方廣鋁 主編

第七輯

藏 教文

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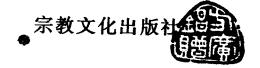
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主編 方廣錩



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卷首語

方廣鋁

自1998年9月《藏外佛教文獻》的第四、第五、第六等三輯出版後,沉寂了一年零九個月,第七輯 纔蹒跚出版,與大家見面。當編務工作基本就緒, 動手寫這篇卷首語時,真可用"心潮洶湧,感慨系之"這八個字來形容我現在的心情。

佛教說人生八苦:生、老、病、死、爱別離、怨憎會、求不得、憂悲惱。這一年多來,雖若之性會、我不得其五味俱嘗吧。說起來,八苦具備,但總算五味俱嘗吧。說起來,八話產生,無非是"五陰盛",這實際也就是老子的話。"吾所以有大患者,為吾有身。及吾無身,吾有何患?"但生活還要進行,人生還有許多責任要盡,還下去會也生活還要做。包括《藏外佛教文獻》,還要編纂下去。但原定1999年上半年出版的第七輯,拖到2000年上半年纔出版,這是我實在無法向諸位作者、實在以及一切關心本書的人交待的。我只能說,今後我以及一切關心本書的人交待的。我只能說,今後我一次不過,不過

第七輯整理刊登的文獻如下:

在"三藏註疏"欄中,此次刊登宗密的《注心要法門》一篇。《心要法門》本為華嚴宗著名僧人澄觀所著,雖然篇幅短小,但意旨深遠,總括了華嚴宗的精要。該《心要法門》雖收入《景德傳燈錄》

卷三十中,但沒有單行本傳世。宗密身受華嚴宗、禪宗兩家傳承,又是唐代著名的義學高僧,一生註疏經典甚多。他對澄觀的這一《心要法門》進行註釋,可謂亦在意中。但本文獻未為歷代大藏經所收,也未為歷代經錄所著錄。可能是因爲篇幅較爲短外的緣故,連宗密的著作目錄——敦煌遺書《大乘禪門要錄》也沒有著錄該文獻。不過,宗密的這一註釋行文精澤,言簡意賅,是我們研究華嚴宗及宗密思想的重要資料。

本文獻是在西夏故地黑城發現的,現藏俄國聖彼得堡。整理時所依據的複印件是 1994 年筆者訪日時,著名學者入矢義高贈送的。入矢義高先生已於1998 年仙逝,整理發表此文,也是筆者對入矢先生的一種紀念。

從本輯起,《藏外佛教文獻》新辟"佛教儀軌"專欄。以往研究佛教,人們一般較多注意反映佛教思想、歷史的資料,而對反映佛教實際宗教活動的資料則不甚措意。筆者在多年的研究過程中,深深覺得佛教的信仰性形態是佛教的一個重要組成部分,它在佛教中的作用,可能要大大重于人們原先的想象。因此,準備今後花費一定的力量從事這方面文獻的整理,以盡力向研究者提供一些基本資料。

本輯發表的《金剛五禮》是從敦煌遺書中整理 出來的,《金剛經》可謂義理性佛教的代表,而禮懺 儀軌又是信仰性佛教的表現。因此,《金剛五禮》本 身就是義理性佛教與信仰性佛教相結合的體現。整 理者達照認爲,《金剛經》中的消業思想,可能是這 種結合的接觸點,這一觀點值得我們進一步探討。 本文獻中出現的"三身一佛"思想,與傳統的三身佛大相徑庭,也值得注意。此外,本文獻反映了敦煌地區古代抄寫經典的方式之一是一人執本朗讀,一人持筆書寫。由於這種方式,出現了一些音同字不同的錯謬。而這些錯謬為我們研究當時敦煌地區的音韻乃至敦煌遺書的錯寫規律,都提供了難得的參考。

本輯發表的另一篇儀軌是從房山石經中整理出來的《金剛禮》,這是遼代著名僧人通理大師恆策的作品。這篇文獻的特點是把《金剛經》的三十二分與三寶相配置,逐一禮拜。這使人聯想起《大藏經總目》一類的功德品。經典崇拜從來是信仰性佛教的一大特徵,其活動方式多種多樣,本文獻似乎式與供了一個範例。本文獻用所謂"楞嚴彎"的方式寫成,不了解這種書寫方式,則無法看懂佛教儀軌。本書限於條件,無法將原文照片附上。好在《房山石經》的影印本已經出版,原文在其中可以找到。有興趣的讀者可以對照原文查核閱讀。

本書第六輯發表的雲南阿吒力教資料,引起不少朋友的注意。應該說,這批資料的確為我們在有別人們不可能與一個多層次的存在,原在社會上層的流傳形態與它在社會下層的流傳形態與它在社會下層的流傳形態與門熟悉的是前者,而阿吒力教資料為我們揭示了後者。此次發表的阿吒力教資料中最早為人們知道的,但至今發表過完整的錄文,此次為第一次發表過完整的錄文,此次為第一次發表。另一篇為《佛說消災延壽藥師灌頂章句儀》,這是根

據《藥師經》編纂的佛教儀軌,在中國民間影響極大,乃至影響到若干民俗活動。看敦煌遺書,往往對其中記載的敦煌人當時的一些活動不甚了了,看了這部著作,再翻翻《藥師經》,纔知道這些活動的源頭原來就在這裡。

在"疑偽經"一欄中刊登二篇。

第一篇為《淨度三昧經》、三卷。該文獻出現在 南北朝、其後為不少典籍所引用。起先、人們對它 的真偽並無懷疑。但後來、有的僧人指責該文獻中 的有些内容不符合佛教的精神。加上按照經錄記載, 它曾經不止一次被譯出、形成不同的經本、後來又 出現過人爲的摘抄本、流傳形態比較複雜、所以唐 代智昇整理大藏經時、把它當作真偽未分的疑經、 暫且置之藏外。由於智昇的影響、後世修造大藏經 的人、都把該文獻排斥在外、從而使該文獻湮沒無 聞。但20世紀日本編纂《續藏經》時、發現了該經 卷一的抄本、被收入《續藏經》中。敦煌遺書出土 後、研究者在其中發現了《淨度三昧經》的十二個 殘卷、分別保存在中國、英國與俄國。但這十二個 敦煌殘卷、加上日本原來保存的卷一、仍然不足以 恢復原文獻三卷的原貌。幸虧其後日本落合俊典教 授在日本名古屋七寺發現了平安時代(約12世紀) 抄寫的《淨度三昧經》的卷二與卷三,這樣,加上 敦煌本與日本的《續藏本》、我們就有可能恢復該經 典全貌、這實在是佛教文獻學史上的一件大事。該 文獻的照片及日本學者的整理成果, 已經發表在《七 寺古逸經典研究叢書》第二卷(大東出版社、1996 年2月、東京)中,這次我們特意約請日本的原整

理者大內文雄與齊藤隆信兩位先生將該文獻按照我們《藏外佛教文獻》的體例重新整理, 貢獻給中國的讀者。

流傳過程中的演化, 有更多的認識。用這個觀點來看待中國佛教典籍, 可能可以給我們一些新的啓示。

西夏由黨項族所建、與北宋、遼國鼎立。西夏 崇信佛教, 翻譯了大量經典。過去, 我們對西夏的 佛教不甚了了,20世紀以來,隨著西夏故地大批佛 教資料的發現, 日益豐富了我們的知識。前些年, 寧夏某地一座西夏時期的方塔被不法分子破壞、從 中出土一批西夏文物、包括一批西夏時期的漢文佛 經。我曾經應寧夏的先生之邀、對這批漢文佛教文 獻進行整理。在此將整理結果發表如下。其中的《圓 、 覺道場禮懺》可以與其他佛教儀軌相參看。《異本救 諸衆生一切苦難經》可以與敦煌遺書《佛圖澄所化 經》、《大慈如來告疏》、《救諸一切衆生苦難經》、 《新菩薩經》、《勸善經》相參看。十多年前,我曾 經懷疑《新菩薩經》一類的經典、也許是當時一場 民衆起義的留存物、現在看來這種觀點站不住腳。 這類揭帖從東晉到西夏、其變種甚至一直流傳到現 代、的確是一種值得注意的現象。這其中, 蘊藏著 中國人的某種民族性嗎? 其中的《佛頂心陀羅尼經》 實際是一部疑偽經、寧夏出土的該文獻雖然殘缺不 全、我已經參考《房山石經》中的兩個刻本將它整 理成全本。但爲了反映方塔殘本的原貌, 還是按照 殘本的行款錄文。佛教傳入中國、中國人攻擊它不 講孝。後來佛教特別爲此進行辯護,說佛教的孝優 於儒家的孝。《藏外佛教文獻》第八輯將要發表的 《如來廣孝十種報恩道場儀》即專門論述佛教的孝 如何更爲優秀。那麽佛教孝道的真意到底是什麽 呢? 《佛頂心陀羅尼經》從一個側面為我們作了說 明。

這批文獻中還有一些重要資料,在此無法一一 介紹、祗能請讀者自行閱讀。

本輯的"研究論文"欄發表日本東京大學末木文美士教授的《日本佛教目錄學的形成——以〈東域傳燈目錄〉為中心》。這篇文章介紹了日本當前佛教文獻學研究的一些情況。這本來是作者在中國社會科學院佛教研究室的一次學術講演,徵得作者的同意,發表在這裡。我想,這對中國的學者一定有相當的參考價值。

佛教說"諸行無常"。《藏外佛教文獻》從開始 創辦到現在,已經是第六個年頭了。六年時間,不 算暫短。其間有種種困難,編委會的成員發生很大 變化,工作方法也有了相應的調整。六年前,由於 香港志蓮淨苑的經濟資助,使我們能夠在艱難中起步。其後,我們又曾經得志蓮與其他一些單位與人的支持,使得《藏外佛教文獻》慘淡經營至今。按照我們的想法,是希望能夠依靠本書自己的生存。但現在看來,這種想法,實在是無法實現的奢望。幸虧日本大阪光德寺與多澤王進祥先生的大力支持,第七輯終于順利出版。在此,希望《藏外佛教文獻》能夠一如既往地得到諸位的關心與支持。

2000年5月17日

Foreword

It has been more than one year and half past since the last three books come to the light at the same time in Sept., 1998. Now when the editor is preparing to write a few words to our readers for the publication of Book VII, he find a great many complicated feelings emerged in his heart.

There is an old saying in Buddhism that life is filled of eight sufferings, i.e. suffering from birth, old age, sickness, death, parting of lovers, meeting of foes, failing to acquire, and the last category of all grief, sorrow, despair and lamentation. During the past period of more than 20 months, the editor has experienced all kinds of emotions, though I cannot put them all into the category of life's sufferings.

The sage Lao Zi in antique China once said: "What I suffer for is only resulted from the existence of my body. If without this body, whatever suffering will come upon me?" Nonetheless, life is always going on, and people always have their own duty to do. In my case, the editing work of the Buddhist Texts Not Contained In the Tripitāka has to proceed as usual. Sometimes I would suddenly be taken by a thought that life's motivation is some duty or mission that pushes us to overcome all difficulties

in the world. It is the duty or mission that leads us to go on with the publication of the Buddhist Texts Not Contained In the Tripitāka.

The Book VII contains scriptures as follows:

In the column of "Commentaries on the Tripitāka" we select a text titled as Zu xin yao fa men (the Commentary to the Heart Elements Behind Dharma Door) by Zong Mi who was an eminent monk of the Huayan(Avatamsaka) School. The original one (the Xin yao fa men) was written by Master Cheng Guan who inherited the line of the Huayan. The text is short, but with the far reaching significance, as it summarized the essential doctrine of the Huayan School.

The Xin yao fa men was once included in the Jing de chuan deng lu (Jing de Record of the Chan light Passing on) in 30 volumes and was not able to circulate in a separate form. Zong Mi did a huge number of writing work on Buddhist scripture and he made a great contribution to the Huayan and Chan Schools. As a monk scholar, his making a commentary to the Xin yao fa men does not surprise our imagination. Yet the text cannot be found in any catalogs of Buddhist Canon as well as in any versions of the Tripitāka for all times. Irt was probable that the text is too short to draw any attention from Buddhist scholars. Even when the list of Zong Mi's works, which was

called "Da chen Chan men Yao lu"(the Key Catalog of Mahayana Chan Buddhism) among the surviving manuscripts from the Dunhuang Buddhist Cave, was compiled, the Zu xin yao fa men was still ignored.

Yet this never means that the **Zu xin yao fa men** is not important to students who want to study the Huayan School and Master Zong Mi's ideology. To judge objectively, Behind the fluent and succinct wording of the text, one can usually obtain much information of importance wherein.

The text was originally discovered in the town of Hei Chen that was one of relic sites of the ancient Xixia dynasty. And the original scroll is kept in the Petersburg, Russia. When the editor stayed in Japan as a visiting scholar in 1994, the late scholar Iriya Yoshitaka(入矢义高) presented a duplicate to him. So the publication of the collated text is also in memory of Mr. Iriya Yoshitaka who passed away in 1998.

From Book VII on, a new column titled "Buddhist Rituals and Rites" has been added to the Buddhist Texts Not Contained In the Tripitāka. As we know, the traditional study focused its attention upon the materials concerning Buddhist ideology and history. And the materials reflecting the actual religious activities in old society were generally neglected. In this direction, the editor has gained deep feelings through many

years of researching experience that the faithful and devotional practice in Buddhism is an indispensable part of a living religion. The role of folk Buddhism should be much more important than people could have imagined before in study of a religious civilization. Therefore, we will later devote much more attention and energy to collate the materials of this kind, and provide some basic data to researchers at home and abroad.

The Jin gang wu li (the five salutes to Vajrasūtra) contained in this book comes from the scroll from the Dunhuang Buddhist Cave. As everyone knows, the Jin gang jing (the Vajraacchedika prajnaparamita sūtra) is representative of the rational trend in Buddhism, and repenting and worshiping action in Buddhist ceremony is another trend characteristic of faithful exercises and customs. In this sense, the Jin gang Wu li embodies the unification of the two trends in Buddhism. According to the collator Mr.Da Zao, the melting point is the conception of Xia ye (karma erasing) in the text, which is a view worthy of our consideration. In addition, the conception of the San sheng yi fo(three bodies and one buddha) is also quite different from the traditional idea of San sheng fo (the Buddha in Tri Bodies). From scrutinizing the text, we can learn that in ancient times there at least existed such a way of copying scripture, i.e. in the process one person read the text to be copied, and the another one wrote down as he heard. Therefore, there would occur a lot of errors to use homonyms

in text dictation. And those errors offer to us a precious chance to study phonology in the ancient Dunhuang area ,and even a referring determinant to find the law of homonym error happened in copying Buddhist scriptures.

Another text concerning religious rituals in Buddhist services is the Jin gang li (Vajra prajnaparamita sūtra Salutation) from the Fangshan Stone Scripture. It was written by Monk Heng Ce, Master Tongli, living in the Liao Dynasty(983 1066). One of the features in this text is to match the San bao(Three Treasures) with 32 the components consisting of the Vajracchedikaprajna sutra. And in the service process each component should be worshiped respectively one by one. This practice remind us of the Gong de ping (the catagory of merits) in the Da zang jing zhong mu(the General Catalog of the Tripitaka). The so called Gong de ping exemplifies the worshiping act of scriptures typical of devotional Buddhism. This text is written in a way called Leng yan wan, which is a particular writing form especially serving the kind of Buddhist rituals. This book is unable to offer a photo showing the form of the Leng yan wan, but our readers are supposed to take a reference to such exemples in the facsimile of the Fangshan Stone Scripture.

In the Book VI, we published some materials about Ali Cultism of Yunnan Province, which aroused much interests

among students. Judging by the data, we know that a religion spread in differential forms at various levels in a society. In the past, we were usually familiar with the Buddhist institution prevailing at the upper society, and now we are ushered by the materials into a new realm of Ali Cultism. In front of our readers' eyes, there are two texts concerning the Ali in this book. One is the Hu guo si nang chao which is the earliest manuscript as people know, but it is not accessible to readers until now when we publish it by the book. Another text called "Fo shuo xiao zai yan shou yao shi guan ding zhang ju yi"(the sentence rituals in the Bhaisajyaguru abhiseka services to dispel disasters and prolong life). It is obvious that the rituals are worked out basing the scripture of the Bhaisaiyaguru purvapranidhana sutra that enjoyed overpowering enthusiasm among the folk mass in the ancient China. And the text gives us some hint to understand both folk worshiping activities described in the surviving manuscripts from the Dunhuang Buddhist cave as well as the function of the Bhaisajyaguru purvapranidhana sūtra in the folk devotionalism.

As in the column of "Dubitable and Forged Scriptures", there are two texts published. The first is the **Jing du san mei jing** (the purely delivering Samadhi sūtra) in 3 volumes. The scripture appeared in the period of the North and South Dynasty and cited by lots of later Buddhist works. The scripture was put into the class of dubitable and forged