Dharma" for he is the very image of

In 1991 Li Zhi was appointed the first managing viclinector of China's Song Mountain Calligraphy and Art Institute. Now he is the vice-director of Zhengzhou Calligraphly and Art Institute, the master of Shaolin Buddhist painting, a member of the Alational Art Association and a high-rank artist.

#### 少林寺 1500 週年的厚禮

嵩山,山靑水秀,古寶善萃;登封,物華天寶。人杰地靈。在這塊神奇的土地上,大自然造就了奧妙無 窮的自然畫卷,華夏祖先也創造了璀璨奪目的文化。馳名天下的禪宗祖庭少林寺就座落於嵩山西麓景色旖旎 的五象峰下。

少林寺因處少室山陰農林之中而得名。北魏太和十九年(公元 495 年),孝文帝為安頓印度高僧跋跎落蹟 傳教而創建。孝昌三年(公元 527 年),天竺第二十八代佛徒菩捉達摩來到少林寺,他在五乳峰的天然石洞中 面壁九年,在廣泛吸收中國傳統哲學思想及趙家學說的基礎上,創立了獨樹一幟的佛教禪宗,少林寺遂成祖 庭。少林僧素以武聞於世、唐初少林寺十三棍僧因助秦王孝世民有功,得到唐王朝封赐,少林武循從此名揚 四海,少林寺也博得"天下第一名利"之營。

北魏禪宗在登封少林寺的創立和流傳,不僅使少林寺成為禪文化的發源地,同時也使等封威名大振。並 逐漸成為我國古代文化、宗教的傳播中心,留下了眾多的名餘古簿。天下四大書院之一的蓋陽書院。五品之 窓的中岳廟。華夏第一的灣岳寺塔、中國現存最古老的觀星臺。最早的漢三闕等均是嵩山署名的文物精品。 令封不僅文物產萃、而且觸產者源達 30 冬棒、尤以煤、約億量銅豐。

隨着礼會的發展、被聲為"文物之鄉"的登封。以得天獨厚的名餘資源、發展旅游事業,現已成為人們廣為游覽的辦地、每年觀光的中外游客達 200 名萬。在觀賞登封名餘,漫步古利少林之時,達摩福師的權權神奇故事,深深吸引着廣大游客。為使一腊達摩禪師在少林寺創立禪宗的拍荒壯學,著名禪畫家季智大師,妙手円靑。將達摩傳奇經歷雜制成冊,昭市一人,這本畫冊的問世,無疑是這位殉情於達摩的畫家為少林寺建寺 1500 週年所獻的一份穀擊的屋應。

### 制御事

#### A Gift to 1500 Auniversaries of Shaolin Temple

The Song Mountain is a picturesque place with a lot of historic sites around, while its location Dengleng County is a place propitious for giving birth to great men and full of natural resources. On this magic land the nature has created the profound hills and rivers, and ancestors of China has created the splendid natural culture. The world-fancous Shaolin Temple is located at the foot of the southern Song Mountain, near the cenic slope of the Wury Peak.

The temple got its name "Shaolin" because it less in the forest north of the Shaolin Mountain. In the Taihe 19th year of the Northern Wei Dynasty (A.D. 495), Emperor Xiaowen built it for Bonze Poto to do missionary work. Later in the 3rd year of Xiaochang (A.D.527), the 28th generation Buddhist reverend supreme Dharma came to the temple, where he kept facing the wail as long as nine years in a natural cave within the Wuru Peak. After studying the Chinese traditional philosophical thinking and on the base of ideology of many schools, he created the unique Buddhist scriptures and made shaolin the ancestor temple. As is well-known to the world, the monks in Shaolin were extremely skillful in martial arts. In the early Tang Dynasty 13 monks helped Li Shiming put down a rebellion and later was famed by the Emperor in the Tang Dynasty. Since then the martial arts of the Shaolin Temple have been world: "enowned and the temple was regarded as the No.1 Buddhist temple throughout the world."

The Buddhist scripture created in the Northern Wei Dynasty not only made the Shaolin Temple the origin of the Buddhist culture but also made Dengfeng's fame spreading far and wide. Gradually the shaolin Temple became the spreading center of the ancient culture and religion. So numerous places of historic interest and scenic beauty existed around the Song Mountain, like the Songyang School, one of the four ancient schools, the Zhongyue Temple, the champion of Wuyue (5 mountains), the unmatched monastery pogodas, the ancient observatory, which was the China's earliest remains, and the three old buildings in the Hang Dynasty, the calliest remains in China. Apart from the above historic sites, Dengfeng is rich in mineral resources. There have been found more than 30 kinds of mineral resources in this land, especially coal and aluminium.

With the social development, Dengleng, a town of cultural relics, has taken advantage of its historic sites and developed the tourist trade. Now it has become the famous tourist site in China, with annual tourists at home and abroad reaching two million. When people enjoy the cultural relics in Dengleng and in Shaolin Temple, they can't help thinking of Dharma, the father of Buddhism of Shaolin, and will be attracted deeply by his magic story. In order to let known Dharma's expense of starting the Buddhist rescription, the famous painter Li Zhi, with the superb touch of the great painter, has turned Dharma's legend into the paintings. We have reason to believe that the publication of this album will be no doubt the sincere gift to the 1,500 anniversaries of the Shaolin Temple by the painter who are absorbed in Dharma.

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序

少林古刹自北親跋陀大師創建。迄今一千五百年間,地靈人杰。高僧輩出。尤以禪宗祖庭和神奇 武功聞名于世。對中國佛教文化的發展貢獻卓著。

南北朝時, 印度高僧菩提達摩太明魏洋遐海, 赴中國弘揚佛志, 棲止少林, 九年面壁, 刺立了 "不立文字、教外列傳, 直指人心, 見性成佛"的輝 宗暗教、 蓬摩祖師於少林寺開口麗門, 廣渡接島, 發大慈悲為僧俗指點苦海迷津, 據傳, 蓬摩相師於 弘志鄉服研習武功, 教人強節健等, 祛病挺年, 師 曾自言來中國時已總一百五十餘歲, 改菩提達摩為 中國鄉宗初祖和開少林武廟之風の一代武學先郎。

歷代文人墨智。騷士游俠也多以此鳥頌。

少林爾書大航宗智 (李智)、數十年度心精研佛法書藝。立志總出達摩相師不朽之精神。弘揚相師秘密心法。 少林爾書大航宗智 (李智)、數十年度心精研佛法書藝。立志總出達摩相師不朽之精神。弘揚相師秘密心法。 他師法自然。踏瘍邁跋山川。尋訪達摩大師遺跡。如宋梧歷代禪畫大師筆法。顧忠為我。漸得禪畫三昧。妙筆丹 青、梧禪機之靈星:劉奸慧學。得佛祖之怨重。達摩祖師一章遐江、叔然面壁。隻遷歸西等諸多精境如在眼前。眞 取2 幻耶2 語數動靜。俱契禪意,可謂釋氏心印。發於心源,成於了悟。創當代禪書之獨家風格。

歷年來他多次參加超內外之佛學文化交流活動。1993年又應遼隨少林寺佛學文化訪問團赴臺灣。僧眾追號十 方齋主,專贈為首任萬山少林寺院確畫大郎、惠赐法名永智。乃卿林剌等指畫前近城冠師佛法復心善學之限更矣。 今僧少林寺創建一十五百週年慶典之際。將十餘年畫作精體一冊印行,實為發揚達摩祖修禪教之莫大功德。阿彌陀

善哉!



#### Preface

Shaolin Temple, founed by the great macter Buddhabhadia in Northein Wei Dynasty 1500 years ago, has brought forth many outstanding monks, made brilliant contributions to Buddhist culturs and become world famous for its chan Sect Buddhism and mystic kung Fu.

In southasn and Northern Dynasties, Bodhidharma, an Indian monk, arrived in China to preach Buddhism. He settled down in ShaoLin Temple and meditated facing a wall for mine years. He founded the theory of realizing truth suddenly that saught people to gain Budshahood by seeing nature directly without reading sutra books. Dharma opened a large gate in Shaolin for all those who were trying to get out of the litter sea. It is believed that oharma studied kung Fu in his spare time and taught people to get sid of diseases and keep fit. He once said he was already more than 150 years old when he came to china. We say he is the first ancestor of chan Sect Buddhism and the foander of shaolin Kung Fu. Men of letters and oursist in history wide a lot about that.

YongZhi (Lizhi), a Shaolin Painter of charl Sect, studied the painting arts of Buddhism for decades and was determined to paint out the eternal spisit of Oharma so as to show people the ancestors true spisit. He learned from nature. He travelled Mount Sonashan everywhere and looked for the remained tracks of Dharma so that he understood the painting ets of Chan painters in history gradually. He absorbed a lot from them and at last he got the three most important points of Chan painting arts. People can see his famous works: 1]Oharma cyossing the Yangtree Rivey on one reed. 2) Returning vest with a single shoe and so on. Are these stories ties or illusion? People will find answers in the paintings by their hearts. Yongzhi created a new way of Chan painting with his own style.

For years, he took past in Buddhist cutural exchange at home and abroad many times. In 1993, he visited Taiwan with a group of Shaolin monks. Shaolin monks honoured him the first painter of ShaoLin Chan Seat. And confered him a Buddhist name—Yong Zhi, as a geat prize to him.

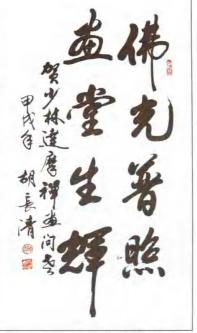
Now the paintes collected his Chan paintings into such a book at the 1500th anniversary of the founding of Shaoling Temple. This is great good deed to enlarge Chan Buddhism of Ancestos Dharma. Amitabha I

> Shi Suxi Abot of ShanLin Temple In Mt. Songhan China May 15,1994



My 1940.

中國美術家協會主席 吳作人



國務院宗教局胡長溝副局長題詞

見達馨屍體無存,場內僅有一履,方知 着雙脚,手掂一隻僧履,飄然西行,宋

雲回到洛陽報知孝靜帝元善見、開棺后

他已隻履歸西了。

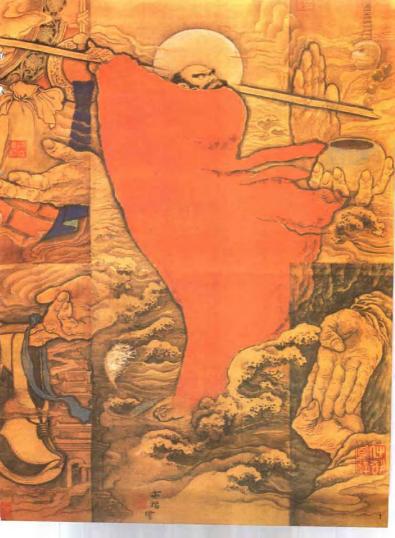
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图· 裤奇地既验员以: 投機、達摩北上洛陽、他乘上一枝素 是大乘禪宗,主張普渡衆生,一人話不 帝信仰小乘,主張自我解脱,而達摩則 歸來,路經葱瀟(昆侖山),見達摩赤 且山中、兩年後,東魏使臣宋雲從西域 林、爾標為關龍門干聖奇。圓寂葬於鄉 紀中國和尚慧可(二)相) 摩把衣鉢法器及《楞迦經》四卷親手傳 九年,他禪坐的影像化入石中。 東尤洞兩腿盤坐,入定修行· 整整面壁 (國田(中國) 被稱為中國佛教禪宗的初祖,而後,達 梁武帝派特使接他到南京 但梁武 董學了 由了最大的心願,難同心 達摩在少林寺首傳佛教禪宗、

達雕到了北朝,入高山少林寺。在

提達摩, 烏弘楊佛教, 沿途托鉢, 東渡 南北朝時期,天竺(印度)佛徒吾





渡海達摩圖



達摩 章渡江圖(瞻前)



達摩一章渡江圖(顧後)





蘆葉達摩圖 (局部)



達摩(浪里)渡江圖



揚子達摩圖

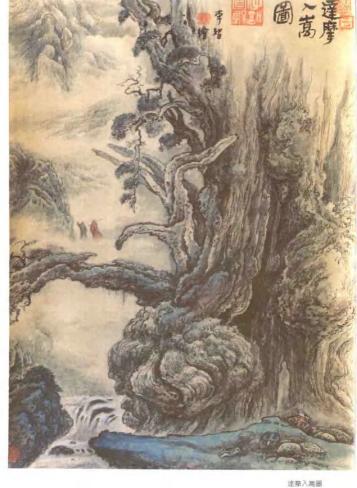


蘆葉蓬摩圖





達摩渡江圖







達摩觀闕圖及局部



