Chinese, Manchu, & Mongol History
& Language

1. AGUI & YU, Minzhong, supervisors. Manzhou yuan liu kao [Researches on Manchu Origins]. 20 juan in four vols. 8vo, orig. wrappers, orig. stitching. [China]: n.d. but 1893-1934. $1750.00

A scholarly edition of this imperially authorized examination of the origins of the Manchus; it is a major work of court historiography produced under the Qianlong emperor.

This work, completed in 1783, “aimed to establish a grand narrative of Manchu history linking the founders of the Manchu Qing dynasty to those of the Jurchen Jin centuries before, both in terms of ancestry as well as in terms of shared geographical origins in the Changbai Mountains…By grounding the Manchus firmly in Chinese antiquity and by framing the rise of the Manchus to imperial power as the outcome of inexorable historical process, Qianlong succeeded in providing all Manchus with their first coherent ‘national’ history. But the Researches did more than just this. Because it included sections on geography, genealogy, and customs, Qianlong’s compilation, like his earlier poem on Mukden, fleshed out others aspects of the Manchu heritage and helped in the construction of a more stable (so he hoped) identity that would endure beyond his own reign and serve to perpetuate Qing rule for generations to come.”—Mark C. Elliott, Emperor Qianlong. Son of Heaven, Man of the World, pp. 59-60–(and see pp. 58-60 for a full account).

The nominal supervisors of the original compilation of this work were Agui (1717-97) and Minzhong Yu (1714-80). Both were confidants of the Qianlong emperor.

Fine set, preserved in a hantao.


First edition, part of the famous Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series. These indexes/concordances were important milestones, since the corpora had not previously been equipped with such reference works. Our volumes are indexes to the bibliography of *Siku quanshu* [Complete Library of the Four Treasuries], compiled in 1773-92, and of the books not included. For a detailed account of the making of this massive work, “an anthology to end all anthologies, an authoritative compendium of everything worthwhile ever written in Chinese, regardless of genre, epoch, or length” (Mark C. Elliott, *Emperor Qianlong. Son of Heaven, Man of the World*, p. 118), see R. Kent Guy’s *The Emperor’s Four Treasuries. Scholars and the State in the Late Ch’ien-lung Era* (Harvard University Press, 1987).

Hung (1893-1980), Chinese historian and sinologist, was dean for many years at Yenching University and also taught at Harvard. He was instrumental in raising the standards of scholarship in the study of Chinese classical writings.

**Fine set.**


**$500.00**

First edition, Supplement No. 8 of the famous Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series. “In Yenching University Library was found a manuscript, in eight fascicles, of a reference compilation of biographical notices of about eleven hundred painters under the Ch’ing dynasty. Internal evidence seemed to indicate that the unknown compiler worked during 1787-1795 by culling eight other compilations. Three of these do not appear in the usual bibliographies, and many of the painters they mentioned do not appear in subsequent compilations. A preface specifies these and other findings.”—Anon., “An Annotated, Partial List of the Publications of William Hung” in *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, Vol. 24 (1962-63), no. 33.

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**Fine copy, preserved in a hantao.**

4. JIN, Liang (or JINLIANG), editor. *Manzhou lao dang mi lu* or *Man wen lao dang* [Old Manchu Archives]. 58; 54 folding leaves. Two vols. 8vo, orig. wrappers, orig. orange block-printed title labels on upper covers, orig. stitching. [China]: first Preface dated 1929.

**$3500.00**

First published edition of the so-called “old Manchu archives” [Manwen laodang; M.: *Mambun roto*], Manchu documents chronicling the reigns of Taizu and Taizong from 1607 to 1636, edited and written up in the 18th century on the basis of pre-1644 archival documents. These archives, housed in the Chongmo Pavilion of the Mukden Palace, are invaluable for the early history of the Manchus.

This edition is a Chinese translation of the Manchu. While the translation is not entirely reliable for scholarship, it is of considerable interest for intellectual history.
Jinliang (1878-1962), a member of an influential Manchu family, was chief of the Bureau of Banner Affairs in Mukden, a calligrapher, and an artist. Thanks to his governmental position, he also served as the curator of the Mukden palace archives and artifacts prior to the Japanese occupation of the city in 1931. He was the first bannerman to pay attention to Manchu writings and Qing historical sources.

Fine set, preserved in a hantao.


A “Significant Achievement”

5. MO, Youzhi. Lüting zhī jiān chuan běn shū mù [List of Surviving Editions Known to & Seen by Me]. 16 juan in six vols. 8vo, orig. wrappers, stitched as issued. [Shanghai]: from the pillar: “Guo xue fu lun she,” n.d. [but ca. 1912-30].

$3950.00

Mo (1811-71), was a bibliographer, bibliophile, poet, and calligrapher. His affiliation with the publishing house Jinling Shuju (later Jiangnan Shuju) caused him to travel widely in southeast China, where he visited many libraries and collectors and did much bibliographical research.

He wrote three notable bibliographies: the present work is a classified list of the books Mo saw during his travels, with notes on the authors, contents, and editions. The first edition was published in Beijing in 1909. Lianbin Dai, in his “China’s Bibliographic Tradition and the History of the Book” in Book History, Vol. 17 (2014), considers this work to be a “significant achievement” (p. 21); it concentrates on editions printed before 1800 included in the Siku Quanshu zongmu tiyao [Annotated Catalogue of the Complete Imperial Library], the largest pre-modern Chinese book catalogue.

The contents of our bibliography are arranged by subject. Entries include titles, number of volumes, authorship, editors, publishers, dates of publication, editions, references and comments, etc.

Fine set, preserved in a hantao. Minor browning throughout.

The History of the Mongols


$2500.00

A scholarly edition, edited by Zengshi Shen (1850-1922), the well-known historian, bibliophile, and calligrapher, and Ertian Zhang (1874-1945), historian at Yenching University.

Sagan Setsen (1604-62?), historian, was the nephew of Altan Khan and military aide to Ligden Khan. The present work, completed about 1662, is an important history of the rise, rule, and downfall of the Mongols. Originally written in Mongolian, it was later translated into Manchurian and Chinese; these earlier translations were inaccurate.

This text remains one of the best early histories of the Mongols and contains much on their social, religious, and folkloric activities.

Fine set, preserved in a hantao.
One of the Greatest Chinese Archeologists of the 20th Century


$1750.00

First edition. Shang (1902-91), archeologist, epigraphist, and calligrapher, was one of the greatest Chinese archeologists of the 20th century. He was an authority on oracle bones and published widely on the subject. He was also well-versed in the tomb culture of the Central Plains and participated in an excavation of a large Han Dynasty tomb in Changsha (Hunan).

The present work, on the archeological excavations of tombs in Changsha, is considered a pioneering work.

Fine set, preserved in a hantao.

"Often Hailed as China's First Ethnic History"


$6500.00

First complete edition of this “monumental” (Woolf) history of the Mongols. Tu (1856-1921), was a “Chinese historian, specialist in frontier historical geography and Mongolian history. Although [he was] not a formal member of the New Text School, Tu Ji’s scholarship was imbued with the late Qing spirit of statecraft, which stressed the practical application of learning. His early works...were written at a time when China was rethinking its frontier defense in the face of the intrusion of the West. His *magnum opus* was *Mengwu'er shiji*...Often hailed as China’s first ethnic history, *Mengwu'er shiji* was written with the conviction that Mongolian history should be studied in its own right, whereas scholars had hitherto shown little interest beyond the span of the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368).”–D.R. Woolf, *A Global Encyclopedia of History Writing*, Vol. 2, p. 901.

“The text has been compiled by Tu Ji himself and was not based on older histories on the Yuan period. Tu also added critical commentaries to historical events...These commentaries are of considerable value for the study of historiographic material about the Mongol era.”–ChinaKnowledge.de.

Fine set, preserved in four hantao.


$4500.00

First edition of one of the best histories of the Mongols to appear in the 19th century. This is the best known work of Zhang (1805-49), scholar and historian, who devoted most of his life to the study of northwestern frontier geography and Mongolian history. Our book, left incomplete upon the author’s early death, was completed and edited by his friend Qiutao He (1824-62).

“The first six fascicles of the book describe the tribes in Inner Mongolia..., the last ten that of Outer Mongolia...and the Dzungars...The text is arranged according to the administrative banners and leagues. Each chapter begins with geography and history, before
going on to customs and habits. The structure of the book is thus very consistent, and it provides very reliable information on all matters in the Mongol land. The author derived much information from older sources...The text does not only refer to contemporary affairs, but also gives information on the historical development of the Mongolian tribes, and is therefore a valuable supplement to the official dynastic histories.”—ChinaKnowledge.de.

Fine set, preserved in a hantao. Very rare; WorldCat lists only one copy.


"The Most Important Dictionary of Dates in the Chinese Language"


$7500.00

First edition of the final and best edition of “the most important dictionary of dates in the Chinese language” (Hummel). Qian Daxin (1728–1804), arguably the most distinguished scholar of the Qing Dynasty, “took special interest in recording the dates of birth and death of historical figures. The result was the well-known Yinian lu (Record of Uncertain Dates), which became the basis of the most important dictionary of dates in the Chinese language. This work, in four juan, which recorded dates of birth and death of some 364 persons, was left incomplete at the time of Qian’s death, but was supplemented in 1813 by a pupil named Wu Xiu (1764-1827), and published in 1818 with a few additions...Further supplements to this work were compiled later...[and the author lists four further supplements from 1838 to 1908]...Finally all these were brought together by Zhang Weixiang who reedited them and printed them in 1925, with further additions [our ninth volume], under the title Yinian lu huibian, 'Union List of Uncertain Dates,' 16 juan — including a total of 3,928 names.”—Arthur W. Hummel Sr., Eminent Chinese of the Qing Period 1644-1911/12, II, p. 480.

Fine set, preserved in a hantao.