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བོད་རིག་པའི་དུས་དེབ།

藏学学刊

Journal of Tibetology

四川大学中国藏学研究所 编

2011

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目 录

- 考古学的阐释路径与高原史前史的重建 霍 巍 (1)
- 西藏新石器时代人群面貌及其与周边文化的联系 石 硕 (10)
- 吐蕃人与敦煌石窟营建
——以莫高窟中唐第 93 窟为考察中心 沙武田 赵 蓉 (26)
- 吐蕃长度单位“箭”考 王惠民 (49)
- 藏族苯教印章探析 邹西成 (55)
- A Hitherto Unknown Tibetan Religious Chronicle: From Probably the Early
Fourteenth Century Leonard W. J. van der Kuijp (69)
- Tibetan Narratives of the Buddha's Acts at Vajrāsana
..... Kurtis R. Schaeffer (92)
- Building up the Dge lugs pa Base in A mdo: The Roles of Lhasa, Beijing and
Local Agency Gray Tuttle (126)
- 清代西藏地方噶厦政府俗官服饰管窥 杨 曦 巴桑潘多 达 娃 (141)
- 五世达赖喇嘛时期的西藏宗教状态 黄全毅 (162)
- 1908—1922 年美国传教士史德文在巴塘的医疗活动及与康藏社会的互动
..... 赵艾东 洪泉湖 (175)
- 私人化与外向化倾向: 四川藏区宗教信仰活动变化趋势的调研 徐 君 (185)
- 论藏族农民工流动与传统宗教信仰变迁
——来自白龙江流域一个藏族聚居社区的田野调查 梁 艳 陈思涵 (200)
- 关于“一妻多夫制”研究的中国和南亚传统 陈 波 (209)
- 吐蕃万户 (khri-sde) 制度研究 [日] 岩尾一史 著 杨 铭 武丹译 (217)
- 托林寺 11 世纪佛塔中供养人题记及图像的初步研究
..... 阿米·海勒 著 杨清凡译 (228)
- 《高地宗教》评述 周 妮 (252)
- 摘要 (256)

Content

The Method of Archaeological Interpretation and the Reconstruction of the History of Prehistoric Tibetan Plateau	Huo Wei (1)
The Outlook of the Three Groups of People in Neolithic Tibet and Their Connections with Surrounding Areas	Shi Shuo (10)
Tubo People and the Construction of Dunhuang Caves	Sha Wutian and Zhao Rong (26)
On the Unit of Tubo Scale "Arrow"	Wang Huimin (49)
Explorations of Old Bonpo Seals	Zou Xicheng (55)
A Hitherto Unknown Tibetan Religious Chronicle: From Probably the Early Fourteenth Century	Leonard W. J. van der Kuijp (69)
Tibetan Narratives of the Buddha's Acts at Vajrāsana	Kurtis R. Schaeffer (92)
Building up the Dge lugs pa Base in A mdo: the Roles of Lhasa, Beijing and Local Agency	Gray Tuttle (126)
An Analysis of the Lay Official Clothes in the Kasha Government During the Qing Dynasty	Yang Xi, Pasang Phendo, and Dawa (141)
The Religious Conditions during the Period of the 5th Dalai Lama	Huang Quanyi (162)
On the Medical Activities of American Missionary Shelton and His Interaction with Eastern Tibet	Zhao Aidong, Hong Quanhu (175)
Privatization and Outward Inclination: a Study on the Changes of Beliefs in the Tibetan Areas of Western Sichuan	Xu Jun (185)
On the Relation between the Immigration of Tibetan Peasant Workers and Traditional Religious Beliefs	Liang Yan (200)
Polyandry Studies in South Asia	Chen Bo (209)
On the Ancient Tibetan khri-sde	Kazushi Iwao; translated by Yang Ming and Wu Dan (217)
The Donor Inscriptions and Iconography of two Mchodrtēn at Tholing	Amy Heller, translated by Yang Qingfan (228)
Review of <i>High Religion</i>	Zhou Wei (252)
Abstracts	(256)

Abstracts

The Method of Archaeological Interpretation and the Reconstruction of the History of Prehistoric Tibetan Plateau

Huo Wei

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu)

Abstract: For a long period of time, the ways to interpret the history of prehistoric Tibetan Plateau were based mainly on the examination and investigation of textual resources. With the recent involvement of archaeology, a new trend comes out as the archaeological interpretation which attracts scholars' attentions more than ever. The reconstruction of the history of prehistoric Tibetan Plateau is reoriented. This article focuses on a discussion of this trend and its relevant influences.

Key words: Tibetan Archaeology, Study of Prehistoric History, Tibetan Prehistoric History

The Outlook of the Three Groups of People in Neolithic Tibet and Their Connections with Surrounding Areas

Shi Shuo

(Centre for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu)

Abstract: Relying on archaeological discoveries, this article classifies the Neolithic cultures in Tibet into four types: the eastern, central, southeastern, and the northern and western as one. After a description of three Neolithic human groups on the plateau, which includes the eastern Tibetan group, the central Tibetan group, and the northern nomadic group, this article discusses their human outlook, cultural characteristics, social conditions, and their close contacts and communications with surrounding areas, especially the Yellow River area, the Yangtze River area, and the western Himalayan area. It is believed that, in some sense, the Neolithic cultures on the Tibetan plateau became the

contact zone of cultures from East, West, and South Asia.

Key words: Tibet, Neolithic Culture, Area Types

Tubo People and the Construction of the Dunhuang Caves

Sha Wutian and Zhao Rong

(Archaeology and Documentation Institute, Dunhuang Academy, Gansu)

Abstract: New discoveries from the 93rd cave at Mogao, Dunhuang, indicate the existence of images that contain Tubo cultural elements and art styles. These include both the “T”、 “丿”、 “𠃉” shapes of frames employed in both Tibetan and Chinese writings, the images of Tubo people in the screen drawings pictured in the altars, the principal sitting Buddha that is drawn in a Tubo art style in the western side of the top of the cave, and the special Tubo style of the shape of the cave. It is assumed that the person who contributed to the construction of the cave was a Tubo person.

Key words: The 93rd Cave at Mogao, Tubo People, Merit Cave

On the Unit of Tubo Scale “Arrow”

Wang Huimin

(Archaeology and Documentation Institute, Dunhuang Academy, Gansu)

Abstract: Although the arrow is employed as linear measure in the historical materials at Dunhuang when it was occupied by the Tubo empire, its exact length has remained unclear. This article suggests that one arrow is five chi 尺, because it symbolized five. Following from the fact of the widespread use of the arrow, it is certain that the adoption of Tubo culture was popular at Dun Huang when the Tubo army occupied it.

Key words: Arrow, Tubo Culture, Dun Huang Documents

Explorations of Old Bonpo Seals

Zou Xicheng

(Private Collector and Researcher of Old Tibetan Seals, Chengdu)

Abstract: With resources from the archeology and historical documents, this article aims to explore the interaction of Bonpo and Buddhism in Tibetan history through an examination of old Bonpo seals. Bonpo and Buddhist images were employed in the seals available to the author and these images included the 卍 figure, iva, Maha-vairocana Buddha, and Bodhisattvas. The conclusion is that during the Tubo period in history, the Bonpo already borrowed Buddhist deities, scriptures, and rituals, and even Confucian contents.

Key words: Seals, Bonpo, 卍, Divinity

一份迄今未知的藏族宗教编年史：来自约 14 世纪早期

范德康

(哈佛大学)

内容摘要：最近拉萨出版了若干《巴协》(Dba'/Sba bzhed) 文本，包含一部误定入《巴协》文集的著作，实乃一部简短的佛教编年史 (chos 'byung)，据我所知，未曾出版过。其以教历 (bstan rtsis) 为结尾，可推定全书为 14 世纪早期之作。手稿末页似已毁，但结束语明显提及卫巴·罗色·佐贝森格之名，是一编年史之作者，而该编年史之稿本尚未寻出。现下《巴协》中编年史之价值，除却确曾“在场”，主要在于它引用了许多涉及藏族史的早期著作。

关键词：历史 佛教编年史 卫巴罗色 藏族编年史

藏文对印度金刚座圣地佛迹的叙述

库提斯·R·谢夫

(弗吉尼亚大学)

内容摘要：藏族作者撰有菩提伽耶 (Bodhgayā) 调查记，此地 在西藏称为金刚座 (Vajrāsana, 藏文 rdo rje gdan)，至少在 12 世纪后人尽皆知，而 18 世纪中期以前皆有藏族撰写前往金刚座的旅行日志。本文简单考察这些文献，尤其侧重于其中 1 份金刚座调查，此即迥灯热智的《花饰：金刚座解说》，涉及该地点的故事，扼要述及该地名的词源、佛的生平和成佛故事、婆罗门之三子故事、阿育王时期此地的发展，以及龙树的修建努力，并选载晚期印度佛教人物。迥灯热智的记录跟早前娘惹尼玛唯色 (1124—1192) 的著名历史中的记载高度相似，后者或另一中介性著作可能是迥灯热智此著主要的材料来源。本文的两点结论是：迥灯热智著作和类似著作的主要目的乃 是用于指导如何观想或想象佛成道之地；迥灯热智著作等可能有印度文献作先例，尽管目前无一发现。

关键词：菩提伽耶/金刚座 叙事 藏族

在安多地区建设格鲁派的基地：拉萨、北京和安多当地的作用

滕华睿

(哥伦比亚大学)

内容摘要：本文对安多各大寺院进行分期，涉及格鲁派在安多的兴起，特别关注北京和拉萨对这些机构的强大影响。一共分四个时期：1412 年—1459 年、1596 年—1652 年、1673 年—1733 年、1748 年—1880 年；强调格鲁派的根基和他派之改宗。四个时期的类型皆是格鲁派的根基和主要寺院的资助依赖于外部和当地重要的政治和文化领袖的支持。自 18 世纪后期到目前为止，安多主要寺院很少直接受中心藏区的影响，而这一时期安多的蒙古族和藏族开始在哲学和地理学文本中体现出强势的存在和创新性存在。

关键词：安多 历史分期 格鲁派 北京 拉萨

An Analysis of the Lay Official Clothes in the Kasha Government During the Qing Dynasty

Yang Xi, Pasang Phendo, and Dawa
(Institute of Relics Protection, TAR, Tibet Museum, Lhasa)

Abstract: The clothing analyzed in this paper are all from the Tibet Museum. The research on them was conducted with other documentary and pictorial evidence. The history, the categories and types, and the basic characteristics of such clothing are presented here. The article also intends to provide a first viewing of the textile collection of the museum.

Key words: Clothing, Tibet, Lay Officials, Museum

The Religious Conditions during the Period of the 5th Dalai Lama

Huang Quanyi
(College of Ethnic Studies, Ethnic University of Tibet, Xianyang, Shanxi)

Abstract: The present nomination-paradigm in Tibet was first shaped during the period of the 5th Dalai Lama, when the Gelugpa was transformed from a persecuted sect to a sect that dominated the Tibetan-Mongol area. This article argues that the 5th Dalai Lama adopted a tolerant policy towards the other Tibetan Buddhist sects.

Key words: The 5th Dalai Lama, Gelugpa, Kagyupa, Nyingmapa

On the Medical Activities of American Missionary Shelton and His Interaction with Eastern Tibet

Zhao Aidong, Hong Quanhu

(College of Foreign Languages and Cultures, Sichuan University, Chengdu;
Yuan Ze University, Chungli City, Taiwan)

Abstract: The American Missionary Albert Shelton introduced western medicine into Tachienlu and Batang of Khams. He was one of the major doctors who practiced western medical care and established a hospital in Batang between 1908 and 1922. No study has thus far been made of his medical practice in Batang, since the relevant historical literature that is available in China is extremely limited. Based on his autobiography, his family members' memoirs and a biography in English, the relevant Chinese historical literature as well as the authors' fieldwork, this paper attempts to explore Shelton's medical activities in Batang and his interaction with Eastern Tibet. This study can help us further to understand the activities of Westerners in Khams and shed light Sino-Western cultural exchange in modern Eastern Tibet.

Key words: The disciples of Christ, Shelton, Batang, Eastern Tibet

Privatization and Outward Inclination: A Study on the Changes of Beliefs in the Tibetan Areas of Western Sichuan

Xu Jun

(Centre for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu)

Abstract: Based on questionnaires and interviews of Tibetan villagers from four villages in Sde-dge, Ser-shul, Nyag-chu, and Sde-rong, in western Sichuan, this article explores the current situation of religious belief and their development. It is shown that Tibetan religious activities are closely connected with economic development. Privatization, shift of the religious activities in traditional public sacred space to family, and outward inclination, the shift of traditional religious boundaries in villages and monasteries to bigger space, are the most important two trends. It is recommended the

government should pay attention to such changes and actively guide their religious activities.

Key words: Tibetan Areas in Sichuan, Religious Activities, Privatization, Outward Inclination

On the Relation between the Immigration of Tibetan Peasant Workers and Traditional Religious Beliefs

Liang Yan, Chen Sihan

(Central University for Nationalities, Beijing; Lanzhou University, Gansu)

Abstract: A description of Tibetan traditional beliefs such as Bon, polytheism, nature worship, and ancestor worship was conducted before an interpretation of the impact of the immigration of Tibetan peasant workers on the such believes and their changes were presented from the four aspects of religious organizations, religious activities and behaviors, religious passion and consciousness.

Key words: Tibetan Peasant Workers, Religious Belief, Change, Bailongjiang River Area

Polyandry Studies in South Asia and China

Chen Bo

(Centre for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu)

Abstract: This article targets the historical dualism of polyandry studies in the two intellectual traditions of China and South Asia. The two approaches, the ego-centrism and the point of view of the other, interacted with each other in history and produced dynamics to the scholarship on polyandry in both traditions respectively.

Key words: Polyandry Studies, Scholarly Dualism, Symbolic System, the Other

On the Ancient Tibetan Khri-sde

Kazushi Iwao

(The Kobe City University of Foreign Studies)

translated by Yang Ming and Wu Dan

(Southwestern University for Nationalities, Chengdu)

Abstract: *On the Old Tibetan khri-sde* is written by the Japanese Tibetologist Kazushi Iwao in English. In this article, he studied the military administrative units of the Tibetan Empire, such as the *ru*, the *khrom*, and the *stong-sde* system. He employs the Tibetan documents from both Dunhuang and Central Asia, and a number of Tibetan works when considering the composition of the *khri-sde* and its position and function in the administrative hierarchy of the Tibetan Empire, and the similarity of the *khri-sde* with the unit of ten-thousand in the military system of nomadic states. It is argued that the military administrative unit of the Tibetan Empire was derived from nomadic states.

Key words: The ancient Tibetan Language, The *khri-sde*, Functions and Historical Origin

The Donor Inscriptions and Iconography of Two Mchod Rten at Tholing

Amy Heller

(Associate Member C. N. R. S. Paris, UMR 8047, Languages and Cultures of the Tibetan Area);

translated by Yang Qingfan

(Centre for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu)

Abstract: Under the direction of Prof. Zhang Jianlin, recent excavations at Tholing by the Shaanxi Archeological Institute (Xian) and the CPAM of Tibet Autonomous region, have made highly significant discoveries. In the publication *Precious Deposits, Historical Relics of Tibet, China*, by Zla ba tshe ring, Suo Wenqing, dBang 'dus and bSod nams dbang 'dan, (Morning Glory Publishers, Beijing 2000) vol. 2, pages 237-238, the authors study the clay sculpture fragment of a painted statue of a Bodhisattva in a mchodrten of the Tholing monastery, which they attributed to the period " of the

Separatist Regimes (mid 9th – mid 13th century)”. Although damaged, this statue is fascinating for the painted detail of the textiles in its costume and body proportions, which reveal strong esthetic influence from Kashmir. The Kashmiri esthetic predominates in the wall paintings of deities which surround this statue. In the lower register of the wall, there are also portraits of Tibetan men and women who venerate the Bodhisattva and attendant deities. They all wear Tibetan costumes and each person’s name is inscribed. Thanks to computer magnification of their names, it has been possible to identify the donors and their historic context. Comparison of the lettering and names inscribed in the Tholing mural painting with inscriptions in the Tabo monastery in sPiti, and data in the biography of Rin chen bzang po, written by one of his disciples shortly after his death in 1055, reveals that many of the donors originate from Gu-ge khva-tse hrugs wer, which is the place of origin of the family lineage of Rin chen bzang po. Here we will examine their names and social function, and study the iconography of the mchodrten in relation to rituals for Vairocana translated by Rinchen bzangpo (Beijing, vol. 77, Nos. 3459, 3460 and 3488).

Key words: Donor Inscriptions, Iconography, Tholing, 11th century

Review of *High Religion*

Zhou Wei

(Centre for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu)

Abstract: *High Religion*, Sherry B. Ortner’s most important work on Sherpa is here reviewed for the first time in China. The book is concisely introduced, with an emphasis on Ortner’s Practice Theory and the connections between the Sherpa and Khams, China, is commented upon.