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**БУДДИЙСКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА:
ИСТОРИЯ, ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЕ,
ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ И ИСКУССТВО**

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Abstracts

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Life and Destiny of Agvan Dorzhiev

Agvan Dorzhiev was a famous religious, social and political activist, an outstanding son of the Buryat people, who lived in a stormy era of change, at the turn of the times. His life and destiny were ambiguous and complicated as he completely shared with his age its delusions and ideals, its ups and downs. His activities were so multiform and encyclopedically extensive, that there is an impression of the diversity of this man. He has left a trail in almost all spheres of social life: religion, education, politics, culture, literature, publishing, architecture, medicine, museum affairs.

Key words: Agvan Dorzhiev, Buryatia, religion, Buddhism, education, politics, culture, architecture, medicine, museology, strengthening the position of the Buddhist Church in Russia, construction of a Buddhist temple in St. Petersburg, activities for Buddhist reformation, the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic.

Asalkhanova, Ekaterina Vladimirovna

Buddhist Collection of the National Museum of Ust-Ordynsky Buryat Region

In the article some Buddhist thang-ka from the collection of the National Museum of Ust-Ordynsky Buryat region (*ocrug*) are studied. The author analyses iconography, system of composition, typology of icons, their manner of painting. The article's conclusion emphasizes the necessity of studying collections of Buddhist art kept at Russian museums and their ultimate inclusion into scientific circulation.

Key words: attribution of art objects, art of Northern Buddhism, Buddhist iconography.

Astakhayev, Nikolay Alekseyevich

History of the Study of Chéng shí lùn in East Asian Buddhist Monasteries

Report on the history of the propagation, study and commenting of the treatise *Chéng shí lùn* (**Satyasiddhi-śāstra* or **Tattvasiddhi-śāstra*) in the Buddhist monasteries of China and Japan.

Key words: history of Chinese Buddhism of Pre-Tang period, *Chéng shí lùn*, *Satyasiddhi-śāstra*, *Tattvasiddhi-śāstra*, Harivarman, Kumārajīva.

Badmatsyrenov, Timur Batorovitch

Buddhist Virtual Communities in VKontakte: Sociological Research Strategies

The study of Buddhism in social networks is of great interest from the point of view of sociology, and not only in the aspect of seeking for a new knowledge

about the new forms of sociality of Buddhist communities that are taking shape in the present. A significant part of this problem is the development of an adequate sociological research strategy for online communities. For today's sociology, Digital Turn becomes a requirement of the time when the study of today's social life is inseparable from the study of digital technologies and their impact on society. Buddhist communities have become actively involved in digitalization, which is especially evident in social networks, where a special communication space arises, in which the most diverse forms of activity are paradoxically represented, ideas and practices are mixed, and all this is often given a "Buddhist" meaning.

Key words: Buddhism, sociology, social networks, Internet, Buddhist communities.

Balzhurova, Aryuna Zhamsuevna

The Role of Buryat Lamas in the Preservation and Attribution of the Buddhist Collection Kept at the National Museum of the Republic of Buryatia

The funds of the National Museum of the Republic of Buryatia contain a unique Buddhist collection which was formed in a period of total liquidation of the Buryat Buddhism in the 1930s. It is necessary to mention the special role of Buryat lamas in the preservation of the Buddhist heritage and formation of the collection. The regional literature has a little information concerning their importance for this matter.

The former lamas G.-D. Natsov and Zh. Zhabon were among the first employees who collected and saved important Buddhist artifacts from the impending destruction. They had the hard destiny of collectors who went to various aimaks with the expeditions and saved the highly-valued things from the abandoned, closed and pillaged datsans, loading those artefacts on horses or sometimes even on themselves.

The 1960–70s were the years of the second stage — that of scientific research and attribution of the collection. In that period, great help and invaluable contribution were offered by the former datsan's painters, students and lamas who returned from exile: icon-painter, lama D. Dondokov, and lama of Kyzhinginskiy datsan L. Yampilov, who were experts of the local ritual texts and the Buddhist iconography.

Key words: Buddhism, lama, heritage, iconography, thang-ka.

Bardaleeva, Svetlana Baturovna

The Collection of Khambo-Lama Choynzon-Dorzhi Iroltuev (Based on the Materials Kept at the Museum of History of the Republic of Buryatiya Named after M. N. Hangalov, National Museum of the Republic of Buryatia)

The collection of Choynzon-Dorzhi Iroltuev (1843–1918) was brought from the Atsagat temple to the museum in the end of 1930s. The collection consists of

photos, documents, ritual items and clothes, and a silk scroll with the congratulations from 34 monasteries dedicated to 15-th anniversary of his rule. Among the collection's items we mark the things connected with his pilgrimages to India, Siam (Thailand) and China. These are holy relics brought by him: two books in the Pali language written on palm leaves, 108 volumes of the philosophy canon Ganzhur and 225 volumes of the commentary Danzhur in the Old Mongolian language, sculptures of the deities from India, Siam and China. The article pays main attention to the collection of sculptures brought by him. Those sculptures are rare and unique for Transbaikalia.

Key words: Ganzhur — the Buddhist philosophy canon, Pali language — the language of the Theravada canon, stupa — reliquary, basalt, Ming and Qing dynasty, manba-datsan, arshan — medical wellspring, Tsannit-Khambo, old Mongolian writing.

Batomunkin, Bazarjab Tsubendorzhievich

Turlin khaan: Myth or Real Story?

The paper *Turlin khaan: Myth or Real Story?* presents its author's reflections on a folk tale — ancient legend about Turlin khaan, which contains both real facts and stories artfully imagined by the people. The author unveils the essence of such matching of things that cannot be matched, linking together the mythical storyline and the local toponyms existing in real Onon river basin up to now.

Key words: Turlin khaan, legend, folklore of Aga Buryats, written sources.

Boltach, Yuliya Vladimirovna

Worship of Bodhisattva Maitreya in Ancient Korea (According to Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms, 13th Century)

Bodhisattva Maitreya was one of the most popular figures in Korean Buddhist pantheon during the Three Kingdoms and Unified Silla period (1st century BCE–10th century). The paper deals with the representation of worship of this Bodhisattva in *Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms (Samguk Yusa)* — the most fundamental source on the spiritual culture of ancient Korea, compiled in the end of the 13th century by Buddhist monk Iryon.

Key words: Bodhisattva Maitreya, early Korean Buddhism, *Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms*.

Chimitdorzhin, Dugbima Gomboevna

Tsannid Khambo-lama Agvan Dorzhiev at Oka and Tunka. Places of Worship in Oka

The paper presents information on religious and social activity of Tsannid Khambo-lama Agvan Dorzhiev in Tunka and Oka and on places of worship in Sayan Mountains. The construction of sacred Ovoo has several functions: it is a

manifestation of memory about events which are historically important for the society, and it is also a place of force and healing.

Key words: Tsannid Khambo-lama Agvan Dorzhiev, Green and White Tara, mountain Munku-Sardyk, *saba*, *sheme*, Arigun suburgan, Ovoo.

Dampilova, Lyudmila Sanzhiboevna

Buddhist Perception of the World in Short Verses of the Mongolian People

The author analyses poetic texts of the small sizes in structural-semantic aspect. Such motives as Buddhist quiescence, perfection of a thought and spirit are close to poetry of the Mongolian people. The way of moral perfection, which is the main way of Buddhist culture, was predominating in all Central Asian and Far Eastern poetry. As a result of a research it should be noted that in poetics of short verses of the Mongolian people the Buddhist philosophical ideas about state of the world and soul are used both in their original form, and with author's innovations at the associative level.

Key words: Mongolian and Buryat poetry, Japanese haiku, L. Dashnyam, B. Dugarov.

Demenova, Victoria Vladimirovna

Buddhist Sculpture of Dolonnor School in the Collection of Chelyabinsk Region Art Museum

The paper contains information on the origins of the collections of Buddhist art kept at Chelyabinsk Region Art Museum, presents their description from the stylistic point of view.

Key words: Buddhist metal sculpture, Dolonnor school, forming of collections, examination of metal sculpture, Urals, Chelyabinsk.

Dugarov, Bair Sonomovich

Epos Khan Haranguy: Tradition and Buddhist Interpretation

The article deals with the peculiarities of the Buddhist interpretation of the plot and images of the leading characters in the Mongol epic *Khan Haranguy*, especially that of the main character, who is endowed with the features of "the knight of the Buddhist church". This phenomenon, according to the author's analysis and conclusion, is related to the period of Buddhist expansion into the territory of Mongolia and the desire of the clergy to link the works of oral tradition with the Buddhist pantheon instead of shamanic deities who play a significant role in the epic tradition of Mongolian peoples.

Key words: epic, hero, Buddhist deities, pantheon, mythology, shamanism.

Elikhina, Yuliya Igorevna

Some Buryatian Thangkas from the Collection of the State Hermitage Museum

The article is dedicated to Buryat painting and some thangkas from the col-

lection of the State hermitage museum. The author briefly highlights the main periods in the development of this painting tradition and describes some of the most interesting thangkas from the collection of the Hermitage Museum.

Key words: Buryat painting, Buddhism, iconography.

Gankhuyag Magsarjav

Some Information Related to the Biography of Agvaandorj, Writer and Head of Monastery Ceremonies

The paper reveals some interesting facts related to the biography and activities of a famous Mongolian writer, one of the well-educated people in Mongolia named Agvaandorj, who held the post of the head of monastery ceremonies. The author compares data on Agvaandorj found in various sources dating back to 18th–19th centuries, with the information from a Tibetan-language book *Consecutive Brief Biographies of Teachers from the Land of Snow*, which was published in China in 1996. This information occupies several pages. The author concludes that the latter is the most trustworthy and can be considered ultimately correct.

Key words: writer, Agvaandorj, Agvaantseren, writers of Ikh khuree, biographies of Mongolian lamas.

Gurevich, Isabella Samoilovna

Biographies of Early Translators of Buddhist Texts into Chinese (2nd–5th Centuries)

Anyone who is engaged in the study of the historical grammar of spoken Chinese of any period should define the most representative literary sources. With regard to the period mentioned above, due to the activity of highly educated translators who had a thorough knowledge of the subject and a perfect command of the Chinese language, the earliest translations of Buddhist texts are just the sources sought for.

Key words: translations, Buddhist texts, translators' traditions, adequacy of translation, representative literary source.

Khanturgaeva, Natalia Tsedashievna

Buddhists' Conceptions of Life and Death (Based on the Results of Research in Buryatia)

The article analyzes the Buddhist views on life and death, obtained during sociological research in Buryatia. The results of the studies show the ambiguity and multidimensionality of Buddhist religious practices. The degree of integration of respondents into the life of the religious community is revealed through the comparison of religious ideology and ordinary religious consciousness.

Key words: Buddhists, life, death, ordinary religious consciousness, sociological research, Buryatia.

Kharkova, Elena Yur'evna

E. E. Obermiller's Contribution to the Study of Uttarantra and Abhisamayālaṃkāra

The paper focuses on the contribution of E. E. Obermiller, an exponent of St. Petersburg Buddhological school founded by F. I. Shcherbatskoi (Th. Stcherbatsky), to the study of the *Abhisamayālaṃkāra* and the *Uttarantra*, two of the *Five Treatises* by Maitreya. It is noted that E. E. Obermiller mastered *pramāṇa* and *pāramitā* when studying the Tibetan texts and commentaries in Buryatia, and was the first European scholar instructed according to the Labrang Tashikyil Monastery system. The scholar accomplished the research and translation into English of the two treatises by Maitreya, clearly defined their main subjects, and showed their place in the history of Buddhist philosophy. The comprehensive investigation of the two treatises undertaken by E. E. Obermiller presents a solid ground for their further study.

Key words: E. E. Obermiller, F. I. Shcherbatskoi (Th. Stcherbatsky), Russian Buddhism, St. Petersburg Buddhological school, *Uttarantra*, *Abhisamayālaṃkāra*, Prajñāpāramitā.

Khizhnyak, Olga Semionovna

Religious and Psychological Terms in Buddhism and Christianity

Buddhist teaching on liberation includes such concepts as *darkness of consciousness*, *passion*, *hatred*, *ignorance* and calls to transform them. Similar concepts can be found in Christian anthropology. Resemblance of both systems should be explained not through borrowing, but through the sameness of the object of investigation: inner, spiritual life of a person, his psychological character. It makes possible translation of Buddhist terms into European languages. This conclusion is derived from analysis of religious philosophical and theological texts, where we can find many other parallel concepts, such as *sleep*, *night*, *awakenedness*, *freedom from illusions*, *enlightenment*, *wisdom*, *spiritual sword* and so on. Consideration of existence as suffering and overcoming it during human life is common to both religions. The difference of religious psychologies is based on images, practices, conception of liberation or salvation.

Key words: religious anthropology, Buddhism, Christianity, psychology, similar concepts, different ways, images, practices.

Kurapov, Andrey Alexeevich

Interaction between Kalmyk Buddhist Community and the Russian State in Late 1820s–1850s

The article deals with the interaction of Kalmyk Buddhist community and the Russian Empire in the European part of Russia in late 1820s–1850s. During this period, bureaucratization, militarization and systematic control over domestic policy of the Empire affected the management of heterodox communities

too. The Buddhist clergy were actively integrated into the system of regional administration. In this period the government adopted a set of documents regulating the life of the sangha of the Volga, the Urals and the Don Kalmyks.

Key words: Sangha, empire, government regulation, legitimation, Russification, clerical elite.

Kuznetsova, Natalia Alexandrovna; Aseeva, Tamara Anatolevna

Tibetan Sources: Findings and Research Perspectives

The study of Tibetan medical sources revealed a wide range of medical, botanical, pharmacognostical, geographical, linguistic and ethnological information and proved its authenticity and applicability for experimental investigations aimed at the development and introduction of Tibetan medicinal preparations into practical medicine. The study of this range of information is essential for understanding the ways and regularities of the transformation of knowledge and history of the Central Asian civilization.

Key words: Tibetan medical sources, types and authenticity of information, transformation of knowledge.

Lygdenova, Victoria Vasilyevna

Evolution of Religious Syncretism among the Barguzin Buryats in the Middle of the 18th – beginning of the 21st Centuries: Preconditions, Main Stages, Results

The article is dedicated to the research of Barguzin Buryats' religious beliefs' evolution and to revealing the main stages of the formation of their religious syncretism. The rise of modern researchers' interest to the study of various ethnical groups' traditions and beliefs is explained by the purpose to recreate the most general picture of the ethnos history and genesis. After the literature and historical sources materials' analysis, four main stages of the religious syncretism are revealed that are dated since the middle of the 18th century until the beginning of the 21st century.

Key words: religious syncretism, Buddhism, Shamanism, religious beliefs and cults, ethnography, peoples of Siberia.

Mitypova, Gunsema Sandakovna

Historical Memory: Reserved and Noteworthy Places Associated with the Name of Agvan Dorzhiev

The article is dedicated to the process of formation and preservation of memorable places associated with the name of Agvan Dorzhiev, one of the prominent figures of the Buryat people at the turn of the 19th–20th centuries, in the context of the historical memory of the people. The paper reveals in the historical dynamics the activities of the scientific community, religious and state institutions in the revival and restoration of the name of this outstanding figure of the twentieth century in the cultural space.

Key words: Agvan Dorzhiev, history, memory, Lama, oblivion, birthplace, village, school, community, foundation, datsan, Buddhism.

Nosov, Dmitrii Alexeevich

Where did the Shamans and Lamas Come from: Folklore Narratives about the Origin of Religion among the Mongolian Peoples

The article deals with the folk-records of the late 19th – early 20th centuries. It underlines features of etiological stories about the origin of religion among the Mongols and Buryats. The author concludes that these narratives of the Mongolian peoples bear features of both historical and folklore consciousness.

Key words: textology of folklore, folk etiology, Mongols, Buryats.

Shulunov, Erdem Sergeevich

The Buddhist Church and Its Relation with State Authorities in the Mid-1930s

The article describes relations between the Buddhist church with state authorities during 1935–1936 in the USSR, and also Agvan Dorzhiev's activities during this period and his attempts to protect the Buddhist samgha from the authorities. Heavy tax imposed on of Buddhist lamas and their property was the first step towards the process of extermination of Buddhism. Then followed forced renouncing of monastic vows by lamas and their return to secular life, prohibition of Buddhist funerals and other rites. As it is known, the full-scale repressions against Buddhists will start in 1937, when monasteries and clergy will be physically destroyed. The studied archive documents reveal the attitude of the state towards religion in general at that moment.

Key words: Buddhism, Buddhist samgha, religion, history, Agvan Dorzhiev.

Smolova, Lidia Vladimirovna

Buddhist Contribution to the Development of Human Science

The article describes the interaction between Buddhism and such scientific areas as psychotherapy, evolutionary psychology, neurobiology, quantum physics. Some principles of Buddhism important for development of modern human science are revealed: principle of openness to the new, principle of continuous change, principle of active personal position, principle of multidimensional view of the phenomena of the environment, principle of overcoming the dualistic view of the world.

Key words: Buddhism, consciousness, human science, evolutionary psychology.

Sodnomova, Irina Nimaevna

The Iconography of Buddha Amitābha in Tibet

The article shows a connection between Buddhist thangka paintings and texts used for visualization practices (Sanskrit: *sādhana*). As an example, the author

describes a thangka depicting Sukhāvātī, the Pure Land of Buddha Amitābha (East Tibet, 19th century) from the Namcho tradition.

Key words: Tibet, Buddhist art, *sādhana*, terma.

Subangulova, Natalia Akhunovna

The Role of the Sacred in Zen Buddhist Soteriology

The article is devoted to the analysis of the sacred and its role in solving soteriological problems in Zen practices. The preparation for a meeting with the sacred and the experience of the sacred is a peculiar means for achieving spiritual enlightenment.

Key words: sacred, experience of the sacred, soteriology, Zen Buddhist arts, hierophany, spiritual practices.

Tarkova, Radmila Anatolievna

Buddhist Space in a Multinational Region (By the Example of the Astrakhan Region)

Several centuries of Buddhism on the territory of the Lower Volga region, namely in the Astrakhan region, has formed a diverse “Buddhist cosmos”, which blended in with the realities of multicultural and multiethnic outskirts of the Russian state. Its actualization is primarily due to Astrakhan Kalmyks. This report describes the plans and components of this space, and particular attention is paid to its current status. The author discusses the revival of Buddhist traditions and its influence on socio-cultural life of the population of the city of Astrakhan and Astrakhan region in general. The report is accompanied by a documentary film produced by the author with the assistance of the Astrakhan state TV and radio company *Lotus* in 2016.

Key words: Buddhism, Astrakhan Kalmyks, Buddhist symbols, khuruls, sacred space, ranching, trading, representation of images of Buddhist Kalmyks, Kalmyks in the Cossack army, Buddhist communities in Astrakhan, Buddha’s Birthday.

Valeev, Ramil Mirgasimovich

Missionary Oriental Studies in Kazan and Studying of the Mongolian-speaking Peoples (19th–Early 20th Century)

The Kazan Theological Academy (1842–1921) was one of the largest missionary and ethno-political institutions in Russia and, at the same time, one of the leading Orthodox centers for studying history, culture, ethnography and language of the Turkic, Finno-Ugrian and Mongolian-speaking people in the second half of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century.

Key words: Russia, East, Mongolian-speaking peoples, missionary Oriental studies and Mongolian studies, Kazan, National Archive of the Republic of Tatarstan, Kazan Theological Academy.

Valeeva-Farrington, Ekaterina Alexandrovna

Relationship between rLung (Wind humour) and Voice: Meeting of Oriental Philosophy and Western Science

This work will investigate the interaction between rLung (the humour of Wind), as described in Traditional Tibetan Medicine, and vocal anatomy, fundamental to the western tradition of voice practice. We will examine general functions of rLung as a humour, the five root rLung(s) and their functions, and then specifically, the function of “Ascending rLung” that is responsible for voice and speech production. We will also explore the upward path of “Ascending rLung”, starting from its habitation in the chest, and then conversely, analyze the “Life Sustaining rLung” path, descending from the head downwards. As their intersection occurs at the throat area (location of throat chakra and larynx), the paper will also touch upon the necessity of balanced rLung and healthy throat organs in order to effectively use voice. In this regard, we will touch upon the subject of vocal anatomy and the progression of voice production: alignment, release of unnecessary muscular and emotional tension, breath as foundation of voice, phonation (voice production), resonance, articulation, all of which will be discussed in relation to their explanation according to the Tibetan Medicine system of rLung. As a final point, we will talk about the influence of voice and rLung on emotional health of an individual, as both schools of thought have proven the healing benefits of methods focused in this area.

Key words: traditional Tibetan medicine, rLung humour, throat chakra, voice, vocal anatomy, vocal health, emotional health.

Vladimirtseva, Anastasiya Aleksandrovna

Discovery and Attribution of Ancient Round Vajrasana in Mahabodhi (Bodhgaya)

The article covers the history of opening and attribution almost unknown to the modern world, legendary and unfairly forgotten stone mandala-plate from the place of Gautama Buddha’s Enlightenment under the Bodhi tree.

Key words: round Vajrasana, Diamond throne, stone plate, mandala, Buddha, Mahabodhi temple, Bodhgaya, India.

Wackunin, Dmitry Valeryevich

Book Publishing in Aginsky Datsan in the Second Half of the 19th Century through the Beginning of the 20th Century: Some New Evidence on the Research of Bibliographical Handlists

Aginsky Datsan Xylographic Legacy Research Project for the first time made it possible to reconstruct the true history of book publishing at the Aga’s monastic printery regarding the inventory of the Tibetan script books published there. It also allowed to uphold or refute some opinions on the Aga monastery’s Buddhist block printing expressed by domestic researchers of historical sources.

Key words: Aginsky datsan, karchag, bibliography, book printing, monastic printery, xylography, rare editions, Tibetan literature, Buryat Buddhism, Buddhism in Transbaikalia.

Zakharova, Irina Mikhailovna

The Photographer A. E. Boyarsky and Scientific-Commercial Expedition to China in 1874–1875

The paper presents a brief overview of the goals, tasks and outcomes of the scientific and trading expedition to China organized by the Russian government in 1874–1875. Particular attention is paid to the activity of the Deputy leader of the expedition and talented photographer Adolf Erazmovich Boyarsky. During the expedition, A. E. Boyarsky made more than two hundred unique photographs, including the views of Mongolia and China, ethnographic types, individual and group portraits. Photographs by A. E. Boyarsky were the first “photo report” on a journey to Mongolia and China. For his collection of photos taken in unexplored places in Central Asia A. E. Boyarsky was awarded the silver medal of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society.

Key words: A. E. Boyarsky, scientific and trading expedition to China in 1874–1875, Russian-Mongolian relations, landscapes of Mongolia and China, photographic portraits, photographers in scientific expeditions.

Zorin, Alexander Valerievich

The Hymn to the Six Ornaments by Red mda' ba gzhon nu blo gros as Represented in an 18th Century Kalmykian Manuscript

This paper presents a Kalmykian manuscript preserved in the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts. It contains the hymn by an eminent Tibetan scholar Red mda' ba gzhon nu blo gros to the six famous Indian teachers who played a great role in the development of Buddhist philosophy, namely Nāgārjuna, Āryadeva, Asaṅga, Vasubandhu, Dignāga and Dharmakīrti. A comprehensive analysis of the manuscript dated from the 18th century, the transliteration of the text and its translation into Russian are provided.

Key words: Tibetan literature, Buddhist hymns, Kalmykian manuscripts, Red mda' ba gzhon nu blo gros, “the six ornaments”.