

第二十七册



国家出版基金项目

中国少数民族文字 珍稀典籍汇编

名誉主编 张公瑾
主编 黄建明 张铁山

- ◎ 中央民族大学中国少数民族语言与古籍研究所
- ◎ 国家民委少数民族古籍保护与资料信息中心

编



海峡出版发行集团
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Rare and Precious Manchu Classics I

满文珍稀典籍·一

选编说明

一

满族起源于我国东北，如今的分布范围却非常之广，全国各省区均有。据2010年第六次全国人口普查数据，约有1038.80万人。

满族历史悠久，其先祖可追溯至历史上的肃慎以及后来的挹娄、勿吉、靺鞨和女真。满族在中国历史上曾建立过两个王朝，一个是金朝，一个是清朝，其中清朝对我国统一多民族国家的形成影响深远。

满族有自己的语言和文字。满语属于阿尔泰语系满-通古斯语族满语支。满族的先民在历史上创制并使用过女真文和满文。满文是16世纪末努尔哈赤命额尔德尼和噶盖参照回鹘式蒙古文创制。额尔德尼创制的满文被称为“无圈点满文”或“老满文”。这种满文，因属初创，存在一定的缺点和不足，造成了使用上的不便。于是，到皇太极时达海对老满文进行了改进。重点是在一些老满文字母旁边添加圈点，以区别书写雷同的音节字母，还增加了一些新字母。改进后的满文称为“有圈点满文”或“新满文”。

二

有清一代，满文是法定文字，在其被推广和使用的过程中形成了大量的古籍文献。老满文由于使用时间短，留存下来的文献较少。现存满文文献以新满文为主。

满文古籍文献包括档案、图书、碑刻等。满文档案是清朝中央和地方各级机关处理政务过程中自然形成的以满文缮写的各种公文的总称。在保存至今的满文文献中，档案的数量巨大，仅中国第一历史档案馆就有200余万件（册）。满文图书种类比较多，据不完全统计，现存的满文图书1000余种，分别收藏在国内外40余家图书馆和科研部门。满文碑刻拓片的种类和数量也很丰富，据目前所知，北京地区收藏有700余种、1000余张碑刻拓片。

满文古籍的载体多元，有纸、石、金、木和绢等类别。满文档案基本上都是写本、抄本和稿本。以制版工艺为标准，图书可分为刻本、影印本、铅印本、晒印本等。满文刻本图书按刻书单位可分为官刻本和坊刻本。

从装帧形式来看，满文图书有线装、包背装、蝴蝶装、梵夹装、经折装和卷轴装等。其中，线装占多数，采用包背装、蝴蝶装者较少。佛教典籍都用梵夹装。

满文古籍文献的分类国内外各不相同，主要有三种，一种系学科分类法，一种为仿照传统汉文古籍的四部分类法，一种是按版本和学科相结合的综合分类法。其中，采用学科分类法者占绝大多数。

自20世纪初故宫满文档案被发现，尤其是《满文老档》的发现，引起了国内外学界的极大关注，满文档案文献开始得到整理出版。作为第一手史料，满文档案的不断整理出版，极大地推动了清史的研究。与档案文献相比，满文图书文献的整理出版则很少。

三

本汇编中选入的满文典籍，有如下几方面的特点和价值：

首先，版本价值高。满文古籍收藏单位较多，而在国内，尤以国家图书馆所藏数量最多、版本最优。本汇编收录的四部抄本典籍《皇舆山河地名考》《天文图说》《壁勤襄公列传》《职方志》均为北京地区满文文献中的孤本，而且品相相当好，因此其文献价值很高。从年代方面看，有清中前期的抄本，也有清末的抄本，文献所记事件年代跨度大。

其次，内容丰富。收入本汇编的满文典籍内容涉及地理、天文、人物、历史等。《职方志》记载了顺治元年（1644年）十月至十七年十二月清朝开拓疆土、更立府县名称及设官纳降等事；《壁勤襄公列传》是人物传记；《天文图说》属天文算法类，书中有彩色插图，上图下文，文字部分是对图中所画天象的解释说明；《皇舆山河地名考》详细记录了东北盛京、吉林、黑龙江等处地名。

本次满文文献的搜集得到了中央民族大学张铁山教授、黄建明教授以及国家图书馆全桂花、柳森、朱志美等先生的大力支持，特此致谢。

Introduction

I

The Manchu people originated in Northeast China and are now widely distributed throughout all provinces and regions of China. According to the data of the Sixth National Census in 2010, there are around 10.39 million Manchu people living in China.

The Manchu ethnic minority has a long history which can be traced back to their ancestors of the *Sushen* people, as well as the subsequent *Yilou*, *Wuji*, *Mogher* and *Jurchen* people in ancient times. Of the two dynasties established by the Manchus in China's history—the Jin Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty, the latter had exerted much profounder influences on the emergence of a unified multi-ethnic state of China.

The Manchus have their own language and scripts. The Manchu language belongs to the Manchu branch of the Manchu-Tungus group of the Altaic language family. Two scripts had been created and used by the ancestors of the Manchus throughout the history—Jurchen script and Manchu script, of which the latter was developed by Erdeni and Gagai upon the order of Nurhaci based on Uyghur-style Mongol script in the 16th century. The script is also called “the script without dots and circles” or “the old Manchu script”. Such a script, given that it was still in its infancy of development, came with certain shortcomings and drawbacks, resulting in some inconvenience in its use. Therefore, Manchu script was further refined by Dahai during the Hong Taiji period. Apart from the addition of some new alphabets, the crucial part for such a refinement was to add dots and circles beside the old Manchu script, in order to distinguish those syllabic alphabets that had similar written forms. The refined Manchu script is also called “the script with dots and circles” or “the new Manchu script”.

II

In the Qing Dynasty, Manchu script served as one of the official scripts and had spawned a huge body of classics during the course of its popularization. Remaining classics in the old Manchu script are rare owing to its relatively short period of use. Documents written in the new Manchu script, therefore, take up a major part of existing classics.

Classics in Manchu script include archival records, books, stone tablet inscriptions, etc. The term “Manchu archival records” collectively refers to a variety of official documents written in Manchu script which naturally came into being as the central government and local authorities at all levels of the Qing Dynasty administered government affairs. Of all Manchu classics that have been preserved up to now, the number of archival records is so enormous that the First Historical Archives of China alone has collected more than 2 million pieces (volumes) of them. Varieties of Manchu books are also numerous. According to the incomplete statistics, there are more than 1,000 types of existing Manchu books, respectively collected in over 40 domestic and international libraries and research institutions. There are also a great variety and number of Manchu rubbings. So far as is known, more than 700 types and 1,000 pieces of rubbings of stone tablet inscriptions are collected in Beijing.

Carriers of Manchu classics are also highly diversified, ranging from paper, stone, bronze, wood to silk. Manchu archival records are basically divided into handwritten copies, manuscripts and autographs. In terms of platemaking technologies, Manchu classics can be divided into categories of block-printed copies, facsimile reprints, letterpress copies, cyanotype copies, etc. Block-printed books can also be classified into official editions and bookshop editions by their publishing entities.

Binding styles for Manchu classics involve the thread binding, the wrapped-back binding, the butterfly binding, the Chinese pothi binding, the sutra binding, the scroll binding, etc. The majority of these classics are bound in the thread binding, while the wrapped-back binding and the butterfly binding are rarely seen. Buddhist scriptures, however, are all bound in the Chinese pothi binding.

The classification of Manchu classics differs at home and abroad, which can be summarized as follows: first, the discipline-based classification; second, the four-part method, a method imitating the classification of traditional Chinese classics; third, the comprehensive classification method based on both editions and disciplines. Of all these classification methods, the discipline-based classification method is most commonly used.

The discovery of Manchu archival records in the Forbidden City, especially *Old Archives of Manchu*, since the early 20th century has aroused great interest among domestic and foreign scholarly communities, laying the ground for the compilation and publication of Manchu archival literature. As first-hand historical data, Manchu archival records have been continuously sorted out and published, which has tremendously advanced the research on the history of the Qing Dynasty. Comparatively, efforts in the compilation and publication of Manchu classics are scarce.

III

Manchu classics selected in this collection have the following characteristics and value:

First, the selected classics are of superior value in terms of their editions. Institutions that collect Manchu classics are numerous; domestically, the National Library of China has collected the largest number and the most well-preserved copies of classics of this kind. The four manuscript copies included in the collection—namely, *Investigations of Mountains, Rivers and Place Names in the Empire*, *Illustrated Astronomy*, *A Biography of Lord Bi Qinxiang*, *Administration Records*—are all the only existing copies that can be found among Manchu classics in Beijing area. These classics are also preserved in fairly good condition, thus are of significant literature value. With respect to their completion time, there are manuscript copies made in the early and middle Qing Dynasty, as well as those completed during the late Qing period, stretching over a long period of time.

Second, the contents are abundant. Manchu classics included in the collection cover a wide range of fields involving geography, astronomy, historical figures,

history, etc. *Administration Records* has documented events about territory expansion, renaming of prefectures and counties, establishment of official positions, acceptance of surrenders, etc., from the October of the 1st year of Emperor *Shunzhi* reign (1644) to the December of the 17th year; *A Biography of Lord Bi Qinxiang* is a biographical work; *Illustrated Astronomy*, a book on astronomy and mathematics, offers color illustrations arrayed along the tops of pages with texts below, which provide explanations for the astronomical phenomena depicted in the illustrations; *Investigations of Mountains, Rivers and Place Names in the Empire* documents in detail place names within the areas of Shengjing, Jilin and Heilongjiang in Northeast China.

The author would like to extend many thanks to Prof. Zhang Tieshan and Prof. Huang Jianming of Minzu University of China, as well as Quan Guihua, Liu Sen and Zhu Zhimei, scholars from the National Library of China, because the compilation of Manchu classics for this collection would not have been completed without substantial support from them.

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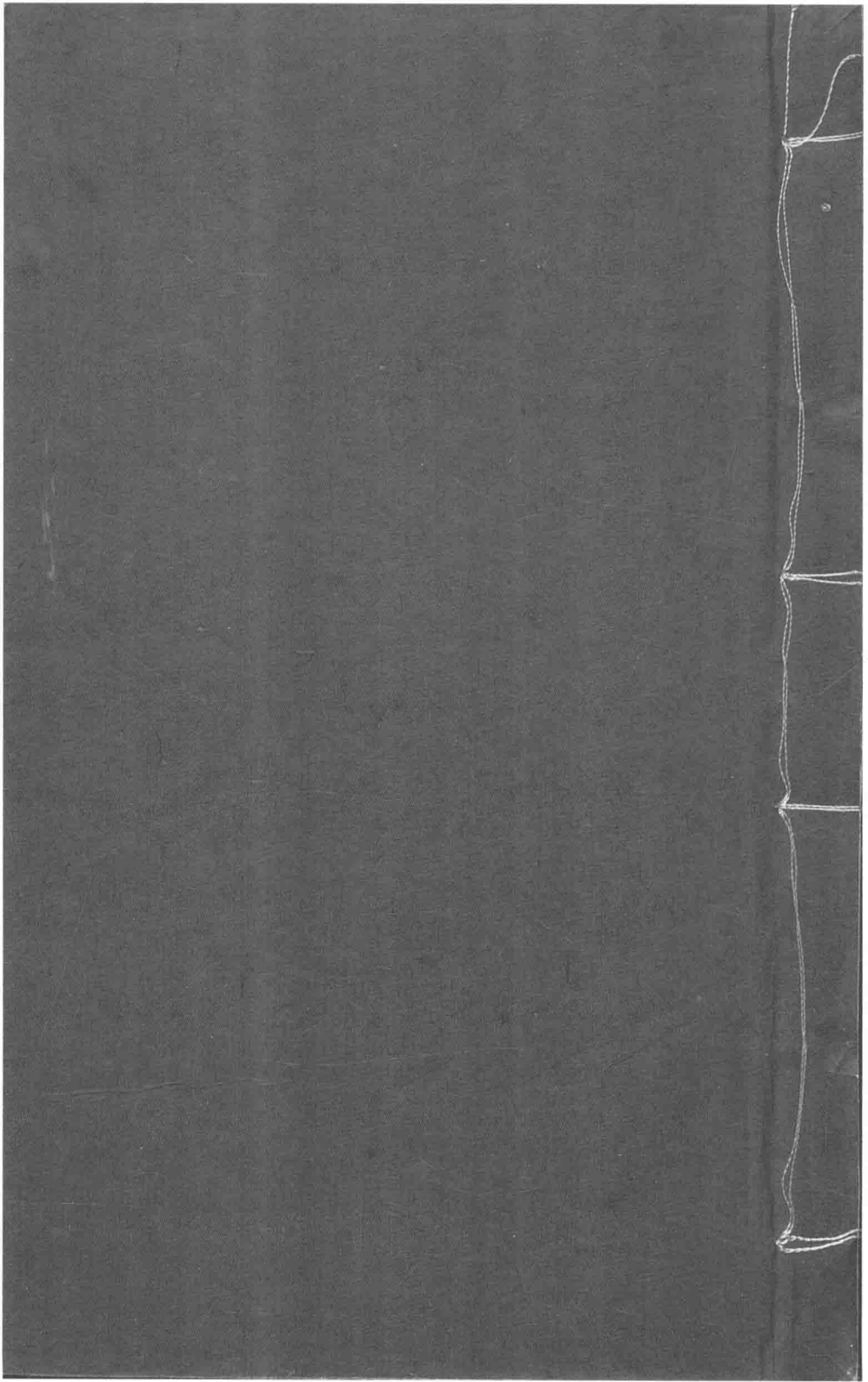
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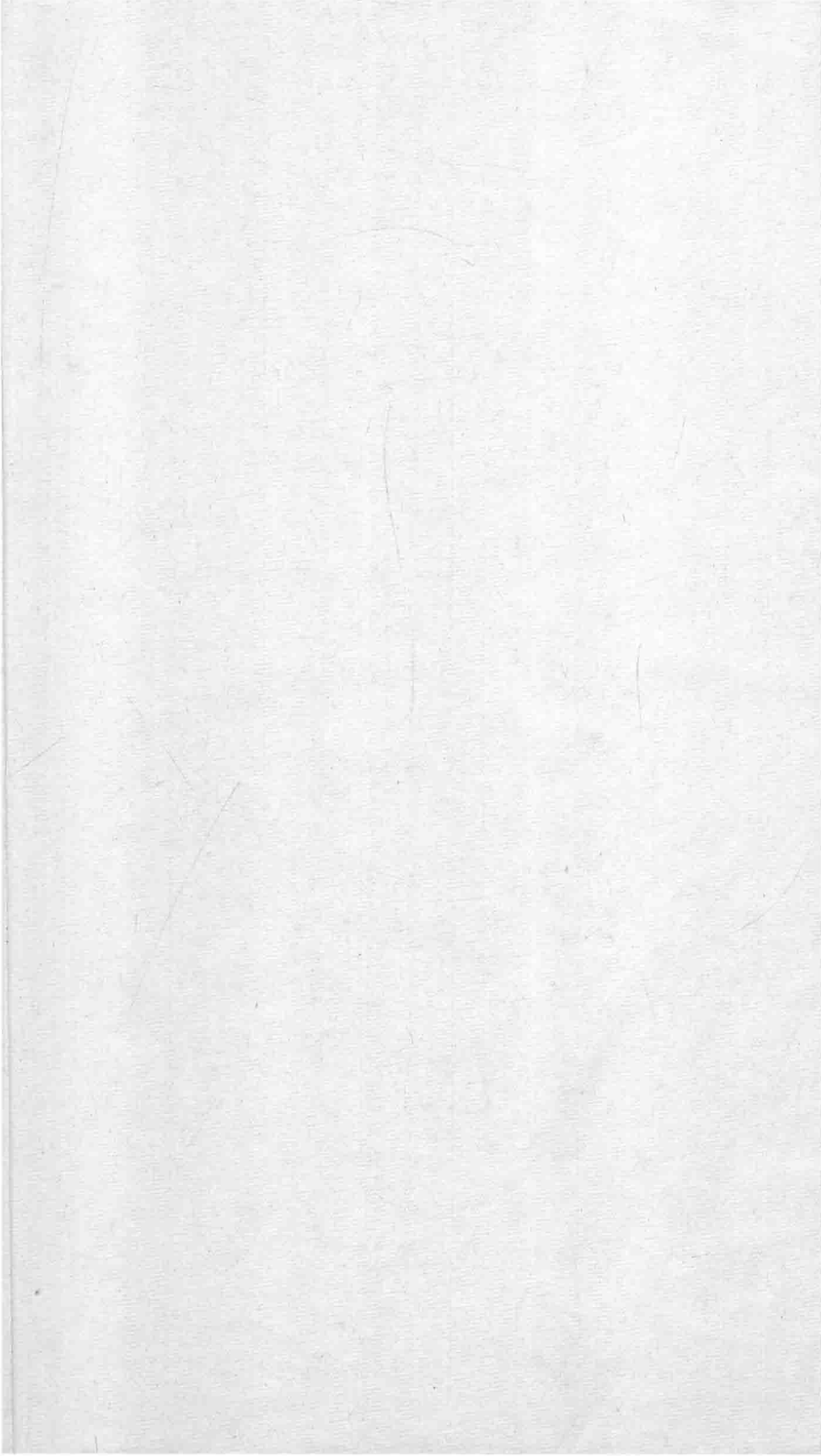
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皇輿山河地名考

Investigations of Mountains, Rivers and Place Names in the Empire

共五册，达椿缮写，满汉合璧。线装。页面宽18.3厘米，高29.6厘米。无版框，正文半页8行，小字双行。此书内容系对乾隆四十三年（1778年）所绘制《盛京、吉林、黑龙江等处标注战绩舆图》的转抄。今藏国家图书馆。

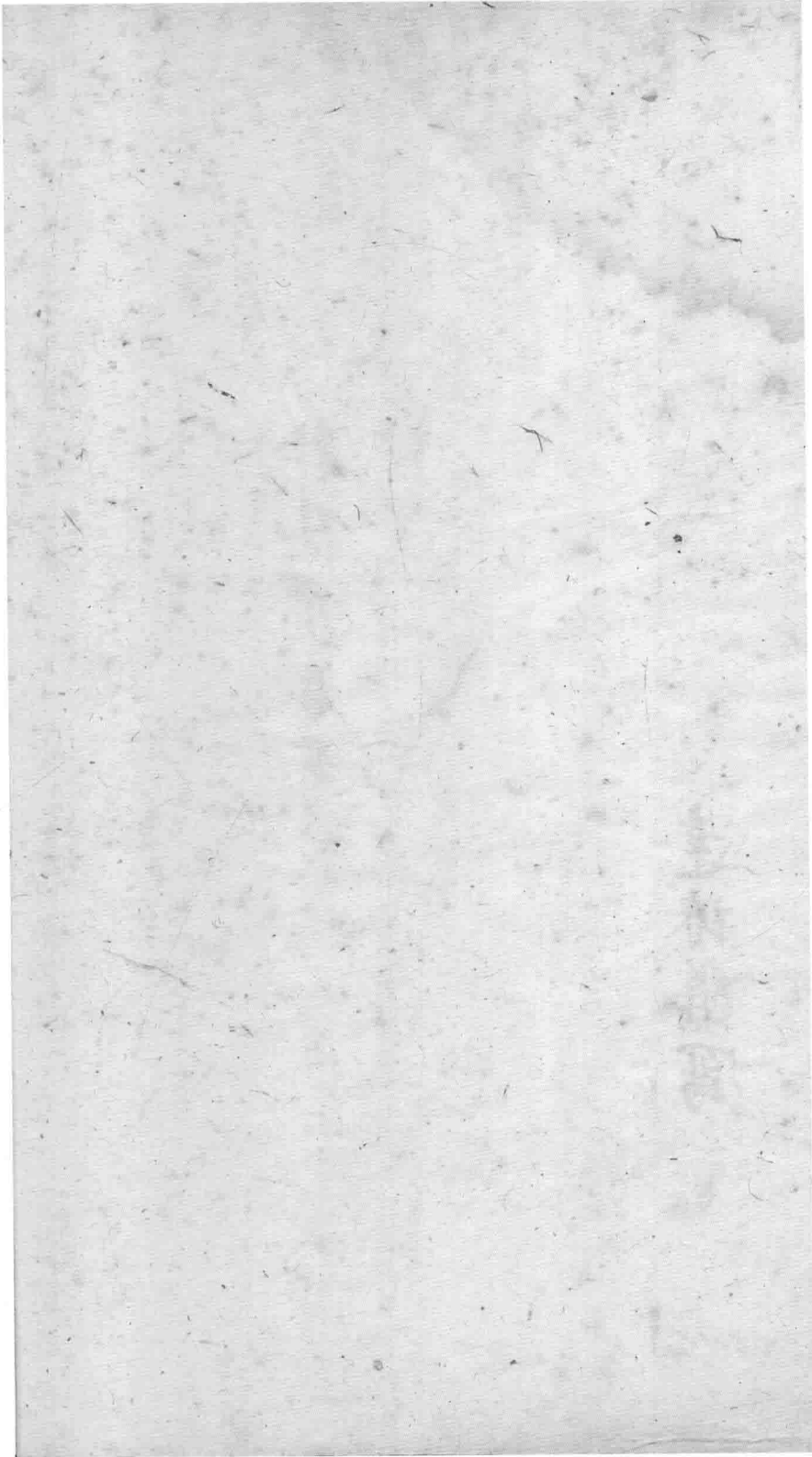




乾隆庚辰年

滿漢皇輿山河地名考

達椿繕寫



第一排

佟家
田家

佟家

田家

蒙古語請結子白雲家

張家

棟鄂



富察

满文珍稀典籍·一

皇舆山河地名考