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Abstracts

A Systematic Study of the Sarcophagus Tombs in Tibetan—Yi Corridor Areas and Its Related Clans

SHI Shuo

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064)

Abstract: In the Tibetan-Yi corridor areas, numerous in quantity and dense in distribution sarcophagus tombs are found which can be dated from the late Neolithic age to the end of the western Han dynasty, extending to more than 2000 years. These sarcophagus tombs are the basis for understanding the historical and cultural features of the ancient people in this area, and are also a key that reveals the owners of those tombs and to which clan they belonged. Based on earlier research, combing archaeological and textual materials, the author gives a systematic study of the cultural features of the tombs and ancient clans that are related to them.

Key words: Tibetan-Yi corridor The sarcophagus tombs The system of its clan

A Research Note of the Bronze Handle—mirror of Tibet

LÜ Hongliang

(Department of Archaeology of Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064)

Abstract: Based on the researches of a bronze handle—mirror found from the Qugong Site in Ohasa, which received extensive discussions in the past years, this paper introduces another similar bronze handle—mirror from a French private collection. Considering the form and engravings, the author concludes that all three handle—mirrors unearthed in Tibet are very special compared to the other handle mirrors of Eurasia in the Bronze Age and early Iron Age. Although in the broadest sense they can be treated as the products influenced by the Eurasia handle mirror tradition, their introduction into Tibet should be traced back to Central Asia or North India via western Tibet, not from Xingjiang via northern Tibet. The Tibetan mirrors give witness to the local artists' creative recast.

Key words: The Qugong Site Handle Mirror Tibet Eurasia

A Rediscussion of Some Issues Related to the Sleb ri Tombs in Tibet

HUO Wei

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064)

Abstract: According to archaeological surveys and excavations of the Sleb ri tombs in Tibet in recent years, the author newly discusses some related issues such as the distribution of the cemetery, the shapes of the tombs, the sacrificial sites, and the custom of burying live animals. Combining the new research in the field of Tibetology, the author also provides new interpretations of the identities of the owners of the large-scale tombs.

Key words: Tubo archaeology Sleb ri tombs the Mchims clan

Commentaries on the Records of *nam* in the Related Tibetan Historical Materials

YANG Ming

(Southwest University for Nationalities Museum, Chengdu, 610041)

Abstract: The records of “the Duomi (多弥), should be the West Qiang tribe (西羌族), was subject to Tubo, named ‘nam’” in *the Account of Western Regions in the New Tang Annals* (《新唐书·西域传》) have been studied for a long time, and “nam” (难磨) is regarded as the *Nam* state or *Nam* tribe in Tibetan texts. In this article, the author cites the ancient Tibetan manuscripts from Dunhuang and central Asia and some related Tibetan texts handed down from ancient times. He studies the words “nam pa”, “nam yor”, “nam ru” and “nam” and their meaning, and gives some comments on the historical materials related to Nam.

Key words: Tubo Duomi Nam

A Second Study on the Relation between Tubo Institutions and Turkic State

LU Li LU Qingfu

*(Department of History at Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, 210097;
The Institute of Dunhuang Studies at Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, 730020)*

Abstract: Tubo was near Turk, they contacted with each other from very earlier time. The Turkey empire and the west Turkey empire had taken great influence on Tubo clan. Both of them were tribal kingdoms which were developed from military tribal alliances. They resembled with each other on the stage of social development with lots of slaves existed. Their economic structures were resembled and the stockbreeding and hunting played important roles in the economic life in both Tubo and Turkey empire. Thus, it resulted in that the kings of early Tubo dynasty, such as the King srong btsan sgam po had to learn from the Turk on their military, political system and law institutions which were simple and practical and fitted for the newly-founded dynasty's situation to consolidate and develop their regime. On the other hand, they learned the knowledge of medicine, technique, and calendar from Tang dynasty, while they did not learn the completed and complicated institutions from Tang dynasty.

Key words: Tubo Turk Tang dynasty Institution Relation

Some Issues on the Date of the Construction of Yulin Cave 25

SHA Wutian

(The Institute of Literatural Studies at Dunhuang Academy, Lanzhou, 730030)

Abstract: The Yulin Cave 25 is the representative cave of the middle Tang dynasty, during the period when the Tibetans occupied Dunhuang. It has attracted intensive discussions in recent years. It is necessary to make clear the date of its construction which is one of the basic questions. On the basis of the earlier research, the author starts from studies of the artistic style, the themes, the apparel of the figures of the murals, the comparison with those paintings of middle Tang dynasty in the Mogao caves, the analysis of the figures in Tibtean costume of the time, the Tibetan inscriptions and the related

historical background, the situation when this Yulin cave was built. he then gives an analysis on the basis of a wider perspective of the date on which the was constructed and concludes that the Yulin Cave 25 should have been built in Guazhou prior to the Tibetan occupation of Shazhou, which belongs to Tubo period of "the prosperous Tang dynasty" of Guazhou Yulin caves, i. e. 776-786.

Key words: Yulin cave 25 The date of construction Tubo's occupation

A Comprehensive Study of the Diexie Belt

MA Dong

(Art & Engineering School of Xi'an Polytechnic University, Xi'an, 710048)

Abstract: The so-called Diexie belt which is mentioned in *Mengxibitan* (《梦溪笔谈》) by Shen Kuo (沈括) of the Northern Song dynasty has a direct relation with the system of "Diexie-Qishi" ("鞞鞞七事") in the beginning of "the prosperous Tang period". However, Mr. Shen confused it with the "Huan Belt" (环带, the belt hanging with decorative rings) which was popular from the end of Northern dynasty to the beginning of Sui and Tang dynasties when he explained its shape. His negative influence continued from the Song dynasty till today. In this article, the author thinks that the name of "Diexie Belt" was only used for those belts with "Guyan" (古眼) and "Kua" (鍬) and being Turki in style. Those with the pendants of rings seem to have originated in the eastern *Hu*. Because they are obviously different, it is better to name it "Huandai".

Key words: Diexie Belt Naming system Shape Origin

Some Remarks on the Meaning and Use of the Tibetan Word *bam po*

Leonard W. J. van der Kuijp, Translated by LIU Cuilan

(Department of Sanskrit and Indian Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 02138)

Abstract: This essay seeks to ascertain the various meanings of the word *bam po* and is mainly a contribution to its lexicography. A study of several treatises in which it occurs suggests that it, and its subordinate unit the *shlo ka* (< Sanskrit *śloka*), were terms that were used to designate various lengths of the textual matter of the earliest translated

Buddhist texts. As a unit of text, a *bam po* can consist of a varying number of *shlo ka*s. Curiously, both terms also occur in several writings that do not belong to this translated literature but rather to the first indigenous, Tibetan works on Buddhism. As catalographic terms, *bam po* and *shlo ka* are used in the earliest catalogs of titles of translated scripture and indigenous Tibetan literary studies. There is some evidence that, by fixing the length of a text, they may have been used to prevent unwarranted editorial interventions. There is also some evidence that they played a role in the economy of text production. The *bam po* and the *shlo ka* were apparently used in connection with calculating the amount of payment translators and scribes should receive for their labors.

Key words: *bam po*, *shlo ka*, catalog, *Abhisamayālamkāra*, Lha Bla ma Ye shes 'od, Nyang ral Nyi ma 'od zer, Bu ston Rin chen grub, Nya dbon Kun dga' dpal, Gser mdog Pan chen Shākya mchog ldan.

The Structure of the *Vinayasūtra*

LUO Hong

(China Tibetology Research Center, Institute of Religions Studies, Beijing, 100101)

Abstract: The *Vinayasūtra*, which was compiled in the 6th century by Gunaprabha, the great Vinaya master of Mūlasarvāstivāda, is in sūtra style, which makes possible the containing of the essence of the voluminous disciplinary data belonging to this sect on a comparatively acceptable scale. Based upon works in the same style, the author rearranged the traditional seventeen Vastu(s), and by doing so, the materials concerned were topically summarized and retouched. The work thus became a compendium of the Mūlasarvāstivāda—vinaya.

Key words: The *Vinayasūtra* The Seventeen Vastu (s) The *Vinayavibhaṅga*

A Brief Discussion of Tibet's Judicature before the Qing Dynasty

YUAN Jian

(Department of History, Freiburg University, Germany)

Abstract: Through the analysis of the special Locality of the Tibet before the Qing Dynasty and the development and fulfill the statute law system, this paper try to make a conclusion of the character of the Tibet's Judicature before the Qing Dynasty, and at the

end the author want to discuss the failure in the process of the reform of the Tibet's Judicature which took by the Qing central government, and also hope that these analyze and conclusions can benefit for the advanced study of the Tibetan Judicature.

Key words: Before the Qing Dynasty Tibet Judicature Locality

On the Classification Titles, Evolution of the People Groups in the Area of the Tibetan-Yi Corridor from the Han Dynasty to the Republic of China

——A Focus on the Records of Chinese Historical Literature

Chen Dong

(The Institute for Ethnic Studies of Sichuan Province, Chengdu, 610017)

Abstract: Tibetan—Yi Corridor is a concept of “historical — national corridor” proposed by Mr. Fei Xiaotong around 1980, mainly referring to the alpine valley region in the eastern part of the Qinghai—Tibet Plateau composed of a series of mountains of north—south trend and the rivers between them. At present, it is widely recognized to be a region of numerous ethnic groups with intricate branches, where primary form of minority culture has been perfectly preserved. This paper uses Chinese historical records as the center to understand the ethnic types in the Tibetan—Yi corridor; its time concerned spans from the Han Dynasty to the Republic of China. It is essential to understand and identify the vicissitudes of ethnic self—understanding and the ethnic development of this region in history.

Key words: Tibetan—Yi corridor Classification titles of the people groups Chinese historical literature Evolution

A Study of Sino—Tibetan Intermarriage in Khams from the Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China

ZOU Libo

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064)

Abstract: Ethnic intermarriage is the effective way to achieve integration of different ethnic groups, which can reflect deeply the relation of ethnic groups. The Sino—Tibetan

relation is also at the same situation. The influx of Han migrants made Kham district the region of Sino-Tibetan blend since the Ming and Qing dynasties. Intermarriage is the best perspective to understand Sino-Tibetan blend of Kham district. However, the research about Sino-Tibetan intermarriage is weak among the academic circle. This essay will discuss the basic situation of intermarriage from the Qing dynasty to the Republic of China based on Chinese documents, analyzing its characteristics and causes, displaying the different attitudes and choices of the central or local government and various social strata, exploring the impact of Sino-Tibetan intermarriage.

Key words: the Qing dynasty The Republic of China Khams Sino-Tibetan intermarriage

Buddhist Cultural Communication between Han and Tibetan during the Republic of China and Its Significance

ZHOU Weizhou

(Northwest History Research Institution, Northwest University, Xi'an, 710062)

Abstract: This Article firstly discusses the background, content, and characters of the communication of Buddhist Culture between Han and Tibetans in the early Republic of China, 1912-1928; secondly, it probes into the flourishing in the communication and the official policy in the later stage, 1928-1949; lastly, this paper illuminates the significance that the communication advances the development of China Buddhism, and enhances the relation between China central government and Tibet local government, Han and Tibetan people.

Key words: The Republic of China period Han's and Tibetan's Buddhist Culture Communication Significance

The "Autonomy" of Outer Mongolia and Tibet during the Early Years of the Republic of China: "Autonomous Region" or "Autonomous State"

FENG Jianyong

*(Research Center of the History and Geography of Chinese Borderland,
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, 100006)*

Abstract: Since the 1911 revolution, the Chinese borderland areas such as Outer

Mongolia and Tibet followed the mainland, implementing "autonomy". Obviously, the central government of China, the local government of Outer Mongolia and Tibet, and the foreign British and Russian powers had a different understanding of the meaning of "autonomy". The central government of China hoped through "autonomy" to preserve the form of sovereignty and unity of the nation-state; the local government of Outer Mongolia and Tibet tried to use the concept of central government's "local autonomy" implementing the reality of a "self-governing country" completely; however, because of their own vested interests, Britain and Russia did not want Outer Mongolia and Tibet to set up an independent unified state, but "a local autonomous government", admitting Chinese suzerainty over the two regions with their supports and protection.

Key words: Tibet Outer Mongolia Autonomous Region Autonomous State

An Analysis of the Historical Relations between Tibet, Central Asia, and Xinjiang

RAN Guangrong XU Jun

(Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064)

Abstract: The historical relations between western Asia, central Asia and Tibet occurred very early and exerted great influences on their cultures. At present, central and western Asia may use Tibet very easily as their preferred penetrative area because of the geographical and historical reasons. In the 18th Century, Ganden who controlled Xinjiang attempted to lasso Tibet to expand themselves and antagonize the central government. Tibetan local government also tried to rely on them to unite the whole Tibet and then outspread themselves. The relationship will influence the trend of "Tibetan independence" and should be paid high attention to and guarded against strictly.

Key words: Central Asia Xinjiang Historical relations Tibet Antiterrorism

Diffuse Boundary: Ethnography on a Tibet Buddhist Temple

SHI Tian

(Editor Board of Chongqing Social Sciences, Chongqing Academy of Social Science, Chongqing, 400021)

Abstract: Ethnic classification and identity are vital concepts in anthropology. According to social psychology, people always draw some boundaries to keep away from others. In the past researches, Tibetological scholars focused on the origin, history, economy and culture and social relationship with other ethnic groups. Rather than being micro analyses of relationship between temples and neighbors, these publications seem to be more general and start from the macro perspective. In this paper, the author combines anthropological and social psychological theories with field work to observe when and why ethnic boundaries change in the same temple and its neighbor nomads, especially emphasize how social change and globalization impact local communities.

Key words: Ethnic classification Ethnic identity Tibetan Buddhism Inter-group relations

The Values and Measures to Protect and Utilize the Tibetan-Qiang Cultural Ecology in the A Ba Region

ZHUANG Chunhui

(The Cultural Bureau of A Ba Prefecture Maerkang, 624000)

Abstract: The A Ba Region is a place of multi-culture, multi-nationality and multi-religion. Her beautiful natural scene, unusual biological diversity and special ethnic culture contains great potential values for the scientific exploration, social science surveys, and tourism. This article introduces the main particularities and the values of protection and utilization of the Tibetan-qiang cultural heritage in the whole the A Ba Region. It puts forward the present problems, and provides solutions to these problems. The purpose of this paper is to promote the preservation of the Tibetan-qiang cultural heritage.

Key words: The A Ba Region Tibetan-Qiang Cultural ecology Protect and utilize of this paper Value and measure

An Examination of the Images of the ten Fierce Deities

MORI Masahide, translated by ZHANG Yajing

(Graduate School of Human and Socio-Environment Studies, Kanazawa University, Japan)

Abstract: The 10 fierce deities refer to the 10 fierce Buddhist protectors at the 10 directions. Some of them appeared very early. But as a group, the 10 fierce deities did not appear until the formation of the supreme yoga tantra system. Because of the extreme limitation of existing works, this article summarizes their characteristics from *The Three Hundred Icons* and presently existing antiques in Nepal. The images of the 10 fierce deities came into being in India and they developed several systems later until they became stabilized into a group of ten. The systems differentiate themselves from one other in terms of the attributes of each deity. After their diffusion into Tibet and Nepal, they gradually lost the original features, and they began to have a uniform appearance; We can say they lost their own personalities. However, the images of the 10 fierce deities obtained a feature of stability beyond time and space just because of their stylization.

Key words: The 10 fierce deities Image Evolution

The Gilgit Manuscript Covers and the "Cult of the Book"

¹Deborah E. Klimburg-Salter ²Translated by JIA Yuping

(¹Institute for Art History, University of Vienna;

²Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064)

Abstract: On the cultural communication road between the east and the west, Gilgit is located in an important place. The archaeologists had found lots of cultural relics since the 20th century. Many manuscripts and their plates have significant information regarding their style and theme, and these benefit the study of Buddhism.

Key words: Gilgit manuscript The cover plates of manuscripts The cult of the book

T-shaped Inscription Frames in Mogao (Dunhuang) and Yulin Caves

Yoshiro IMAEDA¹, Translated by ZHANG Changhong²

(¹ *Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France;*

² *Center for Tibetan Studies of Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064*)

Abstract: There is a lot of discussion of the artistic style and date of the murals of Yulin Cave 25. In this article, the author makes an observation on the T-shaped inscription frames which were found both in Yulin and Mogao and suggests that the T-shaped inscription frame can be a reliable criterion for dating the caves, to be precise their walls, to the period of the Tibetan occupation of Dunhuang from 786 to 848. As a conjecture, the author thinks that the construction of the cave must have started soon after the signing of the peace treaty of 821/822. However, there exist different opinions about the date of the execution of the paintings on the different walls. The painting of the east wall would have been executed first in Tibetan style during the Tibetan occupation. The painting of the remaining walls would have been executed after 848, date of the Chinese recovery of the region. Although the original plan and iconography were respected, the painting was executed completely in Chinese style.

Key words: Yulin Cave 25 Tibetan inscription T-shaped inscription frames Tibetan occupation of Dunhuang