

# 宋史研究論文與書籍目錄

(增訂本)

宋 晞 編

中國文化大學出版部印行

071

宋史研究論文與書籍目錄  
**A Bibliography of Chinese Articles  
and Books on the Sung History**

宋 晞 編

By Shee Sung

中國文化大學出版部印行

不許翻印



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## 宋史研究論文與書籍目錄

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## 增訂本序

個人自進國立浙江大學史地學系歷史組起，選修中國斷代史，興趣就偏向宋代史上。這與師長指導、同學切磋與個人習向等三方面有關。大學畢業論文就是有關宋史的專題「北宋稻米的產地分佈」。旋即考入史地研究所史學組，繼續以宋史研究為主。當研究所畢業，留校擔任助教，負責所、系書刊的採集與整理，因此接觸宋史研究的中外著作亦多。民國三十七年應國立海疆學校聘，到了唐宋時代的著名港埠—泉州，任教期間，遍訪當地古蹟，如洛陽橋蔡襄碑、九日山祈風石刻等，益增對宋代福建路海外貿易之研究興趣。三十八年夏來臺，無論在國內大學執教，或到國外進修，自然會多花工夫在宋史研究上。

我編這本目錄的由來，在初版序中已經提及，不用復贅。續編、三編印數較少，早無存書，而索購者多，乃將初編、續編與三編予以打散重編，加上近六年（1976—1981）國人所撰的宋史論著條目，由方君志強擔任製卡、抄錄及編製索引工作，及朱重聖教授之協助，使本書在一年之內編輯完成。際茲出版前夕，對朱、方二君特表感謝之意。

宋 晞

中華民國七十一年十二月二十日於陽明山華岡

## Preface to the Revised Edition

Since I entered the History Department of the Faculty of History and Geography of the National Chekiang University and began studying the dynastic history of China, my interest has always inclined towards Sung dynastic history. The guidance of my teachers, discussions with my classmates as well as my own personal study direction were all involved in this decision. My undergraduate thesis specialized in a Sung history topic: "The Distribution of Rice Production During the Northern Sung." Immediately afterwards I tested into the History Department of the Graduate School of History and Geography, where I continued my studies of Sung history. Upon graduation I stayed on as a teaching assistant, responsible for the collecting and organizing of books and periodicals for the undergraduate and graduate divisions. Therefore, I came in frequent contact with Chinese as well as foreign scholars' works on Sung history. In 1948 I was invited to take up a position as Associate Professor at National Hai-chiang College. After arriving at this famous port city of the T'ang and Sung dynasties-Ch'üanchou-I took the opportunity to visit ancient historical sites during my leisure time: the Loyang Bridge, the tomb of Ts'ai Hsiang (Sung calligrapher), and the inscription on the stone monument of Chiu-jih Mountain which is a prayer for wind, as well as other notable places. My interest in investigating the overseas trade of Fukien during the Sung was stimulated during my stay. In the summer of 1949 I came to Taiwan. Regardless of whether I was teaching universities in Taiwan, or abroad studying, I spent a greater portion of my energy studying Sung history.

The background of the publication of this bibliography I have already mentioned in the preface to its first printing. It need not be repeated here. Earlier revisions were not printed in great quantities and supplies have already been exhausted. Because of the large demand I have reorganized the earlier editions and have added them to the Sung history bibliography that I've been working on during the last six years (1976-1981). On the eve of publication I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Fang Jyh-chiang for his work on the bibliography cards and all the tedious entries required, and to Professor Chu Chung-sheng for his assistance. Their efforts made it possible for this book to be completed within one year.

Taipei, ROC

SHEE SUNG  
December 20, 1982

## 序

我國歷史悠久，文化發達，中華文化因時代的推移與空間的擴大，與外來文化的接觸、吸取以至融和，其內容越後越充實，且彌久而常新。不僅此也，播被近鄰，遠及異邦。近鄰如韓國、日本、越南等國，接受中華文化的影響最深，其研究我中華歷史與文化的成就自非亞洲其他國家所可及。歐美各國研究華學（Sinology），是十九世紀才開始，以研究中國歷史而言，迄至今日，其重心是放在：(一)漢唐盛世，(二)兩宋時代，與(三)近代中國。

兩宋時代（960—1279 A. D.）為近世中國的開始，論文化的發達，可以說是居歷代之首；自唐末五代印刷術發明與發展以後，宋代文獻留傳下來的也特別豐富；當時工業與商業已相當發達；對外的關係，陸上固以政治為重，然海上是經濟重於政治的，這些或許是宋代歷史特別引起世界各國學者研究的原因。

各國學者有組織的研究宋史，是白樂日教授（E. Balazs）於一九五四年在巴黎成立宋史研究計畫（Sung Project）開始的。白氏邀請歐美諸國學者參加，首先進行的研究工作是參考書目的編纂。日本學者組織「宋史提要編纂協力委員會」於一九五七年出版「宋史研究文獻目錄」，隔了二年，「補編」出版，一九六一年又出版了「宋代研究文獻提要」。我國則有「宋史座談會」的組織，出版「宋史研究集」。

編者於一九五六年在美國哥倫比亞大學進修時，暑期訪問康橋，拜晤哈佛大學的楊蓮生教授，他即鼓勵編纂我國學者研究宋史的論文與書籍目錄。翌年赴華府我駐美大使館任文化專員，得與在國會圖書館工作的袁守和先生時常見面，他也知道我的研究興趣所在，所以也鼓勵我進行編纂用中文寫的宋史研究的論文與書籍的目錄。

民國四十七年（1958）秋歸國，已搜集的卡片近千張，由於許多期刊不易見到，每篇要寫簡短的提要也不可能，於是放棄做提要的念頭。而又在力求完備的想法下，使編纂工作停了下來，直到去年冬天才又繼續編纂，於今年三月在英文中國文化季刊（*Chinese Culture*）第七卷第一期刊出「宋史研究論文目錄」，以清光緒三十一年（1905）至民國五十四年（1965）為斷限。「補編」與「民元以來宋史研究書籍目錄」則在季刊第七卷第二期發表。本年六月中旬赴韓、日、美、加等國訪問，注意各該國對華學的研究，同時也搜集了些國人研究宋史的著述篇目與書目，八月中旬返國後，著手整編已刊布的宋史研究論文目錄及補編，與書籍目錄。印成「宋史研究論文與書籍目錄」，列為中華學術院與中國文化學院的史學研究所史學研究目錄第一種。

編纂本目錄的過程中，得到諸師友的鼓勵與協助，併此致謝。

宋

晞

中華民國五十五年十月於陽明山華岡

## Preface

China has a long history, culturally she absorbed and developed from contact with other cultures. Through the ages as her boundaries increased this process of cultural absorption was self-strengthening. Therefore, although China's history is ancient she forever renews herself. Chinese culture spread to her neighbors as well as to far flung foreign countries. Nearby Korea, Japan, and Vietnam accepted the influence of Chinese culture to the greatest degree. They investigated the achievements of Chinese history and culture to an extent not achieved by any other country in Asia. It was not until the nineteenth century that American and European sinology came of age. To this day their emphasis is on (1) the halcyon periods of the Han and T'ang dynasties, (2) the two Sung periods, and (3) recent Chinese history.

The Northern and Southern Sung (960-1279 A. D.) period marks the beginning of modern China. It was during this period that China attained her greatest cultural achievements. Documents passed down from the Sung are especially abundant after the invention and development of printing at the end of the T'ang and Five Dynasties. The industrial and commercial sectors were also already considerably well-developed. In foreign relations politics gravitated around land transportation, while economic considerations were more important than politics on the high seas. Perhaps these are the causes which attracted scholars to study Sung history in countries around the world.

Professor E. Balazs organized the study of Sung history overseas. In 1954 he established the Sung Project in Paris. He invited scholars from the United States and Europe to participate and their first research project was the compilation of an index of reference books. Japanese scholars organized "The Japanese Committee on the Sung Project," which in 1957 published *A Classified Catalogue of Japanese Books and Articles Concerning the Sung*, followed two years later with the publication of a Supplement, and in 1961 *Abstracts of Japanese Books and Articles Concerning the Sung* was published. In the Republic of China we then organized the "Colloquium on Sung History", which published *A Collection of Sung history Research*.

In 1956 when I was studying at Columbia University I visited Cambridge to call on Professor L. S. Yang of Harvard University. He encouraged me to compile a bibliography of Sung history based on books and article written by Chinese scholars. The following year I was in Washington D. C. as the Cultural

Attache at the Chinese Embassy. Mr. T. L. Yüan of the Library of Congress also knew the direction of my research, and he encouraged me to compile a Chinese edition of books and articles on Sung history.

In the fall of 1958 I returned to Taiwan. I had already collected almost 1,000 bibliography cards, but because so many journals were not easy to acquire, it was impossible to write a short summary of each article, and I therefore abandoned the idea of writing short reviews for each item. Wishing to achieve nothing less than the ideal I temporarily put aside my project. Not until last winter did I continue compiling and in March of this year "A Bibliography of Chinese articles on Sung History" was published in *Chinese Culture* (vol. 7, no. 1) covering the period 1905 through 1965. A Supplement to the above Bibliography and "A Bibliography of Chinese Books on Sung History" beginning with the Republican period was printed in volume 7, no. 2 of the same journal. In the middle of June of this year I visited Korea, Japan, Canada and the United States with the express intention of ascertaining the level of sinological research in those countries, and at the same time collected some works and bibliographies on Sung history. After returning to Taiwan in the middle of August I began reorganizing the previously published "Bibliography of Chinese Articles on Sung History" and its supplement as well as a bibliography of books. This was published as *A Bibliography of Chinese Articles and Books on the Sung History*.

Taipei, ROC

SHEE SUNG

October 1966

## 再 版 序

十年前爲便於國內外研究宋史學者的參考，曾編印「宋史研究論文與書籍目錄」一種，以收集自清末至民國五十四年（1905—1965）間國人所撰所譯的有關宋史的論文與書籍爲限。初版早已銷售一空，而欲購買此書者仍不乏人。乃將其中疏漏者予以補正，書籍部分且增列「補遺」一欄。

自民國五十五年至五十九年（1966—1970）五年間國人所撰之宋史論文與書籍，筆者曾續編目錄，在英文中國文化季刊（*Chinese Culture*）第十二卷第四期（民國六十年十二月）發表。自民國六十年至六十四年（1971—1975）五年間國人所撰之宋史論文與書籍，曾編成「宋史研究論文與書籍目錄（三編）」，在上述期刊第十七卷第三期（民國六十五年九月）發表。上述的續編與三編，並包括正編所未收的自民元以來的宋史論文與書籍在內。

本書再版前夕，略述編印經過如上。

宋 晞

中華民國六十五年雙十節於陽明山華岡

## 編輯例言

- 一、本目錄所收有關宋史研究之論文與書籍始自清光緒三十一年（1905 A. D.）迄至中華民國七十年（1981），以中文撰寫或譯述者為限。
- 二、所收論文與書籍，在時間上，上限涉及唐末五代者，下限涉及元代者；在空間上，涉及遼、西夏、金者，偶亦錄之。
- 三、論文部分，凡發表在期刊、論文集與報紙上者，均在搜集之列。凡一文兩投，或因轉載而復見他處者，祇選列其中之一。
- 四、本目錄分類以內容性質且利查閱為主，並不全採圖書分類法。
- 五、論文分作者、篇名、報刊名稱、卷期別、出版年月及頁次等六欄；書籍分作者、書名、出版地、出版機構、出版年月及總頁數等六欄。作者在二人以上者祇寫第一位姓名，下加等字。出版年月採用西元，如 65,2,15，即指1965年2月15日。
- 六、論文或書籍之排列次序，悉以作者姓氏筆畫少多為序；一人在同欄內有兩種以上之論著，則以發表時間先後為序。
- 七、本目錄附以著者索引，以利查閱。論文部分在號碼之前加A字，書籍部分加B字，以資分別。
- 八、本目錄疏漏之處在所難免，尚祈讀者不吝指正。

## Editor's Notes

1. The articles and books, in Chinese or in Chinese translation, entered in this bibliography cover a period from 1905 to 1981.
2. This bibliography centers around Sung China, extending from the end of the T'ang dynasty and the Five Dynasties down to the Yuan dynasty, and to such areas as Liao, Hsi Hsia, and Kin, if necessary.
3. The articles in this bibliography are selected from periodicals, symposiums, and newspapers.
4. The classification used in this bibliography is according to subject and is convenient to consult.
5. The entry of articles includes author, title, name of publication, volume and number, date, and pages, while the entry of books includes author, title, place of publication, publisher, date, and pages.
6. The articles and books in this bibliography are arranged in the order of author's name according to the number of strokes of the character.
7. This bibliography is attached with an index to authors.
8. This volume is, of course, far from perfect. The editor should be grateful if the readers would point out any errors and omissions that may come to their notice.

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