

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР
ОРДЕНА ТРУДОВОГО КРАСНОГО ЗНАМЕНИ
ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ

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ОПИСАНИЕ
КИТАЙСКОЙ
ЧАСТИ
КОЛЛЕКЦИИ
ИЗ
ХАРА-ХОТО
(фонд П.К.Козлова)

Приложения составил Л.И.Чугуевский



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «НАУКА»
ГЛАВНАЯ РЕДАКЦИЯ ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ
МОСКВА 1984

М51

Книга является первым полным описанием рукописного и ксилографического материала XI – XIV вв. на китайском языке, обнаруженного среди книг тангутской библиотеки, которая была привезена П.К.Козловым из его экспедиции в Монголию в 1909 г. Коллекция включает разнообразные буддийские, даосские, конфуцианские тексты, а также произведения художественной литературы, исторические, медицинские и пр. В коллекции есть редкие раннепечатные книги, изданные в Китае и в государствах Си Ся и Цзинь; представлена также уникальная книжная гравюра в основном XII в.

М 0503000000-024 КБ-2I-58-83
013(02)-84

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В В Е Д Е Н И Е

Коллекция П.К.Козлова, состоящая из письменных памятников, обнаруженных в «знаменитом субургане» мертвого города Хара-хото в 1909 г.¹, давно уже стала всемирно известной благодаря библиотеке на тангутском языке, легшей в основу дешифровки забытого тангутского языка и тангутской письменности и способствовавшей развитию новой отрасли науки – тангутоведения². Наивысшей точкой развития этой науки до начала 40-х годов были, по всеобщему признанию, труды Н.А.Невского³, сейчас в этой области успешно работают многие советские и зарубежные ученые. Опубликован сводный каталог произведений, входящих в этот фонд⁴.

¹ Историю открытия см.: П.К. К о з л о в. Монголия и Амдо; Е.И. К ы ч а н о в. Звучат лишь письмена. М., 1965; Е.И. Л у б о - Л е с н и ч е н к о, Т.К. Ш а ф р а н о в с к а я. Мертвый город Хара-хото. М., 1968.

² Не имея возможности перечислить все работы по тангутоведению, отсылаем читателя к библиографии вопроса, составленной Е.И.Кычановым в кн.: Китайская классика в тангутском переводе (Лунь ши, Мэн цзы, Сю цзин). Факсимиле текстов. Предисловие, словарь и указатели В.С.Колоколова и Е.И.Кычанова. – «Памятники письменности Востока». IV.М., 1966, с.136–143. – Более поздние работы см. в статье: Д.Н. М е н ь ш и к о в. Рукописные фонды, с.284.

³ Н.А. Н е в с к и й. Тангутская филология, Тт. I–2. М., 1960. – За эту работу Н.А.Невскому была присуждена Ленинская премия.

⁴ Тангутские рукописи и ксилографы. М., 1963.

S U M M A R Y

This is a publication of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese part of P.Kozlov's collection from Khara-Khoto. It was found in 1909 during the excavation of the famous suburgan together with the Tangoot library, figurines and human remains. In the same year the entire collection was brought to St.Petersburg. It is now in the MSS Department of the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Chinese texts were selected from the mass of Tangoot books by V.Alexeyev, A.Ivanov, N.Nevsky, K.Flug, and during recent years by E.Kichanov and A.Terentjev-Katansky. The first publication of the Khara-Khoto materials by A.Ivanov in 1911 was noticed by Ed.Chavannes. Paul Pelliot wrote an article on it (1914), in the thirties came the publications of K.Flug and beginning from 1961-those of L.Menshikov. As a result of this activity nearly 30 items from this collection became widely known through publications and catalogues. Two texts were especially noticed by specialists: The narrative of Liu Chih-yüan chukung-tiao (the facsimile was twice published in China, in 1937 and 1958), it is quite famous and scholars often make it a subject of their research; Chuang tzu with Lü Hui-ch'ings commentary was republished in China in 1934. A short article on some of the Chinese documents was written by A.Terentjev-Katansky for the publication of the "Ocean of Characters" ("Wen hai") in 1968. Chinese 14th century paper money was published by A.Ivanov, S.Oldenburger, V.Kotvich, Naba Toshisada. The etchings were published by M.Rudova (Pchelina).

The publication of the Descriptive Catalogue will show that the collection is much more interesting and much larger than one might judge by previous publications. The work on the Catalogue was begun in 1968 and finished in 1975. It contains 488 items (xylographs, MSS, documents, paper money). The description of the Catalogue is given by the compiler (L.Menshikov) in the Foreword. 283 items of the total number 488 are Buddhist texts, 48 - non-Buddhist texts, the rest are documents and paper money. Buddhist texts contain Sūtras, Śāstras, Tantric texts (among the latter some were previously unknown in Chinese), Gāthās, Dhāraṇīs, Apocryphal Sūtras. Many of the Buddhist texts of the Khara-Khoto collection are canonical works but not all of them can be found in the Taishō Tripiṭaka (vol. 1-85, Tokyo, 1924-28). Among the great quantity of Buddhist texts found at Khara-Khoto there are only a few titles though the amount of copies is very large. Among the most frequent are:

1. Vajracchedicā-prajñāpāramitā-sūtra (Chinkang ching) - 9 publications, 54 copies (all of the Central Asian redaction with the text divided into 32 paragraphs);
2. The chapter on the Deeds and Desires of P'u-hsien (the last chuan of the last chapter Gaṇḍavyūha of the Avataṃsaka-sūtra) in the form of an independent literary work (P'u-hsien hsing-yüan p'in) - 7 publications, 24 copies;
3. Samantamukha (the 25th chapter of the Saddharma-puṇḍarīka-sūtra) forming an independent literary work (Kuan-shi-yin ching) - 11 publications, 18 copies;
4. Maitreya's ascent to the Tusita Heaven Sūtra (Kuan Milo-p'usa shang sheng Tou-shuai t'ien ching) - 10 copies of one publication and one manuscript;
5. Sukhāvātī-vyūha-sūtra (Amit'o ching) - 1 copy of each of 5 publications;
6. The names of the 35 Buddhas Sūtra (San-shih-wu fo ming ching) - 1 copy of each of 3 publications.

The choice of the most popular Sūtras forming the canon of the Pure Land (Sukhāvātī) sect which includes the cults of Amitabha, Avalokiteśvara, Maitreya, was not casual.

Buddhist tantric texts form the second large part of the Buddhist literature in this collection (Tantric Sūtras, Gāthās, Dhāraṇīs). Most of them are included in the Taishō Tripiṭaka. The Tantric texts compose 41 items (together with the Gāthās, Tsans, Prayers, Rituals), ³/₄ of which had not been translated into the Chinese prior to that period.

13 apocryphs, forming the third very important part of the Buddhist literature, give an idea of Chinese popular Buddhism.

The remaining Buddhist texts of the collection are found in individual copies of several works and although there are individual texts of another type they are so few that they do not change the general character of the collection, which is a mixture of Amitoism and Tantrism.

There are but few Confucian and Taoist works, historical texts, literary works proper (narratives and poetry).

Among the most interesting texts one can name a collection of anecdotes (Hsin tiao wen-chiu ch'ing-hua) which together with the two texts named at the beginning are worth scholarly study. To the historian of the Chinese language 5 dictionaries, mostly belonging to the Sung period, will be of great interest.

Medical prescriptions, calendars, horoscopes (18 items) form a special group of Practical Handbooks closely connected with each other, although they differ in subjects.

The Documents found in the collection fall into three groups:

1. The Documents of the Fuyen-lu boundary district in the Shenhsi province of Sung China (81 items), which give a vivid picture of the official life in Shenhsi during the period 1118-1131 A.D. (up to the nüchêns conquest).

2. Fragments of Documents of the end of the 12th-beginning of the 13th century A.D., which give a picture of the distribution in Hsi Hsia mostly in 1172 A.D.

3. Documents (44 items)-mostly military-of the period of 1304-1364 (the fall of the Mongol Yüan dynasty).

Paper money (30 items) of the thirties of the 14th century.

8 publications in the collection have an exact date and 4 can be dated but approximately. All of them belong to the Sung period (from 1019 to 1132) and represent imperial, monastic, local and private book-printing.

22 dated publications of the period 1073-1210 (mostly of the 2nd half of the 12th century) were printed in Hsi Hsia. These belong mostly to the imperial printing-house connected with the imperial family. 15 units were published during the second half of the 12th century-the beginning of the 13th in Chin. And item 1 belongs to the Yüan period (the first half of the 14th century).

From the colophons one can determine the names of institutions and persons connected with book-printing in Hsi Hsia: the imperial printing-house Yü-shih-t'ai in the Temple of the August Ancestors; San-hsüeh yuan, in the imperial quarters and in monasteries under imperial patronage: Ta-yen-shou ssu, Chou-chia ssu, Lanshan, P'u-hua ssu.

If the Sung publications were ordered mostly by common people whose names were unknown, the names found in the Hsi Hsia publications were quite important: the Emperor Jen-tsung, the heirs to the throne Wei-kuang and Ch'i-t'ao, wang (prince) of the Ch'in and Chin; only rarely can be found names of people not connected with the imperial house.

One must mention especially the Imperatrice Luo (Later a Dowager). Her name, as well as that of her husband Jen-tsung, is found in many publications. By the time the suburgan was closed (in the second decade of the 13th century) she was the only surviving member of the imperial family. And as the collection seems to be a part of the imperial library (there are copies on yellow paper) and as the skeleton found in the suburgan is that of a woman one can suppose that Imperatrice Luo was buried in this suburgan. After the overthrow of her son in 1206 it appears that she was banished to Khara-Khoto.

In the colophons one can find the names of printers: Têh-hui, the translator from Lanshan, copyists Fa-sui and Suo Chih-shen, engravers Wang Shan-hui, Wang Shan-yüan, Ho

Shan-hai, Kuo Kou-mai, Liu Têh-chen, Chih-yüan. The first name is mentioned twice with an interval of 15 years.

Sung publications ordered by private persons commemorate events of a private character. They were printed in tirages of 100-500 copies. As to Hsi Hsia publications they were connected with events of state importance: the anniversary, of the Emperor's demise, the 50th anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne, the presentation of the 6 cities. These publications were distributed among the people. The colophons show that their circulation amounted to 15, 30, 50, 93 and even to 100 thousand copies.

The Chinese collection from Khara-Khoto differs from that of Tunhuang in that it contains mostly books printed from wooden plates-xylographs. It is at this time that book-printing supplanted MSS copying and became predominate.

The only texts that were copied were documents and those which were meant for private use: prescriptions, prayers, invocations and rituals.

The collection gives numerous examples of different book-forms: the archaic shüan (scroll), its variation chepên, books in the form of a „butterfly“ (hutiêh-chuang)-all these are well known booklets hsiao t'setzü, double hutiêh-chuang and other forms more or less resembling classical forms of the Ming period (1378-1644). In the Hsi Hsia publications prevail books in the form of chepên, in the Chin publications - hutiêh-chuang, in the Sung - the former and the latter; scrolls were rare in all these periods.

Covers change together with the forms of the printed books; a paper-cover for a scroll, a case for a chepên, a double cover resembling modern paper-cover for hutiêh-chuang. Cardboard covers stretched with monochrome fabric or paper with a label bearing the title of the book.

The page of a scroll or of a chepên is very much the same: the text is in a frame, the pagination - on the right margin or after the first paragraph. In the hutiêh-chuang type the page is double with a central line paik'ou (or heik'ou), the title of the book, number of the chüans and

pagination are on each side of the page. This form became traditional in Chinese book-printing.

The description contains the following data: number, press-mark, title, contents (mainly for the indefinable texts), table of contents, presence of a cover, label, number of sheets and pages, size of the sheet (page) for the paper and for the frame, the number of lines on a page (the total number of lines for a scroll), the number of marks in a line, markings, seals and notes, the character of the paper, the form of the marks of the beginning and the end of the text based on available publications.

Among the peculiarities of the publications are mentioned: illustrations, titles, names of authors, translators, publishers, forewords, epilogues, colophons, appendices - with enumerations of all the names (the same information is given for the documents).

All the dates are rendered in European chronology. For those publications that are not dated the time is determined approximately according to external characteristics. For the dated books and MSS three tables are given: 1) the data of Sung and Chin publications; 2) the data of Hsi Hsia publications; 3) technical data. The index is compiled by L.I. Chuguevsky. It includes: a concordance of press-marks and units; an index of Chinese works and separate chapters; an index of Chinese proper names and toponyms; a Russian index (transcription and the data of MSS and xylographs); an index of Sanskrit words; an index of publications and bibliography. The illustrations have been chosen to show the most characteristic book-forms.

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ОПИСАНИЕ КИТАЙСКОЙ ЧАСТИ КОЛЛЕКЦИИ ИЗ ХАРА-ХОТО
(фонд П.К.Козлова)

*Утверждено к печати
Ордена Трудового Красного Знамени
Институтом востоковедения Академии наук СССР*

Редактор *Н.А.Кужушкина*
Младший редактор *Т.Н.Толстая*
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Технический редактор *М.П.Горшенкова*
Корректор *И.И.Чернышева*

ИБ № 14534

Сдано в набор 25.03.81. Подписано к печати 10.01.84.
А-09323. Формат 60x90^{1/16}. Бумага офсетная № 1.
Печать офсетная. Иллюстрации отпечатаны по
высокой печати на типографской бумаге № 1.
Усл. п.л. 33,0. Усл. кр.-отт. 33,25. Уч.-изд.л. 25,9.
Изд. № 4590. Тираж 1300 экз. Зак. № 36. Цена 4 р. 10 к.

Главная редакция восточной литературы
издательства "Наука"
Москва К-31, ул. Жданова, 12/1

Офсетное производство типографии № 3
издательства "Наука"
Москва К-31, ул. Жданова, 12/1