

微嘉法師：出家與廣福巖寺開山文獻辨析*

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摘 要

微嘉法師是 19、20 世紀之交福建省莆田市梅峰光孝寺的重興祖，他早年自原鄉福建仙遊縣南遊英殖民時代的馬來半島，是馬來西亞怡保市南郊廣福巖寺的開山祖師，更在原籍地重興祖庭，其續字所成的梅峰曹洞法脈，迄今仍在莆田市梅峰光孝寺傳沿不輟，該寺也成為東南亞微嘉法師一系法脈的祖庭。微嘉法師在馬來西亞的出身道場廣福巖寺，迄今雖然仍有住持僧，但已無常住僧人。然廣福巖寺是迄今所知馬來西亞漢傳佛教最早由僧人創立的正規佛教道場，歷史意義重大。本文擬在既得史料與文獻的基礎上，辨析相關的信息所反映的時代與發展過程，來進一步釐清有關微嘉法師出家與廣福巖寺開山的歷史，以彌補微嘉法師與廣福巖寺在馬來西亞漢傳佛教研究中「被遺忘」的遺憾。

關鍵詞：馬來西亞漢傳佛教、微嘉法師、梅峰光孝寺、廣福巖寺、鼓山曹洞法脈

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Ven. Weijia: The Analysis of Historical Materials of the Abbot of Kwong Fook Ngam Temple

Toh Teong Chuan

Abstract

Ven. Weijia (微嘉法師) was the monk who rebuild the constructor and system of Meifeng Guangxiao Temple (梅峰光孝寺) in Putian City, Fujian Province during 19th and 20th centuries. He migrated to Malay Peninsula and became a monk in Malaya. Later, established Kwong Fook Ngam Temple, the cave temple in Ipoh, Perak. He went to Fujian and revive Meifeng Guangxiao Temple, which inherit the Gushan Caodong Lineage (鼓山曹洞法脈) in the temple. His dharma lineage still inheriting not only in Fujian, but also in South East Asia. Nowadays, Kwong Fook Ngam Temple still controlled under a monk, but no monk living in the temple. Kwong Fook Ngam Temple was the earliest Buddhist temple established by Chinese monks in Malaya. By utilising the sources which found in Malaysia and overseas, the paper intends to probe into the career of Ven. Weijia. The research is based on the comparing the diversity of the sources and attempt to clarify it. Ven. Weijia and Kwong Fook Ngam Temple are "forgotten history" in the study of Malaysian Chinese Buddhist. This is the beginning research for those had been neglected but important.

Keywords: Malaysian Chinese Buddhist, Ven. Weijia, Meifeng Guangxiao Temple, Kwong Fook Ngam Temple, Gushan Caodong Lineage

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