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序

北京大學自其前身京師大學堂創辦至今，已歷百年。一百年中，延聘各個學科具有真才實學的教授和廣泛搜集學術研究所需的文獻資料是辦學的兩大重點。人文社會科學的研究在北京大學佔有重要的地位，研究所必須的資料——中國古代典籍的搜集傾注了前輩學人的心血。在百年校慶之時，瀏覽一百年來所積聚的總量達一百五十萬冊的古代典籍，心中洋溢著對為此作出貢獻的前人的感激之情。

我在北大學習工作五十餘年，從沙灘紅樓到西郊燕園，無論是學習，還是教學和研究，時刻也離不開北大圖書館，因為我離不開這些書籍。1948年，我曾隨趙萬里先生，還有其他幾位先生一起參加了李盛鐸木犀軒藏書的整理和編目，得識李氏藏書之精華。李氏書確實不愧是北京大學圖書館最具價值的特藏。

李盛鐸是我國近代極負盛名的藏書家，同時又是目錄學家、版本學家。他家四世藏書。光緒初年，李盛鐸隨父宦游長沙時，收得著名藏書家袁芳瑛卧雪廬所藏。袁是道光間名翰林。任松江知府時，正值太平天國起義，江南許多藏書家的書流散於外，袁氏設法收之。袁去世後，其子不能守，好書多為李盛鐸購得。光緒中，李出使日本，值明治維新，其國不重漢籍，因購得國內不常見的或久佚的書。不僅有宋以來的刻本書，還有許多古代日本和朝鮮刻本、抄本及活字本。晚年，李氏經常訪書於琉璃廠，當時有許多私家藏書散入廠肆，如曲阜孔氏、商丘宋氏、聊城楊氏、意園盛氏等，其精華部分大多為李氏所得。李本人又精于校勘，常自寫題跋，敘述得書經過，考證版本源流及書籍之異同，記述書林遺事。他所寫的題跋和《木犀軒藏書書錄》有黃苑圃、顧千里遺風。

李氏特藏善本書計六千餘種，其中純版本性的書籍甚多。宋元版書超過三百種。在書史和雕版印刷史上有特殊地位的名本多。如宋紹熙間兩浙東路茶鹽司刻的《周禮注疏》，是最早的注疏合刻本；《尚書》則是傳世《尚書偽孔傳》中最早的本子。而《史記集解》，是海源閣楊氏四經四史之齋所藏宋版《史記》的第三部。《禮記正義》、《大唐六典》、《通典》、《說苑》、《太平御覽》、《冊府元龜》、《歐陽文忠公集》等宋版書又都是內閣大庫的舊藏。自北宋福州東禪寺藏以降，宋元明三朝的藏經零種，李氏書中幾乎都有收藏。

此外，則科技圖書多，稿本、抄本，名人手校題跋本多。

科技書主要是子部醫家類、天文算法類和子部術數類書。五百

多種醫書中近二百種為善本書，孤本和罕見本即達七十餘種。宋版的《醫說》，元版的《永類鈴方》，明版的《醫經潮涸集》、《問仙肘後經》，以及日本抄本的《太平聖惠方》、《楊氏家藏方》、《魏氏家藏方》等都極為罕見。天文算法類書一百餘種，如宋刻的《五曹算經》、《數術記遺》、《數術記遺》後附《算學源流》，是極好的算學史料。術數書近三百種，如《天文鬼料竅》、《乾坤變異錄》、《天文書》、《黃帝宅經》等，均為明抄，十分珍貴；而元刻的《重校正地理新書》不僅稀見，其中引用的地理、占筮等書，今許多已不傳。

李氏書中抄本、稿本、名人校跋本近二千種。《謝宣城集》為明末汲古閣毛氏抄，《班馬字類補遺》為明葉奕抄，《庶齋老學叢談》為明柳大中抄，《畫上人集》為明錢穀抄。許多明抄本被稱作“下宋本一等”。大量的則為清抄。稿本、校跋本中的名家更多，有朱彝尊、惠棟、戴震、朱筠、翁方綱、孔繼涵、焦循、王筠、丁晏、繆荃孫等人的手稿，以及錢謙益、何焯、王鳴盛、黃丕烈、顧廣圻、周錫瓚、吳騫、陳鱣、吳翌鳳、勞權、李文田的校本或跋本。李氏書中確實精華薈萃，滿目琳琅。

1952年，燕京大學的古籍書并入北京大學圖書館，這更為圖書館錦上添花。燕大所藏善本三千八百多種，其中宋元刻本有數十種。五十年代初向達先生任館長時，不僅購買二百餘號的敦煌卷子，且為圖書館續收善本，宋本《攻媿先生文集》補收首冊，即是這時期出現的一段書林佳話。此外，再加上北京大學早年收得的，使得北大圖書館成為國內古書收藏大家。

自雕版印刷發明以來，歷經唐、五代、宋、元、明、清，我國的印刷術經歷了發生、發展、繁榮、興旺的階段；從雕版印刷，到活字印刷，到彩色套印技術的發明，乃至近代先進的印刷技術的使用，以及書籍從卷軸裝到冊頁裝的變化，北京大學圖書館的古籍收藏基本上反映這個歷史過程。這些書籍在北京大學對傳統文化的研究中，在教學和科研中，起到了無法估量的作用。今天，這些古籍更日顯珍貴，不少善本稱得上是稀世之寶。

本書錄所收是從130種館藏精品中選出，大部分是李氏藏書，每書敘錄介紹，以此作為校慶百周年的獻禮。希望這部圖錄的出版，能够使讀到它的人煥發出對於中國傳統文化的自豪感，為弘揚民族文化作出更大的貢獻。

宿白

1998年元月

PREFACE

Already a hundred years have passed since Peking University's former incarnation Metropolitan University was established. In these one hundred years, the two main goals of the University have been to engage professors of ability and accomplishment and to broadly collect the documentary materials needed for scholarly research. Research in the liberal arts and social sciences has always had an important status in Peking University and the collection of the materials needed for such research -- old Chinese books -- has been the work into which scholars in past generations have poured their efforts. On the occasion of the University's hundredth anniversary, looking over the collected books whose numbers have already reached 1,500,000 volumes, my heart is filled with gratitude for the contributions of the people before me.

I have studied and worked at Peking University for over fifty years. From the Red Building in Shatan to the present campus in Yanyuan in the Western Suburbs, no matter whether studying or teaching and doing research I had never been able to separate myself from Peking University Library, because I could not do without these books. In 1948, I had the opportunity to participate with Zhao Wanli and a number of other scholars in the organization and preparation of the catalogue for the Muxixuan Collection of Li Shengduo. I came to realize the excellence of the Li Family collection. The Li Family books really deserve to be called the most valuable of the special collections in Peking University Library.

In the recent history of our country, Li Shengduo has an outstanding reputation as a book collector, but he was also an expert on traditional bibliography and an expert on old editions. His family collected books for four generations. In the early years of the Guangxu reign (1875 — 1908) of the Qing dynasty, when Li Shengduo accompanied his father to an official post in Changsha, he acquired books from the Woxuelu Collection of the famous collector Yuan Fangying. Yuan was a famous official in the Hanlin Academy in the Daoguang period (1821 — 1850) of the Qing dynasty. When he served

as the prefect for Songjiang during the period of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, many books from famous collections in the Jiangnan region were scattered and he found ways to collect them. After Yuan died, his son was not able to maintain the family fortunes and most of the good books came into the hands of Li Shengduo. In the middle of the Guangxu period, Li Shengduo went on a diplomatic mission to Japan. It was right at the period of the Meiji Restoration, when that country did not value Chinese books. As a result, he was able to purchase books that were very rare or that had already been lost in China. There were not only printed books from the Song and later periods, there were also old books printed in Japan and Korea, manuscripts, and moveable type editions. In his later years, Li Shengduo often visited the bookstores in Liulichang. At that period, there were a lot of books from private collections that were scattered into the bookstores, from collections of such families as the Kong family of Qufu, the Song family of Shangqiu, the Yang family of Liaocheng, and the Sheng family of Yiyuan. Li Shengduo was able to gather the cream of these books. Li Shengduo was also an expert in textual criticism and often personally wrote notes recounting the history of the book, critical study of the edition's origin, and how it compared with other books, and recounted incidents from the world of books. His critical notes and his *Muxixuan Cangshu Shulu* show influences from the work of Huang Raopu and Gu Qianli.

The rare books in the Li family collection number more than 6,000 titles, many of them valuable editions. There are more than 300 woodblock printed books from the Song and Yuan periods. There are many famous editions that have an important place in the history of books and in the history of engraving woodblocks. For example, *Zhouli Zhushu*, engraved in the Shaoxi period (1190—1194) of the Song dynasty by the Tea and Salt Supervisorate of the Liangzhe Eastern Circuit, is the earliest edition in which annotation and commentary are combined with the original text. *Shangshu* is the earliest edition of the orally transmitted *Shangshu* (*weikongzhuan*). *Shiji Jijie* is the third of the Song period editions originally housed in the Sijingsishizhizhai of the Yang family's Haiyuange. Such books as *Liji Zhengyi*, *Datangliudian*, *Tongdian*, *Shuoyuan*, *Taipingyulan*, *Cefuyuangui*, *Ouyangwenzhonggong Ji* were all formerly held in the Qing dynasty Cabinet Library. The Li family books included almost all of the remaining Daoist scriptures from the Song, Yuan, and Ming dynasties, from those stored in Fuzhou's Dongchan Temple in the Northern Song on.

In addition, there were many scientific works. There were also a good number of autographs, manuscripts, and books with critical notes by famous people.

The scientific works were mostly from the medical, mathematical, and divination sections of the philosophy category. Among the more than 500 medical texts, almost 200 were rare books, and more than 70 were unique editions, or very rare works. Such works as the Song period woodblock edition of *Yishuo*, the Yuan period woodblock edition of *Yongleiqianfang*, the Ming period woodblock editions of *Yijing Suhuiji* and *Quxian Zhouhoujing*, and Japanese manuscript copies of such works as *Taipingshenghuifang*, *Yangshijiacangfang*, *Weishijiacangfang* are all very rare. There were more than 100 astronomical and mathematical works, including books such as *Wucaosuanjing*, *Shushujiyi*, and the copy of *Suanxueyuanliu* appended to *Shushujiyi* that are excellent material for the study of the history of mathematics. There were almost 300 divination texts. Titles such as *Tianwenguiliaoqiao*, *Qiankunbianyilu*, *Tianwenshu*, and *Huangdi Zhaijing*, all Ming period manuscripts, are very valuable, and the Yuan period blockprint *Chongjiaozheng Dilixinshu* is not only itself rare, but it is also valuable because many of the geographic and divination texts from which it drew are no longer extant.

In the Li family collection, manuscripts, autographs, and texts with critical notes by famous people number almost 2,000 titles. *Xiexuancheng Ji* was copied in the late Ming period by Mao family of the Jiguge. *Banmazilai Buyi* was copied in the Ming dynasty by Ye Yi. *Shuzhai Laoxuecongtao* was copied in the Ming dynasty by Liu Tazhong. *Zhoushangren Ji* was copied in the Ming dynasty by Qian Gu. Many of the Ming manuscript copies have been considered "only slightly below Song period works". Many other manuscripts were copied in the Qing period. There are many famous names among the authors of autographs and critical notes. They include autographs by Zhu Yizun, Hui Dong, Dai Zhen, Zhu Yun, Weng Fanggang, Kong Jihan, Jiao Xun, Wang Yun, Ding Yan, Miao Quansun, and works with critical notes by such people as Qian Qianyi, He Zhuo, Wang Mingsheng, Huang Pilie, Gu Guangqi, Zhou Xizan, Wu Qian, Chen Zhan, Wu Yifeng, Lao Quan, Li Wentian. The Li family books truly are a gathering of the cream of old books, gems of all sorts.

In 1952, when the old books from Yenching University were merged into the Peking University Library, it made what was good even better. Yenching University's books contained more than 3,800 rare books, including a number of Song and Yuan dynasty woodblock printed books. In the early 1950s, when Professor Xiang Da was head of the Library, he not only purchased more than 200 scrolls from Dunhuang, he also continued collecting rare books. His purchase of the missing first volume of the Song period work *Gongkuixiansheng Wenji* to make it a complete set was a much discussed deed in the world of books. Beyond this, when you add what Peking University collected in the early years, it all has made Peking University Library a distinguished national repository of old books.

Ever since the development of engraving and printing, through the periods of the Tang, Five Dynasties, Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing, our country's printing techniques have gone through stages from initial discovery, to development, to expansion, and to flourishing. From woodblock printing to moveable type printing, to the development of multicolor block printing, and finally to the use of modern printing techniques, and from the change of books from the scroll to pages bound in a volume, Peking University Library's Collection basically reflects the entire historical process. These books have made an unestimable contribution to research on traditional culture, to teaching, and to scientific research at Peking University. Today these books are increasingly valuable, and not a few rare books can be considered rare international treasures.

This volume contains samples from 130 works selected from the best books in the Collection, most from the Li family collection, with an introduction to each, and it is presented as a gift to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the University. It is hoped that the publication of this volume will inspire in its readers pride for Chinese traditional culture and will make a contribution to the continuing development of national culture.

Su Bai

January 1998

館藏簡史

北京大學圖書館古籍善本的收藏歷史是與北京大學的歷史同步的。1898年，京師大學堂（北京大學的前身）初創時，就在自己的《章程》中提到“今設一大藏書樓，廣集中西要籍，以供士林流覽，以廣天下風氣”。戊戌政變，庚子之役，使得被迫停辦的大學堂無法實施這一計劃。1902年大學堂恢復，即馬上着手於藏書建設。10月，從各地官書局徵調的第一批圖書運抵北京，藏書樓正式設立。

歷經近一個世紀的辛勤努力，北大圖書館形成了自己獨具特色的館藏。古籍善本書的收藏已達十七萬餘冊，一萬六千餘種，佔館藏古籍的11%。在全國善本書收藏中名列前茅，居高等院校收藏之首。其收藏歷史大體可分四個階段：

第一階段 1902—1930年 四公主府及紅樓時期

初創時期的大學堂位於沙灘四公主舊第。藏書樓在學堂後院。1918年10月漢花園紅樓落成，圖書館遷入紅樓一層。

1902年藏書樓建立以後，書籍的來源：一是清政府調集江蘇、浙江、廣東、江西、湖南、湖北等各省官書局印的書（普通古籍）。二是派往各地採集古書。初時每年購書經費計十萬兩白銀，以後減至三萬兩或五萬兩。雖然計劃購買中西文書，然而由於多種原因幾乎仍是以採購古書為主。三是接收官方和私人的捐贈。1904年清政府外務部贈影印銅活字本《古今圖書集成》一部；1910年清政府頒《大清會典》三部。個人捐贈的書，最大宗則是巴陵方氏碧琳琅館的部分藏書。碧琳琅館主人方功惠，曾任廣東鹽道知事、潮州知府等職，平生好聚書，藏書多達十餘萬卷。1899年方去世後，書籍運抵北京，適逢庚子之變，部分書籍散失，後大部分賣給琉璃廠書肆。所餘1886種22170冊，則由其孫方湘賓捐給大學堂。這些書中有一部分明刻本和清初刻本的善本書。還有方氏於光緒初年派人從日本購歸的秘冊，其中就有日本佐伯文庫的藏書。方氏書的入藏，可以說是奠定了善本藏書的基礎。1917年蔡元培先生就任北京大學校長，十分重視北京大學圖書館的建設。在他赴歐美考察期間，為圖書館募集資金。圖書館的採購工作，也貫徹他的“兼容并包”的思想，新書古書同時購入。據三十年代初張允亮先生編的《國立北京大學圖書館善本書目》統計，當時入藏的善本書計713種，10297冊。

第二階段 1931—1952年 松公府時期

由於紅樓的建築對圖書館來說極不適用，1931年學校以七萬四千元購買紅樓以北松公府府邸，以前部殿堂暫充館舍。至1935年8月新館建成。

此時是館藏善本書的重要發展時期。抗戰前數年間，北大圖書館購書經費每年二十多萬元，古籍的購入量約為購書總量的一半，其中不乏善本書。1937年，華北淪入日本帝國主義的鐵蹄之下，圖書館無法隨北大南遷。9月9日文學院院長胡適先生撤退至九江，曾化名致函留校之鄭天挺、羅常培等教授。信中云：“弟唯一希望諸兄能忍痛維持松公府的故紙堆……”，留下來的圖書館員雖能盡職盡責，不僅保藏了圖書，並對抗戰前未編目的圖書一一進行登記。這段時間，善本書的發展主要是接收私人藏書。最大宗是1939年接收德化李盛鐸木犀軒的藏書。

李氏書計9309種，59691冊。其中善本書5005種，32367冊，佔李氏藏書的一半以上，而名貴和罕見本達三千餘種。李氏書中宋元版書301種，明刊本1421種（刻本及銅木活字本），抄本1444種，稿本154種，還有一些名人手校題跋本，以及古代朝鮮和日本刊本。包括經、史、子、集、叢

各部。李氏書數量多、質量高，內容廣泛。這些書一直是北京大學圖書館古籍善本中的精華部分，它的入藏，使北大圖書館成為國內重要的古籍收藏單位。在李氏書入藏前，1937年購入的已故小說戲曲書收藏家馬廉教授所藏的書，也是圖書館較有特色的藏書。馬氏書總計928種，5388冊。其中善本書188種，多是小說戲曲的罕見本。

第三階段 1952—1957年

此時向達教授任館長。這一時期雖短，但它却是善本書繼續擴充的階段。

1952年院系調整，北大圖書館隨校遷入燕園。此時燕京大學圖書館的四十萬冊古籍并入北大圖書館，大大擴充了北大圖書館的古籍收藏。其中善本書3897種，39158冊。燕大圖書館於1919年創立，初期以採購西文書為主。以後由哈佛燕京學社每年撥款約1萬美元購買古籍，年購進約二至三萬冊，逐漸形成了燕大圖書館多叢書，多方志的特色。1937年以後燕京大學則較大量地購進善本書。有名的，如宋刊本《攻媿先生文集》、《泳齋近思錄衍注》等。1950年曾購買明弘治本《西廂記》；1951年，收得抄本《脂硯齋重評石頭記》；再加上此前購買的百回抄本《綠野仙踪》，被稱作燕京大學的館藏三寶。

向達先生是著名歷史學家，在他任職期內，為圖書館購了許多好書，館藏家譜、地契、魚鱗冊幾乎都是經他之手購買的。值得稱道的是，他還為圖書館購進二百餘號的敦煌卷子，主要是佛經，還有戒牒、道場施物疏、變文等，是敦煌學研究的重要資料。經他手購買的北涼承平間（公元443—460）《高昌縣高昌郡貨簿》，是館藏書中年代最早的。

第四階段 1958年以後至今

1958年至文化大革命期間，北大圖書館古籍善本書的收藏幾乎沒有發展。惟1963年購得燕大于抗戰後購買宋版《攻媿先生文集》時適缺的第一冊，較為重要。文革期間，向達先生辭世，所遺古籍，其家屬秉承先生遺志於70年代中期捐獻圖書館，當中有先生親筆校跋的圖書，也均收入善本書庫。文革後，也有零星善本入藏，重要的如1982年，購入《李星使（李鳳苞）往來書札》，是中德關係的重要資料。較大宗購買，是1993年香港、日本友人捐款，從中國書店採購到清末民初地契近千種，安徽地區魚鱗冊近百種，還有家譜近百種。

正是由於一個世紀以來北大圖書館的同仁們克服諸多困難，辛勤訪求，才成就了今天為海內外所矚目的古籍善本收藏。但是藏書雖多，需要補充的品種仍不在少數。由於經費的匱乏，使我們失去了很多購買好書的機會。同樣因為限於人力、物力，使院系調整以後匯集的古籍至今未能全部正式編目。

古籍善本書是我們的物質財富，同時又是我們的精神財富。它在我校傳統文化學科群的教學與科研中起着非同尋常的作用。在今後的工作中，我們當以館際協調、資源共享為主，但對於補充館藏也給予充分的重視。我們要繼承前輩收書、藏書、愛書的敬業精神，並永遠發揚之，光大之。

北京大學圖書館

1998年5月

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RARE BOOK COLLECTION

The history of the development of Peking University Library's rare book collection parallels the history of Peking University. When the Metropolitan University, of which Peking University grew out, was set up in 1898, its Constitution stated: "A library is to be established to collect important Chinese and Western books for scholars to read in order to foster and better the vogue of the society." But the Reform Movement of 1898 and the Boxer War forced the Metropolitan University to close and the plan could not be realized. It was not until the Metropolitan University reopened in 1902 that the work was begun. The library was set up officially in October when the first group of books assembled from local government-owned publishing houses all over the country arrived in Beijing.

Through all the efforts of the library staff in the past century, Peking University Library has become a distinctive collection. The number of rare books has reached more than 170,000 volumes in over 16,000 titles and they represent 11 percent of the old books housed in the Library. In the collection of rare books, the Peking University Library is among the best in the country and is premier among institutions of higher education. The history of the collection can be roughly divided into the following four phases:

(一) 1902 — 1930

In its initial stage, the Metropolitan University was situated in Shatan. The Library was in the back courtyard of the compound. When the Red Building in Hanhua Garden was completed in October 1918, the Library was relocated to its first floor.

In this period, books came from three sources: 1) Requisitions from the local government-owned publishing houses in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Hunan, and Hubei; 2) Purchases throughout the country. At first, an annual sum of 100,000 taels of silver was appropriated for book purchases, but this was later reduced to 30,000 or 50,000 taels. Although the plan was to purchase both Chinese and foreign books, for various reasons major emphasis was placed on collecting old Chinese books; 3) Donations from the government and from private collectors. In 1904, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Qing Dynasty bestowed a set of *Gujin Tushujicheng*, a lithographic reprint based on a bronze moveable-type edition, and in 1910 donated three sets of *Daqinghuidian* to the Library. As for private donations, none was larger than a portion of the Fang family's Bilinlangguan collection. The original owner of the collection, Fang Gonghui, had served as an official in Guangdong. He had been keen on collecting books all his life and had gathered a collection of as many as 100,000 volumes. After he passed away in 1899, his books were transported to Peking, but some were lost during the period of the Boxer War. Then the majority of his books were sold to bookstores in Liulichang. The remaining 22,170 volumes in 1,886 titles were contributed to the Metropolitan University by his grandson Fang Xiangbin. Among these were rare books produced during the Ming and the early Qing dynasties. There were also prized books secured in Japan in the early Guangxu period (1875 — 1908). These included books previously housed in Saegi Bunko. Fang's books undoubtedly laid the foundation for the rare book collection of Peking University Library.

When Mr. Cai Yuanpei became president of Peking University in 1917, he attached great importance to the building up of the Library. He raised funds for it during his visits to Europe and America. Under his direction, the Library purchased both current publications and old items in accord with his vision of being "all-embracing". According to *Guoli Beijingdaxue Tushuguan Shanben Shumu*, compiled by Zhang Yunliang in the early thirties, the Library's rare books at that period totaled 10,297 volumes in 713 titles.

(二) 1931 — 1952

As the structure of the Red Building was not suitable for library activities, in 1931 the University purchased the Song Mansion to the north of the Red Building for 74,000 yuan, and moved the Library temporarily to its front hall until a new library building was completed in August 1935.

This was a period of decisive development of the rare book collection. For several years prior to the War with Japan, the Library had an appropriation of more than 200,000 yuan annually. Half of the acquisitions were old books, and not a few of them were rare books. In 1937, when North China was occupied by Japan, the Library couldn't be moved to the South along with the University. Mr. Hu Shi, Dean of the School of Arts, had the school moved to Jiujiang, Jiangxi province on the 9th of September. He wrote in an assumed name to professors such as Zheng Tianting and Luo Changpei who were staying in Beijing. His letter stated: "My only hope is that you fraternal colleagues will endure humiliation in order to preserve the musty old books." The library staff who remained fully carried out their responsibility. They not only protected all the books but also registered the books that had not been catalogued before the war.

In this period, the expansion of the rare book collection depended mainly on private donations. The largest donation came in 1939 when the Library received the collection of Li Shengduo (studio name: Muxixuan) of Dehua. Li's books numbered 59,691 volumes in 9,309 titles. More than half of the books, 32,367 volumes in 5,005 titles were rare books. Among these, as many as 3,000 titles were valuable and very rare. His collection included 301 Song and Yuan Dynasty woodblock editions, 1,421 Ming Dynasty woodblock and bronze and wood moveable-type editions, 1,444 manuscripts, 154 autographs, a number of works with proofreadings and critical notes by famous scholars, and old books printed in Korea and Japan. It covered all the subject categories in Classics, History, Philosophy, and *Belles lettres*. Li's collection, large in quantity, high in quality, and extensive, is an essential part of the rare book holdings of the Library. Its addition to the Collection has made the University an important national institution in the country for the preserving of rare books. In 1937, even before the acquisition of the Li family collection, the Library had already purchased books held by a collector of old novels and dramas, Professor Ma Lian. These also are a distinguished part of the Collection. His books contained 928 titles in 5,386 volumes. Among the 188 rare books, most were valuable and very rare editions of novels and dramas.

(三) 1952 — 1957

The rare book collection continued to grow during this short period of time when Professor Xiang Da was head of the Library.

During the nationwide readjustment of colleges and universities in 1952, the Library was moved together with Peking University to Yanyuan (the campus of former Yenching University). Yenching University Library's 400,000 volumes of old books, including 39,158 volumes in 3,897 titles of rare

books, were merged into Peking University Library and greatly augmented the Library's rare book collection. The Yenching University Library, founded in 1919, had given first priority to Western books in its early years. Later, using an annual budget of US\$10,000 provided by the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the purchase of old books, the Library purchased 20,000 to 30,000 volumes a year and gradually established Yenching University Library's distinction as a holder of *collectanea* and local gazetteers. After 1937, Yenching University Library made extensive purchases of rare books and obtained some well-known works such as Song woodblock editions of *Gongkuixiansheng Wenji* and *Yongzhai Jinsilu Yanzhu*. Two of the "three treasures" of Yenching University Library were also acquired in this phase: the Hongzhi period (1488—1505) woodblock edition of *Xixiangji* acquired in 1950, and a manuscript copy of *Zhiyanzhai Siping Shitouji*, acquired in 1951. The third "treasure", a manuscript copy of *Luyexianzong* had been acquired before 1952.

Professor Xiang Da was a famous historian. During his tenure, he acquired a great many rare items for the Library. Almost all the genealogies, land title deeds, and fish-scale registers in the Collection were purchased by him. More importantly, he purchased nearly 200 scrolls from Dunhuang (Buddhist sutras, ordination diplomas for Buddhist monks, etc.) which are significant materials for the research of Dunhuang. He also acquired *Gaochangxian Gaochangjun Zibu*, printed during the Chengping period (443-460) of the Northern Liang dynasty, the oldest item in the Library's collection.

(四) 1958 — present

There was little development of the Library's rare book collection from 1958 to the end of the Cultural Revolution. One important acquisition was the purchase in 1963 of the first fascicle of the Song woodblock edition of *Gongkuixiansheng Wenji* that was missing when Yenching University bought the work after the War with Japan. During the Cultural Revolution, Professor Xiang Da passed away. To fulfill his wishes, his family presented his old books to the Library in the mid-seventies. Books that had critical notes in his hand were specially housed in the rare book stacks.

After the Cultural Revolution, occasional acquisitions were made to increase the rare book collection. For example, the *Lixingshi (Li Fengbao) Wanglaishuzha* purchased in 1992, is indispensable for the research of Sino-Germany relations. One of the largest acquisitions was the purchase in 1993, achieved with financial help from friends in Hong Kong and Japan, of nearly 1,000 late Qing and early Republican land title deeds, about 100 fish-scale registers from Anhui, and almost 100 genealogies.

It has been the efforts of members of the library staff to overcome difficulties in collecting and preserving old books over the past century that has built this internationally known rare book collection. Although the collection is quite large, still there are items that should be added. Many good opportunities to supplement the collection have been missed because of financial difficulties. Also, due to the shortage of funds, not all of the old books collected after the readjustment of colleges and universities in 1952 have been catalogued.

Rare books are our material wealth and also our spiritual wealth. In the University's study and research of traditional culture, they have been exceptionally useful. In our future work, we consider cooperation among libraries and sharing of resources as most important. And at the meantime, we also continue to put emphasis on supplementing the Collection. We will carry on and develop the spirit of the generations before us to collect, to preserve, and to care for books.

Peking University Library

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