K.H. Found Book: Ah MAK

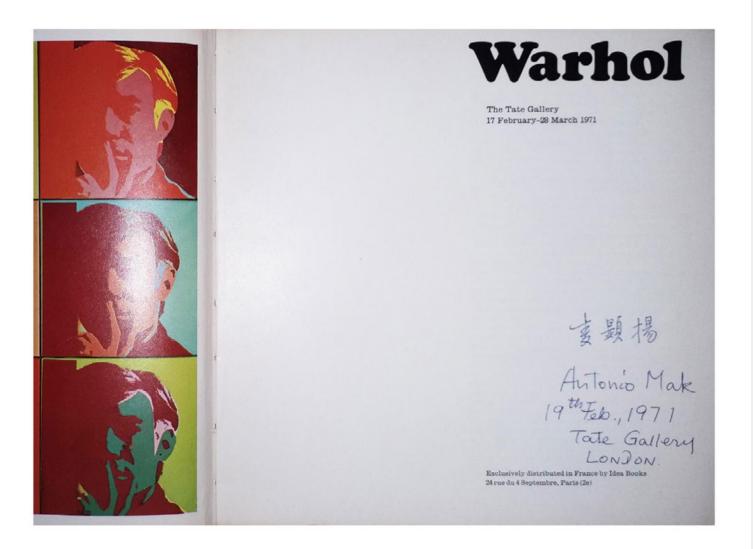
阿麥 / 小克藏書

Full list of ah MAK 64 books from K.H. Archive 小克保存阿麥64本總書目

The priority referring to the arrangement of K.H.'s bookshelf, it may be imitated the sequence of found ah MAK books 書序參照小克的書架,這可能是模擬當時發現阿麥書的排法

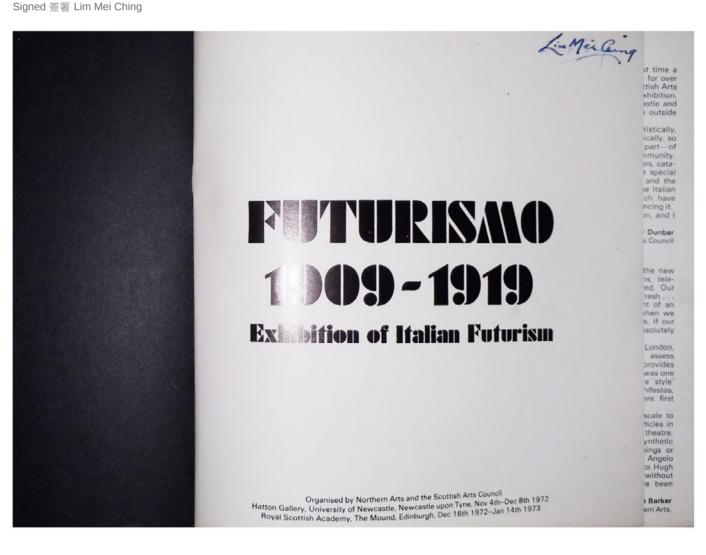


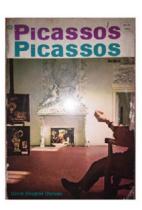
Warhol Published by The Tale Gallery 1971 Signed 簽署 1970.2.19





Futurismo 1909-1919
Exhibition of Italian Futurism
Published by
Northern Arts Council
1973





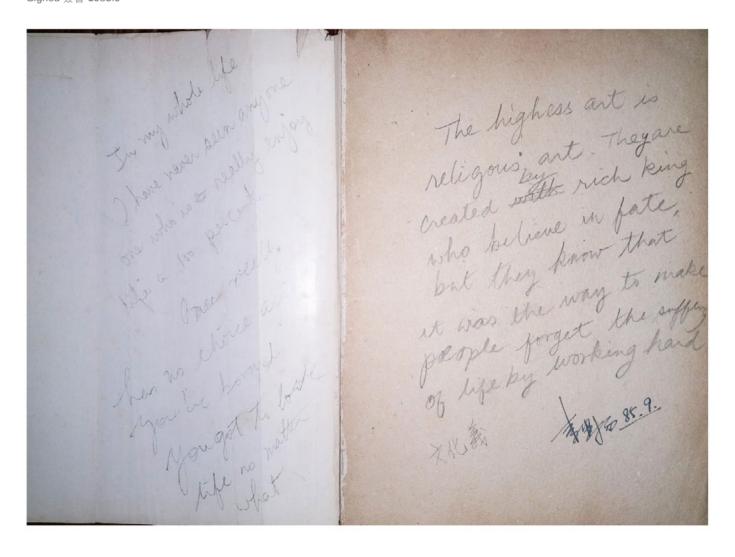
Picasso's Picassos By David Douglas Duncan Published by Ballantine Books 1968

Signed 簽署 1970.10.15

學和素的不如為 Picasso's Picassos David Douglas Duncan Automo Mak 15-10-1970 BALLANTINE BOOKS • NEW YORK

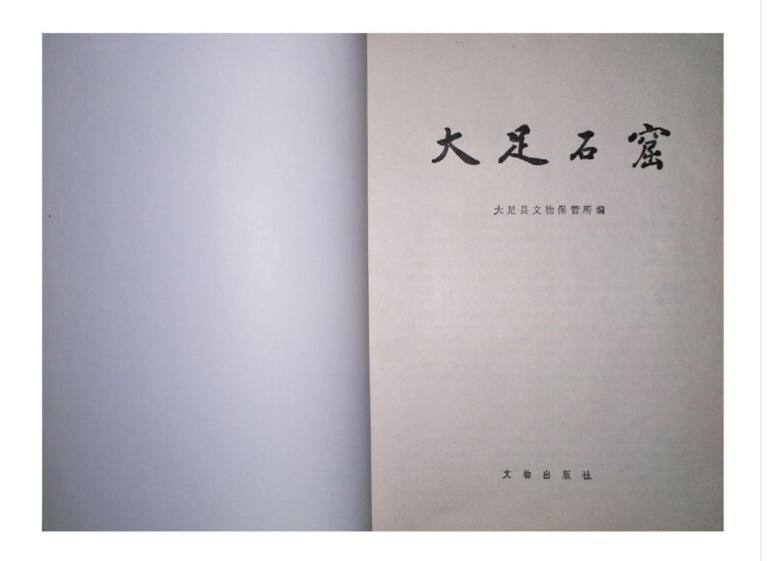


華嚴寺 山西雲岡石窟文物保管所編 文物出版社出版 1980年12月 Signed 簽署 1985.9





大足石窟 大足縣文物保管所編 文物出版社出版 1984年6月





誠品閱讀人文持刊 eslitebookreview 10 誠品股份有限公司出版 1993年6月5日

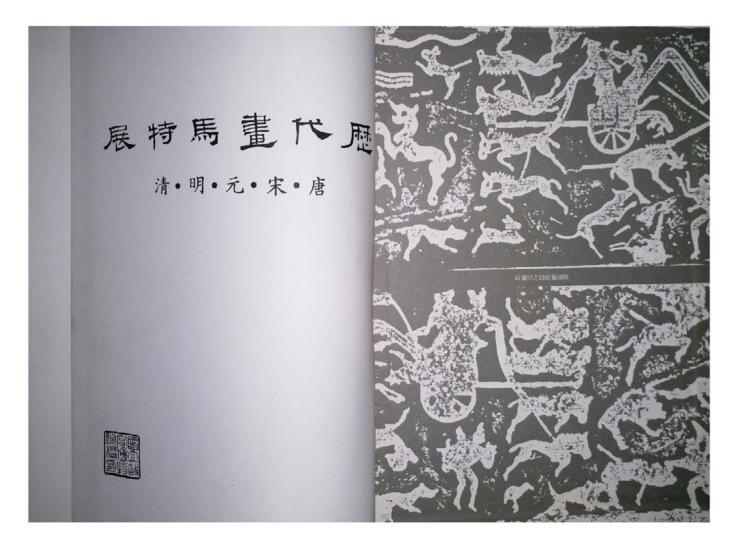




歷代畫馬特展

Special Exhibition Of Horse Painting

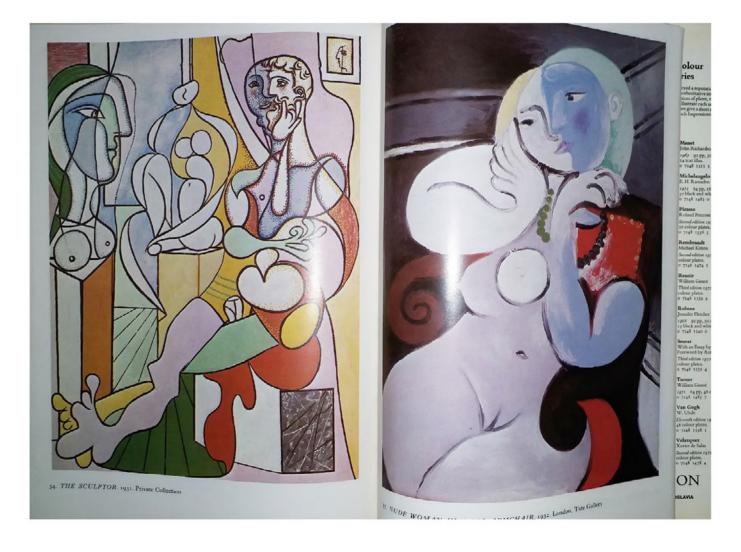
國立故宮博物館編 國立故宮博物館出版 1978年5月





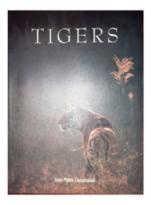
Picasso Published by Phaidon Press Ltd.

1971 Second impression 1974



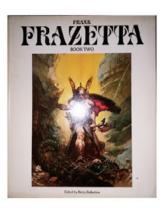
The Cats Wild, Wild World of Animals Published by Time-Life Films 1976

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CATS INTHINKING ABOUT the how and the why of cats, the first question one is la Small Cats Big Cats to stumble over is. Where did they come from, for not so very long ago to were no cats anywhere on earth. Like all other existing animals, they have evolved from older forms. And while it might be interesting to trace fels ancestry back half a billion years or so to the origins of life, it is more useful go back a mere 190 million years and look at a group of small, long-estiinsect-eating, warm-blooded creatures that were the ancestors of all man mals: men, horses, porcupines, mice-and cats. It was not until about 60 million years ago that the descendants of these original insectivores had branched out into a variety of types-or evolutionary lines—that began to resemble animals we might recognize today. One such line starts with a small group that had graduated from inseceating to meat-eating. These were the miacids, the ancestors of all living carnivores. Like their insect-eating forebears, they were generally small long-bodied, short-legged, and had long, narrow shouts. But their skulls wen larger, and it is believed that their brains were considerably more complex By about 20 million years ago the miacids, in turn, had evolved into obe things, specifically into the ten presently known families of meat-ears 1 million years Three of those families—the seals, sea lions, and walruses—moved backs the sea (where all living creatures originated), undergoing drastic changes in their physical equipment. Of the seven families that stayed on land-be raccoons, bears, dogs, weasels, genets, hyenas, and cats-none took he Primitive Big Cats bizarre forms of their seagoing cousins. There was no need to. The organization was general utility-model carnivores, and their land-based descent Ancient Saber-toothed Cats dants simply improved on the original model. They became swifter, keeps Nimravines eyed, and more acute in nose and ear—but otherwise not too different. On make this point neatly. To bring down a zebra requires a large predator, su as a lion; a smaller predator, for example a house cat, will naturally all smaller prey, such as a mouse; but the basic animal is essentially the same Nevertheless, there are differences among carnivores. Some, like dogs, rely a keen sense of smell. Cats depend more on sight and hearing and, surprisi ly, on touch, which accounts for their magnificent whiskers. Cats do much their hunting at night, and whiskers enable them to move through descriptions of their way as they go, aware of twigs and leaves, which they able to touch waith the able to touch with their whiskers without disturbing them. All carnivores have large, well-developed canines and incisors for fight killing, and fearing to all the control of the contro killing, and tearing hunks of meat from a carcass. Other teeth, called carnes sals, have a shearing off. Sals, have tearing hunks of meat from a carcass. Other teeth, care tearing effect when lower jaw meets upper. It is in the farther back in the jaw that wolves and other meat-eaters are better endowed to these tests. Somewhere during evolution the cat's ancestors lost some of these which is not surprise. which is not surprising. because a molar is for grinding, and a cat doe grind its food. Cats chew scarcely at all. As soon as they succeed in get manageable piece of meat into the NEOFELIDS PALEOFELIDS manageable piece of meat into the mouth they swallow it. They are unab



Tigers
By Jean-Pierre Zwaenepoel
Published by
Chronicle Books
1992
Signed 簽署 1993

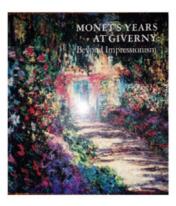
TIGERS to tall yellow grasses and sun-dappled Indian tiger-nocturnal and solitary in ngs-is one of the most clusive of all wild et its fugitive, powerful grace has made it mbol of the jungle's primal mystery. ollection of striking full-color photographs dia's Bandhavgarh National Park over a eriod closely follows the daily habits of individual tigers: from two pairs of pressive cubs to a protective mother, a male struggling to keep his territory, and emale seeking a place to rest. Whether ir first tentative steps, nuzzling each other s, fiercely defending their territory, careing deer, or simply dozing in the sun, the hese compelling photographs never fail to an introduction and extensive captions by hotographer Jean-Pierre Zwaenepoel and a by tiger expert Hashim Tyabji outlining of India's endangered tiger population, Jean-Pierre Zwaenepoel ters a rare intimate look at the world's most nt and legendary wild cat. CHRONICLE BOOKS . SAN FRANCISCO



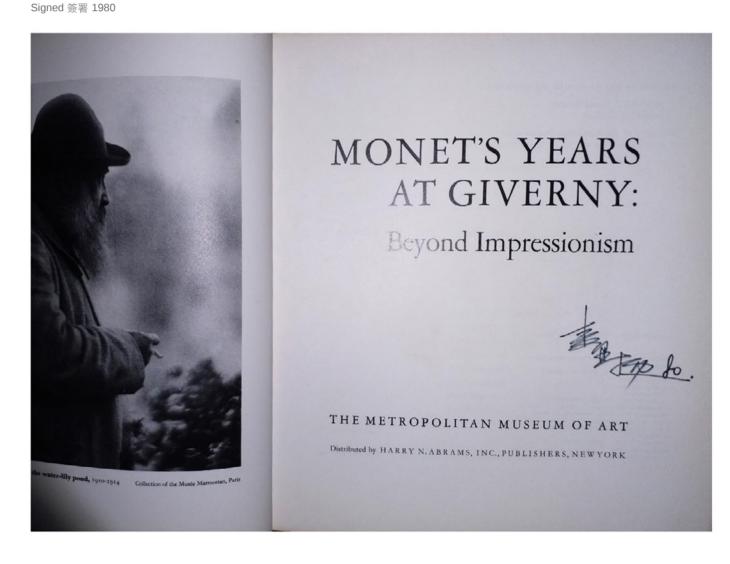
Frank Frazetta Book Two

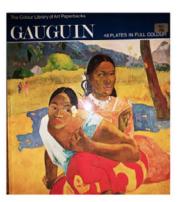
By Frank Frazetta Published by Peacock Press / Bantam Books



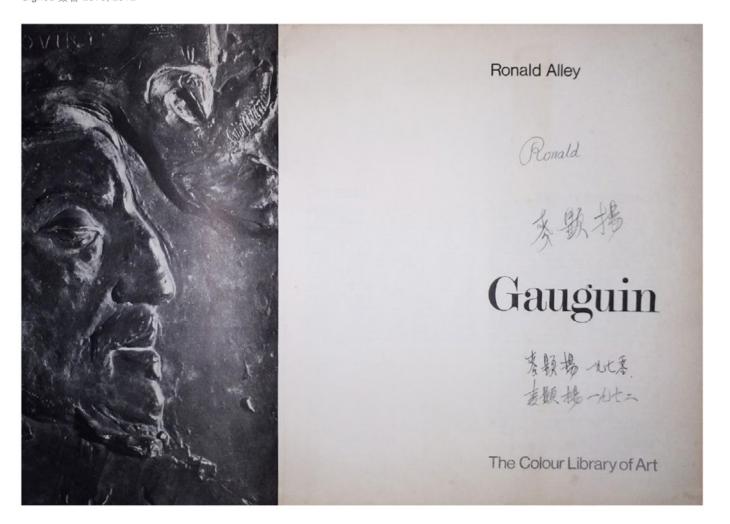


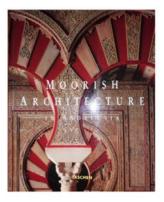
Monet's Years at Giverny: Beyond Impressionism Published by Metropolitan Museum of Art





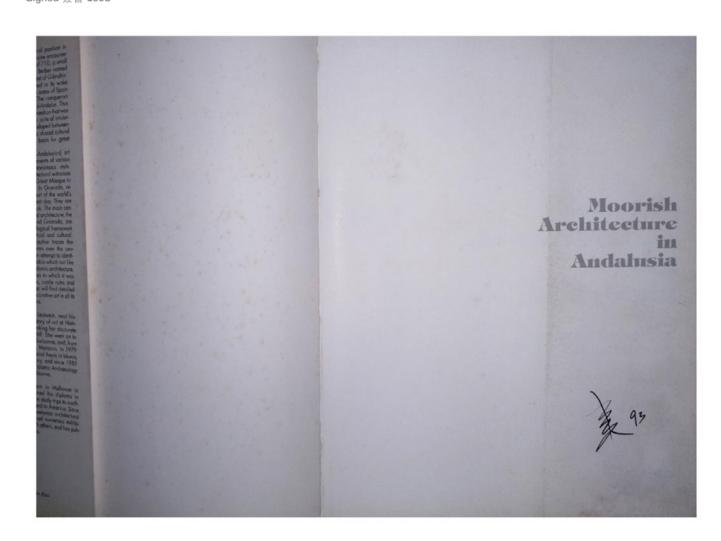
Gauguin The Color Library of Art By Ronald Alley Published by Hamlyn Publishing Group 1961 / Revised 1968 / Paperback edition 1970 Signed 簽署 1970, 1972

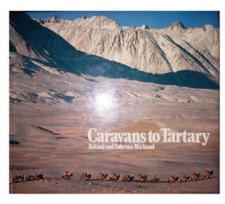




Moorish Architecture in Andalusia

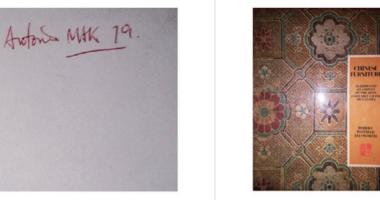
By Marianne Barrucand\, Achim Bednorz Published by Taschent 1978 Signed 簽署 1993





Caravans to Tartary By Roland and Sabrina Michaud English translation Thames and Hudson Ltd. 1978, London Signed 簽署 1979





Chinese Furniture

Hardwood Examples of the Ming and Early Ch'ing Dynasty By Robert Hatfield Ellsworth Published by Win. Collins & Sons, Ltd.

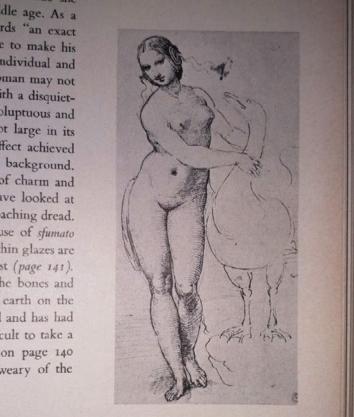




The World of Leonardo 1452-1519 By Robert Wallace Published by Time Inc. 1966, 1971 Reprinted 1972

ig for Leonardo she ing middle age. As a ari's words "an exact ortraiture to make his nds the individual and olic Woman may not d her with a disquietonce voluptuous and ing is not large in its al, an effect achieved to the background. d sense of charm and men have looked at ng approaching dread. ght his use of sfumato finitely thin glazes are his finest (page 141). water, the bones and n of the earth on the imitated and has had it is difficult to take a lorplate on page 140 ho are weary of the

nterest in the Battle of a fresh start was re-. However the Florould repair the painthim. As the pressure situation by Charles Milan for Louis XII eonardo-Louis had irst seeing it, he had



A year or so after he finished the Mona Lisa, Leonardo was at work on Leda and the Swan. The finest representation of this lost work is a pen-and-ink drawing by Raphael (detail above), presumed to be almost a direct copy of the panel painting by Leonardo. Raphael, when he reached his artistic maturity only a few years after making this copy, used the stance of the Leda figure for one of his philosophers in his Vatican fresco School of Athens.

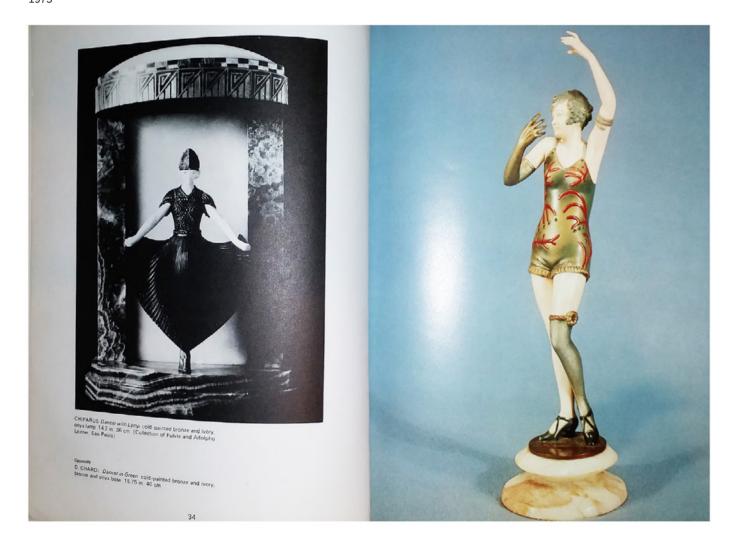


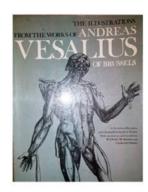
The People of Kau Photographs, Text and Layout by Leni Riefenstahl Published by Collins St James's Place 1976, London





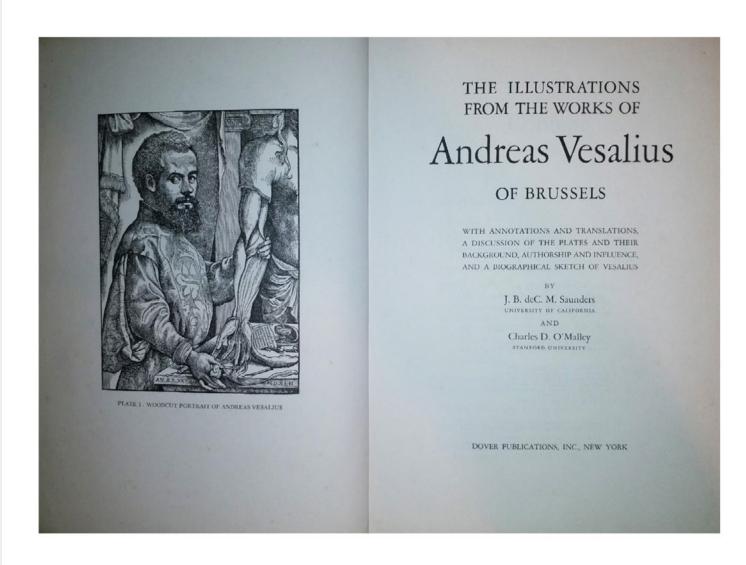
Art Deco Sculpture:
Chryseloephantine Statues of the Twenties and Thirties By Victor Arwas Published by St. Martin's Press 1975





The Illustrations from the Works of **Andreas Vesalius of Brussels**

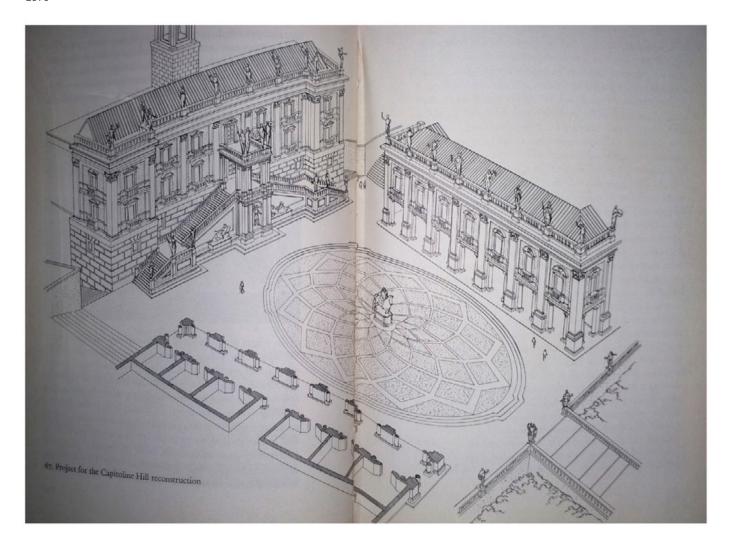
Published by Dover Publications Inc. 1950 Dover first edition 1973

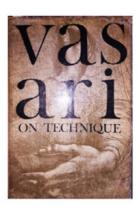




The Architecture of Michelangelo

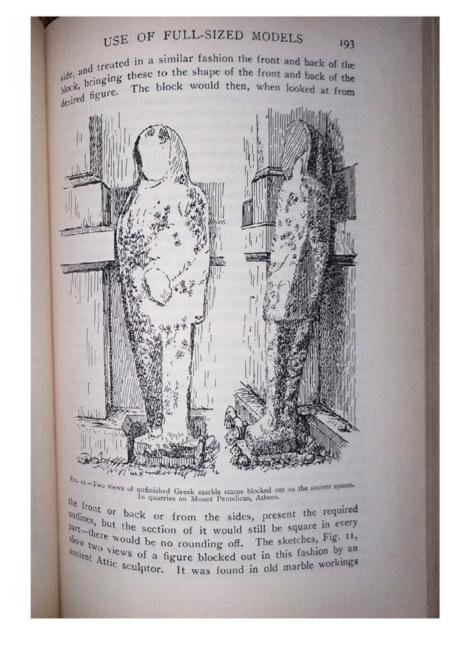
By James S. Ackerman Published by Pelican Books A. Zwemmer edition 1961 1970





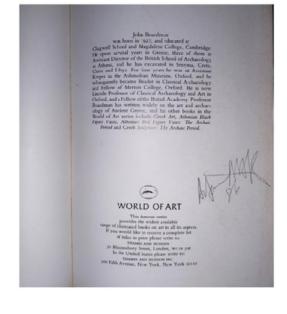
Vasari on Technique By Giorgio Vasari

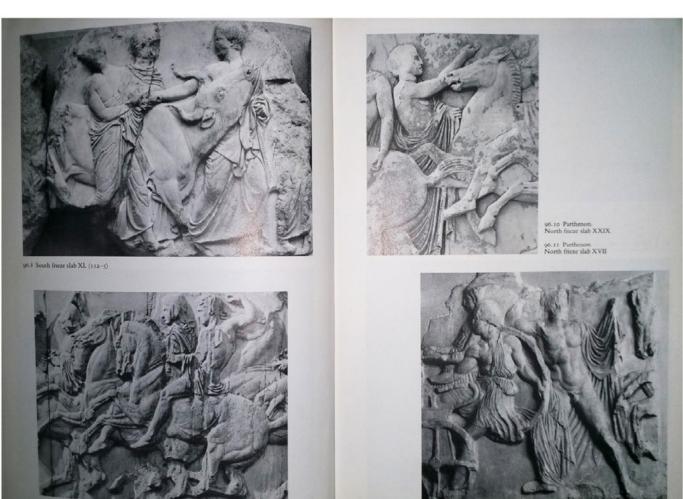
Published by Pelican Books 1907 Reprint 1970

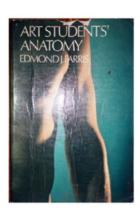




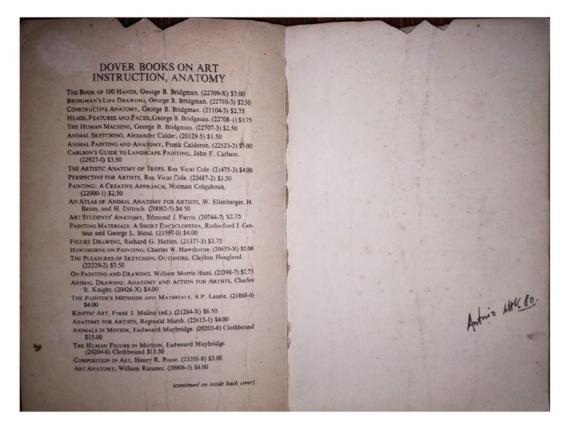
Greek Sculpture The Classical Period John Boardman Published by Thames & Hudson 1985 Signed 簽署 1986

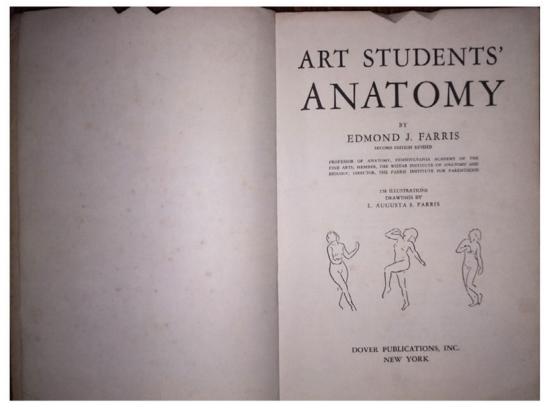






Art Students' Anatomy Edmond J. Farris Published by **Dover Publications** 1935, 1944 Dover first edition 1961 Signed 簽署 1980

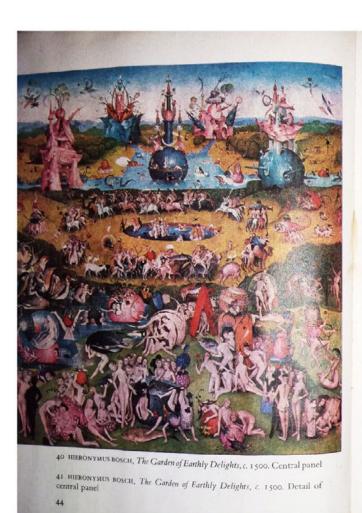


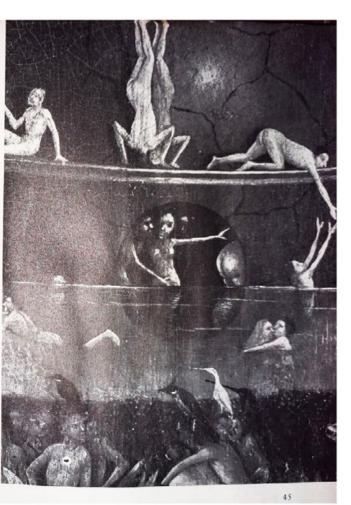




Eroticism in Western

Edward Lucie-Smith Published by Thames and Hudson Ltd. 1972. London







The Treatises of Benvenuto Cellini on Goldsmithing and Sculpture

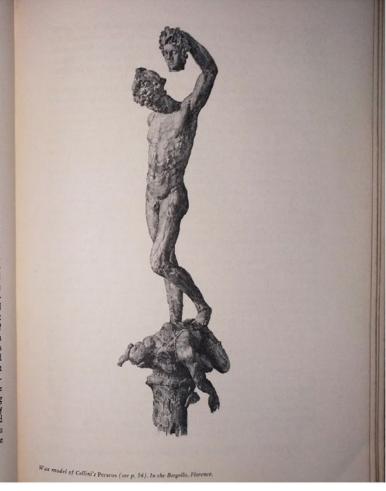
Translated by C. R. Ashbee Published by Dover Publications, Inc. 1967 Signed 簽署 1979

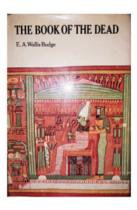


sipend of 1000 scudi annually, & gave me into the bargain a castle that in Paris called 'Petit Nello,' wherein I served him four entire years, in Paris called 'Petit Nello,' wherein in these parts, I begged on stipend us solved in the served him four entire years, is in Paris called Petit Nello, wherein I served him four entire years, is in Paris called Petit Nello, which favour heaccorded me, though his Majesty to let me travel to Italy; which favour heaccorded me, though his Majesty to let me travel to Italy; which favour heaccorded me, though his mone too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly. In the end I left with his good will, and remained his none too willingly.

creditor for the great works I had been engaged on, the which amounted material for the great works I had been engaged on, the which amounted to about 15,000 scudi.

In my castle, * which I left under the guard of my two pupils, Pagolo Romano and Ascanio Napoletano, I left several great and small vases made of my own silver, not to mention a large vase all embossed with figures. This one I had made with the King's silver, & the others, as I have said, were made from my silver, & therefore mine. And over and above all this I left behind all the flower of the studies of my twenty years in Rome, and all therich furniture of my house, which was such as to be worthy of hosting any noble lord or gentleman. The Bishop of Paira, who was a friend of mine, did I thus entertain, and bring away from the hostel where he was staying, during a long sojourn in Paris; & to many others too, in like manner, I gave abundant hospitality. I affirm that I came to Italy for no other purpose than to keep my six poor nephews, sons of my own sister; and I gave aid to all of them as soon as I was again among them. Before departing from Italy I went to seek out my lord the illustrious DukeCosimo de Medici in order to pay him my respects, and ask his permission to return again to France. This amiable prince gave me as warm a greeting as could possibly be imagined, & intreated of me to make him a model for a statue of Perceus with the head of Medusa in his hand, telling me thathe wished to creet the statue under one of the arches in the great loggia of the Piazza. This raised a mighty zeal for glory within me, & I said tomyself: So is a work of yours to stand between one of Michael Angelok one of Donatello, both of them men who surpassed the ancients in genius! What greater treasure could I desire than the honour of being set between these two mighty men?' And forasmuch as I knew thatmy studies in this arthad by no means been slight, I promised myself that my work should hold its own beside theirs. In lightness of heart and full of energy I *See Cellini's Autobiography, Symonds' translation.

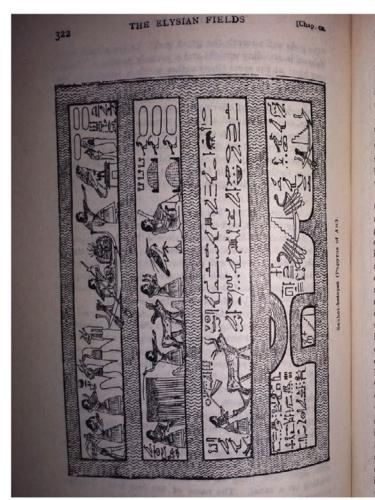




The Book of The Dead

E. A. Wallis Budge Published by Routledge & Kegan Paul

Great Britain 1899 / United States 1969



The vignette in the Papyrus of Anhai (sheet 6) has some The vigner string variants, and may be thus described :urther into described:—
(1) Anhai seated in a boat with her husband, who is rowing (1) Anna two gods who probably represent her father and mother; the handles of the oars terminate in heads of hawks. mother; the meads of hawks.
Behind them stands the god Thoth, ibis-headed, who holds the Behind them stands the god Thoth, ibis-headed, who holds the symbol of life in his right hand, and a sceptre in his left; he is called the "lord of divine words"

To the left is the lady Anhai, with her hair falling over her face, bowing before two divine beings; one of these is "her mother Neferitu,"

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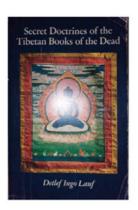
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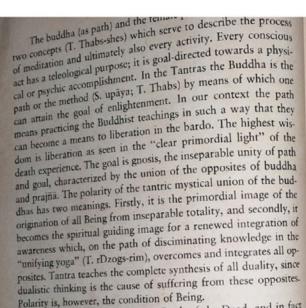
To the left is the lady Anhai, with her hair falling over her face, bowing before two divine beings; one of these is "her mother Neferitu," meet and to know their relatives in the world beyond the grave. Behind Anhai is a male figure digging in a mound of earth; he is probably her husband. (2) The lady Anhai, standing by the side of a table of offerings, with her hands raised in adoration before a seated god, who is here the representative of "the gods, the lords of the Tuat"; before him, on a table, are a libation vase and a lotus, and between the god and Anhai stands the bennu bird on his accustomed perch. In the field close by are growing two kinds of cereals, i.e., red barley and wheat; Anhai's husband is reaping the wheat, and Anhai herself follows behind with what is, apparently, a rush basket or bag. (3) A field intersected by a portion of a stream, on each side of which Anhai is seen ploughing with a yoke of oxen. In the text above the deceased says, "May I come therein, and may my soul follow after me [and obtain] divine food. May "I plough therein and reap therein, even I, the singer of Amen, Anhai, triumphant." (4) A field wherein are four lakes, the names of which are not given, two granaries, and two small islands. The upper island is the "birthplace of the god of the city," and the lower the abode of the company of the gods who are here represented by four of their number. On the bank of one canal stand two bennu birds, and at the end of an arm of the river is moored a boat wherein is a flight of steps; the boat is provided with.

THE ELYSIAN FIELDS



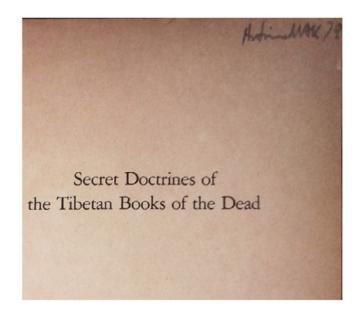
Secret Doctrines of the Tibetan Books of the Dead

Detlef Ingo Lauf, Translated by Graham Parkes Published by Shambhala 1977 Signed 簽署 1979



All the deities of the Tibetan Book of the Dead, and in fact most deities in the Buddhist-Tantric systems of India, can be represented as a unity of polarities. In the lower stages of Buddhist Yoga the deities are considered in their single aspect, in the directions for meditating upon buddhas and bodhisattvas. The middle stages teach alternating realization of either the masculine or the feminine aspects of the buddhas and initiation deities. In the higher and highest Tantras the student experiences teachings connected with the simultaneously appearing double aspects of deity and female deity in tantric embrace (S. yuganaddha; T. Yab-yum). The way the deities are portrayed in the mandalas therefore corresponds to the level of knowledge which is being communicated by the associated doctrine.

We meet yet another tantric polarity in the visions of the



tion. These are two ways of appearing of the same deity, also in the unity of male and female, which play an important role in the Book of the Dead during transformation in the bardo. They are related to two ways that human awareness manifests, namely, as pure knowledge, wisdom, and enlightenment on the one hand, and intellectual wisdom, discriminating thought, and rationality on the

The center of the heart is the place of perfect, self-contained wisdom. It is the heart lotus (T. sNying-ga'i 'khor-lo) as the center of man, from which the visions of the peaceful (S. śanti; T. Zhi-ba) deities and buddhas appear. In the schema of initiations we called the heart lotus the plane of the dharmakaya. In the uppermost cakra which is the physical location of the mental faculties or the mahāsukhacakra (T. bDe-chen-gyi 'khor-lo) as the center of intellectual awareness, there appear the visions of the wrathful (S. krodha; T. khro-bo) buddhas and other bardo deities, and these constitute the great opposition to the poise of the peaceful buddhas. The terrifying deities are seen as forms of the intellect which appear as long as it is involved in the dualistic struggle within itself of 'for and against.' As long as the opposition between heart and mind has not been overcome, there appear, through pure mental capability without primordial relationship, the countless thought forms which attach themselves to the impermanent material world of desire. This is the great inclination and attachment to earthly form (T. sKu), or, if we may so express it, the incarnation of spirit in matter. On the other hand, from the heart, the spiritual center of man, the path towards transcendence and the unification of awareness begins, represented by the five lights and wisdoms of the transcendent buddhas.

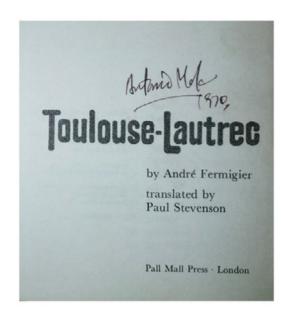
We shall return to these topics again in chapter III, since there are several relationships in the symbolism of polarity which we must first clarify. Figure 4 presents the emanation sequence of the polar relationships of the tantric deities.

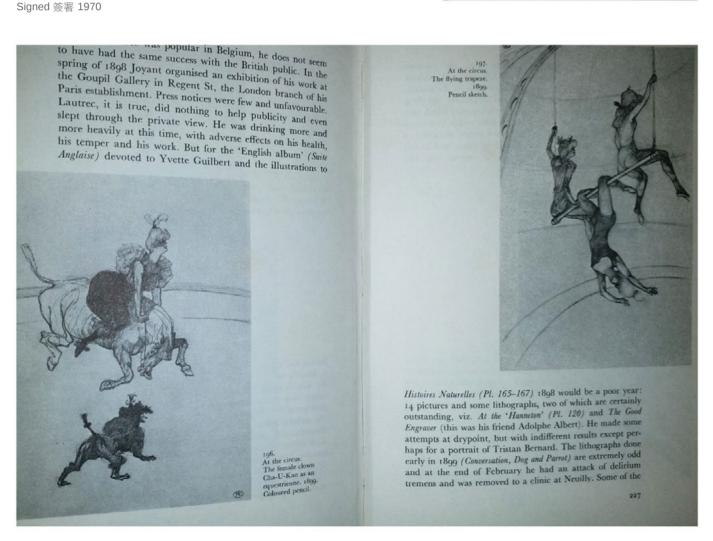
C. THREEFOLD ARTICULATIONS

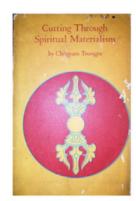
and threefold articulation must for us be



Toulouse-LautrecBy André Fermigier, translated by Paul Stevenson Published by Pall Mall Press 1969, London



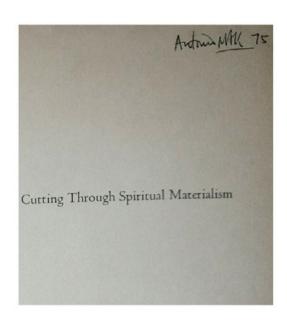


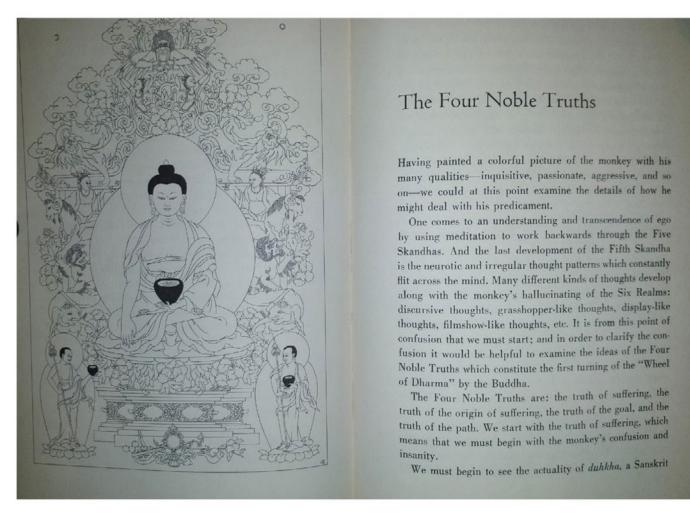


Cutting Through Spiritual Materialism

By Chögyam Trungpa Edited by John Baker and Marvin Casper Published by Watkins Books 1973

Signed 簽署 1975







The Kalachakra Tantra

Rite of Initiation for the Stage of Generation Tenzin Gyatso, the Dalai Lama Translated, edited and introduced by Jeffrey Hopkins Published by Wisdom Publications 1985

Signed 簽署 1987

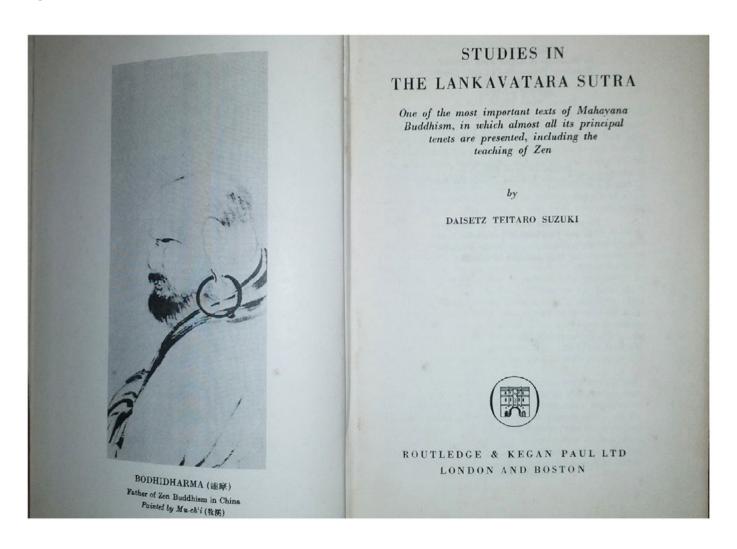




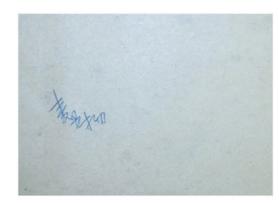
Studies in The Lankavatara Sutra 楞伽經之研究 By Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki

Published by Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd. Reprinted 1957, 1968 and 1972 Signed 簽署 1975





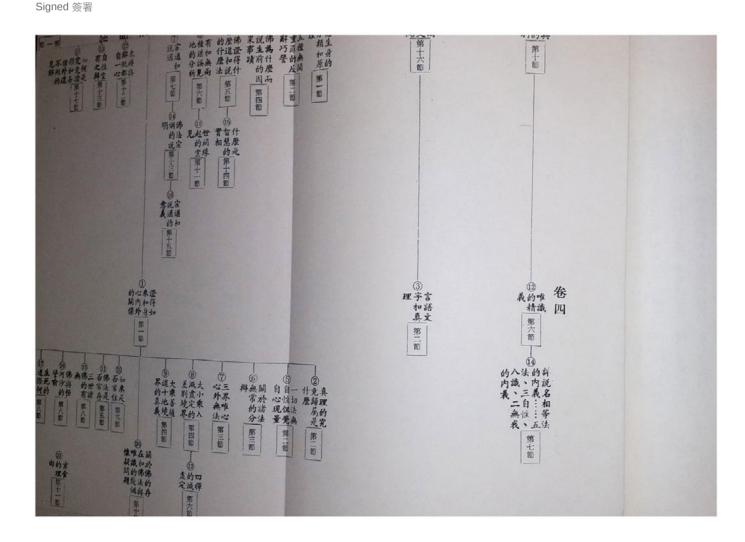




楞伽大義今釋

南懷瑾先生述著

老古文化事業有限公司出版 /1965年11月臺灣初版/1976年6月臺灣再版 1978年11月增訂月3版 /1980年8月增訂月4版 1981年12月增訂月5版 /1982年10月臺灣6版

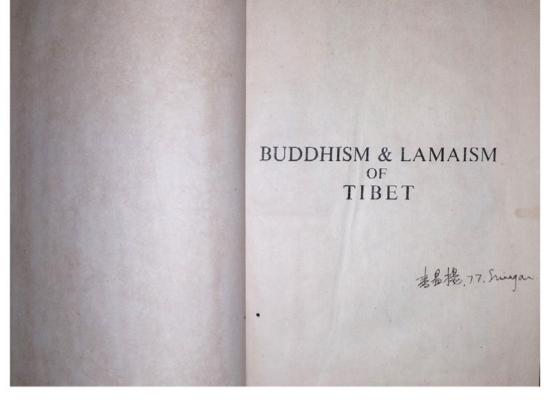


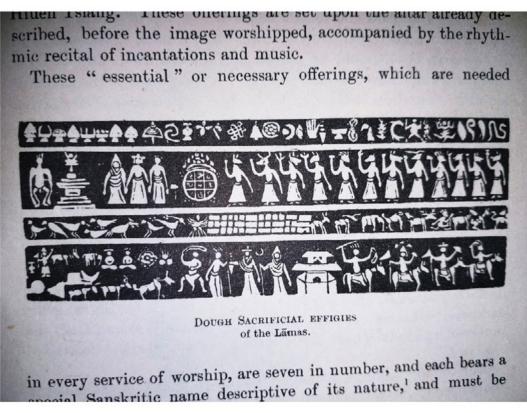


Buddhism & Lamaism of Tibet

L. Austine Waddell, M.B. Published by Heritage Publishers 1895, London 1974

Signed 簽署 1977 Srinagar







五十奧義書

徐梵澄譯

中國社會科學出版社出版 1984年1月

Signed 簽署 1986

① 水为五大之一,即表五大。

② 可谓"有质之形体";稻麦等粮食是也。

③ "下气"即消食气,意谓食物入口至排泄而出,皆有气运共力

④ "获得",字根av→āvayat (过去为因式),字同于"治会" (annam āvayat);

⑤ "气" 为 vāyu, 即"风"。

⑥ "依食物而生者",谓之 annāyu。——凡此皆文字游戏。阿压逐 为"吁! 此为食物获得者,亦即生命气息也……"

⑦ 原字为 abhyapānitam, 义是"排泄", "泄气", 即"消化"也。

⑧ "囟", vidṛṭṭi, 原义是颅顶骨中合之缝。是即"彼"之入处, "彼"之喜乐处云。

⑨ 三境与三处相应。醒境,则此心灵之居处为眼。梦境,则其居处 为意。无梦熟眠之境,则为心内之空。——说此节《奥义书》时,则以手 指右眼,指喉,指心,曰:"此……此……此……"。——另说三处为父 身, 母身, 己身。

⑩ 此语殊晦,商羯罗所未释。原文为: kimihānyam vāvadisat是 中性主词与阳性宾词,似不相合。或当作 vāvadiṣam,或当作 anyad。而 动词亦非显了。vāvadisat自从字根 vad而得,而非常式。故有改为 vāvadiśyat者, 又有析而改为 vāva diśet者。 (改"说"为"见")。要其义为: "此处有何者欲说谁某耶?"或

"此处如何(或"何故")而欲说谁某耶?"或 "此处而欲说谁某乎?"

改"说"字为"见"字,则义为"见此处有何指他物者否?"阿氏则谓"资 既生矣,唯思念言说'自然'及其所造物;在此物质界中,尚有何者当为 **後所言说或理论者耶**?"下谓"此后,彼乃见彼神灵体"云。

① "神灵体" (Purusa) , 即 " (神) 人" 。 "大梵所遍漫者" brahmatatatam, 或作 brahmatataman, 则义是"至真大梵","究 极之真元"。

要之,此节义为彼见无非"自我"者,是即神灵体,是即所创生之人,是 即大梵, 是即性灵, 是即"彼"矣。

① "见此者",原字 Idan-dra,音译伊檀陀罗。

第四章

唯然! 人中此①始为胎藏。为其精液者,是集自诸体之真元 力。在其自身,彼固承载一自我矣。当其注之于女子也,则使之 生出,是彼之第一生也。(一)

是则入乎女子之自体存在,如其一体焉。是故彼于女子无伤。 于此外来彼之自我,女子乃孕育之。(二)

以其孕育之也,故女子必得养焉。孕育之而为胎。男子则养 子于产生之前, 亦随而养之于后。其养子于产生之前亦随而养之 于后也, 彼实遂成其自我, 为此诸世人之持续也。盖此诸人世之 持续也如是。是彼之第二生也。(三) Kesirth

此则立以代(其父之)自我而为福德业。而彼别一自我,所 作已办, 年寿已尽, 则逝矣。其舍离斯世也, 重复转生, 是彼之 第三生也。

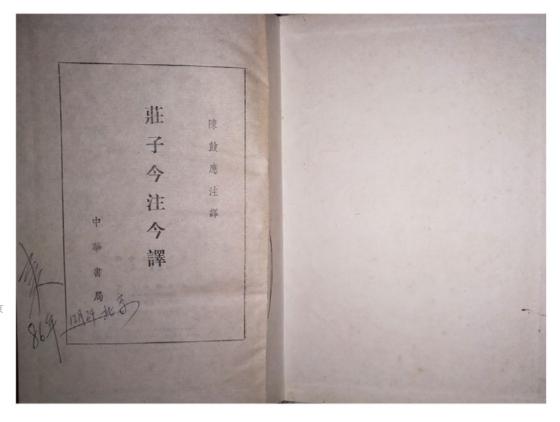
是故仙人作如是言(《黎俱章陀》(RV.)4.27.1·); (四)

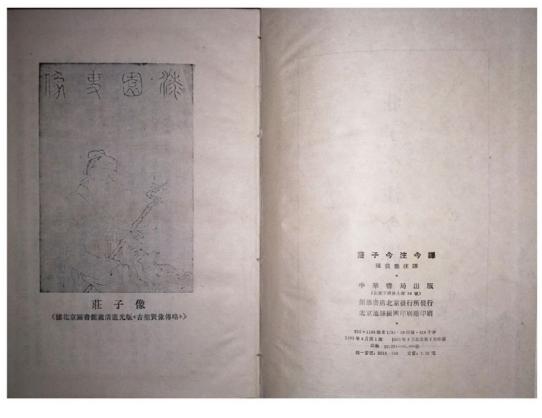




莊子今注今譯 陳鼓應注譯 中華書局出版

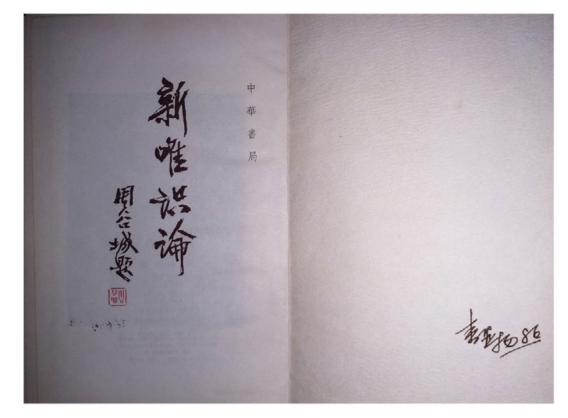
1983年4月初版/ 1985年9月北京2版 Signed 簽署 1986.12.24 北京

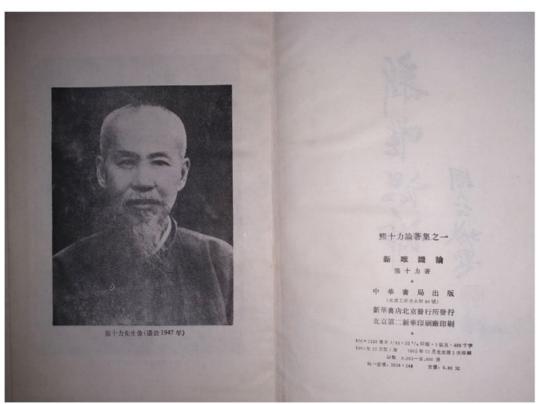






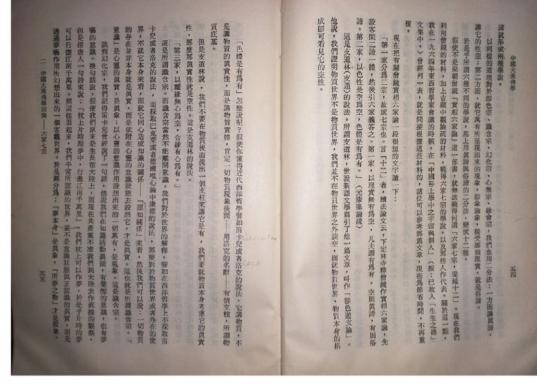
新唯識論 熊十力論著集之一 中華書局出版 1985年12月 Signed 簽署 1986

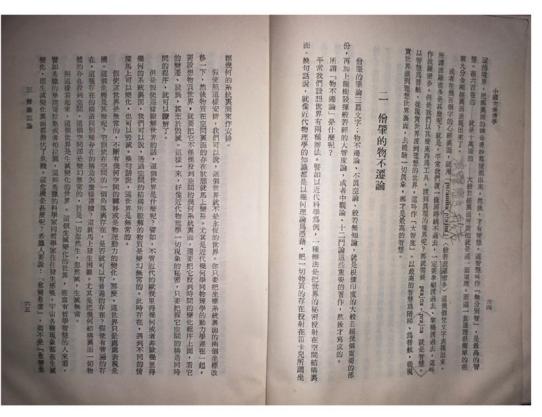






中國大乘佛學 方東美著 黎明文化公司出版 1984年7月





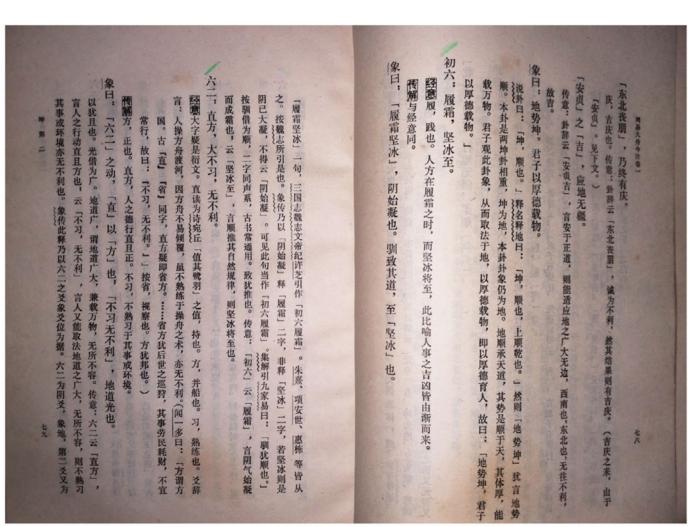


周易大傳今注

高亨著

齊魯書杜出版 1979年6月初版/1983年8月3版 Signed 簽署 1985

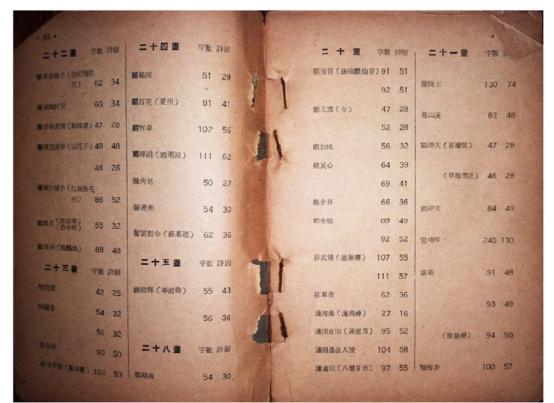






唐宋長短句 蕉**舍編選** 星島日報承印 Signed 簽署 1979



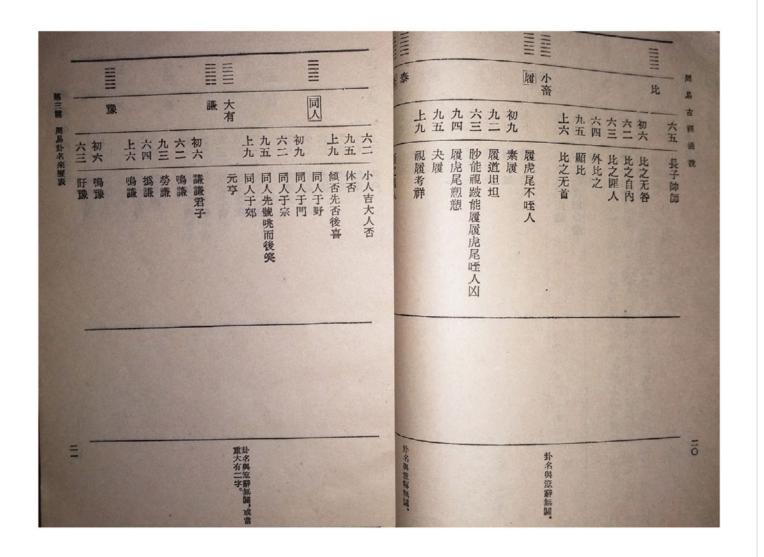




周易古經通説

高亨著

中華書局香港分局出版 1963年1月初版/1974年1月重印

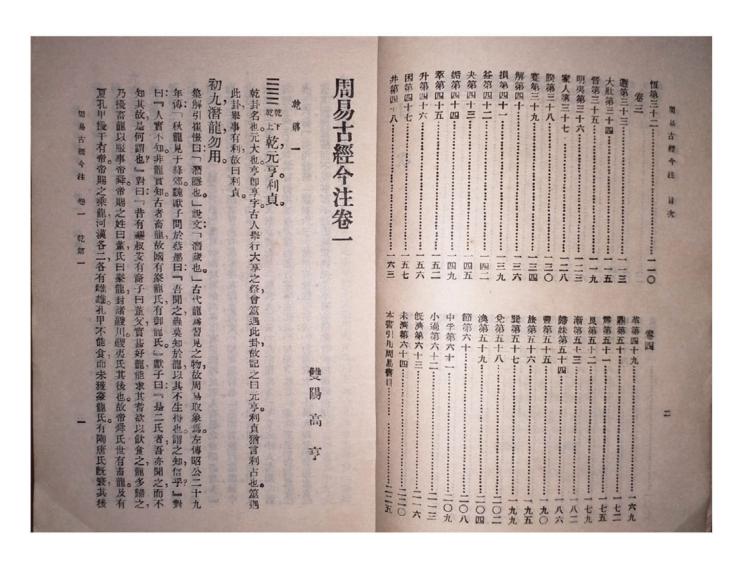




周易古經今注

高亨著

中華書局香港分局出版 1963年3月初版/1975年1月重印





肉蒲團 明·情隱先生著編次 寶永刊本影印版 青心閣發兑

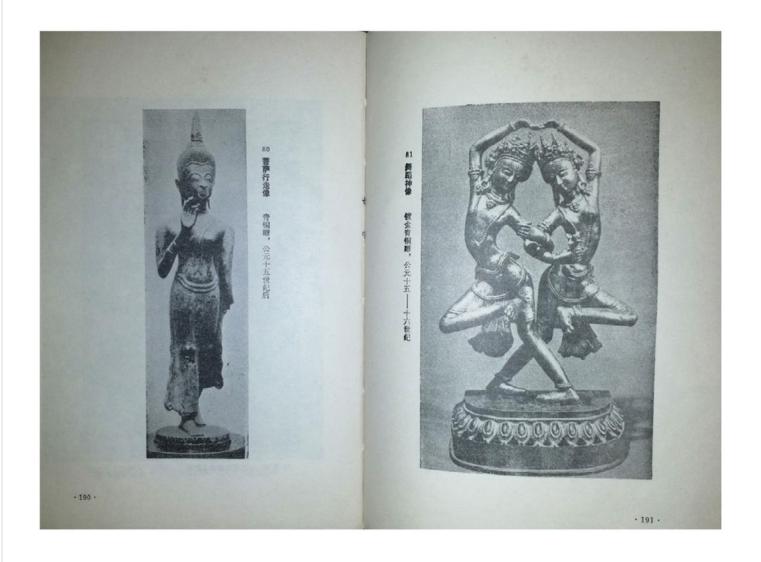




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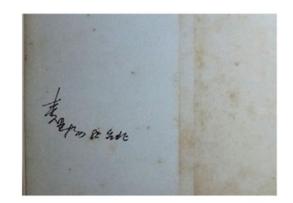
常任俠編著

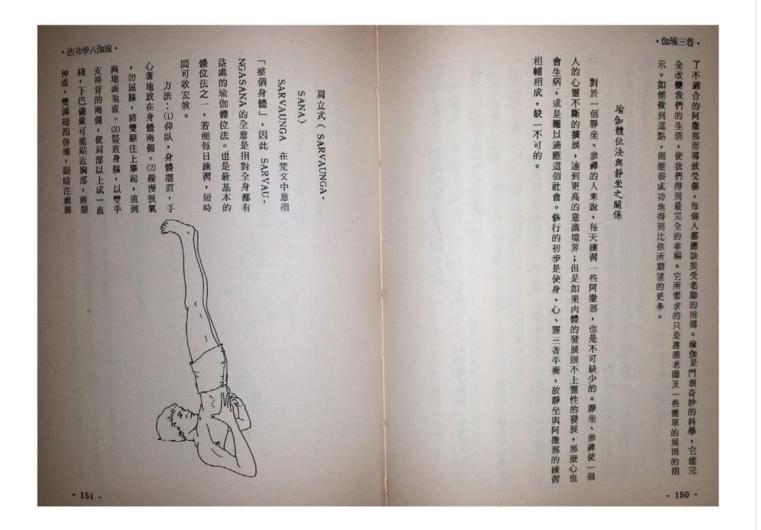
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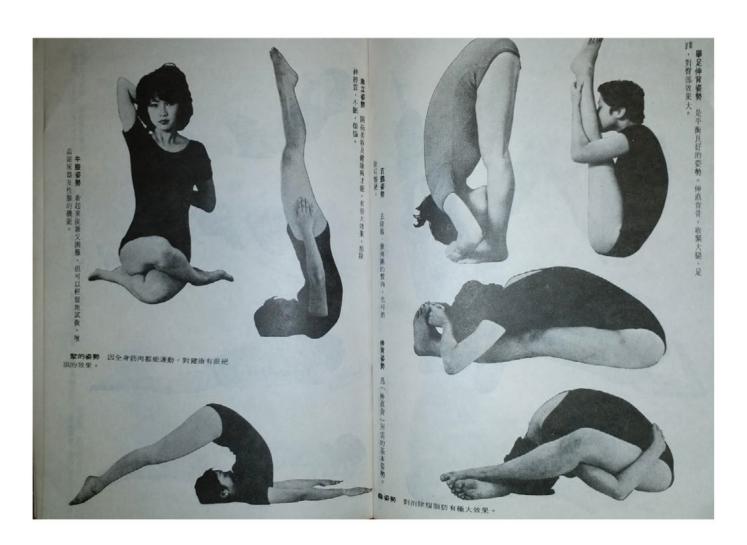
密宗・靜坐・瑜伽 李匡正、陳新淦、馬孟大、楊台基編譯 中國瑜伽出版社出版 1980年7月初版/1984年7月6版 Signed 簽署 1985台北







瑜伽入門 吳義昌著 香港文琳書坊出版社出版

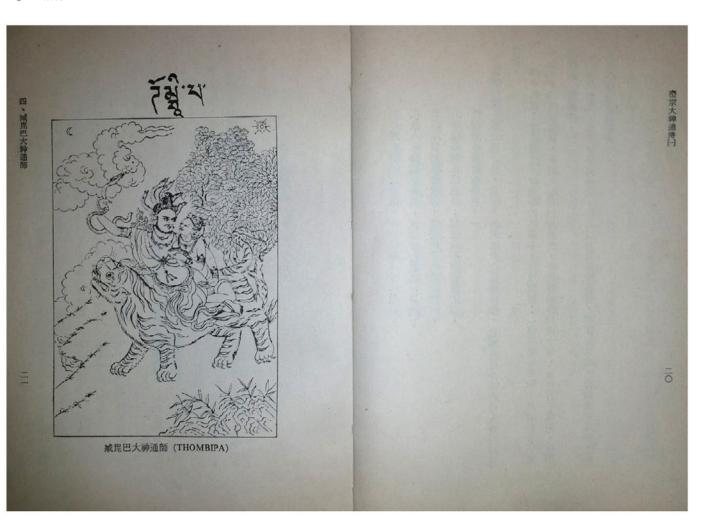




密宗大神通傳(一) 八十四位大神通成就者 西藏丹吉佛爺口譯/大福藏智慧劍筆記

佛教出版社出版

作教出版仕出版 1980年11月28日 Signed 簽署 1985

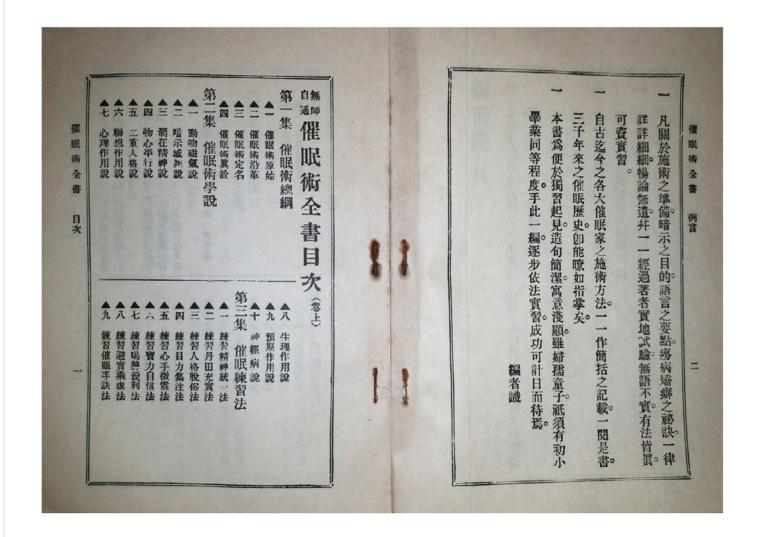


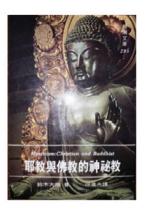


催眠術全書

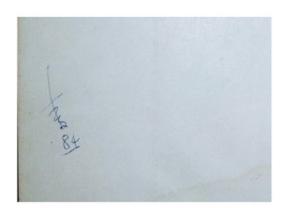
海虞魏權予

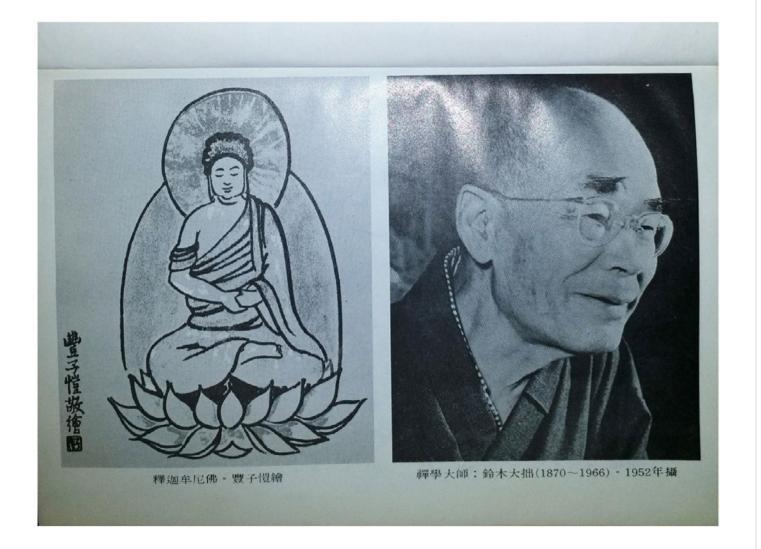
真善美出版社出版 1962年10月初版/1979年4月3版

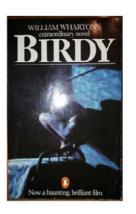




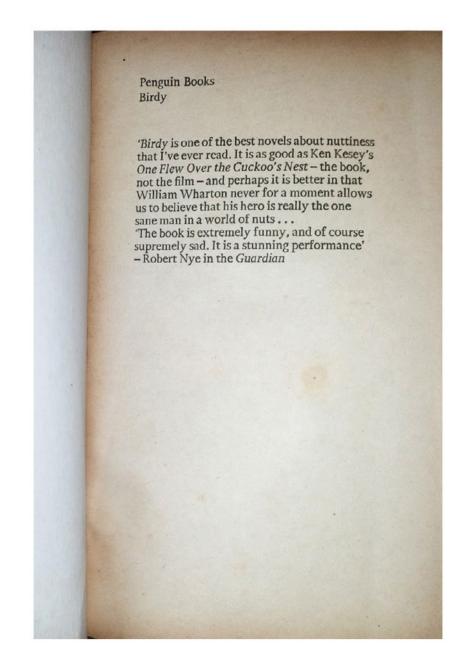
耶教與佛教的神秘教 鈴木大拙著、徐進夫譯 志文出版社出版 1984年2月 Signed 簽署 1984

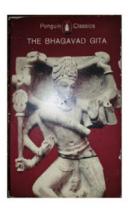






Birdy By William Wharton First edition 1978 Penguin Books 1979 Reprinted 1980, 1985





The Bhagavad Gita

Translated from the Sanskrit With an introduction by Juan Mascaró Published by Penguin Books 1962

THE PENGUIN CLASSICS

FOUNDER EDITOR (1944-64): E. V. RIEU

' EDITORS:

Robert Baldick (1964-72), Betty Radice, C. A. Jones

The authorship of the Bhagavad Gita is unknown. As it contains no references to Buddhism, and as certain words and expressions are archaic, some of the greatest scholars have considered it pre-Buddhistic, i.e. about 500 B.C.

JUAN MASCARÓ was born in Majorca. The beauty of the island, then unspoilt, and the strength of the living folk tradition made a deep impression on him as a child. At the age of thirteen he copied a book on occultism, but this proved spiritually misleading. However, a reading of the Bhagavad Gita he found highly illuminating, though it was in a poor translation, and this led him to learn the elements of Sanskrit. Later he went to Cambridge, where he read modern and oriental languages, Sanskrit, Pali and English.

He lectured in Oxford on the Spanish mystics, and then went to Ceylon, where he was Vice-Principal of Parameshvara College at Jaffna, and to the University of Barcelona, where he was Professor of English. After the Spanish Civil War he settled permanently in England. He lived at first on the hills above Tintern Abbey; he translated a selection of the Upanishads (a Penguin Classic) and began the translation of the Bhagavad Gita. He then returned to Cambridge University where he has been a supervisor in English and has lectured on 'Literary and Spiritual values in the Authorised Version of the Bible'.

His translation of The Dhammapada from the Pali is now a Penguin Classic, and he is at present working on a book of wisdom and faith.

In 1951 he married Miss Kathleen Ellis, and they have a son and a daughter.



列子譯注 嚴北冥、嚴捷譯注 中華書局香港分局出版 1987年1月

一體,自孕而生,叫做類;河澤邊的烏兩性相視,便能生育,叫做邁。 純粹都是雌性的趙類叫做大腰,完全都是雄性的蜂類叫做稚蜂。思 自己國,男人相思,無需結婚便能感應;女人懷春,不用交配即可懷 孕。古周始祖后稷生于上帝的脚印裹,商初大臣伊尹生于中空的<u>秦</u> 樹內。蜻蛉生于阉氣,蠛蠓生于酒醭。羊奚草同不發筍的老竹長 合在一起,老竹又生出青寧蟲。青寧蟲生豹, 豹生馬,馬生人。人 死了便散爲細微的質素,重返無窮變化之中。就這樣,天下萬物都 產生于這種細微的質素,又返回于這種細微的質素。"

《黄帝書》說: "形體運動不產生形體而產生影子; 聲音運動不 产生整音而產生回響;虚空運動不產生虚空而產生實有。"

形體,必然要終結;那麼天地會終結嗎?與我一同終結。是否 這種終結也會窮盡呢?不知道啦。"道"本無開始所以無所謂終結, 本無形態所以無所謂窮盡。事物的存在將返回不存在,有形體將轉 化乌無形體。先有存在而後消滅的事物, 並不等于永恒不滅的實 體;先有形體而後無形的事物,並不等于無形無象的本原。 存在的, 按道理必定要终结。终结的不得不终结,正如存在的不得不存在一 樣。如果想讓存在永恒,終結停止,這是不懂得自然之理呀!

精神,屬天所有;骨骸,屬地所有。屬天的性質清輕便離散;屬 她的性質濁重便聚合。精神離開形體,各自返回它們的根源,所以 幕之爲"鬼"。鬼,就是歸,歸返元氣之本。 黄帝説:"精神歸入天門, 骨骸返回地根,我還有什麼存在呢?"

人從生到死, 有四大變化:嬰孩、少壯、老年、死亡。 在嬰孩時 期,神氣貫注,心意專一,元氣最爲淳和,所以外物不能傷害他,没有 谁的德比這更高了。在少壯時期,血氣漂溢,終慮充盈,外物便可 侵餘他,所以德就衰退了。在老年時期, 懲慮減弱,身體即將安息,

外物便不能占先,雖然不及嬰孩德性的完備,但比起少壯時期要好 些。到了死亡時候,人已安息,便返回他的根源。

孔子出游到泰山, 看見榮啓期在鄰這個地方的野外行走,身穿 鹿皮襖,腰繫繩索帶,一邊彈琴,一邊唱歌。

孔子問他: "先生這麽快樂,是什麽原因呢?"

榮洛期回答:"我快樂的原因多着呢!自然生育萬物,只有人最 寶貴,而我得以爲人, 這是第一值得快樂的。男女差別, 在于男尊 女卑, 所以男人最可貴,我既然得以爲男人,這是第二值得快樂的。 人的壽命有時短得死在娘肚裏, 死在襁褓中,而我已經歷九十個年 頭啦, 這是第三值得快樂的。貧困是讀書人的尋常事情, 死亡是人 生的必然終結。我安處常情,等待終結,還有什麼可憂慮的呢?"

孔子說: "好啊!真是能自我寬慰的人呀!"

林颢的年紀快到一百歲了,時逢春天, 披着皮襖, 在收割後的 田壠上揀拾别人遺下的麥穗,一邊唱歌,一邊前進。

孔子去術國,在原野上望見他,便回頭對學生說:"那個老頭兒 可以交談交談。誰試着去問問他?"子貢請求前往。

子貢在田頭迎住林類,對他嘆口氣說:"先生從不覺得懊惱嗎? 還這樣邊走邊唱地拾麥穗?"

林類脚不停步, 歌不停口。子貢連連向他詢問,他才仰頭回答 説:"我有什麼可懊惱的?"

子貢說: "先生年少時不肯努力行事, 長大後又不爭取時運,老 來没有妻子兒女,眼看死期將近,還有什麼快樂值得邊走邊唱地拾

林類笑道:"我快樂的原因,人人都有,但别人反而以此爲憂 虚。正因爲我年少時不肯努力行事,長大後又不爭取時運,所以才能

* 21 .



儒佛道之信仰研究

杜而未著

臺灣學生書局出版 1977年6月初版/1983年3月3版 Signed 簽署 1985



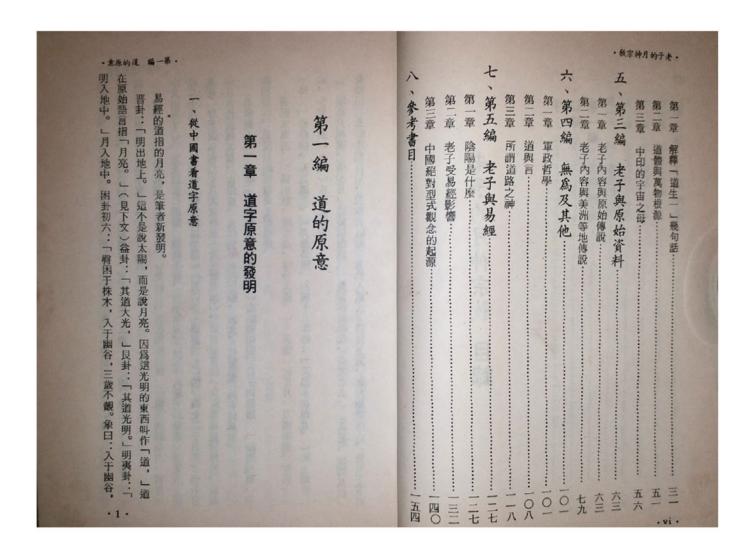
Summarizing it may be said that the three religions all present a true and noble heritage together with some serious defects and errors. Dr. Prof. John Tu Wang Che penetratingly and succinctly studies and analyses monotheism, polytheism and pantheism, man and his post mortem destinies, the existence of the soul, heaven, and hell in Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. Implicitly the author eloquently reveals the fact that the authentic foundations of Chinese culture are spiritual and religious, and that a true revival of China's greatness depends on its return to these spiritual and religious values. In this sense 'The Beliefs of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism' is, without any doubt an important contribution to the 'Renaissance of Chinese Culture". Taipei, October 10, 1968 P. A. Geusens 研究之對象,這裏所研究的是此。中國人尊儒,但佛道以其所多神,佛教亦然,但後者似此。中國人尊儒,但佛道以其所多神,佛教亦然,但後者似其的自然神學。 宗 得 示教,學者 何不 不同將 ,我們 乎研究



老子的月神宗教

杜而未著

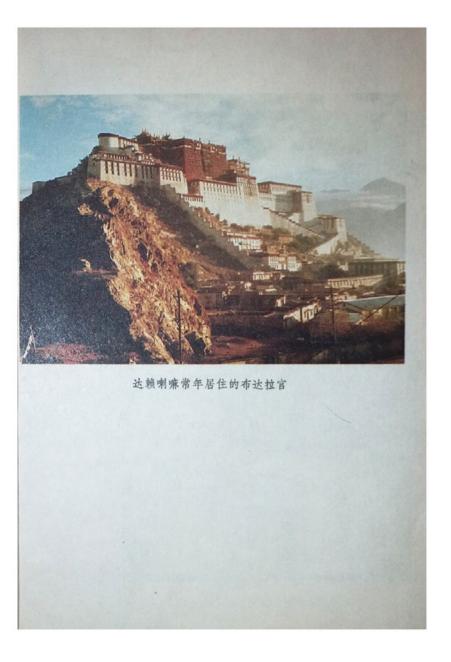
臺灣學生書局出版 1984年5月再版





達賴喇嘛傳 牙含章編著

人民出版社出版 1963年6月初版修訂重排/ 1984年9月初版/1986年8月2版

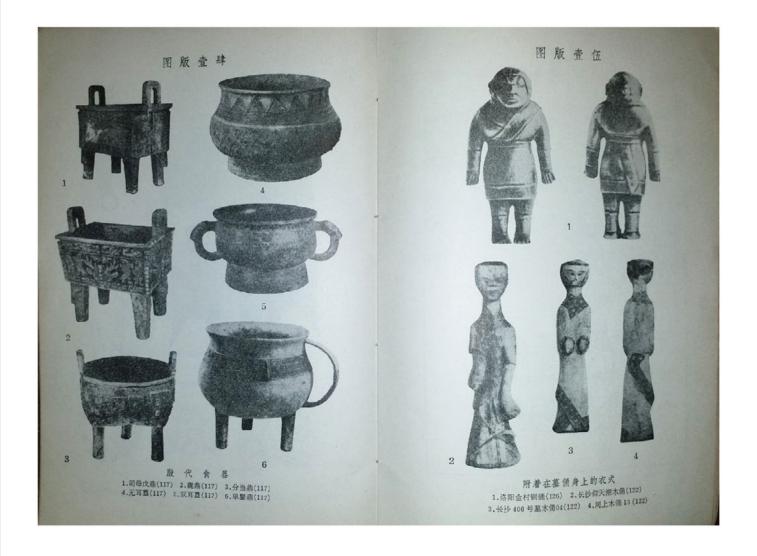




中國青銅器時代

郭寶鈞著

生活・讀書・新知三聯書店出版 1963年7月初版/1978年5月北京2版





十日談(上下冊) 〔意〕卜伽丘著 方平、王科一譯 上海譯文出版社出版 1989年4月新2版/ 1991年11月5版

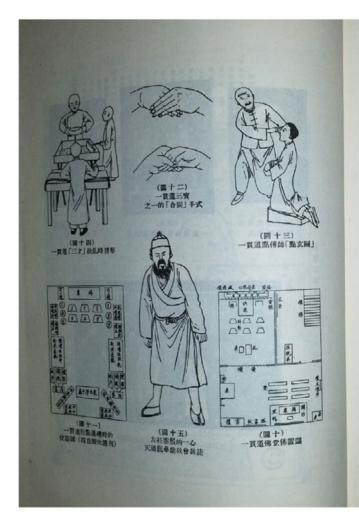






現在華北秘密宗教 李世瑜著 台北古亭書屋發行

1975年



「秘密宗教」,或稱「秘密教門」,民間俗稱「教門」或「道門」。過去學者 泰协此確宗数的命名甚不統一,如:秘密教派,秘密教,秘密社會宗教,秘密宗教 會社,秘密宗教社會,秘密宗教結社,宗教的修養結社,秘密經會,秘密宗教團體 ,秘密的宗教,甚至:下等宗教,低級宗教,遂信集團,異端宗門,偽會,邪數, 魔教,左道,歪道……等。(註一)所以這樣的綠故至為明顯,就是專門去研究牠 的人太少,偶因某問題牽速及此,也都信手拈來,不求甚解,於是有此命名混亂的

秘密宗教是一種秘密流傳在我國民間的非知識階級之間的宗教,牠的發生和流 傳情形非常複雜,又因為是秘密的,材料絕不易得,所以一般人認為這種宗教是不 可能研究或是不值得研究的。殊不知由於這項材料的缺乏,我們需可以在研究歷史 ,宗教和其他社會問題的文章裏,發現很多錯誤,——本書中也會涉及了幾個問題 ,是足可以看出這種事實的。——寫了補救這一項學術上的遺憾,對程密宗教的研 究已是劉不容緩的事,近年雖也有人看出牠的重要,而去真正從事研究的檢舊很少 ,如陶希聖先生在作過明代彌勒白遊教及其他妖賊一文之後,曾做了這樣的呼籲:

彌勒教會自元魏以來到明代,有千二百年的歷史。白蓮教自南宋到滿清也有 六百年之久。我希望有人搜集已有的研究,並搜集未搜的材料。我的這類随筆不 過就正史勾摺,並沒有多大的史料價值,用意在引起大家的興趣,並供專攻者些

(註一) 「秘密教養, 秘密教」之稱見諫坦廠尼教人中國考。 「秘密社會宗教, 秘密宗教社 會」見王治心中國宗教思想更大關《厂程密宗教結社、程密宗教會社、家教的整套結社」是日本来 光高義支那的秘密結社與慈密結社。「秘密經會」見陶希望尤代樂勒白建設會的暴動。「經濟宗教 图體·秘密的宗教二見李景漢定數社會廣見測查。「下等宗教」見樂序超評非宗教同盟。「低級宗 教」因一般社會學書籍智用名詞。「迷得樂團」見蓋崇被二千年來逐信集團之變與。「異獨崇門」 見日本重松俊章初期的白進敦會。「僞會」見宋史理集本紀。「邪教」「爲一般官書的兩詞。「應教 **」以南宋時對視密宗教的稱謂○广左道上亦爲官書的稱謂○广亞道上爲一般佛道教徒的俗稱○**

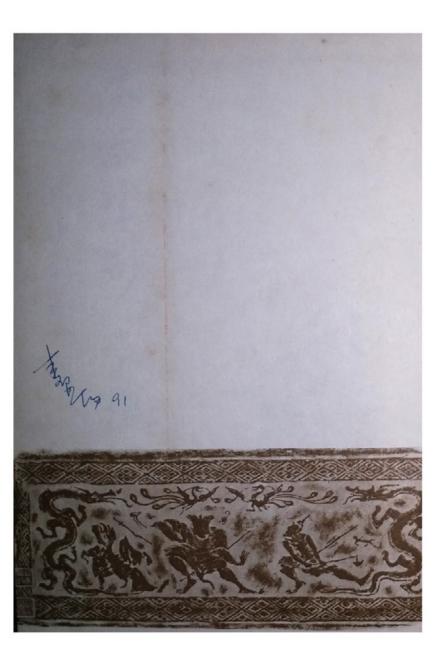
(註二)見民國二十四年食貨华月刊一卷九期五十三頁繼報的話。

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古文字形發微 北京出版社出版 1990年3月

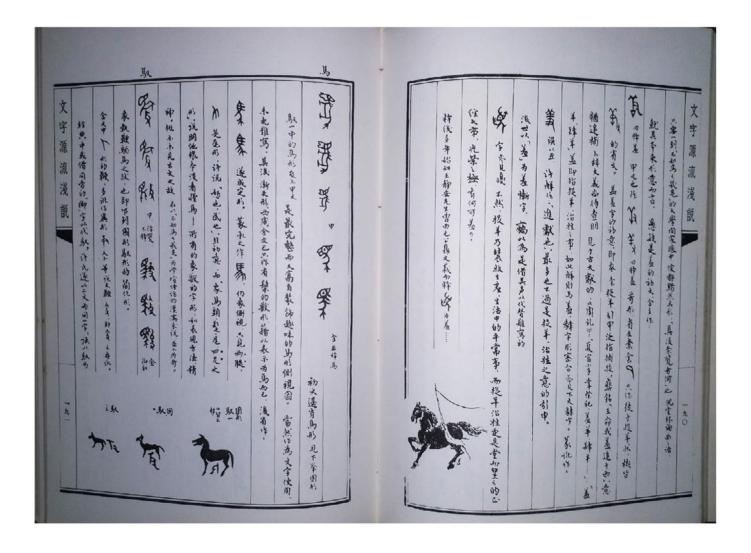
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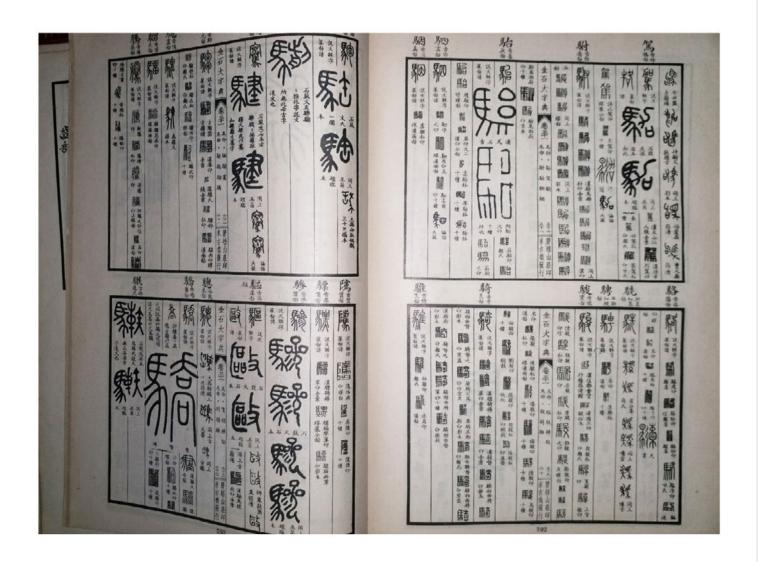
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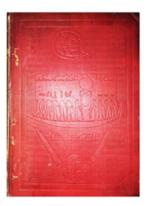
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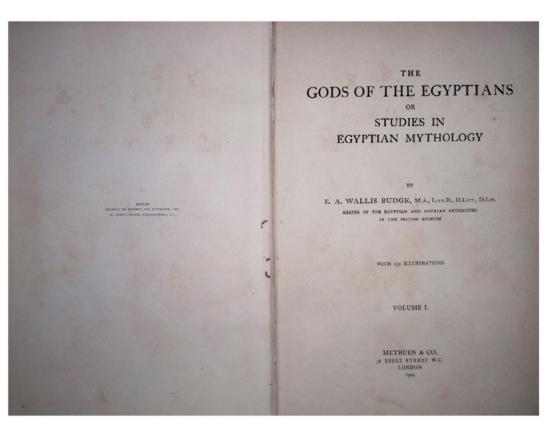


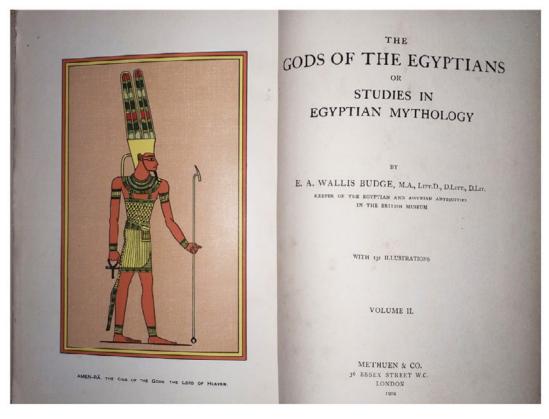
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The Gods of The Egyptians vol. I, II By E. A. Wallis Budge Published by Methuen & Co. 1904, London





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