

EAS Rare Book – Buddhist Texts Finding Guide

Prepared
by
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September 2017

Item #	001
Title	Mount Sumeru Theory 須彌山儀銘并序和解 (Shumisengi mei narabini jo wage)
Date	1814?
Author	Entsū 圓通 1754-1834
Publication	Woodblock Print Ōsaka: Kabuya Kanbē 刻本 大阪：海部屋勘兵衛
Language	Japanese
Description	2 volumes, thread-bound; 26cm
Location	Special Collections - Japanese Collection
Genre	Buddhist commentary
Condition	Very good
Note	This is the writing about the Mt. Sumeru theory, one of the Buddhist perspectives of the universe. It was written by a Japanese monk Entsū Fumon around 1807.

Item #	002
Title	Sacred Texts of Eternal Mother's Aggregate of Emptiness for Expecting Children, Home-sick 蘊空盼嬰兒、思鄉聖母經 (Yun kong pan ying'er, si xiang sheng mu jing)
Date	1772 Year 37 of Qing Emperor Qianlong 大清乾隆 37 年 3 月初 3
Author	Yuanming Wang 王元明 active late 16 th century
Publication	Manuscript Commissioned by: Youfa Dong from Cai village, Dezhou, Shandong Province Hand-written by: Xianglong Li, a student from En county, Shandong Province 手抄本 德州城南蔡村董有發心成果聖經六部 恩邑庠生弟子李翔龍浴手抄寫 ¹
Language	Chinese
Description	1 volume in a case, accordion style; 30cm
Location	Special Collections – Chinese Collection
Genre	Precious Scrolls
Condition	Fragile; consult Ed Vermue for Special Collections handling instruction
Provenance	(Accession # 135236) Note: It was originally mistakenly identified as Chinese Classics from Japan.
Note	This text is the last volume of the six-volume set about the Huanzong Religion 還宗教, a popular religion in the late Ming Dynasty. The founder of the Huanzong, Yuanming Wang 王元明, wrote a total of six volumes of sacred texts for his followers. Since Huanzong Religion was not widely spread in China, most of its scripture were either destroyed or lost. According to a recent scholarship on popular religion (Qinmao Sun, 2012), it is very likely that only the first volume of the sacred scripture has survived. If that is the case, Oberlin College Library's copy, the 6 th volume of the Huanzong scripture, may be the ONLY copy ever to have survived.

¹ 邑 Yi: State, County; 恩縣 the En County in the old text is often referred as En'yi.

庠生 Xiang sheng: refers to the student from a district or county during the civil exam period.

Item #	003
Title	Precious Scroll of Returning to the Primal Source 還源寶卷 之 銷釋科意正宗寶卷 Huan-yuan bao juan - Xiao shi ke yi zheng zong bao juan
Date	1754 Year 19 of Qing Emperor Qianlong 大清乾隆 19 年正月初 8
Author	Huan-yuan Patriarch 還源祖
Publication	Woodblock print 刻本 Commissioned by: 大清國國山東東昌府恩縣二鄉十畝 ² 現在城西北史家堂居住會首張門李氏、張氏；張門劉氏迎節 請經人張寶端 乾隆拾玖年正月初八日起身正月二十九日還家 Lady Zhang, Lady Li and Lady Liu from the Zhang family, who resided in Shijia Tang, now the northwestern side of the town, from two far remote villages in En county in Shandong Dong-chang fu of Great Qing State, welcomed the [New Year]'s festival. The text was commissioned by Baoduan Zhang; [He] left [home] on the 8 th day of the 1 st month in the 19 th year of Emperor Qianlong [1754], returned back on the 29 th day of the 1 st month.
Language	Chinese
Description	1 volume in a case, accordion style; 30cm
Location	Special Collections - Chinese Collection
Genre	Precious Scrolls
Condition	Poor; consult Ed Vermue for Special Collections handling instruction
Provenance	(Accession # 135287) “Presented by Rev. Arthur H. Smith of the North China Mission to the Library of Ob. College” “Buddhist Classic from a Temple in Shantung, North China, presented to the missionaries in 1878, to be used forever as a Christian Chapel, as a token of gratitude for famine relief. The temple keeper and his whole family were baptized, [and a group?] of others. The village is [Shih Chia Fang?] and belongs to the Shantung station of the N. Ch. Miss. [Ass.] Board. *
Note	This volume is one of the main <i>Six Chapters Six Volumes</i> texts from a popular religion during the Ming Dynasty, Huan-yuan Religion 還源教 (English: Return to the Primal Sources).

²畝 bī: means remote area or far country side.

Item #	004
Title	Sūtra of the Vows of the Medicine Buddha of Lapis Lazuli Crystal Radiance 藥師瑠璃光如來本願功德經 (Yao shi liu li guang ru lai ben yuan gong de jing) (Sk: Bhaiṣajya-guru-vaīḍūrya-prabhā-rāja Sūtra)
Date	Unknown
Author	Translated by Xuanzang 玄奘 譯
Publication	Woodblock print Unknown publisher
Language	Chinese
Description	1 volume, accordion style; 27 cm
Location	Special Collections – Chinese Collection
Genre	Buddhist Sūtra
Condition	Fair. Need special care when handling
Provenance	(Accession # 231474) Gift of Mrs. M.S. Garrison
Note	This is one of the three Chinese versions of the Medicine Buddha Sūtra, translated by famous Tang monk Xuanzang (602-664) in 650 CE. ³ <i>Details:</i> Illustrated frontispiece: Śakyamuni Buddha in earth-witness mudra is showed with a monk, possibly Xuanzang kneed down in the front, and flanked by five attendants on each side. End Plate: illustrated with standing bodhiśattva Skanda (Ch: 韋馱 Weituo).

³ http://ntireader.org/corpus_entry.php?uri=medicine_buddha_sutra.md Retrieved on August 31 2017.

Item #	005
Title	Lotus Sūtra 妙法蓮花經 (Myōhō rengekyō) (Sk: Sad-dharma Puṇḍarīka Sūtra)
Date	1864 the 1 st year Kenji period, Japan 元治元甲子歲初冬
Author	Translated by Kumārajiva 鳩摩羅什 譯 Edited by Zikai or Jikai? 慈海
Publication	Woodblock Print 刻本
Language	Chinese Japanese
Description	8 volumes in a box, accordion style; 20 cm
Location	Special Collections - Japanese Collection
Genre	Buddhist Sūtra
Condition	Good. Box is in preservation lab
Provenance	(Accession # 675742) Library received on Feb 14 1967; ordered by Professor C.H. Hamilton
Note	One of the most popular Buddhist Sūtras in East Asia, the Lotus Sūtra was translated by Kumārajiva, a Central Asian monk from Kucha Kingdom in the early fifth century. Zikai, 1624-1693, Edo period monk, courtesy name 慈海 1624—1693 字宋順，江戸時代前期の僧。寛永元年生まれ，江戸寛永寺凌雲院の住持となる。 ⁴

⁴ <https://kotobank.jp/word/%E6%85%88%E6%B5%B7-1079772> Retrieved on Sept 1 2017

Item #	006
Title	Avataṃsaka Sūtra (Flower Garland Sūtra) 大方廣佛華嚴經卷(Da fang guang fo hua yan jing juan) (Sk: Mahāvaiṣṭya Buddhāvataṃsaka Sūtra)
Date	Unknown
Author	Translated by Khotan Tripiṭaka Monk Śiksānanda 于闐國三藏沙門 實義難陀 譯
Publication	Woodblock Print 刻本
Language	Chinese
Description	2 volumes, accordion style; 26cm
Location	Special Collections - Chinese Collection
Genre	Buddhist Sūtra
Condition	Poor, loose page; need special care when handling
Provenance	Unknown
Note	<p>There are three versions of Avataṃsaka Sūtra in Chinese, translated by three different Buddhist scholars during 5th century to 7th century. This is the longest version of the Avataṃsaka Sūtra, total 80 volumes, translated by Khotan monk Śiksānanda. Here are volume 43 and 44, both come with corresponding pronunciation marks from a late Ming text?, <i>Five Major Buddhist Sūtra Pronunciation Method, Beijing Edition</i> [京本五大部諸經直音 Jing ben wu da bu zhu jing zhi yin].⁵</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avataṃsaka Sūtra 80 volumes version, volume 43– <i>Category of Ten Determination volume 27 chapter 4</i> (Ch: 華嚴經十定品第二十七之四 Hua yan jing shi ding pin di er shi qi zhi si).⁶ • Avataṃsaka Sūtra 80 volumes version, volume 44– <i>Category of Ten Supernatural Powers volume 28</i> (Ch: 華嚴經十通品第二十八 Hua yan jing shi tong pin di er shi ba).⁷ • Tripiṭaka Monk (Ch: 三藏沙門 Sanzang sha men). • Śiksānanda (Ch: 實義難陀 Shi yi nan tuo, 652-710 CE): Tang scholar and translator from Khotan. • Kingdom of Khotan (Ch: 于闐 Yutian) nowadays Xinjiang, China. • <i>Five Major Buddhist Sūtra Pronunciation Method, Beijing Edition</i>

⁵ Tripiṭaka CBETA http://tripitaka.cbeta.org/ko/J19nB048_001, Retrieved on September 22, 2017.

⁶ Avataṃsaka Sūtra, volume 43. http://tripitaka.cbeta.org/T10n0279_043, Retrieved on September 22, 2017.

⁷ Avataṃsaka Sūtra, volume 44. http://tripitaka.cbeta.org/T10n0279_044, Retrieved on September 22, 2017.

Item #	007
Title	Avatamsaka Sūtra (Flower Garland Sūtra) 大方廣佛華嚴經卷第十八(Da fang guang fo hua yan jing juan di shi ba) (Sk: Mahāvaiṣṭya Buddhāvataṃsaka Sūtra)
Date	Unknown
Author	Translated by Khotan Tripiṭaka Monk Śīksānanda 于闐國三藏沙門 實義難陀 譯
Publication	Manuscript 手抄本
Language	Chinese
Description	1 volumes, accordion style; 26 cm
Location	Special Collections - Chinese Collection
Genre	Buddhist Sūtra
Condition	Fair, some loose pages; need Special Care when handling
Provenance	unknown
Note	<p>There are three versions of Avataṃsaka Sūtra in Chinese, translated by three different Buddhist scholars during 5th century to 9th century. The short version is 40 chapters Avataṃsaka Sūtra, translated by <u>Prajñā</u> 般若 in 797; the sixty-volume version was translated by an Indian monk <u>Buddhabhadra</u> 佛陀跋陀羅 in the 4th century. These two versions are not complete, mostly because Avataṃsaka Sūtra is really long. This is the longest and the only complete translated version of the Avataṃsaka Sūtra, total 80 volumes, translated by the Khotan monk <u>Śīksānanda</u>. The translation project was sponsored by the only female Emperor Wu Zetian 武則天 (r.690-705) in order to promote herself as Vairocana Buddha, the utmost universal Buddha. The Avataṃsaka Sūtra interprets this particular universal Buddha as the dharma body of the historical Buddha Sakyamuni.</p> <p>This is volume 18 <i>Category of Bright Teaching</i>, with the corresponding mantra from <i>Nine Recitation</i> [九會贊 Jiu Hui Zan], a Song Dynasty (960-1277) commentary in the end.⁸</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avataṃsaka Sūtra volume 18 <i>Category of Bright Teaching</i> (Ch: 華嚴經明法品 Hua yan jing ming fa pin) • Tripiṭaka Monk (Ch: 三藏沙門 Sanzang sha men). • Śīksānanda (Ch: 實義難陀 Shi yi nan tuo, 652-710 CE): Tang scholar and translator from Khotan. • Kingdom of Khotan (Ch: 于闐 Yutian) nowadays Xinjiang, China.

⁸ Xian, Du. 賢度. Fo jiao de zhi du yu yi gui 佛教的制度與儀軌[Buddhist System and Ritual]. Taipei 台北: Hua yan lian she 華嚴蓮社, 2011. <http://dev.dila.edu.tw/hsiendu/interface.php?book=09#books> Retrieved on September 11, 2017. pp 150-151.

Item #	008
Title	Diagram of the Certificate for Crossing the Mountains for the Descendants of the Twelve Clans of the Pan Yao 十二姓盤瑤子孫過山牒圖 (Shi'er xing Panyao zi sun guo shan die tu)
Date	Unknown
Author	Unknown
Publication	Manuscript
Language	Chinese
Description	1 sheet in linen cloth 31cm x 12 cm
Location	Special Collections – Tibetan Collection
Condition	Good, handle with care
Provenance	unknown
Note⁹	<p>This is a ritual text used in the context of Yao Daoism.</p> <p>Panyao 盤瑤 is a subset of Yao people, an ethnicity group of Southwest China and southeast Asia.</p> <p>The scroll has two sections (from right to left)</p> <p><u>Right</u>: the text is to read horizontally and tells about the history of migrations of the Yao people, moving from southwest China to southeast Asia.</p> <p><u>Left</u> (rotate the cloth 90° rotation counterclockwise): the section is divided into three registers, the upper and lower parts include images of gods, spirits and talisman; the middle part is a ritual incantation, which may intend to be read aloud.</p> <p>Significance of the rotation: may have facilitated hanging the scroll or may simply have made the best use of the space.</p>

⁹ Kevin Greenwood, the Asian curator in Allen Memorial Art Museum, wrote a paper for this scroll in 2016. Please see Special Collections Librarian Ed Vermue for details.

Item #	009
Title	Sūtra of Long-life Bodhisattva Jizō with Japanese Annotation and Illustration 延命地藏經和訓圖會 (Enmi Jizōkyō wakun zue) Alternative name: Jizōkyō wakun zue 地藏經和訓
Date	1854 Publication date estimate from dealer description ¹⁰ 嘉永 7 年 Kaei year 7
Author	Edited by: Aritsune Homuro 蓬室有常 Illustrator: Matsukawa Hanzan 松川半山
Publication	Woodblock
Language	Japanese
Description	Woodblock, 40cm x 19cm (15.6 x 7.5inch) print area is 17.5cm x 27cm (6.7 x 10.3inch) 1.3cm (0.5 inch)
Location	Special Collections - Japanese Collection
Condition	Good
Note	Matsukawa Hanzan 松川半山(1818-1882) is an Ukiyoe painter from Osaka during the Edo and Meiji period. <i>Sūtra of Long-life Bodhisattva Jizō with Japanese Annotation and Illustration</i> talks about the different miracle stories and virtue lessons of the bodhisattva Jizō, who often related to extend and optimize the life. It is said to be translated by an 8 th century Indian scholar monk Amoghavajra 不空, but the colophon of this sūtra does not record its translator's name. Some Buddhist scholars from Tang dynasty (618-907 CE) and later dynasties questioned about the authentication of this text. Some believe this sūtra an apocryphal text written in Japan, since the second chapter discusses about a specific Japanese deity Tengu 天狗 (the heavenly dog). ¹¹

¹⁰ <https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/bcoppola/2017/08/09/woodblock-printing/> (Retrieved on September 20, 2017).

¹¹ Di zang pu sa: da yuan shou hu zhu. 地藏菩薩：大願守護主. Taipei: Quan fo wen hua 全佛文化, 2002:153.

Item #	010
Title	Collection of Ritual Texts from Mahāyanā Sūtra Section of Buddha's Teaching འཕགས་པ་ བཀའ་ཤིས་བརྗེས་པ་ ཐེག་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ་ སོགས་ བཞུགས་ (Tib: 'phags pa bkra shis brtsegs pa theg pa chen po'i mdo sogs bazhugs)
Publication	Woodblock Print 2012
Language	Tibetan
Description	1 volume, loose-leave style; 33 cm, 374 pages
Location	Special Collections – Chinese Collection
Genre	Buddhist Sūtra
Note	This volume was purchased in Lhamo Monastery in 2012 in China. ¹²

¹² The monastery is composed of two monasteries, located in Amdo - one of the three cultural regions in Tibet, the other two are Kham and Ütsang. More details, please see: <http://tibetpedia.com/amdo-tibet/langmusi-monasteries/> (Retrieved on Oct. 25 2017).