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Department of Chinese Studies
University of Malaya



Jabatan Pengajian Tionghua
Universiti Malaya

Kertas-Kertas Pengajian Tionghua

Papers On Chinese Studies Vol. II

學術論文集 第二輯

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宋明兵書所見的“毒煙”、 “毒霧”和“煙幕”

何丙郁

（香港大學中文系主任）

當我閱讀馬大中文系向我索稿的來信時，適逢報章登載瑞士已解除劫持波蘭大使館人質的威脅，在制服劫持者過程中，曾經動用催淚彈。偶感氣體武器亦曾在中國的戰爭上派上用場。回憶曾在一部罕見的明代兵書《武備火龍經》看過一首《法火藥配訣歌》，這首歌是這樣的：

薑皂爲君足八斤 二椒二蓼細羅成
白砒須用巴豆拌 礮火燒酒製須勻
每味各加四兩足 烏梅盡汁二斤均
諸味攪成和一處 便將紙砲巧裝盛
遇圍却把松香蘸 霹靂小砲在中心
砲響一聲如吐霧 沖迷鼻竅瞎人睛
眩暈昏花無奈何 噴嚏連天不絕聲
一物不見不能走 滿營撩亂自縱橫
揮兵一湧前追殺 个个生擒與活擒

歌中所描述的景象，正恰與用催淚彈制服波蘭使館劫持人質者過程如出一轍，所以就選擇了這個題目，簡單的報告一下，作為向我以前的同事請益和交差。至於有關此問題的詳細論述，可參考李約瑟博士和我在行將出版的《中國科學技術史》卷五第一分冊內所寫的報告。

一談到毒氣，我們就會想起第一次世界大戰中德國軍隊所用的毒瓦斯

，英文的名稱是 (GERMAN GAS) 。瓦斯是日文的 (GAS) 字。其實在中國宋代的兵書《武經總要》裏已經載有「毒藥烟毬」的製法，其成份是：硫黃十五兩 焰硝一斤十四兩 草烏頭五兩 狼毒五兩 桐油二兩半 黃蠟一兩 芭豆二兩半 小油二兩半 炭末五兩 瀝青二兩半 砒黃二兩 竹根一兩 麻根一兩。

上面十三種物質中，焰硝即是硝石的異稱，草烏頭亦名烏頭，是一種有毒的草藥，《後魏書》說：「遼東塞外，秋收烏頭爲毒藥，射禽獸。」《續漢·五行志》亦說：「西國生獨白草（郁按：即烏頭），煎爲藥，數箭，射人即死。」狼毒是另一種有毒植物，《神農本草經》說它可「毒殺飛鳥走獸」。由此可見，含有火藥成份物和有毒植物的產烟配方，宋代已有記錄。

明代的兵書就載有更多製造各種「毒烟」「烟幕」等配方。明代中葉出版的《火龍經》（一名《火攻備要》），假托是諸葛亮所著，明誠意伯劉基及東寧伯焦玉同校，即載有下列十三種「毒烟」「毒霧」「烟幕」的製方，若干種並附註其效能：

1. 烟毬毒藥

硝火二斤 硫火二斤 草烏五兩 巴豆五兩 狼毒五兩
桐油五兩 杉灰五兩 瀝青三兩 砒霜二兩 黃蠟一兩
竹茹、麻茹各一兩

右（郁按：作上面解）共搗合爲毬，貫以藤繩一條長一丈二尺，重半斤爲弦子，再以故紙十二兩，麻皮十兩，瀝青、黃蠟各三兩、黃丹一兩、杉灰八兩搗合，敷於外，若其氣中人，則口鼻血出。此物放之以害攻城人。

2. 神烟

硝火一斤 樟腦一兩 輕粉一錢 石黃一斤 硫四兩用小便煮過

炭三兩 砒四兩 陽起石一兩

右爲極細，緊築於竹筒內，發之，可迷百步，良久不散。

3. 結烟

狼糞 石黃 雌黃 陽起石

4. 法火藥 最利害一物不得見，一步不可行，生擒賊兵用此。

良姜 乾姜 軍姜 胡姜 川辛 胡辛 黑蓼 赤蓼 榆皂 大皂
不黃 雄黃 硝火 硫火 灰 樺灰 人精 松香 柳灰 礬灰
燒酒拌炒 白信巴拌油晒

5. 烟火藥 著賊皮肉立爛，見血封喉。

鐵砂 瓷鋒 砒砂 銀銹 桐油 虎藥 硝火 硫火 簕灰 樺灰
柳灰 斑毛 人中汁炒

6. 逆風火藥 風逆愈勁，烟燄蔽天。

狼糞 艾朮 斑毛 江豚骨 簕灰 樺灰 杉灰 江豚油 硝火
硫火

7. 五里霧

木屑將桐油炒過，共和一處，要研極細，用布袋盛之，臨敵，人各量帶，如遇順風，先傾予地，詐退百餘步，用走棧點火，結成霧，隱蔽五里，人馬聞氣，涕淚不絕，互相賊殺，尺出烏鎗，驍騎追殺，此亦用兵一奇，出其不意，儘足破敵。

硝石百斤 杉灰五十斤 木屑五斗 紅砒五斤 人糞一斤

狼糞二斤 松香三十斤 鷄糞一斗 硫火百斤 頭髮五斤燒灰

8. 追魂霧

硝火十兩 硫火一兩 紅砒二兩 狼糞三兩 石黃一兩

毒蛇骨二兩 孔雀尾一兩

共爲細末，作筒如南竹樣，長一尺八寸，將藥築緊，敞口用木柄，

臨敵上風放之者，中藥烟氣，七竅血流，其人立殪。

9. 青烟

硝火二兩 樺皮一兩 硫火五分 青黛三錢 灰一錢

10. 紅烟

硝火一兩 松香二兩 黃丹一兩 瀝青 兩

11. 紫烟

硝火一兩 硫火二錢 紫粉五錢 麻油少許

12. 白烟

硝火一兩 硫火五錢 鉛粉四分 灰一錢

13. 黑烟

硝火一兩 硫火二錢 木煤三錢 灰三錢 生皂角三錢

按此五烟方（郁按：即第9至13種）乃黑夜白日埋伏要地，為號記認之法也。

在上面的「烟火藥」配方（5號）和「逆風火藥」配方（6號）都有「斑毛」一物，究竟「斑毛」是什麼東西呢？當然不會是「有斑文的羽毛」，這個問題我曾加以研究，並於去年撰寫一文，名叫「關於幾個歷史上的科技術語：“槍”“鬼”“斑毛”的新解」（將刊於馬蒙等編印之《紀念王力先生八十壽辰論文集》中）指出，「斑毛」在《武備火龍經》稱為「斑貓」，在《神農本草經》中稱作「斑苗」或「龍尾」，《本草經》並據吳普指出除「斑苗」外，「斑毛」另有別名一共六個，即「斑貓」、「斑蜉」、「龍蜉」、「勝髮」、「盤蚤」和「晏清」。李時珍《本草綱目》又有「斑蚤」一條，引《釋名》云「斑貓、盤蚤蟲、龍蜉」其實是一種有毒性的昆蟲。

《火龍經》是一部很重要的兵書，但因為此書很難看到，人們對它便十分陌生，許多研究武備發展史的論著，都沒有提到它，只有陸達節在他

1944年出版的《中國兵學現存書目》裏，提到諸葛亮所作《火龍經》三卷，疑即爲襄陽府藏版的《火龍經》。

李約瑟博士在三十餘年的蒐求中國科學技術史資料中，蒐集了《火龍經》下列的幾種版本，十分珍貴，現藏於英國劍橋東亞科學史圖書館：

1. 襄陽府藏版《火龍經》
2. 南陽石室藏本《火龍經全集》
3. 毛希秉輯《火龍經二集》
4. 南陽隆中珍藏本《火龍經三集》
5. 敦懷書屋重鐫的《火攻備要》

（郁按：其內容亦十分類似襄陽府藏版和南陽石室藏本）

而李約瑟博士所主持的東亞科學史圖書館所未收藏者，有現存日本國防大學校抱璞山房所鐫的《武備火龍經》。

明萬曆間（1606）出版，何汝賓作之《兵錄》，亦載有「爛體烟」一項，其配方如下：

砒二斤 斑貓一斤 獐屎一斤 江豚油五斤 黃十斤 石脂二斤
硝十二斤 南星子一斤 礶二斤 瓢灰十斤 壁蠟二斤 巴豆二斤

（郁按：黃，即硫磺）

在崇禎末年（1643）出版，焦勗所著的《則克錄》又稱《火攻聚要》的一書裏，亦可發現載着「烽烟藥」，是一種遇警燃起報訊的烟號，日間是黑色，夜間便會變爲紅色，風吹不散。其配方爲：

狼糞百觔晒乾研細 柳炭二十觔 榆麵二十觔

先將硝用水煮化，以榆麵調成稀糊，將狼糞、柳炭入內拌揉，造成斗大錢香之形，晒乾，遇警燃起，烟衝半空，日黑夜紅，風吹不散。

以上所舉三書，共載有「烟幕」「毒霧」「毒烟」等計十五種，我們細加分析，可以發現至少有四種用途：

甲，用以傷害敵人者，有

- (a) 結烟
- (b) 爛體烟
- (c) 追魂霧
- (d) 烟毬毒藥
- (e) 烟火藥
- (f) 五里霧
- (g) 逆風火藥

乙，用以擒拿敵人者，有

法火藥

丙，用以掩護自己者，有

神烟

丁，用以通訊用者，有

- (a) 青烟
- (b) 紅烟
- (c) 紫烟
- (d) 白烟
- (e) 黑烟
- (f) 烽烟藥

其中甲項下之「五里霧」似乎不但可使敵人落入「五里霧」的陷阱，以致受「人馬聞氣，涕淚不絕，互相賊殺」的傷害，而且此霧實亦可能有掩護放霧者一方的撤退或轉移行動的作用，頗有攻退互用之妙，似不單只是傷害敵人而已。

上面說甲部配方主要是傷害敵人的，但戰場環境複雜，有時不免傷及己方兵員，故許多傷敵配方，兵書中亦有解救之藥，以備應用。例如在《

火攻要》卷中，在「烽烟藥」條後面即有下列解火毒藥方數條：

1. 解火毒藥方

烏梅一觔 甘草一觔

右共研細末，稀末糊爲丸，如指項大，每服一丸，可解諸般火毒。

2. 又方用血餘燒灰存性，每服五錢，白湯送下，可解諸毒。

3. 又方用

萬年花 四時青 含香水 劉寄奴

右各等分爲細末，米糊爲丸，如指項大，每服一丸，可解諸毒。

4. 避火毒藥方

凡製造諸般火攻毒藥，必先用真阿魏抹擦口鼻眼耳，可免毒氣侵入。

5. 敷火毒藥方

瓦松一兩 雄黃三錢

右用烏雞血和搗泥爛，敷貼傷處立愈。

明代的兵書尚有《籌海圖編》、《江南經略》、《武編》、《練兵實紀》、《紀效新書》、《武備新書》、《陣紀》、《登壇必究》、《兵法百戰經》、《武備志》和《則克錄》等，此外比較罕見的有《神器譜》、《備邊屯田車銃議》、《車銃圖》、《救命書》、《洪避百金方》和《金湯借籌十二籌》等書。

還有些書今已失佚了的例如《制勝錄》、《無敵真銓》等兵書。

兵書的刊本不多，基於國防和維持治安的需要，軍事知識就不可濫流，和現在的保守軍事祕密是屬於同一原則。兵書所載殺人武器的知識亦不該傳播，以免被作歹之徒所利用，但是當代的武器無論在威力或應用方便上已遠超中國傳統式武器了，後者已經成爲歷史陳蹟，因此我們也無需再代爲守祕，把它公開，作爲研究史料，同時也爲科技史保留了一點記錄。

試觀現代的武器日新月異，而其破壞威力大於傳統式者亦何止千萬倍，假如世界任何一國濫用此等凶器，勢必毀滅世界文明，人類歷史亦隨之喪亡。惟有冀望人類能一本良知，長期努力保持和平，才能使現代武器將來終會變為歷史陳蹟。

傅吾康教授與馬大中文系亦已有二十年的關係，適逢此系的二十週年紀念盛典，又上述軍器大部份出於明代兵書而傅氏亦為當代著名的明代研究權威，現我除與港大同事趙令揚教授所合編之《明實錄天文資料彙編》外，亦擬將此拙文獻給吾友傅吾康教授，以誌其對馬大中文系和漢學研究的貢獻。

**NOTES ON SOME EARLY CHINESE AND JAPANESE
BLOCK PRINTS IN THE EAST ASIAN LIBRARY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA**

WOLFGANG FRANKE

The Chinese Library — now East Asian Library — of the University of Malaya was established in late 1962. In spite of an initial agreement that the (new) University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur should receive a considerable share of the Chinese books acquired by the (old) University of Malaya in Singapore — later University of Singapore —, actually the new library got only a few duplicates and other books considered dispensable at Singapore. Thus, in fact, the new Chinese Library had to be built up from scratch. This has been done in a very competent way by the erstwhile Chinese Librarian Ms. T.T. Wang 王尊侗. Besides a great number of current editions, the Library acquired a few early and/or rare editions too. In addition, a number of early Japanese prints of Chinese works, particularly those pertaining to the history of Chinese science, were purchased in Japan by Professor Ho Peng Yoke 何丙郁, Head of the Department of Chinese Studies from 1964-1974.

The standard as to which kinds of Chinese books are considered as rare editions, *shanben* 善本 varies. Up to the early 1960 some Japanese librarians classified in principle only pre-Ming editions, i.e. those prior to the 15th century, and a few particularly precious and rare editions of the Ming and early Qing period, i.e. up to the middle of the 18th century as *shanben*. Chinese librarians, however, classified

in principle almost all Ming editions as *shanben*. Soon after the foundation of the Peoples' Republic the export of principally all block-print editions from China was prohibited. The rarity of such editions outside of China has invariably increased their value. In China itself, the arbitrary destruction of great number of private libraries during the Cultural Revolution in later 1960s has badly diminished the stock of extant block-print editions outside the major public and university libraries. Therefore it may be justifiable for the present writer to include in these Notes all editions printed in China or in Japan up to the first decade of the 19th century.

Due to the limitations of reference works available to the present writer at the time of preparing the Notes, the bibliographical and biographical data given may not be consistent. For items the writer is familiar with and/or has sufficient references at hand detailed entries are given. For others, only few data and insufficient information can be provided. It is a particular handicap that the present writer is unable to check the original books in the Chinese Library of the University of Malaya and has to rely only on his own notes and on the photos he has made of some pages of some of them.

There are more than a dozen further titles which should have been included in these Notes, but have omitted because the present writer does not feel competent to deal with them. These are mainly Japanese reprints or re-editions of Chinese works in mathematics and related sciences. Notes on these works will be published – it is hoped – in the not too distant future by a more competent authority.

The titles in the Notes are listed following the traditional Chinese classification system as used by the Imperial Catalogue of 1782. The system gives four main divisions: (1) Confucian Classics, *jing bu* 經部, (2) History, *shi bu* 史部, (3) Non-canonical authors, *zi bu* 子部, (4) Collected Writings, *ji bu* 集部

List of Abbreviations

Bibliographical References

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| <i>Buzheng</i> | Hu Yujin 胡玉縉 and Wang Xinfu 王欣夫, <i>Siku quanshu zongmu tiyao buzheng</i> 四庫全書總目提要補正 2 vols., Peking 1964. |
| <i>Fanshu</i> | Sun Dianqi 孫殿起, <i>Fanshu ouji</i> 販書偶記, Peking 1959. |
| <i>Fanshu xu</i> | Sun Dianqi 孫殿起, <i>Fanshu ouji xubian</i> 販書偶記續編 Shanghai 1980. |

<i>Imp. Cat.</i>	Imperial Catalogue: <i>Siku quanshu zongmu tiyao</i> 四庫全書總目題要, ed. in 4 vols., Shanghai, Shangwu 1933.
<i>Introduction</i>	Wolfgang Franke, <i>An Introduction to the Sources of Ming History</i> , Kuala Lumpur and Singapore 1968.
<i>Jianming</i>	Shao Yichen 邵懿辰 and Shao Zhang 邵章, (<i>Zengding</i>) <i>Siku jianming mulu biao</i> (增訂) 四庫簡明目錄標注 Peking 1959.
<i>Jimbun</i>	<i>Kyoto daigaku jimbun-kagaku kenkyuho kanseki bunrui moku-roko</i> 京都大學卜文科學研究所漢籍分米目錄 2 vols., Kyoto 1963-65.
<i>Jinshu</i>	Sun Dianqi 孫殿起, <i>Qingdai jinshu zhijian lu</i> 清代禁書知見錄 Peking 1957.
<i>Luting</i>	Mo Youzhi 莫友芝, <i>Luting zhijian chuanben shumu</i> 邵亭知見傳本書目 Shanghai, Saoye shanfang, 1923.
Nagasawa	Nagasawa Kikuya 長澤規矩也, <i>Wa kokuhon kanseki bunrui mokuroku</i> 和刻本漢籍分類目錄 Tokyo 1976.
<i>Naikaku</i>	<i>Naikaku bunko kanseki bunrui mokuroku</i> 內閣文庫漢籍分類目錄 Tokyo 1956.
<i>RBS</i>	Revue Bibliographique de Sinologie
UM Library	University of Malaya, East Asian Library
<i>Zonglu</i>	<i>Zhongguo congshu zonglu</i> 中國叢書綜錄, Shanghai tushuguan bian, 3 vols. Peking 1959-1962.

Biographical References

DMB	L. Carrington Goodrich and Chaoying Fang, ed. <i>Dictionary of Ming Biography 1368-1644</i> , 2 vols., Columbia University Press 1976.
ECCP	Arthur W. Hummel, ed., <i>Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912)</i> , 2 vols, Washington, D.C. 1943/44.
33-Index	Index to Thirty-three Collections of Ch'ing Dynasty Biographies 三十三種清代傳記綜合引得 Harvard Yenching Institute, Peiping 1942.
47 - Index	Index to Forty-seven Collections of Sung Dynasty Biographies 四十七種宋代傳記綜合引得, Harvard Yenching Institute, Peiping 1939.
89-Index	Combined Indices to Eighty-nine Collections of Ming Dynasty Biographies 八十九種明代傳記綜余引得 3 vols., Harvard Yenching Institute, Peiping 1935.

Jingbu 經部

1. *Lidai zhongding yiqi kuanzhi fatie* 歷代鐘鼎彝器款識法帖 20 juan in 4 ce, by Xue Shangong 薛尚功 (12th ct. -47-Index p. 105a).

A study of inscription on ancient bronzes newly edited by Ruan Ruan 1764-1849 (ECCP I, 399-402) with a preface dated 1797, printed in the same year. The UM Library has a copy of this edition. See *Imp. Cat.* 41, pp. 861-862; *Buzheng* pp. 273-274; *Jimbun* p. 426.

2. *Libian 隸辨* 8 juan by Gu Aji 顧藹吉 (late 17th, early 18th ct. 33-Index p. 238b).

A study of ancient characters. The copy of UM Library with a preface by Huang Sheng 黃晟 dated 1743, is a reprint of the original Wangyuantang 王淵堂 edition. See *Imp. Cat.* 41, pp.878-879; *Jianming* p. 174.

Shibu 史部

3. (*Xinqie Li Zhouwu xian sheng zengbu pidian*) *Huang Ming zhengxu hobing tongji tongzong* (新李卓吾先生增補批點) 皇明正續合併通記統宗 13 juan in 12 ce, by Chen Jian 陳建 1497-1567 (DMB I, 148-151) with the supplements by Yuan Huang 袁黃 1533-1606 (DMB II, 1632-1635) and Bu Dayou 卜大有 a metropolitan graduate of 1547, and with marginal notes by Li Zhi, 李贄 1527-1602 (DMB I, 807-818).

An early Japanese edition of a history of the first two centuries of the Ming period from the first beginning of the dynasty in 1351 up to the end of the Longqing period, 1572. This work was most popular from its first appearance in 1555 up to the early 18th century when it was listed for suppression by the Qing authorities. The authorship of Chen Jian has been disputed. The present writer has ascertained as many as eleven different editions published in China between 1555 and 1644, some in several prints. There may be, however, actually have been more. Thus it is possible that the present Japanese edition, kept in the UM Library, has been based on a no longer extant Chinese original. Li Zhi, with tzu Zhouwu was a most popular unorthodox thinker and prolific author during the late Ming period. But his writings were soon officially banned. Publishers liked to use his name as advertisement for their publications, and it is difficult to ascertain in each case whether the notes and comments attributed to Li Zhi are authentic or not. This applies to the present Japanese edition too. Anyhow it shows, that Li Zhi's name was likewise popular in 17th and 18th centuries Japan. The present edition has Japanese reading aids (kuntens and Kaeriten) and a postscript by Kitamura Yoshiaki 北邨可昌 dated Genroku

元祿 *bingzi*, 1696. It was printed in the same year by Hayashi Kuheie 林九兵衛 at Kyoto. (Fig. 1) * See *Introduction* 1.2.12 (and references given there); Nagasawa, P.75

4. (*Hoko*) *Yanping si xiansheng nianpu* (合刻) 延平四先生年譜 2 ce, by Mao Nianshi 毛念時, 1594-1677.

Chronological biographies, *nianpu*, of four Song scholars originating from former Yanping Prefecture, Fujian Province: Yang Shi 楊時 1053-1135; Lo Congyan 羅從彥 1072-1135; Li Tong 李侗 1093-1163; and Zhu Xi 朱 1130-1200. The UM Library copy has prefaces by Xiao Liang 蕭亮 dated 1667, and by the editor of the new edition Zhang Yuan 張垣 dated 1745. See *Zonglu* I, p. 652.

5. *Dong xi yang kao* 東西洋考 12 juan by Zhang Xie 張燮 1574-1640 (DMB I, 77-78).

One of the most important sources on the countries of Southeast Asia and on their relations with China during the 15th and 16th centuries. The work presents information on the different sea-routes (*dongyang* and *xiyang*) from China to Southeast Asia and on the maritime trade with maps and documentary materials and long quotations from earlier works on the subject.

The work has been completed in 1617 and first been printed in the following year. During the last decades it has been reprinted several times. The last collated and annotated edition including a list of the geographical names in the text with their modern equivalents has been published by Zhonghua shuju, Peking 1981. UM Library owns a complete copy of the rare original edition of 1618. (Fig. 2) See *Imp. Cat.* 71, 1545-1546; *Luting* 5, 30b; *Jianming* p. 324; *Introduction* 7.7.4 (and references given there).

6. (*Zengding*) *Guangyu ji* (增訂) 廣輿記 24 juan in 16 ce, by Lu Yingyang 陸應陽 (16th ct. 89-Index III, 194 d).

Geography of the Ming empire and of adjacent countries with maps, based on earlier geographical works. The UM Library copy is a revised and enlarged edition of the original work prepared by Cai Fangbing 蔡方炳 with a preface dated 1686, printed in 1717 by Jujintang 聚錦堂. See *Imp. Cat.* 72, p. 1556; *Introduction* 8.1.6 (and references given there).

7. *Rixia Jiuwen* 日下舊聞 42 juan in 20 ce, by Zhu Yizun 朱彝尊 1629-1709 (ECCP I, 182-185).

An historical description of the city of Peking and of its environments, completed by the author's son Zhu Kuantian 朱昆田 and first printed in 1688. The work has been later partly superseded by the larger *Rixia jiuwen kao* 考 published upon Imperial order in 1774. The UM Library copy is printed at Liufenggo 六峰閣 with prefaces by Jiang Zhenying 姜宸英, Zhang Peng 張鵬 and Feng Pu 馮溥 and probably the original edition of 1688. See *Imp. Cat.* 68, P. 1476; *Luting* 5, 20a; *Jianming* p. 293; *Jimbun* p. 310; *Introduction* 8.4.2 (and further references given there);

8. *Qeli zhi* 闕里志 12 juan in 6 ce, by Chen Hao 陳鎬 metropolitan graduate of 1487 (89-Index III, 222a, revised and enlarged by Kong Zhengcong 孔貞叢 descendant of Confucius in the 63rd generation.

Monograph dealing with Confucius, his family and his native area of Qufu 曲阜 Shandong province, as well as with his followers, with the cult and the temple of Confucius there, and with the Imperial honours bestowed on him and his descendants including detailed documentation. This edition has to be distinguished from the more popular one in 24 juan prepared by Kong Yinzhi 孔胤直, descendant of Confucius in the 65th generation. The 12 juan edition has prefaces by Li Dongyang 李東陽, dated 1505, and by Huang Kozan 黃克贊, dated 1609. This edition has been reprinted in Japan, first in Kambun 寛文 12, 1672, at Kyoto, and again in Hoei 寶永 6, 1709, at Osaka by Kawachiya Kiheie 河内室喜兵衛. This latter reprint is in the possession of the UM Library. (Fig.3)

See *Imp. Cat.* 59, pp. 1298-1299 (refers to 24 juan ed.); *Naikaku* p.89 12; *Nagasawa* p. 77.

Zibu

9. (*Xinkan tai li zheng*) *Xingli daquan* (新刊壹釐正) 性理大全 70 juan in 20 ce, compiled under the direction of Hu Guang 胡廣 1370-1418 (DMB I, 627-629).

A compendium of Song Neo-Confucian philosophical texts compiled upon Imperial order and completed in 1415. The edition of the UM Library copy could not be ascertained in any of the current catalogues. It is printed on yellow paper and has occasional marginal notes; the text is punctuated. The paper used for the cover is printed on one side with a Japanese Kambun text which may lead to the conclusion that the present copy is an early Japanese or Korean reprint. No Japanese reprint, however, is mentioned by Nagasawa.

See *Imp. Cat.* 93, p. 1925; Li Jinhua 李晉華, *Mingdai chizhuan shukao* 明代叔彥書考, Peiping 1932, p. 35.

10. *Daxue yanyi bu* 大學衍義補, 160 + 1 juan in 24 ce, by Qiu Jun 邱濬, 1418-1418-1495 (DMB I, 249-252).

A manual on 'important matters for good government', according to the model of the *Daxue yanyi* of 1229 by Zhen Dexiu 真德秀. The author quotes precedents from Chinese history for application by the Ming emperors, adding his own remarks which give much information on political, social and economic conditions of the first hundred years of the Ming period, as well as on Confucian political thought of the author's time. Qiu Jun is one of the two famous Ming scholar-officials originating from Hainan - the other being Hai Rui 海瑞, 1514-1587 (DMB I, 474-479) - and to this day well known among Malaysians whose ancestor came from Hainan, as evident from his portraits and/or calligraphies displayed in many local Hainan associations (huiguan). The work is arranged in twelve sections as follows: (1) Adjustment of the Imperial Court; (2) Adjustment of officialdom; (3) Consolidation of the foundation of the state, that is, measures for the welfare and for the discipline of the masses; (4) Administration of taxes and other public resources; (5) Elucidation of rites and music; (6) Proper arrangement of offerings; (7) Exalting of education and instruction; (8) Provision of regulations for buildings, clothing, seals, measures, etc. (9) Carefulness in laws and punishments; (10) Strictness in military preparation; (11) Management of barbarian peoples; (12) Moral perfection of the emperor and of the government. The work was completed and officially presented to the emperor in 1487, and first printed in 1506. The UM Library copy is a reprint prepared at Yangzhou 揚州, modern Jiangsu province, with a preface by the prefect of Yangzhou Zhu Jin 朱錦, dated 1605. See *Imp. Cat.* 93, p.1926; Jianming p. 401; *Introduction* 9.2.1 (and references given there).

11. *Xianshi bian* 憲世編, 6 juan in 16 ce, by Tang Hezheng 唐鶴徵, 1538-1619 (89-Index II, 318a)

Collected biographies of and studies on Neo-Confucian scholars with quotations from their works. Juan 1 covers Confucius and his early followers up to Mengzi, juan 24 the famous Song scholars, juan 5 the Ming scholars Xue Xuan 薛瑄 1389-1464; Chen Xianzhang 陳獻章 1428-1500; Wang Shouren 王守仁 1472-1528, and Wang Gen 王艮 1483-1540. Juan 6 by far the longest one, covers further Ming scholars Lo Hongxian 羅洪先 1504-1564; Tang Shunzhi 唐順之 1507-1560; Lo Rufang 羅汝芳 1515-1588, and Wang Shihuai 王時槐 1522-1605. The UM Library copy is the original first edition, with a preface by the author, written by Chen Yuansu 陳元素 dated 1614 and printed at Chunbai zhai 純白齋. See *Imp. Cat.* 96, p. 1985; *Naikaku* p. 175.