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# 藏学刊

བོད་རིག་པའི་དུས་དབང།

JOURNAL OF  
TIBETOLOGY

第15辑

四川大学中国藏学研究所 编



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藏 学 学 刊

Journal of Tibetology

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# 目 录

## 佛传叙事演变略探

——从四相成道到十二宏化事迹·····萨尔吉 / 1

《唐蕃会盟碑》唐朝官员题名分析·····梁晓强 / 22

## 唐蕃和平与文化交流的使者

——吐蕃僧团·····张延清（华青道尔杰）杨本加 / 33

## 能同时成为中观师、秘密毗婆沙师和法称的忠实译者吗？

——恰巴·却吉僧格的宗义分类及其哲学立场·····帕斯卡尔·于贡 / 51

## 夏鲁寺多闻天王和八大马主组像的图像与文本研究

·····贾维维 / 154

两枚明清中央政府颁赐西藏地方官员印章考释·····朱德涛 / 171

## 从藏文史籍中有关朱元璋的记载看明清时期藏人对中原的认知

·····黄辛建 陈东 / 182

从清代档案看金川地形地貌特点及其对清军的影响·····王惠敏 / 192

族群地域与政区构建关系研究

——以清至民国时期华热藏区为例……………冯玉新 / 209

双重矛盾制约下的西藏社会和谐及相关问题研究……………罗绒战堆 彭衡 / 228

摘要…………… / 240

## Table of Contents

A Brief Survey of the Narration of the Buddha's Life: From the Four Great Events to the Twelve Deeds <i>Saerji</i>	1
An Analysis of the Titles of the Tang Officials in the "Alliance Tablet of Tang and Tibet" <i>Liang Xiaoqiang</i>	22
The Envoy of Peace and Cultural Exchange between Tang and Tubo: The Sangha of the Tubo Kingdom <i>Zhang Yanqing &amp; Yang Benjia</i>	33
Can One be a Mādhyamika, a Crypto-Vaibhāṣika, and a Faithful Interpreter of Dharmakīrti? On Phya pa Chos kyi seng ge's Doxographical Divisions and his own Philosophical Standpoint <i>Pascale Hugon</i>	51
A Critical Study of the Iconography and Texts of Vaiśravaṇa and the Eight Horsemen in Zhwa lu Monastery <i>Jia Weiwei</i>	154
An Investigation into Two Seals Granted to Local Tibetan Officials by the Ming and Qing Central Governments <i>Zhu Detao</i>	171
The Tibetan Perception of Central China from the Records about Zhu Yuanzhang in Tibetan Historical Texts <i>Huang Xinjian &amp; Chen Dong</i>	182

The Characteristics of Jinchuan (Chu chen) Topography and Its Influence on the Qing Army from the Archives of Qing Dynasty <i>Wang Huimin</i>	192
A Study of the Relationship between the Huare (Dpa' ris) Tibetan area and the Construction of Administrative Area: Taking the Huare Region during the Qing and the Republican Period as an Example <i>Feng Yuxin</i>	209
A Study of Societal Harmony and Related Issues under the Constraints of Double Contradictions in Tibetan Autonomous Region <i>Lhorong Dradul &amp; Peng Heng</i>	228
Abstracts	240



## Abstracts

### A Brief Survey of the Narration of the Buddha's Life: From the Four Great Events to the Twelve Deeds

*Saerji*

(Department of South Asian Studies, School of Foreign Languages, Peking University)

In describing the Buddha's life, there is a dynamic progress both in Buddhist literature and art history. At the beginning, the depiction of the physical appearance of the Buddha was avoided; then the four great events of his life were presented, and later the eight great events of his life were depicted, and in the end the twelve deeds of the Buddha's life were presented in Indo-Tibetan Buddhism. Based on the relevant Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Chinese literary sources and their comparison with visual artistic sources, this paper analyzes the formation of narrative topics of the Buddha's life, especially his twelve deeds, thereby revealing their gradual development. The main texts used in the paper are the *Daśabhūmikasūtra*, the *Ratnagotravibhāga*, the *Mdzad pa bcu gnyis kyi tshul la bstod pa*, *Bu ston's Buddhist History*, etc. Through the discussion of texts and their comparison with artistic sources, this paper intends to deepen our understanding of the narrative strategy used to present the Buddha's life.

## An Analysis of the Titles of the Tang Officials in the "Alliance Tablet of Tang and Tibet"

*Liang Xiaoqiang*

(Qujing Normal University, Yunnan)

The titles of the Tang officials in the "Alliance Tablet of Tang and Tibet" are divided into three sections, and in each section, the connotation of the positions and titles of the officials who participated in the alliance ceremony is different. In order to facilitate the participation of the alliance ceremony, the positions and duties of some officials were adjusted. Except for the Prime Minister Li Fengji, whose name was added later, the positions and duties of the officials were based on those inscribed on the tablet at the time of the alliance ceremony, and had nothing to do with later changes. By analyzing the order of the titles of Tang officials inscribed on the tablet, we learn that the order was arranged in accordance with the emperor's personal likes and dislikes, rather than being arranged on the basis of the order of the actual positions of these officials. This reflects Tang Muzong's will.

## The Envoy of Peace and Cultural Exchange between Tang and Tubo: The Sangha of the Tubo Kingdom

*Zhang Yanqing & Yang Benjia*

(Center for Tibetan Studies, Sichuan University, Chengdu;

Northwest University for Nationalities, Lanzhou)

As a regime that rose to power at the same time as the Tang Dynasty, the Tubo kingdom engaged in extensive and deep political, economic, religious and cultural exchange with its neighboring nations and states, especially with the Tang dynasty. This exchange had a profound impact on the economic development and cultural prosperity of the Tubo kingdom. At the turn of the ninth century, as a newly emerging force, the Sangha community of Buddhist clerics appeared on the stage of the history of Tubo kingdom. Having been active on the Silk Road, the Sangha played the role of facilitating the alliance and cultural exchange between the Tang and Tubo kingdom, and also made a great contribution toward the introduction of foreign cultures into the Tubo kingdom. With their unremitting effort, the Sangha of the Tubo kingdom eventually helped to bring about the alliance between Tang and Tubo in 821. As a religious holy site and a famous historical and cultural city, Dunhuang attracted a large number of monks from the Tubo kingdom. Having travelled to Dunhuang from afar, these monks translated different texts into Tibetan and brought back advanced cultural and civilizational achievements upon their return to the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. They were indeed the true envoys of peace and cultural exchange between Tang and Tubo.

能同时成为中观师、秘密毗婆沙师和法称的忠实译者吗？  
——恰巴·却吉僧格的宗义分类及其哲学立场

帕斯卡尔·于贡  
(奥地利科学院)

本文探讨了藏族佛教学者恰巴·却吉僧格(1109—1169年)在界定的四重选择——理想主义与现实主义,表象主义和非表象主义中所采取的哲学立场。这些表现了中观框架里与传统有关的立场。通过对于恰巴四部相关著作的类比讨论(他的宗义著作、中观概要、知识论概要和法称《量抉择论》注疏),本文考察了恰巴对其中三个观点的反驳,从中可以看出他自己所采取的立场——非表象的外在现实主义。本文还讨论了恰巴的“毗婆沙—中观”观点在后期的描述中得到了何种程度的具体化,以及在法称认识论注释的框架里因为采取这样一个观点所引发的问题。附录中,作者提供了本文所讨论的四部著作的相关篇章的文本和英译。

A Critical Study of the Iconography and Texts of Vaiśravaṇa and the  
Eight Horsemen in Zhwa lu Monastery

*Jia Weiwei*

(Cultural Heritage Institute, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou)

Using multi-linguistic literary sources in Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese as well as pictorial materials in the Tibet area, Dunhuang, and India, this article aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the iconographical origin and transmission of the 14<sup>th</sup> century images of Vaiśravaṇa and the eight horsemen in Zhwa lu Monastery. The author argues that this image basically follows the tradition of the Zangkar School as transmitted by Bu ston Rin chen grub while being influenced by cultural factors of Chinese, Tibetan and other regions. The reason there suddenly appeared a great number of art works with the same motif in Tibet proper after the 14<sup>th</sup> century is closely related to the Yuan imperial court's policy of continuing the Tangut Buddhist tradition and the close ties that were forged between the Yuan central government and local Tibetan political and religious forces. It is also closely related to Bu ston Rin chen grub's active promotion of related iconographic and textual systems.

## An Investigation into Two Seals Granted to Local Tibetan Officials by the Ming and Qing Central Governments

*Zhu Detao*

(Doctoral Student, School of History and Culture, Sichuan University, Chengdu)

Tibetan museums and monasteries house a great number of edicts and seals granted to local Tibetan officials by the successive central governments of China. Carrying important historical information, these precious cultural relics bear important witness to the crucial political and cultural ties between Tibet and the central government. Using Chinese and Tibetan historical materials, this article explores two seals granted to local Tibetan officials by the Ming and Qing governments from the perspective of political history and the Sino-Tibetan relationship. The author believes that the first seal of Jingxiu tongwu guoshi 净修通悟国师 was granted by the Yongle emperor of the Ming dynasty to Bkra shis dpal brtsegs, the ninth abbot (*chos khri*) of Stag lung monastery. The second seal with the inscription of "Huitong chanshi zhi yin" 慧通禅师之印 was granted by the Qianlong emperor of the Qing dynasty to the seventh Rje drung Qutuqtu in the year of 1753. The granting of the two seals respectively reflect the relationship of the Ming court with Stag lung monastery and the early Qing court with the system of the Rje drung Qutuqtu reincarnations. This paper also deals with the imperial title granting system of Guoshi and Chanshi in the Qing Dynasty.

## The Tibetan Perception of the Central China from the Records about Zhu Yuanzhang in Tibetan Historical Texts

*Huang Xinjian & Chen Dong*

(Post-doctor, Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences & Sichuan University;

Institute for Ethnic Studies of Sichuan Province, Chengdu)

Zhu Yuanzhang, the founder of the Ming dynasty, was an important emperor in the history of Sino-Tibetan relations. There are many records about the origins of his family, the process of establishing the Ming dynasty, and its relationship with Buddhism in many Tibetan historical records of the Ming and Qing periods. According to the historical background of a variety of Tibetan historical records, the article summarizes the context in which they developed, and analyzes the sources of their materials concerning Central China. Having discussed the influence of Buddhism on their content, the paper summarizes development trends of discovering and using these sources by Tibetan historians as well as the Tibetan perception of Central China during the Ming and Qing.

## The Characteristics of Jinchuan (Chu chen) Topography and Its Influence on the Qing Army from the Archives of the Qing Dynasty

*Wang Huimin*

(Postdoctor, School of Historical Culture, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an)

The Jinchuan War, being regarded as "the top ten martial exploits" of the Qianlong emperor, was extremely hindered by the special topography of the eastern Tibetan area with its mountains, dense-forest and steep cliffs. Basing himself on the historical text *Qing Gaozong Records* and archives such as *Jichuan Archives*, *Archives in the Palace: Memorials to the Throne in the Reign of Emperor Qianlong*, the author examines the characteristics of Jinchuan topography, which is quite different from central China, and analyzes the multiple constraints it imposed on the logistics and transportation of the Qing military. This will enrich our understanding of the reasons why the large number of Qing troops had such difficulties in pacifying the Jinchuan area.

## A Study of the Relationship between the Huare (Dpa' ris) Tibetan Area and the Construction of Administrative Area: Taking the Huare Region during the Qing and the Republican Period as an Example

*Feng Yuxin*

(School of Tourism, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou)

Huare (Dpa' ris) is an ethno-geographical concept that was formed in the process of the development of a Tibetan area in Gansu and Qinghai. Along with the Qing dynasty's increasing political integration of the region, the Huare ethnic region gradually came into being. The "demarcation event" of the Huare region during the Republican period further consolidated and strengthened the ethnic boundaries of Huare, and laid the foundation for the administrative divisions of the contemporary Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County. Through a systematic study of the process of the construction of the Huare ethnic region and its administration during the Qing and the Republican periods, this paper holds that the state's continuous political integration of ethnic minority areas had a profound impact on the formation of ethnic regional and cultural space. Once the "ethnic boundaries" had been reinforced, it would have significant influence on the construction of the local administrative zones.

# A Study of Societal Harmony and Related Issues under the Constraints of Double Contradictions in Tibetan Autonomous Region

*Lhorong Dradul & Peng Heng*

(Social Development and Western China Development Studies, Sichuan University)

Under the influence of the "Tocqueville" effect and the "snobbish" effect of the market economy, the Tibetan Autonomous Region inevitably encountered some new contradictions and problems with the economic transition and social transformation that is taking place. However, these are basic social contradictions that can still be reconciled. After the reform and opening up of the Tibetan area, many unstable factors and discordant phenomena in society were deliberately exacerbated and exploited under the influence of the special contradiction. These in turn may evolve into political, ethnic and religious problems and evolve even into an appeal to violence. The authors conducted field work in Tibet over a long period of time and carried out research of social harmony under the constraints of double contradictions in Tibet with accumulated materials and cases. The authors argue that it is the best way to develop modern education vigorously in order to achieve long-lasting peace and stability in Tibet.



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