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合編

中國參考書目解題

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中國參考書目解題  
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY  
OF SELECTED CHINESE  
REFERENCE WORKS

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## PREFACE

The present bibliography was compiled with the intention of providing Western students in the field of Sinology with an elementary guide to the most important Chinese reference works. A few of the best editions available are listed under each title, followed by a note briefly describing the contents of the work or giving directions regarding its use. Criticisms are frequently added, but only for the purpose of helping the student to determine whether the work is likely to meet his needs. It has not been our intention to make the list of works exhaustive, but rather to include only the most important ones, always keeping in mind the needs of the student seeking general information rather than those of the specialist.

We have perhaps tended to overemphasize certain fields, in spite of our attempt to represent all fairly, and probably many scholars will disagree with our choice of works and also with our classification. The works marked with an asterisk are generally recognized as being indispensable to all Sinologues, and at the same time they are the ones which should be consulted first by beginners. Indented works are the least important, although we feel that their inclusion in this bibliography is justifiable. The notes are without exception based upon a personal examination of the works themselves, although we sometimes quote the opinion of the compilers of the *Ssü K'u Ch'üan Shu Tsung Mu*. Occasionally we have listed editions which we have not seen ourselves, but only when the data we give concerning them appear in two or more library catalogues. In order to keep this bibliography up to date, we recommend that the *Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography*, which is edited and published by the National Library of Peiping for the Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Understanding, be consulted.

The Wade system of romanization, as modified by Giles, is used throughout this bibliography except for place-names which are

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better known by the Post Office romanization. Chinese words which appear in the text without the characters may be found, with their characters, in the combined glossary and index at the back, along with definitions of certain terms which recur throughout the text, full citations of *ts'ung shu*, dates of dynasties and reign periods, and book titles and compilers' names.

We are very happy to express our appreciation to the following persons, who have made suggestions and corrections, and helped us in many other ways: Professor L. C. Porter 博晨光, Professor William Hung 洪業, Mr. Derk Bodde 卜德, Mr. Nieh Ch'ung-ch'i 聶崇岐, Mr. Ku T'ing-lung 顧廷龍, Mr. T'an Ch'i-hsiang 譚其驥, Mr. Chu Shih-chia 朱士嘉, Dr. A.K. Ch'iu 裘開明, Dr. Cyrus H. Peake 畢格, Dr. L.C. Goodrich 富路特, Mr. Yoh Liang-mu 岳良木, Mr. Chang Erh-t'ien 張爾田, Professor Têng Chih-ch'eng 鄧之誠, Dr. A.W. Hummel 韓慕義, Dr. Charles S. Gardner, Professor Wang Li 王力, Mr. Chou I-liang 周一良, Mrs. Biggerstaff, Miss Hilda Hague 海松芬, Miss Yü Shih-yü 于式玉, and Mr. T'ien Hung-tu 田洪都 and the staff of the Yenching University Library.

We realize that we have probably made numerous errors in judgment, and we shall be very grateful for criticisms and suggestions.

Peiping

June 6, 1936.

Ssü-yü Têng

Knight Biggerstaff

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## I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Although bibliographies were compiled in China as early as the first century B.C., little use has been made of them until modern times except by those, such as custodians of imperial collections, compilers of encyclopedias and recollectors of lost works, and private book collectors, who, because of the nature of their work, have found it necessary to devote special attention to them. During recent years, however, as a consequence of the development of a more scientific approach to scholarship in China, a greater general interest has been shown in bibliography, and it is now generally recognized that the first step a serious student must take in beginning research in any branch of Chinese studies is to acquaint himself with the most important bibliographies related to his subject.

In selecting the works to be included in this section, only the more important bibliographies were admitted, no attempt being made to make the list exhaustive. Fewer than one-tenth of the available bibliographies and library catalogues are here described, so that scholars who wish to find further works along any particular line are advised to consult the bibliographies of bibliographies listed in the subsection devoted to such works. All bibliographies included in other works, bibliographies related to specific localities, general university library catalogues, and catalogues in which specimen pages of rare editions are reproduced, have been omitted.

~~It should be pointed out that most Chinese bibliographies do not give definite data on such things as the time of writing and publication and that the number of ts'ê given for the same edition of a work is given at all, is frequently different in different catalogues. Furthermore, the author's name and even the dynasty during which a work was written are often not known, so that when the compilers of the present work say in a note describing a bibliography~~

that the name and dynasty of the authors of the works listed in it are given, certain exceptions to that general statement must be expected since in many cases such information is not known. Exact figures given for the number of titles listed in the different bibliographies are, unless attributed to other sources, based upon the count of the compilers of the present bibliography. As in other parts of this work, the system of classification followed has been determined by a desire to make the material as accessible to Western students as possible.

#### A. BIBLIOGRAPHIES USEFUL FOR GENERAL REFERENCE PURPOSES

The *Shu Mu Ta Wên Pu Chêng*, compiled by two outstanding Ch'ing scholars and recently brought up to date, is the most important bibliography of selected works which has yet been published in Chinese. For a bibliography containing more titles, more editions, and a limited amount of information concerning the contents of the works listed, the *Ssü K'u Mu Lüch* is recommended. The catalogue of the Kiangsu Provincial Sinological Library provides the most exhaustive list of available works which has been published in China up to the present time.

\***Shu Mu Ta Wên Pu Cheng** 書目答問補正, 5 *chüan*. Compiled by Chang Chih-tung 張之洞, with the assistance of Miao Ch'üan-sun 繆荃孫, Chang's preface dated 1875 (清光緒元年). Revised and enlarged by Fan Hsi-tsêng 范希曾, Nanking Kuo Hsüeh T'u Shu Kuan 南京國學圖書館 movable-type edition of 1931 (民國二十年). 2 *ts'ê*.

This carefully selected bibliography of 2266 important Chinese works still extant at the end of the Ch'ing dynasty was originally compiled by a great scholar during the 1870's to serve as a handbook for elementary students. It was originally called the **Shu Mu Ta Wên** 書目答問, and was published in numerous editions. The original compilation was revised and enlarged during the 1920's

by a contemporary bibliographer whose additions appear in the present edition under the character *pu* 補. Works are arranged in the first four *chüan* according to the traditional four-branch classification, and under each title there are given the number of *chüan*; the author's name and dynasty, together with a minimum of information concerning all of the different editions known to the compiler and reviser. There are also frequent brief notes concerning the contents and value of the works listed. The fifth *chüan* lists a number of *ts'ung shu*, making this the first important Chinese bibliography to classify *ts'ung shu* separately. And in the fifth *chüan* there is also a list of what the compiler considered to be the most important works in various fields. Finally, there is a list of the names of the most important writers of the Ch'ing dynasty, arranged chronologically under fourteen different classifications, the *hao* and ancestral home of each man being given the first time his name appears. This is the most important and the most widely used bibliography compiled since the *Ssü K'u Ch'üan Shu Tsung Mu*, and while it is not sufficiently exhaustive for scholars who are working intensively in special fields, it is indispensable for anyone desiring a general selected list of Chinese works.

**Ssü K'u Mu Lüeh** 四庫目錄. Compiled by Yang Li-ch'êng 楊立誠, compiler's preface dated 1929 (民國十八年). Published in the same year by the Chekiang Provincial Library 浙江省立圖書館 in a movable-type edition. 4 *ts'ê*.

This is a combination of the *Ssü K'u Ch'üan Shu Chien Ming Mu Lu*, which contains material on the nature and contents of the works listed in it but gives practically nothing on editions, and the *Ssü K'u Chien Ming Mu Lu Piao Chu* and *Lü T'ing Chih Chien Ch'uan Pên Shu Mu*, which deal with the editions without touching on the contents of the works listed in them. Each page is divided into five columns, as follows: (1) title of the work; (2) number of *chüan*; (3) author's name and dynasty; (4) editions; (5) general na-

ture of the work. Descriptive material is briefer than that in the works upon which it is based, but the work is convenient to use because of the graphic form in which the material is presented. There is no table of sections, but the section heading is always printed in the center of the left-hand margin of the verso.

\***Chiang Su Shêng Li Kuo Hsüeh T'u Shu Kuan Tsung Mu** 江蘇省立國學圖書館總目, 44 *chüan*. Compiled by Liu I-chêng 柳詒徵 and others and published in a movable-type edition by the Kiangsu Provincial Sinological Library 江蘇省立國學圖書館, Nanking 1933-1935 (民國二十二至二十四年). 24 *ts'ê*.

This is the general catalogue of the Kiangsu Provincial Library in Nanking. It is arranged according to the traditional four-branch system with the addition of three separate divisions, and modern publications are classified with older editions rather than separately, as is the case with most modern catalogues. According to the figure given at the end of the catalogue, 37,002 works are listed, although the total of figures given at the end of the seven divisions differs somewhat. The work is divided as follows:

Classics:	10 sections	94 subsections	4,295 titles
Histories:	18	92	8,007
Philosophers:	28	197	12,068
Belles-lettres:	4	73	9,907
Gazetteers:	3	27	1,681
Maps and Atlases:	9		414
<i>Ts'ung shu</i> :	5	23	1,006

On the whole the arrangement combines the best points of the old system with convenient innovations developed to meet modern conditions. Particular attention has been paid to distinguishing carefully between different fields of knowledge in the selection of section and subsection headings. Under each of the classics, for instance, separate subsections list the following types of works: the

bare text, commentaries, glossaries, related works on divination, histories of the classic itself, the evolution of different schools, bibliography, etc. A separate section lists collections of the classics. Among other typical innovations are the following: under history, there is a section devoted to historical tables; there is a *nien p'u* 年譜 subsection in the biography section; there are subsections on Buddhist and Taoist temples, ancestral temples, gardens, and old-style provincial colleges, in the geographical section; modern governmental publications are placed at the end of the section on constitutions 政書; and there is a special section for histories of foreign countries, although many works are listed under it which do not properly fall within the field of history. Under philosophers there are separate subsections for different branches of the Sung School in the section on the Confucian School. Under belles-lettres works are arranged by dynasties, and those written during recent dynasties are further classified geographically; and there is a special subsection listing poems written by women. Individual works published in *ts'ung shu* are listed separately under their proper classification. Each title is followed by the number of *chüan* and *ts'é*, the name and dynasty of the author, and essential information concerning different editions.

Because modern works are classified in this catalogue according to the old Chinese system, it is sometimes difficult for those not acquainted with that system to find the titles they are looking for. Magazines, modern medical works, and works on education and languages, for instance, are all listed under the third or philosophers branch, the first in the miscellaneous section 雜家, the second in the *fang ch'i* 方技 section, and the last two in the section on social sciences 社會科學. Several of the subsection headings are misleading, and works are frequently incorrectly classified, as for instance, year-books, which are listed in the section on historical tables. There are also numerous typographical errors. On the whole, however,

this is a carefully compiled and an extremely useful catalogue, and it no doubt marks a not inconsiderable advance in the science of Chinese bibliography.

**Pa Ch'ien Chüan Lou Shu Mu** 八千卷樓書目, 20 *chüan*.  
Compiled by Ting Jên 丁仁, compiler's preface dated 1899 (清光緒二十五年). Ch'ien T'ang Ting Shih 錢塘丁氏 movable-type edition of 1923 (民國十二年). 10 *ts'ê*.

This is the catalogue of a very large library which was established in Hangchow by the brothers Ting Ping 丁丙 and Ting Shên 丁申. In 1861 the T'ai'ing rebels sacked Hangchow and in the course of their depredations the copy of the *Ssü K'u Ch'üan Shu* housed in the Wên Lan Ko 文瀾閣 in that city was scattered about the streets. The Ting brothers gathered up what they could of it under cover of night and kept the precious volumes until 1879 when a new building was completed by the government to house them. Inspired, apparently, by their contact with these books, the Ting brothers set about to collect a great library of their own. By the end of the century, when this catalogue was compiled, they had accumulated nearly 8,000 works, totaling approximately 400,000 *chüan*.

In 1907, as a consequence of financial reverses, the Ting family sold most of the collection to the Kiangsu Provincial Library (now known as the Kiangsu Provincial Sinological Library), where it is still preserved. The catalogue is divided into forty-five sections, within which the titles are arranged chronologically. Title, author's name and dynasty, number of *chüan*, and editions are indicated. It is more useful than the bibliographical section of the *Ch'ing Shih Kao* 清史稿藝文志, as it lists more works and is more accurate. It is particularly strong in Ming and Ch'ing writings, many of the latter dating from the first half of the Kuang Hsü period. Titles not indented from the top margin are those which were copied into the

*Ssü K'u Ch'üan Shu*; titles indented one space were merely listed in the *Ssü K'u*; and titles indented two spaces do not appear in the *Ssü K'u* at all. There is a table of contents at the beginning.

## B. BIBLIOGRAPHIES RELATED TO HISTORICAL PERIODS

The special importance of the bibliographies and catalogues included in this subsection lies in their relationship to specific historical periods. A scholar who knows the name of a writer and who wishes to determine the titles of books written by him or the period in which he lived, or who knows the title of a book and wishes to find out the name of the author or the period during which it was written, or who is trying to determine whether or not a work was extant at a certain time or whether it varied in title, number of *chüan*, etc., at different times, should first consult the *I Wên Chih Erh Shih Chung Tsung Ho Yin Tê*. If the information sought cannot be found in the bibliographical sections of dynastic histories or in the bibliographical supplements to dynastic histories which are indexed in that work, resort should then be made to catalogues of public collections, as the *Ch'ung Wên Tsung Mu* and *Wên Yüan Ko Shu Mu*, and to catalogues of private collections, as the *Chün Chai Tu Shu Chih* and the *T'ien I Ko Shu Mu*. The works included in this subsection also give an indication of Chinese cultural development through different periods by giving some idea of the number and variety of books extant at different times. The bibliographical section of the *Wên Hsien T'ung K'ao*, which is the most nearly complete pre-Yüan bibliography available, is not described in this subsection because it is not an independent work.

**Han Shu I Wên Chih** 漢書藝文志, 1 *chüan*. Compiled by Pan Ku 班固 (A.D. 32-92). (1) *Ch'ien Han Shu* 前漢書, *chüan* 30. (2) *Ku Chin T'u Shu Chi Ch'êng*, bibliographical section 經籍典, *chüan* 7. (3) *Pa Shih Ching Chi Chih*, *ts'ê* 1.

The bibliographical section of the *Ch'ien Han Shu*, called the *Han Shu I Wên Chih*, is the earliest Chinese bibliography extant. The earliest known Chinese bibliography was the *Pieh Lu* 別錄, compiled between B.C. 26 and B.C. 6 by Liu Hsiang 劉向. It was an annotated catalogue of the works which were gathered during the early Han period in the course of an imperial campaign to bring together surviving copies of the books which had been ordered destroyed by Ch'in Shih Huang Ti 秦始皇帝. Liu Hsiang's son, Liu Hsin 劉歆, compiled the *Ch'i Lüeh* 七略, basing it upon his father's catalogue; he arranged the titles under seven divisions, including, however, no descriptive notes. When Pan Ku compiled the *Han Shu I Wên Chih*, he based it upon the *Ch'i Lüeh*, but instead of making a separate division of the introductions to sections as Liu Hsin had done, he scattered them among the other six categories. He also added a few titles and probably changed the classification of some of the works.

Altogether 677 works are listed in Pan Ku's catalogue, beginning with the very earliest books written in China and including works written in the first century A.D. The titles are classified as follows:

<i>Liu i lüeh</i> 六藝略,	9 sections (classics, including histories under the <i>Ch'un Ch'iu</i> 春秋 section)	103
<i>Chu tzü lüeh</i> 諸子略,	10 sections (philosophical works)	189
<i>Shih fu lüeh</i> 詩賦略,	5 sections (poetry)	106
<i>Ping shu lüeh</i> 兵書略,	4 sections (military tactics)	53
<i>Shu shu lüeh</i> 術數略,	6 sections (astronomy, genealogy, divination, and other pseudo-sciences having to do with numbers)	190
<i>Fang ch'i lüeh</i> 方技略,	4 sections (medicine, popular religions, etc.)	36

It is estimated that of the 677 works listed, 47 have been preserved almost in their entirety until the present time, 41 have been preserved in incomplete form, 65 have been re-collected from other sources, and the others have been entirely lost. Under each title are to be found the number of *chüan*, the author's name and period, and sometimes very brief notes concerning the contents of the book or indicating a relationship between the author and other authors. The notes were

written by Pan Ku except in cases where the names of other commentaries are given. At the end of each section the total number of titles and *chüan* listed in it are given, after which there is an introduction giving a brief history and discussion of the type of writing included in that section. These introductions are extremely important, serving as reliable sources for the early history of Chinese culture, and stressing in particular the development of different schools of thought.

The principal strong points in the *Han Shu I Wên Chih*, besides the special attention paid to different schools of thought, are the excellence of the classification of works under the different sections, based strictly upon content, and the distinctive and appropriate headings chosen for the different sections. Among its defects are its failure to list a certain number of earlier works, and an occasional carelessness in the order of the works listed within a section. This bibliography has been a model, with some modifications, for all later ones, and so important has it been considered by later scholars that many special studies have been made of it<sup>1</sup>.

**Sui Shu Ching Chi Chih** 隋書經籍志, 4 *chüan*. Compiled under Imperial auspices by Chang-sun Wu-chi 長孫無忌 and others, and presented to the Emperor in A.D. 656 (唐顯慶元年). (1) *Sui Shu* 隋書, *chüan* 32-35. (2) *Ku Chin T'u Shu Chi Ch'êng*, bibliographical section 經籍典, *chüan* 8-12. (3) *Pa Shih Ching Chi Chih*, *ts'ê* 2-3.

After the compilation of the *Han Shu I Wên Chih*, the number of books dealing with certain subjects increased so rapidly that a re-

<sup>1</sup> Three of the best of these are: Yao Chên-tsung's 姚振宗 *Han Shu I Wên Chih T'iao Li* 漢書藝文志條理, 8 *chüan*, preface dated 1892 (清光緒十八年), and *Han Shu I Wên Chih Shih Pu* 漢書藝文志拾補, 6 *chüan*, probably of about the same time, both published in the *K'uai Ko Shih Shih Shan Fang Ts'ung Shu*, and in the *Erh Shih Wu Shih Pu Pien* and Ku Shih's 顧實 *Han Shu I Wên Chih Chiang Su* 漢書藝文志講疏, preface dated 1922, published by the Commercial Press 商務印書館 in 1925. [12] + 262 pp.

vision of the system of classification was necessary. Historical works became so numerous that they were removed from the *Ch'un Ch'iu* 春秋 section under classics and made into a separate division. Increasing numbers of mystical writings led to the removal of that type of work from the philosophers division, to be combined with works on Buddhism in an appendix. And the belles-lettres category came into use for the first time. In the middle of the third century A.D., the first four-branch classification appeared in Chêng Mo's 鄭默 *Chung Ching* 中經, to be repeated in 264 by Hsün Hsü 荀勗 in his *Hsin Pu* 新簿. In these works the divisions were classics, philosophers, histories, and belles-lettres, in the order given. Between 317 and 322, Li Ch'ung 李充 compiled a catalogue in which he used the same four divisions but reversed the positions of the second and third. Between that time and the beginning of the T'ang dynasty, thirteen other catalogues were compiled which followed the four-branch system in the order found in Li Ch'ung's catalogue, and in general it is the system which has been followed ever since. The *Ch'i Lüeh* 七略 classification was not entirely forgotten, however, for several pre-T'ang catalogues used it, with certain modifications. Among these was Juan Hsiao-hsü's 阮孝緒 *Ch'i Lu* 七錄, which was compiled between 520 and 526.

The compilers of the *Sui Shu Ching Chi Chih*, which is the bibliographical section of the *Sui Shu* 隋書, took over the four-branch classification and certain other things from Li Ch'ung's catalogue, but at the same time they incorporated certain features from the *Ch'i Lüeh*. There are ten sections under classics listing 627 works, thirteen under histories with 817 works, fourteen under philosophers with 853 works, and three under belles-lettres with 554 works. In addition, 1064 titles of works from the *Ch'i Lu* which were no longer extant in the Sui period were included, that many works having been lost since the *Ch'i Lu* was completed. Under each title the number of *chüan* and the name and period of the author are given. Finally, a supplement lists collections containing