

# 九華山

明吳敏題



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## PREFACE

Jiu Hua Shan (Nine Lotus Mountain) is situated in the southwestern part of Qingyang County, Anhui Province. Overlooking the Changjiang (Yangtze) River in the north, it is neighbouring Huangshan (Yellow) Mountain in the south. With an area of 120 sq. km., it is one of China's four mountains renowned for their Buddhist structures and features, and also a popular scenic spot under the priority protection of the state.

In the 5th year of the reign of Long'an in the Jin Dynasty (265—420), an Indian Buddhist monk named Beidu came here to put up a thatched hut, and then began to introduce his religion Buddhism into China. During the Kaiyuan reign of the Tang Dynasty (618—907), Jinqiaojue, a monk of Silla said to be of royal lineage, stayed on in Jiuhua Mountain where he subjected himself to painstaking discipline and cultivation according to the Buddhist doctrine for over 70 years. After he had passed away, he was revered as Buddha Ksitigarbha born into this earthly world. Since then, Jiuhua Mountain has become a worshipping place of this Buddha and attracted a large number of pilgrims.

By the Ming (1368—1644) and the Qing (1644—1911) dynasties, more than 300 Buddhist temples had been erected there, housing 3,000 or so monks. The name of Jiuhuashan was known all over the land of Cathay and various countries in Southeast Asia. It enjoyed the reputation of "Lotus Land of Buddhism".

At present, it has 84 temples and over 400 monks. There, not a day passes without the ringing of morning bells and the beating of evening drums throughout the valleys, and the smoke of burning candles and incense continues to permeate the air—devout worship and observances are the order of the day. Each year, on the holy day of the birth of Ksitigarbha, a great multitude of pilgrims and tourists come to visit the mountain and worship the Buddhas.

To publish this *Album of Jiuhua Mountain* has been the long cherished wish of those interested in this religious centre and scenic spot in this country and foreign lands. It is now a flourishing age. And there is the avowed support of our revered Rende and other abbots. In spite of my lack of experience in doing such a kind of work, I have managed to collect dozens of photographs and get them printed in this album. But since Jiuhua Mountain is full of beautiful natural sceneries and is a gathering place of venerated men of great scholarship, it is inevitable that my list will be far from complete. The only wish of mine and my co-workers' is that the readers will be able to get a glimpse of the remarkable features of Jiuhua Mountain. If they do, we shall find ourselves extremely gratified.

Zhenchan  
Autumn, 1991

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九 華 山

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## 一、獨特的寺廟建築

九華山現存 84 座寺廟，多為宮殿式、民居式、組合式。尤以皖南民居式寺廟為主體，具有濃鬱的地方特色。有 39 座被列為國家和省級重點寺廟。

這些寺廟有的高踞峰巔，有的聳立懸崖之上，有的坐臥于山谷盆地，有的點綴在嶺頭山腰。

### I. Monasteries and Temples in Unique Architecture

The existing monasteries and temples in Jiuhua Mountain number 84, mostly of the palatial style, composite type and residential structure, which latter forms the greatest part and follows the Southern Anhui traditions, hence rich in local taste. Thirty-nine of them are listed as sites under the priority protection of the province and the state.

Some of these temples perch on the top of peaks, others stand on overhanging cliffs, and still others lie in the ravines and basins. There are some more dotting about over the ridges halfway up the mountain.



1. 月身寶殿。  
Yueshen Hall.

## 一、獨特的寺廟建築



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2. 獨具皖南民居特色的甘露寺白牆小窗。

Ganlu Si — in the unique and typical style of Southern Anhui's white walls and small windows.

3. 萬年禪寺(又稱百歲宮), 位於 800 米高的插霄峰巔。

Wannian Chansi (Perpetuity Temple), alias Baisui Gong (Longlife Palace) — built atop the 800-metre high Chaxiao (Sky Penetrating) Peak.

4. 化城寺。九華山開山寺。唐代即辟為地藏王道場。

Huacheng Si (Huacheng Monastery) — the first Buddhist temple in Jiuhua Mountain, the place to enshrine Buddha Ksitigarbha ever since the Tang Dynasty (618—907).

5. 祇園禪寺, 九華山四大叢林之一。

Qiyuan Temple — one of the four largest Buddhist monasteries in Jiuhua Mountain.



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6. 甘露寺, 現為九華山佛學院所在地

Ganlu Si (Sweet Dew Monastery) — now site of the Jiuhuashan Academy of Buddhism.

7. 位于天臺峰下翠雲庵 (俗稱吊橋)。

Cuiyun An (Jade Green Cloud Nunnery) — Popularly called "Suspension Bridge" and built below the Tiantai (Sky Terrace) Peak.

8. 閩園尼庵。

Convents around Minyuan (Min Garden).

9. 天臺寺, 位于 1321 米高的天臺峰頂。

Summit of the Sky Terrace Peak — 1,321-metre high.



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## 二、秀麗的自然景觀

九華山群峰競秀，怪石嵯峨。李白贊曰：“靈山開九華”，“秀出九芙蓉”；劉禹錫游山，驚為“造化一尤物……”

九華山年平均溫度 13.4℃，是游覽佳地。

### II. Picturesque Sceneries

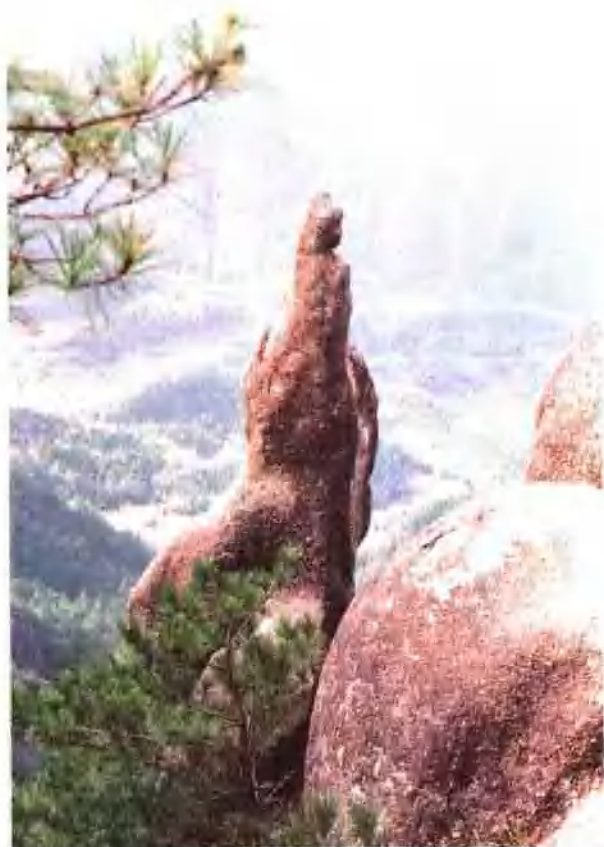
The various peaks of Jiuhua Mountain, with their grotesque and towering rocks, vie with each other for beauty. The celebrated poet Li Bai had sung praises of them: "The fairy mountain peaks look like nine flowers, and how beautiful are these nine lotuses." Another famous poet Liu Yuxi once made a tour of the mountain and was so surprised by its beauty that he exclaimed: "What a bewitching creation of Nature! ....."

The average temperature in Jiuhua Mountain in the year is 13.40 C, most congenial to tourists.



1. 九華山門坊。  
“九華聖境”四字為  
清康熙皇帝墨寶。

The Archway of Jiuhua Mountain — the four characters “Jiu Hua Sheng Jing” (Jiuhua Sacred Land) inscribed by Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1644 — 1911).



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2. 維妙維肖的觀音石。

Guanyin Shi — (in the lifelike figure of) Avalokitesvara Stone.

3. 大鵬聽經石。

Dapeng Tingjing Shi — (in the shape of a) Big Roc Rock listening to sutra preaching.

4. 棋盤石。相傳南斗、北斗兩星宿在此對弈。

Qipan Shi (Chessboard Stone) — the legendary "North and South Dippers" (the two constellations) took this as a chessboard for the game.



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二、秀麗的自然景觀



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5. 翠雲庵旁獅子峰。  
Shizi Feng (Lion Peak)  
— next to Cuiyun An.

6. 蠟燭峰。  
Lazhu Feng (Candle  
Peak).

7. 龍池瀑布。  
Longchi Pubu (Dragon-  
Pool Waterfall).

8. 東崖鐘亭。內懸幽  
冥鐘，鐘聲晝夜不停。  
Dongya Zhongting  
(East-Cliff Bell Pavilion) in  
which hangs the nether  
world's bell that rings day  
and night.

9. 金龜朝北斗。  
Jingui Chao Beidou  
(Golden Tortoise facing the  
Great Dipper).



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10. 花臺景區山色。  
Huatai (Flower Terrace) — a scenic spot in the  
mountain district.

11. 展翅欲飛的鳳凰古松。  
Fenghuang Gu Song (Phoenix-Shaped Ancient  
Pine) — ready to be on the wing.



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### 三、趙樸初居士在九華山

中國佛教協會會長趙樸初先生 1990 年 9 月來九華山視察。在祇園禪寺禮佛并為地藏銅像揭幕剪彩。視察期間，他充分肯定了九華山落實宗教政策做得好，勉勵廣大僧尼要愛國愛教。

#### III. Lay Buddhist Zhao Puchu Visiting Jiuhua Mountain

In September 1990, Mr. Zhao Puchu, Chairman of the Chinese Buddhist Association, paid a visit to Jiuhua Mountain. While there he went to the Qiyuan Temple to worship Buddha and cut the ribbon at the ceremony of unveiling the bronze statue of Ksitigarbha. In this tour of observation and investigation, he fully affirmed the good work done in Jiuhua Mountain in carrying out the government's religious policy. He encouraged the Jiuhuashan monks and nuns to love their country and their religion.





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1. 視察九華山佛學院。  
Inspecting the Jiuhuashan Academy of Buddhism.

2. 在安慶迎江寺皖峰方丈陪同下游怡園。

Visiting Yiyuan (Happy Garden) in Anqing with Abbot Wanfeng of the Yingjiang Monastery as guide.

3. 赴九華山途中經合肥，視察明教寺。右起：妙安方丈、趙樸初會長、妙山法師。

Stopping at the Mingjiao Monastery in Hefei on his way. (from left); Abbot Miao'an, Chairman Zhao and Dharma Master Fangshan.

4. 與九華山佛學院學僧合影。

Together with the monk-students of the Academy.

5. 在九華山重建轉輪寶殿落成典禮上講話。左起：趙樸初會長、妙安方丈、季昆森專員。

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony for the completion of the re-built Dharmacakra Preaching Hall. (from left) Chairman Zhao, Abbot Miao'an and Commissioner Ji Kunshen.



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6. 安徽省宗教局副局長李天明在九華山佛學院開學典禮上講話。

Li Tianming, Director of Anhui Provincial Religious Affairs Bureau, speaking on the occasion of the beginning of a new semester of the Academy.

7. 與仁德大和尚、妙安方丈、聖富法師在月身寶殿前合影。

Chairman Zhao, Archmonk Rende, Abbot Miao'an and Dharma Master Shengfu in front of the Yueshen Hall.

8. 觀賞月身寶殿大銅鼎。

Appreciating the beauty of the mammoth bronze cauldron in the Yueshen Hall.

9. 在九華山文物館觀看明代萬曆皇帝“聖諭”。

Viewing the imperial edict of Emperor Wanli of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) on display in the Jiuhuashan Cultural Relics Hall.

10. 趙樸初夫人在省宗教副局長李天明陪同下觀看無瑕禪師手抄《大方廣佛華嚴經》。

Madam Zhao Puchu stops before Monk Wuxia's handwritten copy of *Huayan Jing* (Buddhavatamsakamahavaipulya sutra). Beside her is Li Tianming, Director of Provincial Religious Affairs Bureau.

11. 在百歲宮與住持慧慶一起座談。

Having a chat with Abbot Huiqing in the Long Life Palace.

12. 鳳凰松下與領導合影。左起：葉可信、趙樸初夫人、仁德、趙樸初、方正全、祝晚年、陳昌茂。

Under the Phoenix-shaped Pine Tree. (from left): Ye Kexin, Madam Zhao, Rende, Zhao Puchu, Fang Zhengquan Zhu Xiaonian and Chen Chungmao.



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13. 在九華山管理處長方正全陪同下，參觀文物館后步出化城寺。

Leaving the Huacheng Monastery with Fang Zhengquan, Director of the Jiuhuashan Administrative Office after visiting the Cultural Relics Hall.



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## 四、釋家珍寶,傳世文物

九華山歷史悠久,佛教文化燦爛,名勝古迹遍布。傳世的文物有古建築、雕塑、繪畫、金石、摩崖石刻、造像、石塔、器皿、經書古籍和手工藝品。古書院遺址有十余處之多,收藏佛教文物近 2000 件,供養佛像 6000 余尊,這些都是研究佛學文化的最好佐證。

### IV. Precious Buddhist Relics from Ancient Times

Jiuhua Mountain has a very long history, and places of historic interest and scenic beauty can be found everywhere. Over there Buddhist culture has grown to be highly magnificent, and hence many cultural relics have been handed down to the present such as ancient structures, sculptures, paintings, bronze and stone engravings, stone carvings on the cliffs, statues, stone pagodas, vessels, sutras and ancient books, and arts and crafts. The existent sites of libraries of ancient books are as many as over a dozen; they are also halls for Buddhist relics, housing nearly 2,000 pieces and 6,000 statues. All these offer good material for the study of Buddhist culture.





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1. 百歲宮內供奉的明代無瑕禪師塑金肉身。

The gold-plated body of the Ming-dynasty Chan Monk Wuxia enshrined in the Longlife Palace.

2. 1990年裝金的大興和尚肉身。

The body of Monk Daxing plated with gold in 1990

3. 歷時 500 多年的地藏王坐騎——青銅諦聽。

The 500-year-old bronze unicorn ridden by Ksitigarbha—in the posture of listening carefully to its master.

4. 明代高僧無瑕禪師以指血碾和金粉抄寫的 81 卷《大方廣佛華嚴經》。

Eighty-one volumes of *Huayan Jing* copied by the Ming-dynasty eminent monk Wuxia with a mixture of gold powder and the blood from his fingers.



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