



寒山寺

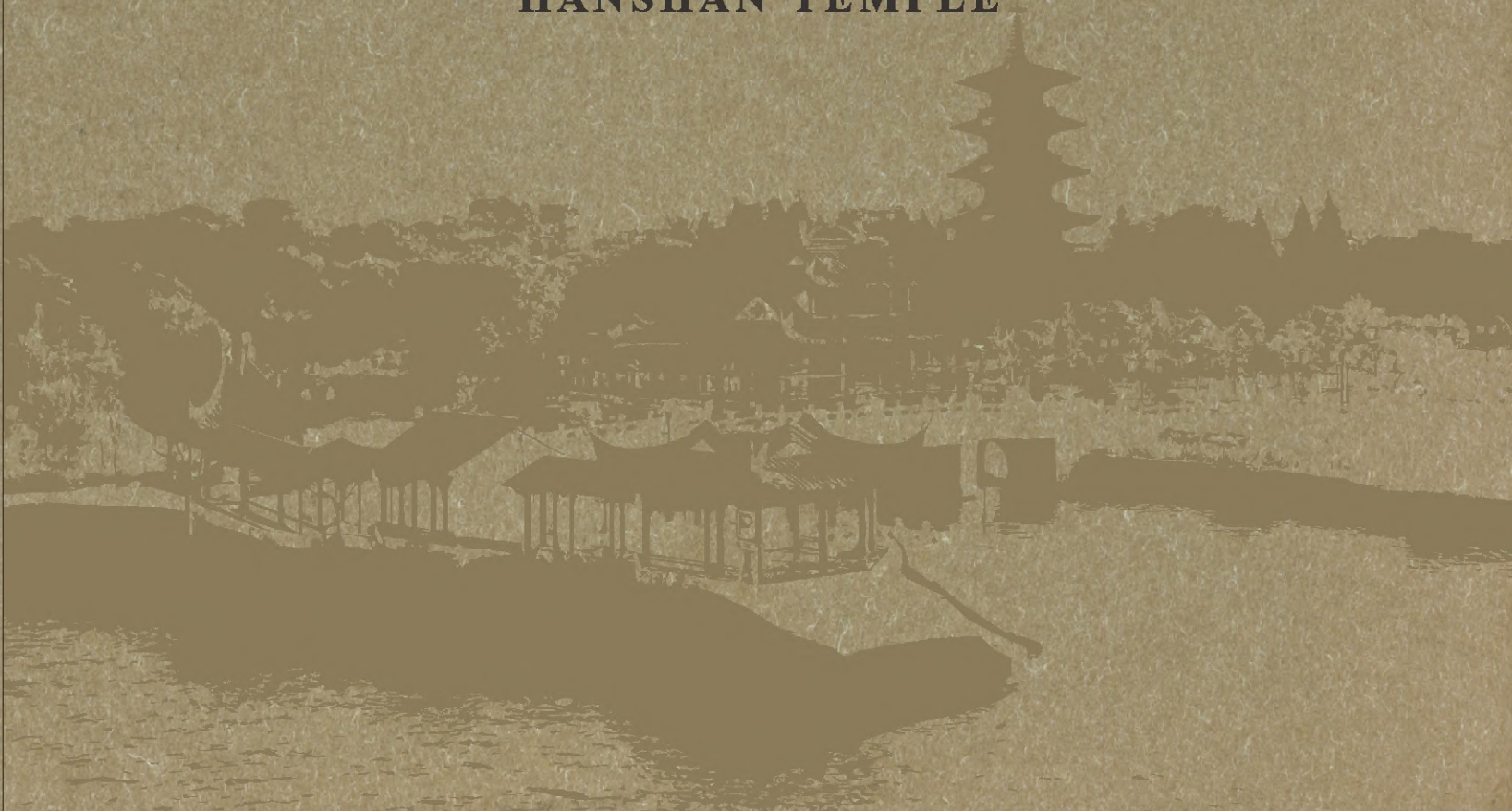


◎ 天监遗迹 ◎ 江南名刹 ◎



寒山寺

HANSHAN TEMPLE





HANSHAN TEMPLE





『家有寒山詩，勝汝看經卷，書放屏風上，時時看一遍。』寒山寺之所以稱爲『寒山』，是因唐代詩僧寒山子曾在此居住而得名。

寒山
國歷史
最神秘
的人物



寒山拾得像 The Sculptures of Hanshan and Shide

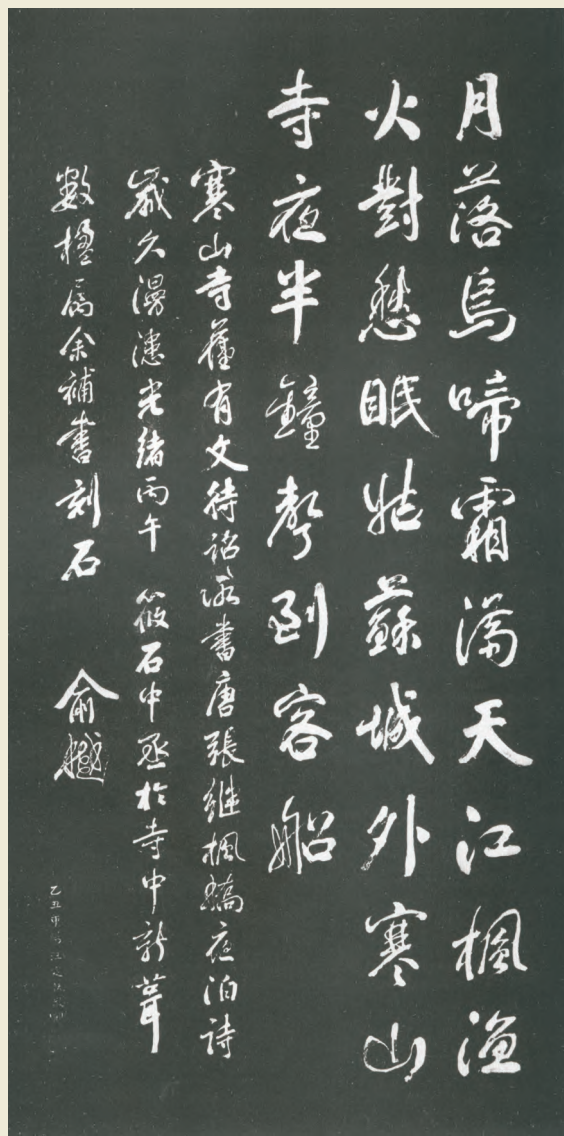
子是中
上一位
最奇特
之一：

是隱士、瘋漢、道士、詩人，也是高僧，他是唐貞觀年間人士，姓名、籍貫均不可考，因他在天臺的寒岩安身立命，不自露本家，即以寒山爲名。



《枫桥夜泊》处 The Site of “Mooring at the Maple Bridge”

寒山寺、枫桥、钟声，因唐代著名诗人张继的那首脍炙人口的「枫桥夜泊」，千余年来名扬中外，为世人所乐道。



俞樾书《枫桥夜泊》诗碑 The Inscription ofMidnight Mooring by theMaple Bridge by Yu Yue.

月落乌啼霜满天，江枫渔火对愁眠。
姑苏城外寒山寺，夜半钟声到客船。



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前 言

性 空

千年古刹寒山寺，位于苏州城西枫桥古镇，京杭大运河东岸。始建于南朝萧梁天监年间(公元502-519年)，初名“妙利普明塔院”。唐代诗僧寒山子曾驻锡于此，后希迁禅师于此建伽蓝，遂题额曰：“寒山寺”。唐天宝年间，诗人张继举棹故里，闻钟得诗《枫桥夜泊》一绝，自此，“姑苏城外寒山寺”家喻户晓，名扬天下。

新中国成立后，寒山寺得到了人民政府的保护，被列为省级文物保护单位。特别是改革开放以来，寒山寺作为首批全国重点对外开放寺院，在我寺常住法师的艰苦努力下，修缮殿堂，重塑佛像，再建起了已毁六百多年的普明宝塔。2004年8月，我寺自筹资金，在苏州市政府的关心和协调下，将枫桥史迹史料陈列馆划归寒山寺，2005年10月，又取得了原寒山别院40亩的土地使用权，进一步拓展了寒山寺新的发展空间。千年古刹，再现昔日风采，并呈日趋繁荣之势。

今日寒山寺，殿宇宏敞，佛像庄严。整个寺院占地70余亩。寺院原中轴线上依次为天王殿、大殿、寒拾殿和寒山丈室。既有汉传佛教传统寺院的格局，又有江南丛林古朴典雅的特色。寺院还保存有许多珍贵的文化古迹。

多年来，寒山寺积极开展社会慈善事业，回报社会，得到了省市民族宗教事务局、佛教协会和社会各界的大力支持，并且产生广泛积极的社会影响。2004年4月28日，寒山寺率先在全省成立第一家慈善中心，在短短四个月里，相继在苏中泰州市、苏州沧浪区成立分部，开办助学广场，并向苏北连云港地区捐资兴建了一所希望小学。

为了使弘法事业再添活力，近年来又创办了弘法部，包括寒山书院、佛学编辑部、图书馆和档案室。2003年寒山寺档案室被评为省一级先进档案单位。2005年春季，寒山书院培养的首届学僧已圆满毕业。

佛经曰：“闻钟声，烦恼轻，智慧长，菩提增”。1979年以来，寒山寺成功举办了26届“除夕听钟声”活动。每年除夕，数千中外宾客相聚古寺，在一百零八响钟声中辞旧迎新，祈祷国泰民安，世界和平。

时代在进步，人类已迈进二十一世纪。为进一步弘扬佛教文化艺术，传播寒山寺钟声的远古禅风，我寺决定铸造世界第一仿唐大梵钟，重108吨，并建高30米的钟楼，围钟楼建钟廊，悬历代大小梵钟108口，形成一个梵钟文化展览馆；竖立起一块总高16.9米的“中华第一大诗碑”，镌刻张继的名诗《枫桥夜泊》；围大碑建碑廊，植古今名人书《枫桥夜泊》诗和寒山子诗碑108块，形成一个碑刻文化展览馆。全方位打造寒山寺“钟声、塔影、碑刻”相得益彰的禅院境界，展现寒山寺丰厚的文化底蕴。

我们从在去年下半年就从多方收集、拍摄、筛选和整理大量图片，以集中展现这座千年古寺“寒拾遗踪”的旷古禅风，钟声诗韵、塔影碑刻所积淀的丰厚文化底蕴以及在新世纪所积极倡导践行的佛教慈善事业；尤其是书中历届听钟声的现场图片，更集中体现了这座千年古寺之所以独具魅力的溢彩华光！值此广大信众再次相聚寒山寺，共同在我佛慈祥的祝福里聆听第27届迎新年的钟声，我谨代表本寺常住僧众谨致以最诚挚的祝福，并以此书作为随增礼品之一，以此答谢广大信众多年来一直对寒山寺修建和发展的关心和支持。也希望唤起社会各界有识之士更多地关心佛教事业，为我寺的发展献计献策，以便我们携起手来，共同为构建和谐社会、弘扬佛教文化，作出更积极的贡献。

2005年9 月

PREFACE

XINGKONG

The thousand-year old Han Shan Temple is situated at Feng Qiao Town to the west of Suzhou city proper, on the east bank of the Great Cannal. It was built between 502 and 519 B.C. in the South Dynasty with its original name as Miao Li Pu Ming Ta Yuan (Pagoda Court of Mystery and General Brightness). The poet monk Master Hanshan of the Tang Dynasty once resided here, hence the name of the temple. During the Reign of Tianbao Emperor of the Tang Dynasty, the famous poet Zhang Ji who also lived here composed a poem about the temple, which made it a household word across the country.

Since the founding of the new republic, Hanshan Temple has been given special concern by the people's government, listed as a specially protected relic on the provincial level and the one of the first group of monasteries open to foreign visitors. With the great efforts of habitant Buddhist priests, the temple has been repaired, the statue of Buddha remodeled, and the Buddhist Pagoda Court reconstructed after remaining in a destroyed condition for more than 600 years. In August, 2004, under the care and coordination of the government and with the raised funds, the temple annexed the exhibition hall of historical relics and materials of Fengqiao town. In October, 2005, it secured the right to use the 40 mu area of former Hanshan Temple yard, which further promoted the re-development of the temple. This millennium temple regained its former elegance and the momentum for prosperity.

Today, the temple hall is spacious and bright and the statue of Buddha is filled with a sacred silence. The whole temple court covers an area of more than 47,000 square meters. Along the central line of the temple are Hall of the King of Heaven, the Main Hall, Han-Shi Hall and Hanshan Abbot Room. It features in style both the traditional Chinese Buddhist temple and elegance of primitive simplicity of the Southern Yangtze architecture. Besides, it still preserves many valuable cultural relics.

For many years, Hanshan Temple has actively developed social charities for repaying the society. Such charity activities have been supported by all levels of government offices in charge of ethnic and religious affairs, Buddhism

associations and personages from all walks of life, thus exerting a widespread social influence in the society. In April 28th, 2004, the first charity center of the province was established here. In the following four months, its branches and the squares for assisting disadvantaged students were founded successively in Taizhou city and Canglang District of Suzhou. It has also made a contribution to the efforts of setting up a Hope Primary School in Lianyungang city.

To revitalize Buddhist undertakings in recent years, the concerned organizations have established the Buddhist Department, including Hanshan Academy, Buddhism Editorial Department, Sutra Library and Archives. In 2003, the Hanshan Archives was appraised as the provincial first-level archives. In 2005, the first batch of students graduated from the Hanshan Academy.

The Buddhist sutra says □Hearing the bell tolls, dispelling annoyances, enhancing wisdom, increasing bodhi□. Since 1979, Hanshan Temple organization has successfully held 26 terms of festivals entitled □Listening-to- the-Bell on New Year's Eve□. On every one of such occasion, thousands of visitors at home and abroad would gather at the temple to listen to the one hundred and eight bell tolls, praying for luck and happiness in the New Year in the mean time.

With the society is advancing and the world entering the 21st century, the Hanshan Temple organization sets as its aim to further spread the Buddhist art and culture as well as the blessing embodied in bell tolls of the Hanshan Temple, and decides to build the Buddhist Bell Culture Exhibition Hall, which will have the biggest bell in the world, weighing 108 tons, and a 30 meters tower surrounded by 108 bells of different dynasties. In the temple court, there will be a great stele named □No.1 Stele of China□, which will be 16.9 meters tall, inscribed with the poem "A Night Mooring at Maple Bridge" by Zhang Ji, accompanied by other stone carvings and 108 steles inside the court. The purpose is create a Buddhist realm of □bell, tower and steles□ to display the abundant cultural heritage of Hanshan Temple.

From the later half of last year, the Hanshan Temple organization have started to collect, photograph, select and sort out pictures in order to show the immemorial Buddhist elegance of the millennium temple, abundant culture details of bells and tablets as well as the promoted charities in the new era, especially all the previous pictures of the scene of people listening to the bell tolls. They are worth gathering here again for all worshippers to attend the next New Year's Eve Activity with the blessings of Buddha. On behalf of all the monks in the temple, I'm expressing the best regards together with this book as a gift to thank worshippers for all along supporting the reconstruction and development of the Hanshan Temple. I am looking forward to hear more voices of concern about the Buddhist undertakings and more suggestions to our development. Let's go hand in hand to build a harmonious society and make greater contribution to Buddhist culture.

September, 2005

新年话钟

寒山寺来源

寒山寺位于苏州城西七里，古运河畔，毗邻枫桥。始建于南朝梁天监年间，迄今已1500余年。初名“妙利普明塔院”。

寒山子里唐代著名的高僧寺僧后人合称寒山、拾得为“和合二圣”，视为吉祥、欢喜的象征，现在寒拾殿内供奉着和合二圣像：寒山右手握荷枝，拾得双手捧净瓶，童子脸、刘海发，袒胸赤足，相视嬉笑，予人以欢乐、吉祥之感。

改革开放后，寒山寺梵宇一新，游人，香客如织，钟声又起，高塔重矗……或为苏州城一道独特而靓丽的风景线。

寒山寺的钟声

月落乌啼霜满天，江枫渔火对愁眠，
姑苏城外寒山寺，夜半钟声到客船。



自唐代诗人张继留题《枫桥夜泊》一首，古往今来，文人墨客、僧俗众庶、闻钟祈福、访古探胜者，便纷至沓来，使寒山寺不仅名重禅林，而且享誉海外。

一九七九年，在中日两国宗教旅游部门的共同协作下，首届“听钟声，祈祷世界和平法会”在寒山寺顺利举行。从1979年至今，连年不断的寒山寺除夕听钟声活动，使寒山寺更加声名远扬，寒山寺的钟声更加令人神往。当夜色降临之际，寺院内外张灯结彩，火树银花照耀得如同白昼。午夜十一时许，寺僧威仪端庄地伫立于山门两旁迎候，中外佳宾鱼贯进入山门，静静地肃立于钟楼周围。此时，寒山寺方丈和尚，身着深黄色海青，肩披大红袈裟，胸挂佛珠，仪态慈祥地步入人群，在仪典上为大众祈求福，之后徐步登上钟楼。十一时四十二分，在《击钟偈》的吟诵中，准时敲响了百八钟声的第一响。“闻钟声，烦恼轻；智慧长，菩提增；离地狱，出火坑；愿成佛，度众生。”钟声伴随着诵偈声回响。当

最后一记钟声 敲响，它庄严地宣告新的、充满希望和喜悦的一年已经来临，寺院内外顿时爆发出一片欢呼声，祝贺声、锣鼓声、鞭炮声交织在一起，盘龙起舞，彩狮欢跃，古老的姑苏民间技艺各显风采，寺里寺外群情沸腾。此时此刻，不分国籍，不分老幼，素不相识

者均互致祝福，汇成了欢乐相聚、情谊融融的海洋。

对于除夕听钟声活动，性空法师有诗赞曰：

除夕钟声福慧开，扶桑紫气自东来。

寒山古寺嘉宾满，祥瑞云光满梵台。

说到听钟声，不能不叙及寒山寺古钟。唐代张继诗中提到的那口钟据说是“炼冶超精，云雷奇古，波磔飞动，扞之有棱。”此后有文字记载者，有明嘉靖间僧本寂铸钟建楼事(见《百城烟水》)。当地名士唐寅曾为此作《化钟疏》，中有偈云：“姑苏城外古禅房，拟铸铜钟告四方。试看脱胎成器后，一声敲下满天霜。”大有相承唐钟余韵之叹。据说此钟“遇倭变，销为炮”(《百城烟水》)；一说流传至日本。康有



为诗碑有云：“钟声已渡海云东，冷尽寒山古寺风；勿使丰干又饶舌，化人再到不空空”。致有后来日僧寻钟、铸钟、送钟的故事。相传日本明治年间，有日僧山田润者，与寒山寺僧相处甚洽，后闻知古钟失落，曾发愿要找回此钟，归还原主，并更名为山田寒

山。归国后遍访日本列岛，查无踪影。于是发心募化重铸，又请日相伊藤博文为作铭文。铸成后，委托日本政府送往姑苏寒山寺。时在光绪三十一年(1905)。此钟现悬于大雄宝殿。

现寒山寺积有大小梵钟百余口，样式不一，风格别具，均为重要佛教文物。而每年“听钟声”活动中使用的那口钟，是光绪三十二年(1906)江苏巡抚陈夔龙重修寒山寺时，为保存古迹仿旧钟所铸，铁质，高度和口径长均约1.2米，重两吨。此钟造型古朴、美观，据传用料含有乌金成份，故钟声宏亮，声闻数里，经久不息。此钟现悬于大雄宝殿东南侧的钟楼。这是一座二层六角亭阁式钟楼，为陈抚铸钟同时所建，砖木构造，造型精巧典雅，为寒山寺一景。

寒山寺的钟声有着悠久的历史文化内涵，唐代诗

人张继当年进京考试名落孙山，归途中夜泊枫桥，写下的千古绝唱，到今天这首诗仍被编入日本学校教科书中，在国内外影响深远。

佛教认为，人有108种烦恼，寒山寺钟声108响，寓意消除人的108种烦恼。听钟声可以增长智能，趋利避邪，带来好运。随着钟声的敲响，你的烦恼也不断被消除。这种闻钟声去烦恼的风气，在唐代被鉴真大师带到日本，也成为日本民间广泛流传的习俗，所以每年除夕到寒山寺听钟声的外国游客中，日本游客最多。随着听钟声活动影响的不断扩大，有越来越多

国家的游客来华聆听新年钟声。寒山寺除夕听钟声活动，为中外友好交往和旅游事业的发展，提供了一种新的契机。

今日寒山寺，香火空前旺盛，每年游客以百万计。黄墙绿树碧瓦，远山近水，风景如画；诗韵、钟声、塔影，禅意盎然，既是十方信众朝山礼佛的圣地，也是中外宾客观光游憩的佳境。古往今来，盛世铸钟。如今，寒山寺正发起募化筹铸“寒山寺大钟”。大钟重108吨，大钟铸成后，寒山寺的钟声将再扬盛名，钟声诗韵的寒山寺佛教文化将更加发扬光大。

THE STORY ABOUT THE BELLS AT NEW YEAR

The history of Han Shan Temple

Hanshan Temple is located in the west outskirt of Suzhou by the ancient canal and adjacent to the Maple Bridge, seven Li (3,500 m) from downtown, It was first established under Tianjian Reign of the South Dynasty, boasting a history of more than 1,500years. Its originalname was 'MiaoLi Pu MingPagoda Court'.

In the templeare enshrinedtwo greatestmonks in Tang Dynasty,whose names were Hanshan andShide. They were admired as 'He He Er Sheng (Two Harmonious Saints) ', the symbols of auspiciousness and happiness, whose sculptures are hung in Han-Shi Hall: Hanshan holds a lotus in his right hand and Shide holds a vase with his both hands, with childish faces, their hair cut in bangs, bare breasts and feet, giggling at each other. That leaves an impression ofauspiciousness and happinessupon people.

Since China openedto the outsideworld, Hanshan Temple has beenrefurbished. It has become anotherunique and

charming scenic spot in Suzhou with visitors and pilgrims coming and going like streams. The tolls can be heard again and the hightower re-erected.

The bell in Hanshan Temple

The moon inclines down, while crows caw in the frostysky,
River Village and MapleBridges lit byfishing torchesface the sleepless.
On the outskirts of Suzhou the Chilly Hill Temple's
Midnight Tolls are heard in my return boat.

Zhang Ji, a poet in Tang Dynasty, left behind himselfA Night Mooring at
Maple Bridge in Hanshan Temple. This poem has attracted generations of
literati, monks and visitors to listen to the tolls, make wishes, and appreciate
the classic scenery. Hanshan Temple has since then become one of the Ten
Greatest Temples in China, enjoying high fame both at home and abroad.

In 1979, with the cooperation between Chinese and Japanese religious tourist administrations, the first Buddhist Ceremony themed 'Listen to the Tolls and Pray for World Peace' turned out to be a great success. Since 1979, annual celebrations at New Year's Eve have added a lively touch to Hanshan Temple and the bell tolls in particular. When the curtain of night falls, the temple will be decorated with lanterns and festoons, displaying fireworks and forming a sea of lanterns. At about 23:00, the monks will line up on both sides of the entrance, waiting for the guests to file in. Then they will stand silently around the Bell Tower. The Buddhist Abbot dressed in deep yellow Hai Qing Robe, crimson cassock, and prayer beads will march into the crowd to pray for the world, and then mount the Bell Tower. At 11:42, in the resounding Toll Hymns the first strike of the bell will start the 108 tolls. 'Listen to the toll, relieve your worries; enrich your intelligence and Bodhi (understanding of truth); leave the hell and fire; wish you become a Buddha, enlighten the common.' The resounding tolls accompany the hymns. The final strike is made to announce the coming of a promising happy new year. Inside and outside the temple people will acclaim and congratulate each other, surrounded by the deafening gongs and drums, fireworks, dancing dragons and lions, etc. The ancient folk arts will be on full display, and people are overjoyed. At this moment, regardless of nationality, age, even strangers will bless each other, gather into a joyous sea.



Buddhist Master XingKong wrote a poem for the great event:
The New Year's Eve toll brings happiness and intelligence,
Japanese Friends bring us purple clouds from the orient.
Ancient Hanshan Temple is filled with distinguished guests.
Propitious clouds and lights wreath above our Buddhist temple.

Speaking of tolls, we feel very much like to narrate the ancient bells in Hanshan Temple. The bell mentioned in Zhang Ji's poem was 'exquisitely cast, its Cloud Patterns are classical, waves and strokes were lively, the veins were vivid.' It is recorded in A Hundred City's Smoke and Water that Ben Ji, a monk in Jia Jing Reign of Ming Dynasty, cast the bell and built a tower. Tang Yin, a famous local scholar wrote Annotations to the Melted Bell, 'old Buddhist Temple on the outskirts of Suzhou, wanted to cast a bell to bless all the people. After it assumed its form, its first toll brought down the frost in the heaven.' It resembled the resonant bells in Tang Dynasty. Later 'Japanese pirates invaded, and it was remolded into a cannon.' And it was also said to have been transported to Japan, as Kang Youwei wrote, 'the toll has reached the other end of sea, Hanshan Temple has quieted down; do not make Feng Gan the Buddhist master babble again, leading people to nowhere.' Later some Japanese monks were said to have looked for, recast and sent the bell. In the Meiji Reign, a Japanese monk called Yamada got along very well with the monks in Hanshan Temple. When he heard that the bell had been lost, he promised to look for and return it to its original owner, and even used Hanshan in his name. After he returned to Japan, he traveled around the country, but could not find a clue. So he decided to launch a donation for recasting the bell, and even invited Japanese Prime Minister to write an inscription. After the



bell was finished, he asked the Japanese government to send it to Hanshan Temple. That was happened in Guang Xu Reign of QingDynasty (1905). Thebell is nowhung in DaXiong Bao Dian (Sakyamuni's Shrine).

There are nearly 100 Buddhist bells in Hanshan Temple, with various types and styles, all of which are important Buddhist relics. The bell used in annual 'listening to the toll' ceremonies was cast by Chen Kui, Constable ofJiangsu Province, whenhe refurbishedthe Temple in GuangXu Reign ofQing Dynasty (1906). It is a copy of theold one, made of iron, its height and diameter are both 1.2m, and weighs about 2 tons. Its shape is classical, there is carbon in it, and so and last for a long time. The bell is now hung in The tower is a two-storied hexagon pavilion, is made of bricks and wood, very delicate and spots in the Temple.

The toll ofHanshan Temple has a very deep poet in Tang Dynasty returned home after he moored at night by Maple Bridge. He wrote his Japanese text book until now, exerting far home and abroad.

It is believed by Buddhism that there are Hanshan Temple imply that it can relieve all exorcise the evils, and bringyou good luck. With worries will be reduced. This convention was Buddhist master in Tang Dynasty, and has been accounts for whyJapanese tourists always take the majority in all theforeign guests listening to the tools at New Year's Eve. As the influence reaches further, guests from more and more countries come and listen to the New Year's Tolls. It offers a new opportunity for the development of friendly relations between China and foreign countries as well as tourism.

Today's Hanshan Temple is so popular that there are millions of tourists every year. It is so picturesque with yellow walls, green trees, and emerald tiles, as well as mountains and waters. It is both a holy land for pilgrims and a place of interest for tourists from both home and abroad, with so many poems, tolls, towers inspired by Buddhism. As a rule in history, bells will be cast only in thriving times. Now Hanshan Temple is launching a donation for casting 'the Great Bell of Hanshan Temple', which will weigh 108 tons. After it is finished, its tolls will definitely become even more famous, and the Buddhist culture will exert greater influence upon people all over the world.



● 千 年 古 刹 ●

● 寒 山 寺 ●



寒山塔影 The Bell Tower in Hanshan Temple



大肚鼓圆，
能容天下难耐事；
满腔欢喜，
迎接世间有缘人。



山门 Front Gate

照壁
Screen Wall





大雄宝殿 Da Xiong Bao Dian (Sakyamuni's Shrine)



释迦牟尼像 The Sculpture of Sakyamuni



性空世界 Xing Kong Shi Jie (Illusory World)



济公泥塑像
The Sculpture of Ji Gong
(a monk named Dao Ji, in the South and North Dynasties)



大雄宝殿 Da Xiong Bao Dian (Sakyamuni's Shrine)



观音铜像
The Bronze Sculpture of Kwan-yin

罗汉像
The Sculptures of Arhats

● 寒山寺 ●



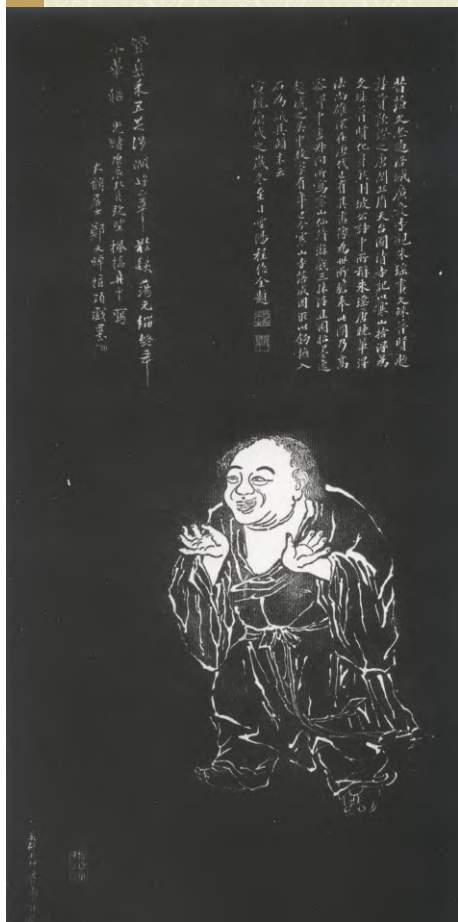
罗汉堂 The Shrine of Arhats



心绝去来缘，迹住人间世。
独寻秋草径，夜宿寒山寺，
今日郡斋闲，思问楞严字。

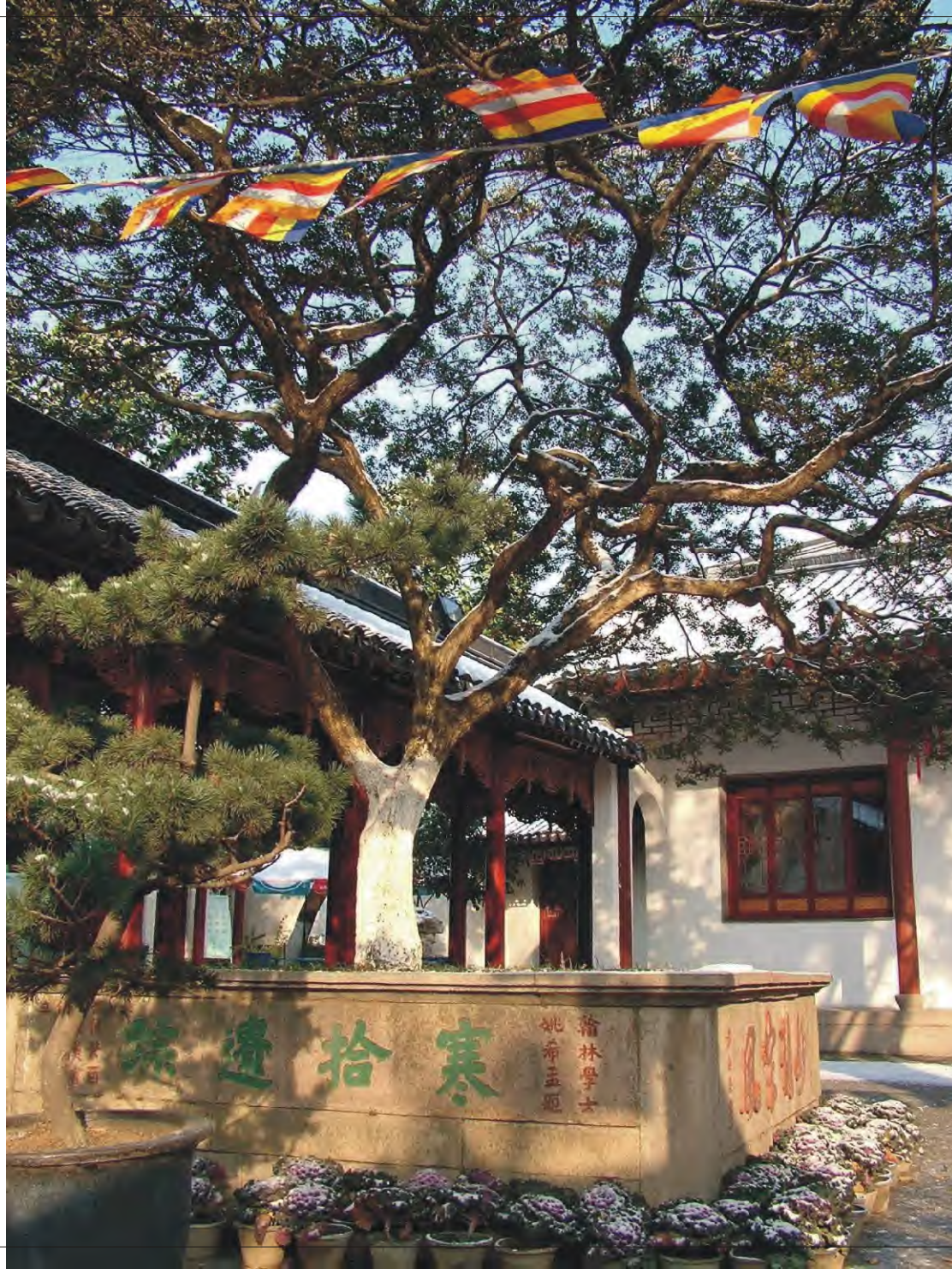


石刻“妙宗宗風”
The Inscription on Stones: 'Miao Li Zong Feng (the fountain of Miao Li Pu Ming Ta Yuan, namely Hanshan Temple)'



石碑寒山子像
The Portrait of Hanshan on a Stele

石刻
“寒山遺踪”
The Inscription on Stones:
'the Relics of Hanshan and Shide'





“枫桥夜泊”石碑 The Stele of 'A Night Mooring at Maple Bridge'



寒拾泉 The Fountain of Hanshan and Shide



罗汉石雕
The Sculptures of Arhats



回廊 Corridor



寒山寺里老支郎，
起阁藏经募十方。
待得阁成僧展诵，
乌啼月落一天霜。



藏经楼内景 Script Library



万德庄严
Wan De Zhuang Yan (Grave Virtues)



藏经阁、寒拾殿 Script Library and The Shrine of Hanshan and Shide



钟楼夜色 The Bell Tower at Night



听钟石
Ting Zhong Shi
(the Stone Beside Which You Can Listen to the Tolls)



闻钟亭
Wen Zhong Ting
(Listening-to-the Bell Pavilion)



钟楼雪景 *The Snow-capped Bell Tower*

寒山寺



钟房 *The Bell House*



钟楼 *The Bell Tower*



古寺庆新年 The Old Temple at New Year's Time



地藏王菩萨铜像
The Bronze Sculpture of Di Zhang Wang Bodhisattva
(The Bodhisattva In Charge of the Underworld)



枫江楼 Feng Jiang Lou Tower (Maple and River Tower)



普明宝塔 Pu Ming Pagoda



释迦牟尼像
The Sculpture of Sakyamuni



塔院雪景
Snow-capped
Tower Courtyard



众生觉悟当成佛，
正法宏扬本在僧。



九龙五凤鼎



法堂 Fa Tang (Buddhist Hall)



塔院法堂外景 Tower Courtyard and Fa Tang (Buddhist Hall)



塔角夜景 Tower at Night

寒山寺



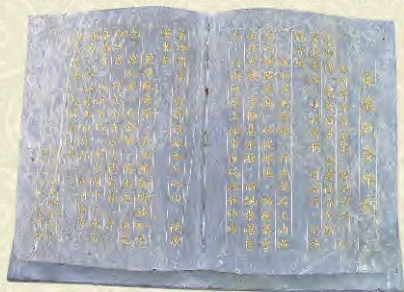
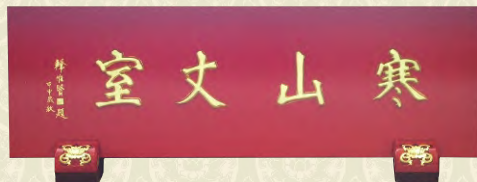
碑廊东侧 Eastern Part of The Stele Porch



碑廊西侧 Western Part of The Stele Porch



观音峰 The Peak of Kwan-yin



灵壁观音峰记
The Record of The Peak of Kwan-yin



丈室院西侧 Western Part of the Abbot's Room Courtyard



七年不到枫桥寺，
客枕依然半夜钟。
风月未须轻感慨，
巴山此去尚千重。



枫江园庭院小景 Feng Jiang Yuan Garden (Maple and River Garden)



香花桥 Xiang Hua Qiao Bridge (Fragrant Blossoms Bridge)



寒山寺大街 *Hanshan Temple Drive*



江南瑞雪 *Southern China after Auspicious Snow*



古镇夜市 *Markets of Ancient Town at Night*



长洲苑外草萧萧，
却忆重游岁月遥。
惟有别时因不忘，
暮烟疏雨过枫桥。



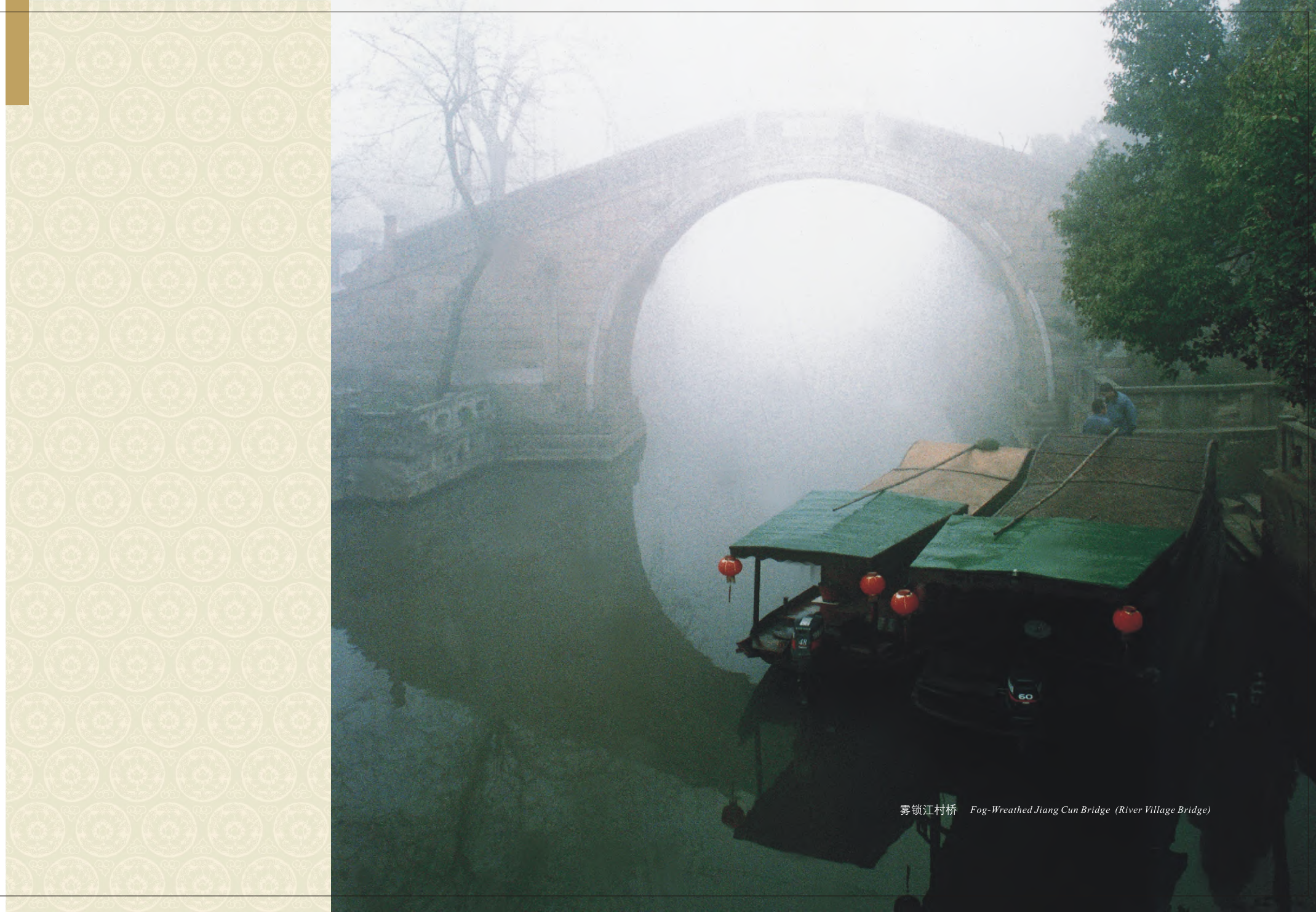
枫桥夜色 Maple Bridge at Night

寒山霞光
Hanshan Temple at Dusk





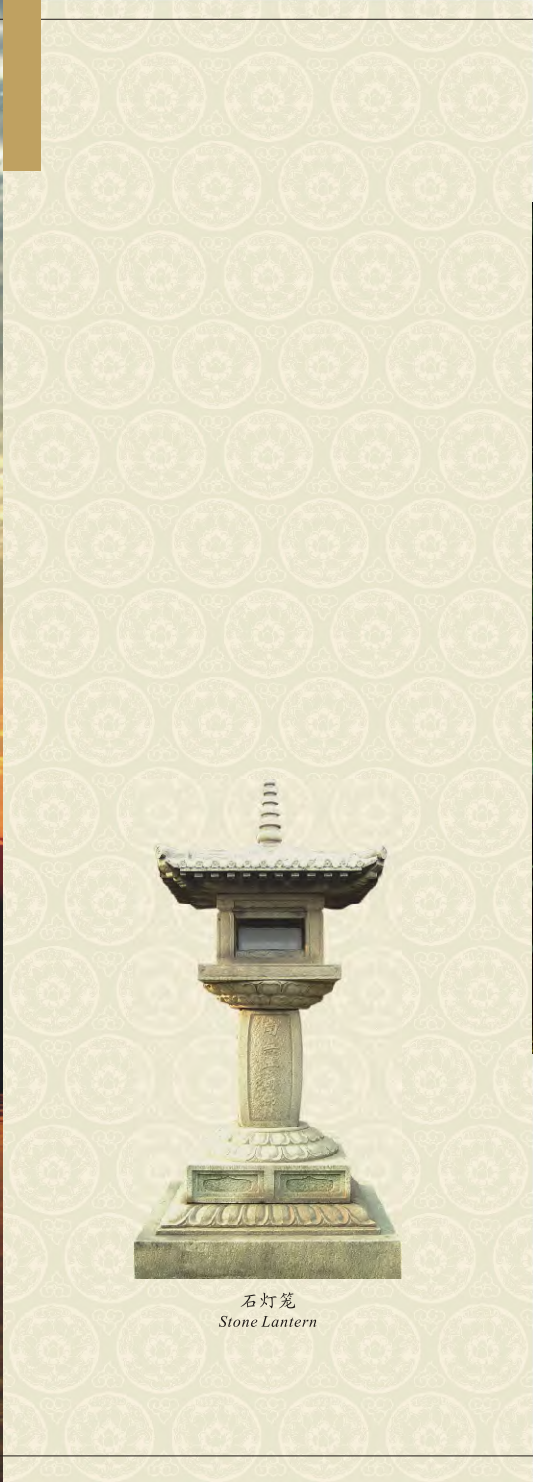
枫桥泊舟 *Moor the Boat by Maple Bridge*



雾锁江村桥 *Fog-Wreathed Jiang Cun Bridge (River Village Bridge)*



普明瑞云 *Tower at Night*



石灯笼
Stone Lantern

● 寒 山 寺 ●



月笼寒山寺 *Moon-lit Hanshan Temple*



欢庆寒山寺 *Hanshan Temple at Celebration*



寒山禅韵



一诚长老与秋爽大和尚亲切交谈 Yi Cheng the Presbyter talking with Qiu Shuang the Great Monk

寒山禅韵



寒山住寒山，拾得自拾得。
凡愚岂见知，丰干却相识。
见时不可见，觅时何处觅。
借问年多少，黄河几度情。



主法拈香 The Buddhist President Burning the Incense

1500周年庆典
The 1500th Anniversary





迎请太子像
Welcome the Sculpture of Prince

● 寒山寺 ●



浴佛迎请仪仗队 Honor Disciples Parade for Washing the Figures of Buddha



一住寒山万事休，
更无杂念挂心头。
闲书石壁题诗句，
住运不同不系舟。



性空长老在法会中 Xing Kong the Presbyter at the Buddhist Ceremony





无真即是戒，
心净即出家。
我性与汝合，
一切法无差。



浴佛 Washing the Figures of Buddha



木鱼
Wooden Fish



礼佛祈福 Obeisance and Pray for Happiness



课诵 Pattering



香花献佛 Fragrant Blossoms Dedicated to Buddha



三心未了水难消，
五观常存金易化。



僧众过堂 The Monks Having Meals in the Dinning Hall



拈香 Burn the Incense



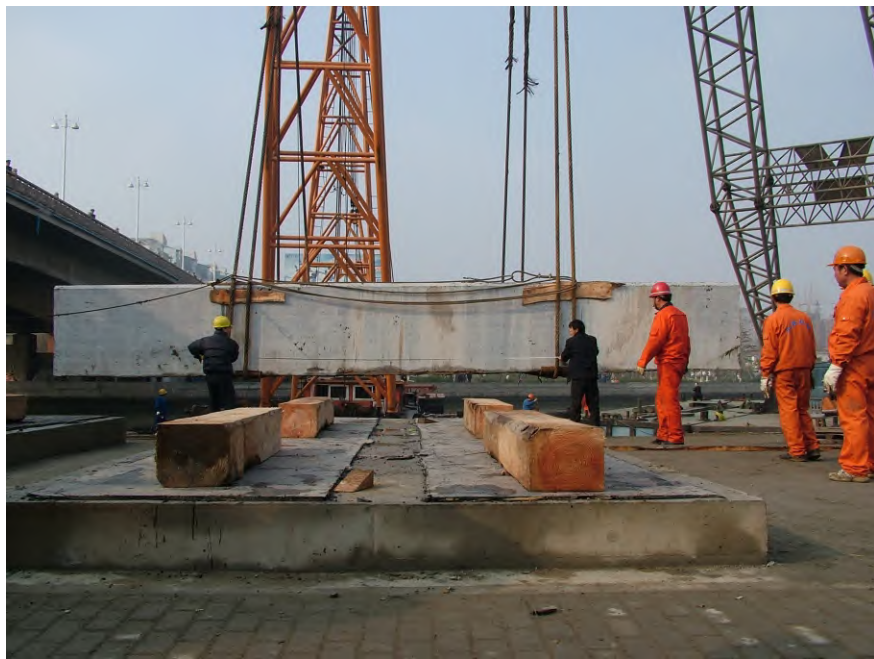
诵戒 Patterning the Commandments



急急忙忙苦追求，寒寒冷冷度春秋。
朝朝暮暮营活计，闷闷昏昏白了头。
是是非非何日了，烦恼恼几时休。
明明白白一条路，万万千千不肯休。

寒山寺“中华第一大诗碑”

'The Greatest Poem Stele in China' of Hanshan Temple



碑体 *The Stele Body*



碑帽 *The Stele Cap*



碑座 *The Stele Base*



两任方丈合影 *Two Terms of Fang Zhangs (Buddhist Abbots) Standing Together*



寒山有史多年来，
不是一张上课台。
今逢胜世办学校，
后胜可畏出人才。



寒山书院开学典礼 The Opening Ceremony of Hanshan School



谆谆教诲 Kind and Generous Teaching



当代江苏人间佛教演讲选拔赛在寒山书院举行
Contemporary Jiangsu Mundane Buddhism Speech Contest Elimination Hold in Hanshan School



选拔赛在庄严的“三宝歌”歌声中开始 The Curtain of the Elimination Drawn up with the Pattering of 'Three Treasures'



白首重来一梦中，
青山不改归容。
乌啼月落桥边寺，
犹闻半夜钟。



开幕致词 Giving an Opening Speech



演讲比赛获奖法师 Awarded Monks at the Contest



寒山书院承办的梵呗赞颂团演唱会 Sanskrit Hymns Chorus undertaken by Hanshan School



朝山行脚 *Traveling Monks*



佛说法碑
Buddhist Inscriptions on a Stele



远方来客 *Guests from Afar*





日本友人在钟楼 *Japanese Friends by Bell*



日本友人与寒山寺净持法师亲切交谈 *Japanese Friends Talking with Jingchi Rabbi of the Temple*



编号: 004
钟高: 120厘米
底径: 95厘米
质量: 铜质
来源: 葑溪天宁寺
铸造时间: 清乾隆54年
建档时间: 2004年7月29日



性空方丈为日本友人挥毫 *Xingkong Abbot Driving the Quill for Japanese Friends*



日本大阪友好协会会长梅舒挥毫疾书
The Chairman of Friendship Association of Oosaka Writing Writing an Inscription for the Temple



第六届寒山寺听钟声活动文艺演出 The 6th Entertainment Performance of Listening-to-the-Bell in Hanshan Temple



第十届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 10th Activity of Listening-to-the-Bell



日本听钟声访华团接受记者采访 The Japanese Delegation at an Interview with the Reporters

钟声远扬



除夕钟声福慧开，
扶桑紫气自东来。
寒山古寺嘉宾满，
祥瑞云光耀梵台。



第十届寒山寺听钟声活动新年贺词 At the Opening Ceremony of the 10th Listening-to-the Bell Activity



聆听钟声 Listening to the Bell



性空方丈为来宾挥毫 Xingkong Abbot Writing an Inscription for the Guests



挥毫迎新年 Writing for the New Year



编号: 005
钟高: 130厘米
底径: 124厘米
质量: 铜质
来源: 仿寒山寺钟楼钟
铸造时间: 清光绪32年
建档时间: 2004年7月29日



第十五届寒山寺听钟声活动欢迎晚宴 The Welcome Dinner of the 15th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity



第十六届寒山寺听钟声活动苏州市长致新年贺词
The Mayor of Suzhou Making the New Year Speech at the 16th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity



性空方丈向外宾祝福 Xingkong Abbot Blessing the Foreign Guests



第十七届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 17th Listening-to-th-Bell Activity



市领导向幸运嘉宾颁奖 The Municipal Leaders Awarding Prizes to Lucky Guests.



编号: 013
钟高: 68厘米
底径: 46厘米
质量: 铜质
来源: 如意禅庵
建档时间: 2004年7月29日



小朋友表演日本舞蹈 Children Performing a Japanese Dance



第十八届寒山寺听钟声活动 *The 18th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity*



第十八届寒山寺听钟声活动暨苏州“97中国旅游年”开幕
The 18th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity and the Opening Ceremony of “97 Chinese Tourist Festival”



来宾们簇拥着性空法师、互致新年祝福 *Guests Surrounding Xingkong Abbot with New Year Blessings*



第十九届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 19th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity



小游客 Young Tourists



编号: 022
钟高: 92厘米
底径: 70厘米
质量: 铁质
来源: 江西饶州府
铸造时间: 清嘉庆22年
建档时间: 2004年7月29日







第二十届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 20th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity.



威风锣鼓 Splendid Drumbeat Performance



第二十一届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 21th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity



秋爽法师致新年祝福 Qiu-shuang Rabbi Giving New Year's Blessings



编号：023
钟高：86厘米
底径：76厘米
质量：铁质
来源：山西太原府杨家庄龙王庙
铸造时间：明万历33年10月
建档时间：2004年7月29日



第二十二届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 22th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity



丛林除夕普天同，
独厚枫桥夜泊风。
今又霜楼回海客，
吉祥袅袅寒山钟。



吉祥祝福 Delivering Blessings



迎宾曲
Playing Welcome Music



编号：024
钟高：85厘米
底径：60厘米
质量：铁质
来源：戴周主庙
铸造时间：清道光7年仲夏上浣
建档时间：2004年7月29日



第二十三届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 23th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity



第二十四届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 24th Listening to the Bell Activity

寒山寺



静听钟声 迎接新年 Listening to the Bell Ushering in the New Year

闻 钟 声 · 烦 恼 轻 · 智 慧 长 · 菩 提 增

钟 声 远 扬



寒山变暖山暖人心，
拾得是拾得拾烦恼。



第二十六届寒山寺听钟声活动 The 26th Listening-to-the-Bell Activity

钟声悠悠去烦恼
The Bell Tolling to Dispel Annoyance





梵乐迎宾 Sanskrit Music for welcoming guests



编号：027
钟高：59厘米
底径：47厘米
质量：铁质
来源：山西平阳府茅陵县
铸造时间：清康熙29年12月
建档时间：2004年7月29日





秋爽方丈发表新年祝词 *Qiu-shuang Abbot Delivering a New Year's Speech*



苏州市市长致新年贺词
The Mayor of Suzhou Delivering a New Year's speech



领导视察 Local Government Leaders Making an Inspection

寒 山 寺





寒寺之夜 The Night of Hanshan Temple



○ 慈 善 人 间 ○



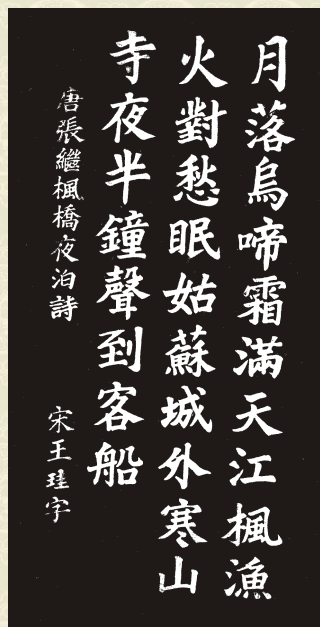
理事会议 Meeting of the Board of Directors



四年勿勿两经过，
古岸依然窄堵波。
借我绳床销午暑，
乱蝉鸣处竹阴多。



寒山寺慈善中心一届三次理事（扩大）会议
The Board of Directors in the Charity Center of Hanshan Temple Inscription of a Tang-Dynasty Poem about the Temple



（宋）王珪书张继“枫桥夜泊”诗碑

秋爽大和尚在“方丈书斋”接受媒体采访
The Qiu-shuang Abbot Interviewed by Reporters in the “Abbot's Study”





不为自己求安乐，
但愿众生得离苦。



寒山寺慈善中心暨慈善超市成立现场
The Opening of the Charity Center and the Charity Supermarket



接受信众捐款
At an Interview with the adherents



寒山寺方丈秋爽大和尚致辞 *Qiusuang Abbot Making a Speech*



开业揭牌 The Opening Ceremony of the Charity Supermarket



慈善中心 The Charity Center



受助群众领取生活必需品 Victims of Calamity Hunting for Necessities at the Charity Center



“助学广场” Students' Assistance Square



寒山寺慈善中心“助学广场”开业 The Opening Ceremony of the Square in the Charity Center



性空长老正在为孩子们发书包 Xingkong Abbot Monk Distributing Schoolbags to Children

月落乌啼霜满天江枫渔火对愁眠姑苏城外寒山寺夜半钟声响到客船

陈云书张继“枫桥夜泊”诗碑



十年来 十年去 共成十方事，
万人舍 万人旋 共结万人缘。



学生领取“爱心助学申领券” Poverty-Stricken Students Receiving Grants



欢乐的日子 Happy Time.



性空长老向回族女同学沙莎捐助助学金 Xingkong Abbot Donating a Grant to a Student of the Hui Ethnic Group



性空长老向贵州侗族孤儿捐助助学金
Xingkong Abbot Donating a Grant to an Orphan Student of the Tong Ethnic Group from Guizhou Province



性空长老在寒山寺慈善中心沧浪区分部开业时讲话
The Xingkong Senior Monk is giving speech in the Canglang Branch of the Charity Center



受捐赠的代表讲话 The Representative of the Donation Beneficiary Making a Speech

月夜烏啼霜滿江
楓漁火對愁眠
姑蘇城外寒山寺
夜半鐘聲到客船
張繼

(明)文徵明书张继“枫桥夜泊”诗碑



开业揭牌 The Opening Ceremony of the Canglang Branch of the Charity Center



朝辞海涌千人石，
暮宿枫桥半夜钟。
明日馆娃宫里去，
洞庭呼起一帆风。



寒山寺慈善中心沧浪区分部功德捐助箱 The Donation Box of the Canglang Branch

月落乌啼霜满天江枫渔火
对愁眠姑苏城外寒山寺夜半
钟声到客船
李大钊

(现代) 李大钊书张继“枫桥夜泊”诗碑



困难人员在慈善超市选领生活用品
The Economically Disadvantaged Receiving Necessities in the Charity supermarket



寒山寺慈善中心泰州市分部开业典礼
Qiushuang Abbot, Vice President of Jiangsu Buddhist Association Attending the Opening Ceremony of Taizhou Branch of the Charity Center



泰州光孝律寺住持弘法大和尚在开业典礼上讲话
The Hongfa Abbot of Guangxiaolu Temple in Taizhou Delivering a Speech



寒山寺方丈秋爽大和尚等出席典礼
Qiushuang Abbot and other monks of the Hanshan Temple at the Ceremony



朱门白壁枕湾流，
桃李无言满屋头。
墙上浮图路旁堠，
送人南北管离愁。



寒山寺慈善中心泰州市分部开业 The Opening Ceremony of Taizhou Branch of the Charity Center



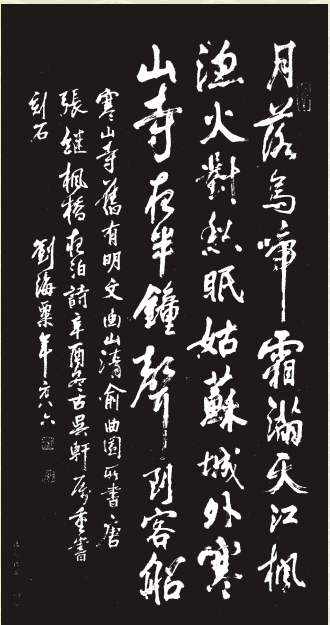
市民宗局 佛教界 资助黑林镇大树希望小学捐赠仪



苏州市民宗局 苏州市佛教界 资助黑林镇大树希望小学捐赠



苏州市民族宗教局、苏州市佛教协会向连云港市大树希望小学捐款
Suzhou Municipal Administration of Ethnic and Religious Affairs and Buddhist Association
of Suzhou City Donating to Dashu Hope Primary School in Lianyungang City



(现代) 刘海粟书张继“枫桥夜泊”诗碑



签字仪式 Signature Ceremony



明学大和尚在黑林镇大树希望小学落成典礼上讲话
Mingxue Senior Monk Speaking at the Completion Ceremony of Dashu Hope Primary School



学生仪仗队 Students' Honor Guards



为新校舍奠基 Chushan Presbyter and others of the Buddhist Association Awarding Grants to Students



湖水相连月照天，
雁声嘹唳搅人眠。
昔年曾到枫桥宿，
石岸旁边系小船。



苏州市佛教协会诸山长老等为部分学生颁发助学金 The senior monks delivering grants of scholarship to students



参加典礼的部分学生
Students attending the Ceremony



苏州市佛教协会捐赠特殊教育基金
The Suzhou Buddhist Association Making a Contribution to Special Funds of Education



秋爽大和尚发动僧众向印度洋海啸灾区捐款
Qiushuang Senior Monk Calling upon all Monks to Donate to the Tsunami-Stricken Areas



慰问交警 Giving Tokens of Concern to the Hard-Working Traffic Police