

珍稀典籍汇编文字

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水书珍稀典籍•一

明

选编说明

水族主要分布在黔南桂北的龙江、都柳江上游地带,相对应的行政区划是贵州省的黔南布依族苗族自治州、黔东南苗族侗族自治州以及广西壮族自治区北部的河池地区。贵州省三都水族自治县是全国唯一的水族自治县。据 2010 年人口普查,全国水族人口有 411847 人,贵州境内水族人口 348746 人,约占全国水族总人口数的 84.68%。所以水族人口主要集中在贵州省境内。

水族历史悠久。关于水族族称的最早记载,一部分学者认为应是明崇祯八年 (1635年) 邝露所著的《赤雅》一书,其文中有"水亦僚类"的记载。1956年,国务院批准成立三都水族自治县,族称定为"水族"。

追溯水族的历史,学界普遍认为,水族的先民在秦汉时期属南方越民族的骆越一支,到三国两晋南北朝时期称为"獠"。至唐代开元年间,朝廷设置了抚水州(今广西环江地区)。所谓"抚水",即安抚当地从"獠"族中分化出来的"水蛮"。由此可见,在唐代,水族才作为一个单一民族见于历史记载。元明清时期,涉及西南地区的文献中,也多有水族的相关历史记录。

水族在历史上并未形成一个组织严密的宗教信仰体系,或拥有一套体系完整的宗教理论,但水族与南方诸多民族一样,信仰具有明显的原始宗教色彩。水族中被称为"水书先生"的一类人是水族传统宗教的祭师,也是水族传统文化的传承人。水书典籍的产生与发展,与水族传统的宗教信仰和水书先生都有密切的关系。

水族拥有本民族的语言。水语属于汉藏语系壮侗语族侗水语支。水语声母、 韵母系统比较复杂,但水语内部一致性较大,没有方言之分,只有土语之别。尤 其是声调,各地调类基本一致,同类的调值也大都相同或相近,便于相互通话。 主要分为三洞、潘安、阳安三个土语区。

水族文字、水族文献均称为"泐睢",音为 [le¹sui³]。泐,即文字、文献; 睢,即水家。水族文字是一种方块兼图画文字,以表意为主。 水书典籍丰富多彩,是水族人民宝贵的精神财富,是中华民族的重要文化遗产,也是人类共同的记忆遗产。

水书典籍的载体极为丰富,有竹、木、金属、石、布、纸等。总体而言,纸 质典籍在水书典籍中占绝大多数。

历史上水书典籍以手抄本为主,现存水书典籍也以手抄本占绝对多数。明清之后,木刻、铅印、石印等先进的外来技术传入水族地区,但始终没能取代手抄的主导地位。

水书典籍版式以长方形为主。就水书文献而言,虽绝大多数为线装,但是由于受到条件的制约,其装帧普遍非常简单,远没有汉文献的工序复杂。具体来说,水书线装书的封面、封底和书芯各自独立,在书籍右侧边缘打孔穿线,订书线在封面外和书脊之间连续扎穿,回环往复,线头隐藏在书页之间,不露于外。除了纸质书籍外,部分较为讲究的水书古籍会用棉布书衣加以保护。

水族典籍传统上分为两类,分别称为"白书"和"黑书"。水书典籍丰富多彩,内容涉及经济、哲学、宗教、伦理、教育、历史、地理、文学、艺术、语言、文字、民俗、医药、天文、历算、军事等方面。

水书典籍自古以民间收藏为主。水书典籍虽然历史悠久,但翻译整理工作却起步较晚。近三十年才开始出现有组织、有计划、有规模的搜集与整理,其中三都水族自治县档案局(馆)征收水书古籍12000册,荔波县征收水书古籍9217册。水书典籍收录最具标志性的成果是巴蜀书社、四川民族出版社于2007年出版的《中国水书》。

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在丰富的水书典籍中,编者精选了部分典籍入选本汇编,所选水书典籍的特点和价值表现在以下几方面:

内容选取的独特性。水书典籍内容丰富,但在之前出版的诸多水书典籍汇编中,涉及水族民俗的水书典籍较少,所以此次精选的民俗类水书典籍,大部分是之前未被或极少被刊印的文献,基本反映了民俗类水书典籍的面貌,学术研究价值较高。

内容的丰富性与经典性。收入本汇编的水书典籍内容涉及哲学、宗教、伦理、

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民俗、教育、历史、天文、历算、方术等。《正七甲寅》《泐竿》等具有经典代表性。《大旺书》《宫掌》《通用大吉》《胜益》《汇编书》等内容丰富,其中《通用大吉》《胜益》等已列入了国家珍贵古籍名录,是国宝级的水书典籍,其价值也就不言而喻了。

版本的多样性。从年代方面看,《正七甲寅》《泐竿》《大旺书》《宫掌》《通用大吉》《胜益》《汇编书》等水书典籍基本涵盖目前传世水书文献涉及的时期,方便学者总揽性地了解水书典籍的面貌。从征集的来源地看,有馆藏于官方的水书典籍,也有之前收自民间的水书文献。同一内容的不同手抄本,一直是水书典籍版本研究的重要内容,这里收录的每一部水书典籍,都具有特殊的版本研究价值。

在本册的资料搜集过程中得到了姚炳烈、牟昆昊等先生的热心帮助和大力支持。

Introduction

I

The majority of the *Shui* people live in the upper reaches of the Longjiang River and the Duliu River, which are areas between southern Guizhou and northern Guangxi. In administrative division, they belong to Guizhou's Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture and Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture, and Guangxi's Hechi City. Sandu Shui Autonomous County in Guizhou is the only *Shui* Autonomous County in China. According to the data of the Sixth National Census in 2010, the *Shui* population totals 411,847, out of which about 84.68%, i.e. 348,746, are in Guizhou.

The Shui has a long history. Some scholars believe the origin of the ethnonym "Shui" can be traced back to Chiya, a book written by Kuang Lu in 1635, in which it is recorded as "the Shui are also Liao-related people". In 1956, the State Council approved the establishment of Sandu Shui Autonomous County, and the ethnic group has been hence named Shui.

In general, scholars believe that the *Shui* people can be traced back to the *Luoyue* branch of the *Yue* group in South China during the Qin and Han dynasties. They were known as "*Liao*" during the period of Three Kingdoms, the Western Jin, the Eastern Jin, the Southern and the Northern dynasties. The *Shui* people were recorded as an independent ethnic group since the Tang Dynasty, because during the *Kaiyuan* Period, the Fushui Prefecture was set up in the current Huanjiang area of Guangxi. *Fushui* literally meant "to pacify the *Shui* people who were separated from the *Liao* group". Records about the *Shui* people can also be seen in the books about southwestern China which were written in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties.

In the history, the Shui people neither have a well-organized religious belief

nor a systematic religious theory. However, like many other ethnic groups in South China, the *Shui* people believe in primitive religions. The *Shui* priests are called "*Shui* Writers", who are also the inheritors of the traditional *Shui* culture. The creation and development of *Shui* classics are closely related to their traditional beliefs and the efforts of the "*Shui* Writers".

The Shui people speak their own language, which belongs to the Shui branch of the Zhuang-Dong group of the Sino-Tibetan language family. Despite of the complicated initial consonant and compound vowel system, the Shui language features considerable internal consistency. In particular, the tone categories in different dialects are basically the same with same or similar tone pitch under the given category, which greatly contributes to their mutual communication. The three major local dialects are Sandong, Pan'an and Yang'an.

The *Shui* people call *Shui* script [le¹sui³] as well as *Shui* books, in which the first word [le¹] means script or classic, and the second word [sui³] means the *Shui* people. *Shui* script is a square shaped pictographic system and mostly ideographic.

II

Shui classics are rich and valuable treasures for the Shui ethnic group as well as important cultural heritage for the Chinese people and common memory of all human beings.

There are many carriers of *Shui* classics, including bamboo, wood, metal, stone, cloth, paper, etc., among which paper is in common use.

Most of traditional *Shui* classics are handwritten, so are most of the extant *Shui* classics. Though advanced technologies such as the woodblock printing, the letterpress printing and the lithography were introduced to the *Shui* area during the Ming and Qing dynasties, they never fully replaced the form of handwritten.

Shui classics are mainly rectangular, and most are in the form of the thread binding. Because of their limited condition, the binding is usually very simple and much less complicated than that of Chinese books. In detail, the front cover, back cover and bookblock are independent from each other. With books perforated on the right side, the thread is put repeatedly through the outer side of covers and the

book spine, whereas the thread ends are hidden between pages. In addition, some valuable *Shui* classics are protected with cotton cover.

In tradition, *Shui* classics are classified into two types, respectively, "white classics" and "black classics". The contents of *Shui* classics cover a wide range of topics, including economics, philosophy, religion, ethics, education, history, geography, literature, art, language, text, folklore, medicine, astronomy, calendrical calculation, military affairs, etc.

Since ancient times, Shui classics are mostly private collections. Although the classics have a long history, the translation and the collation are just the work of recent thirty years. The work is well-organized, carefully-planned, and widely-involved. The Archives of Sandu Shui Autonomous County collected 12,000 volumes of Shui classics, while Libo County collected 9,217 volumes. The landmark of collection and collation of Shui classics is the publication of Chinese Shui Classics by Bashu Publishing House and Sichuan Nationalities Publishing House in 2007.

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In this collection, we have chosen some of the best classics from the countless Shui books. The principles of selecting are as follows:

The first thing is the peculiarity of the contents. The contents of *Shui* classics cover a wide range of topics. However, previous publications covered few contents about the *Shui* folklore. This collection includes classics about the folklore, most of which were not or rarely published, so they are of great academic value.

The second thing is the richness and preciousness of the contents. Shui classics selected in this collection involve contents about philosophy, religion, ethics, folklore, education, history, astronomy, calendrical calculation, and occult technique. Zhengqi Jiayin and Legan are typical in Shui classics. A Book of Dawang, Gongzhang, Tongyong Daji, Shengyi and Collected Books are rich in contents, out of which Tongyong Daji and Shengyi have been inscribed on the list of the Catalogue of National Rare Books in China, which proves their value.

The third thing is the diversity of the editions. Chronologically, Zhengqi Jiayin, Legan, A Book of Dawang, Gongzhang, Tongyong Daji, Shengyi,

and Collected Books basically represent different periods in which the extant Shui classics existed. Scholars can browse those classics and have a general impression of Shui classics. As for the sources, the classics selected in this collection are either official collections or private collections. The same content may have different handwritten editions; that is always the focus of research on Shui classic editions. Each classic selected in this collection has special significance for research on Shui classic editions.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Yao Binglie and Mou Kunhao et al., for their warm help and great support in selecting the classics in this volume.

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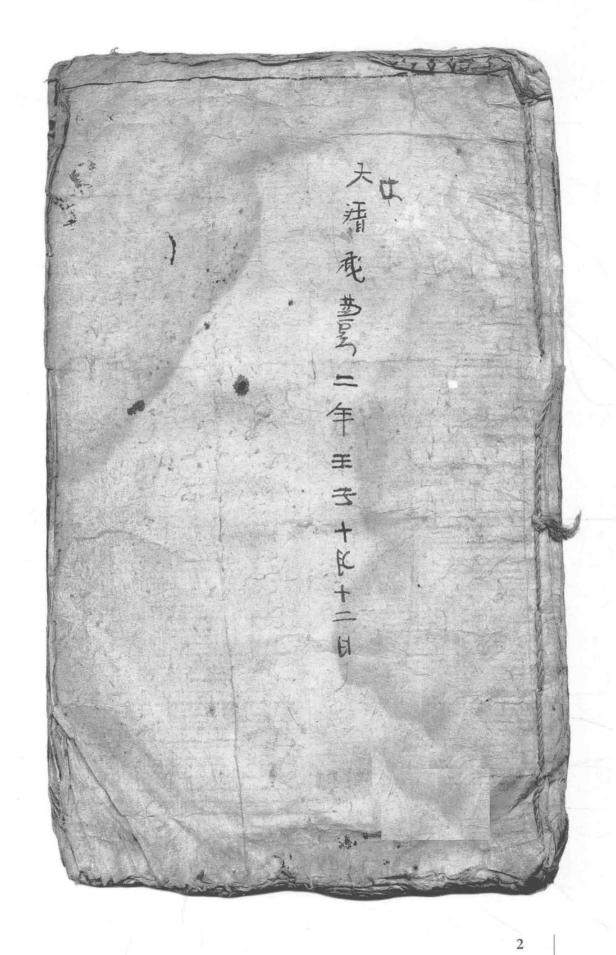
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共一册, 佚名撰。清咸丰二年(1852年)抄本,线装。页面宽20.5厘米, 高30.8厘米, 保存完好。用于婚嫁、竖造、安葬等择期。今藏于贵州省荔波县档案馆。



书

丑未成不可百丁三章下不是 下不是 了不可以五章二年未至去 五十分改五年《三井公司井谷司井安司井至四井公司中等四本 美方不平田五己出三年已然本出八己公出五年己的非兴下己的北兴也已是 美申己女 罗王 矢三 及王 美 中 三 申以 辛己 中 辛 女 中 も 美 名 女 2500 己西田 中天我马风五西世已西京共三人员管世二七西北出兴至西省出兴辛五地大 西北平其五母中一下令八年一日母就生一中母 八年八日母五日 马风五五世一公田塔州二癸里城市北三辛田品州兴辛田城世西公田之

◆ 西 马 四 十 男 孝 表 男 孝 不 界 辛 未 男 癸 未 男 以 己太多兴十二堂及无里甲辰至天艰里天不至 子与正七八八分井口分井田五井平今井公西井井一二井 五皇出兴皇士 未 事二八年八未午至表中辛未许癸未 出二三年 申写三九冬至王冬炒西冬发西冬八西冬八小冬 **发**州 五四男

书

水书

申五派万弟步而春文本也及女儿也八五堂出二五元四 世三辛未其世一及文小世一兵西心出五辛己会出五年己 己西田与太平西之中 己玉馬世田辛己吃茶未小出三年 世兴矣◆水州七辛未小寺 本小未 马西小女世兴冬未 小世一茶女儿出四季志儿辛女儿 关步不多不多申 於中 关西世及己心世甲美术士 美力不 耳力美州二方常出三百方常出六百美米出七王 己西田马未矣米四至未水心未河北田王子〇卅二癸未五以