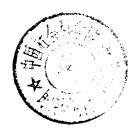


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清宮藏傳佛教文物 Cultural Relics of Tibetan Buddhism Collected in the Qing Palace

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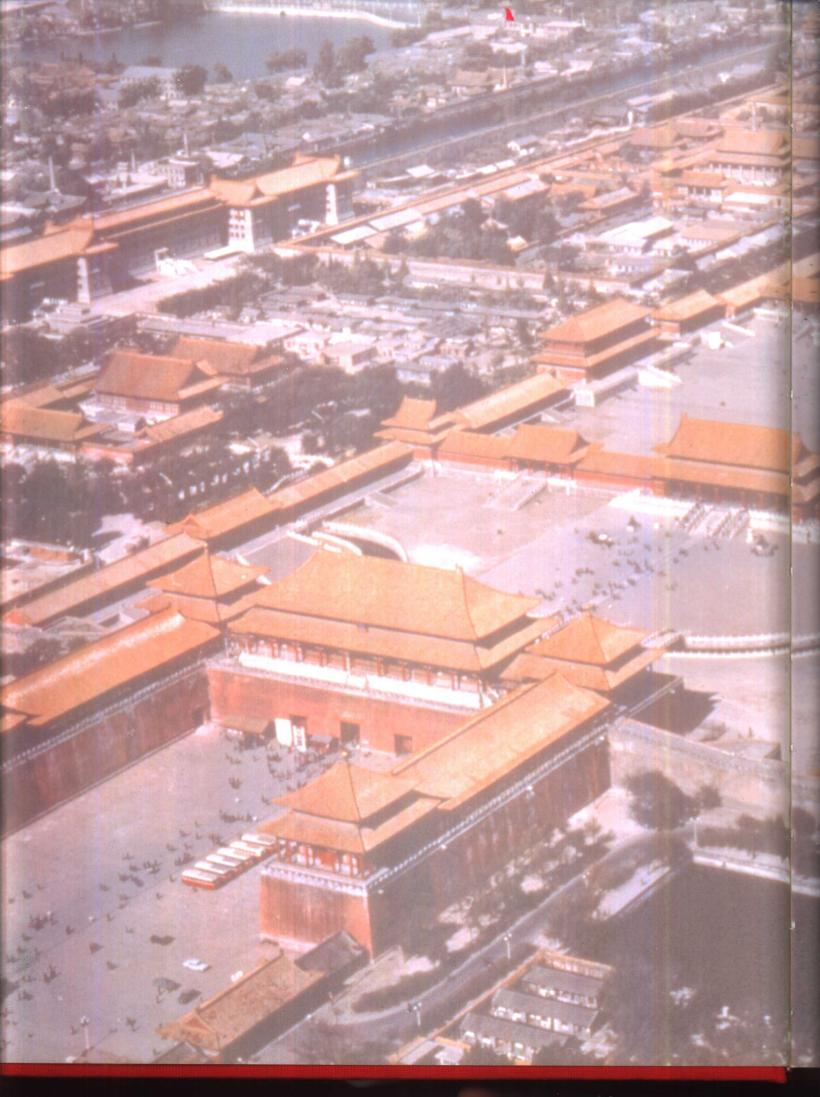
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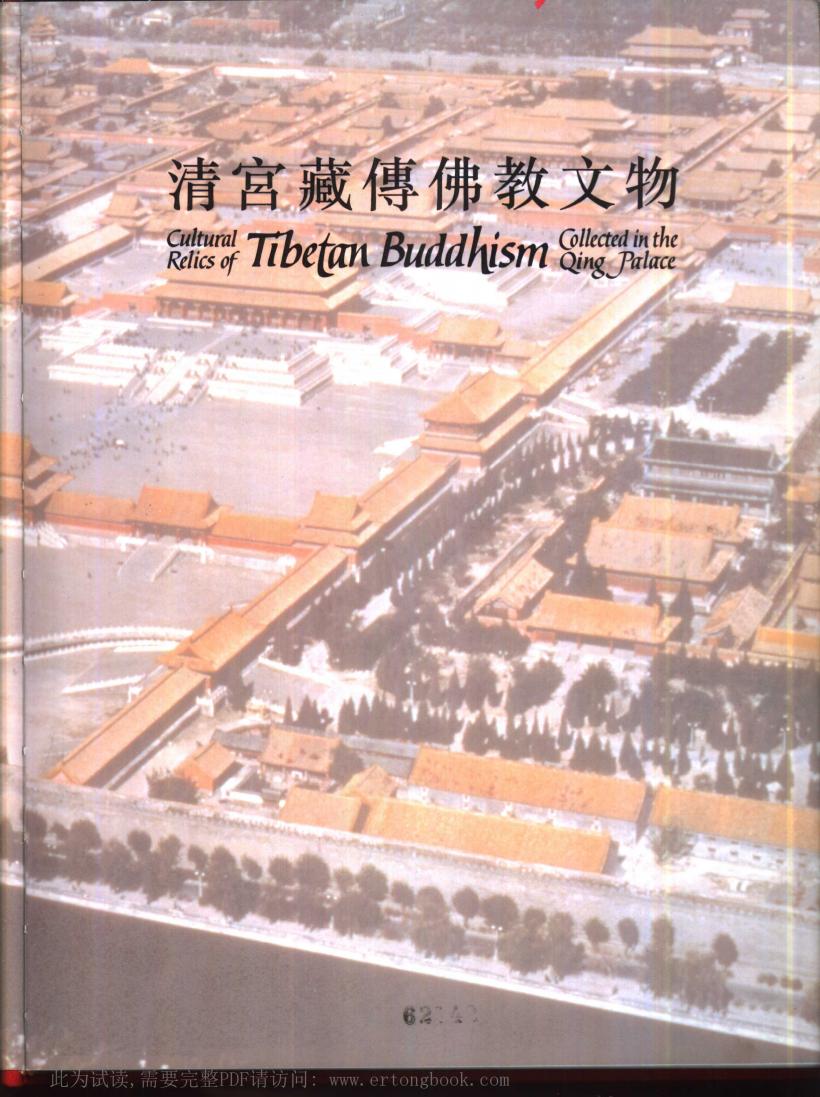
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前言

在故宫博物院極其豐富的文物收藏中,屬於佛教文物的藏品數量很多。而佛教文物當中,又特别以藏傳佛教文物所佔的比重最大。這是因為明、清兩代宮廷,與藏傳佛教均有着極為密切的關係。在封建帝制時代,宮廷是中央政權的代表,它不斷接受各地方政府的敬獻,當時處於政教合一的西藏地方政府,所貢獻的最珍貴的禮物便是藏傳佛教文物;而宮廷方面,也以此作為名貴禮物進行賞賜。此外,宮廷方面,特别是清代,皇帝和后妃們,有許多也的確是藏傳佛教的虔誠信奉者。他們在紫禁城內宮深處,建造佛堂,供奉佛像,潛心佛事。為此不惜花費人力、物力和財力。屬於宮廷所製造的這一部分文物,不但選材名貴,而且製作精工。故宮博物院成立之後,整個宮廷的這一部分文物都被完整地保存下來了。

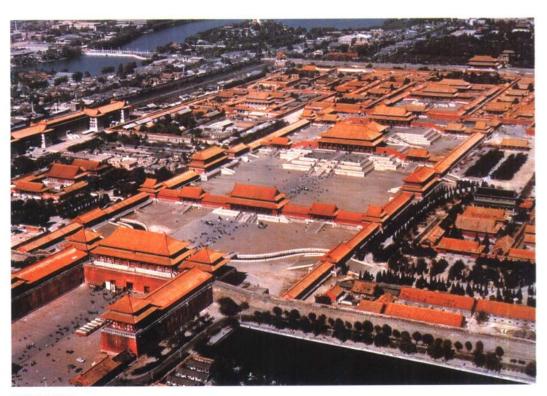
藏傳佛教源於古代印度,在特定的社會歷史條件下形成和發展,成為佛教中的一個重要分支,有着濃郁的地方區域性特色。作為宣傳弘揚這一宗教教義的文物,包括雕刻和繪畫、經籍和法器,以及建築等,也同樣表現出濃郁的地方區域性特色。無論是從宗教史、文化史,還是藝術史等不同的方面和角度去發現史料、研究整理,它都是極引起人們興趣的。至於藏傳佛教在皇宮中,又使它在宗教、地方區域之外籠罩上一層複雜而神秘的色彩,研究和整理它,那就更加引人入勝了。

由於故宮博物院的各項任務都很繁重,對於藏傳佛教這部分珍貴文物,僅祇做了一些清查登記的整理工作,還未來得及進行有系統的研究。因此,這一部分文物,長期被深閉在庫房之中,而不為外界所知。為了推進對故宮這一類文物藏品的研究,同時也為了使社會各界在研究藏傳佛教時,不致忽略宮廷與藏傳佛教的關係及宮中的收藏,我們在初步整理的基礎上,挑選了其中極少部份但具有代表性的一部分文物,編寫了這一本圖錄,同時還組織舉辦一個"清宮藏傳佛教藝術展覽",於今年八月在本院展出。我們想通過這些形式,將故宮博物院的這一部分秘藏,作一些簡要説明,公諸於世,為宗教、文化、藝術界提供一份研究資料,以期引起社會的興味與重視。

參加本書編寫和組織這一文物展覽的,都是故宮博物院的一批中、青年學人,過去都很少甚至從來未接觸過宗教,更不要說藏傳佛教了。在工作中,一切都得從頭學起,所遇到的困難是可想而知的。為了不至於出現較大的錯誤,我們特地請了幾位老師,他們是北京大學考古學教授宿白先生、中央民族學院藏學教授王堯先生、中央美術學院美術史教授金維諾先生、中國藏語系高級佛學院副院長那倉・向巴昂翁(第七世)活佛。這幾位先生在文物考古、藏學、藝術史和宗教等方面,給予了我們極熱情的指導和幫助,學得了不少知識,因此才取得了這本書的初步成果。在此要特别向他們表示感謝。

西藏,是我們偉大祖國神聖領土不可分割的部分;藏族人民,是我們中華民族大家庭中的一員,這是歷史發展所形成的。本書中所選用的所有文物,就是這一歷史發展過程中的明證,事實總是勝於雄辯的。我們懷着極其虔敬的心情,僅以此書,敬獻給偉大的西藏,敬獻給所有的藏族同胞。祝他們幸福!吉祥!

楊 新 一九九二年一月



紫禁城俯瞰圖 Top view of Imperial Palace (Forbidden City)



PREFACE

The Palace Museum of China has a rich collection of cultural relics, of which many are Buddhist. Of the Buddhist cultural relics those of Tibetan Buddhism constitute the largest proportion. This is because the imperial court of the Ming and Qing dynasties has close relations with Tibetan Buddhism. Under feudalist monarchy, imperial court represented the central government, and it frequently received tributes from various local governments. The most valuable tributes offered by the Tibetan local government, which was then a politico-religious reigme, were cultural relics of Tibetan Buddhism. In return, the imperial court bestowed precious gifts upon the tribute-payers. Moreover, in the imperial palace, particularly in the Qing dynasty, most emperors and their queens and concubines were pious Buddhists. In the Forbidden Palace they built chapels, worshipped images of Buddhas, and devoted themselves to Buddhist activities, on which they spared no manpower, material resources and financial aid. The Buddhist cultural relics made in the palace are excellent in material and workmanship. Since the founding of the Palace Museum, all the Buddhist cultural relics in the palace have been well preserved.

Deriving its origin from ancient India, Tibetan Buddhism took shape and developed under certain historical conditions and became an important branch of Buddhism. It has a strong local flavor. The same is true of its cultural relics, including sculptures, paintings, sutras, Buddhist articles, and buildings, which have played a major role in propagating its doctrines. To discover, to collate, or to make a research into the historical materials, no matter whether from the viewpoint of the history of religion, or history of culture, or history of arts, is very interesting. As to Tibetan Buddhism in the imperial palace, which is enveloped in an air of mystery in addition to religious and local flavor, a study of it is more attractive.

Because of a heavy burden of work, the Palace Museum could only sort out and register these valuable cultural relics. There was no time for the Museum to do a systematic study of them. Thus, these cultural relics, preserved in the storehouses, were not known to the outside. In order to make a research into the Buddhist cultural relics collected in the palace and to make the academic circles not ignore the close relations between the imperial court and Tibetan Buddhism and the existence of the cultural relics in the palace, we have selected a small part but representative part of the collection of cultural relics in the Qing palace. On this basis, this pictorial is compiled and the Exhibition of Art of Tibetan Buddhism Collected in the Qing Palace, which is to be held in the Palace Museum in August, 1992, has been arranged. Through these activities we intend to introduce to the world the cultural relics of Tibetan Buddhism collected in the Palace Museum, together with a necessary and brief introduction to them. We hope that the Buddhist articles exhibited here will afford research materials to religious circles, cultural circles, and art circles and will arouse the interest and attention of the society.

Those who took part in writing the book and organizing the exhibition were some middle-aged and young scholars of the Palace Museum, but they are not experts in Buddhism, much less in Tibetan Buddhism. In order to accomplish the work they had to learn it from the beginning. You can imagine what difficulties they have met in their work. In order to avoid mistakes, we have asked some scholars to help us. Here I should like to offer my thanks to Prof. Su Bai of Archaeology speciality from Beijing University, Prof. Wang Yao of Tibetology from the Central Institute for Nationalities, Prof. Jin Weinuo of Art History from the Central Institute of Fine Arts, and Nagtsang Shangpa Ngawang Rinpoche, Vice-President of the Tibetan Advanced Acedemy of Buddhism of China, for their valuable guidance and help regarding questions of archaeology, Tibetology, history of art, and religion. Without their kind assistance it would have been impossible to bring this book into being.

Tibet is an inseparable part of the sacred territory of China, our great motherland; the Tibetan people is a member of the big family of the Chinese nation. This is a result of historical development. All the cultural relics here bear witness to it. Facts speak louder than words. We sincerely dedicate this book to Tibet and all the Tibetans and tender our warmest wishes to them.

Yang Xin January 1992



清代宮延 與藏傳佛教文化

紫禁城,以宏偉壯麗的宮殿建築與豐富的收藏為舉世所矚目。在這富麗莊嚴的宮殿 之海中,有一個鮮為人知的佛教世界,那是由遍布宮中的佛殿、數以萬計的藏傳佛教藝術 珍品構成的佛教藝術天地。

藏傳佛教,是我國佛教中重要的一系。公元七世紀,佛教從漢地、印度、尼泊爾傳人西藏,與當地原始宗教苯教相互鬥爭和相互影響,形成了獨具特色的藏傳佛教(亦稱西藏佛教、喇嘛教)。自十三世紀,藏傳佛教始傳入內地,為元朝皇帝所崇信,薩迦派教主八思巴被奉為帝師,領宣政院事,管理全國佛教和藏區事務。元亡之後,藏傳佛教對宮廷的影響並未消失,仍然受到明朝皇帝的崇奉。明朝在繼承元朝扶植藏傳佛教政策的基礎上,改專奉薩迦一派為多封衆建,使受封的西藏佛教各派首領頻頻入貢,與宮廷往來密切。明宮的英華殿等處供有西藏佛像,並設番經廠 "習唸西方梵唄經咒"①。清代統治者早在入關之前與藏傳佛教有了接觸。崇德四年(1639年),清太宗就派人赴藏延致高僧。崇德七年(1642年)又隆重接待了衛藏使者。興黄安蒙,是清王朝貫徹始終的基本國策,藏傳佛教也成為清代宮廷文化中一個重要部分。以活動場所為例,薩滿教是滿族的傳統宗教,但宮內只有坤寧宮一處祭所,而供奉藏傳佛教諸神的大小佛堂卻遍布宮廷,甚至苑囿中也處處可見,其影響之大可以想見。清宮佛堂分布於內廷各區,按建築形式可分為兩類。

第一類為獨立建築,分六個區。中正殿區:中正殿、中正殿後殿、中正殿東、西配殿、香雲亭、寶華殿、梵宗樓、雨花閣、雨花閣東、西配樓,這是全部由佛殿組成的一個建築群,是宮廷佛教活動的中心。建福宮花園區:慧曜樓、吉雲樓、廣生樓、凝輝樓、敬慎齋。慈寧宮區:大佛堂、大佛堂東、西廡、英華殿。慈寧花園區:慈蔭樓、寶相樓、吉雲樓、咸若館、臨溪亭。御花園區:千秋亭、澄瑞亭。寧壽宮區:佛日樓、梵華樓、養和精舍、抑齋、養性殿東、西配殿,以及養心殿東、西配殿。總計三十四處。

第二類為內含於建築之中者。計有七處:養心殿西暖閣、養性殿西暖閣、崇敬殿東西 暖閣、寧壽宮東西暖閣、頤和軒東暖閣、壽康宮東暖閣、惇本殿東西暖閣。

以上是根據現存文物遺跡與有關文獻記載粗略統計的。這兩類佛堂有以下特點:

- 一. 宮內佛堂為專人專用。中正殿、養心殿、寧壽宮的佛堂基本是皇帝專用;慈寧宮、慈寧花園內佛殿及英華殿為后妃專用。重華宮是乾隆皇帝做太子時居所,其內崇敬殿東、西暖閣佛堂則供太子使用;毓慶宮是皇子書房,其內惇本殿東、西暖閣佛堂,為皇子們禮佛而設。這些佛堂或集中於一區,或散布於花園,或與寢宮相連,供奉的全部是藏傳佛教神像。
 - 二. 清宮佛堂的建造時期,除少數為明代遺留,如英華殿,少數為清初順治、康熙時

所建,如慈寧宮大佛堂,其餘幾乎全部為乾隆時新建或改建。現存佛堂反映的基本上是乾隆時期的特點。

三.為同紫禁城整體建築協調一致,除雨花閣有明顯的西藏建築特點外,其餘佛堂外 觀與宮殿建築完全一致,但內部結構吸收了西藏佛殿的某些特點,如梵華樓和寶相樓。

四. 依據藏傳佛教格魯派教義,每座佛堂供奉不同主神,如中正殿、寶華殿主供佛祖 釋迦牟尼、教祖宗喀巴及各顯宗神像,香雲亭供大小金塔七座,梵宗樓供文殊菩薩、大威 德神像;雨花閣供密宗四部神像;雨花閣東西配樓為祖師影堂,供奉六世班禪、三世章 嘉。它們體現了教義上的不同功用。

五. 因紫禁城環境所限,無法建過多的崇樓高閣,但內部裝修與陳設上多有變化,做到小而精,小而全,如養心殿西暖閣佛堂,以滿足皇室成員宗教信仰活動之需。

六.清宫佛堂雖已經歷漫長歲月,但因處皇宮禁地的特殊環境中,有許多至今仍保持 清代的原狀,從建築到文物,完整地展現着清代歷史空間原貌,是極其珍貴的文化遺存。

清代宮廷設有專門管理藏傳佛教活動的機構"中正殿念經處",簡稱"中正殿"。據 《大清會典》記載,這一機構成立於康熙三十六年(1697年),②隸屬於內務府掌儀司, 主管宮內喇嘛念經與辦造佛像事。初期由內務府官員與大喇嘛負責管理,以後逐步升級、 設中正殿管理王大臣專管中正殿念經處。下設員外郎二人,副內管領二人。③宮中佛堂日 常念經上供,專設太監喇嘛負責。"凡各處念經喇嘛及堆畫壇城,繞壇獻舞鳴法器,淨地 面諸執事喇嘛,皆由管理大臣除派。……又中正殿首領太監喇嘛二名,太監喇嘛六名,慈 寧宮佛堂首領太監喇嘛二名,太監喇嘛四名,永安寺首領太監喇嘛二名,太監喇嘛八名。 如首領太監喇嘛缺出,於太監喇嘛內挑補;太監喇嘛缺出,於學習太監內挑補。"④太監 喇嘛是從小太監內挑選聰慧者經過學習經典後,披剃穿黃成為太監喇嘛,兼有僧侶與奴僕 的雙重身份,這是清帝為適應宮廷宗教活動的需要設置的。大型佛事,由中正殿行文京城 喇嘛印務處派各寺喇嘛進宮,如一年一度的"送歲"、"跳布扎"。 "腊八日中正殿下之 左設小金殿(黄毡圓帳房也),聖駕御焉。御前大臣左右侍,衆喇嘛於殿下唪經。達賴喇 嘛、章嘉胡圖克圖至聖駕前拂試衣冠,申祓除之義,佛事畢乃散,謂之'洞黎',清語吉祥 也,俗謂之'送歲'。……十二月廿九日或廿七、八等日,中正殿前設供獻,並設冠袍帶履 諸物,聖駕御小金殿。喇嘛一百八十四人手執五色紙旗,旋轉唪護法經。又有喇嘛扮二十 八宿神及十二生相,又扮一鹿,衆神獲而分之,當是'得禄'之義。殿側束草為偶,佛事 畢,衆喇嘛以草偶出,至神武門送之,蓋即古者'大儺逐厲'之義,清語謂之'跳布扎',俗 謂之'打鬼'(或云以麵為人,非草也)。"⑤"跳布扎"是一項歷史悠久的西藏宗教舞 蹈,清宫"跳布扎"是直接從西藏學來的,據《章嘉國師若必多吉傳》記載︰"大皇帝下 令:`成立一支表演時輪和勝樂的四月供養舞蹈的儀仗隊,從西藏派教習歌舞的老師來。` 於是,由夏魯寺派來兩名舞蹈老師,他們來到後教習'噶爾'和神兵驅鬼的'羌姆'(跳神) 兩種舞蹈,按照章嘉國師的指示,從府庫內準備了銅鼓、面具、頂髻、骷髏等道具,每當 逢年遇節或舉行法會時,都表演'噶爾'和'羌姆'。"⑥此項活動地點即在寶華殿前,每年定 期舉行,直至清末仍未停止。日常念經次數名目繁多,據《大清會典》記載,每年有喇嘛