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ESOTERIC BUDDHISM IN MEDIAEVAL MARITIME ASIA

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ESOTERIC BUDDHISM IN MEDIAEVAL MARITIME ASIA

Networks of Masters, Texts, Icons

Edited by
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For
Roy Jordaan

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements ix

List of Abbreviations xi

Conventions xiii

1. Introduction: Esoteric Buddhist Networks along the Maritime Silk Routes, 7th–13th Century AD 1
Andrea Acri

PART I: MONKS, TEXTS, PATRONS

2. Coronation and Liberation According to a Javanese Monk in China: Bianhong's Manual on the *abhiṣeka* of a *cakravartin* 29
Iain Sinclair

3. *Saṅ Hyaṅ Kamahāyānikan*, Borobudur, and the Origins of Esoteric Buddhism in Indonesia 67
Hudaya Kandahjaya

4. Traces of Indonesian Influences in Tibet 113
Jan A. Schoterman

5. The Politics of Esoteric Buddhism: Amoghavajra and the Tang State 123
Geoffrey Goble

6. (Spi)ritual Warfare in 13th-Century Asia? International Relations, the Balance of Powers, and the Tantric Buddhism of Kṛtanagara and Khubilai Khan 141
David Bade

PART II: ART, ARCHITECTURE, AND MATERIAL CULTURE

7. Images of Devotion and Power in South and Southeast Bengal 163
Claudine Bautze-Picron

8. Borobudur's Pāla Forebear? A Field Note from Kesariya, Bihar, India 191
Swati Chemburkar

9. Imagery, Ritual, and Ideology: Examining the Mahāvihāra at Ratnagiri 211
Natasha Reichle

10. Seeds of Vajrabodhi: Buddhist Ritual Bronzes from Java and Khorat 237
Peter D. Sharrock & Emma C. Bunker

11. Archaeological Evidence for Esoteric Buddhism in Sumatra, 7th to 13th Century 253
John Miksic

12. The Tale of Sudhana and Manoharā on Candi Jago: An Interpretation of a Series of Narrative Bas-reliefs on a 13th-Century East Javanese Monument 275
Kate O'Brien

PART III: BAUDDHA-ŚAIVA DYNAMICS

13. Once More on the 'Ratu Boko Mantra': Magic, Realpolitik, and Bauddha-Śaiva Dynamics in Ancient Nusantara 323
Andrea Acri

14. Mid-9th-Century Adversity for Sinhalese Esoteric Buddhist Exemplars in Java: Lord Kumbhayoni and the 'Rag-wearer' *Paṁsukūlika* Monks of the Abhayagirivihāra 349
Jeffrey R. Sundberg

15. A Śaiva Text in Chinese Garb? An Annotated Translation of the *Suji liyan Moxishouluo tian shuo aweishe fa* 381
Rolf W. Giebel

APPENDIX A: The Names of Nāgabuddhi and Vajrabuddhi 389
Iain Sinclair

APPENDIX B: Notes on the Alleged Reading *vālaputra* on the Pikatan Funeral Stele 393
Jeffrey R. Sundberg

The Contributors 395

Bibliography 399

Index 441

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ABBREVIATIONS

AKR = *Amoghapāśakalparāja*
ASI = Archaeological Service of India
APP = *Adhyardhaśatikā-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 = *Śrīguhyasamājamaṇḍalavidhi*
GSVV = *Śrīguhyasamājamaṇḍalopāyikāviṁśa-tividhi*
J. = Japanese
JS = *Japasūtra*
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-*)*mūlakalpa*
MMoA = Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (http://met-museum.org)
MVA = *Mahāvairocanābhisaṁbodhi-sūtra* or *-tantra* [also: *VAT*]
SDP = *Sarvadurgatipariśodhana*
SHK = *Saṅ Hyaṅ Kamahāyānikan*
SHKAS = *Saṅ Hyaṅ Kamahāyānan Advayasādhana*
SHKM = *Saṅ Hyaṅ Kamahāyānan Mantranaya*
Skt = Sanskrit
STTS = *Sarvatathāgatatattvasaṅgraha*
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 = *Vairocanābhisaṁbodhitantra* [also: *MVA*]
VŚ = *Vajraśekhara*
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.