



Lion City's Dharma: Tracing Buddhism in Singapore

1 October 2025, 3pm

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Welcome Remarks & Moderation



A/P Jack Meng-Tat Chia Foo Hai Fellow in Buddhist Studies Department of History, NUS

Book Summary by Author

Southeast Asia's Dharma Essays on Buddhism in Singapore 東南亞法音 新加坡佛教研究論集

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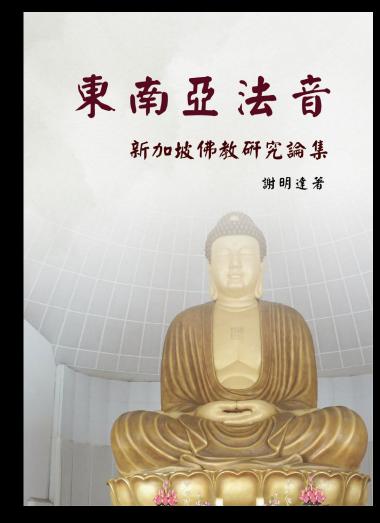
Introduction 介紹

- Series of research articles over the years 歷年一系列的研究論文
- Buddhism in Singapore as the main research focus 以新加坡佛教為主要研究對象
 - Buddhist networks 佛教網絡
 - Buddhist diplomacy 佛教外交
 - Buddhist modernism 佛教現代化
- Diverse development of Buddhism in maritime Southeast Asia

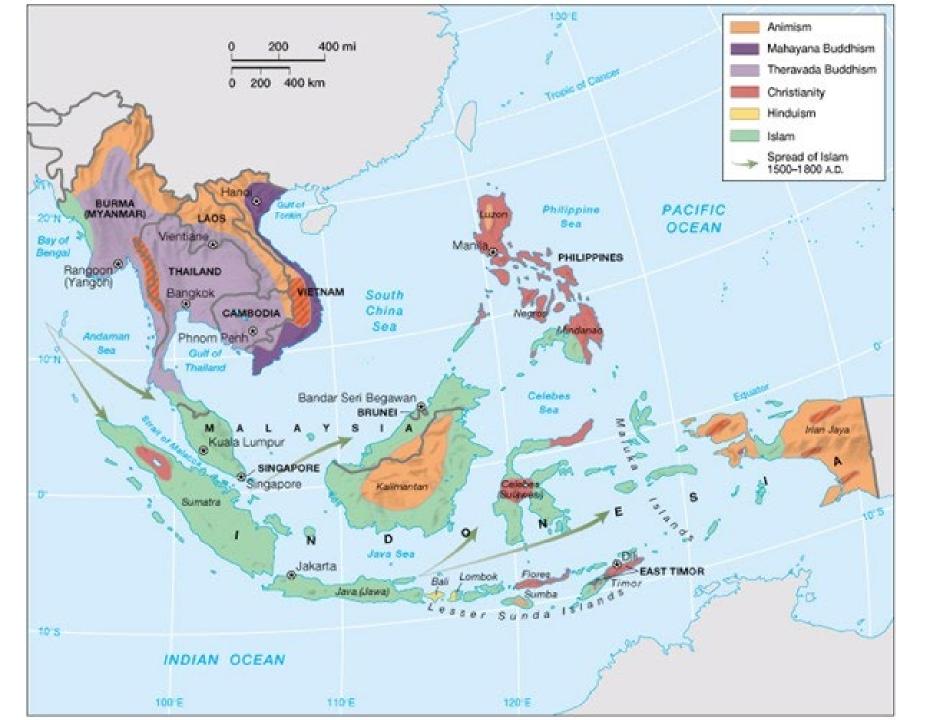
佛教在海洋東南亞的多元發展歷程

 Reflections on researching on "Southeast Asian Buddhism"

反思「東南亞佛教」研究



Boyang Wenhua, 2025 博揚文化出版社,2025年



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- 1. My Academic Journey (Preface) 我的學思歷程(代序)
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離散法緣:20世紀初至1949年的跨南海佛教聯繫

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獅城法音:淺談新加坡漢傳佛教

4. This-worldly Buddhism: The Evolution of Humanistic Buddhism in Singapore

現世佛法:人間佛教在新加坡的演進

5. Defending the Dharma: Buddhist Activism in a Global City-State

捍衛佛法:一個全球化城市國家的佛教行動主義

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9. Teaching Dharma, Grooming Sangha: The Buddhist College of Singapore

僧伽教育:新加坡佛學院的創設與運作

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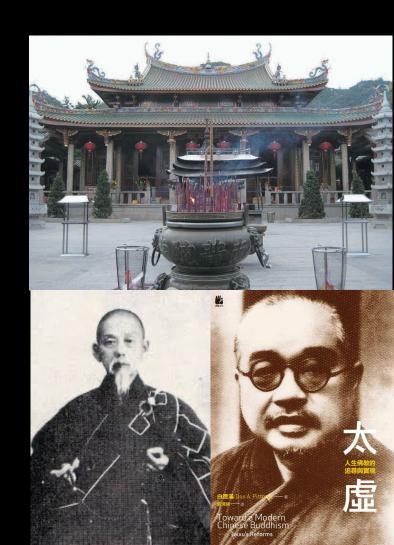
12. Appendix: Buddhism in Singapore: A State of the Field Review

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Diaspora's Dharma 離散法緣

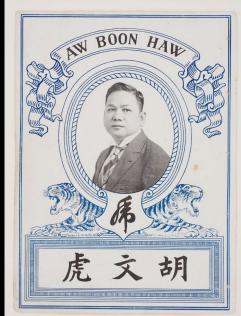
- Role of Xiamen in South China Sea Buddhist networks 南海網絡中的厦门
 - Key port for maritime trade 重要貿易
 - Major hub for Chinese emigration 移民港口
- The making of South China Sea Buddhist networks 南海佛教網絡
 - Nanputuo Monastery 廈門南普陀寺
 - 1924: abbot Huiquan (1874–1942) founded Minnan Buddhist Institute 1924年 南美欧方士命泉注師(1874–1942)創
 - 1924年,南普陀方丈會泉法師(1874-1942)創立閩南佛學院
 - 1927: Taixu (1890–1947) succeeded as abbot and rector 1927年,太虚大師(1890–1947)繼任方丈、院长



Diaspora's Dharma 離散法緣

- Raising funds across the sea 跨海募集資金
- Xican (1848–1911) made trips to Singapore and Malaya to raise funds for the temple restoration projects 喜參(1848–1911)等南渡與清末南普陀寺的修復
- 1926: Taixu's first visit to Singapore to raise funds 1926年太虛南渡新加坡籌資
 - Gained the support of prominent overseas Chinese leaders, such as Tan Kah Kee and Aw Boon Haw 得到以陳嘉庚、胡文虎為代表的華僑社群領導人的大力支持



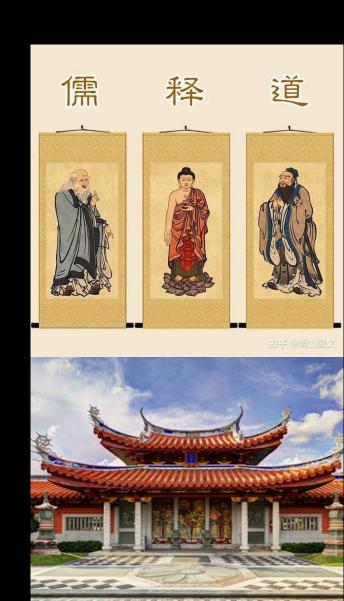


Lion City's Dharma 獅城法音

- Brief history of Chinese Buddhism in Singapore 新加坡漢傳佛教簡史
 - Arrival of Raffles 萊佛士登陸新加坡
 - Chinese migrants from Fujian and Guangdong 新加坡的福建、廣東華僑華人
- 1. "Folk Buddhism":

「民間佛教」:

- "Unity of Three Teachings": Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism 儒釋道「三教合一」
- Little knowledge of the Dharma 不甚瞭解佛教教義
- 2. Rise of institutional/"orthodox" Buddhism制度性佛教/ 「正信」佛教的興起



Lion City's Dharma 獅城法音

- Who are "Buddhists"? 誰是「佛教徒」?
- 1947 Census for Malaya and Singapore: Chinese National Religion 1947 年的新馬人口普查: 華人宗教
 - "... it is on the one hand 'Buddhism' as Canonical Buddhism and on the other hand 'Buddhism' as Chinese Religion" —— Vivienne Wee
 - 「一方面是佛教為經典佛教,而另一方面佛教是華人宗教信仰」—— 黄麗嫣
- "... process of 'Buddhicisation' of the Chinese religious syncretism and a movement towards Reformist Buddhism" —— Kuah Khun Eng
 - 「... 新加坡佛教徒開始「佛教化」華人民間信仰,逐漸邁向 革新佛教」—— 柯群英

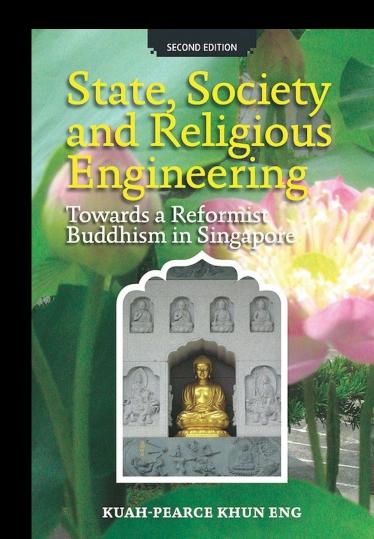


Table 2.1 1947 Census for Malaya and Singapore

Religion	2,500,000 2,500,000	
Mohammedans (Muslims)		
Chinese National Religion (Buddhists + Taoists + Chinese Popular Religion)		
Hindus	500,000	
Christians	120,000	
Sikhs	18,000	
Pagans	35,000	
Others	31,000	

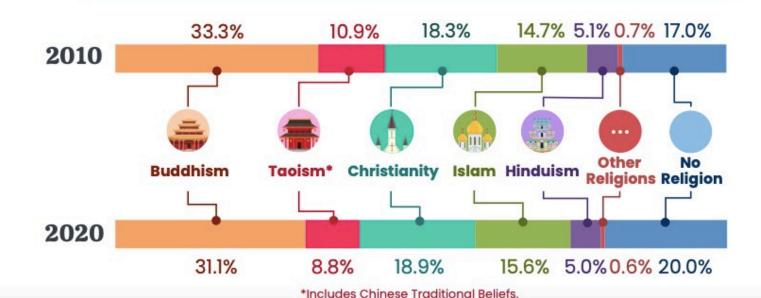
Source: McDougall, Buddhism in Malaya, 33.

CENSUS OF POPULATION 2020

Religion



Over the last 10 years, Singapore continued to be religiously diverse.



This-worldly Buddhism 現世佛法

History of "Humanistic Buddhism" in Singapore 新加坡「人間佛教」史:

- 1. Taixu's "Human Life Buddhism" 太虛大師的人生佛教
- Taixu's call for the modernization and revitalization of Chinese Buddhism

太虚大師與中國佛教現代化革新

 Taixu's election as abbot of Nanputuo Monastery and missionary trips to Singapore

太虛住持南普陀寺與南渡新加坡弘法

• In 1927, Ning Dayun founded the first lay Buddhist organization in Singapore → the Chinese Buddhist Association

1927年,寧達蘊創立了新加坡第一間居士佛教團體 → 新加坡中華佛教會



This-worldly Buddhism 現世佛法

- 2. Yen Pei's (1917–1996) "Humanistic Buddhism" 演培法師(1917 1996)的人間佛教
 - In 1963, Yen Pei migrated to Singapore and became abbot of Leng Foong Prajñā Auditorium
 - 1963年, 決定定居新加坡, 並成為靈峰般若講堂住持
 - In 1981, he established Singapore Buddhist Welfare Services 1981年,成立新加坡佛教福利協會
- 3. Development of Taiwanese Humanistic Buddhism groups in contemporary Singapore 臺灣人間佛教團體在當代新加坡的發展
 - In 1985, Venerable Hou Zong founded the Mahaprajna Buddhist Society 1985 年,厚宗法師成立慧嚴佛學會
 - In 1993, the Buddha's Light International Association was established in Singapore
 - 1993年,國際佛光會新加坡協會成立
 - In 2000, Fo Guang Shan Singapore was officially registered 2000 年,新加坡佛光山正式註冊成立
 - In 1993, Tzu Chi Singapore was established 1993 年,新加坡慈濟成立



Defending the Dharma 捍衛佛法

- Singapore Buddhist Federation 新加坡佛教總會
 - Officially established on October 30, 1949 1949年10月30日,新加坡佛教總會正式注冊成立;
 - Guiding objectives: promote world peace; promote the Dharma; expand Buddhist education; carry out welfare activities; and improve the quality of the Sangha 指導目標: 促進世界和平; 弘揚佛法; 擴大佛教教育; 開展福利活動; 提高僧伽素質
- Lee Choon Seng served 8 terms as chairman 第一、二任會長: 李俊承居士
 - Notable achievements: successfully petitioned the government to recognize Vesak as a public holiday and obtained permission to establish a Buddhist cemetery 遊說政府將衛塞節(Vesak)宣佈為新加坡的公共假日、批准建立佛教墓地
- From the 1970s onward, more proactive role in rallying Buddhists to defend their faith and correct religious misrepresentations or misguided practices 20世紀70年代以來,參與倡導教規原教旨主義和維護教義正統



Defending the Dharma 捍衛佛法

- Buddhist activism and media censorship 批判大眾傳媒對佛教的歪曲
 - Persuaded the government to censor foreign films that contained sacrilegious content or misrepresented Buddhist teachings 遊說政府審查含有褻瀆內容或歪曲佛教教義的外國電影
 - Such as the South Korean movie *Dream*, Japanese movie *Lefty Fencer*, Hong Kong movie *Golden Nun* 包括韓國電影《夢》、日本電影《女左善濡れ燕片手斬り》、香港電影《金尼姑》等等
- Clarifying erroneous ideas on Buddhism to ensure canonical accuracy of teachings 澄清對佛教教義的誤解並強調教義的准確性
 - Particularly serious about clarifying misconceptions about the Sangha 澄清有關佛法、僧伽的錯誤觀念
 - Took newspaper *Min Pao Daily* to task for a misreported article on the Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva and a subsequent report that aimed to sensationalize a Buddhist scandal 駁斥、不滿《民報》關於觀音菩薩的非正統說法,以及炒作佛教醜聞
- Criticizing "unorthodox" practices 譴責「非正統」佛教
 - Wary of the spread of Yiguandao 警惕一貫道在新加坡的發展
 - Protested the registration of Falun Gong as a Buddhist institution 抗議法輪功團體註冊為「佛學會」



Chanting for Liberation 誦唱解脫

- Chinese migration 華人移民:
 - Dissemination of Chinese religious practices 促進了中國宗教習俗的傳播
 - Inflow of Buddhist monks into Singapore 佛教僧侶流入新加坡
 - "Popular Buddhism"/Unity of the Three Teachings 「民間佛教」/三教合一
- Chinese Buddhist funeral rites in colonial Singapore 殖民時期新加坡的漢傳佛教喪葬儀式
 - 1. Funeral rituals conducted by travelling Buddhist monks 雲遊僧人主持的喪葬儀式
 - 2. Funeral rites offered by ritual specialists 香花和尚/香花僧儀式專家





Chanting for Liberation 誦唱解脫

- Buddhist modernism and "Reformist" funeral rites 佛教現代化與「革新」喪葬儀式
 - Rise of "Reformist Buddhism" in the second half of the 20th century 20 世紀下半葉「革新佛教」的興起
 - Promoting canonical/orthodox Buddhism 推廣正信佛教
 - Shift in preference for "simplified" Buddhist rites 簡化佛事
- Simplifying Chinese Buddhist funeral rites 簡化漢傳佛教喪葬儀式
 - 1. Professional ritual monks or specialists 職業經懺師
 - 2. Recitation assistance groups 助念結緣團



Buddhism in Singapore-China Relations 勿忘前缘

- From 1982 to 1990, Hong Choon (1907–1990) made 8 visits to the PRC 1982 至 1990 年,宏船法師(1907–1990)八次訪問中華人民共和國
- In July 1982, Hong Choon led a delegation of 6 Buddhists from Singapore to visit China

1982年7月,宏船法師率領一個由六位新加坡佛教徒組成的代表團訪問中國

- PReceived a warm welcome from Zhao Puchu and his wife Chen Bangzhi 受到趙樸初及其夫人陳邦織的熱情歡迎
- On June 16, 1983, and his 15-man delegation arrived in Beijing 1983 年 6 月 16 日,宏船及其他15人組成的代表團於抵達北京
 - Met with director of the Religious Affairs Bureau Qiao Lianshen 會見了中國宗教事務局喬連升局長
 - Also met the Panchen Lama, Honorary President of the Chinese Buddhist Association, as well as other Buddhist leaders 中國佛教協會的名譽主席班禪喇嘛等佛教、領導人





Buddhism in Singapore-China Relations 勿忘前缘

 In August 1984, Hong Choon and his 15-man "Singapore KMSPKS Pilgrimage and Tour Delegation" visited China

1984年8月,宏船法師和由15人組成的新加坡光明山普覺禪寺諸信徒朝山觀光團

- Met with Ulanfu, China's vice-chairman 會見了中國國家副主席烏蘭夫
- In 1985, Hong Choon invited various religious leaders of the Singapore IRO to visit China with him

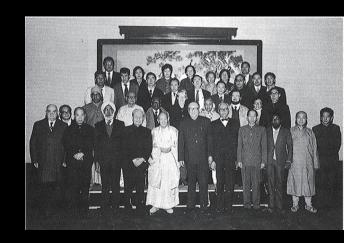
1985 年, 宏船法師邀請新加坡宗教聯誼會各大宗教領袖一同前往中國

- The delegration had an audience with vice-Chairman Ulanfu 代表團成員會見中國國家副主席烏蘭夫
- In 1988, Zhao Puchu, in his capacity as CBA chairman and CPPCC vice-chairman, led a 6-man CBA delegation on a visit to Singapore

1988 年 , 趙樸初老居士以中國佛教協會會長和中國人民政治協商會議副主席的身份帶領由六人組成的中國佛教協會代表團首次赴新訪問

- Welcomed by Hong Choon, Kong Hiap, and Siong Khye 宏船法師、廣洽法師、常凱法師
- Met with second deputy prime minister Ong Teng Cheong and minister of state for community development Ch'ng Jit Koon

會見了第二副總理王鼎昌和社區發展部高級政務部長莊日昆





Curating Buddhism, Fostering Diplomacy 佛法外交

- Famen Temple
 - 法門寺
 - Prominent Buddhist monastery located in the Famen town of Xi'an in Shaanxi Province
 - 中國陝西省西安市法門鎮的一座著名古刹
 - In 1987, an archaeological excavation at the site discovered hundreds of objects, including the Buddha's finger bone relic 1987年,發現了包括佛指骨舍利在内的數百件文物
- "Secrets of the Fallen Pagoda: Treasures from Famen Temple and the Tang Court" (2014)
 - 「倒塌佛塔的秘密: 法門寺與唐代宮廷珍寶展」(2014年)
 - Singapore's Asian Civilisations Museum collaborated with the Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Relics Bureau and Shaanxi Cultural Heritage Promotion Center
 - 新加坡亞洲文明博物館與陝西省文物局、陝西省文物交流中心合作







Curating Buddhism, Fostering Diplomacy 佛法外交

- The Famen Temple overseas exhibitions 法門寺的海外展览:
 - Switzerland, Japan, UK, USA, Greece, Hong Kong, and Taiwan曾在瑞士、日本、英國、美國、希臘和香港、台湾举办展覽
 - In 2014, artefacts from the Famen Temple were exhibited in Singapore: 2014年,法門寺文物在新加坡展:
 - 120 objects or sets of objects were loaned to Singapore, of which 24 were grade-one objects or sets of objects 120 件(組)文物,其中24 件(組)是一級文物
- The exhibition ran from January 17 to May 4, 2014 展覽從 2014 年 1 月 17 日持續至 5 月 4 日
 - The opening event was attended by Minister for National Development Khaw Boon Wan, NHB CEO Rosa Daniel, as well as representatives from the Shaanxi Province Cultural Relic Bureau and the Chinese Embassy in Singapore 新加坡國家發展部部長許文遠、時任國家文物局首席執行官 Rosa Daniel、陝西省文物局和中國駐新加坡大使館的代表出席了開幕式
- Demonstrated the use of Buddhist artefacts in diplomacy between China and Singapore 佛教文物可用於文化外交







FIGURES OF BUDDHIST DIPLOMACY IN MODERN ASIA



EDITED BY JACK MENG-TAT CHIA

BLOOMSBURY

Teaching Dharma, Grooming Sangha 僧伽教育

- Buddhist College of Singapore
 - 新加坡佛學院
 - Officially opened on September 13, 2006 2006年9月13日,新加坡佛學院正式開幕
 - Administrated by the Kong Meng San Phor Kark See Monastery 光明山普覺寺創辦管理
 - Singapore's first Chinese Mahayana Buddhist college 新加坡第一所漢傳佛教學院
- 4 primary objectives
 - 四個主要的目標
 - Develop talents in monastery and temple management 培養寺院管理人才
 - 2. Train teachers for Buddhist colleges 訓練佛學院師資
 - 3. Foster researchers in Buddhist studies 培養佛教研究人員
 - 4. Educate Dharma propagators 培養弘法人員



Rebranding the Buddhist Faith 重塑信仰

Principles and Practices of Reformist Buddhism 革新佛教的原則與實踐:

- Work towards removing misconceptions of Buddhism 致力於消除對該宗教的誤解
 - Clearing up the public's confusion with it as an associated form of Taoism 消除公眾對該宗教作為道教相關形式的混淆
- Increasingly pro-active in promoting their religion by working with Buddhist organizations in Singapore and abroad 積極主動地與新加坡和國外的佛教組織合作
- Buddhist music and songs are no longer confined to the traditional Buddhist chanting 佛教音樂和歌曲不再局限於傳統的誦經



Cyber Dharma 線上法音

- COVID-19 global pandemic COVID-19 新冠病毒疫情
- Celebrating E-Vesak 在線慶祝衛塞節
 - Live online blessing services 線上法會
 - Live online bathing of the baby Buddha ritual 線上 浴佛
- Buddhist United
 - List of 10 activities that Buddhists can do to celebrate Vesak 十項活動
- Reflections on the effectiveness of online religious celebrations within the Buddhist community 反思佛教與科技的關係







Bathing the Baby Buddha purifies our body,







Enrich knowledge through Dharma sessions

Dharma is the teachings of the Buddha. By attending Dharma sessions it allows us to receive Buddha's teachings,





5-minute meditation





Be nice to everyone (especially to essential workers)

We should be nice to everyone, regardless of who they are. During this COVID-19 crists, let us come together to show popreciation to the essential workers







Eat vegetarian meals

Euring regetarisin messls allows us to cultivate comparation and laying tradition for all sentient beings Tat's obstalls from the onelgogist of breathing belong on this meaninglet occurrent





Light represents wisdom. By offering light to the Triple Gams, we are reminded of the wisdom of Buddha's teachings. We also make an aspiration that the light brightens the worlds with wisdom.





Participate in e-Vesak activities

Head over to the Buddhir UNITED page to brawse through the various activities!



Practice generousity through Dana

The practice of generosity [Dana] is the virtue of giving. The act of giving itself places value on the well-being of others without expecting anything in return. We can generate good karma through the virtuous deeds of giving. Simultaneously, the act of giving can also reduce our attachments towards objects that we possess.





Life A. Deure the Buddhise UNITED page so may themselve individuals are greatly of the gath-lifes happening as Vanis Day!



Conclusion: Buddhism in Singapore

結論: 佛法滿獅

- Reviewing the existing scholarship 現有研究成果:
- 1. Macro approach 宏觀研究

General accounts, sociological studies, historical studies, and country-specific studies

- 一般敘述、社會學研究、歷史研究和國別研究
- 2. Micro approach 微觀研究

Leadership and key personalities, religious institutions and organizations

重要人物、宗教機構/組織





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Author <u>谢明达, author.</u>

Title 东南亚法音:新加坡佛教研究论集 / 谢明达著.

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Series 宗教学者经典系列

Zong jiao xue zhe jing dian xi lie

宗教学者经典系列.

Zong jiao xue zhe jing dian xi lie.

Contents 我的学思历程(代序)-- 离散法缘:20世纪初至1949年的跨南海佛教联系 -- 狮城法音:浅谈新加坡汉传佛教 -- 现世佛法:人间佛教在新加

坡的演进 -- 捍卫佛法:一个全球化城市国家的佛教行动主义 -- 诵唱解脱:新加坡华人佛教丧葬仪式简史 -- 勿忘前缘:宏船法师及其访华

(1982—1990)-- 佛法外交:新加坡"倒塌佛塔的秘密"展览 -- 僧伽教育:新加坡佛学院的创设与运作 -- 重塑信仰:当代新加坡的革新佛教

与虔诚 -- 线上法音:新加坡佛教徒网上庆卫塞 -- 附录:佛法满狮城——1956-2010年的中英新加坡佛教研究回顾 -- 参考书目.

Summary 佛教在海洋东南亚的存在及其重要性亟待学术界的关注与讨论。海洋东南亚让人联想到马来群岛,包括穆斯林占多数的印尼、马来西亚和汶莱,

以及以天主教为主的菲律宾。新加坡由于佛教徒和华人占主导地位而时常被认为是一个特例。然而,我们应该认识作者指出「南洋佛教」的佛教



Prof Kuah Khun Eng
Department of Chinese Studies, NUS

Commentary



A/P Koh Keng We School of History, Zhengzhou University

Commentary

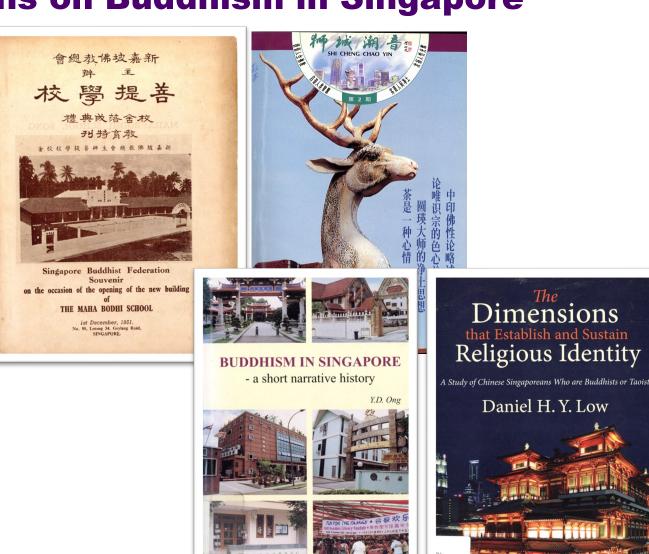


Chow Chai Khim
Senior Librarian
Special Collections, NUS Libraries

Sharing of Special Collections on Buddhist Studies in Singapore

Overview: Special Collections on Buddhism in Singapore

- Rich collection of reference materials in English & Chinese
- Covers Buddhist history, education, institutions, leaders, and scholarship in Singapore and SEA
- Rare & unique items spanning 1940s-present



Foreword by Ven. Ajahn Brahmavamso

Types of Resources: Buddhism in Singapore

Primary Sources

- Journals and magazines by associations and societies
- Biographies & memoirs of venerables
- •Anniversary and commemorative publications by temples, associations and schools

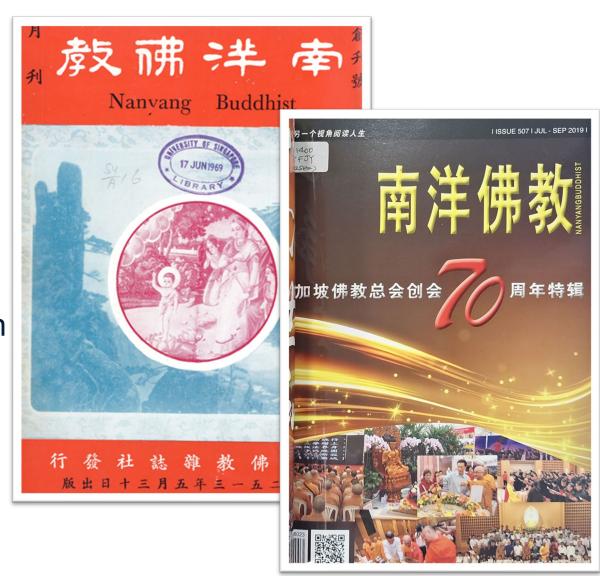
Secondary Sources

- Scholarly monographs & edited volumes
- Historical & cultural studies
- •Works on Buddhism's role in Singapore society



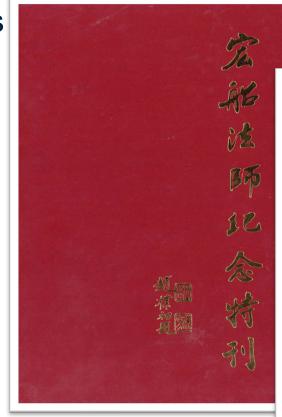
Highlight 1: 南洋佛教 Nanyang Buddhist (1969-)

- Library holds from Issue 1 (969)
- From Issue 250, Feb 1990: Became official publication of the Singapore Buddhist Federation
- Issue 507, 2019: Special edition marking SBF 70th Anniversary & 50 years of the magazine
- Longest-running Buddhist periodical in Singapore
- Content: local and overseas Buddhist activities, articles on Buddhist thought and literature



Highlight 2: A Tribute to Master Hong Choon (1993)

- This commemorative book includes his biography, chronicles, tribute articles, newspaper cuttings
- Biography & reflections on leadership, education, and Buddhist growth in Singapore
- Preserves memory and contributions of a prominent venerable for future generations



Brief History Bhikkhu Seck Hong Choon

Bhikkhu Seck Hong Choon was born in a middle specialised in Vidyamathnsiddh peasant family in Xiafu village, Jinjiang, Fujian, China. as Vijnoptimatrasiddhi Sustra.

Father Zhu Zanjia and mother Li wang-niang were both inhabitant of Jinjiang. Being

the only son in the family with the five sisters, he was brought up under full care. He received tuition at home in his

His mother died when he was nine years old. This unfortunate event caused every member of the family depressed and in a mournful situation. Soon after, he was sent to a private school in his auntie's village to learn Chinese classical literature. At fourteen, under the influence of his grandmother and auntie, he became a vegetar ian. He began to have a better understanding of the social life. When he was sixteen, he decided to become a monk and took refuge in Buddhism. In spring, he acknowledged Bhikkhu Seck Hui Quan as his master. This is the turning point of his life. At seventeen, he took up a course of the complete rules and strict discipline of a monk and prac tice of the Vinava School in Guanghua Temple, Pu-Tian. At eighteen, he followed his master to Nan Pu Tuo Temple in Xiamen, which broader his outlook and made him more diligent in his study and practice. Later, when Bhikkhu

Taixu came to stay in Nan Pu Tuo Temple, Seck Hong Choon,

ing, destruction of proper Singapore, where the ple and Phor Kark See Tem ple. Six months later, the hree months. Thereafter they sailed to Medan, Indo nesia and then went to Penana and settled down in

sisted of only two shrine halls and a piece of farm land. Being together with five other fellow monks, saught guidance from the abbot, Seck Hong Choon made efforts to lay out few Bhikkhu Taixu, and for three years' time, he made himself plans. He was actively engaged in preaching the Buddha

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riod of three years and eight

months in Penang, the Japa-

laya. By that time, his mas-

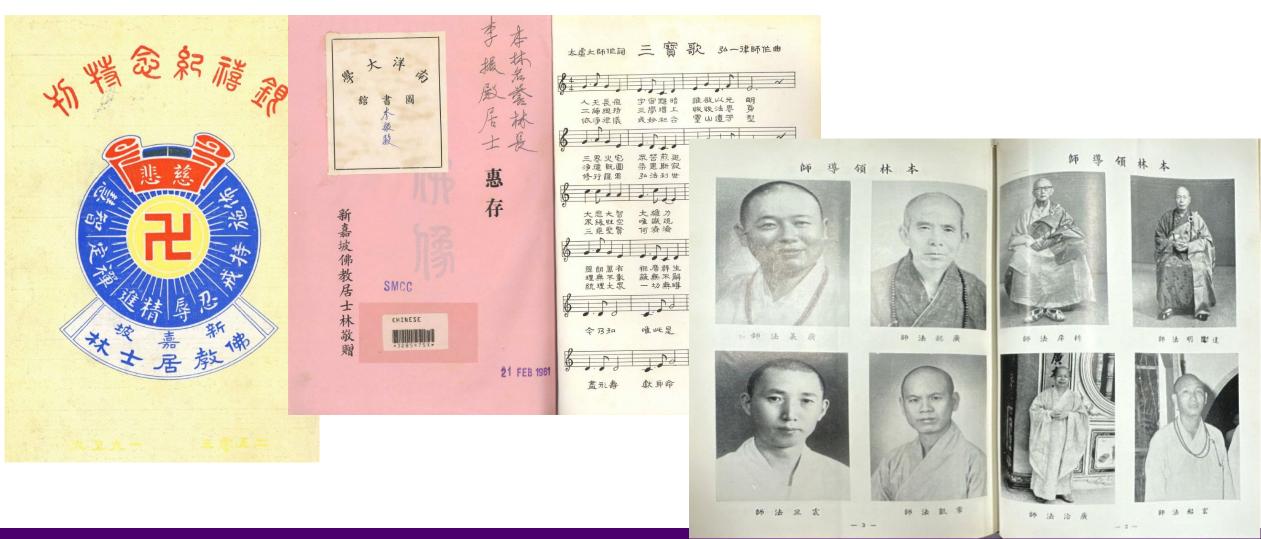
ter Seck Hui Quan already

Singapore Buddhist Lodge

utuo Temple and the Ch

nese surrendered and the allied force came to Ma

Highlight 3: 新加坡佛教居士林银禧纪念特刊 [*Singapore Buddhist Lodge Silver Jubilee Souvenir Magazine*] (1960)



Database of Classical Poetry in Singapore 新加坡旧体诗库

https://nus.edu.sg/nuslibraries/dsprojects/sg-jiutishi/

- Established by Dr Lam Lap (2020)
- Features notable Nanyang poets
 & their poetic records
- Sources: Local newspapers, magazines & books
- Includes a section on Buddhist
 Poems

折加坡為體詩庫



折加侬售體詩庫 - 佛話禪心



胡浪漫甘人甘盐的雨縣租

文/林立(新加坡國立大學制教授) 來自/聯合早報 June 5, 2020

新加坡本土有很多文學高雲,但若得不到人們的重視,恐怕最後會被無難無息 體詩詞的作品尤其是如此,我們目前只認識即殺國。潘受以及在本地沒有認5 品。其實載前載後,新加坡都有不少出色的詩人,胡浪遷(1908-1991)先生ī

胡先生的老林。李旭、看名用康成异县、人组设公、我们次看到先生的名字 年前的事了。即转起在各港大學以開始上、在明天師之人的會議市。因为 了如先生在《斯·是前鄉合中部》(1996年月19、24日)與本師(閩鄉院 知識他的交流開業,在明洁的股土的功事時,也看到個人不可可用的。 可以よ 的機能,我就不会卻混煳先生。但我对他了解不多,只知這他會經是《是所 時我與这種別。和別先生的後於這會職就。

激賞更多

新加坡華文華體誌的百年周朝

文/林立(新加坡國立大學副教授) 來自/光明日報 July 2, 2018

新加坡佛教詩簡介

Database of Classical Poetry in Singapore 新加坡旧体诗库

- > Buddhist Poems 佛语禅心
- Lee Choon Seng businessman, philanthropist, strong supporter of Buddhist causes
- Master Taixu reformist monk, influential during visits to Singapore
- Khoo Seok Wan renowned poet, wrote poems on Buddhist themes

李俊承(1888 - 1966)

(Lee Choon Seng)

歸道圖

靜坐圖

那蘭陀

鹿野苑

釋太虚 (1890 - 1947)

(Master Taixu)

星洲赴楊雲溪君别墅

寓樟乳陳文烈君别墅

自星洲至柔佛

邱菽園 (1874 - 1941)

(Khoo Seok Wan)

雙林禪院訪福慧和尚留題而去

幻庵和尚自榕垣重履星坡,余再訪之雙林禪寺,信宿乃返,留贈一詩。用初唐體

以詩代簡抵幻庵長老

懺綺・有序

觀心自證成偈四章 (前兩章觀物、後兩章觀身) 選二首

癸酉中秋夜過于公淨室談禪遂成此偈

獨坐對月忽憶癸酉中秋過癡公淨室談禪一段公案爰賦此詩寄之

寄懷慧覺居士李俊承

〈余在沈病中,瑞于上人頻函慰存,並提淨課,實獲我心。 因依前日贈慧覺韻作詩報之,以堅信願〉四首之二

Digital Gems @ NUS Libraries https://digitalgems.nus.edu.sg/

- Gateway to digitized rare & special collections
- Includes books, manuscripts, newspapers, photos, maps & more
- Collections include History, Culture & Heritage, Chinese in Southeast Asia
- Nearly 200 digitized English, Chinese & Malay Newspapers







Malay Newspapers



Chinese Newspapers

Help us improve. Your feedback means a lot!



Programme: Buddhism

Date: 1 Oct 2025

Time: 3pm

Thank You!

For more enquiries, reach out to us.







askalib@nus.edu.sg