藏学学刊

र्वेन् देश्यदे दुश्य देश JOURNAL OF TIBETOLOGY

> 总第 24 辑 2021(1)

四川大学中国藏学研究所 编

ゴケネタンスで、カリ 蔵 学 学 刊 Journal of Tibetology

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嵌史入石——拉达克早期佛教石刻艺术*

平措多杰 著 张中亚 译

内容摘要:关于11世纪以前拉达克佛教艺术史的材料非常有限,因此拉达克的早期佛教石刻为重构这一地区的早期艺术史带来了曙光。本文分地区公布了作者2001至2008年在拉达克卡吉尔、列城、努扎等地实地调查所获的石刻造像资料,并与9-12世纪克什米尔金属造像进行了细致的对比分析与研究,对于研究拉达克及周边地区的文化史具有重要作用。

谈及拉达克史,不可避免地要谈到佛教是如何在这一地区形成的。换句话说,拉达克的历史与佛教的兴起和发展密不可分。不过,很难脱离西喜马拉雅其他地区佛教发展的状况来孤立地谈论拉达克。这一地区,佛教强有力的影响无处不在,几乎所有的政治事件均与之有关。

11-13 世纪阿契寺建立之前拉达克佛教艺术史的材料非常有限,因为几乎没有任何精确的历史记载和图像资料。拉达克及周边地区也欠缺可资对比的信息。甚至难以准确查明佛教何时传入,几乎没有什么文献资料可以帮助重构这一地区的早期历史,现有的

^{*} 本文译自 Phuntsog Dorjay, "Embedded in Stone — Early Buddhist Rock Art of Ladakh." 载 Erberto Lo Bue and John Bray eds., *Art and Architecture in Ladakh, Cross-Cultural Transmissions in the Himalayas and Karakoram*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, 2014: 35-67. 感谢作者授权翻译。

考古证据也尚无可靠断代。由于这一地区最早的佛教遗存以石刻的形式存世,通过石刻造像、题记与同期的贸易联系、贸易路线等的比较研究,有望对拉达克早期艺术史的研究带来一些曙光。

自殖民地时期西方探险者和官员游历拉达克时起,大量的石刻材料开始受到关注。默克罗夫特的《旅行》(1841年)¹和康宁汉的《拉达克》(1854年)²两部著作中提到穆白克 (Mulbek)的弥勒造像和车地 (Dras)的石刻。不过,对这些石刻最早进行学术研究的是弗兰克的《印藏古物》³以及晚得多的毕达克的《拉达克王国史》⁴和斯内尔格罗夫、斯科鲁普斯基的《拉达克的文化遗产》⁵。更为晚近的研究是巴勒的《佛教天堂》⁶和郭乐知的《阿契寺》⁻,他们通过艺术史的分析,确认了拉达克早期寺院中的克什米尔影响。

在本文中,笔者对上述学者和探险者提及的各种石刻进行分析,并呈现笔者自己的新发现。本文的研究是基于更精确的记录和拉达克石刻造像与克什米尔铜造像之间的对比研究。以前有学者提出过运用此种对比方法⁸,但尚无开展过正式的研究。2001-2008年,笔者收集了大量卡吉尔(Kargil)、列城(Leh)及努扎(Nubra)河谷的石刻材料。大致可以分为以下几个地区:

¹ 默克罗夫特和崔贝克:《1819-1825 在喜马拉雅地区印度斯坦、旁遮普、拉达克、克什米尔、白沙瓦、喀布尔、昆都士、布哈拉等地的旅行》(William Moorcroft and George Trebeck, *Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab, in Ladakh and Kashmir, in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz and Bokhara... from 1819-1825*), 2 vols, 1841. ed. H.H. Wilson. London: John Murray. Reprinted ed. 1986. New Delhi: Nirmal Publishers and Distributors.

² 康宁汉:《拉达克及周边地区的物质、统计和历史信息》(Alexander Cunningham, *Ladakh, Physical, Statistical and Historical with Notices of the Surrounding Countries*), London: W. H. Allen. Reprint ed. 1997 Srinagar: Gulshan Publishers and 1998 New Delhi: Asian Educational Services.

³ 弗兰克:《印藏古物》(August Hermann Francke, *Antiquities of Indian Tibet*),卷1《个人叙事》(*Personal Narrative*), Calcutta: Archaeological Survey of India—Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1914. Reprint eds. 1972. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co. and 1994. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.

⁴ Luciano Petech, *The Kingdom of Ladakh: c.950-1842 A.D.*, Roma: Istituto Italliano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente, 1977. 汉译本见 [意] 毕达克著、沈卫荣译:《拉达克王国史 (950-1842》, 上海古籍出版社, 2018。

⁵ 斯内尔格罗夫、斯科鲁普斯基:《拉达克的文化遗产》(David L.Snellgroveand Tadeusz Skorupski, *The Cultural Heritage of Ladakh*), 2 vols, Warminster: Aris & Phillips, 1977, 1980.

⁶ 巴勒和傅聂:《佛教天堂:西喜马拉雅地区阿契寺壁画》(Pratapaditya Pal and Lionel Fournier, *A Buddhist Paradise: The Mural of Alchi, Western Himalayas*), Hong Kong: Ravi Kumar—Visual Dharma Publications, 1982.

⁷ 郭乐知:《阿契寺:拉达克隐秘的佛教圣殿——松载殿》(Roger Goepper, *Alchi. Ladakh's Hidden Buddhist Sanctuary:The Sumtsek*), Boston: Shambhala, 1996.

⁸ 卢恰尼茨:《拉达克早期佛教遗产的再思考》,载约翰·布雷编:《拉达克历史:当地与地区视角》(Christian Luczanits, "The Early Buddhist Heritage of Ladakh Reconsidered." In *Ladakhi Histories. Local and Regional Perspectives*, ed. John Bray), Leiden-Boston: Brill, 2005: 68.

卡吉尔: 车地、穆白克、图麦 (Tumel)、卡泽 (Kartse) 和恰玛昆布 (Byama Khumbu)。

列城:卡拉泽 (Khalatse)、阿契 (Alchi)、萨斯博 (Saspol)、尼莫 (Nimo)、曲 (Skyu)、塔如 (Taru)、列城、协地 (Shey) 和萨第 (Sakti)

努扎:迪嘎 (Digar)、宏德 (Hundar)、提力思 (Tirith) 和苏木尔 (Sumur)

早期岩画

史前岩画遍布拉达克。这些岩画或敲琢或凿刻于散落在河岸及河谷台地的棕黑色砾石上。丹尼(Dani)总结出了其具有的两个方面的明显特征:这些岩画分布于整个西喜马拉雅/喀喇昆仑地区,且密切相关;这些岩画从很早时期一直延续至历史时期,可以说是从史前延续至中世纪早期的一种文化语言,对此我们已经有了较多的研究资料⁹。拉达克发现了各个阶段的史前石刻,尽管我还没能进行断代。

最早期的岩画包括简单的线刻图像,只有野山羊、人物、几何图形等,也有单体或成组的射箭狩猎场景,表明了生活在拉达克的早期人类为狩猎者和采集者,早于以农耕为业的门人和所谓的"达尔德人"。巴基斯坦—德国研究团队于 1979 年在印度河上游及邻近巴基斯坦北部地区发现了大量的遗存,记录了近 50000 处石刻和 6000 处题记 10。

很难准确断定佛教何时传入了拉达克,但可以肯定的是,拉达克人接触佛教的时间 是在吐蕃吞并象雄、佛教被接纳成为吐蕃官方宗教之后,大约相当于公元 760-840 年¹¹。 在拉达克,有几处当时驻扎在拉达克边境的吐蕃军队留下的岩画遗存¹²。岩画表现的是佛 塔图案,有的有藏文题记,有的没有,题记中提到人名,其中有些是佛教徒,有的刻有 藏历纪年。显然,当时的拉达克,包括邻近地区(今属巴基斯坦)皆被吐蕃占领。但是,

⁹ 丹尼:《齐拉斯史前石刻》(Ahmad H. Dani, Prehistoric Rock Carving at Chilas),《伊朗研究》(Studia Iranica) 1982(11): 65-72.

¹⁰ 豪普特曼:《巴基斯坦北部前伊斯兰时期的遗产》,载比安卡编:《喀喇昆仑:巴基斯坦北部宝藏》(Harald Hauptmann, "Pre-Islamic Heritage in the Northern Areas of Pakistan." In *Karakoram: Hidden Treasures in the Northern areas of Pakistan, ed. Stefano Bianca*), Torino: The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, 2005: 23.

¹¹ Christopher I. Beckwith, *The Tibetan Empire in Central Asia, A History of the Struggle for Great Power among Tibetans, Turks, Arabs, and Chinese during the Middle Ages*, Princeton University Press, 1987: 163. 汉译本见 [美] 白桂思著、付建河译:《吐蕃在中亚:中古早期吐蕃、突厥、大食、唐朝争夺史》,乌鲁木齐:新疆人民出版社,2012。

¹² 邓伍德:《阿契的寺庙和石刻题记》(Philip Denwood, "Temple and Rock Inscriptions at Alchi."), 载斯内尔格罗夫、斯科鲁普斯基编:《拉达克的文化遗产》卷 2, 1980:117-163。

在这么早的时期, 吐蕃文化并未对当地产生真正的影响。当时, 吐蕃本土仍在持续从印度次大陆、尤其是克什米尔等地吸收佛教思想, 本文讨论的石刻准确地说并非吐蕃起源。

从车地和卡拉泽发现的佉卢文及婆罗米文题记还不能肯定地推断拉达克曾经是贵霜 王朝(公元2-3世纪)的一部分¹³,尽管贵霜的影响曾经抵达巴基斯坦北部印度河上游地 区,这一地区拉达克显然也有很长的历史¹⁴。

克什米尔影响

本文主要通过拉达克石刻雕像与 9-12 世纪或更晚时期克什米尔铜造像的对比来研究印度北部地区尤其是克什米尔对于拉达克石刻浮雕造像的影响,因为晚期克什米尔铜像可资利用的材料更多,至少可以用于比较记录。

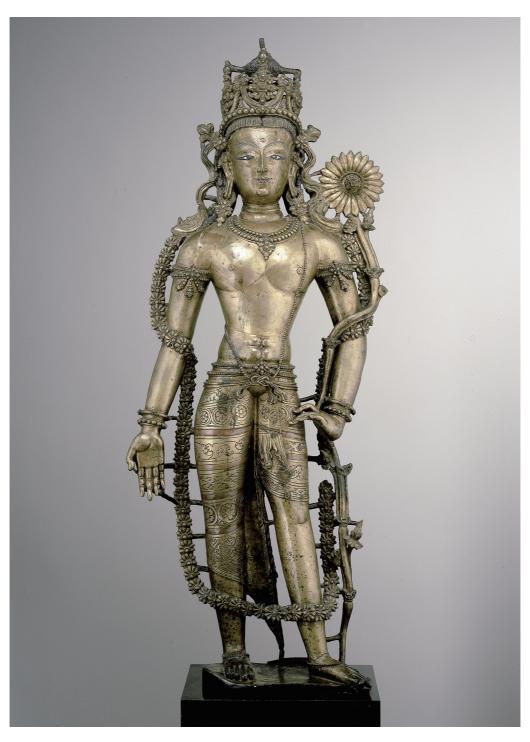
关于拉达克早期佛教石刻雕像的研究表明,其与克什米尔铜造像之间有着明显的相似之处。克什米尔的作坊至少在7至12世纪期间,相当积极地从事铜造像的生产:这类作坊凭借高质量的产品和制作不同尺寸的造像而闻名于世。遗憾的是,大型的造像没有保存下来,保存下来的是那些尺寸较小、便于携带的造像,许多存放在西藏和拉达克的寺庙里。前往克什米尔的藏族朝圣者、学者曾经带回西藏一些¹⁵。克什米尔工匠在藏地相当活跃,他们的技艺有口皆碑,因此西部西藏艺术深受克什米尔的影响。克什米尔铜造像(图一)的独特特征是:身躯强壮,肩膀宽阔,胸部健硕,腹肌与阿契寺松载殿的造像非常类似。其他典型特点还有:拱形眉,小嘴,宝冠下方有一圈联珠,腰布(dhoti)嵌铜,眼部嵌银。尖顶的王冠和莲瓣是藏地克什米尔铜造像的突出特点,学者们普遍认为这批造像是克什米尔艺术家在西部西藏制作的¹⁶。

¹³ 弗兰克:《印藏古物》卷1,1994;郭乐知:《阿契寺:拉达克隐秘的佛教圣殿——松载殿》,1996:11。

¹⁴ 豪普特曼:《巴基斯坦北部前伊斯兰时期的遗产》, 2005。

¹⁵ Amy Heller, *Tibetan Art—Tracing the Development of Spiritual Ideals and Art in Tibet 600-2000 AD*, Milan: Jaca Book, 1999. 汉译本见 [瑞士]艾米·海勒著,赵能、廖旸译:《西藏佛教艺术》,北京:文化艺术出版社,2008。

¹⁶ 艾米·海勒、奥罗菲诺:《西藏西部及喜马拉雅地区的发现——历史、文学、考古与艺术, 2003 年第十届国际藏学会论文集》(Amy Heller and Giacomella Orofino, Discoveries in Western Tibet and the Himalayas. Essays on History, Literature, Archaeology and Art. Proceedings of the Tenth Seminar of the International Association for Tibetan Studies, Oxford, 2003), Vol.8 Leiden: Brill, 2007: 84. 巴勒等:《喜马拉雅:美学历险》(Pratapaditya Pal with contributions by Amy Heller, Oskar von Hinüber, and Gautama V. Vajracharya, Himalayas. An Aesthetic Adventure), Chicago, Berkeley and Ahmedabad: The Art Institute of Chicago, University of California Press and Mapin Publishing, 2003.



图一 观音像, 黄铜、银、红铜, 高 1 米, 西藏, 约 11 世纪, 普瑞茨克尔 (Pritzker) 收藏 (Hughes Dubois 拍摄)

沿着印度河从北印度到中亚之间一定存在一条持续了数百年的早期贸易通道,很好地沟通着克什米尔和拉达克之间的政治、文化交流。通常,印度和克什米尔与通过中亚的南丝绸之路相连接,主要通过三条路线与北部发生贸易。其中两条经吉尔吉特和亚辛河谷抵达塔什库尔干,然后连接上喀什道。第三条路线经拉达克及斯比提,然后分成两路,一路抵达于阗,一路抵达莎车和喀什¹⁷。上述题记证实,卡拉泽村(列城西 100 公里)自贵霜时期便处在贸易通道上。这条通道至关重要,因为它是通向西藏及中亚其他地区的门户。由此可见,这条道路在中世纪早期一定也是一条贸易通道,经索吉拉垭口抵达拉达克,再从此地出发,通过莎车或于阗前往中亚。当印度经丝绸之路与中亚各国和西方进行贸易的通道因 5 世纪嚈哒人的入侵以及随后阿拉伯人的扩张、伽色尼(Ghazanavid) 王朝的占领而中断时,这条通道就显得更为重要 ¹⁸。因此,非常有可能佛教徒和朝圣者在当时或此后使用的也是这条道路。

5世纪后,印度河河谷遂成为广义丝绸之路的一部分,各条河谷成为进出主干道的通道 ¹⁹,几处摩崖石刻的发现证实了这一点。拉达克同巴尔蒂斯坦语言相同,它与这一地区之间的直接交流主要是通过沿着印度河业已存在的路线,比与周边其他地区文化、政治上的联系起着更为重要的作用。耶特玛尔曾发表巴布尔(巴尔蒂斯坦)发现了三处佛教浮雕石刻造像,有名的 9 世纪浮雕佛像:吉尔吉特附近的努普让(Naupura)、斯卡都附近的曼达尔(Manthal),与拉达克尤其是卡吉尔地区发现的浮雕造像有着相似的艺术风格 ²⁰。

拉达克车地路边的摩崖石刻是受到印度佛教直接影响的最佳范例,石刻的内容有未来佛弥勒、一朵莲花、一名骑马人和观音菩萨。这些浮雕造像表现了前吐蕃时期最重要的痕迹——即来自印度佛教的直接影响。这些佛教形像具有明显的印度渊源,从图像和历史角度考虑,不可能早于9世纪太多。

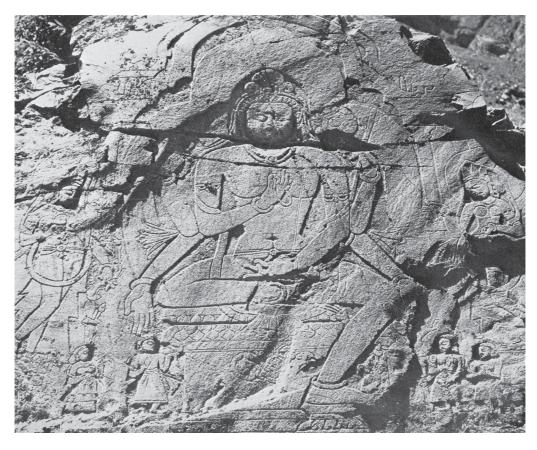
早期历史时期晚段和中世纪早期(10-11世纪)的摩崖石刻发现于恰玛昆布、卡泽卡尔(KartseKhar)、图麦、萨尼(Sani)、宗德(Stongde)及巴都(Padum)。恰玛昆布村(卡吉尔南约33公里)附近的早期石浮雕观音菩萨及两侧的两位女神像(图二)的

¹⁷ 沃明顿:《罗马帝国和印度之间的贸易》(E. H. Warmington, *The Commerce between the Roman Empire and India*), Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1947.

¹⁸ 杰哈:《古代印度史纲》(D. N. Jha, Ancient India in Historical Outline), New Delhi: Manohar, 2000.

¹⁹ 耶特玛尔:《越过印度河谷:发掘前的考古学》(Karl Jettmar, *Beyond the Gorges of Indus, Archaeology before Excavation*), Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2002.

²⁰ 耶特玛尔:《越过印度河谷:发掘前的考古学》,2002,豪普特曼:《巴基斯坦北部前伊斯兰时期的遗产》,2005。



图二 恰玛昆布石刻(苏茹河谷),主尊为观音,两侧为乾闼婆,下方为世俗供养人(作者拍摄)



图三 恰玛昆布石刻世俗供养人细部(作者拍摄)





图四 卡泽的弥勒像(苏茹河谷)及细部(作者拍摄)

雕刻时间一定早于 11 世纪早期第一座藏传佛教寺院聂玛寺的建立 ²¹。一位男性供养人身穿一件简单的厚重系带宽松外衣,一位女性供养人身穿一件多层裙(图三)。供养人的服饰与巴尔蒂斯坦邻近地区最近发现的古壁画中当地供养人的服饰非常相似 ²²,与协地(Shey)的五如来石刻中世俗供养人的服饰也相似(见下文)。从巴尔蒂斯坦到卡吉尔的印度河地带及拉达克的印度河上游地区,在石刻流行的这一时期,似乎贵族及世俗供养人都穿这种服饰。

除了穆白克,拉达克令人印象最深的石刻位于苏茹 (Suru) 河谷桑科 (Sanko) 村附近的卡泽,从卡吉尔到桑噶 (Zanskar) 的路上。这是拉达克现存最高的石刻像,高达7米多,头部两侧有一对飞行姿态的乾闼婆 (gandharvas) (图四)。头戴的三尖花冠是克什米尔造像特点,头冠下的联珠环带是克什米尔铜造像的典型特征。从头冠垂至肩部的缠卷缯带,左肩可以看得更清楚,源自帕梯 (pativ),一种波斯王族标志,克什米尔佛教徒借用了这种标志 ²³。这尊雕像身穿一件低腰服饰,类似一块印度腰布。

另一尊早期的弥勒雕像(图五)位于卡吉尔北约25公里图麦村,在去往巴特里克

²¹ Giuseppe Tucci, *Rin-chen-bzang-po and the Renaissance of Buddhism in Tibet around the Millennium*. New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan. English version of *Indo-Tibetica* vol. II. 1988: 64. 汉译本见[意] 图齐著,魏正中、萨尔吉主编:《梵天佛地》第二卷《仁钦桑波及公元 1000 年左右藏传佛教的复兴》,上海古籍出版社、意大利亚非研究院,2009。

²² 豪普特曼:《巴基斯坦北部前伊斯兰时期的遗产》,2005。

²³ 艾米·海勒:《西藏佛教艺术》, 1999。

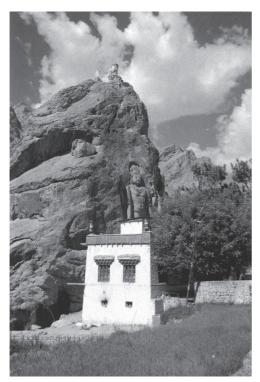


图五 图麦村弥勒雕像(作者拍摄)

(Batalik) 附近的路上。以前的学者和旅行者都没有注意到这尊雕像,其雕刻方式同卡泽和穆白克(见下文)一样,只是体量较小。它也具有克什米尔铜造像的类似特征,身躯强壮,肩部宽阔,胸部健硕以及十字形肚脐,还有腹肌,都与阿契寺松载殿泥塑造像非常类似。

几乎所有的学者和旅行者都注意到了穆白克约 7 米高的四臂弥勒立像(图六),因为他位于从斯利那加去往列城的路上。弥勒的身份可从其发髻中的佛塔得到确认,佛塔是其常见标识。弥勒像腿部两侧可见刻有世俗供养人,成排站立,抬头面朝主尊(图七)。此外,弥勒左下手持净瓶,左上手持龙花(nāgakeśara),右上手持念珠。第一个标识 (佛塔) 是印度和克什米尔佛教图像中弥勒的象征 ²⁴。贯穿胸部的圣带和胳膊上搭垂

²⁴ 巴特查里亚:《印度佛教图像学》(Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, *Indian Buddhist Iconography*), New Delhi: Cosmo, 1985: 62.





图六 穆白克村著名弥勒像及细部 (斯利那加-列城高速路旁) (作者拍摄)



图七 穆白克的世俗供养人(作者拍摄)

的简洁帛带是他的种姓标志,弥勒出生于婆罗门家庭²⁵,默克罗夫特和弗兰克正确地注意到了这尊像的婆罗门标志²⁶。其装饰,包括项链、手镯、腰带,都用珠子制成。从各个方面,这尊雕像代表了10-11世纪西部西藏发现的克什米尔铜造像的流行样式,既有弥勒像,也有其他菩萨形象²⁷。这些特征在阿契寺、松达寺、芒域寺和塔波寺的泥塑上也很常见,通常都归于克什米尔艺术家。

印度河河谷上游

从穆白克向东至卡拉泽村,弗兰克在此发现了前面提到的贵霜时期的题记²⁸。弗兰克还注意到一则早期婆罗米文题记和一则笈多题记(分别为4世纪和5世纪),此外,城堡和佛塔的周围还有一些吐蕃王室题记。2005-2006年因修建一座大桥,卡拉泽的许多题记和其他石刻遭到了毁坏。如前所述,那些题记证实了从贵霜时期起,卡拉泽就位于主要贸易通道上。这条通道非常重要,因为它是通向西藏和其他中亚地区的门户。从卡拉泽出发向东至列城的路上,沿途的一些村子,如努拉(Nurla)、廷默冈(Tingmogang)、萨斯波、阿契、尼莫、巴斯廓(Basgo)和塔如,都有一些史前石刻和早期佛塔岩画的发现。

列城

在列城及其周边城镇发现的石刻浮雕造像,包括早期的石刻表明,大约9世纪时,列城就好像已经发展成为了一处贸易中心。往来于不同商道的商贾和佛僧汇聚于此。列城地区发现的石刻基于印度模式,与车地、苏茹河谷和穆白克发现的石刻非常类似。本文无法一一列举所有石刻点,仅择重要的一些在下文进行讨论。

²⁵ 巴勒:《克什米尔铜像》(Pratapaditya Pal, *Bronzes of Kashmir*), Graz: Akademische Druck-u. Verlagsanstalt, New York: Hacker Art Books, 1975.

²⁶ 默克罗夫特和崔贝克:《1819-1825 在喜马拉雅地区印度斯坦、旁遮普、拉达克、克什米尔、白沙瓦、喀布尔、昆都士、布哈拉等地的旅行》, 1841; 弗兰克:《印藏古物》卷1, 1994。

²⁷ 艾米·海勒:《西藏佛教艺术》, 1999:62。

²⁸ 弗兰克:《印藏古物》卷1,1994。





图八 列城羌巴吉祥多门塔附近的观音与马头明王像(作者拍摄)

桑噶

列城中央市场通往桑噶寺的小路旁有一个小院子,正前开门,内置四尊立像,刻在四块石头上,与另一处列城郊区的地点羌巴(Changspa)发现的造像非常相似(下文会提及),但最近涂上了黄、蓝、白三种颜色。

据当地人介绍,这些石刻过去位于野外,大约 1875 年附近的桑噶寺修建之后,它们才被收集起来,成排放置在专门为它们修建的屋里。四块石刻均高一米多。右起第一尊为观音菩萨,右手持念珠;第二尊为弥勒,施无畏印;第三尊也是弥勒;第四尊与第一尊相似,但所结手印稍有不同。

羌巴

列城羌巴有一座大塔,是吉祥多门(マスツ゚タマンダマルང) 塔。弗兰克推断其年代为公元

700-900 年门人和达尔德人时期²⁹,但其建筑风格却与建于 16 世纪的协地多门塔(新云下 ਕੁੱਠ (क्रें क्रिक्र))类似。就在塔的附近,有两处石刻,另有一处位于塔东约 100 米。

石块高约两米,两面皆刻有佛像。正面为一佛像,站姿,结说法印,左手持瓶。背面刻四臂像,高约一米(图八),右上手持莲花,基于此图像特征判定其为观音菩萨³⁰,右下手持念珠,也是图像学上常见的特征。

就在菩萨左手下方有一双手合什坐像(手掌合拢在胸前,表示敬畏或顺从),两只左手持邬波罗花(utpala)。观音肩披羚羊皮,这是隐居苦修的标志,并且刻有坐垫,坐在上面禅修。同样的肩带,经常见于西部西藏克什米尔铜造像,亦见于阿契寺松载殿观音的肩上。

这尊造像被判定为观音的另一个证据是紧挨着她的体积较小的马头明王像(图八),马头从头冠中升出,左手持剑。马头明王是观音菩萨的化身,具有菩萨原始的忿怒凶猛、活力四射和永恒慈悲³¹。这是笔者在拉达克发现的唯一一尊马头明王石刻造像,它与林瑞宾(Rob Linrothe)在东印度奥里萨邦拉特纳吉里(Ratnagiri)地区发现的一尊约9世纪雕像非常相似³²。

列城老城区

除了列城老城区一些佛塔上发现的许多石刻造像(图九)外,还有许多未受到关注的石刻。有一组五尊造像(图一〇),年代可能为 9-11 世纪,近年于列城桑噶宫被再次发现。这批造像高约一米多点。桑噶宫最近由藏文化遗产基金会(柏林)进行了修缮。极有可能,这批造像在房屋修缮前放在外面,后来被桑噶寺收集起来,集中放置在一楼的房子里。桑噶宫是 17 世纪列城主宫殿区建成之后修建的。这批造像可能长时间被供奉,因为放置造像的屋子已经被油灯熏黑了。

2008年夏,笔者拍摄和记录了这批造像,细致的研究有待开展,但其中的两尊像, 入口前的一尊和屋子左角的一尊可能分别为佛陀和文殊,智慧菩萨。另外一尊为弥勒

²⁹ 弗兰克:《拉达克史》(A History of Ladakh), New Delhi: Sterling, 1977: 80.

³⁰ 弗兰克:《印藏古物》卷1,1994。

³¹ 莱因、瑟曼等:《智慧与慈悲:西藏神圣艺术》(Marylin Rhie, Robert A. F. Thurman, Gennady Leonov, and Kira Samosyuk, "Wisdom and Compassion. The Sacred Art of Tibet."), 载《亚洲艺术》(*Arts of Asia*), 1991(5): 80-96.

³² 林瑞宾:《无情的慈悲》(Rob Linrothe, Ruthless Compassion), London: Serindia, 1999.



图九 列城老城区曲特冉踏(Chute Rantak)佛塔上的莲花手(左)和弥勒(右)(作者拍摄)



图一〇 列城老城区桑噶宫发现的五尊石刻像(作者拍摄)





图一一 列城老城区桑噶宫附近毁坏严重的弥勒石像及其左侧藏文题记(作者拍摄)

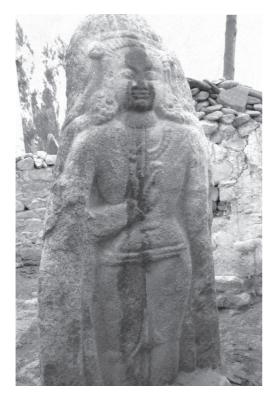
(高 1.9 米), 残损严重, 躺在桑噶宫附近的空地上。最近, 当地人在藏文化遗产基金会工作人员的帮助下把这尊像移到了桑噶宫前面(图——)。

噶拉 (Skara)

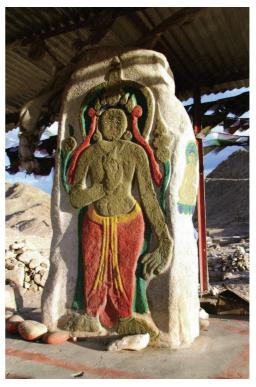
列城南、机场附近的噶拉,发现两块石刻。一为立姿弥勒(图一二),高约1.5米,与羌巴石像非常类似,雕刻于一小块石头上,该石块毗邻一晚期圆塔。石块两面皆雕刻施无畏印的佛像。背面弥勒戴头冠,穿低腰裙,类似一块腰布,深浮雕。

第二尊造像位于此地点南约 100 米,仅见上面部分。卡波拖宫(Karpotok House)附近一位长者回忆,在他还是小孩的时候,当地人用石块垒了一个棚,保护这些造像免受雨淋日晒。石棚现在不在了,倒塌的石墙掩埋了造像的下部。据头、肩判断,其尺寸与上述造像一样。这尊可判定为莲花手观音,头戴三尖花冠,左手持莲花,肩上披羚羊皮。

在列城至卓拉沙(Choglamsar)的路上,我们发现了一块双面刻有佛像的石块,近来被村民涂彩,很难断代(图一三)。



图一二 列城地区噶拉村弥勒像(作者拍摄)



图一三 列城地区塔戎(Tyarerong)弥勒立像, 近来被迪斯凯特-察尔(Diskit-tsal) 村民涂彩(作者拍摄)

协地

协地,列城东南约15公里,曾为拉达克古都所在地。10世纪时,据说拉达克的第一位国王拉钦贝吉衮(智·蒙奇·万덕·变·对河南)在山顶修建城堡,现今协地王宫的上面仍可见其废墟。协地拥有许多早期佛教石刻雕像,许多高约1米。

学者们经常提及的五方如来石刻位于山崖的下部边缘(图一四)³³。该处石刻一般断代为 10 世纪,五方佛站立于宝座上,依据他们各自的坐骑,从左到右依次为:宝生佛、阿閦佛、大日如来、阿弥陀佛和不空成就佛。下面有巨大莲花支撑宝座,一些世俗男性供养人成排而坐,看向上方。他们的穿着同拉达克人服饰相似(goncha,长袖袍系带),头戴拉达克帽(tibi),同卡吉尔恰玛昆布观音造像中的男性供养人服饰相似。根据石刻

³³ 斯内尔格罗夫、斯科鲁普斯基:《拉达克的文化遗产》,卷1,1977。



图一四 协地的五方如来石刻(作者拍摄)

的风格和供养人的服饰,可以推测协地石刻反映了这一地区佛教石刻艺术的早期阶段, 大概为11世纪早期。

协地王宫后面的多门塔附近有一处很好的早期摩崖石刻范例。图像判定为弥勒:精湛的深浮雕,菩萨左手施常见的施与印,手中执从基座长出的长长的莲茎,莲花上置一净瓶。身上穿着的低腰裙同穆白克弥勒像所着印度腰布相似。头戴三尖花冠,身后有头光和背光。在许多方面,它同巴勒公布的断代为 1000-1050 年的克什米尔观音菩萨铜造像类似 ³⁴。类似的一大批克什米尔铜造像通常被认为是 10-11 世纪的作品 ³⁵。

协地王宫东约 500 米,大金刚母(紫菁 高家 新)殿附近,有九尊造像排成一排,保存在协地村民近来专门为其搭建的棚屋内。像桑噶一样,这批造像以前放置于野外,因为当地人为了供养在上面抹油而变黑,嘴唇和眼睛被涂红。寺庙院内,中央旗杆(5下 千分)的基座上立着一块细长石条,三面雕刻弥勒像(图一五)。中央主尊宝座上的人物细节特别有意思,因为同样的人物,举手撑宝座的形像在克什米尔铜造像和阿契寺曼荼

³⁴ 巴勒等:《喜马拉雅:美学历险》, 2003。

³⁵ 艾米·海勒:《西藏佛教艺术》, 1999。



图一五 协地大金刚母殿院 内雕刻精美的弥勒长条石刻 (作者拍摄)

罗中也很常见,尤其是松载殿上层的金刚密(Vajraguhya)曼荼罗。

萨第

根据拉达克著名历史学家扎西饶杰(Tashi Rabgias)的研究,萨第是中亚商道通过的中心之一³⁶。克什米尔至列城再经努扎河谷通向中亚的通道中,可能有一条曾经途经此地。另一条连接拉达克和西部西藏的重要通道,翻越羌拉(Chang-la)山口、穿过萨第至塘泽(Tangtse),再通向西藏西部的日土县。萨第是早期佛教徒和艺术家倾力创作前述石刻造像的地点之一。

在通往羌拉山口的河谷城堡废墟附近分布着一组高约一米的石刻造像。据村民告知,

^{36 2007}年12月14日个人访谈。



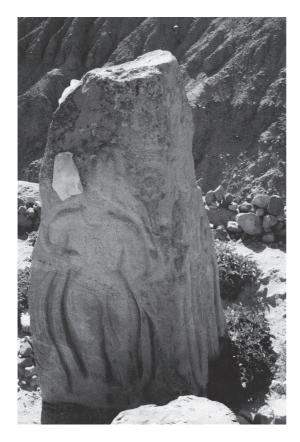
图一六 萨第村著名的观音像(作者拍摄)

萨第地区曾经有九座城堡或堡垒。其中一座城堡废墟旁发现了三块石刻。它们处在露天的斜坡上,直接暴露在阳光和雨水中,风化极为严重。附近居民称它们为强巴佛(蜀枫树 以),强巴是弥勒的藏文名字。他们与协地大金刚母殿附近弥勒造像的尺寸和风格几乎完全相同。它们所在的废墟,曾经可能是专门修建的遮棚。

距此一英里的地方,笔者在一条小溪旁边的树下发现了另一块石刻。这块石刻上的造像在当地以"自现观音"(蜀河、石水、河南河水、石东、夏东)而著名,即"自生"、"自然产生"的观音(图一六)。该像备受尊崇,村民说附近村庄许多人都来礼拜祈愿,现已被装在木箱里,只能透过玻璃参观。像高约半米,好像有四臂,因为箱子的原因很难看清细部,他的风格和图像同协地大金刚母殿附近的观音小像相似。

迪嘎

萨第河谷左侧通往瓦日拉 (Wari-la) 山口 (5200 米), 经山口北下至迪嘎村。佛教徒、朝圣者和艺术家曾经使用过这条通道。他们可能也走羌拉道,不过这个山口更高(约5400 米),且需要花更长的时间才能抵达迪嘎。翻过瓦日拉山口下至迪嘎,沿此道继续前行至努扎夏优 (Shayok) 河谷。相比经卡敦拉 (Khardung-la) 山口 (5600 米),



图一七 努扎地区迪嘎村莲花手观音 (Tashi Morup 拍摄)

要翻越崇山峻岭,商队里的牲畜无食可觅,这条道路对于商队来说肯定要容易些。经羌拉山口下至夏优河谷的通道也曾经是有名的商贸线路,至今仍是如此。

迪嘎村,有70户村民,位于一条经萨第的列城一努扎路和另一条经萨布(Sabu)村(列城东约10公里)的路的交叉口。印度军队正在铺设一条从萨第经瓦日拉山口到努扎的新路,近来铺了一条机动车道路连接迪嘎。村旁有三处醒目的佛教石刻造像,高约1.5米,雕刻于同一块石头上(图一七)。这些造像为弥勒、观音和金刚手。他们与印度风格造像相似,穿低腰布裙。他们的身躯,从肩膀到肚脐,表现出与阿契寺克什米尔风格造像和克什米尔铜造像相同的向上的力量。

努扎河谷

努扎位于列城北部、拉达克与喀喇昆仑山之间。努扎河谷自古便是拉达克一中亚贸易通道上的一处重要站点。夏优河、努扎河在努扎河谷的中心迪斯凯特(Diskit)交汇,然后西流,汇入巴基斯坦境内的印度河。

人们仍可以看到这条从列城到于阗的商道的痕迹,比如双峰驼,过去常用来托运货物。笔者在努扎河谷调查时注意到许多摩崖石刻。目前还没有对努扎河谷的石刻进行系统性研究,这是笔者下次调查的内容,因为从提力思(Tirith)到喀喇昆仑山口的路上又





图一八 努扎河谷提力思村文殊像(左)和弥勒像(右)(Stanzin 图一九 努扎河谷苏木尔村 Rabgyas 拍摄)

弥勒石刻(作者拍 摄)

发现了更多的石刻,这条从莎车和于阗到拉达克的通道至今仍被商人使用 37。

提力思村东面,通向萨色拉 (Saser-la) 的主路旁,笔者注意到一个大石块上方5米 处有一些石刻,刻的是四尊佛教神像(图一八)。从坍塌的石墙看,这些石像以前曾放 置在房子里。尽管这些石刻浮雕像不像卡吉尔和印度河谷的石像雕刻的那么深,但服饰 和特征几乎相同,不过脸部更圆。四尊造像皆头戴三尖花冠。从左到右,第一尊造像是 文殊, 右手持剑, 左手持般若经; 第二尊是弥勒, 手里拿的念珠同穆白克弥勒像的类 似,头部的佛塔清晰可见,第三、第四尊均呈立姿,施与愿印。尽管许多细节看不到 了,这些造像仍可辨识。另一件瘦长的早期石刻发现于苏木尔村(图一九),位于提力 思村北约20公里处,像高约1米,为施与愿印的弥勒,立于莲花之上,头冠上可见有 一小佛塔。

另一条佛教徒和艺术家当时可能用过的通道,是由羌至努扎河谷的宏德村。宏德弥 勒庙旁的桥附近,我注意到湍急的宏德溪流旁边有一处弥勒造像石刻。造像细节早已被 雨季洪水冲刷殆尽,但头饰仍可辨识。

³⁷ 贝尔:《北京至喀什噶尔的中亚大商道》(Mark S. Bell, "The Great Central Asian Trade Route from Peking to Kashgaria."), 载《皇家地理学会论文集和地理月刊》(Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Records of Geography), London: Edward Stanford, 1980 (2): 57-93.



图二〇 近年在曲村一座古塔发现的石刻 (Dorjay Angdu Kaya 拍摄)

结 语

如果我们把巴尔蒂斯坦、拉达克、桑噶、拉胡尔与喜马偕尔邦斯比提地区的佛教石刻进行比较 ³⁸,就会发现它们风格一致。9至11世纪似乎整个西喜马拉雅地区有着相似的传教和艺术运动,尽管不能否认该地同样发现了7至8世纪的石刻藏文题记和佛塔。不过,这些石刻菩萨浮雕像不只是吐蕃兵卒所刻,它们出自能工巧匠之手,他们通常对视觉和材质有一种审美掌控力。四肢和身体其他部位、服饰和装饰,相对比例平衡,这不仅仅是运用了造像量度和图像规范的结果。造像正面协调的、优美的细节与后期甚至在玛尼墙上的岩板上就能看到浅雕石刻形成鲜明对比。

这批佛教石刻浮雕造像是整个西喜马拉雅地带直接受到印度佛教影响最重要的遗迹,我们可以将其年代定在9世纪至仁钦桑布11世纪早期创建首座佛教寺院聂玛寺时期³⁹。但是,一些浅浮雕石刻,如协地的勉拉弥勒佛,可能属于晚期,并且可能由当地的艺术家按照以前的造像雕刻的。

³⁸ 塔库尔:《西喜马拉雅地区佛教:塔波寺研究》(Laxman S. Thakur, *Buddhism in the Western Himalaya. A Study of the Tabo Monastery*), New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2001: 42.

³⁹ 图齐:《仁钦桑波及公元1000年左右藏传佛教的复兴》,1988:64。

本文研究展示了佛教艺术进入拉达克,然后又从拉达克进入西藏和中亚其他地区的进程。沿着那些路线行走的人有商贾、传法者、朝圣者和艺术家,他们中的一些人怀揣佛教信仰,不仅沿途传法,而且施作宗教艺术作品。这些石刻和题记为研究拉达克及周边地区的文化史提供了重要资料。但令人难过的是,它们难逃自然和人为的破坏。如上所述,一个深刻的教训,卡拉泽公元2世纪的佉卢文题记因修建两座桥而被破坏(最后一座是在2005)。保存和保护这些石刻尤为重要,莫要等它们消亡了,追悔莫及。

通过更为精确的调查和与克什米尔造像更为细致的对比分析与研究,有望对拉达克的佛教造像进行更为准确的断代。笔者会带着这一想法继续从事拉达克石刻的研究。目前,我们已经记录了数百处石刻点,这一数字随着进一步的调查每年都在增加。最近我们在曲村一座古塔维修期间发现了一些佛教石刻(图二〇)。笔者于 2008 年在桑噶也调查记录了大量石刻,计划进行细致研究。

致 谢

本文为笔者 2005 年提交给印度查谟大学的博士论文简本。感谢莫妮莎·艾哈迈德 (Monisha Ahmed)和克里斯蒂安·卢恰尼茨 (Christian Luczanits)对论文的评议。感谢 罗勃 (Erberto Lo Bue)和约翰·布雷 (John Bray)对这篇论文提出的修改意见。最初的野外调查工作得到了扎西莫茹 (Tashi Morup)给予的帮助,难能可贵。感谢扎西达瓦 (Tashi Ldawa)与我分享关于史前石刻的重要信息。感谢我在拉达克和德国的家人始终如一的鼓励和支持!

译者附记:感谢张长虹研究员对本译文进行了认真校对,提出了许多修改意见和建议,特此致谢!

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ABSTRACTS

A Study of Dunhuang Manuscript P.t. 1077: A Statement of the Claim Concerning To tog's Female Slave

LULi

(Nanjing Normal University)

In Dunhuang manuscript P.t. 1077: A statement of the claim concerning To Tog's female slave, the To Tog was Du Dudu 杜都督, the governor when the Tibetans ruled Dunhuang and his name was Do stag skyes. The manuscript can be dated to A.D. 790-820. The manuscript involves a reply statement about the ownership of a female slave between Du Dudu and Rlang khri bu, a Tibetan. The judge was the Zha che pa of the Guazhou jiedushi office. The case was first heard in Shazhou, and Du Dudu won the case, then Rlang khri bu appealed to the Guazhou jiedushi for retrial. The document reflects the way in which the Tibetans drew lessons from the Tang dynasty's legal code and sheds light on the relationship between the Han and Tibetan people when the Tibetans governed Dunhuang.

A Discussion of the Classification in the Dunhuang Tibetan Documents of *Madhyamaka* and its Features Based on the Tibetan Collections of the French National Library and the British Library

Renqing Ji (Northwest Minzu University)

This paper introduces about forty Tibetan documents that are relevant to the subject of Madhyamaka in the collections of the Dunhuang Tibetan documents in the French National Library and the British Library. Through the examination of these manuscripts, this paper finds that there are many problems: wrong pages, missing pages, mixed pages, contents that do not correspond to previous pages etc. Nevertheless, this paper systematically classifies the collections of these documents into seven categories based on a comparison with the Tanjur. Most of materials can be found in the Tanjur except the seventh type, "explanation of Madhyamaka texts" (*Dbu ma'i gzhung bshad*). Few materials bear different translations from that in the Tanjur such as the *Yi ge brgya pa zhes bya ba'i rab du byed pa tshig le'ur byas pa, Yi ge brgya pa'i rab du byed pa rnam par bshad pa*, and the *Dbu ma rtsa ba'i 'grel pa ga las 'jigs med*.

A Comparison of the Chinese and Tibetan Versions of the Vimalakīrti sūtra during the Tubo Period

Yangben Jia
(Northwest Minzu University)

When the Tibetans governed the Silk Road, the *Vimalakīrti sūtra* was widely copied in Tibetan and Chinese. The sūtra contained in the Kanjur corresponds to the Tibetan manuscripts found in Dunhuang and corresponds to the three Chinese translations by Zhiqian, Kumārajīva and Xuanzang in terms of chapters and content.

A Study of the Origin of the Ra mo che in Lhasa

LIU Fengqiang (Xizang Minzu University)

According to Tibetan legends, the Ra mo che temple was built by Princess Wencheng. This statement had far-reaching influences, but it was based on a misunderstanding. According to the evidence of historical records in Chinese and Tibetan, the Ra mo che was originally a palace built by Srong btsan sgam po for Princess Wencheng. Wencheng expanded it later to dedicate the statue of Śākyamuni. After the death of Wencheng, the Han Chinese monks lived there for a long time, and it gradually evolved into a temple. In the Ming Dynasty, Altan Khan had statues of the Buddha built that imitated the twelve-year-old Śākyamuni image in the Ra mo che and built a temple for the worship of the statue. The Mongol term for temple is *joo* and is derived from *jo bo* and reflects the name of the eight-year-old Śākyamuni-Jo bo statue. The character *zhao* in the name of the Xiaozhao temple in Chinese is derived from Mongol via Manchu in the early Qing Dynasty. Thus the name of the Xiaozhao Temple and its origins reflect the close historical exchange among Tibetan, Mongolian, Chinese, and Manchu cultures.

A Study of the History of the Restoration of Bsam yas Monastery Based on Bshad sgra Dbang phyug rgyal po's *Bsam yas Annals*

Lhun grub rdo rje and CUI Yu
(Yunnan Minzu University)

Bsam yas was the first Buddhist monastery built in Tibet under the patronage of King Khri srong lde btsan. The monastery was modeled on the design of the Odantapuri monastery of ancient India. It occupies an important position in the history of Tibetan architecture. In the nineteenth century, a severe fire in 1816 and an earthquake in 1847 destroyed most parts of the monastery. Two ministers (*bka' blon*) from the Bshad sgra family presided over the restoration work. Bshad sgra Dbang phyug rgyal po (1795-1864) wrote a work titled *Lugs gsum mi 'gyur lhun gyis grub pa'i gtsug lag khang rten dang brten par bcas pa legs gso'i sri zhu ji ltar bsgrubs pa'i tshul gyi khyad par brjod pa'i dkar chag skal bzang dad pa'i sgo 'byed* (abbreviation: *Bsam yas Annals*), which records the detailed process of the restoration of Bsam yas monastery. The Bshad sgra family received a great reputation for their important contribution to the protection and restoration of Bsam yas and other ancient places.

对十力吉祥友及其《有为无为抉择》时代的简注

范德康

(哈佛大学)

十力吉祥友(Daśabalaśrīmitra)以其长篇论著《有为无为抉择》(Saṃskṛtāsaṃskṛtaviniścaya)而颇为闻名,但他的大致年代却一直不太明确。如今发现他著作中的一些的简短段落涉及到克什米尔学者释迦室利贤(Śākyaśrībhadra, 1127-1225年)的生平,在某种程度上揭示了这位学者的活跃时期。

拶也阿难捺和贡却僧格牛平考补

聂鸿音

(四川师范大学)

拶也阿难捺是克什米尔人,贡却僧格是一名藏族喇嘛,他们于12世纪下半叶进入西夏。藏文史书简要记载了其生平,但没有记载他们在西夏的具体传教活动。本文旨在考察他们所传的教法,以便窥见藏传密法在党项王廷的地位,其间首次尝试把贡却僧格勘同西夏文献里的经师宝狮子。考察证明党项王廷对显教经书的兴趣远大于密教修行法。

An Annotated Translation of the Biography of the first Pan chen Lama Mkhas grub Dge legs dpal bzang po (1385-1438)

Sha bo klu rgyal and Dpa' mkhar skyid

(Southwest Minzu University)

Mkhas grub was one of the disciples of the Tsong kha pa and is considered the first Pan chen Lama. There is a voluminous literature about his life, including more than ten biographies. Among them, the biographies written by Se ra Rje btsun Chos kyi rgyal mtshan (1469-1544) and Yongs 'dzin Ye shes rgyal

mtshan (1713-1793) exercised a profound influence on later generations. Therefore, in this paper, the latter is given an annotated Chinese translation. It also includes a description of the main features of this biography and corrects some mistranslations in presently existing Chinese translations.

Overview of Research and Publications on the Pan chen Lamas

LI Ruohong

(Harvard-Yenching Institute)

In this introductory summary and analysis of publications on the Pan chen Lamas in China and elsewhere, the author makes an effort to combine and annotate papers and monographs published in the past few decades on the topic to illustrate the landscape of the narrowly focused and widely scattered studies of the Pan chen Lamas. With a comparatively detailed narrative on the readily available publications, this paper is an attempt to provide a reference and point of departure for future research undertakings on the Pan chen Lamas from broader and more diverse academic perspectives with the support of the further opening and availability of first-hand historical documents and archival materials in Tibetan and other languages.

A Study of the Thangkas in the Main Hall of the First Floor of the Baoxianglou

WEN Ming

(The Palace Museum)

形e Baoxianglou 宝相楼, Building for Images of Buddhas, that is located in the garden of the Cininggong 慈宁宫, was built in the Jiajing period of the Ming Dynasty. It was originally the east side hall of the Xianruoguan 咸若馆 and it was changed to the current construction in the 30th year of Qianlong (1765) to become one of the eight "Buddha buildings in six-sections" 六品佛楼 in the Qianlong period. It was officially named baoxianglou in the 37th year of Qianlong (1772). A set of thirteen thangkas was hung in the main hall of the first floor of Baoxianglou. According to the Archives of Handicraft Works, these thangkas were painted in the 31st year of Qianlong (1766). Although the original placement of the thangkas has been lost, according to three precious photographs that were taken in 1957, combined with the inscriptions on the back of the thangkas, this paper attempts to restore their original hanging order. Furthermore, this paper explores the rules and reasons of the sequence and layout of Arhats in the Qianlong period and compares the similarities and differences of thangkas in the eight "Buddha building

in six-sections".

A Yak-Pattern Bronze Mirror with an Iron Handle Housed in the Yak Museum of Tibet and Related Issues

XUE Jiang

(Ph.D of Central Academy of Fine Arts, the Yak Museum of Tibet)

Focusing on the yak pattern bronze mirror with an iron handle that is housed in the Yak Museum of Tibet, this paper presents a comparative study of similar mirrors that were previously found in Tibet and her peripheral regions, as well as earlier domestic and foreign collections of this kind in terms of pattern design, shape, material and manufacturing techniques. It is speculated that the age of this Tibetan bronze mirror with a handle roughly dates from the late Neolithic Age to the end of the Western Han Dynasty. Its shape is influenced by the bronze mirror with a handle of the Eurasian grassland, and the decorative pattern has more local cultural characteristics. It is an important example of the occurrence and development of early Bronze Culture in Tibet under the integration of multi-cultural influences.

A Newly Discovered Manuscript of the Biography of Bka' blon Zur khang Sri gcod tshe brtan (1766-1820)

Gyung drung 'gyur med

(Management Committee of Liuwu New District, Lhasa)

This article is an analysis of a recently discovered manuscript in Guide County, Qinghai Province. It records the biography of the famous nobleman and Bka' blon Zur khang Sri gcod tshe brtan (1766-1820). The biography contains two sections. The first is an autobiography, and the second is a posthumous extension of the biographical narrative by his family's descendants. The biography covers the entire life of Zur khang Sri gcod tshe brtan, including his entering government service at the end of the 18th century, his promotion to the position of Bka' blon, his being stationed at the border, his resignation from his position, becoming a monk, and his passing. Besides his political career, the text narrates his personal religious life and social experiences. This article focuses on the history of the Zur khang family and Sri gcod tshe brtan's life while examining the historical context of Tibet during the Qing dynasty.

A Study of the Author, Sources and Value of the Book Weizang tuzhi

YANG Xuedong (Xizang Minzu University)

According to the foreword by Zhou Qi 周琦, the authors of the book *Weizang tuzhi* 卫藏图识 were Ma Yang 马揚 and Sheng Shengzu 盛绳祖. Its authorship by Ma Jie 马揚 and Sheng Shengzu is wrong. In term of the content, the part of *Fanmin zhonglei tu* 番民种类图 of the *Weizang tuzhi* was compiled from the *Huang Qing Zhigongtu* 皇清职贡图 and the source of the *Chengzhantu is* unidentified. The two volumes of the *Shilue* 识略 mainly compiled from the *Xizang zhi* 西藏志. The book mainly copied the *Xizang zhi* and inserted some characters from other books with slight additions and adaptations. The proper selection of materials and reasonable layout made the *Weizang tuzhi* famous and was frequently quoted in later works of Tibetan studies in Qing dynasty. It has also been translated into Russian, French, and English languages.

A Historical Investigation of the Paris Foreign Missions Society's Early Activities of Trying to Enter Tibet in the Middle 19th Century

LIU Ruiyun and SUN Rui

(School of Foreign Languages and Cultures, Sichuan University)

From 1849 to 1852, the Paris Foreign Missions Society actively prepared and twice tried to enter Tibet via Bhutan to preach Christianity in Tibet from South Asia. At that time, the strong expansion of British Indian colonial forces to the north of the Indian subcontinent and the ensuing wars affected the economic development and people's livelihood in the areas near Tibet and led to their stagnation. As a result, the hostility and resistance of the local officials and people towards the western world came to be deeply rooted in their minds. Thus, the early activities of the Paris Foreign Missions Society of trying to enter Tibet through Bhutan encountered unprecedented resistance and ended in failure.

A Review of Several Tibetan Textbooks — and the Approaches to the Teaching of Classical Tibetan

MA Zhouyang

(Ph.D Candidate, Harvard University)

A fine and efficient educational framework of Classical Tibetan can provide the circle of Tibetan Studies with many more proficient prospective scholars. Ideal textbooks and equitable educational approaches are essential components of this framework. This article reviews seven common textbooks of Classical Tibetan and compares their advantages and disadvantages for Tibetan language learning. Of course, no single textbook can cover the entire course of Tibetan language learning. The teacher is supposed to choose between different textbooks during teaching and single out the most appropriate pieces from them to pair with various learning phases. In terms of course design, there are three important points. First, teaching grammar should be done independent of the reading of texts. Second, from a linguistic perspective, the teacher should follow the order in which the Tibeto-Burman perspective proceeds after the Indo-Tibetan one. Third, the teacher should hold the teaching of syntax as primary.

Succession and Marriage and the Tibetan Royal Line

Brandon Dotson¹, Chinese translation by ZHANG Xu² and WU Xianyun³,

Proofread by YANG Ming⁴

(1. Georgetown University; 2. Hebei University; 3.4. Southwest Minzu University)

Based on the *Old Tibetan Annals* and other Old Tibetan sources, it is evident that the succession from one emperor to another was not as simple and clear as what one finds in the transmitted lists of Tibetan emperors. The Tibetan emperor was at the center of a vast network of brothers, half-brothers, maternal relatives known as *zhang*, and royal grandmothers, mothers, aunts, sisters, and daughters who acted as important agents in Tibet's relations with vassal kingdoms such as the Tuyuhun and also with foreign kingdoms such as the Türgiś. These ties of kinship between the emperor and his patrilateral and matrilateral relatives involved both partnership and conflict, and the Tibetan empire developed processes to reduce the danger posed by rival brothers and half-brothers on the one side, and to reduce the threat that an emperor might face, especially in his youth, from his mother's clan on the other side. Inversely, an important strategy for absorbing a foreign kingdom into the Tibetan Empire was not only to send a Tibetan princess to a vassal ruler in dynastic marriage, but to ensure that she gave birth to the heir to that vassal kingdom's throne. By the same token, no foreign princess was ever allowed to serve as the chief

queen of Tibet or to give birth to a Tibetan crown prince.

Tibetan Zen: Discovering a Lost Tradition

Sam van Schaik¹, Chinese translation by NIU Hong² and KOU Jinhua³,

Proofread by ZHANG Changhong⁴

(1. The British Library; 2. 3. Shanghai Normal University; 4. Sichuan University)

As the introduction to Sam van Schaik's book *Tibetan Zen*, the chapter examined a lost Buddhist tradition —Tibetan Chan, which was censured in Tibet and forgotten in Central China. To approach the Tibetan Chan manuscripts, our reading of texts should happen without discarding the physical manuscript, which means seeing all texts as practices. The Tibetan and Chinese Chan manuscripts from Dunhuang present an inclusive and evolving situation during the ninth and tenth centuries, bringing together most of what had gone before. It is likely that Chan teachers played a role in the Tibetan assimilation of Buddhism during the period when Buddhism was adopted as the imperial religion from the second half of the eighth century to the first half of the ninth. Moheyan, the Chan master who remained well known in Tibet was the representative of "instantaneous" approach; However the discovery of Dunhuang manuscripts allows us to reconsider the result and the way of the so-called "Bsam yas debate". The accounts of the Tibetan historical sources, such as the *Testimony of Ba* might have limited documentary value. It seems that Chan texts and practices were being transmitted as late as the thirteenth century. Both the Chan in Tibet and Dunhuang, just as those Chan traditions in other places of China, were part of a local tradition.

The Rock Art of Spiti — A General Introduction

John Vincent Bellezza¹, Chinese translation by Yongbao Zang² (1. University of Virginia; 2. Qinghai Minzu University)

The rock art of Spiti is of great significance for the study of the cultural history of the western part of the Tibetan plateau. Based on a comprehensive survey conducted in 2015, the author documented most of the ancient rock carvings and paintings in Spiti. This article reviews the locational characteristics, contents, frequencies of occurrence, and chronology of this rock art. The work also makes some cultural and historical observations and raises conservation issues concerning rock art sites in Spiti.

Embedded in Stone — Early Buddhist Rock Art of Ladakh

Phun tshogs rdo rje¹, Chinese translation by ZHANG Zhongya²

(1. Independent Scholar; 2. Tibetan Culture Museum at China Tibetology Research Center)

Limited information is available on the history of Buddhist art in Ladakh, the early rock sculptures and inscriptions can throw some light on early art-historical aspects of the region. This article presented the rock carvings which are grouped into several geographical areas of Kargil, Leh and Nubra. These were surveyed and documented by the author during the years 2001-2008. Based on these materials, the author made a detailed comparison with Kashmiri metal sculptures of the ninth to twelfth centuries that are important for the understanding of the cultural history of Ladakh and her neighboring regions.

JOURNAL OF TIBETOLOGY (VOL.24)

Edited by

Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University Chengdu, China

> ISBN 978-7-5211-0356-4 First Published in June 2021 China Tibetology Publishing House Beijing, China

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

藏学学刊 . 第 24 辑 / 四川大学中国藏学研究所编 . 一北京:中国藏学出版社,2021.6 ISBN 978-7-5211-0356-4

I.①藏⋯ II.①四⋯ III.①藏学 - 文集 IV.① K281.4-53

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2021) 第 223899 号

藏学学刊[第24辑]

四川大学中国藏学研究所 主编

责任编辑 张荣德

藏文审校 周加克

装帧设计 翟跃飞

出版发行 中国藏学出版社

印 刷 中国电影出版社印刷厂

版 次 2021年6月第1版第1次印刷

开 本 787毫米×1092毫米 1/16

字 数 440 千字

印 张 23.5

定 价 95.00元

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5211-0356-4