

天津市藝術博物館藏

敦煌文獻

上海古籍出版社  
天津市藝術博物館編

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# Dunhuang Manuscripts Collected in Tianjin Arts Museum

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# The Corpus of Dunhuang – Turfan Manuscripts

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**Dunhuang Manuscripts  
Collected in  
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# 敦煌吐魯番文獻集成策畫弁言

魏同賢

當歷史的車輪由上個世紀向本世紀馳進的時刻，在積貧積弱、列強凌欺的中國大地上，卻接連產生了被稱為中國文化史上四大發現中的兩大發現，這就是一八九九年殷墟甲骨文的發現和一九〇〇年敦煌文獻的發現。前者在河南安陽小屯村先後發掘的十多萬片甲骨，已將我國有文字記載的歷史提前了數百年，為商朝的歷史研究提供了可信的資料。後者在甘肅敦煌縣鳴沙山莫高窟第一七號洞窟的秘密藏經室中發現了數萬件手寫卷軸和刻印典籍以及繪畫、雕塑等等，它的學術價值雖然尚未被全部認識和利用，然而，從藏經室中所發現的產生於四世紀中葉至十一世紀初的大量用漢文和梵文、藏文、粟特文、回紇文、于闐文書寫和刻印的文書以及多姿多采的繪畫、雕塑，廣泛地涉及我國西部和中亞地區各民族古代社會的政治、經濟、文化生活，它所提供的真實獨特的資料，已經有力地啟動並迅速地推進了對我國和中亞地區古代社會的政治、經濟、法律、宗教、語言、文學、科技、藝術和風俗等各學科的研究，填補了一些迷失已久的學術環節。同樣令人鼓舞的是，於敦煌藏經室打開的前後，在新疆吐魯番及塔里木盆地庫車、和闐、尼雅、樓蘭等地區，也發現了大量的古代遺書，其出土地域同敦煌接近，而文書年代、內容和形態亦與敦煌文書相若。這批被學術界稱之為吐魯番文書或西域文獻的資料同敦煌文獻相聯繫、印證、輝映，從而孕育並推動了一門國際性學科——敦煌吐魯番學的誕生與發展。所不同的是，殷墟甲骨的輯集、印製已經大體完成，這就為深入的研究創造了條件；而敦煌吐魯番文獻的公布、輯集、印製卻遠未實現，這自然給敦煌吐魯番學的深入發展形成了困難。

敦煌文獻的發現早已載入文化史冊，這無疑是學術史上的盛事和幸事，它本該立即清洗被蒙翳了近九

百年的歷史塵垢，輝耀出它那炫目的學術光彩。然而，一則文化史上的任何新發現都有一個被認識的過程，再則這批文化上的無價之寶一經面世，便被割裂分散。英國的斯坦因、法國的伯希和、俄國的奧登堡、日本的大谷光瑞考察團，紛至沓來，各有裹攜。而劫餘之物，復遭散佚。以至目前除英國國家圖書館、法國國家圖書館、俄羅斯科學院東方研究所聖彼得堡分所和北京圖書館為著名的四大收藏家之外，散布在中外公私收藏家手中者不知尚有幾許，再加上有意無意的人為障礙，從而造成研究工作的困難，影響了這批珍貴文獻的學術效應，這是曾使不少正直熱心的敦煌學家扼腕痛惜的。

因而，敦煌學儘管目前已成為一門國際性的顯學，可它的誕生和發展卻是曲折而緩慢的。早期的學者如羅振玉、王國維、蔣伯斧、劉師培、繆荃孫等人依靠伯希和等所提供的有限照片和原件，開始了艱難的研究工作。他們辨識著錄、撰寫序跋，產生了一大批學術成果。而敦煌學的正式命名則遲至三十年後的一九三〇年。嗣後，我國學者董康、劉復、胡適、王重民、向達、姜亮夫等先後遠涉重洋，奔赴倫敦、巴黎，拍照片，抄遺書，編目錄，寫序跋，為敦煌學的發展作出了卓越的貢獻。陳垣、陳寅恪等更以他們的研究碩果為敦煌學增添了光彩。而英國的斯坦因，法國的沙畹、伯希和，德國的格倫威德爾，俄國的奧登堡，日本的內藤湖南、那波利貞等等，也對敦煌文獻的整理、研究作出了各自的貢獻，為敦煌學的開創和發展做了大量卓有成效的工作，與中國的敦煌學家共同推動了敦煌學的前進。到目前，敦煌學更有了蓬勃的發展，國際性的學術研討會已經數度舉辦，中國敦煌吐魯番學會已經建立數年，一些有影響的敦煌吐魯番學家如季羨林、唐長孺、饒宗頤等等正同一大批中青年學者進行着深入踏實的研究，學術成果不斷湧現，呈現了敦煌學的初步繁榮景象。

這種景象的確是令人鼓舞的，它的出現自是中外數代敦煌吐魯番學家心血凝聚的成果。如果從工作環節的角度考慮，敦煌文獻的輯集、印製同敦煌學的整理、研究則是緊相連接又互為促進的。初期的敦煌學著述往往同輯印文獻合二而一，諸如羅振玉、蔣伯斧、王仁俊等的《敦煌石室書目及發見之原始》、《敦煌石室真跡錄》、《敦煌石室遺書》、《鳴沙石室佚書》、《鳴沙石室古籍叢殘》等都是交互出現的，這些都是對敦煌文獻整理的成果，同時也是對敦煌文獻認識、研究的成果。進一步，在對這些資料進行縝密科學的研究後，方才產生了王國維、陳寅恪等的學術著作，從而奠定了敦煌學的基礎。此後的發展在在都顯示了文獻的刊布滋助了研究的進步，研究的進步帶動了文獻的刊布。不僅如此，敦煌文獻的刊布同敦煌

研究的發展還存在着同步前進的現象。敦煌所發現的文獻，不論屬傳世文獻的補充，還是遺佚文獻的重新出現，都帶有孤本的性質；加以出現之後，即被分藏於世界各地，甚至同一件文獻，復遭割裂、破損，造成了嚴重的分散。況且，各藏家的管理觀念和制度又極不相同，從而造成了閱讀、使用的不便，這不能不被視為是對學術研究的嚴重限制。正是由於存在這種限制，所以，在近一個世紀的漫長歲月中，敦煌學雖然已從無到有，從小到大，有了長足的發展，出現了初步的繁榮；然而，如果從敦煌文獻所提供的應有價值來看，已被開發利用的，無論是宏觀的整體研究還是微觀的具體研究，都還是有待進一步推動的。為此，作為前提條件和對象目標的，自然還是提供研究的資料。而這，最理想的辦法是創造條件使有志於此的學者都能閱讀原始文獻。不過這在目前的客觀物質和主觀認識條件下，大概都還無法實現。於是，退而求其次，商得各收藏家（單位或個人）的贊同、協助，採取現代影印方法，輯集彙刊，使孤本文獻化身千百，讓敦煌學家身處書室，即能縱覽敦煌吐魯番文獻全貌，既省卻奔波旅行之苦，又免除四方求閱之煩，以其寶貴而有限的學術時間，悉心於閱讀、分析、推論、判斷，從而得出科學的結論，這結果就是從根本上推進了敦煌學的發展。這就是我們輯集出版《敦煌吐魯番文獻集成》的目的。

我們輯集彙印的《敦煌吐魯番文獻集成》的預期目標是：一、相對完備。我們將盡力搜求、輯集，將敦煌、吐魯番等地區出現的各種文字資料和藝術資料，盡可能完整地反映出來，使其成為一部總匯式的集成文獻；二、力求存真。敦煌吐魯番文獻具有文獻和文物兩重價值，這就要求對文獻的印製必須逼真，其大小、長短、形狀、色彩、字跡、殘損自不必說，即使是紙質、卷軸、包封等等也不宜忽略。當然，將實物通過圖像反映出來，是會受到若干限制而有所失的，但失而不損其真，圖版力求其像，則是我們工作的一項核心要求；三、定名準確。給敦煌吐魯番文獻定名本身就是一項研究工作，數代學者已經在這方面做過深入的考訂，我們將汲取這份可貴的成果，作為我們編輯工作上的依據或參考，並進一步聽取學術界的意見，盡其所能地給文獻準確定名；四、編排合理。《集成》是一套大型的資料性圖書，中心目的在給學術界提供一份全面可信的原始資料，因而，文字部分如前言、編例、敘錄、分類目錄、年表、索引等等，均屬說明性質，意在方便使用；圖版部分則按序排列，重在實用，兼及欣賞。做到圖文結合，以發揮資料圖書的最佳效果。

《集成》雖為我們所籌畫、推動和實行，可實在也是中外熱心於敦煌學的有識之士合作贊助的成果，

像已列入第一批出書的上海博物館、上海圖書館、北京大學圖書館、天津藝術博物館、俄羅斯科學院東方研究所聖彼得堡分所、法國國家圖書館等等，對此我們表示衷心的感謝。在籌畫、編輯過程中，我們還得到了中外敦煌學家的熱情幫助，他們曾給予我們多方面的支持，特別是北京大學季羨林教授、臺灣潘重規教授、香港中文大學饒宗頤教授，他們於百忙中出任《集成》的學術顧問，使《集成》的編輯得到了可靠的學術保證，在此我們特申謝忱。我們還認為，任何圖書的最具權威的評論家是該圖書的使用者，我們特別期望着他們能夠根據各自的需要提出改進的建議，在這裏，我們則要先此致謝了。

一九九二年七月十二日

# Preface to The Corpus of Dunhuang-Turfan Manuscripts

At the turn of the century, poor and weak China, where big powers predominated, saw two of the four major discoveries in her cultural history. One is the discovery of over 100,000 Yin ruins oracle bone inscriptions in 1899 at Xiaotun village in Anyang of Henan Province, which has proved that China's recorded history existed several hundred years earlier than it used to be believed to, and provided reliable material for the study of the history of the Shang Dynasty. The other is the discovery of Dunhuang documents in 1900. Tens of thousands of manuscripts, printed texts, paintings and sculptures were discovered at the walled-up library of Cave No.17 in the Mingshashan Mogao Caves in Dunhuang County of Gansu Province. Although their value in academic research has not yet been fully recognized or utilized, these originals, including the colourful paintings, sculptures, and a large number of the manuscripts and printed texts dating from the period between the middle of the 4th century and the early years of the 11th century written in Chinese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Sogdian, Uygur and Khotanese, cover a wide range of political, economic and cultural life of various nationalities in ancient Central Asia and West China and constitute a powerful source for the study of politics, economics, law, religion, language, literature, technology, art and customs in ancient China and Central Asia. Thus, the age-old gaps in a number of areas of learning have been finally filled. What is equally encouraging is the fact that many ancient manuscripts were also excavated in such places



as Kucha, Khotan, Niya, and Loulan in Xinjiang's Turfan and Tarim Basin areas around the time of the discovery of the Dunhuang Library Cave. They are similar to Dunhuang texts in dates, content and forms and their excavation areas are close to Dunhuang. These documents, called Turfan documents or the Western Regions documents by experts, are interrelated with the Dunhuang texts, each providing reference and adding lustre to the other. Hence an international discipline ——Dunhuang-Turfan Studies—— came into being and has become an important field of study. Now, compilation and printing of the Yin ruins oracle bone inscriptions has almost been completed, thus facilitating further studies; however, the work of compiling and publishing Dunhuang-Turfan documents is far from being finished, which naturally causes great difficulty to the advancement of Dunhuang Studies.

The discovery of the Dunhuang texts has long gone down in the history of human civilization, which fact is undoubtedly a remarkable event in academia. Immediately after their discovery, the Dunhuang texts should have been cleaned of the dust of history gathered over nearly 900 years and given back their dazzling splendour in areas of learning. Yet throughout cultural history, all new discoveries have to undergo the process of winning recognition. Moreover, soon after these invaluable documents became available, they were taken away and scattered all over the world. "Inspection delegations" headed by Marc Aurel Stein of Britain, Paul Pelliot of France, S. F. Oldenburg of Russia and Otani Kozui of Japan came one after another and carried off large numbers of documents. What documents were left after the plunder were also scattered later on so that no one knows how many documents public or private collectors at home and abroad possess aside from those in the hands of the four main collectors: the British Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale in France, St. Petersburg Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Russia and the Beijing Library. In addition, there have been obstacles placed deliberately or inadvertently. All this has had an adverse effect on research in the rare documents and stabbed those upright and ardent Dunhuang scholars to the heart.

Now Dunhuang Studies has become a field of study of worldwide importance, but its birth and growth have undergone a slow and tortuous process. Earlier scholars like Luo Zhenyu, Wang Guowei, Jiang Bofu, Liu Shipai and Miao Quansun, making use of a limited number of photographs and originals provided by P. Pelliot and others, embarked on the

arduous work, distinguishing, editing, cataloguing, and prefacing. Their efforts yielded notable results. However, Dunhuang Studies was so named as late as 1930, thirty years after the Dunhuang documents were discovered. Later, Chinese scholars such as Dong Kang, Liu Fu, Hu shi, Wang Chongmin, Xiang Da and Jiang Liangfu went off one after another to London and Paris to take photographs of collections, copy ancient manuscripts, catalogue and preface, making valuable contributions to the advancement of Dunhuang Studies. And the great achievements made in this field by Chen Yuan, Chen Yinque and others added glory to Dunhuang Studies. Mention should also be made of M. A. Stein, E. E. Chavannes, P. Pelliot, A. Grünwedel, S. F. Oldenburg, Naito Koman, and Naba Tosisada, who made their contributions to the sifting and research of the manuscripts and did a lot for the birth and growth of Dunhuang Studies. Together with Chinese Dunhuang scholars, they pushed Dunhuang Studies forward. Hitherto, Dunhuang Studies has made remarkable progress and international seminars have been held for several times. It has been a few years since the Dunhuang-Turfan Academic Society of China was established and Dunhuang-Turfan scholars of high prestige such as Ji Xianlin, Tang Changru, and Rao Zongyi, as well as a large number of young and middle-aged scholars, have been doing steady and thoroughgoing research with notable results so that Dunhuang Studies has presented a picture of initial prosperity.

This encouraging picture is creditable to the joint painstaking efforts of generations of Dunhuang-Turfan scholars at home and abroad. The work of editing and printing Dunhuang documents and the sifting and research of Dunhuang Studies are closely interrelated and help each other forward. Earlier Dunhuang scholars often combined the two into one. Illustrative of the point are works like *A Catalogue of Manuscripts in Dunhuang Caves and Their Discovery*, *Originals of Manuscripts in Dunhuang Caves*, *Ancient Manuscripts in Dunhuang Caves*, *Manuscripts in Mingsha Caves Lost and Found*, and *Serializing Fragments of classical Writings Found in Mingsha Caves* written by Luo Zhenyu, Jiang Bofu, Wang Renjun and others. Such works are both fruit of sorting out Dunhuang documents and achievements in the study of the documents. After careful studies of such materials, academic works by Wang Guowei and Chen Yinque appeared, thereby laying the foundation for Dunhuang Studies. Its advancement indicates that publication of the documents has promoted progress in document study and progress, which has in turn given impetus to



publication of Dunhuang documents. Moreover, publication of the Dunhuang documents and advancement of Dunhuang Studies sometimes synchronized. The manuscripts discovered in Dunhuang are the only copies extant, no matter whether they are additions to texts handed down from ancient times or lost texts that have reappeared. In fact, these documents were carried off to all parts of the world soon after they were discovered. In some cases, sections of the same document came into the possession of different people. Besides, collectors differ widely in their concepts of management and system, which causes great inconvenience in reading and in making use of the materials and, to a great extent, hinders researches. Owing to these obstacles, either general research in the whole or specific study of details has yet to be improved although Dunhuang Studies has been built up from nothing and has taken on initial prosperity over a long period of nearly one century. It goes without saying that the prerequisite to the improvement of Dunhuang Studies is to provide research materials, and the ideal way would be to make the originals accessible to all ardent scholars. For various reasons, however, this goal may be difficult to achieve at present. After consultations with collectors, an agreement was reached, which was to photolithograph the entire corpus of the documents in one edition with the help of sophisticated equipment. In this way the only copies extant will be made available to all Dunhuang scholars, who could thus save the trouble of hunting for originals and devote their limited amount of valuable time to reading, analyzing, making inferences from and forming judgements of the photographic reproductions so that they might draw their own scientific conclusions. The work will give infinite impetus to the evolution of Dunhuang Studies. And this is our very aim in publishing *The Corpus of Dunhuang-Turfan Manuscripts*.

Our objectives in publishing *The Corpus of Dunhuang-Turfan Manuscripts* are as follows: (1) Relative completeness. We have tried to search, edit, and organize various manuscripts and paintings in Dunhuang-Turfan areas in an effort to publish a comprehensive corpus. (2) True to originals. Dunhuang-Turfan manuscripts have the dual values of documents and historical relics, which requires that the prints should be the very images of the originals, including their sizes, lengths, forms, colours, and traces of damaged calligraphy. We even took the quality of paper, scrolls, and covers into account. Naturally, it is difficult to present three dimensional objects in the form of two dimensions, but we