



泉州開元寺

趙樸初題



宗教文化出版社

7

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

泉州开元寺 / 开元寺编, - 北京: 宗教文化出版社, 1999.9
ISBN 7-80123-254-2

I. 泉… II. 开… III. 寺庙 - 福建 - 泉州市 - 摄影集 IV. B947
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 62621 号

泉州开元寺

泉州开元寺编委会 编

宗教文化出版社出版发行

(北京市东城区交道口北三条 32 号 电话: 64023355-2504 邮编: 100007)

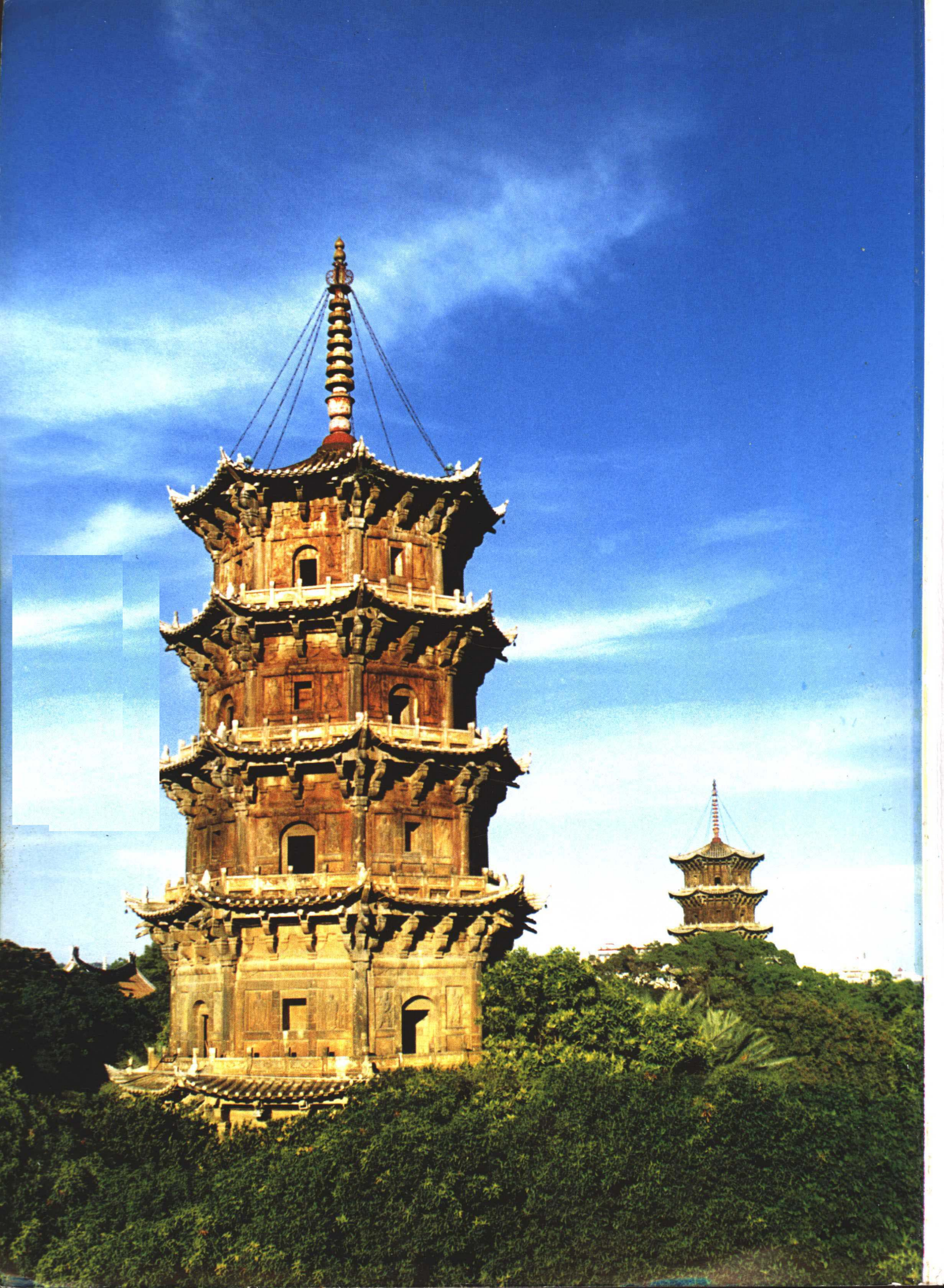
中华商务联合印刷有限公司承印 新华书店经销

850 × 1168 毫米 16 开本 2.25 印张 2 千字 120 幅图

1999 年 9 月第 1 版 1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80123-254-2/J·23

(精装本) 定价: 38.00 元



弘一大师墨宝

THE TREASURED SCROLLS OF CALLIGRAPHY OF BUDDHIST MASTER HONGYI

真為生死發菩提心學道通途
 以深信願持佛名號淨土正宗
 以折伏現行煩惱為修心要務
 以堅持四重戒法為入道根本

廣亮法師屬書徹悟老人法語 無依

見法如司

唐陸大才廣佛華嚴經集句

已道自樂

豐稔律師言答 己卯二月二十

慧堅固

大才廣佛華嚴經集句

功德平等莊嚴

成宣歲寒沙日一

弘一法師紀念館

刘海粟题书：“弘一法师纪念馆”

The Museum in Memory of Buddhist master Hongyi which is inscribed by Liu Haili



不為自己求安
樂但願眾生得
離苦

淨善老法師
朗鑒 一書

若菩薩不住相
布施其福德不
可思量

靜州北神花堂影印全剛
法華七卷書 少日一書

應當發願願往生客路溪山切
莫後頭再眷戀

印光法師 撰句

須全體總親承
自是不歸歸便得故鄉風月直

寧勝院 一書書

臨行贈汝無多子

妙慧賢首 智鑒

一句弥陀作大舟

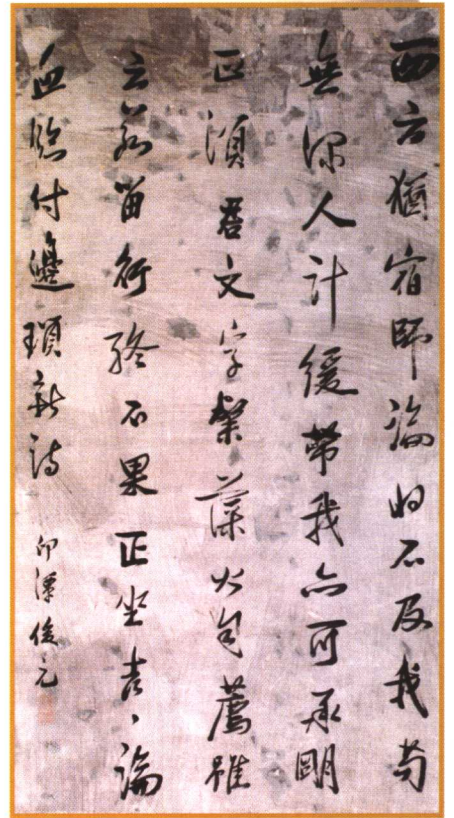
靈峯偈語

慧燈





近代 李耕四夫图
The modern times Portrait of Four Man
painted by Li Geng



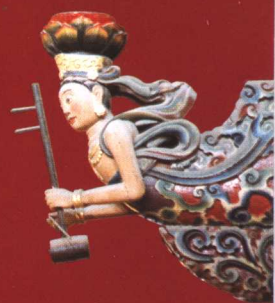
清代 书法家庄俊元书
The inscription of Zhuang Junyuang, calligrapher
in the Qing Dynasty



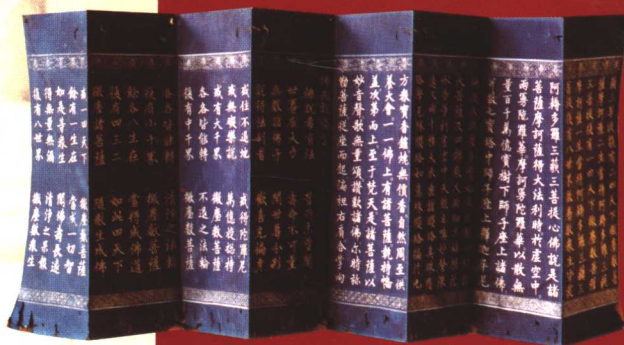
明代 大书法家张瑞图书
Inscription of Zhang Ruitu, the famous
calligrapher in the Ming Dynasty

历代珍宝及字画

TREASURES AND CALLIGRAPHY OF PAST DYNASTIES

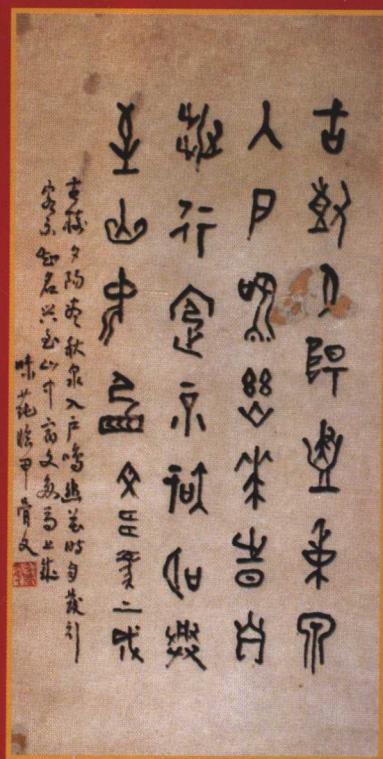


近代 李耕画
Painted by Li Geng in the modern times

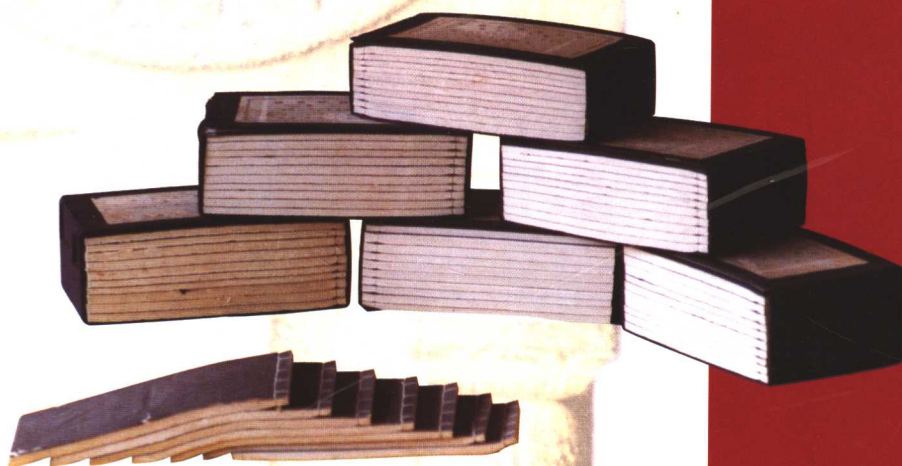


五代开闽王王审知主请僧义英用金研成末写《大藏经》

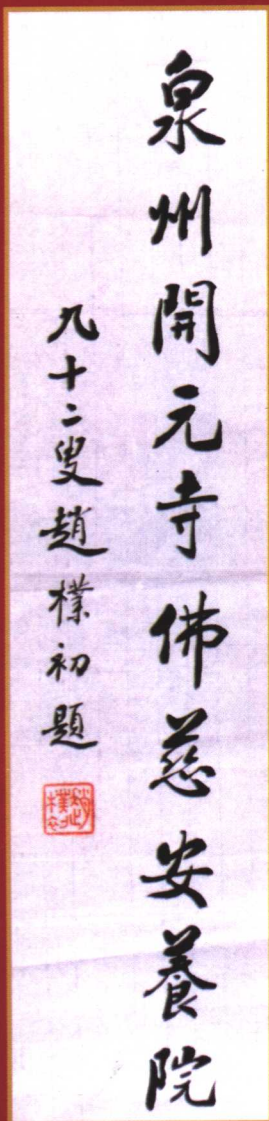
Tri-pitaka written by Buddhist Yiyang with gold power under the request of the Lord Min (the abbreviated form of Fujian province) in the Five Dynasties



明代 味花临甲骨文书
Inscriptions on Bones or Tortoise Shells of Wei Hualin of the Ming Dynasty



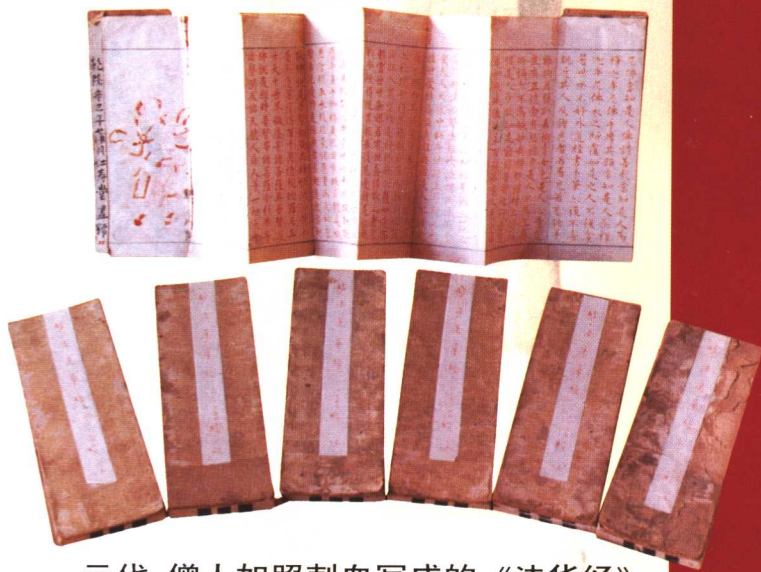
明代 雕版《大藏经》 崇祯十四年(1641年)
Engraving Tri-pitaka, the 14th year of the reign of Emperor Chongzhen of the Ming Dynasty (1641 AD)



赵朴初为佛慈安养院题词
Zhao Puchu inscribed for the Sanatorium of Buddhism



元代 木雕版阿弥陀佛像
至元十二年乙亥(公元1275年)
The Wood Version of Amitayus Buddha in the 12th year of Zhiyuan in the Yuan Dynasty Yihai (1275 AD)



元代 僧人如照刺血写成的《法华经》
至元二十二年（公元 1285 年）

Saddharmapundarika Sutra written by Monk Ruzhao with his own blood in the 22nd year of Zhiyuan in the Yuan Dynasty (1285 AD)



明代僧人竹禅名画“兰、松、竹”

The Famous Painting “Cymbidium, Pine and Bamboo” painted by Monk Zhuchan in the Ming Dynasty

泉州佛教博物馆

赵朴初题



赵朴初为泉州佛教博物馆题词

Zhao Puchu inscribed for The Quanzhou Buddhist Museum



泉州开元寺画册编辑委员会

顾问：林文斌 余险峰

骆良益 陈鲤健

释妙莲 陈珍珍

主编：释道元

副主编：史原朋

编辑：释道戒 释道契

释传敏 释本志

释法一 吴松柏

撰稿：周书荣 黄玉山

摄影：胡林庆

平面设计：胡林庆 李劲松

电脑制作：于航

承制：北京艺尚佳摄影

有限责任公司

监制：胡林庆

大开元寺



泉州開元寺

九十二叟趙樸初題



序

泉州夙称海滨邹鲁，人文蔚起。其民风淳朴，与佛缘深，历代精蓝林立、高僧辈出，素享“泉南佛国”之誉。宋朱熹题泉州开元寺联句云：“此地古称佛国，满街都是圣人。”洵非虚语。

溯寺始建于唐垂拱二年(686年)，至今已有一千三百多年的历史。虽经千年风雨的洗礼，巍巍古刹依然新姿焕发。令人瞩目的是：八闽大地上，兼为全国汉族地区佛教重点寺院与全国重点文物保护单位者，唯此一寺。它是海上丝绸之路起点、历史文化名城泉州的象征，也是全国佛教重镇——福建的骄傲！

寺监院道元法师，曾远赴巴西弘法，人咸钦其辩才无碍。为使千年古刹，宗风不坠，乃发悲心宏愿，矢志中兴。近年来，负责各殿堂之重修，艰苦备尝。不数载间，即见金容晃耀、殿宇轮奂庄严。法师复禀尊老之旨，于寺内设佛慈安养院。为弘扬佛教文化，又于寺中准提禅林内创泉州佛教博物馆，其远见卓识，令人赞叹！

顷余着手点校明高僧元贤大德纂于崇禎年间之《温陵开元寺志》，并获读清为霖和尚之《泉州开元语录》，此皆寺之珍贵文献。

今道元法师留心寺史文献，并先编辑一画册出版，内容之丰赡、制作之精美，开卷一目了然，固不待余之赘言也。伫见桑莲法界，紫云呈瑞，甘露戒坛，宗风丕振。是为序。

编者

一九九九年九月于福建泉州开元寺

Preface

Quanzhou has long been titled "Zoulu on the beach", a place which has nurtured numerous famous people in the history. The people there have simple and honest characteristics and the lot brings Buddha before them. In its history, eminent Buddhists came forth in large numbers and the Buddhist monuments stand as forest. That's why it enjoys the reputation of "Buddhist World of the South Quanzhou". Zhuxi in the Song Dynasty wrote an antithetical couplet for the Quanzhou Kaiyuan Temple. It says, "In the past the place was called Buddhist World, and there are saints everywhere in the streets." Of course, he was not exaggerating.

The Shuo Temple was first built in the 2nd year of Chuigong in the Tang Dynasty, which has a history of over 1300 years up to now. Although it has gone through the test of thousand years' wind and rain, the imposing ancient temple is still magnificent and splendid. The outstanding point is that this temple is the sole in Min, which is not only the major Buddhist temple throughout the region of Han nationality in the whole country but also the major historical and cultural site under state protection. It is the starting point of the Silk Road in the sea, the symbol of the famed historical and cultural city --- Quanzhou, the important town of Buddhism nationwide and it is also the pride of Fujian province.

Daoyuan, Master of the Law in the Supervisory Court in the Kaiyuan Temple, had ever gone to distant Brazil to carry forward Buddhism. All the people praised his eloquent speech. In order to avoid the decline of the ancient temple, kindheartedness and noble ambition had been inspired to make the temple flourish. In recent years, hardship was shared by all sectors, which were in charge of the renovation of every hall and palace. Within several years, the solemn and magnificent temple showed its shining appearance. In addition, the Master of the Law conveyed the tenet of respecting the aged and built the Sanatorium of Buddhism in the temple. Devoted to carrying forward Buddhism and building the Quanzhou Buddhist Museum in the Zhunti Temple, he is highly praised for his foresight and sagacity.

Before long, he set about proofreading the History of Wenlin Kaiyuan Temple, written by the eminent monk --- Yuanxian Dade during the year of Chongzhen in the Qing Dynasty. He also read the Utterance Records of the Quanzhou Kaiyuan Temple, which was written by the monk Weilin in the Qing Dynasty. Both of the books are precious historical documents of the temple. It is the descendants' responsibility to continue the writing and proofreading of the history of the temple. But it is regret that there have been few people to do the job during the past 300 years.

It is a real joy to be informed that Daoyuan, the Master of the Law, shows much concern on the documents of the history of the temple and has published such a picture album. Its comprehensive contents, elegant decorations and elaborate edition can be seen at the first glance and are beyond the description of words. Within the eyesight, the floating purple cloud, the Buddhist world of mulberry and lotus and the Nectar Abstinence Altar all betoken the prosperity of Buddhism.

The Editor

September, 1999 in Quanzhou Kaiyuan Temple in Fujian Province

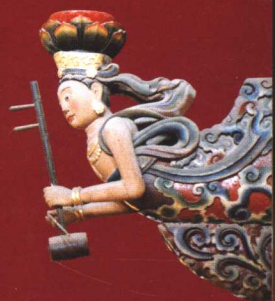


住持 释妙莲

Abbot Shi Miaolian



- 寺院殿宇建筑 ····· 10
 - 历代石塔 ····· 26
 - 历代佛像 ····· 30
 - 日常佛事 ····· 44
 - 社会慈善事业 ····· 48
 - 历代联对及牌匾 ····· 50
 - 历代古钟 ····· 54
 - 历代珍宝及字画 ····· 56
-
- Constructions of Temples and Palaces ····· 10
 - Stone Pagodas of Past Dynasties ····· 26
 - Buddha of Past Dynasties ····· 30
 - Daily Buddhist Ceremonies ····· 44
 - Social Charity Cause ····· 48
 - Couplets and Plaques of Past Dynasties ····· 50
 - Ancient Chimes of Past Dynasties ····· 54
 - Treasures and Calligraphy of Past Dynasties ····· 56





紫云双塔

The Purple Cloud Double Towers

