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Ritual Words

Daoist Liturgy and the Confucian Liumen Tradition in Sichuan Province

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松子を書るるる

海 汽車Y The Way of Huaixuan (Master of the Locust Tree Studio)

Calligraphy by Liu Qijin 劉奇晉 (b. 1942) Chengdu, spring 2007

To Liu Hengyi – great-grandson of the Liumen founder 謹將此書獻給槐軒後人劉恆蓺先生

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Abbreviations

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DZ Daozang 道藏

ET F. Pregadio, ed., *The Encyclopedia of Taoism*

HXQS Huaixuan quanshu 槐軒全書

TC K. Schipper and F. Verellen, eds., *The Taoist Canon: A*

Historical Companion to the Daozang

ZGDF Zhongguo difang zhi jicheng 中國地方志集成: Sichuan

fu xianzhi ji 四川府縣志輯

ZWDS Zangwai daoshu 藏外道書

Preface

The evolution of this book started with a bold venture. Originally intended as a full-scale study of the Confucian Liumen tradition, an intellectual and spiritual movement in Sichuan virtually unknown to Western scholarship, the book's focus eventually shifted to a unique form of Daoist liturgy, which evolved from the interaction between Liumen and Daoism in the first half of the 19th century. In the course of my research, a canon of Daoist ritual texts and a regional branch of non-monastic Daoism emerged as the most vivid and enduring expressions of this interaction. Therefore, I decided to study the canon and the ritual tradition in detail.

Following the pioneering studies by Kristofer Schipper, John Lagerwey, and others, research into Daoist ritual has advanced considerably over recent decades, now including topics like the relation between popular cults and Daoist liturgy, specific ritual techniques, various schools and regional traditions, as well as related deities and canonical sources, to name just a few.

The present study strives toward a new approach. Describing and analyzing a ritual canon compiled by the founding patriarch of the Liumen tradition and his close disciples, the book's aim is not only to introduce this canon and the associated branch of liturgical Daoism, but also to indentify some basic features of Daoist ritual practiced in modern and contemporary Sichuan. The Introduction, containing a comprehensive description of the Liumen tradition, provides the basis for the following discussion of Liumen's interaction with Daoist liturgy. In Chapter I, the compilation history of the ritual canon, the origins and characteristics of the community of priests who make use of this canon, as well as the temporal framework of their liturgy are introduced. Chapter II, forming the centerpiece of this book, consists of a detailed study of the ritual canon, identifying its textual sources and describing its pantheon, the functions of each ritual, the influence of the Liumen ideology on its texts, and the performance of its rituals in contemporary religious practice. Finally, some concluding thoughts about the Liumen-derived ritual tradition's role in present-day Sichuan constitute the Epilogue.

In the present study, I neither attempt to establish a new theory of Daoist ritual, nor do I try to apply ready-made theories to Daoist liturgy. Instead, my goal is to demonstrate how the Confucian Liumen tradition harnessed the technique and language of Daoist ritual, thereby strongly influencing the

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realm of Daoism in the Sichuan region. Indeed, the utilization of Daoist liturgy by the Liumen community gave rise to the establishment of a distinct ritual tradition, which ultimately remained a part of Daoism. Thus, the aim of the present study is to document the complete canonical basis of this ritual tradition and to explain its origins.

The description and analysis of this particular tradition will contribute to a clearer and more comprehensive vision of modern and contemporary Daoist liturgy. Furthermore, it sheds light on hitherto obscure or poorly understood aspects of the intellectual and spiritual culture of Sichuan. Finally, the reader will discover new answers to the following question: Who was involved in the evolution of modern Daoism? This is an important issue in regard to the area of Sichuan, which is traditionally considered the cradle of the Daoist religion.

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Volker Olles Berlin November 2012