

中国云南耿马傣文古籍编目



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A SYNOPSIS OF DAI OLD MANUSCRIPTS
IN GENGMA COUNTY OF YUNNAN, CHINA

主编 尹绍亭 唐立

Editors-in-Chief: Yin Shaoting
Christian Daniels

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顾问: 马迎春 俸春林 召库玛国晚

Culsultants: Ma Yingchun Feng Chunlin Zhaoku Maguowan

翻译整理组:

Translating and Collating Group:

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序

尹绍亭

最近几年，社会各界对文化遗产的认识和保护意识显著提高，一项由中央政府主导的宏大的文化遗产抢救、保护工程已经在全国范围内展开。我国幅员辽阔、历史悠久、民族众多，文化遗产种类之繁多、数量之丰富、形式之独特，是一般国家所难以相比的。然而，由于各种原因，一百多年来，我国的文化遗产屡屡遭受严重破坏。迄今为止，有的消亡绝迹，有的濒临危境，有的残败破损，有的面目全非，如果再不重视珍惜、不尽快进行抢救保护的话，那么后果是不堪设想的。抢救保护文化遗产，主要是政府的职责，但也是全社会和民众义不容辞的责任。像我国这样的文化遗产大国，只有政府、社会、民众都来重视、珍爱文化遗产并付诸行动，目前的状况才会有所改善。

作为一个民族文化研究者，对于文化遗产自是情有独钟，而且必然会把对它的宣传和保护作为终身的使命。1999年，在经过了多年的探索之后，我们着手进行了一项创造性的文化遗产保护事业，那就是“云南民族文化生态村”的建设。迄今为止，五个试点村寨的建设虽然尚不完善，甚至个别村寨的发展并不理想，然而云南民族文化生态村建设的崭新理念、方法和已经取得的显著业绩和宝贵经验，业已在国内外产生了广泛的影响，其重大和深远的意义已日益彰显。2001年，在从事这项事业的同时，我与唐立教授又开展了一项名为“云南傣族古籍文献抢救保护”的项目。唐立教授是澳大利亚人，现供职于日本东京外国语大学亚洲非洲语言文化研究所。他是国际著名的科技史专家，20世纪80年代后期到云南调查研究，写了一本云南少数民族科技方面的专著，作为我主编的《云南物质文化丛书》中的一卷——《生活技术卷》于2000年由云南教育出版社出版发行。从20世纪90年代初期开始，他对傣族历史文化发生了浓厚的兴趣，转向了傣族研究，并开始学习老傣文。在这个过程当中，他对傣族古籍文献四处散佚和损毁、未能有效收藏整理的状况十分惋惜，并深感抢救保护的重要性和迫切性。为此，我俩决定暂时放下手头的研究工作，做一点抢救保护傣族古籍文献的实事。经过策划和努力，并通过他的推荐和协调，计划得到了日本丰田基金会的支持。根据丰田基金会的要求，同时也是我们的希望，该项目的目标就是要实现傣族古籍文献在当地的永久保存和利用。至于运作方式，则采取了该基金会在东南亚等国家多年从事的支持当地人进行的方法，即将古籍文献收集、整理、编目后拍摄成缩微胶片，并购置缩微阅读机，以协助当地建立古籍文献资料中心。德宏项目从2001年开始，花了近三年的时间，依靠德宏傣族景颇族自治州民族语文指导工作委员会快永胜副主任和岳小保等一大批傣族学者们的卓越工作，该项目最终完成了2000余种老傣文古籍文献的普查；经过考订筛选，入选编目近900种，出版了大16开本厚达881页的《中国云南德宏傣族古籍编目》一书；拍摄缩微胶卷23盘，计54732幅，并配置缩微阅读机一台。项目的圆满完成，受到了当地政府、傣族民众以及学术界的一致好评和赞赏。达到了德宏现存老傣文古籍之精华于当地永久保存利用的目的。

德宏项目的成功，增强了我们继续从事此项工作的信心。2004年春季，我们又策划开展新的“临沧耿马傣族古籍抢救保护项目”。选择耿马傣族佤族自治县，一方面因为那里是我国西双版纳和德宏之外的又一个较大的傣族聚居地，而且是西双版纳、德宏和缅甸三地傣族文化的交汇地，有较多的傣族古籍文献遗存；另一方面，临沧市政府和耿马县政府都重视这个项目，临沧市马迎春副市长从一开始便表示了关心和支持，并责成市文化局和耿马县协助开展工作，时任耿马县副县长的棒力秋女士和县里的其他领导也予以积极协调和组织，从而使项目得以顺利进行；第三，该县具有一批非常热爱傣族

文化而又通晓傣文的专家和民间人士，有了文化精英和群众基础，项目的成功便有了保证。2004年9月，在前期商讨组织的基础上，我们派出项目领导小组成员、傣文专家艾保先生奔赴耿马，与县佛教协会秘书长康朗安明先生一道前往全县各地进行傣文古籍文献普查。康朗安明先生是佛教界著名人士，在傣族社会中享有很高的声望。每到一地，傣族知识分子和民众都热情接待，参与座谈，积极配合，提供信息和书籍，普查获得了很好的效果，仅傣那文和傣泐文古籍文献就落实了398种。后来，原县志办公室主任杨铸先生又提供县档案局和县志办公室珍藏的傣文地方史料33种，两项累计431种。该项目最为繁重的工作是翻译、整理和编目，康朗安明、南桂香、杨铸三位负责人和听国旺、法国南、听坦片等协助者花费了一年多的时间，以很高的效率出色地完成了这项工作。还要说明的是，康朗安明先生不仅承担了本书大量的讲述工作，而且所有的傣文文献内容也由其负责撰写。

《德宏傣文古籍编目》一书出版之后，人们给予了充分的肯定，然而后来发觉也有一些不足和不妥之处，因此这次编辑出版的《耿马傣文古籍编目》作了若干修改。首先，为了让读者对入编古籍的内容多一些了解，本书大幅度地增加了“文献内容”栏目的分量；而且为了便于只懂傣文不懂汉文的读者阅读，我们改正了《德宏傣文古籍编目》“文献内容”栏目只用汉文书写的缺点，采用了汉、傣两种文字书写。其次，同样是为了满足读者希望多了解入编古籍的愿望，本书的大部分编目附录了入编古籍原著的前言和后记。第三，本书附录了三本史料价值较高的傣文史书，并作了汉文的全文翻译。由于作了以上修改，所以本书所收书目虽少于《德宏傣文古籍编目》，然而篇幅却没有减少多少，而其使用的效果将会更好。

《耿马傣文古籍编目》的出版，意味着耿马傣族古籍抢救保护项目已经完成了大半工作。目前项目组的成员正在进行古籍文献的拍摄，预计2006年6月之前将完成全部拍摄工作。届时该县所拥有的珍贵傣文古籍文献将会以缩微胶片的形式永久地保存流传于当地，造福于子孙后代。

《耿马傣文古籍编目》是一本厚重的大书，它凝聚了众多机构和人士的热忱和心血。在其正式出版之际，我们谨向日本丰田财团董事长费阿兰先生再次表示衷心的感谢！由于丰田基金会的无私援助，才使我们有机会实现为抢救保护傣族古籍文献而工作的愿望。项目进行期间，我们得到了耿马县佛教协会会长召库玛国晚先生、孟定下城佛寺的尚召专达南先生、勐简的大军赛安章先生、贺派芒抗佛寺的召库玛英旺先生、允海佛寺的尚召国旺先生和县档案局、县广电局、县志办、县佛协、县文体局等机构以及罕正明、南子才等众多傣族同胞的鼎力相助。此外，张晓琼教授、刀承华教授、余玫副教授、张海超馆员、玉罕娇副研究员、董艾编审等为项目的开展和本书的出版做了有益的工作；本书的序和凡例承蒙沈芸女士翻译为英文。特别应该说明的是，民族出版社的艾保先生不仅是本书的责任编辑，而且是该项目的领导成员之一，他为项目所做的大量工作是别人难以替代的。作为项目负责人和本书的主编，我们谨向所有支持和参与此项事业的单位和个人表示崇高的敬意和诚挚的谢意，相信此书的出版也将和《德宏傣文古籍编目》的出版一样，会受到傣族民众和文化界、学术界的欢迎。今后我们还将继续这项工作，以期对文化遗产抢救保护事业做出更多的贡献。

2006年春节识于昆明舒卷斋

Preface

In recent years, the society becomes more and more aware of the importance of cultural heritage preservation, as a result, a grand project on save and protect cultural heritage has been launched by the central government within the whole country. With a vast territory, long history and large number of ethnic groups, China embraces a great deal of cultural heritage that most of the other countries are beyond compare. But, owing to the reason known to all, cultural heritage in China has experienced great damages from time to time since more than one hundred years ago. By far, among the precious cultural heritage, some vanished, some are disappearing, some were seriously damaged, and some were changed completely and beyond recognition. If people keep ignoring these facts, if no measurements are taken to preserve them, fateful consequences are awaiting. Cultural heritage preservation is not only a main responsibility of the government, but also a compulsory duty of people in the whole society. In countries of abundant cultural heritage like China, proper measurements need to be taken to attract attention and stimulate practical actions from both government and the mass to cherish and preserve cultural heritage. Thus the current situation of cultural heritage preservation in China could be improved.

As a scholar focusing on ethnic culture studies, I have special fond of cultural heritage and is undoubtedly taking cultural heritage preservation as my duty. In 1999, after years of researching, we set down to establish a project on cultural heritage preservation, that is the Construction of Ethnic Cultural & Ecological Villages. Although construction of the first five pilot villages has not completed yet so far, and development of some villages is not as stable as we expected, this brand new idea and practice contributed a lot and provided precious experience. The impact has been spread within the country and abroad which proved its importance and significance. In 2001, while continuing this project, I worked with Prof. Christian Daniels to start another project named Preservation of the Old Manuscripts of Dai People in Yunnan. Prof. Daniels is an Australian citizen who is now working in the Research Institute for Languages & Cultures of Asia and Africa of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in Japan. He is a world-known expert specializes in Science & Technology History. He has been to Yunnan and carried out studies here in late 1980's and has concluded it into an academic work on science and technology of ethnic minorities in Yunnan, which was published by Yunnan Education Publishing House in 2000 as the Technology for Daily Necessities Section of the series books – the Material Culture of Yunnan edited by myself. Since early 1990, he became to show interest in history and culture of Dai people and switched his focus to studies on Dai people and started

to learn Dai language. In this period, he noticed that many Dai old manuscripts were either damaged or not properly preserved and felt deeply regret to the situation. He became aware of the importance of preserving the old manuscripts. Therefore, we both decided to stop our current jobs temporarily and give some practical contribution to the preservation. After serious planning and hard preparation work, we gain support from the Toyota Foundation in Japan. According to requirement of the foundation, which is also our aim, the project should be focused on permanent preservation and exploitation of the local Dai old manuscripts. We adopted the method which the foundation has been using in similar projects in some Southeast Asian countries, that is, to collect the old manuscripts, sort them out, then cataloging and shoot them with mini films. The last step is to assist local government to establish an old manuscripts management center for future sustainable management. Our project in Dehong Prefecture started in 2001. Thanks to cooperative work of related experts, include Mr. Kuai Yongsheng, director of the Committee for the Working and Instruction of Nationality Languages & Scripts of Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture and Dai scholars such as Mr. Yue Xiaobao, the project was implemented successfully. Within 3 years, more than 2000 kinds of Dai old manuscripts were surveyed and 900 kinds out of them were selected into the synopsis. An 881-page synopsis – A Synopsis of Dai Old Manuscripts in the Dehong Autonomous Region of Yunnan, China was published. Besides, there are 23 scrolls of mini films used to record about 54732 pictures of the old manuscripts. A mini film reader was installed into the center. The successful completion of this project gained appraisal from local government, Dai society and the academic field. It finally reached our aim of achieving permanent preservation and exploitation of the elite of existing local Dai old manuscripts.

Success of the Dehong project encouraged us in continuing our old manuscripts preservation work. In Spring of 2004, we started to design a new project – Dai Old Manuscripts Preservation in Gengma of Lincang Prefecture. The reason for us to choose Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County is that, on one hand, this location is the second largest inhabit of Dai people in China besides Xishuang Banna and Dehong and it is also a exchanging point of different Dai cultures from Xishuang Banna, Dehong and Burma. There is a great deal of Dai old manuscripts existing in Gengma; On the other hand, Both the prefecture and county government attached great importance to this project. Mr. Ma Yingchun, deputy mayor of Lincang city expressed his concern on this project at very beginning and ordered the City Bureau of Cultural Affairs and Gengma County government to be responsible for it. Moreover, Ms. Feng Liquiu, then deputy county governor of Gengma County and other leaders from the county government offered full support to the project. As a result, the project was able to be implemented smoothly; Third, there was participation of groups of experts, scholars and local people in the county who were very interested in Dai culture and knew Dai language very well. With government support, both academic elite and mass support, the successful completion of the project was ensured. In September of 2004, based on all discussions and preparation works have been done, we sent Mr.

Ai Bao, an expert in Dai Language and member of the project organizing panel, to Gengma. He was accompanied by Mr. Kanglang Anming, secretary general of Gengma County Buddhism Association, They carried out surveys on Dai old manuscripts all over the county. Mr. Kanglang Anming is well known in Buddhism believers' society as well as enjoys high reputation in local Dai society. They received hospitality and full support in every place they have been to. The survey turned out to be very fruitful. Only the part of Dai Ne and Dai Lue old manuscripts they collected and recorded are 398 kinds. Later, Mr. Yang Zhu, former director of the Office for County History Recording offered 33 kinds of historical records and old manuscripts preserved in his office and the County Bureau of Archives Management. Including this part, there are 431 kinds of old manuscripts collected and recorded under this project. Throughout the whole project, the most complicated work is to translate, sort out and catalog the resources. It took more than one year for the three main project members Mr. Kanglang Anming, Nan Guixiang, Yang Zhu and other members such as, Ting Guowang, Fa Guonan and Ting Tanpian etc. to finish that part of the work. They have done this job in high efficiency and precision.

Although the previous book, *A Synopsis of Dai Old Manuscripts in the Dehong Autonomous Region of Yunnan, China* has received positive recognition from the society, we found out later that it, to some extent, was imperfect. Hence, we made improvement with the *Synopsis of Dai Old Manuscripts in Gengma County in Yunnan, China* according to previous experience. First, to make sure the readers could learn more knowledge of the content of each manuscript collected, we enriched the content part; Moreover, the content part was written in both Han and Dai languages instead of only Dai language, to ensure that all people could understand it; Second, to meet the demands of readers of getting more information of the old manuscripts, we attached the parts of preface and afterword of most manuscripts to this book; Third, we attached to the book text of three highly valued Dai old manuscripts and their Han Chinese translation. Although the number of manuscripts recorded in this book is less than the previous one, with the above mentioned improvement, it is of almost the same length as the first one. What's more, it is easier to use than the first one.

Publication of the *Synopsis of Dai Old Manuscripts in Gengma County in Yunnan, China* means that the main part of our project in Gengma has been completed. At present, members of this project are shooting pictures of the manuscripts and this part of work is expected to be completed in June 2006. At that time, those precious Dai old manuscripts in Gengma County will be preserved permanently in the form of mini film. They would be able to be passed down and benefit generations of people.

The thick book – *Synopsis of Dai Old Manuscripts in Gengma County in Yunnan, China* contains enthusiasm and intelligence of various organizations and people from the society. Upon its publication, we shall extend our sincere gratitude once more to Mr. Alan Feinsein, chairman of the Toyota Foundation in Japan. Owing to his financial support, we are able to have this opportunity to make our Dai old manuscripts preservation plan into true. In the project

implementation process, we also received full support from the following people: Mr. Zhaoku Maguowan, chairman of Gengma Buddhism Association, Mr. Shangzhao Zhuandanan from Mengding Buddhist Temple, Mr. Dajun Saianzhang from Meng Jian, Mr. Zhaoku Mayingwang from Hepai Mangkang Buddhist Temple, Mr. Shangzhao Guowang from Yunhai Buddhist Temple and local Dai people such as Han Zhengming, Nan Zicai etc. We have also received assistance from organizations include Gengma County Bureau of Archives Management, County Broadcasting Bureau and Office of County History Records. Besides, Prof. Zhang Xiaoqiong, Prof. Dao Chenghua, Associate Prof. Yu Mei, Research fellow Zhang Haichao from Yunnan University Anthropology Museum, Researcher Yu Hanjiao and Editor Dong Ai have contributed a lot to the project and publication of this book. This preface and explanatory notes are translated by Ms. Shen Yun.

Our special thanks should go to Mr. Ai Bao from Yunnan Nationalities Publishing House. As executive editor and member of the leader panel of the project, Mr. Ai has done a lot for the project which is not substitutable. As the project leader and chief editor of the book, I want to express my respect and gratitude to all organizations and individuals involved in this project for their participation and support. I hope the publication of this book will enjoy the same popularity among academic and cultural fields as well as mass Dai people that the previous book – A synopsis of Dai Old Manuscripts in the Dehong Autonomous Region of Yunnan, China has been enjoying. We will continue our career in this area in the future to put our full efforts into preservation of cultural heritage.

Yin Shaoting
Spring Festival, 2006

凡 例

一 条目分类

《中国云南耿马傣文古籍编目》所收录条目分为历史、天文、文学、占卜、其他等类别。

二 文献内容

文献内容是本书的重点所在。我们力求以精练的文字概括每本书的核心内容，以便读者对该古籍有一个大概的了解。

三 注音

书名以老傣文、国际音标、汉文顺次书写，表格用汉文、老傣文、英文书写。正文（文献内容）分别用汉文和傣文书写。

四 年历换算及其他

年历用傣历、公历两种年历标注。其换算方法是公历年减去 638 年，余数即为傣历年。

这次所搜集的文献中有一部分没有年代，所以在表中无法填写，特予说明。

Explanatory Notes

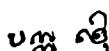
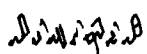
1. Entries are classified under the following categories: History, Literature, Buddhist texts, Astrology and Divination etc.

2. Providing a description of the content of each document is the main purpose of this book. We have strived to give a general summary of each document in order to give the readers an overall picture of each document.


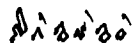

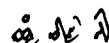
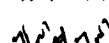
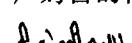
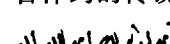
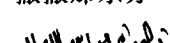
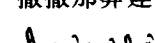
3. The name of each document is given in the following order: old Dai script, international phonetic script and Chinese. Other items in the tables are written in Chinese, old Dai script and English. The content of each document is described respectively in Dai script and Chinese.

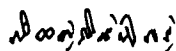




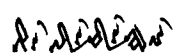

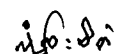
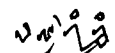

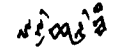
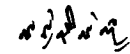
4. Years in this book are indicated by two kinds of calendars: the Dai calendar and the Gregorian calendar. The Gregorian year minus 638 yields the year in Dai calendar.



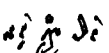
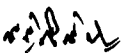


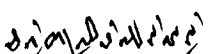
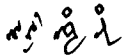
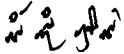
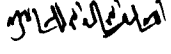
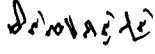

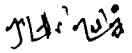
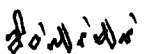
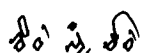
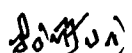
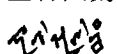

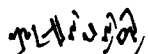

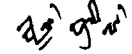

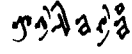
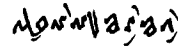
Special notes: Dates on part of the documents recorded in this book are not available, therefore they are not shown in the tables.


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