

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910786808703321
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Titolo	The body incantatory : spells and the ritual imagination in medieval Chinese Buddhism // Paul Copp
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, New York : , : Columbia University Press, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	0-231-53778-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (397 p.)
Collana	Sheng Yen Series in Chinese Buddhist Studies
Disciplina	294.3/438
Soggetti	Buddhist incantations - History Buddhism - China - Rituals - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Preface: The Body Incantatory -- Thanks -- Abbreviations -- Introduction: Dhrans and the Study of Buddhist Spells -- 1. Scripture, Relic, Talisman, Spell -- 2. Amulets of the Incantation of Wish Fulfillment -- 3. Dust, Shadow, and the Incantation of Glory -- 4. Mystic Store and Wizards' Basket -- Coda: Material Incantations and the Study of Medieval Chinese Buddhism -- Appendix 1. Suiqiu Amulets Discovered in China -- Appendix 2. Stein No. 4690: Four Spells -- Notes -- Glossary -- Sources -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Whether chanted as devotional prayers, intoned against the dangers of the wilds, or invoked to heal the sick and bring ease to the dead, incantations were pervasive features of Buddhist practice in late medieval China (600-1000 C.E.). Material incantations, in forms such as spell-inscribed amulets and stone pillars, were also central to the spiritual lives of both monks and laypeople. In centering its analysis on the Chinese material culture of these deeply embodied forms of Buddhist ritual, <i>The Body Incantatory</i> reveals histories of practice-and logics of practice-that have until now remained hidden. Paul Copp examines inscribed stones, urns, and other objects unearthed from anonymous tombs; spells carved into pillars near mountain temples; and manuscripts and prints from both tombs and the Dunhuang cache. Focusing on two major Buddhist spells, or dharani, and their

embodiment of the incantatory logics of adornment and unction, he makes breakthrough claims about the significance of Buddhist incantation practice not only in medieval China but also in Central Asia and India. Copp's work vividly captures the diversity of Buddhist practice among medieval monks, ritual healers, and other individuals lost to history, offering a corrective to accounts that have overemphasized elite, canonical materials.
