

Explore and Analyse Rui Elephant View of the Life of the Collection

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Abstract: Lianchi Master Hong is the eighth generation of the Pure Land patriarch, and made great contributions to the promotion of the Pure Land. "Past sheng" is one of macro's representative works, mainly talking on the way of liberation. The article mainly focuses on the "collection of life" and its author macro, "collection of life" and so on.

Keywords: Macro; "To life"; Rui elephant; Pure land

1. "Past sheng" and its author macro

1.1 Life story and writings of the author, Hong

The author, Hong (1535-1615 AD), alias Lianchi, also known as Master Yunqi, was born in Renhe County, ancient Hangzhou city (today's Hangzhou city, Zhejiang Province). Influenced by his parents' words, he learned Confucianism since childhood, and was deeply infiltrated by Confucian culture, which also made him feel the feasibility of Confucianism to shaping noble character. Therefore, in the future life, he paid great attention to Confucianism, Buddhism and communication, and took Confucianism, cultivating one's morality and establishing life as the basis and aid of life and death in learning Buddhism. Hong became a monk at the age of 32, cast the Xishan nature day monk shaved his hair, and in the Zhaoqing Temple with sufficient precepts, riding guard to travel, all over good knowledge, suffered all the difficulties and hardships. In the fifth year of Longqing (1571 AD), he returned to Hangzhou, seeing the quiet and quiet nature of Yunxi Mountain, so he practiced in the mountains. Ming Wanli forty-third years (AD 1615) July, hongJi, spring and Autumn 81. Qing Yongzheng in the name of jing Miao true repair Zen master.

1.2 Introduction to "The Collection of Past Life"

"The Collection of Past Life" was composed of the collection of various cases from the Jin Dynasty to the Ming Dynasty when he lived in seclusion during the twelfth year of Wanli (1584). This was the period of Buddhist revival in the late Ming Dynasty, and the Pure Land belief was particularly popular. Hong uses the auspicious elephant in the book to promote the faith in the Pure Land.

The full text of "The Past Life" contains more than 30,000 words, a total of three volumes. The first volume contains 98 people; Volume 2 is 32 princes, 28 scholars, 5 monks, 32 women, 8 villains, 3 animals and 20 animals; the third volume includes 14 categories and 12 survival induction. The full text is 252,102 praise, to elucidate the implied meaning.

2. "To live set" auspicious elephant view

2.1 The xiang watch

In the "Past Life", the characters of the western pure land will lead, fragrance, light, lotus, music, relic, smallpox, auspicious clouds, bird, poppy, ganoderma lucidum and other auspicious elephants. Now will "to life set" appear in the auspicious elephant including lead, different fragrance, light, lotus, music, relic, smallpox, auspicious clouds, bird, poppy, ganoderma lucidum.

2.2 Analysis of auspicious xiang

2.2.1 On the whole, I believe and promote it

As can be seen from the above table, on the deathbed of the past living characters, there are Buddha and Bodhisattva, Western spirits, green clothes children and so on to lead the auspicious elephant. In the Buddha said view infinite life Buddha scriptures "wrote," birth countries, the elite brave, amitabha to, and observation, the trend, countless Buddha, hundreds, public, heaven, seven

treasure palace, Avalokitesvara bodhisattva, and trend to bodhisattva, to the walker, amitabha Buddha enlarge light, walker body, and the bodhisattva hand to meet.”In addition, in the” Huayan Sutra Bodhisattva Bodhisattva products “also mentioned,” meet the Buddha Amitabha, that is, to live in peace.”It can be seen that when the practitioner sees the Buddha and Bodhisattva, there is no doubt to lead to the western paradise world.”To life” case characters in the dying appearance of the xiang. For example, the Jin Dynasty Huitong lasted for three days, the Jin Dynasty Huiyong, the Tang Dynasty monk Yan xiang for seven days, the Tang Dynasty lasted for more than ten days, and the body is not bad. Hong in the “past life set” praise words clearly put forward to take Huiyuan and Huiyang as the standard, it can be seen that hong to the fragrance of the red elephant praise. The pure land with incense is also recorded in the Buddhist classics, such as the “fragrant accumulated Buddhism country” said in the Vermokkay Sutra, where the incense can constitute everything about food, clothing, shelter, and transportation, which is also described as incense. On the end of the bright elephant. Observe its own discipline. The wide range of benefits. Ten thousand generations down. I can still feel my confidence. Off fei Mituo will Guanyin Pu virtuous Chou also. Yi wipe big zai.”Visible, macro to the bright red elephant firmly believe in. On the deathbed of the lotus. For example, the Song Dynasty saw the red lotus flowers, saw the yellow flowers, the Jin Dynasty Liu Yumin saw into the Qibao Pool, the lotus flowers and Daming Yang Jiayi saw the lotus open four colors (green yellow and red white) and other red elephants. In the Buddha’s Great Life Sutra, it reads: “ On the bank of the pool, there are chandler sandalwood trees, hanging Chinese leaves and fragrant incense. Tianyou bowl Luo hua, bowl tan mo hua, constrained mou tou hua, points tuo lihua, miscellaneous light MAO, all over the water.”The book” Youbo Luohua “refers to the blue lotus;” bo Tanmohua “means the red lotus;” mu Touhua “means the yellow lotus;” Dolihua “ refers to the white lotus; the lotus is like the four colors in the Book of Buddha: green, red, yellow, and white. It can be seen that the former people to see the lotus, is the pure land realm is now present. The auspicious elephant of music appears in the dying characters. It can be seen that the dying situation of the former people has formed a corresponding relationship with the western paradise^[1].

“To the life set”, in addition to the above auspicious elephant, also appear smallpox, auspicious clouds, birds, poppy, ganoderma lucidum and other auspicious elephant. Hong focuses on the simple introduction of the characters of the past life, and the dying more detailed description of all kinds of auspicious images, it can be seen that the praise of the past life auspicious image and deeply believe in the strong propaganda of the pure land belief.

2.2.2 Analysis of Taoism and folk beliefs in Ruixiang

In the Ming Dynasty, the theory of “three religions and one family” was the most popular. Hong advocated the three religions, respected the Buddha, emphasized the difference between Buddhism and Taoism, and highlighted the excellence of Buddhism. For example, in the sequel of “To Life”, Hong praised the Chen mother of the Ming Dynasty, “ Hao father and Chen mother. All have the auspicious of young clothes. When a stranger. Both and a Buddha now lotus platform. One is the west. And when the pure land. When the two phase. The student side is not optional also. Namely not born. Born and not far away!”^[2] in the praise word, Daming Hao Xizai, Da Ming Chen mother Zhu on the deathbed of the Taoist green clothes boy to pick up the red elephant, followed by the Buddha sitting lotus platform, the body turned to the west and other red elephant. Therefore, the place of the past life is uncertain, but it clearly states that even if not in the West, it will soon be born. It can be seen that Hong takes Taoism as a reference to highlight the superiority of the western pure land.

3. The conclusion

Since ancient times, people to the unknown field or is always full of excitement, curiosity and tendency to worship, so in the “past”, macro through the detailed description of the dying, consciously efforts in all classes with an easy to accept and understand to promote the pure land faith, visible has a certain role in the development of Buddhism.

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