ESOTERIC BUDDHISM IN MEDIAEVAL MARITIME ASIA
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ESOTERIC BUDDHISM IN MEDIAEVAL MARITIME ASIA

Networks of Masters, Texts, Icons

Edited by
ANDREA ACRI

ISEAS YUSOF ISHAK INSTITUTE
For
Roy Jordaan
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ABBREVIATIONS

AKR = Amoghapāśakalparāja
ASI = Archaeological Service of India
APP = Adhyārdhaśatikā-prajñāpāramitā-sūtra (Nayasūtra)

Chin. = Chinese
CUL = Cambridge University Library
DDB = Digital Dictionary of Buddhism
ed. = editor, edited, edition
EI = Epigraphia Indica
EMC = Early Middle Chinese (中古漢語) (http://eastling.org/tdfweb/midage.aspx)

GNP = Gaṇapatitattva
GST = Guhyasamājatantra
GSMV = Śrīguhyasamājamanadalavidhi
GSVV = Śrīguhyasamājamanḍalopāyikāvīṃśavidhi
J. = Japanese
JS = Jiu Tangshu 舊唐書
JTS = Jiu Tangshu 舊唐書
K = Khmer inscription (as per Cœdès’ numeration)
KS = Kriyāsaṅgraha
KSP = Kriyāsaṅgrahapañjikā
LOr = Leiden Oriental (manuscript)

MDJ = Mikkyō daijiten 密教大辞典 → Mikkyō Gakkai (1983)
MJ = Mikkyō jiten 密教辞典 → Sawa 1981
MMK = Mañjuśrī- (or Mañjuśriya-)mālakalpa
MMoA = Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (http://met-museum.org)

MVA = Mahāvairocanābhisambodhi-sūtra or -tantra [also: VAT]
SDP = Sarvadurgatiparīśodhana
SHK = Saṅ Hyaṅ Kamahāyānikan
SHKAS = Saṅ Hyaṅ Kamahāyānan Advayasādhana
SHKM = Saṅ Hyaṅ Kamahāyānan Mantranaya
Skt = Sanskrit
STTS = Sarvatathāgatatattva saṅgraha
SV = Sarvavajrodaya

T = Taishō shinshū daizōkyō 大正新修大藏經
Tōh. = Tōhoku Catalogue nos. of the Derge Canon
TC = Tibetan Canon

tr. = translator, translated, translation
VAT = Vairocanābhisambodhitantra [also: MVA]
VŚ = Vajrasekhara

XTS = Xin Tangshu 新唐書
CONVENTIONS

Romanization of Asian languages follows the systems commonly used in the contemporary scholarly community, viz. (unaccented) Pinyin for Chinese, revised Hepburn for Japanese, Wylie for Tibetan, etc. Sanskrit follows IAST, with the variants included in the international standard 'ISO 15919:2001 Information and documentation—Transliteration of Devanagari and related Indic scripts into Latin characters'; the same standard, with some upgrades, is used for the romanization of Old Javanese (cf. Acri and Griffiths 2014). For East Asian languages, traditional unsimplified characters are used; modern simplified characters are provided in the bibliography for the names and works of scholars, as per the original sources. Reconstructions of (doubtful) Sanskrit words and proper names are preceded by an asterisk (e.g., *Maṇicintana). A general, unified bibliography is provided at the end of this volume, while primary sources in Asian languages are listed at the end of each chapter. Common abbreviations, such as titles and editions of primary sources, are noted in each chapter as well as in a unified section on p. xi. The copyright for the reproduction of images has been sought whenever possible. In cases where this was not possible, common guidelines established for the fair use of images that are intended solely for scholarly and research purposes have been followed.