

东南佛国文化传播丛书

東南佛國 風景



Scenery of
the Ancient Buddhist Kingdom of Southeast China

张建庭 绘

西泠印社 出版社



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उत्तराधि-परा
वर्द्धा देश



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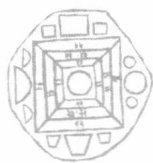
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序一

Perface One

《东南佛国文化传播丛书》

暨《东南佛国风景》序

叶小文

杭州市佛教协会会长、灵隐寺方丈光泉大和尚，日前就编辑出版“东南佛国文化传播丛书”第一册《东南佛国风景》嘱我作序。

中华优秀传统文化总能生生不息，薪火相传，因其含着“基因”，众多“传人”。无论社会变迁、沧海桑田，“基因”总在那里延续、发展、创新，“传人”总在那里孜孜以求，或著书立说载入史册，或口口相传“有话要说”。海内海外，僧俗各界，尽皆如是。佛教自汉代从印度传入中国，经魏晋而唐宋，历元明而清民，凡二千年延绵时续，起伏波折，在与中国传统儒、道文化折冲交融中传播于中华，并对中国人的精神世界和文化生活影响至深，时至今日，佛教文化已成了中国传统文

Buddha's Kingdom of the South East series: *Scenery of the Ancient Buddhist Kingdom of Southeast China*

By Ye Xiaowen

I was asked by President of Hangzhou Buddhist Association, Abbot of Ling Yin Temple, Ven. Guang Quan to write this preface for the first edition of *Scenery of the Ancient Buddhist Kingdom of Southeast China*.

I think the reason that Chinese culture can be inherited from one generation to another is our "cultural DNA" carried by numerous of "Successors to Chinese culture". This "cultural DNA" is constantly in developing and in innovating. These "successors" are constantly in seeking greater achievements with diligence, regardless of any social vicissitudes, either through published works or through speeches. This is a universally recognized fact.

Buddhism spread to China from India during the Han dynasty. From then on, through more than two thousand years' interacting with traditional Chinese Taoism and Confucianism, Buddhism has widely spread and exerted a great influence on Chinese Culture and the Chinese people's spiritual world. Today, Buddhist culture is an essential part of Chinese culture.

Hangzhou is one of China's famous historical and cultural cities. In Hangzhou, Buddhism arose during Eastern Jin dynasty, expanded during the Wuyue dynasty and reached its peak in the Southern Song dynasty. The Ancient Buddhist Kingdom of the Southeast China gained widespread fame from then on. Whenever

化的重要组成部分。

杭州是我国的历史文化名城。佛教肇始于东晋、发展于吴越、兴盛于南宋，“东南佛国”名声远播。每次走进灵隐寺，拜访方丈光泉大和尚，就有“传人”正在此地的感觉，“众里寻她千百度”，就在灯火阑珊、佛香缭绕处。

浙江，这个先富的地区曾响亮地提出：要努力建设物质富裕精神富有的现代化浙江。好啊，春江水暖鸭先知，浙江走在前面了。杭州作为浙江的省会城市，风景优美的“人间天堂”，更要一马当先。

如何将悠久厚重的历史文化、天堂般的人间美景与现代社会发展有机结合起来,焕发出新的文明之光,促进社会和谐、美好、积极、精进,这是值得我们去关注、研究和践行的一项工作。杭州市在对西湖风景区进行保护、修复和建设的同时,着力保护、修缮、恢复和修建一批佛教寺院和景观,成绩斐然。“西湖”的申遗成功,使杭州这座历史文化名城和著名风景旅游城市增添了新的荣誉,也使“东南佛国”这一品牌再现光彩。

光泉大和尚的一篇《东南佛国历史渊源与文化复兴》专文，介绍了“东南佛国”的历史和成因，详述了“东南佛国”的寺院、僧迹、文趣，内容详实丰富、文笔沉稳内敛。

本书的钢笔画作者张建庭长期在政府部门工作，分管民族宗教、园林旅游等，热爱风景区内的景致格局、建筑构造、山石流水、草木小景，以及对风景区内的佛教寺院及景观修复、建设大力支持、积极参与谋划。难能可贵的是，在繁忙的工作之余，他以其独特的身份、专业的视角、挚诚的情怀，用钢笔画描绘出“东南佛国”的寺院、景观，再现“东南佛国”的样貌，记录“东南佛国”的历史。

这一文一画，相得益彰。一僧一俗，都是“传人”。我有缘为他们的书作序，倒也沾了“东南佛国”的些许佛光。愿你读过此书，也留下美好的印象。

叶小文

中央社会主义学院党组书记、第一副院长（正部长级）。曾任国家宗教事务局局长、党组书记，长期主管国家宗教事务工作。中共第十八届中央委员会委员。

I visited Ven. Guang Quan at Ling Yin Temple I always get an impression of meeting a "Cultural successor" who is cultivating behind the temple doors.

Among the wealthy areas in China, Zhejiang is the province that first raised issues of improving prosperity in both the material and in spiritual worlds over modernization. I think, as a well-known Chinese poem said, 'The duck is the first to know when the river becomes warm in spring.' Zhejiang province is ahead of the others. As the capital city of Zhejiang, Hangzhou, the beautiful "Paradise on Earth" will take the lead again.

It combines the rich history and cultural heritage with beautiful scenery. Therefore, by modernization, it enhances social harmony and exerts a positive impact on society.

It is a concept in need of attention in our research and practice. In the process of conservation, restoration and construction within West Lake scenery zone, many Buddhist temples and Buddhist landscapes have been restored and expanded. In 2011 West Lake became a UNESCO world heritage site. It brought new glory to this Buddhist Kingdom of the South East .

In Venerable Guang Quan's *Renaissance of the original Buddhist Kingdom of the South East* he expounds the historical origin of it and gives a detailed account of temples, monks and works of this "Kingdom". His informative writing exudes a sense of calm.

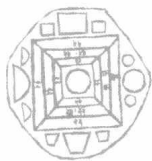
The pen drawings included in this book are created by Zhang Jian Ting, Deputy Mayor of Hangzhou. He has engaged in the protection, planning, construction and management of the West Lake scenery zone for many years. He is passionate about the landscape details within the site, particularly the renovation and reconstruction of the temples. He strongly supported and actively participated in many reconstruction projects.

What is particularly remarkable is that as a Deputy Mayor, Mr. Zhang Jian Ting created many pen drawing art works through which to express his passion about the historical heritage in his spare time. These excellent art works not only recapture a vision of Buddhist Kingdom of the South East but also serve as a historical record of the West Lake.

It is fair to say that the writing complements the drawings perfectly, and both authors are "Cultural successors". I am delighted to write the Preface for their book to eulogize Buddhist Kingdom of the South East". Hopefully, this beautiful book will impress you too.

Ye Xiaowen

Central Institute of Socialism party secretary, first vice president (ministerial level). Former National Bureau of Religious Affairs, party secretary, long-term director of State Administration for Religious Affairs. Communist Party of China Central Committee in the eighteenth.



दक्षिण-पूर्व
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序二

Perface Two

重塑西子景，真情绘佛境

——张建庭东南佛国钢笔画小赏

潘公凯

张建庭是我多年好友，他年岁比我小，但与我一样出生并生长在西子湖边，而且学习和工作也始终围绕这里，可以说这种特殊的人生经历，培养了他对西湖深厚且特殊的感情。

众所周知，作为首批国家重点风景名胜区和中国十大风景名胜之一，也是现今《世界遗产名录》中我国唯一一个湖泊类文化遗产，西湖早已蜚声海内外，每年有大量国内外游客慕名而来，并为其所打动与折服。我想，西湖之所以能有如此举世名望，除了其得天独厚不可复制的自然美景之外，更重要的是蕴存在这些自然景致中的，古往今来充满传奇色彩的丰厚历史文脉——正是自然景致与人文景观的完美结合，才造就了西湖举世无双的旅游资源与核心竞争力。

当我们翻阅西湖所在地杭州的城市发展历史，可以发现西湖原本并没有现今这般鲜明与独到的特质。事实上，西湖风景形象的全面整治改善与旅游产业的重塑提升，还是近 20 年的事，通过市政府这 20 年来的不懈努力，西湖才得以焕发出今天的迷人魅力——这期间也正是张建庭亲历亲为、真抓实干地为西

Rebuilt Views of the West Lake, Paint Buddhist Places in True Feelings

—— The Collection Pen Drawings of Buddhist
Kingdom in the South-East by Zhang Jianting

By Pan Gongkai

Zhang Jianting has been my good friend for many years and he is younger than me. He was born and grew up on the shores of West Lake the same as me, He studied and worked here also. This kind of special life experiences has been developing his special feelings to the West Lake.

It is well known, West Lake has been renowned at home and abroad throughout history attracting millions of visitors from the world every year. It is not only one of the National Key Scenic Spots of China and the Ten Natural Landscapes of China in the first time, but also the unique cultural lake in China recorded in the World Heritage List. In my opinion, with this great fame, West Lake's gifts of nature and cannot be replicated--along with its colorful history and legendary stories from ancient to modern times alike. These natural features and human landscapes join together perfectly, yielding West Lake the most famous Chinese Lake in the world.

If we explore the development history of Hangzhou, we can understand that the West Lake was not always as beautiful as today. In fact, the characters of the West Lake have changed drastically during the latest twenty years under the leadership of the Hangzhou local government. During these twenty years, Zhang Jianting was in charge of the West Lake Scenic Spots, and he spent twenty years keeping a diligent hands-on attitude to service it. Today we not only have West Lake as an admission-free resource in Hangzhou, but also museums of Ma Yifu, and Master Hongyi, the Tower of Leifeng, the Yang Causeway, the Street of North Mountain, the village of Meijiawoo, the Village of Longjin, the China Tea Museum and the West Lake Museum as well. All

湖服务的20年。由此，我们可以饱览西湖全新开放式城市公园的秀美景致；可以在移步换景的游历中参观马一浮、李叔同等名人先贤的纪念馆；可以有幸再见雷峰塔、杨公堤的传奇与胜景；可以漫步北山街、梅家坞、龙井村中去体味历史古雅的气息；可以在中国茶叶博物馆和西湖博物馆中探寻文明的传承……所有这些今人之幸，无不都注有张建庭无数的心力与智慧，不为人知的辛劳与奉献。正如他自己所总结“在西湖景区工作了25年，在政府工作又长期分管景区和宗教、旅游工作，对于西湖的一草一木、一砖一瓦了然于胸，对自己曾经工作过的环境没身不忘”。面对如此卓有成效的现实成果，以及这样真挚朴素的表达，我对这位充满情怀、持之以恒、不辱使命的，为西湖建设和杭州城市发展贡献突出的“城市艺术家”肃然起敬、充满敬意。

欣闻张建庭将出版一本名为《东南佛国风景》的图文录，其中26幅钢笔白描式的图稿完全由他自己利用工作闲暇之余绘制而成，这些作品主要取材于西湖景区中历史悠久、文化厚重、环境幽静、景色独特的佛教寺庙，其建造特点蕴含着中国风景园林的智慧精华。张建庭并非美术专业出身，更不是职业画家，其钢笔画完全是原来学习风景园林专业时打下的基础，以及工作实践中所积累的经验。他完全采用钢笔对自己所喜爱的景致画面进行了白描速写式的全面记录，语言表达方式上具有明显的现实主义写实风格特点，画面从空间透视到造型比例，从整体构图到细节刻画，从风景再现到人物捕捉都具有一定的成熟度，让人很难想象他并非专业出身，这一点着实让我感到意外。

先贤曾言道“外师造化，中得心源”，艺术取法自然又能超越自然靠的是感悟，只有真情实感地去体会大千万象，才能触类旁通进入更高的人生境界，创造和发现世间大美。我翻看着张建庭的这些画稿，透过质朴的画面，我能真切地感受到其中所包含的他那份对于杭州这个“人间天堂”和“东南佛国”无尽热爱与眷念——正是这种“心源”让他能对西湖边的这些寺庙建筑产生了完全个人化的体会与视觉表达。用他自己的话说“这些作品没有章法，仅凭感觉而作，是对工作的一种感悟，对于工作环境的一种感受，是情真意切的感情表达”。

对此，我们不必用专业画家的要求去审视和苛求张建庭的钢笔画小品，只需从中去体会他的那份率真与执着。由此，我们可以发现一位“重塑西子景，真情绘佛境”的艺术家张建庭。



2015年秋

潘公凯

著名画家、教授、博士生导师。曾先后担任中国美术学院院长、中央美术学院院长，现任中国美术家协会副主席。

of these projects reflect the passion and unwavering spirit, the unknown efforts of Zhang Jianting. As he said, "I had been working on the West Lake Landscape for 25 years, overseeing departments that administer the Scenic District, religious affairs and tourism development at Hangzhou local government offices, so I am very familiar with the details of West Lake and will never forget this environment that I had worked on for so long." Recognizing these esteemed achievements spoken in his modest, sincere expressions, I would like to express my gratitude to this artist of Hangzhou for his dedication.

I am excited to learn that *Zhang Jianting's Scenery of the Ancient Buddhist Kingdom of Southeast China* will be published, featuring 26 pen drawings created during his career as a keeper of this beautiful region. Themes for his paintings are mostly drawn from Chinese Mahayana Buddhist temples of the region and their long histories, colorful culture, quiet environment and unique scenery. Zhang Jianting was neither an art major, nor a professional artist. His pen painting skills are based on his background in Landscape scenery, and years experiences from work practices. For his most beloved sceneries, he created artwork sketched entirely with pen, and expressed realistic style in realism. From his space perspective to modeling proportion, from overall composition to the details, from composing landscapes to capturing figures, the images have a certain maturity at all. These qualities surprise many as he was not an art major; I feel the same way.

From the words of sages, "Study nature outside, capture the source inside." Art is based on nature and then exceeds it mostly by the artist's awakening inside. Only with one's true feelings to touch all manifestations of nature, can someone comprehend by creating and discovering wonderful views in the world. When I look through Zhang Jianting's paintings, I can feel the endless love in his heart for Hangzhou, the earthly paradise and the Buddhist kingdom of Southeast China through these simple, sincere drawings. This kind of drive brought him extensive personal experiences and visual expression to these Buddhist buildings outside the West Lake. He also said, "These images need not a methodical approach. I only created them intuitively. It is a kind of inspiration from work and feeling from working environment and expression of true emotions."

So, we do not have to subject Zhang Jianting's pen paintings to the same approach of professional artists, but try to feel his forthright and sincere personality and determination. Thus we can find an artist in Zhang Jianting who rebuilt views of the West Lake and paint Buddhist sites from his true source.

Autumn 2015

Pan Gongkai

Former dean of The China Academy of Art, and dean of China Central Academy of Fine Arts. Vice chairman of China Artists association.

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序三

Perface Three

西湖守望者的文化胸怀

——写给张建庭兄的钢笔风景

许 江

西湖，最是古今名湖。不唯湖光山色，更在其中的人文风采，名刹古寺。湖东有净慈古寺，与雷峰塔相伴。南屏山，石骨土肤，中空四达，每当寺钟撞响，鸣音瓮然远播。遥望北岸，葛岭横卧，在山抱林深处，耸着抱月古祠。每往登览，一派牵风引浪，晴波烟岚，六桥杨柳，如落镜中。西湖佛地，小者如孤山小青佛舍，依山畔水，“瘦影自怜春水照”。最大者莫过灵隐古寺，寺故奇胜，门景尤好，飞来峰莅，冷泉亭倚，幽谷中殿宇愈显雄伟。前有上、中、下三天竺相拥，后有韬光古庵相靠。登此，方觉“楼观沧海日，门对浙江潮”的僧者心怀。

每次登山或访古寺，都感寺宇林山的媚好。

The Perspective of a West Lake Guardian —— A Note on Our Cherished Friend Zhang Jianting's Pen Paintings

By *Xu Jiang*

West Lake has enjoyed the pennicle of fame from ancient times not only for these views of the scenic landscape, but cultural landscapes and Buddhist temples as well. The Jingci Temple and the Leifeng Tower situated on the east of the Lake against the Nanping Mountain. The mountain has a hollow chamber inside and routes leading in all directions--with stone as bone and soil as skin. The famous temple bell here tolls majestically and afar. Looking to the north of the Lake, there is Geling Hills with the ancestral hall of Baoyue deep in its lush hills. To me, the experience has been of gusting West Lake wind for waves, shimmering ripples before mountain mist; the six bridges line with willow, all reflected upon the mirror pond. Nestled in the relection of these hills on the lake, Buddhist temples flourished throughout the long history here: the smallest temple is Xiaoqing Buddhist temple in Gu Mountain, and the largest Buddhist temple is Lingyin with most extensive history and beautiful views. Lingyin temple is situated facing the wonders of Flying Peak filled with ancient Buddhist statues and the Cold Spring Pavilion on the shores of the stream. Throught the times, Lingyin, situated with the three Tianzhu Buddhist temples along the front, and Taoguang Buddhist Temple located in the back. up the mountain here, there's a Tang poetry verse for the grand view from the perspective of Buddhist Monks: "watching the sun rise from the sea, and through the gates against tide water of Zhejiang."

Mesmerized by the beauty of the mountains and temples whenever I visit, with society transforming day by day; tolling bell from the Buddhist temples are always as the same, eliciting emotions of the long past. I hold utmost respect

山外世界日新，唯古寺古刹的钟鸣依旧，让今人觉出山川日月的久远。于是对西湖风景名胜的保护格外敬重。我与建庭兄是老朋友，由此总是想到了他。原以为他仅是名胜的守护者，“对西湖一草一木、一砖一瓦了然于胸，对湖山日月，没身不忘”。虽然这已最是功德无量的事业，但看了他所画的以西湖佛国为题材的钢笔画，方知他的爱心之深，用情之切，把工作的深切凝在笔下，见证了林山苍郁，佛堂尊严。

佛地的风景往往浓厚，有古木参天，有雄堂大殿，自有一种庙堂的浓郁。建庭兄的钢笔风景正得这种浓郁之气。无论古寺的大门，还是宝殿的金堂，均塑着一种庄严气象。与建庭兄的专业有关，他的大部分风景均以建造为主，屋檐立柱，成为骨骼。门庭窗扉，曲径迴栏，互为递进深远；古木新叶，东篱草灌，点缀勃勃生机。建庭兄爱之深、情之切，总往深厚处用功，营造出佛国胜地的生机浓郁。但在这浓郁之中，又涵着某种森然的敬意，某种世间万象的感悟和牵挂。

唐司空图《诗品·纤秾》有言：“采采流水，蓬蓬远春。”建庭兄的钢笔风景，不仅是纤秀浓华，更是在一望皆春中凝着一种静心诚意。正是这种静诚的心意，让他的工作与爱好、让他的脚下与笔下频相往还，互为兴发，成就了西湖守望者的文化胸怀。

信手写来，所言由衷！



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for someone who tries to protect the West Lake Landscape, and I always think of my old friend Zhang Jianting upon these thoughts. I thought he was a only protector of these landscapes, when in fact, his kinship to West Lake extends to every corner of this environment, and he could be never forget it. Though his work is a great contribution, when I see his pen paintings I suddenly realize his deep love and true feelings for this region of green mountains and stately Buddhist buildings.

Our dear friend Jianting's pen paintings capture the wonderful views of Buddhist sites: old trees, grand buildings, gates of ancient Buddhist temples, to the golden halls of these holy structures. Through his experience in landscape management, most of his work have been related to buildings. Eaves and columns becomes bones of sturcture; layered with doors, windows, balustrades and courtyards. Old trees and fresh leaves spring new growth day and night to embellished vitality. With his deep love and true feelings, Jianting studied hard and brought vitality to this ancient Buddhist kingdom. Among these elaborate emotions, there is a certain deep respect, a longing sense of caring, and a certain understanding of all phenomenon on earth.

Jianting's pen paintings are not just elaborate drawings, but attribute to a certain of tranquility of the mind and divulge it as eternal spring. Sikong-tu, a poet in Tang dynasty, described: sounds of rushing stream water, teeming with late spring foliage. With his tranquility of the mind, Jianting's passion and work perfectly yields the perspective of a West Lake guardian.

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Xu Jiang

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