

佛 祖 音 容 第 五 冊

惟因法師著

智開



敬題

南華小誌

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佛祖音容第五冊 • Teachings of Tsao Chi Book V

## 南 華 小 誌

### The History of The South China Temple and The Work of The Sixth Patriarch

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第五冊：南 華 小 誌

Book V      The History of The South China Temple and  
The Work of The Sixth Patriarch

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## 印造佛經佛像之十大利益

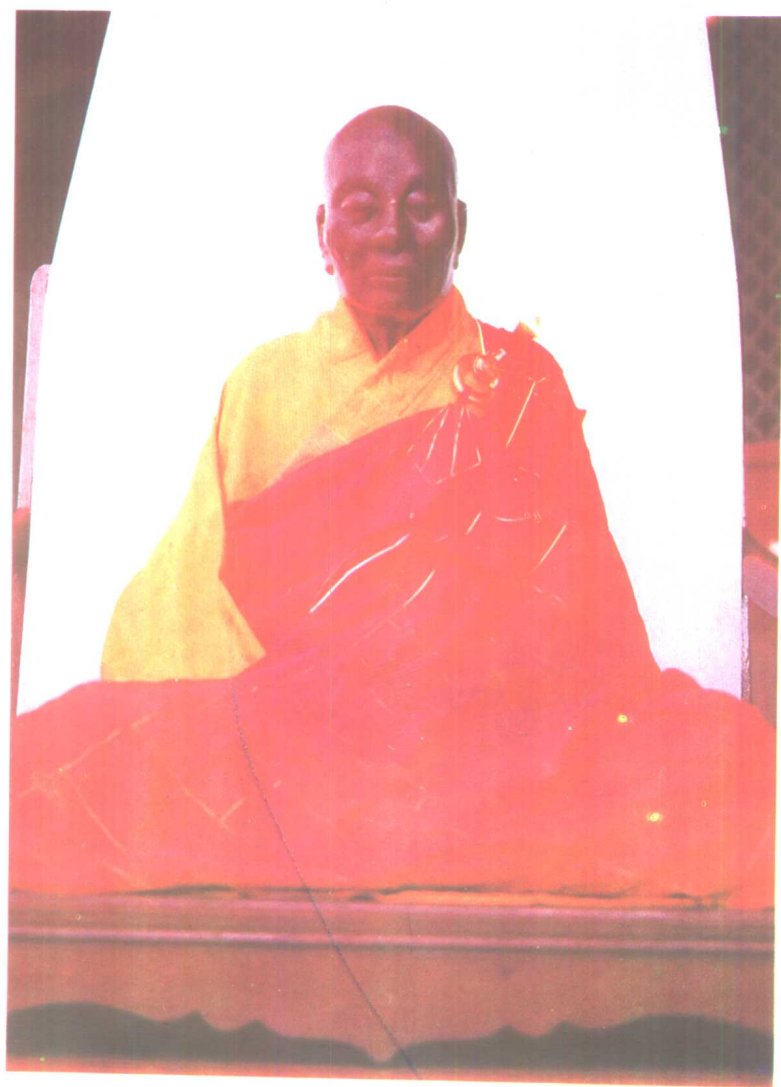
一 從前所作種種罪過。輕者立即消滅。重者亦得轉輕。  
二 常得吉神擁護。一切瘟疫。水火。寇盜。刀兵。牢獄之災。悉皆不受。  
三 夙生怨對。咸蒙法益。而得解脫。永免尋仇報復之苦。  
四 夜叉惡鬼。不能侵犯。毒蛇餓虎。不能爲害。

五 心得安慰。日無險事。夜無惡夢。顏色光澤。氣力充盛。所作吉利。  
六 至心奉法。雖無希求。自然衣食豐足。家庭和睦。福祿綿長。

七 所言所行。人天歡喜。任到何方。常爲多眾傾誠愛戴。恭敬禮拜。  
八 愚者轉智。病者轉健。困者轉亨。爲婦女者。報謝之日。捷轉男身。  
九 永離惡道。受生善道。相貌端正。天資超越。福祿殊勝。

十 能爲一切眾生。種植善根。以眾生心作大福田。獲無量勝果。所  
生之處。常得見佛聞法。直至三慧宏開。六通親證。速得成佛。

印造經像既有如此殊勝功德。故凡遇○祝壽○賀喜○免災○祈求○  
懺悔○薦拔之時。皆宜歡喜施捨努力行之。



禪宗六祖惠能大師真身  
BODY OF THE SIXTH PATRIARCH

六祖慧能大師像贊

如是我聞薪火程 契機米熟篩師旌  
三更授碓無人覺 一偈明心萬世驚  
南海有緣承祖道 東山普渡始羊城  
十方騏驎馳天下 獨耀曹溪懶晉京

佛弟子張永儉頂禮敬贊

相法身肉師大山憨



奉供寺華南江曲東廣存現



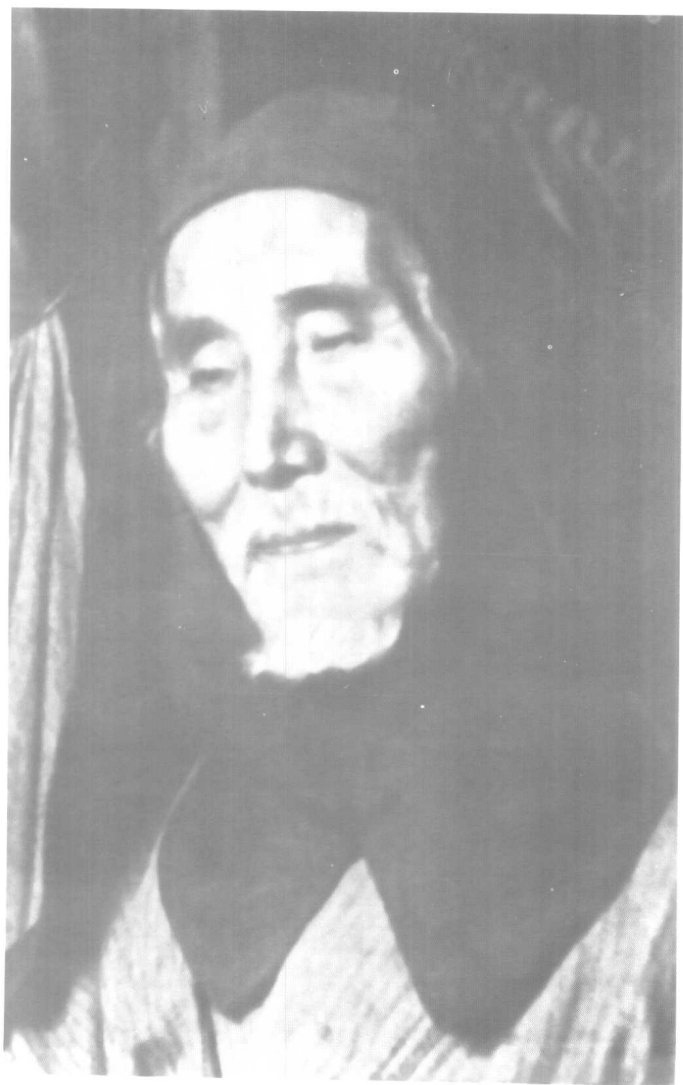
### 中興曹溪憨山大師法相 (1545-1623)

憨山大師是明朝四大高僧之一，也是當時的禪宗泰斗。法名德清，自號澄印，後又改為憨山。他是江蘇南京人，俗姓蔡，乳名和尚。憨公天資聰穎，於七歲時已開始習舉子業，以便為官，故四書五經等文學，無一不曉。年十二到報恩寺研習佛學。十九歲出家，依無極大師受具足戒。三十歲經歷無我相。三十六歲奉旨於五臺山設無遮大會祈求皇嗣，從始聲名大噪，遂遷居山東牢山，改號為憨山。期間弘經演教，著書立說。晚年時修建寺院，整頓僧規，開單接眾，隨緣度化。憨山大師圓寂於廣東南華寺，其真身仍供奉於南華寺內。

### Enliven Cao Xi Nan Hua Temple, Venerable Han Shan (1545-1623)

Master Han Shan was one of the four greatest Chan Masters in Ming Dynasty. He was born in 1546, a native of Nanjing. He Shang was his nickname. His family name was Cai. Chang Yin was his given ordained name. Later he changed to Han Shan. He died at the age of seventy-eight. Master Han Shan was a well-educated scholar. At age of seven, he started studying the classical Chinese literature. At the age of twelve, he went to Bao En Temple to study Buddhism with Master Xi Lin. When he was nineteen years old, he became a monk and received full ordination under Master Wu Ji. He attained his first enlightenment at the age of thirty. With the Highly Order to perform a ceremony praying for the heir of the emperor at the age of thirty-six, he became too famous that he had to move to Lu Shan and adopt Han Shan as his name. He then expounded the Dharma both in writings and lectures till he finally concentrated his efforts in rebuilding the temples and establishing the monkshood disciplines at his old age. He died at Nan Hua Temple and his flesh is still housed in the Temple.

虛雲和尚法像



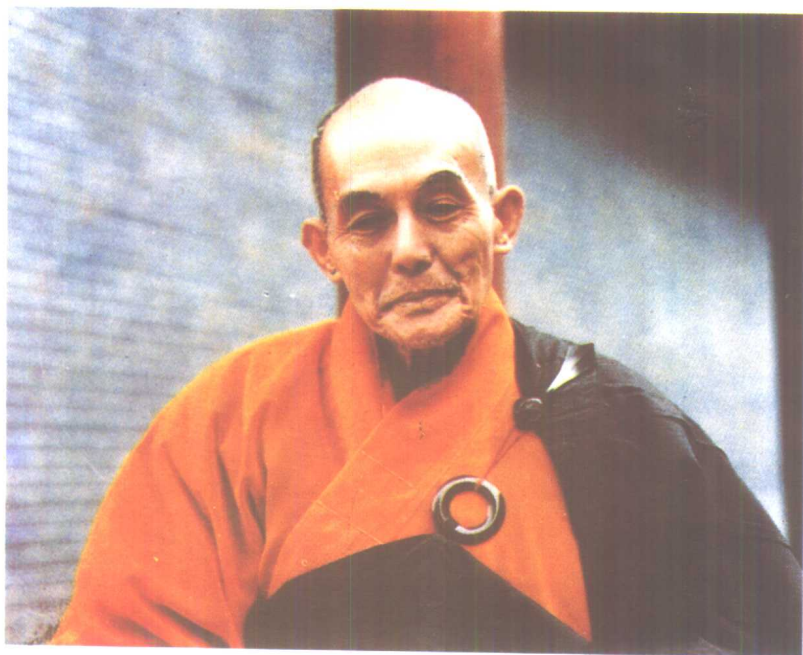
### 中興曹溪虛雲和尚德相（1840-1959）

虛雲和尚爲二十世紀的佛門禪宗泰斗，他蓮座下之弟子遍佈天下。雲公俗姓蕭，法名演徹字德清，又名古巖，後因在終南山一定三週，從而聲名大噪，故改名爲虛雲。雲公幼年自動不茹葷，喜讀佛經，不好儒學。十九歲出家於鼓山依妙蓮和尚受具足戒，開始以頭陀苦行爲修練方法，後被融鏡老法師指正，落實研經修行。雲公一生傳奇式故事，如拜五台，終南及緬甸一定等等很多，但綜合來說，雲公一生不爲自己設想，腰不纏貫，祇有一破衲衣，一塵拂，一斗笠及一鑊，只爲重建寺院，重興佛門而費心。由重興雞足山祝聖寺，昆明華亭寺，勝因寺，福建鼓山湧泉寺至廣東南華寺，雲門寺及圓寂於江西雲居山真如寺等期間，重興了大小寺院不勝枚舉，又不忘弘經演教。雲公那種堅銳不拔，努力不邂，落實修行及重興寺院的事蹟，都可在他年譜內查到。

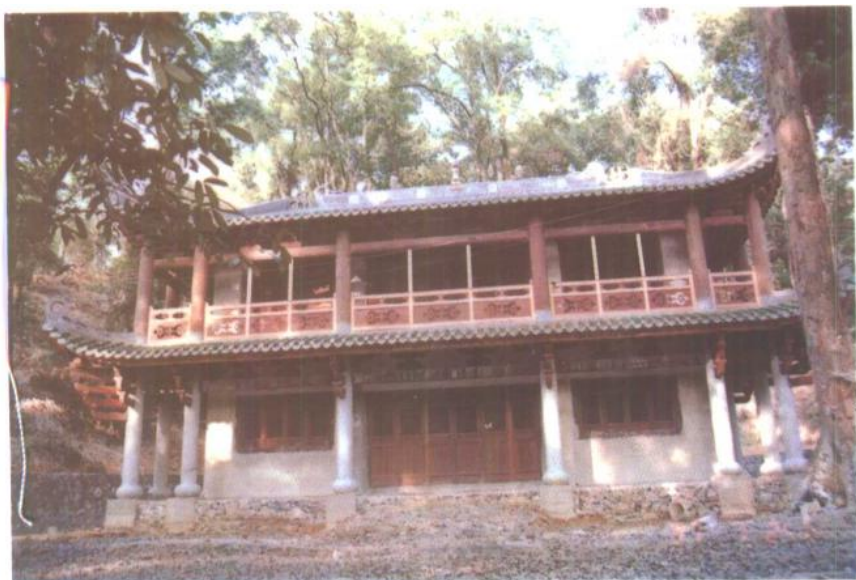
### Enliven Cao Xi Nan Hua Temple, Venerable Xu Yun (1840-1959)

Master Xu Yun was one of the greatest Chan Master in the 20th century. His disciples are all over the world. Xiao was his family name, De Qing and Gu Yan were both his ordained name. He became too famous after he was in deep mediation for 3 weeks in Zong Nan Shan that he changed his name to Xu Yun. He loved Buddhist books and hated classical Chinese literature when he was young. He became a monk at Gu Shan at the age of nineteen. In the beginning, he got into wrong practice of hardship endurance, later he was corrected and instructed by Master Yong Jing to study Dharma and practice Chan. He never cared himself but others. Wherever he went, a old and broken robe, a brush, a poncho, and a spade were all his belongings. His heart was only meant to rebuild the temples, to revitalize the discipline of the monkhood and to expound the Dharma by acts not only by words. He died at Zhen Ru Temple of Yun Ju Shan at Jiang Xi. Lots of his legendary stories can be found in his autobiography.

惟 因 和 尚 法 相



Venerable Wei Yin



Master Xu Yun Memorial Hall in Cao Xi Nan Hua Temple.

曹溪南華寺 虛雲老和尚紀念堂



The Sarira Pagoda of Master Xu Yun in Cao Xi Nan Hua Temple.  
曹溪南華寺 虛雲老和尚舍利塔

敬仰

慈山大師道影贊  
虛雲和尚

紅爐鐵漢威堂堂  
龍象期頤修道場

中興曹溪身塔在  
德清常侍作奴郎

張永儉  
謝妙玉  
頂禮敬贊

智開



敬題





南華寺全景  
The full view of Nan Hua Temple





首山門

The front Temple gate



曹溪門－南華寺第一度山門

Caoxi Gateway – The first gate of Nan Hua Temple

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