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浙江是中華文明的發源地之一,是傳統優秀文化比較集中的省份,是享譽海內外的文物之邦。 浙江藏書傳統,歷史悠久,久盛不衰。藏書事業在全國有重要的影響。自晉至清代,浙江僅私 人藏書家就有400餘人,有名可稽的藏書樓達200多處。明代寧波天一閣,清代杭州八千卷樓,民 國南潯嘉業堂,在全國都負有盛名。官方藏書有五代吳越國王家藏書,南宋秘書省藏書,清文瀾閣 藏書等等。浙江又是中國興辦近代圖書館較早的省份之一,作爲我國近代最早的公共圖書館之一的 浙江圖書館,歷經百年,藏品豐厚,是我國東南一顆璀燦的文化明珠。

浙江圖書館初建于百年前的清光緒二十六年(1900年),當時的藏書有《欽定二十四史》、《御批通鑑輯覽》、《皇朝開國方略》以及介紹西方科學文化等圖書9000餘册。清宣統三年(1911年),欽定文瀾閣《四庫全書》正式撥歸浙江圖書館。此後,經幾代人的不斷努力采訪、徵集,匯成了現在超400萬册的館藏,其古籍珍品尤具特色。

在浙江圖書館的館藏珍品中,主要包括歷代寫本、刻本、稿本、抄本、外國刻本、批校題跋本、 木刻版片、清末民初珍貴報刊以及碑帖、字畫、著名學者信札等等,其數量與質量都蜚聲海內外。

寫本、精抄本、稿本以北朝寫本、唐人寫經、文瀾閣《四庫全書》等較爲珍貴。北朝寫本、唐人寫經都出自敦煌,黄麻紙抄,鉛畫界欄。如:北朝寫本《大方廣佛華嚴經》;唐人寫經《金剛般若波羅密經》,卷本,楷書,有弘一法師題識;《佛説如來相好經》,卷本,楷書,有馬叙倫、邵裴子題識等等。文瀾閣《四庫全書》,自從1787年頒藏人閣之後,雖經兵亂、散失、補抄、搬遷等種種磨難,今仍全壁,實非易事。補抄後的文瀾閣書,比在編纂時就被删改的文淵、文津、文溯等幾部閣書,有着更完整的特點。其他館藏抄本也量多質高,有明嘉靖三十四年(1556年)周王府王頂磁青紙泥金抄本《高上玉皇本行集經》;明天啓四年(1625年)萬泰抄的陸深《史通會要》;明末清初黄宗義(1610-1698年)所輯的《明文海》,482卷,125册;清代萬斯同(1638-1702年)的《明史地理志稿》;全祖望(1705-1755年)的《續甬上耆舊詩》等等。

明代稿本數量不少,如豐坊的稿本《南禺外史詩》、王思任的稿本《王氏書稿》等。清代的稿本則更多,如張岱的《四書遇》、陳洪綬的《筮儀像解》、袁枚的《隨園詩稿》、查慎行的《壬申紀游》、梁同書的《梁山舟詩》、翁方綱的《三傳立學考》、姚鼐的《姚姬傳詩》等等。

歷代刻本相當豐富。其中宋刻本有:原藏于杭州西湖雷峰塔中的經卷,刻于北宋開寶八年(975年)的錢俶時代;宋紹熙年間(1190-1194年)刻印的《新刊名臣碑傳琬琰集》,共107卷,今仍如故,保存完好,有俞樾題識;宋刻宋印的《古今合璧事類備要》,整部150卷,盡管本館僅存76卷,但刻印精良,相當珍貴。元刻藏本也有相當數量。元建安吳氏友于堂刻本《潛室陳先生木鐘集》,11卷,印雖稍晚,全國僅存二部,而本館爲完本。另有元刻《箋注陶淵明集》、《唐詩鼓吹》等等。

明刻本爲館藏善本的主體,有3000多部,其中洪武至弘治年間的刻本有80餘部,《中國古籍善本書目》中收入浙圖館藏明刻孤本、孤版有230餘部,約占館藏的十分之一。除了明初洪武二十一年(1389年)建安書市刻本《資治通鑑綱目發明》,永樂十八年(1421年)内府刻印本《孝順事實》,弘治年間(1488-1505年)刻本《明醫雜著》等之外,他如明永樂八年至正統五年(1411-1441年)刻、萬曆增刻本《北藏》,刻印精湛,至今書品如新,尤其裝潢的封面、封底、函套使用幾百種不同色彩、不同底紋的織綿制作,圖案千姿百態,令人叫絕,現存有館藏6334册。明萬曆二年(1574年)的銅活字印本《太平御覽》,1000卷全本,今已罕見。清康熙年間(1662-1722年)陳夢雷原輯,雍正年間(1723-1735年)蔣廷錫等重輯的《古今圖書集成》爲內府銅字印本,全書10000卷,目錄40卷,共分6編,32典,6109部分,約1.9億字,當年僅印64部。浙江圖書館的藏本原爲杭州鮑

氏知不足齋藏的乾隆賜藏本。

外國古代刻本也不少,其中日本刻本有慶長十九年(1614年)的《魁本大字 諸儒箋解古文真 寶後集》、寬永十七年(1640年)《禪林類聚》,朝鮮刻本有世祖二年(1457年)的《瘡疹集》、宣祖 十五年(1582年)銅活字本《古今歷代標題注釋史略通考》,以及古緬甸貝葉寫經等也都具有特色。

歷代名家的批校題跋本,除上述提到的北朝寫本、唐人寫經外,明王思任撰的《祁忠敏公年譜》 清祁理孫、祁班孫校;明陸深撰的《史通會要》、明天啓四年(1625年)萬泰抄本,又有萬泰、萬 學詩跋;宋葉適撰《習學記言序目》,清黄宗羲校點;《石刻鋪叙》宋曾宏父撰,清初抄本,清何焯 批校並跋;清翁方綱撰《兩漢金石記》,清翁同龢批校等等。

在百年前浙圖建館初期,就非常重視對報紙、期刊的收集、整理、利用和保管。現保存的珍品,如1878年7月創刊的《小孩月報》爲我國最早的畫刊;1897年創刊的《經世報》爲杭州第一份新聞報紙;《杭州白話報》,1901年創刊;1902年1月創刊的《新民叢報》由日本橫濱新民報社編,梁啓超主編,館藏完整;1903年創刊的《浙江潮》爲日本東京浙江同鄉會編;《中國女報》爲上海女報館編,由秋瑾創辦等等。

建于清同治年間(1862-1874年)的浙江官書局在1909年併入浙江圖書館之後,用于印書的木刻板片就成爲浙圖館藏的一部分。此後,杭州汪氏的振綺堂、永康胡宗懋的退補齋、杭州丁丙的八千卷樓以及南潯劉承幹的嘉業堂等等陸續捐贈的木刻板片前後共達15萬餘片。百年來,由于外患内亂,這些板片有所損失,但現仍存有13萬多片,成爲我國圖書館界的一大奇觀。

珍品中還有明永樂年間的税執、明正統年間祁門縣的買田收執、明萬歷元年的信票、清乾隆年間的執業清單、太平天國年間的完納漕執照等等。至于館藏中的歷代碑帖、字畫、名人信稿等因另有專輯出版,本書概未收録。

浙江圖書館的善本珍品。得之不易,藏之不易,管也不易。值得一提的是浙江的鄉賢對浙圖的珍品收藏的貢獻是鉅大的。早在建館初期,本館就接受了衆多藏書家的捐書。有桐廬袁仲默捐贈的《湛然居士文集》等 14 種珍貴圖書,杭州許青卿捐贈的乾隆刻本《二十四史》共 3242卷。在 1920-1924年的 5年間,共受贈圖書 1649種、期刊 275種。1931年章厥生捐書 2 萬餘册。1935年接受社會各界捐贈達7300餘册,其中杭州孫君木捐贈的壽鬆堂遺藏600多種,2000多册,包括《武林文獻内外編》、《武林坊巷志》等珍貴手稿。在 1950-1957年間,浙江圖書館先後接受到余紹宋的'寒柯堂'、李慶城的'萱蔭樓'、蔣光焴的'衍芬草堂'、連氏的'枕湖樓'、黄氏的'五桂樓'以及徐行恭、張宗祥等等著名藏書家的捐贈。這些珍品形成了浙江圖書館珍藏善本文獻中獨特的鄉賢文獻,在此側重予以收録。這些對浙江圖書館有卓越貢獻的名字將永遠載入浙江圖書館的史册之中。

2000年11月18日是浙江圖書館的百年館慶,爲此,編者遍覽館藏,精選其滄海一粟,編輯此書,限于篇幅,本《圖録》中的每部書衹選其中一、二頁并加以少量文字説明,按"寫卷遺珠"、"槧版聚珍"、"稿抄薈翠"、"校跋奉璧"、"餘藏拾貝"等幾部分進行編排,彩色精印。以此作爲薄禮,感謝前輩們的奉獻,感謝社會讀者的關懷,感謝海內外同仁的關心支持。限于水平和時間,謬誤難免,祈求不吝指正。

編 者 二〇〇〇年十月

Preface

Zhejiang Province is one of China's ancient civilization sources. It is a province, which concentrated the good quantity of traditional culture, and is named as a land of cultural products at home and abroad.

The tradition of book collection in Zhejiang has a long history, and has been keeping long lasting with an important position in China. According to the incomplete statistics, there were more then 400 private bibliophiles since Jin to Qing Dynasties (AD 245-1911). More then 200 ancient library buildings, which could be searched. The private Tianyi Ge Ancient Library of Ming Dynasty (since AD1566) in Ningbo City, Baqianjuan Lou Ancient Library of Qing Dynasty (since AD1888) in Hangzhou, Jiaye Ancient Library in Nanxun Township, in the period of Republic of China (since AD1924), etc. They are all famous and widely known in China. The Government run ancient libraries were the imperial house library of Wuyue Kingdom in the period of "Five Dynasties" (AD907-960), the Secretary Library of South Song Dynasty (AD1127-1279), the Wenlan Ge Imperial Library of Qing Dynasty (since AD17871) etc. Zhejiang province is also one of the earliest public library development in China. As one of the earliest public libraries in China, Zhejiang Library has stood up to all tests through a hundred years. It became a bright pearl in Southeast China with its rich collections.

A hundred years ago, Zhejiang Library was established at the 26th year (AD1900) of Guangxu Emperor, Qing Dynasty. At that time, the collection of this library had more then 9,000 volumes, which included: "The History of the 24 Dynasties Ordered by the Emperor", "Tongjiang Qilan Read and Remarks by the Emperors", "The Strategy of the Founding New Dynasty by the Emperor". It also included the books, which introduced the western science and culture, etc. On the 3rd year of Xuantong Emperor (AD1911), the government allocated the Wenlan Ge "Siku Quangshu" (the 'four vaults' of classic, history, philosophy, and collected works of literature) to Zhejiang Library. From then on, this library had received the donation by many famous bibliophiles, scholars, professors and specialists from home and abroad. And also through the hard working of purchasing, solicit for donations by several generations of the librarians, this library has become a large scale and comprehensive library with more then 4 million volumes of collection. One of the outstanding characteristics of the collection is the ancient and rare book section in this library.

The treasures in this library included the collection of manuscripts, transcripts, editions of wood or copper-block-printed, wood-block-printed editions from foreign countries, wood-block-printed plates, ancient and rare books with comments and remarks by famous scholars, early China's newspapers and periodicals, ancient rubbings from tablets, calligraphy, and famous scholars' letters collections, etc. According to the record, the ancient and rare books in this library's special collection are famous and well known at home and abroad both the quantity and quality.

Among the collection of manuscripts and transcripts, the most treasures of its holding are the "Beihcao Xieben" (the transcripts of the Buddha Bible Roll from Dunhuang in Five Dynasties AD 557-581), "Tangren Xiejing (the transcripts of the Buddha Bible Role from Dunhuang in Tang Dynasty AD

618-907), and the Wenlan Ge "Siku Quanshu". "Beichao Xieben" and "Tangren Xiejing" were transcribed on the paper, which were made of jute. The columns were drawn with pencil. The styles of calligraphy were the same, and were called the calligraphy style of Buddha Bible, like "The Bible of Dafang Guangfu Huayan" of Beichao Xieben. "The Bible of Jingan Bang Ruo Bolomy" of Tangren Xiejing has the postscripts and remarks by the Buddha Master Hongyi. "The Bible of Fu Shuo Rulai Xianhao" has the postscripts and remarks by Mr. Ma Xulun and Mr. Shao Peizi. Since Wenlan Ge "Siku Quanshu" was stored in the Imperial Library Building in 1787, it had stood up all the tests and still kept completely through social disturbance, getting heavy losses, supplementary transcripts, and removals. Comparison with other sets of Wenyuan Ge, Wenjin Ge, and Wensuo Ge's "Siku Quanshu", which were revised, while they were compiling, Wenlan Ge's "Siku Quanshu" has its own characteristic of completed. The other transcripts of this library's holdings are also in much quantity and high quality. There are "The Selected Bibles of Gaoshang Yuhuang", "Shitong Huiyao", "Ming Wen Hai", "Mingshi Dili Zigao", and "Continued the Old Poems of Yong Shangshi", etc.

The manuscripts of Ming Dynasty are in good status. For instance, "The Poem of Unofficial History of Nanyu", and "The Book Draft by Wan Shi", etc. It has also much more quantity in Qing Dynasty. For example, "Si Shuyu", "Shiyi Xiangjie", "Suiyuan Shigao", "Rensheng Jiyou", "Lianshan Zhoushi", "San Zhuanli Xuekao", "Yaoji Chuanshi" etc.

Among the ancient and rare book collections in Zhejiang Library, there is abundance in editions of wood-block-printing from dynasty to dynasty. There are certain amount of the editions of wood-block-printing in Song and Yuan Dynasties (AD960-1368). In the editions of wood-block-printed of Song Dynasty (AD960-1279), there are Buddha's Bible rolls, which stored in the West Lake Lei Fen Pagoda, Hangzhou and printed at the 8th year of Kaibao Emperor (AD975), "Xinkan Minchen Beizhuang Wanyan Ji" (a collection of New Issue of Famous Officer, Wanyan), which was printed in the period of Shao Xi Emperor (AD1190-1194), and is still completed as the original. "Gujin Hebi Shilei Beiyao" was printed in Song Dynasty. It is so treasured for its excellent high quality of carving and printing. There is also certain quantity of the editions of wood-block-printing in Yuan Dynasty (AD1279-1368). "A Collection of Qianshi Cheng Xiansheng Muzhong" of 11 volumes which was printed by Youyu Tang of Wu Family. Its form of printed character is clear and without illegible, which has only two sets still left in China, but this one is the only completed set. Some other editions of wood-block-printed in Yuan Dynasty are "Collection of Qianzhu Tao Yuan Ming", "Collection of Tang Shi Guchui" etc.

The editions of wood-block-printing in Ming Dynasty (AD 1368-1644) are the main body of the rare book collection in this library. There are more then 3000 sets. Among them, more then 80 sets were printed during the Hongwu Emperor to Hongzhi Emperor (AD1368-1505). More then 230 titles of the only one in China which were collected in "China General Bibliography of Ancient and Rare Books", and it is constituted about 10% of this category books in this library. Besides, the "Zhizi Tongjiang Gangmu Faming" was printed at the 21st year of Hongwu Emperor (AD1369) in Jiangan Shuxi, "Xiaoshun Shishi" was printed at 18th year of Yongle Emperor (AD1421) in the inner government printing house, "Ming Yi Zazhu" was printed at the period of Hongzhi Emperor (AD 1488-1505), etc. It is really worth to be mentioned that "Bei Zang" was printed in the period of 8th year of Yongle

Emperor to 5th year of Zhentong Emperor (AD1411-1441), and made supplementary printed in the period of Wanli Emperor (AD 1573-1620). The carving and printing of this book is cleverly made, and of the finest quality. Until now, this set of 6334 volumes of book is looked like brand new. The decoration of this book is quite typical. It used hundreds of different colors, different threads in texture to design the book cover, back cover, and the book enclosing cases for protection, which are attracted by its various myriad of phases and phenomena. 1000 volumes of "Taipin Yulan" were printed with copper-blocks in 2nd year of Wanli Emperor (AD 1574). 10,000 volumes of "Gujin Tushu Jicheng" were the copper-block-printing, which was originally compiled by Chen Menlei in the period of Kangxi Emperor (AD 1662-1722), was revised by Jiang Tingxi in the period of Yongzhen Emperor (AD 1723-1735). The whole set of this book was divided into 6 parts, 32sections and 6109 chapters with more then 190 million Chinese characters. It was printed only 64 sets at that time. This set of book in Zhejiang Library was granted by Qianling Emperor to Zibuzu Zai of Bao Family, Hangzhou.

Zhejiang Library also collected the ancient editions of wood-block-printed from abroad. Among them, there are also a lot of high quality editions. "Kuibendazhi Zhuru Houji" was printed in 19th year of Qingchang Emperor (AD1614), Japan. "Changlin Leiji" was printed in 17th year of Kuangyong Emperor (AD 1640), Japan. "Collection of Cangzhen" was printed in 2nd year of Shozu Emperor (AD 1615), Korea. "Gujin Lidai Biaoti Zuxi Shilue Tongkao" was the edition of copper-block-printing in the 15th year of Xunzu Emperor (AD 1582). And there is also the Buddhist Sutra written on palm leaves from ancient Burma, etc.

About the rare books were remarked and commented by the famous scholars of the past dynasties, the typical ones are the "Beichao Xieben" and "Tangren Xiejing". Besides, there are: "Ji Zhongmin Gong Nianpu" written by Wan Siren in Ming Dynasty, but proofread to establish correct version by Ji Lisun and Ji Bansun in Qing Dynasty, "Sitong Huiyao" was written by Liu Sheng, was transcribed by Wan Tai in 1625, and wrote the postscript on it.

One hundred years ago, at the beginning of the establishment of Zhejiang Library, it paid special attention to collect, to restore to good order and shape, usage and preservation the newspapers and periodicals. The precious materials are still well preserved. "Xiaohai Yuebao" is the earliest pictorial in China, The first issue is on July 1878. "Jin Shi Bao" is the first newspaper in Hangzhou, which was issued in 1897. The first issue of "Hangzhou Baihua Bao" is in 1901. "Xinmin Cunbao" was edited by Liang Qicao and was published by Xinmin Press House at Yokohama, Japan, in Jan/1902. "Zhejiang Cao" was published in Tokyo by Zhejiang People's Club in 1903. "Zhong Guo Nubao" was initiated by Qiu Jin, and published by Nubao Guan, Shanghai, etc.

Zhejiang Government Publishing House was set up at the period of Tongzi Emperor (AD 1864-1874). After getting together with Zhejiang Library, the wood-block-printing plates became an inseparable part in this library's collection. From then on, altogether more then 150,000 pieces of the plates had been donated by Zhejiang famous bibliophiles to this library. They are like "Zhenqi Tang" of Wong Family in Hangzhou, "Tuibu Zai" of Hu Zhongmao Family in Yongkang County, "Baqian Juan Lou" of Ding Bin Family in Hangzhou, and "Jiaye Tang" of Liu Chenggan in Nanxun Township of Huzhou City. During the past hundred years, it got some loses because of the foreign invasion and

the disturbances at home. Nevertheless, more than 130,000 pieces are still left and formed a wonder in the collection work of our country's libraries.

In this library's precious materials, it included the license for tax in the period of Yongle Emperor (AD1403-1424), the receipt of selling the land in Jimen County, Anhui Province in the period of Zhentong Emperor (AD1436-1449), the postage stamps in the 1st year of Wanli (AD 1573), the business license in the period of Qianlong Emperor (AD 1736-1795), etc. Moreover, there are ancient rubbings from tablets, famous paintings and calligraphy and manuscripts of letters etc. This book will omit them because of this book's length.

It is really not easy to collect, to store the rare books and precious materials in Zhejiang Library. Anyhow it is worth to be mentioned that the contribution of the fellow-countrymen is great. At the beginning of founding the Zhejiang Library, it accepted a lot of donations from the bibliophiles. Mr. Yuan Zhongmu from Tong Lu County, donated "Zhanran Jushi Wenji" and other 14 sets precious books. Mr. Xu Qingqing from Hangzhou donated "The History of Twenty-Four Dynasties" (3242volumes) of wood-block-printing in Qianlong Period (AD1736-1795). During the five-years of 1920-1924, this library received the donation of 1649 titles of books and 275 titles of periodicals. Mr. Zhang Juesheng donated more than 20,000 volumes of books in 1931. In 1935, the library got the donations of more than 7300 volumes from all walks of life in the society. Among then Mr. Sun Junmu donated more than 600 titles (more then 2,000 volumes) of book from "Shou Song Tang", which included the precious manuscripts of "Wulin Wenxiang Neiwai Bien" and "Wulin Fanzian Zhi" etc. During 1950-1957, the directors of this library had received the books from the private ancient libraries, like "Hanke Tang" of Mr. Yu Shaosong, "Xunyin Lou" of Mr. Li Qingcheng, "Hang Fengcao Tang" of Jiang Guangyu, "Zhenhu Lou" of Lien Family, "Wuqui Lou" of Huang Family, and other famous bibliophiles Xu Hanggong, Zhang Zhongxian etc. All these donated rare books and precious materials had formed a special characteristic of Zhejiang Fellow-Countrymen's Literature in Zhejiang Library. Therefore, all these outstanding contributed persons' names will always remain in the history of Zhejiang Library.

On November 18/ 2000, Zhejiang Library will celebrate her birthday of 100 years. In order to express the gratitude for their contributions, the editors of this book had read almost all the library's holdings, and selected only a grain afloat on the vast ocean to compile and publish it as a souvenir. For the limitation of this book's length, the authors only selected one or two pages of each book, and had a brief narration, and made color printed, and arranged in accordance with the parts of "Xiejuan Yizhu", "Gaochao Huicui"," Qianban Juzhen", "Xiaoba Pengbi", and" Yucang Shibei". It is really hard to avoid the mistakes for the reasons of experiences and others. Therefore, all the comments and criticism are welcome.

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度庫部在有一種報應案四等為十万時親 兼其不去正法臭賣為意所根数仍難可心 開廣都務於班無可既是除法逃鄉各提安 牙唇於句味手章文於無萬二來隐屬深法 近垂知蘇拾離應京不自事華不自蘭喚於 不故心是為魔案随僧上榜增長時榜輕愚 **比養之水灰水业看永不親近恭敬供養工** 度十枝拾雜魔京右告夜摩河度安住此 各首右不二拾取應業佛子是為各度厚 敢魔果常放聽法 與 開除義江无夜施拾縣 魔案懂佛然法不失歌務於鄉應果水曾 東歸依一切十方前佛粉鄉魔妻伍心丘合 法終於縣魔案是任存度成已来一切法 吾度摩訶度應速逸雖匹未佛案佛子告 是為魔案师子是另各度摩制度十種意 耶道是為魔案已是已安看親近春敬而 表被既非表是為魔案夢世間為巧在文 府有以師死法不能亦敬下意自言我就 之是為集處那務正法不問華經問不確 故事幹除成之心是為魔东於香度用起 老心就兵造鬼断役村養常水軍魔鬼眼 知職親近無知職樂水二来於更生慶起 整為四不求陳好无上吾 法品衆生食來刊奏為人院法為我品人院 妙堪悉為應案不開收最蛋雅問不明行 資徒四領商香 根是為魔寒息心布施 映 您弘心兄 指最後走為魔案條指 丘法 呵 初知心 在雖魔 無安 在不放选桶習 超樹粉雕魔案一切各度出生 超是為應案

▲ 大方廣佛華嚴經

此爲六十卷本之《離世間品》。晉釋佛馱跋陀羅譯。北朝寫本。鉛欄綫。麻紙。幅677.7×25.8厘米。出自敦煌。



寫卷遺珠

▼ 大智度論

爲百卷本卷第六《大智度初品中十 喻釋論》第十一。後秦釋鳩摩羅什譯。北 朝寫本。麻紙。墨欄綫。行十九字, 框高 24.2厘米,幅84.4×27.5厘米。出自敦煌。

九

湧

司

一世

湯女人一年

書る至百

一多

胤次次演慧日而汝果 在調 汝見 新 汝有 志 日 微 訊 二 玉 崔 无 二 意 下 次 復 世 度 是 无 世 則 如 世 雜 莫 二 知 尹 凌 諸 禅 我 次 界 脱 為 安 志 離 在 間 常 随 種 求 衆 夢 身 善是阿如 直得无 **决病世爲貪而着一生** 而度 自羅是 欢法定行行巧之善 生 1 漠 科 漠 釈 外慧 若 勒 百 中无 4 寻 報 諧 善非 中无 谨佛 力 甘 者 慧 可 能如 名指徹豫衛是智惟普質都着使吉劫知衆照心所 以諸教 鹿是豊慧妙名萬如不常既得今汝未好生各行趣是善鉢諸如名復凋惠惟谷慧随三生善者不集惠趣崔谷弘故崔時善

系諸善董自看无果力故於諸法中无可畏非佛有天星元而果佛与善董有何等異答日如我先做更就无而我以得无导力故問日若諸善董品 无万段是父无身去日二重一旨一刀夷二旨作 故更就无而我以得 无导力故問日若諸善董

書集團財及男女 請有害驗施頭目 神和其力如月初 人等部六座无極 等随發造經大縣 更有請法宜人 弥勒精善伏我說

风名禮美不照評 身體五实无开楷 逐戾无極期諸法 市施持成思精進 如是法實終不忘

於大架中孫此法

世界所配各各異 諸法義合宜配之 即時阿斯界子生

如来或此種種別

四法就四五亦於 亦有二法逐就二

我今當無一法美 或有一法美亦源

> 難持難繭不可憶 天人得剛成道果 如来法身不取地

一相從不失緒

永存於世不断起

押輕个當多四段 過去三佛皆三人

改名一 所二名中 邦经体法為三族

報姓在後為四分

邦姓一入律二人

阿毗曼輕復三分 造立十姓為一個

我今當為作三分 時阿難萬經无量 葬長迎禁及聖祭 四部官静事一心 弥勒超光及釋甘

> 誰能俗具為一乘 互规起颊日不胸

欲将衛法查不乱 又十遲聞无上法 告照架生如日初 起沒極深不自勝 意轉入彼師子如 使如来教不城書

三名口长多瓔珞

母者阿鄭作是念

八法美廣九次第

十祛死十至十一

五法次六六次七 三法就三加連珠

亦恒変世久存在

▲ 增壹阿含經

晉釋瞿曇僧伽提婆譯。北 朝寫本(一作唐)。 行十七字, 框高 19.4 厘米, 幅77.8×24.1厘米。余绍宋跋。 出自敦煌。

兩野四部職度安 便在光明和新色

阿難仁和四等具

迎接軍等及聖察

弥勒 花棒及四王 阿雅分解時就法

表請所難時叛言

官令法本不断於

釋師出世壽抵拉

完體頭遊法身在

停辦危厄度聚難 便為城取如来教 阿難是我法之遇 皆忠又手而啓日 甚隆數億不可計 酸世四王及諸天

硫 存本要為架生

若使不欲法存者

切諸法佛所作

你勒竹釋及四王 弥勒 聖術 母来非 **梵天下降及帝釋**

一切架生被發朝 我今有三清淨服 余具眼 茂衣八月 全 艺米红井杭州在次 人藝朗者不同实明幸見出為此朝人書藏者當知

亦預能知他心智 元 有 住 隊 為 門 如

人言者已解此依華特挺按而揮樸与惟人秀硬唐

