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Liu Qiang, "Through the Fires of Battle, New Life for Rare Books: A Report on the Repair and Restoration of Fire-Damaged Old and Rare Books in the Tsinghua University Collection", The East Asian Library Journal 11, no. 1 (2002): 1-47, accessed January 14, 2017, https://library.princeton.edu/eastasian/EALJ/qiang_liu.EALJ.v11.n01.p001.pdf

Through the Fires of Battle, New Life for Rare Books

A Report on the Repair and Restoration of Fire-Damaged Old and Rare Books in the Tsinghua University Collection

LIU QIANG

TRANSLATED BY NANCY NORTON TOMASKO

Tsinghua University, located in Haidian a northwestern suburban district of Beijing, is an institution of higher education in China with a rich cultural heritage and has in its library holdings many old and rare books.¹ What these old and rare books and the University have experienced together—a baptism of fire during the years of War of Resistance Against Japan and the prosperity of development during the ensuing periods of peace—sheds a sidelight on what Tsinghua University has experienced over its first ninety years. On the eve of the battles with Japan, the rare books in this collection were transported out of Beijing to the far south and in 1940 were damaged during the Japanese bombardment of Chongqing. The “volumes rescued from the ashes” (*fen yu shu*) have been repaired and restored to the library collection. In 2000, just in

time for the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of Tsinghua the following year, the university allocated moneys for this restoration work, thus giving new life to this group of books with an unusual history. These now-sparkling jewels have great cultural and historical importance, and the restoration process uncovered and resolved several long-standing puzzling issues that proved valuable in reassessing the significance of the collection.² What follows is a recounting of the history of these books pulled from the ashes, a detailed account of the year-long restoration project, and the results of the first research on the rescued texts.

HISTORY OF THE BOOKS PULLED FROM THE ASHES

At its founding in 1911, Tsinghua University established a library department. During the 1920s and 1930s, ample finances, leadership support, and a growing research environment greatly hastened the expansion of acquisitions of old and rare books. In 1929 the university acquired all 47,546 volumes or fascicles (*ce*) of Fenghuatang, the private library of Yang Fu (b. 1866) of Hangzhou. Yang Fu had inherited his personal collection from his father Yang Wenying (1839–1908), a scholar and calligrapher who avidly collected old and rare books.³ This acquisition dramatically increased the number of old and rare books in Tsinghua University's collection. Among private collections in the Hangzhou region, the Fenghuatang library was second only to its contemporary, the Baqianjuanlou collection owned by two brothers Ding Shen (d. 1887) and Ding Bing (1832–1899), whose library was known as one of the four great modern collections.⁴ The Fenghuatang collection was built over two generations and many decades of hunting far and wide, astute purchases, and careful management. Song (960–1279), Yuan (1271–1368), and Ming (1368–1644) editions alone totaled 5000 volumes, manuscript texts numbered 2161 volumes, and in addition the collection was strong in rubbings, documents from the Zhejiang region, Japanese woodblock editions, and, as well, had other special concentrations.

At the time of Tsinghua's purchase of the Fenghuatang collection, those inside and outside the university were delighted and regarded this acquisition as making the Tsinghua Library not only the best in northern China, but also a first-class library nation-wide. As a university publica-

tion at the time wrote, “[this collection] not only radiated glory for the university, it also is of great good fortune for the study of Chinese culture.⁵ When its new building was completed in 1931, the university library collection already exceeded one hundred-forty thousand volumes, of which eighty thousand were string-bound books, an obviously sizeable collection of volumes to be treasured.

However, at this date because cannon fire of the Japanese aggressors was already sounding in northern China, the university decided to move as much of the university property as possible out of Beiping to prevent its falling into the hands of the Japanese. In November 1935, rare books, western language books, and periodicals in the library’s collection and valuable instruments and equipment from various departments were packed into 417 large crates, transported to the port of Tianjin, and shipped to Hankou on the Yangtze River where the crates were stored in the Number One Warehouse of the Bank of Shanghai. The old and rare books in this shipment numbered 6,660 titles, in all 12,764 volumes in 9,692 wrap cases, and had been packed in 224 large crates. The books, the finest in the collection at that time, included all of Tsinghua Library’s Song- and Yuan-dynasty editions, a Yongzheng-era (1723–1735) edition of the encyclopedia *Gujin tushu jicheng* (The Chinese Encyclopaedia), the law code *Da Qing huidian* [Collected Statutes of the Qing Dynasty (1368–1911)], and numerous rare editions of gazetteers and collected writings. Tragically, those books in the Fenghuatang collection that had not been catalogued, along with other antiquarian volumes, were with much regret left in Beiping.⁶

As some recall, the university paid special attention to the safety of the old and rare books in transit south, delegating the responsibility to certain individuals among whom was one Tang Guanfang, a university librarian. Tang, who knew several foreign languages and excelled at fielding reference inquiries, was known fondly among the faculty and students as a “living dictionary.” Upon hearing the news of the events of 7 July 1937, Tang demonstrated his loyalty to both the nation and the university by rushing back to China from Hong Kong, where he had been visiting relatives, to fulfill the responsibilities of his position.⁷ When he reached Shanghai, he received orders from the university to proceed quickly to Changsha in Hunan province, the site of the provisional

university, to join in the work of moving the university on farther south. In doing so, he was not able at that time to reach his family of eight—his elderly mother, his wife, and his young sons and daughters—caught in Beiping, which had already fallen to the Japanese.

Early in 1938, Tang Guanfang was sent to Hankou to supervise the further evacuation of the crates of rare books previously sent south. By this date, battle lines were drawing close to Wuhan putting that cluster of cities on the Yangtze river in great danger, so the university decided to ship the books on to Chongqing in Sichuan, hoping to remove them from Hankou before the Japanese occupied the area. Tang Guanfang made the arrangements necessary to get the more than four hundred large crates loaded onto boats owned by the “Democracy” Company (Minzhu gongsi) and shipped as far as Yichang, where, unexpectedly, the boats were detained for four months because of heavy bombardment by Japanese warplanes. Day and night during this time Tang Guanfang, disregarding his own safety, was at the wharves with a nail apron tied to his waist and a hammer in hand inspecting the crates and making repairs to strengthen them. Once he was able to arrange for boats, Tang continued on upstream through the treacherous waters of the Yangtze gorges and without a single loss finally delivered the entire shipment of rare books and equipment to Chongqing.⁸

In April of 1938 when what was originally known as the Changsha linshi daxue (Changsha Provisional University) changed its name to Guoli xinan lianhe daxue (National Southwest Associated University), the students from Tsinghua University, Peking University, and Nankai University moved on farther southwest to Kunming in Yunnan province. Because transportation was extremely difficult, the university shipped only instructional materials essential for each department, and the old and rare books were left stored at the Central Industrial Testing Institute (Zhongyang gongye shiyansuo) in Beipei, a northern suburb of Chongqing on the Jialing river (Jialing jiang).

At the beginning of 1940, the university, at a cost of two thousand *yuan*, had a cave hollowed out in Beipei in which to store the trunks of books and left them in the care of a relative of a certain member of the school’s board of directors. However, this individual completely abdicated his responsibilities, placing the “treasure trunks” into some build-

ings above ground and using the cave as his personal bomb shelter. On 24 June 1940 during the wanton bombardment of Beipei by the Japanese, the incendiary hailstorm submerged the cache of books in a sea of fire. However, the man ostensibly in charge of the safety of the Tsinghua materials, as if paralyzed with shock, waited while the fire burned until the evening of the third day to notify the university authorities. The university immediately gathered a rescue team that worked the entire night to extinguish the fire, but the team was able to pluck at most two thousand-odd fascicles from the embers. A full 10,074 rare fascicles had already been torched, including all of the Song and Yuan editions in the university's collection. This horrific loss can truly be called a profoundly deplorable and painful episode in the history of the library of Tsinghua University, the recording of which, even today, fills one with anger and uncommon regret.

At the time, this destruction of the rare treasures in Tsinghua's collection by Japanese bombardment raised a vigorous outcry from the scholarly world. Zhu Wenbai, in an article entitled "Liangqian nian lai Zhongguo tushu zhi eyun" (Tragic Events for Chinese Libraries Over the Past Two Thousand Years), identified the war between Japan and China during the Republic era (1911–1949) as the last of five major tragedies in the seven hundred-year period from the Yuan dynasty to the 1940s that had proved most devastating to Chinese libraries.⁹ This phase of the modern-day horror included wartime fire damage to the collections in the Hanfenlou in Shanghai, the Jiangsu Provincial Library (Jiangsu shengli tushuguan) in Nanjing, Tsinghua University Library and Yenching University Library (Yanjing daxue tushuguan) in Beiping, and other public and private libraries.¹⁰ It is clear that not only do the horrors of war wreak havoc on libraries and the peoples of a nation, but they also do irreparable damage to all the artifacts of culture, books included.

The books left at Tsinghua University in Beiping suffered an equally devastating fate at the hands of the Japanese. On 11 July 1937, the fourth day after the incident at Lugou bridge, the "iron heels" of Japanese troops began tramping through the Tsinghua campus. One of the first acts of this occupation was wholesale confiscation of the university's books. Most of those books stolen prior to 1941 were shipped out of China, primarily to Japan, and it is now impossible to trace these losses.¹¹

In 1941, under the ruse of giving some order to the library collection at Tsinghua University, various provisional organizations of the puppet regime took what they wanted for their personal use, and then the remaining two hundred thousand volumes along with the steel shelving were confiscated for use in the so-called “Beijing University” established in Japanese-occupied Beiping.¹² Not until after the defeat of the Japanese was a portion of the books gradually reclaimed from various locations in the city. Statistics show that during the war, Tsinghua University lost 175,720 volumes, including those destroyed during the bombing of Beipei suburbs of Chongqing, or nearly 80 percent of the collection.¹³

THE REMNANT VOLUMES TODAY AND THEIR REPAIR

After the war, even though this lot of books salvaged in Chongqing was severely fire damaged, the university decided to save the volumes and transported every last one of them, including damaged fragments and scattered fascicles, back to Beijing, placing them in storage in the Tsinghua University library. Lacking funding, manpower, and the requisite highly skilled conservators, there was for many years no way to restore these volumes. The unusual history of these books, compounded by a full sixty years of neglect, left them in terrible condition. (See figure 1.) Most of them were damaged heavily with charred portions extremely brittle to the touch and loose pages in shattered pieces. Further, water used to extinguish the fire of bombardment soaked the remnant books and turned many into a moldering mass that, in turn, affected otherwise undamaged pages that came into contact with them. Some individual volumes had become transformed into “book bricks” (*shu bingzi*) and in the damp climate of the south had further been bored through by bookworms and gnawed at by rats. It was a totally pitiable sight. (See figures 2 and 3.)

In order to repair and preserve this repository of cultural heritage and make it again available for scholarly and educational purposes, Tsinghua University resolved to restore life to these “critically wounded ones” (*zhongshang yuan*) in the shortest time possible. Now, the university administration clearly recognized the significance of these old volumes as part of the history and cultural heritage of Tsinghua University



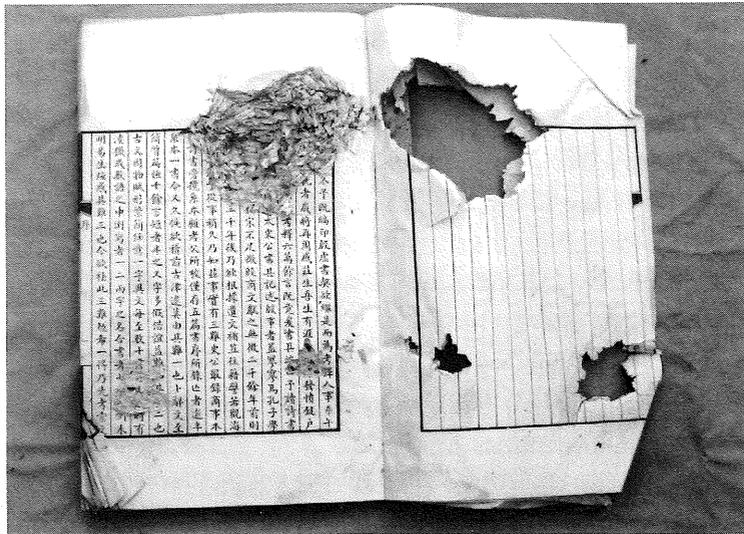
1. Shelves of damaged books, prior to repair, in the stacks of the Tsinghua University library. Photograph courtesy of the author.

and the potential of these “living educational artifacts” (*huo jiaocai*) to inspire patriotism in students and faculty. Tsinghua University Education Foundation dedicated funds for this project to be carried out by the Institute for History of Science and Technology and Ancient Documents of Tsinghua University Library (Tushuguan kexue jishu shi ji gu wenxian yanjiusuo) and established a small team lead by this writer. Work began in June of 2000. For each of these works, which had lain covered with dust for sixty years, we assigned a temporary number, determined its edition, and recorded the number of volumes extant and the degree of the damage. (See figure 4.) This work took approximately one month’s time. The charred remnants included 277 titles in 2358 volumes, of which 58 titles in 1003 volumes were rare books.

In light of the fact that Tsinghua University assigned only one rare book conservator to this team and because the project was far larger than one person could complete within the designated time, we had to seek help outside the university. In China today, the number of persons thoroughly trained in the repair and restoration of old and rare books is



2. Charred volumes. Li Zongfang (1729–1846), *Wenmiao Xiangshi quanji* (Complete Collected Writings from Wenmiao Xiangshi), 31 *juan* (Shanyang: Li Shi, 1835). Tsinghua number *geng* 237.2/7348.01. Complete. Photograph courtesy of the author.



3. Rat-gnawed volumes. Luo Zhenyu (1866–1940), *Yinxu shuqi kaoshi* (Transcription and Verification of [Character Forms] in Documents from Archaeological Sites of the Yin), 3 *juan* (n.p.: Dongfang xuehui, 1927). Uncatalogued. 2 *juan* extant, *juan* 1–2. Photograph courtesy of the author.



4. (Left to right)Cao Junying, book conservator, Jiang Hong, manager of the rare-book room, and Liu Qiang, special collection librarian, sorting and classifying the war-damaged books on 8 June 2000.

Photograph courtesy of the author.

relatively small. Only those businesses that deal in old and rare books and prominent institutions with large repositories of old and rare books employ these specialists. For this reason we initially scoured the whole of China and contacted more than twenty conservation studios. The conservators in these various organizations already were responsible for book conservation work on the collections of their respective institutions, however some of them had never previously taken on work on an outside collection. The number of the salvaged volumes was very large, the work to be done extremely complicated, and the time in which the work was to be completed very short. And further, because the funds Tsinghua could allocate to this conservation project were limited, we were very fortunate that those institutions who participated, in particular those in the library world, offered to give maximum help to their fellow institution, disregarding the difficulties the project presented and setting aside normal considerations for compensation. Regardless of how large

or how small a number of volumes an institution took on, the work was done with a generosity of spirit that was moving.

In all, thirty conservators in eight conservation units joined in the project: in addition to the one conservator at Tsinghua University Library, the project included ten conservators in the National Library of China in Beijing (Guojia tushuguan), three in Shanghai Library (Shanghai tushuguan), four in Cathay Bookstore in Beijing (Zhongguo shudian), two in Peking University Library (Beijing daxue tushuguan), five in Tianjin Library (Tianjin tushuguan), three in Liaoning Provincial Library in Shenyang (Liaoningsheng tushuguan), and two in the Branch Library of the National Library in Beijing (Guojia tushuguan fenguan). At the beginning of July 2000, conservators at all of the project locations, using traditional conservation techniques, commenced work.

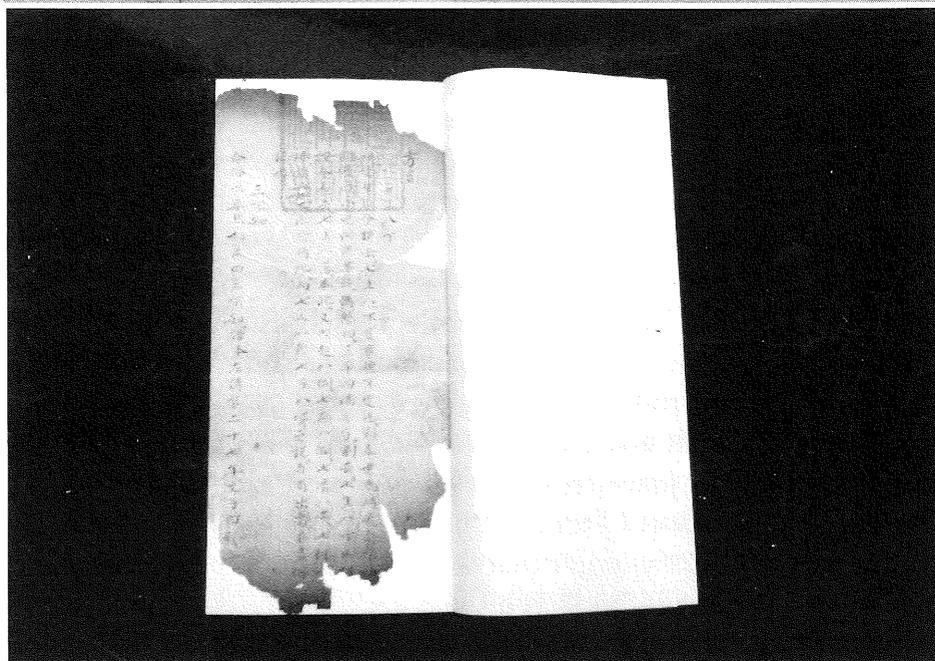
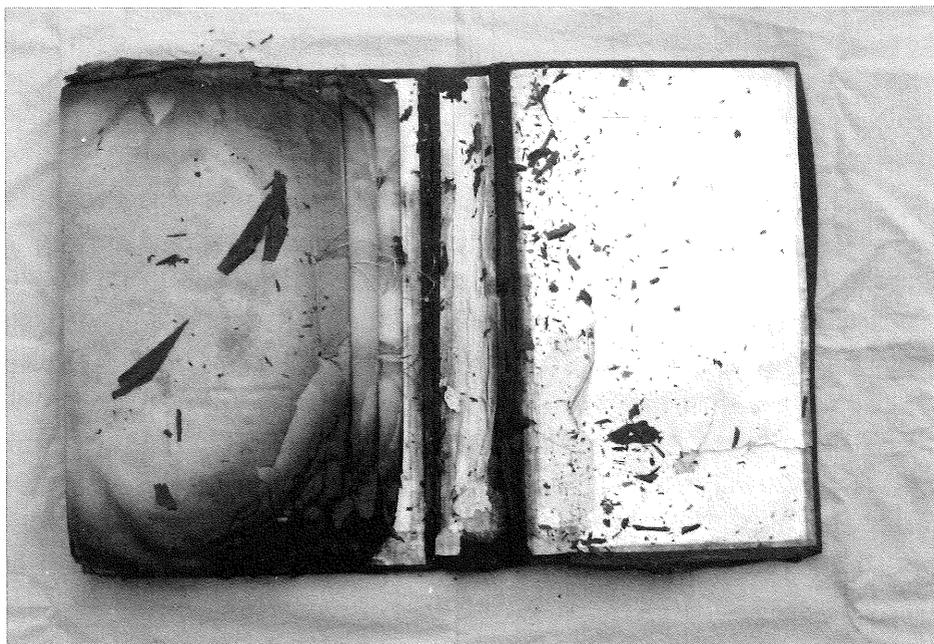
Normally, calculation of the cost of repairing traditional string-bound volumes is based on the number of pages in each volume. However, for a project this large, this did not prove feasible. The participating conservation units agreed to divide the volumes into three groups based on the degree of damage with a specific compensation given for each level of damage. Repair of a seriously molded or brittle and charred volume earned 200 RMB (approximately 8.25 RMB equals US\$1.00). A volume whose paper retained some of its flexibility, yet which required some repairs throughout earned 100 RMB. A volume that were largely in good condition, but which had minor worming and split fore edge folds earned 50 RMB. More than seventy-five percent of this lot of books fell into the first two categories.

Repair of old and rare books bound in traditional formats is a complicated traditional craft with many steps: separating pages that are stuck together (*jieye*); removing dirt (*quwu*), removing mold (*qumei*); washing the pages (*xijing*); repairing worm and vermin damage (*zhengbu chongzhu shushi henji*); filling in paper loss due to fire damage (*buqi shaojiao quesun shuye*);¹⁴ rejoining pages split along the center fold (*liukou*);¹⁵ backing or laminating pages (*zhuye tuobiao*); collating, rebinding, and adding cover papers (*zhuangzheng chengce*), and so on. The process of repairing old books and restoring them in a manner completely sympathetic with the original binding format (*zheng jiu ru jiu*) requires that conservators be absolutely patient with their work, throughout con-

cerned with doing the repairs with utmost integrity and working to preserve as many of the pages and as much of the text on each page as possible. Considering that repair of this material from the Tsinghua University Library presented challenges of every description, complexity, and severity imaginable and that the work needed to be completed in less than one year, one can imagine the effort expended by all of the conservators involved. (See figures 5 and 6.)

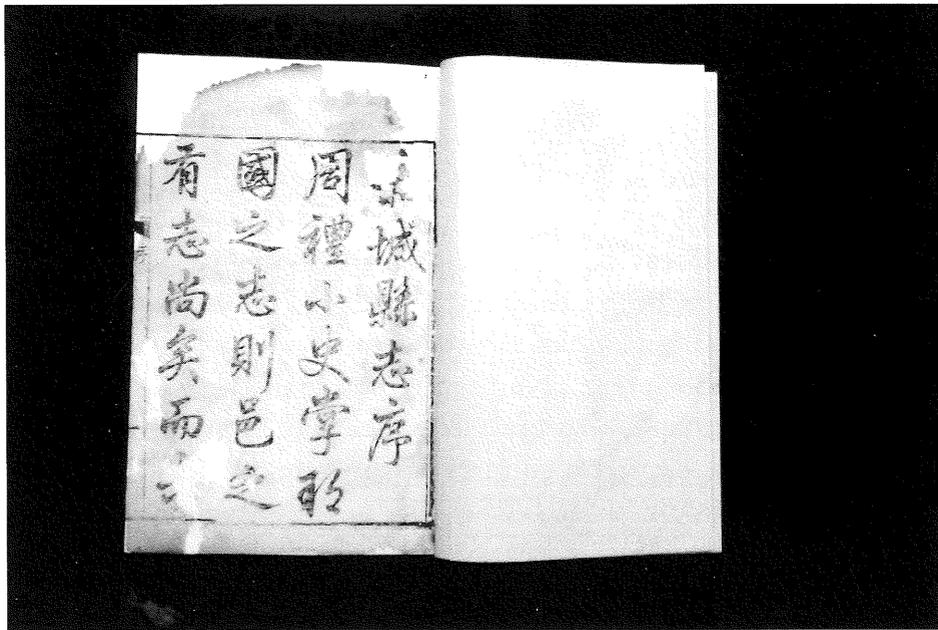
Even during the oppressively hot months of summer and the bitterly cold months of winter, these conservators worked extended hours in conservation units increasingly inundated with dust and mold, carefully making the tedious repairs on these “serious-trauma victims.” Work on volumes with heavy mold infestation caused many conservators to suffer the minor trauma of very itchy rash on their hands and arms, chests and backs. In order to preserve as much of a text as possible, it sometimes required four or five days of patient work simply to disbind and separate the pages of volumes that had become “frozen” into a solid lump. Many of the rescued books, prior to their damage in the 1940s bombing attack, had undergone various conservation treatments, sometimes using repair papers that were not compatible with original book paper. Undoing the previous wrong-headed repairs compounded by subsequent damage and decay proved extremely challenging.

In China, there is a long and well-developed tradition of book collecting and reverence for books, many books being passed down through the ages, each subsequent collector increasingly treasuring the books. Some books among those rescued in the fire bombing in Chongqing had at some time in the past been given special conservation bindings, such as *jin xiang yu* (translated variously, “jade inlaid with gold,” “gold edged in jade,” and “jade set in gold”), in which each folded leaf of the old book is supported and protected by interleaving it with a folded sheet of white *mianzhi* slightly larger than the original book page.¹⁶ Because the original paper of the old book is often a dark, antique-yellow, the white border of the interleaving paper that is visible at the head, tail, and spine gives each page the appearance, figuratively, of gold laid into a piece of white jade, and hence the name of this conservation binding. This time-consuming binding process presented special problems in the repair and restoration work. Among the fire-damaged books in this Tsinghua restoration



5A and 5B. Volumes severely burned at the head and the foot, before and after repair. *Fangyan* (Regional Dialects), 3 volumes, manuscript, not divided into *juan* (n.p., n.d.). Tsinghua number *geng* 112/7140. Complete.

Photographs courtesy of the author.



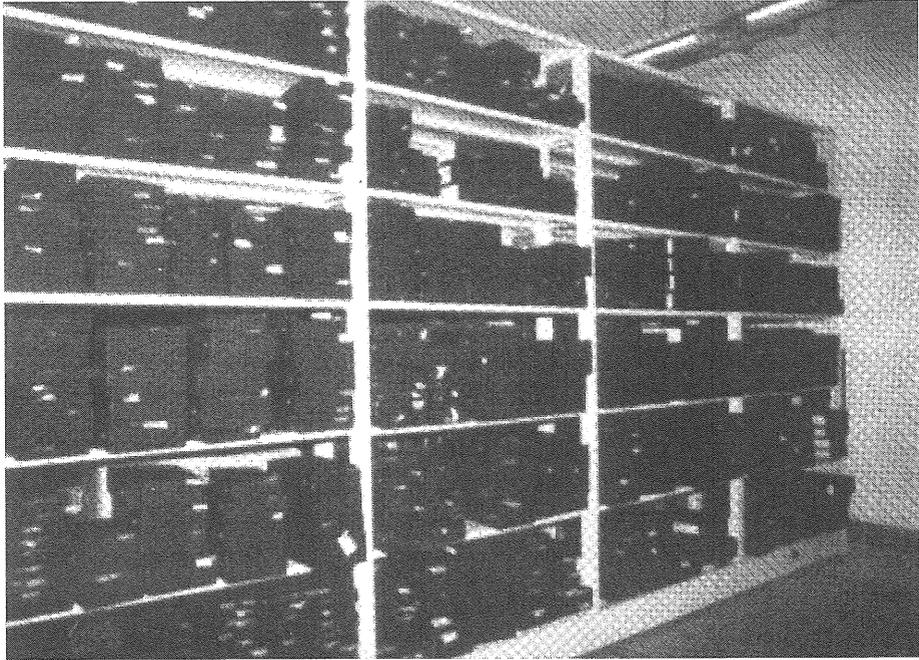
6A and 6B. Volumes burned on upper left corner and the paper of which was weakened by mold and decay, before and after repair. Meng Siyi (1742 *jinshi*), comp. *Chicheng xianzhi* [Gazetteer of Chicheng District (Chaha'er)], 8 *juan* (1748). Tsinghua number *ji* 362.1/7111. One *juan* and prefatory material extant, *juanshou-juan* 1. Photographs courtesy of the author.

project, in every instance, those bound in gold-edged-in-jade style had to be disbound and the papers used for lining completely discarded in order to make necessary repairs on the text pages. In the interest of meeting the project deadline, a decision was made to forego rebinding these books in the same elegant style, in favor of a simple string-bound style (*xianzhuangshu*).

In the old and rare antiquarian-book world, there is a saying, “If one cannot find a fine craftsman, it is preferable to store away a treasure” (*bu yu lianggong ning cun guwu*). We were fortunate that all of those who joined this project were conservators with extensive experience and skills who were able to repair and restore the fire-damaged books to the highest degree possible. With maximum cooperation and hard work on the part of all participating institutions, restoration of this lot of books with such an uncommon history was completed in less than one year, just in time for the celebration of the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of Tsinghua University on the last Sunday of April 2001. The repaired volumes were housed in wrap-around cases custom made in southern China and covered in a deep maroon fabric, visually symbolic of the intense severity of the fiery disaster. This special gift presented to the university was on public display in the library during the anniversary celebration and viewed by university faculty and students as well as Chinese and foreign visitors. (See figure 7.)

Tsinghua’s allocating funds to carry out the restoration of the damaged old and rare books received praise far and wide, and those in the world of antiquarian books called it a masterful accomplishment, a project of inestimable merit. Numerous national- and regional-media reports praised the completed project as evidence of Tsinghua University’s high regard for history and cultural traditions and for its utility in bringing home to faculty and students significant educational lessons in national pride.¹⁷ As one writer phrased it:

Tradition is history, and history also is one kind of experience; experience, of necessity embodies a specific spirit, and this invaluable spirit ensures that endeavors will possess boundless vitality. The importance that our university places on tradition, in effect, is also the importance it places on the spirit of Tsinghua



7A. Shelves of damaged books, after repair and re-housing, in the stacks of the Tsinghua University library. Photograph courtesy of the author.



7B. Maroon, cloth-covered book cases, close up.

University itself, and this emphasis will infuse the university with a new vitality and make the institution even more vigorous and refined.¹⁸

INITIAL RESEARCH ON THE FIRE-CHARRED VOLUMES

I will here review selected highlights of four categories of works thus far identified in this collection of salvaged books and conclude with a discussion of discoveries made about Tsinghua's exemplar of the famous Yongzheng-era encyclopedia *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*. The categories are Ming-dynasty editions, Qing-dynasty editions, gazetteers, and hand-copied or manuscript works. In many cases only a few fascicles of a given title survive, yet in others the entire work was rescued and brought back to usable condition. For one or two titles, where the original work was very large, the number of surviving volumes (though only a relatively small percentage of the original) is quite large. As stated above, of the 2358 restored, fire-charred volumes, 1003 volumes are rare books representing 58 titles. Even though all of the Song and Yuan editions were so unfortunately destroyed, several fine exemplars of Ming and Qing editions did survive.

Ming-dynasty Editions

The following thirteen works are Ming-dynasty editions published from the Zhengde period (1506–1521) to the Wanli era (1573–1620). These include a work on the classics; several works on history; a biographical work on Ming officials; an account of official travel; literary writings including the collected writings of an individual, as well as anthologies of prose and poetry, a work on phonology, a novel, and an encyclopedic work.

Chen Bangzhan (d. 1623), comp. *Songshi jishi benmo* (Record of Events from Start to Finish in the History of the Song Dynasty). 109 *juan*. Annotated by Zhang Pu (1602–1641). Late Ming. Complete. Tsinghua number, *ji* 130/6937.1. Late-Ming edition of Zhang Pu's critical edition of Chen Bangzhan's topically arranged history of the Song dynasty.

Du tianshi cefeng Liuqiu zhenji qiguan (True Record of Unusual

- Sights Seen by Imperial Emissary Du Dispatched to the Ryukyu Islands). 1 *juan*. 1633. Complete. Tsinghua number, *ji* 490/6343. 1633 edition of an anonymous account of official travels to the Ryukyu Islands.
- Han Daozhao (fl. Jin dynasty, 1115–1234). *Da Ming Zhengde yihai chongkan gaibing wuyin leiju sisheng pian* (Reprint in the Year *Yihai* [1515] of the Zhengde Reign of the Ming Dynasty of Treatise on Integration of the Five Classes of Initials and Categorization of the Four Tones). 15 *juan*. 1515. 2 *juan* extant: *juan* 6–7.
- . *Da Ming Wanli yihai chongkan gaibing wuyin leiju sisheng pian* (Reprint in the Year *Yihai* [1575] of the Wanli Reign of the Ming Dynasty of Treatise on Integration of the Five Classes of Initials and Categorization of the Four Tones). 15 *juan*. 1575. 7 *juan* extant: *juan* 1–3, 5, 13–15.
- . *Da Ming Wanli jichou chongkan gaibing wuyin leiju sisheng pian* (Reprint in the Year *Jichou* [1589] of the Wanli era of the Ming Dynasty of Treatise on Integration of the Five Classes of Initials and Categorization of the Four Tones). 15 *juan*. 1589. 7 *juan* extant: *juan* 2–5, 10, 14–15.
- . *Da Ming Wanli jichou chongkan gaibing wuyin jiyun* (Reprint in the Year *Jichou* [1589] of the Wanli era of the Ming Dynasty of Rhyme Categories in the Integration of the Five Classes of Initials). 15 *juan*. 1589. 2 *juan* extant: *juan* 6–7. Tsinghua number, *geng* 140.8/9032. Four successive exemplars of Ming-dynasty editions of monumental Jin-dynasty works on the sound of Chinese language.
- He Qiaoyuan (1557–1631 or variously 1558–1632). *Mingshan cang* (Records Stored in a Famous Mountain). 109 *juan*. Chongzhen era (1628–1644). 5 *juan* extant: *juan* 3–4, 35–37. Tsinghua number, *ji* 150/6729. Topical history of the Ming through the end of the Longqing era (1567–1572).
- Ke xinbian chuxiang Yang jiafu shidai zhongyi tongsu yanyi zhizhuan* (Block-carved, Newly Edited, Illustrated, Popular Elaboration of the Record of the Loyalty and Righteousness of Successive Generations of the Yang Clan). Collated by

- Qinhuai moke (Ink Guest on the Qinhuai River), pseud. and verified by Yanbo diaosou (Fisherman in Waves of Smoke), pseud. 4 *juan*. Wanli era. 1 *juan* extant: *juan* 4. Tsinghua number, *geng* 853/6260. Wanli-era edition of a work of historical fiction.
- Li Fang (925–996) et al., ed. *Wenyuan yinghua* (Radiant Flowers from a Garden of Literature). 1000 *juan*. Longqing era (1567–1572). 360 *juan* extant: *juan* 61–140, 201–270, 321–410, 491–500, and 891–1000. Tsinghua number, *geng* 220/4353. A famous anthology of literature compiled in the Tang dynasty (618–907).
- Li Tengpeng (dates unknown), comp. *Huang Ming shitong* (Poetry Compendium of the Imperial Ming Dynasty). 42 *juan*. 1591. 2 *juan* extant: *juan* 6 and 27. Tsinghua number, *geng* 441.6/6355. An anthology of Ming poetry.
- Ling Dizhi (1556 *jinshi*), comp. *Guochao mingshi leiyuan* (A Classified Garden of Famous Persons through the [Ming] Dynasty). 46 *juan*. Ming dynasty. 17 *juan* extant: *juan* 30–46. Tsinghua number, *ji* 581.5/6166. Compilation of biographies of Ming-dynasty officials up to the Jiajing era (1522–1566).
- Luo Binwang (b. ca. 638). *Lingyin Zi* ([Collected Writings of] Lingyin Zi). Annotated by Chen Kuishi (1558 *jinshi*). 6 *juan*. Chen Dake (1534–1601), 1596. Complete. Tsinghua number, *geng* 234.21/3432. Collected writings of a Tang-dynasty scholar who suffered in the political intrigue of the Zhou interregnum (684–705).
- Wang Su (195–256), annot. *Kong Zi jiayu* (Family Instructions of Confucius). Collated by Wu Mianxue (fl. late-sixteenth to early-seventeenth century). 10 *juan*. Chongzhen era (1628–1644). Complete. Tsinghua number, *yi* 112.1/1238. Wang Su's annotated edition of *Family Instructions of Confucius*, a work of the teachings of Confucius.
- Wang Zongyuan (1503–1570), comp. *Huang Ming wenxuan* (An Anthology of Ming-Dynasty Prose). 20 *juan*. Wang Zongyuan, 1554. Complete. Tsinghua number, *geng* 311.6/6015. Anthology of Ming-dynasty prose.

- Zhang Pu. *Qiluzhai shigao* (Draft Poems from Qilu Studio). 6 *juan*. Late Ming. 2 *juan* extant: *juan* 1 and 3. Tsinghua number, *geng* 456.1/6870.1. A collection of Zhang Pu's poetry.
- Zhu Mu (fl. end of twelfth century), comp. *Xinbian gujin shiwen leiju bieji* (Newly Edited, Further Collection from Ancient and Modern Topical Writings, Arranged by Categories). 32 *juan*. Shulin: Tang Fuchun Deshoutang, 1604.16 *juan* extant: "Mulu" (Table of Contents) plus *juan* 1-15. Tsinghua number, *jia* 310/4205.02. The 1604 edition of the fourth part of Zhu Mu's compilation of information from literary sources.

Among these titles, Wang Zongyuan's *An Anthology of Ming-Dynasty Prose* and Luo Binwang's [*Collected Writings of*] *Lingyin Zi* have long been recognized as truly fine Ming-dynasty editions. The printing style for the several Ming editions of Han Daozhao's work on phonology follows the style of Yuan-dynasty woodblock editions of this work and features a large page format, "characters large as coins" (*zi da ru qian*), and paper and ink with an appearance of antique elegance. Very few of these Ming editions survive elsewhere.¹⁹

Qing-dynasty Editions

Qing-dynasty books that were salvaged represent publications from throughout the dynasty and many different types of editions, including palace editions (*neifuben*), academy editions (*shuyuanben*), commercial editions (*fangkeben*), and clan editions (*jiakeben*).

EARLY-QING AUTHORS OR EDITIONS

Among significant works either published very early in or written by important individuals from the beginning of the Qing dynasty are the following works:

- Gu Yanwu (1613-1682). *Shi ben yin* (Basic Rhymes in the Classic of Poetry). 10 *juan*. In *Gu shi yinxue wushu* (Five Works on Phonology by Gu [Yanwu]). Fujian: Lin Chunqi Futian shuhai, Daoguang era (1821-1850). Bronze moveable-type edition. 9 *juan* extant: *juan* 2-10. Tsinghua number, *geng*

140.8/7199.01. One of five works on phonology by this prominent and prolific scholar.

Li Shizhen (1518–1593). *Bencao gangmu* (Outline of Chinese Pharmacopoeia). Annotated by Cai Liexian (Jianzhai; dates unknown). 58 *juan*. With *Bencao gangmu tu* (Illustrations for Outline of Chinese Pharmacopoeia). 3 *juan*. And with Cai Liexian, comp., *Bencao wanfang zhenxian* (Key to the Myriad Prescriptions Found in [Outline of] Chinese Pharmacopoeia). 8 *juan*. 1657. 31 *juan* extant: *juanshou*–*juan* 8, *juan* 35–52 of *Outline of Chinese Pharmacopoeia*; all three *juan* of the illustrations; and *juan* 1–2 of *Myriad Prescriptions*.

Tsinghua number, *ding* 171/6356. The well-known comprehensive study of the basics of Chinese pharmacopoeia.

Zhang Zhensheng (1623–1675). *Wangshan yixiang* (Lingering Echoes of Mt. Wang).²⁰ 6 *juan*. Shunzhi era (1644–1662). Complete. Tsinghua number, *ji* 450/7864. Collection of verse and prose written about travels to this mountain in Taihe county in Jiangxi close to the Zhang Zhensheng's home region.

PALACE EDITIONS

Palace editions published in the Kangxi (1662–1722), Yongzheng, and Qianlong (1736–1795) eras are represented by the following works:

Songgotu (a.k.a. Suo Etu, d. 1703 ?) and Xiong Cilü (1635–1709). *Dubu zeli* (Regulations for the Bureau of Arrests).

Kangxi era. 53 pages extant: pp. 1–53. Uncatalogued. Book of legal regulations that is usually regarded as a section of the *Da Qing lüli* (Code and Judicial Regulations of the Qing Dynasty).

Yunli (d. 1738) et al., comp. *Gongcheng zuofa* (Technical Instructions for Building Crafts). 74 *juan*. Yongzheng era. 54 *juan* extant: *juanshou*–2, 4, 13–25, 34–35, 37–38, 41–54. Tsinghua number, *wu* 642.77/7839.02. Book of regulations and requirements with respect to the materials, procedures, and work force for building construction.

Yunlu (1694–1767) et al., ed. *Huangchao liqi tushi* (Illustrated Diagrams of Sacrificial Implements for the [Qing] Dynasty). 18 *juan*. 1759. 14 *juan* extant: *juan* 5–18. Tsinghua number, *wu* 903/7839.

PRIVATE EDITIONS

The salvaged books include the following examples of fine “private editions” (*sikeben*), also called “commercial editions”:

Gao Qi (1336–1374). *Qingqiu Gao Jidi xiansheng shiji* (Collected Poetry of Gao [Qi] Jidi, a.k.a. Qingqiu). Ed. Jin Tan (fl. early-seventeenth century). 18 *juan* plus *juanshou*. With *Buyi shi* (Poetry Addendum). 1 *juan*. And with *Kouxianji* (Rapping on the Gunwale Collection). 1 *juan* plus “Appendix,” 1 *juan*. And with *Qingqiu Gao Jidi xiansheng fuzaoji* (Wild-Duck-Amidst-Duckweed Collection of Gao [Qi] Jidi, a.k.a. Qingqiu). 5 *juan*. Mohuachiguan, Yongzheng-era. 15 *juan* extant: *Collected Poetry, shoujuan*–1, 11–18 plus *Wild Duck*, complete 5 *juan*. Tsinghua number, *geng* 236.1/6087. Several collections of poetry by a very important early-Ming-dynasty official and literatus Gao Qi, all edited by Jin Tan.

Ling Tingkan (1755–1809).²¹ *Yuan Yishan xiansheng nianpu* (Chronological Biography of Yuan [Haowen] Yishan). 2 *juan*. 1796. Complete. Tsinghua number, *geng* 235.6/5234.01. Chronological biography of a famous Jin-dynasty literatus Yuan Haowen (1190–1257).

Lu Ciyun (fl. 1679). *Furongcheng sizhong shu* (Four Works from Hibiscus City). 7 *juan*. Qing dynasty. Complete. Tsinghua number, *jia* 817.1/7929. Collections of essays by Lu Ciyun, a Kangxi-era literatus from Qiantang (today known as Hangzhou).

Mao Huanwen (Dates unknown). *Zengbu wanbao quanshu* (Complete Book of Ten-Thousand Treasures, Enlarged and Augmented). 6 *juan*. Shidetang, 1742. Complete. Tsinghua number, *jia* 460/7678. Collection of humorous anecdotes.

Qian Chenqun (1686–1774). *Xiangshuzhai shiji* (Collected Poems from Xiangshuzhai). 18 *juan*. With *Xuji* (Continuation of Collection). 28 *juan*. 1751. Complete. Tsinghua number, *geng* 457.2/7654. First published collection of the poetry of Qian Chengqun, a significant early-Qing official.

Su Shi (1037–1101). *Dongpo xiansheng biannian shi* (Poetry of [Su Shi] Dongpo, Chronologically Arranged). Ed. Shi Yuanzhi (dates unknown) and Zha Shenxing (d. 1727). 50 *juan*. Xiangyuzhai, 1761. 8 *juan* extant: *juan* 29–36. Tsinghua number, *geng* 455.24/7367. Important chronologically arranged edition of this famous Song-dynasty literatus and official.

Many of the privately published, Qing editions are highly regarded for the style and quality of the carving of the characters in the text which, in imitating hand writing styles, give the impression of being a manuscript copy. Based on the preliminary research we have done, two works, among the above-mentioned Qing-dynasty editions of commercially printed works in the Tsinghua University Library collection appear to be the sole extant exemplars of these editions and thus will be of particular interest to scholars and the library world. These are Lu Ciyun's *Four Works from Hibiscus City* and Ling Tingkan's *Chronological Biography of Yuan [Haowen] Yishan*.

Gazetteers

Among the restored works were numerous gazetteers, that is geographical works, on administrative units of various levels and on mountains and bodies of water, as well. Considering only the rare items, we can mention the following:

Jing Rizhen (1691 *jinshi*). *Shuo Song* (Tales of [Mt.] Song). 32 *juan*. 1721. 16 *juan* extant: *juan* 1–16. Tsinghua number *ji* 453.4/7592.01.

Lu Dian (1583 *jinshi*). [*Kangxi*] *Qiyun shanzhi* ([*Kangxi*-era] Gazetteer of Qiyun Mountain). 5 *juan*. 1665. 4 *juan* extant: *juan* 1, 3–5. Tsinghua number *ji* 452.3/6797.01.

Wei Yuan (ca.1664–1731), ed. *Qiantang xianzhi* (Gazetteer of Qiantang District). 36 *juan* (*Kangxi* 57, 1718). 4 *juan* extant: *juanshou*–*juan* 3. Tsinghua number *ji* 322.4/7101.1.

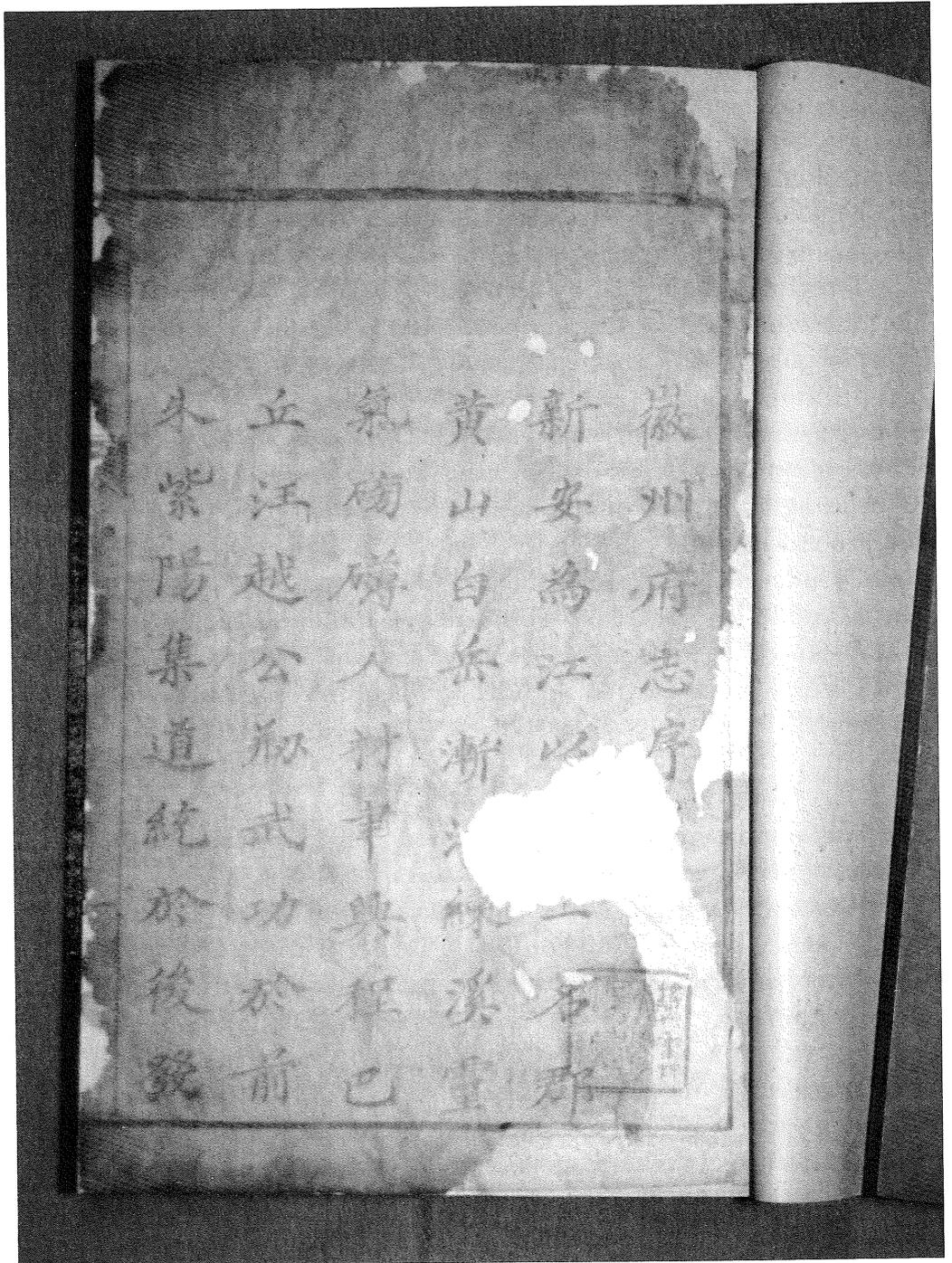
Zhao Jishi (1628–1706). [*Kangxi*] *Huizhou fuzhi* ([*Kangxi-era*] Gazetteer of Huizhou Prefecture). 18 *juan*. 1699. 15 *juan* extant: *juanshou-juan* 4, 6–8, 11–18. Tsinghua number *ji* 323.1/2117.1. A proofing copy printed in red ink.

Zhipu (monk, fl. 1662–1722), ed. *Panshan zhi* (Gazetteer of Mt. Pan). 6 *juan*. Plus *Buyi* (Addendum). 2 *juan*. *Kangxi* era. 8 *juan* extant: *juanshou-juan* 4, 6; *Addendum*, *juan* 1–2. Tsinghua number *ji* 453.1/7673.

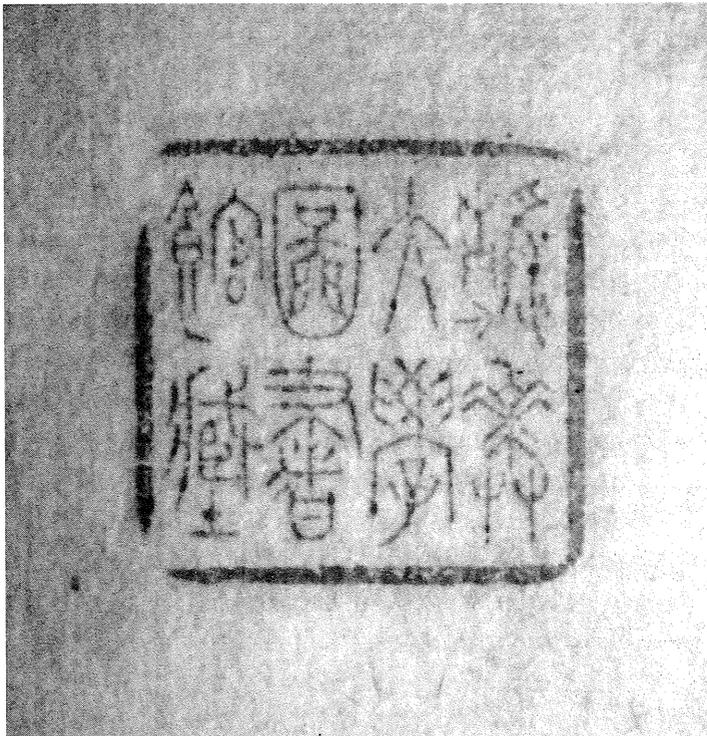
The rarest of these gazetteers is the [*Kangxi-era*] *Gazetteer of Huizhou Prefecture* published in 1699 and printed in red ink (see figure 8). Prior to final printing in black ink, publishers first printed several copies in red ink to be used for proofreading the text. Block carving errors stood out rather prominently in red-ink printing, and the correction to be made in the printing block was then noted on the printed page using black ink. The process is similar in reverse to proofreading practices (*jiaohong*) for books produced today, in which red ink is used to correct the first printing done in black ink. This kind of authentic example of a first printing in red of a woodblock-printed edition is seldom seen and thus regarded highly as evidence of traditional proofreading and text-collating practices.

Manuscript and Hand-Copied Works

Especially important are the approximately thirty manuscripts and hand-copied works found among these charred remains, eleven of which deserve specific mention. Two anonymous manuscripts (*gaoben*), *Su Tai suoji* (A Miscellany for Su[zhou]and Tai[zhou]) in one volume of 41 pages [1900] and *Sibuzhai shuzha riji* (Letters and Diary from Sibuzhai Studio) in two volumes, are careful and exhaustive records of social customs and events toward the end of the Qing dynasty. Among hand-copied volumes (*chaoben*) is the work *Jiashen jishi* (Record of the Year Jiashen [1644]), a record of remnant tales and anecdotes about the fall of the Ming dynasty and historic details about the Southern-Ming court.²² Because events of this transition from Ming to Qing were seldom discussed by the Qing conquerors and relative historical materials were repeatedly banned or destroyed, the unusual scholarly value of this book is obvious.



8A. Red-ink printing. Zhao Jishi (1628–1706), *Gazetteer of Huizhou Prefecture* (1699), preface, p. 1a. The seal of the Qinghua University Library was applied in the lower right-hand corner of the first page of each volume when this rare exemplar was repaired and returned to the collection.



8B. The seal of Tsinghua University.
Photograph courtesy of the author.

Most of the manuscripts and handwritten volumes discovered in the lot of salvaged books were never published in printed form and thus are of the greatest significance to scholars for the abundant information on a wide range of official, military, economic, and social issues that they preserve. The author of a work, where known, is indicated; otherwise the authorship of these handwritten works is, to date, unknown. A sampling of this type of work follows.

Du Zhen (d. 1705). *Xunshi Guangdong jilüe* (Brief Record of Service as Inspecting Censor in Guangdong). One volume. 105 pages. Uncatalogued.

Lingqin sishi bing jichen daji jiqi jipin mingmu kuanshi tuce (Illustrated Handbook of Names and Styles of Ceremonial Equipment and Ceremonial Objects Used at the Imperial Tombs for the Seasonal Sacrifices and the Annual Remembrance Ceremony). One volume. 17 pages. Tsinghua number, *wu* 547.1/7404. A hand-written, handsomely illustrated, Manchu-language document containing authentic record of imperial sacrificial regulations at the Western Tombs (Xiling), one of the burial grounds for Qing emperors, produced by the Imperial Household Department (Neiwufu) and bearing the official seal of the Imperial Household Department supervisor-in-chief of Tailing, the burial tumulus of the Yongzheng emperor.

Liu Shuping (dates unknown). *Shu tielu jianzhu shi zhi bi* (Narration of Corrupt Practices During the Building of the Railroad). One volume. 23 pages. Guangxu era (1875–1908). Tsinghua number, *ding* 612/7832.

Minyao riji (Diary of Official Service in Min [i.e. Fujian]). One volume. 80 pages (1894). Tsinghua number, *ji* 583/7909. Text written on red-ink printed manuscript-form paper.

Wang Shihui (dates unknown). *Xianfeng Xiangshan Yue fen jishi* (True Account of Disasters in Xiangshan and in Yue [i.e. Guangdong] during the Xianfeng Era). 6 volumes. Tsinghua number, *ji* 150/7246.7. Records of great importance to the study of the Taiping Rebellion in Zhejiang and Guangdong provinces and, as well, of rebellions among native tribes in

Yunnan and on Taiwan during the Xianfeng era (1851–1861).

Wang Tongxin (dates unknown). *Lianfeng zhangcheng* (Regulations on Extra Allowances [Paid to Officials]). One volume. 51 pages. 1841. Uncatalogued.

Xichang zhangcheng (Regulations for the Theater) and *Kedian yingye zhangcheng* (Regulations for Management of Inns). 4 volumes. 19 pages (each volume contains three to five pages). Tsinghua number, *ding* 724/7592. Both titles written on red-ink printed manuscript-form paper and containing documents on laws governing theaters and inns and, in addition, very specific regulations for policing and investigations in Zhili province promulgated at the end 1908, the last year of the Guangxu reign period, and again at the beginning of 1909, the first year of the Xuantong reign period (1909–1911).

Zhonghe Jiubao mankou zhuba tiaohu zouzhe dang (Archival Records of Memorials Presented on River Control on the Zhonghe in the Wake of Flooding-Induced Breaches in the Levees at Jiubao). One volume. 47 pages. Tsinghua number, *ding* 625/7909.1. A work on river control along the Grand Canal system.

The Chinese Encyclopaedia

The work discovered among the salvaged volumes that has attracted the most attention is the 1726 (Yongzheng 4) bronze moveable-type (*tong huozhi*) edition of *Qinding gujin tushu jicheng* (The Imperially Authorized Chinese Encyclopaedia; Tsinghua number, *jia* 310/7531.04).²³ In the course of examining the remnant volumes of this the largest extant Chinese encyclopedia, it was discovered that the exemplar in the Qinghua collection was the very one used by the Qing-imperial government to produce the Guangxu-era photolithographic reprint of this important work.²⁴ The work was compiled initially over the course of several years by Chen Menglei (b. 1651, 1670 *jinshi*), an official who served in several capacities as literary advisor to the court, and was later completed and purportedly revised by several other scholars.²⁵ Finally, more than two

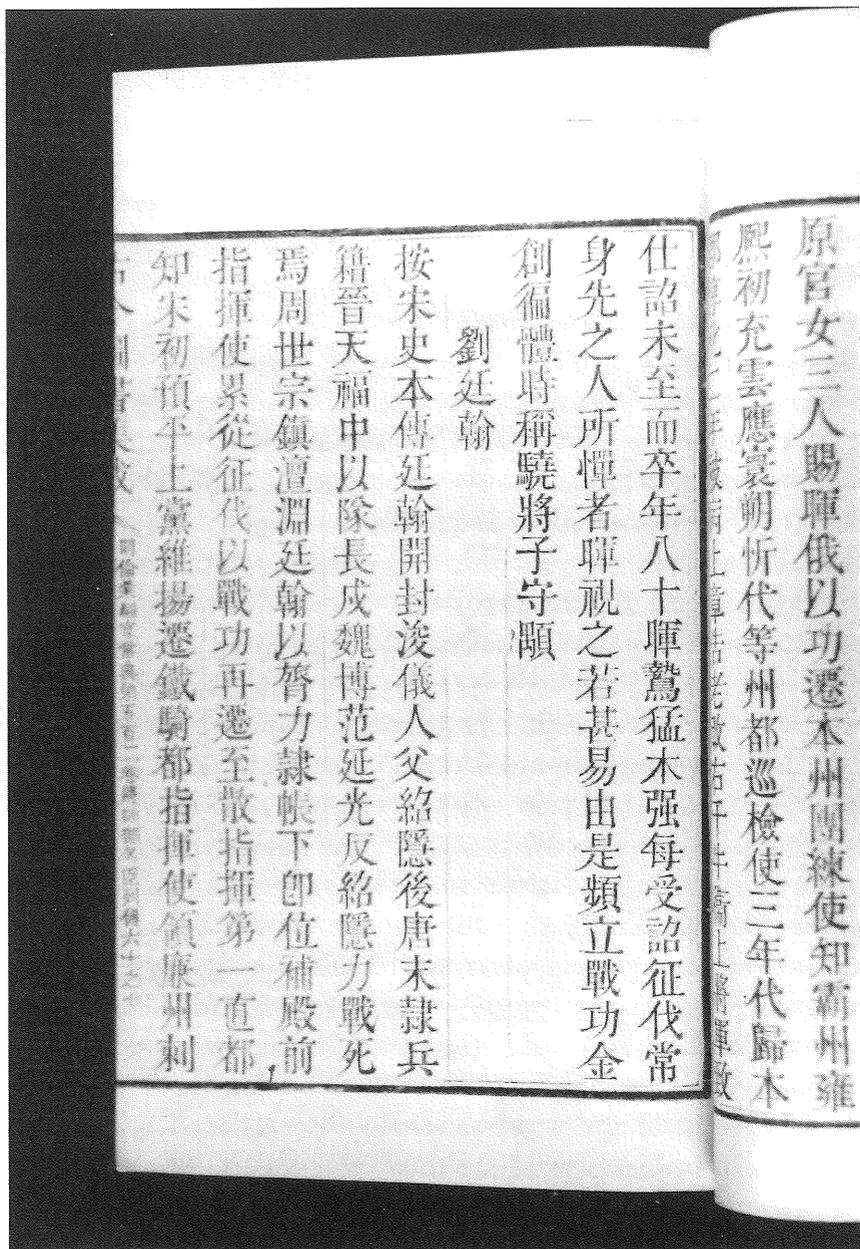
decades later, in the fourth year of the Yongzheng emperor's reign (1726), the book was printed using bronze moveable type on fine quality "Kaihua paper" and "taishilian paper," the resulting production deserving of its considerable renown in the history of printing in China.²⁶ The entire work, which exhaustively compiled information by categories from a full range of contemporary and historical records, comprised 10,000 *juan* with a table of contents in an additional forty *juan* and was bound in a total of 5020 volumes. Because of the size of this work, its initial print run was limited to sixty-four sets plus one additional model or reserve copy (*yangben*). With the vicissitudes of the past nearly three centuries, today at the beginning of the twenty-first century, there are only a few more than ten complete sets of the 1726 edition remaining, and many of large and famous collections of Chinese rare books, such as those in Peking University Library and Tianjin Library, own only a few or perhaps at most several tens of the volumes.²⁷

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the Guangxu emperor, seeing the number of this bronze moveable-type printed edition dwindling, decided to multiply the number of sets to be used as gifts to foreign embassies to advertise the glorious accomplishment of this huge Chinese encyclopedic work.²⁸ In 1890, the emperor commissioned the purchase of a complete set of the original moveable-type edition printed on Kaihua paper. The characters in this copy of the original were then brushed over by hand to darken any poorly printed areas so that a clear photolithographic edition could be made. (See figure 9.) One hundred sets were produced under the overall project supervision of the Foreign Office (Zongli geguo shiwu yamen) of the Qing administration and printed in Shanghai by the Tongwen shuju.²⁹ During the Republican era (1911–1949), the Foreign Office's successor administrative unit was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Waijiaobu) in whose storehouses the enhanced base copy (*diben* or *miaorunben*) of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia* of 1726 was held. During the early years of the Republic, the only institution of higher learning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was Tsinghua University, into whose collection the complete encyclopedia was transferred, probably sometime in the 1920s.³⁰ This, the most valuable treasure ever fortuitously bestowed upon Tsinghua University, was part of the shipment of books sent to southwestern

China in the mid-1930s during the War of Resistance against Japan. Today, what remains after the damaging effects of war, fire, flood, and vermin in the twentieth century were identified as 558 volumes of the 1726 edition, about one-tenth of the original set.

Examining the remaining volumes of this “enhanced copy” of the bronze moveable-type edition of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*, one can discern very clearly the process by which the reprint edition was made now more than one-hundred years ago. Scholarly articles touching on editions of this encyclopedia have seldom mentioned this “enhanced copy.”³¹ And, because thorough research into this reprinting process had not yet been undertaken, even articles purportedly specifically discussing this encyclopedia included many inaccuracies and oversights. Earlier references to the enhancement made on the pages of that particular set of the bronze moveable-type edition of the encyclopedia have discussed two types of changes. The first took into account the taboo characters for personal names of the six Qing-dynasty emperors after the Yongzheng era (when the encyclopedia was first printed), that is those for the Qianlong emperor, the Jiaqing emperor (r. 1796–1820), the Daoguang emperor, the Xianfeng emperor, the Tongzhi emperor (r. 1862–1874), and the Guangxu emperor himself. The characters to be avoided one-by-one were brushed over in white and the substitute character written in the whitened space. (See figure 10.) The second enhancement was to stroke over carefully in black ink any character whose impression in the original was not completely clear and distinct. Considering only these two types of changes, one can begin to comprehend the complexity of the work undertaken to make the photolithographic-reprint edition. (See figure 9.)

In actuality and almost unbelievably, the enhancement of the base volumes done in order to produce the Guangxu-era photolithographic-reprint edition was not limited to these two tasks. In fact, each and every one of the approximately 167 million characters on the more than 500,000 pages of the more than five thousand volumes of this massive work were traced over and enhanced. Those working on the conservation project here at Tsinghua came to this conclusion after we had examined each of the more than five hundred volumes and the many loose leaves of the exemplar of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia* extant in this



9A. Photograph of page from *The Chinese Encyclopaedia* showing the variation in the impression of the 1726 bronze moveable-type edition. *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*, “Minglun huibian” (Human Relationships Category), “Guanchang dian” (Government Officials Section), *juan* 502, “Jiangshuai bu” (Military Leaders Subhead), “Mingchen liezhuan” (Biographies of Famous Officials), no. 60, pp. 9b–10a. Photograph of the original in the Gest Collection, Princeton University.

原宮女三人賜暉俄以功遷本州團練使知霸州雍
熙初充雲應寰朔忻代等州都巡檢使二年代歸本
仕詔未至而卒年八十暉鷲猛木強每受詔征伐常
身先之人所憚者暉視之若甚易由是頻立戰功金
創徧體時稱驍將子守貽

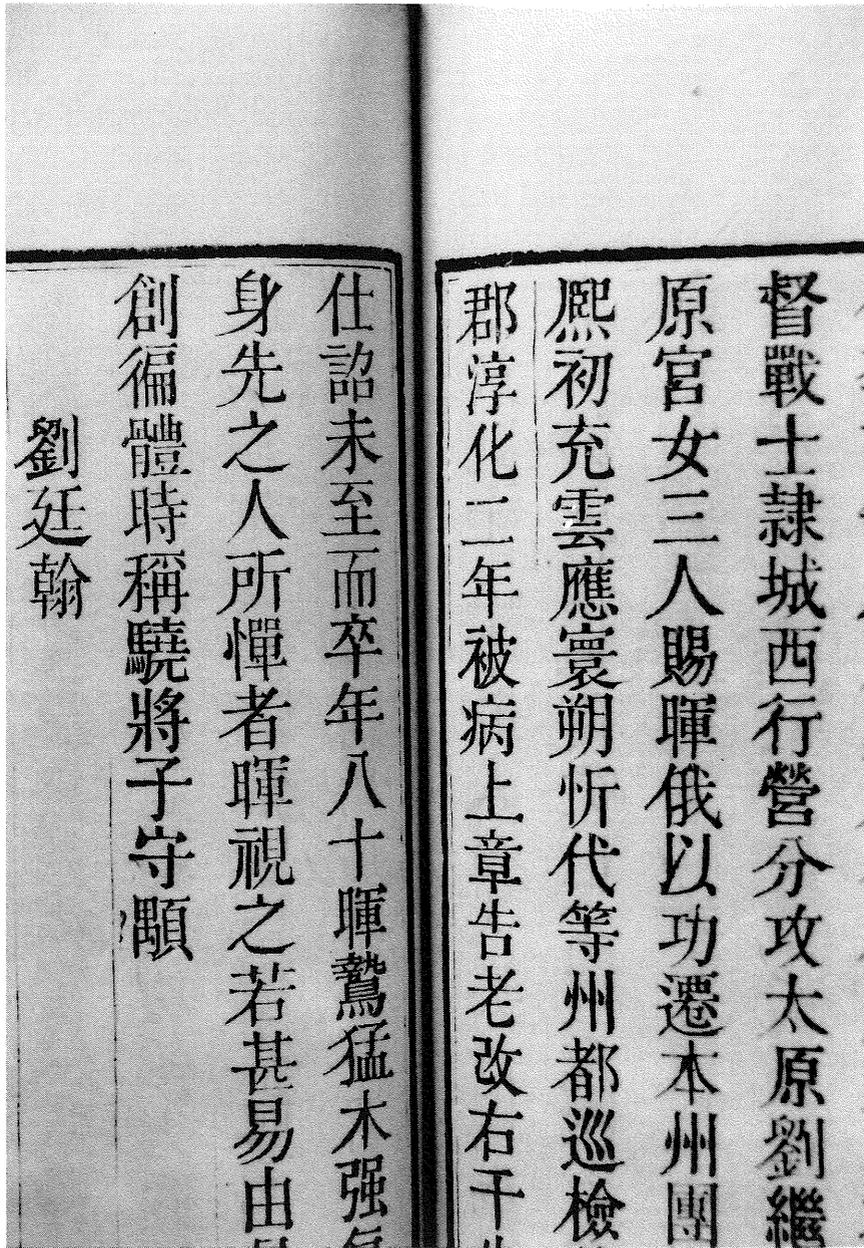
劉廷翰

按宋史本傳廷翰開封浚儀人父紹隱後唐末隸兵
籍晉天福中以隊長戍魏博范延光反紹隱力戰死
焉周世宗鎮澶淵廷翰以膂力隸帳下卽位補殿前
指揮使累從征伐以戰功再遷至散指揮第一直都
知宋初預平上黨維揚遷鐵騎都指揮使領廉州刺

9B. Corresponding page from the 1894 photolithographic-reprint edition showing the darker and more even impression of the text and the column lines, the result of complete overwriting of the text. Photograph of the original in the collection of Frederick W. Mote.

<p>督戰士隸城西行營分攻太原劉繼 原宮女三人賜暉俄以功遷本州團 熙初充雲應寰朔忻代等州都巡檢 郡涪化二年被病上章告老改右千 仕詔未至而卒年八十暉鷲猛木強 身先之人所憚者暉視之若甚易由 創徧體時稱驍將子守頤</p>	<p>劉廷翰</p>
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10A. Detail of figure 9b showing examples of variant character forms found in the 1894 photolithographic-reprint edition of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia. Chun*, the second character in the fourth column from the right, and *yong*, the last character in the seventh column from the right, avoid the use of a characters in the personal names of the Tongzhi emperor and the Jiaqing emperor, respectively.



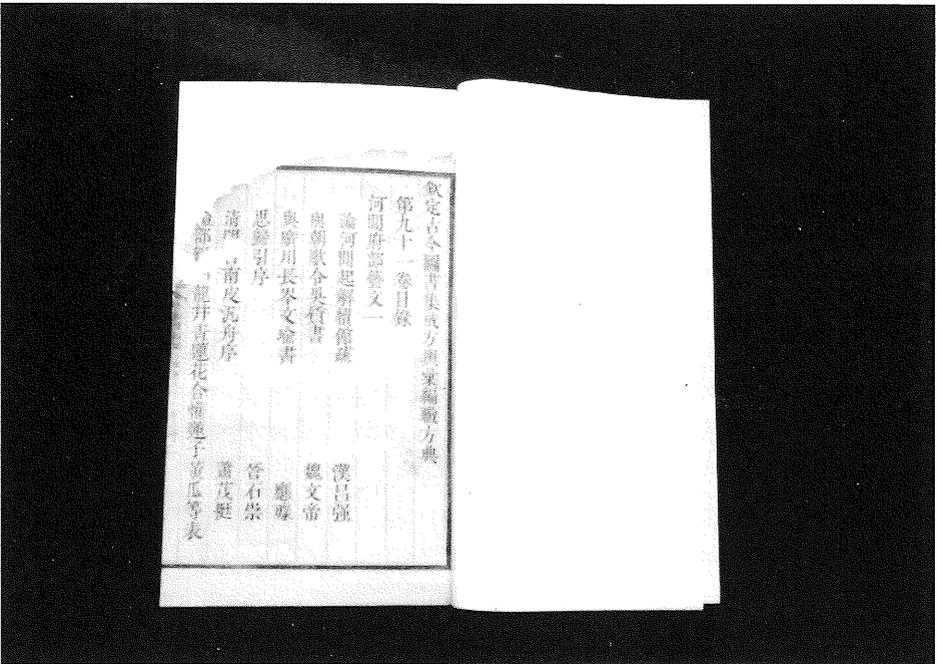
10B. Detail of figure 9a, the corresponding page from the 1726 edition of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*.

lot of war-damaged books. (See figure 11.) If we had not seen this with our own eyes, we ourselves would not have believed it possible. To begin to grasp the immensity and grand accomplishment of the massive reprint project, think about how long it would take simply to copy out by hand a work this large; and then consider how much additional time, effort, and skill it would take to do the meticulous tracing and perfect overwriting of the entire text, as was done here.

In this process, not only was every one of the taboo characters modified, without exception, but also the style of the characters was dramatically altered. Each *pie* stroke and *na* stroke was given a gracefully lengthened tip so that the distinct appearance of the bronze moveable-type printed edition, from beginning to end, was traced over and smoothed out, amazingly turning the set into a manuscript copy, the work of highly skilled calligraphers writing in a graceful, consistent, and orderly style.³² And especially precious is the fact that small characters written in double columns, as well as the titling, headings, and numbering in the center of



11. Damaged, miscellaneous leaves from *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*. After being repaired, the loose leaves were bound in order into volumes.
Photograph courtesy of the author.



12A. and 12B. Volume of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*, before and after repair. “Fangyu huibian” (Geography Category), “Zhifang dian” (Political Divisions Section), *juan* 91, “Table of Contents,” p. 1a. Photographs courtesy of the author.

each page (pages are folded so that the notation in the center of the page is visible on the mouth of the bound volumes) and the woodblock-printed illustrations also were very carefully enhanced using the same over-stroking techniques. Even an expert in identifying editions of Chinese books, holding a volume of the “enhanced copy” in his hand, would likely mistake it for a manuscript work. (See figures 9 and 10.) Only by holding a page up to the light do the shapes of the original printed characters become visible.³³ In all likelihood, in the history of world printing there has never been a reprint project of this engineering magnitude and requiring this amount of time and artistic effort.

Additionally, in examining this work, we found that mixed in with the 558 salvaged volumes of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia* in the Tsinghua collection are several tens of volumes from the Guangxu-era photolithographic-reprint edition, a fact that had never been previously recorded. The time between the production of the photolithographic reprint edition in the 1890s and the transfer of the “enhanced copy” of this work from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Tsinghua University in the first decades of the Republican era was around thirty years. Even in such short a period of time, the enhanced copy was no longer complete, necessitating the addition of lithographic-reprint volumes to fill in the gaps, clear evidence of the devastating effect on cultural records of the turmoil of the final years of the Qing dynasty and of the early decades of the Republican period. The work done in organizing and repairing the old and rare volumes severely ravaged by war and severe neglect in its aftermath has given us an opportunity to renew our acquaintance with and to reevaluate the significance of this “enhanced copy” of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*. These efforts are but the necessary first steps in our research. We are confident that further bibliographic research will yield an even greater understanding of this work and, as well, of the other works represented in these now restored, war-damaged works in the Tsinghua University Library collection. (See figure 12.)

NOTES

1. Tsinghua University (Qinghua daxue) uses this historical spelling of its name rather than the standard pinyin spelling. The website of Tsinghua University

offers an outline history of this educational institution. See <http://www.tsinghua.edu.cn>. For additional information on the history of this major Chinese university, see Qinghua daxue xiaozhang bangongshi, ed., *Qinghua daxue* (Tsinghua University) (Hangzhou: Zhejiang daxue chubanshe, 1999) and Qinghua daxue xiaoshi gao bianxie zu, ed., *Qinghua daxue xiaoshi gao* (Tsinghua University Draft History) (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1981).

2. One specific discovery was that the exemplar of the 1726 encyclopedia *Qinding gujin tushu jicheng* (Imperialy Authorized Chinese Encyclopaedia) in the Tsinghua collection was, in fact, the “enhanced copy” used as the base set for the imperialy authorized photolithographic-reproduction edition made in the Guangxu (1875–1908) era, a project begun in 1890 with the printing done between 1894 and 1898. And further, the cataloguing and repair process done on the Tsinghua exemplar uncovered the full extent of enhancement that had been carried out on this exemplar of the bronze moveable-type edition prior to its being used as the base set for the photographic reprint. See the last section of this article for a detailed discussion of this finding.
3. For more on the history of Yang Wenying and Yang Fu, see the author’s article, “Hangzhou Fenghuatang kaolüe” (Documentation on the Fenghuatang of Hangzhou), *Qinghua daxue xuebao* (Journal of Tsinghua University) 1 (1998), pp. 77–80.
4. The Ding brothers’ Baqianjuanlou collection, widely considered the finest in southern China at the end of the Qing dynasty (1368–1911), totaled more than three hundred thousand *juan*, of which 200 titles were Song- and Yuan-dynasty editions. See Ren Jiyu, ed., *Zhongguo cangshulou* (Shenyang: Liaoning renmin chubanshe, 2001), pp. 1610–1616.
At that time, the other three great collections were Bisonglou, founded by Lu Xinyuan (1834–1894) of Huzhou in Zhejiang province (*Zhongguo cangshulou*, pp. 1624–1630); Tieqin tongjianlou in Changshu in Jiangsu province founded by Qu Shaoji (1772–1836), further expanded by his son Qu Yong (dates not known), and maintained by Qu clan descendants until after 1949 (*Zhongguo cangshulou*, pp. 1568–1573); and Haiyuange founded by Yang Yizeng (1787–1856) and continued by his son Yang Shaohu (1865 *jinshi*, d. 1875) of Liaocheng in Shandong province (*Zhongguo cangshulou*, pp. 1584–1592).
5. Hong Youfeng, “Goumai Hangzhou Yangshi cangshu baogao” (Report on the Purchase of the Book Collection of the Yang Family of Hangzhou), *Guoli Qinghua daxue xiaokan* (National Tsinghua University News), 85.1 (30 August 1929), p. 1. Hong Youfeng, director of the Tsinghua University Library, was the major architect behind the planning for the purchase of the books in the Yang collection.
6. Qinghua daxue xiaoshi yanjiushi, ed., *Qinghua daxue shiliao xuanbian* (Selected Compilation of Documents on the History Tsinghua University), *juan 2*, “1928–1937” and *juan 3*, part 1, “1937–1946,” (Beijing: Qinghua daxue chubanshe, 1991).
7. On this date Japanese troops stationed in Fengtai advanced to the west of

Beiping and attacked Chinese troops encountered at Lugou bridge, also known as the “Marco Polo bridge.” This battle, known in Chinese as “Qi qi shibian” (Incident on 7 July [1937]) marked the beginning of the eight-year war known in Chinese as “Kang Ri zhanzheng” (War of Resistance Against the Japanese). See “Qiqi shibian,” *Zhongguo da baike quanshu* (Great Encyclopedia of China), *Zhongguo lishi* (Chinese History) volume (Beijing: Zhongguo da baike quanshu chubanshe, 1994), p. 759.

8. Tang Shaoming, “Wuben wushi zili ziqiang—huainian wode fuqin Tang Guanfang” (Attending to the Fundamentals and Striving for Thoroughness, Self-reliant and Self-motivated—Recollections of My Father Tang Guanfang), *Qinghua xiaoyou tongxun* (Tsinghua Alumni Newsletter) New Series 35 (1997), pp. 126–128.
9. Zhu Wenbai was an educator active in establishing educational institutions in Zhejiang province during the early years of the Republican era. Zhu Wenbai, “Liangqian nian lai Zhongguo tushu zhi eyun,” *Dongfang zazhi* 19 (1945), pp. 23–25.
10. Shanghai Hanfenlou, a private collection founded in 1904 by publisher and bibliographer Zhang Yuanji (1866–1959), was the source of many of the early-twentieth-century photographic reprints produced by Shangwu yinshuguan (Commercial Press). It became one of modern China’s most important collections of antiquarian books. In 1932, just prior to its wholesale destruction during Japanese bombardment of Shanghai, the collection held upwards of four hundred–sixty thousand volumes, of which thirty–five thousand volumes were rare books. Among these were three hundred titles dating from the Song and Yuan dynasties. Ren Jiyu, *Zhongguo cangshulou*, pp. 1685–1687.
 The Jiangsu Provincial Library, the precursor to what became to Nanjing Library (Nanjing tushuguan) was founded in the early part of the twentieth century and by the mid-1930s, held more than two hundred thousand volumes, a majority of which were rare and fine editions from the Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. Included in the collection were nearly eight thousand *juan* purchased from the heirs of the Ding clan’s Baqianjuanlou collection (see note 4). During the War of Resistance Against the Japanese, destruction to this library, which had been placed in what was thought to be safe storage in Xinghua county in northern Jiangsu, included more than sixty–eight hundred volumes bound in traditional formats and gazetteers from provinces across China, as well as government documents from the last four eras of the Qing dynasty, many of which had not yet been catalogued. See also Ren Jiyu, *Zhongguo cangshulou*, p. 1616.
11. The chaos and destruction of war have left few records from which to make a complete assessment of the specific losses to the Tsinghua University Library collection. Since the books shipped south in 1935 represented only a part of the library collection at that time and since precious few of the books bound in traditional formats left behind on the campus survived, it is fair to say that the loss of books was incalculable in number and in value.
12. This “Peking University” controlled by the Japanese puppet-regime was

- established on grounds in the Dongcheng district of the city formerly occupied by the legitimate Beiping University, one red-brick building of which forms the west flank of what is today the Chinese Art Museum (Zhongguo meishuguan).
13. Zhu Yuhe and Chen Zhaoling, eds., *Rijun tieti xiade Qinghua yuan* (Occupation of the Tsinghua Campus by Japanese Troops, literally Tsinghua Campus under the Iron Heels of the Japanese Forces) (Beijing: Qinghua daxue chubanshe, 1995), pp. 90–93.
 14. When the scorched pages were extremely brittle and shattered, a sheet of new paper was laminated to the back of the parts of the pages remaining, thus holding the pieces of the page together and giving the remnants of the page renewed flexibility. Alternately, for less severely damaged pages, pieces of new paper were shaped to fit the missing portions of a page to fill in the paper loss and to make the page whole.
 15. Pages of Chinese books printed and bound in traditional formats are folded along the center of the printing block. Regardless of the binding format, this fold often suffers wear that results in splitting. Repair to the fold is accomplished by using very thin paste to attach a narrow guard of thin, strong paper, usually *mianzhi* (also called *mianpizhi*) or *xuanzhi*, to the back of the printed folio page to rejoin the two halves of the book page. “*Mianzhi*,” literally “cotton paper,” is one kind of paper ideally suited to repairing damaged pages of Chinese books. This bast-fiber paper is made of the fine inner bark of the paper-mulberry tree (*chu shu*, *L. Broussonetia papyrifera*) or other bast fiber, not of fibers from cotton bolls, as the name might seem to imply. *Mianzhi* is soft but tough, and pliable, strong, and highly absorbent. *Xuanzhi* is paper made up of a mixture of the inner bark of the blue-sandalwood tree (also called *Wingceltis*, *qingtan shu*, *L. Pteroceltis tatarinowii*) and dry-land-rice straw. For more on Chinese paper, see Pan Jixing, *Zaozhi yu yinshua* (Paper Production and Printing) in Lu Jiaxi, ed., *Zhongguo kexue jishu shi* (A History of Science and Technology in China) (Beijing: Kexue chubanshe, 1998).
 16. See the immediately preceding note for a discussion of the use of *mianzhi* in book repair.
 17. Coverage of this accomplishment was broadcast on two programs on China Central Television (Zhongyang dianshitai)—*Oriental Horizon* (Dongfang shikong) and *Cultural Highlights* (Wenhua yaowen)—and on Beijing Television’s (Beijing dianshitai) *Evening News Report* (Wanjian xinwen baodao). Articles were carried in various print media including *Beijing Daily* (Beijing ribao), *Beijing Evening Daily* (Beijing wanbao), *China Press and Publishing Journal* (Zhongguo xinwen chuban bao), *Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture* (Wenhua rexian wang), *People’s Daily Overseas Edition* (Renmin ribao haiwaiban), *China National Conditions and Strength* (Zhongguo guoqing guoli), and *Journal of Tsinghua University: Philosophy and Social Sciences* (Qinghua daxue xuebao zhesheban).
 18. Liu Dongmei, “‘Zhongshang guji’ de xinsheng kan woxiao dui chuantong

wenhua de guanzhu—woxiao tushuguan cang fenyu guji de xiufu zhengli xiubu gongzuo ceji” (The New Life Given to “Severely Damaged Old and Rare Books” Reveals the Importance Our University Places on Tradition—An Account of the Project to Restore Fire-Damaged Books in the Collection of Our University Library), *Xin Qinghua* (25 May 2001), p. 4.

19. The dimensions of the printing blocks for Han Daozhao’s works are 30.2 cm by 19.1 cm. Width of the column at the center of the block is 1.9 cm. The size of the characters is not perfectly uniform, but on average the width of the characters measures between 1.7 and 1.9 cm and the height measures 1.4 to 2.0 cm. Books this size with characters this large are exceptional for traditionally bound books.

In the Gest Collection there are three rare exemplars of Han Daozhao’s works on phonology: two complete exemplars of *Da Ming Chenghua gengyin chongkan gaibing wuyin jiyun* (Reprint in the Year *Gengyin* [1470] of the Chenghua era of the Ming Dynasty of Rhyme Categories in the Integration of the Five Classes of Initials). (1470). Gest numbers, TA166/362 and TA166/1590; and one incomplete exemplar of *Da Ming Chenghua dinghai chongkan gaibing wuyin leiju sisheng pian* (Reprint in the Year *Dinghai* [1467] of the Chenghua Reign of the Ming Dynasty of Treatise on Integration of the Five Classes of Initials and Categorization of the Four Tones). (1467). Gest number, TA166/1687.

20. It should be noted that the title of this work by Zhang Zhensheng is given as *Yushan yixiang* in at least two reference works. See *Siku quanshu zongmu tiyao ji siku weishou shumu jinhui shumu* (Taipei: Taiwan shangwu yinshuguan, 1978), pp. 1657–1658 and Shanghai tushuguan, ed., *Zhongguo congshu zonglu* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1962), p. 576. In the exemplar of this work in the Tsinghua collection, the title of the work as it appears on the cover title page, on the first page of the each *juan*, and along the fold of each page is *Wangshan yixiang*. In addition, in the body of the text, both the character *wang* and the character *yu* appear as distinct and different.
21. Ling Tingkan’s birth date is sometimes given as 1757. See, Arthur W. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch’ing Period (1644–1912)* (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1943), p. 514.
22. The age of the paper and the quality of the ink used for this hand-copied text of *Jiashen jishi* suggest that this copy was made very early, and thus it has been categorized as a rare book. The content of this title is largely the same as that of the work by this title found in *Xuanlantang congshu*, vol. 112–118, where it is credited to Feng Menglong (1574–1646) and is said to have been printed in 1644–1645. However, there are numerous variations in wording between the hand-copied text and the printed edition, making this hand-copied text an important resource for further bibliographic research on this title.
23. For more on this monumental printing project, the use of moveable metal type, the nature of the metal used for the production of the type, and the process by which the type was made, see the following sources: Tsien Tsuen-Hsuei, *Paper and Printing*, volume 5, part 1 of Joseph Needham, ed., Science

- and Civilisation in China (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985), pp. 211–220, esp. 215–216; Pan Jixing, *Paper Production and Printing*, pp. 28, 427–428; Pan Jixing, *Zhongguo jinshu huozhi yinshua jishu shi* (A History of Movable Metal-Type Printing Technique in China) (Shenyang: Liaoning kexue jishu chubanshe, 2001), pp. 94, 269–276. See also Lionel Giles' introduction in his compilation *An Alphabetical Index to the Chinese Encyclopaedia Ch'in Ting Ku Chin T'u Shu Chi Ch'eng* (London: British Museum, 1911), pp. v–xx.
24. In the 1880s, prior to this photolithographic-reprint project begun in 1890 under the auspices of the Foreign Office of the Qing government, the Shanghai tushu jicheng qianban yinshuju, the publishing house established by John Major, had produced a lead-typeset edition in 1628 volumes. This error-ridden edition, sometimes known as the “small-type edition” (*xiaoziben*), was a commercial, typeset-reprint edition altogether different from the photolithographic-reprint edition produced by the Qing-imperial government. The photolithographic reprint, commonly known as the “large-type edition” (*daziben*), was printed in Shanghai by the Tongwen shuju in a total of 5044 volumes, the last 24 volumes of which comprise the collation notes of scholars who worked on the imperially authorized reprint edition.
25. For more on Chen Menglei, see Arthur W. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644–1912)*, pp. 93–95 and Giles, *Alphabetical Index*, pp. v–xx. During the editing of this massive work, Chen fell in and out of imperial favor, a victim of the complexity of court politics, and when the work was finally published, the only name credited with the work was editor-in-chief, Jiang Tingxi (1660–1732), then head of the Ministry of Revenue. It should also be noted that some catalogues give the date of publication as 1728, the sixth year of the Yongzheng reign.
26. Kaihua paper derives its name from Kaihua district of Quzhou in Zhejiang province where the paper originally was produced. This type of bast- or bark-fiber paper (*pizhi*) is known for its pure white color, flexible strength, fine texture, and pleasing appearance. Because of the superior printing qualities of this paper, it was very frequently used for books printed in the Wuyingdian printing office in the imperial palace during the early and middle years of the Qing dynasty. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, the quality of this paper declined and its use in book printing dwindled. See Qu Mianliang, ed., *Zhongguo guji banke cidian* (Dictionary of Chinese Traditional Printing) (Jinan: Qi Lu shushe, 1999) p. 31.
- Taishilian* paper refers to a kind of bast-fiber paper that is slightly more cream or pale yellow in color than Kaihua paper. It has a very fine texture, is uniformly free of impurities, and is highly absorbent and strong. See Qu Mianliang, *Dictionary of Traditional Chinese Printing*, pp. 61, 233. The origin of the names of papers in China often is not a simple matter, nor is it an easy task to identify the fibers from which a paper was made based simply on the name of that paper. For additional discussion on types of paper used in book printing in China, see Pan Jixing, *Paper Production and Printing*, p. 195.
27. Complete sets of the bronze moveable-type edition of *The Chinese*

- Encyclopaedia* of 1726 are in the Harvard-Yenching collection (rare-book number T9301/3213) and in the Gest Collection at Princeton University (rare-book number TC348/1028).
28. A complete set of the photolithographic edition of the mid-1890s, rebound in western style binding, may be found in the collection of Columbia University (rare-book number 9301/4418B). A complete set of this same edition in its original string-bound format is in the collection of the Library of Congress. These two complete sets were gifts to these two institutions from the Chinese government, presented in the aftermath of the Boxer Indemnity settlement.
 29. The date of publication for this photolithograph edition is sometimes given as 1894. Another source gives the publication dates as 1895–1898. For the latter, see Hummel, *Eminent Chinese*, p. 94. The number of sets extant from this photolithographic edition is not large. Not long after production, as many as half of the one-hundred sets printed were destroyed in a warehouse fire in Shanghai. See Hu Daojing, “*Gujin tushu jicheng de qingkuang tedian ji qi zuoyong*” (Facts, Special Features, and Utility of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*), *Tushuguan* (Libraries) 1 (1962), p. 36.
 30. Money from the Boxer Indemnity paid by China to the United States was reinvested in numerous projects in China to create educational opportunities for Chinese students. One of these projects was the establishment, just prior to the end of the Qing dynasty, of the Qinghua liu Mei yubei xuexiao (Tsinghua Academy), initially a preparatory school for young Chinese prior to their going abroad for further education. This educational institution expanded, added a university section in 1925, and in 1928 became known as Guoli Qinghua daxue, that is National Tsinghua University. Whereabouts of records of the exact date that this set of *The Chinese Encyclopaedia* was presented to Tsinghua are not known. In 1931 when the new library building at was built, the “enhanced copy” of this work was already in the university’s collection, so in all probability this transfer was made sometime in the 1920s.
 31. For studies on this encyclopedia, see the extensive bibliography in Pei Qin’s monograph, *Gujin tushu jicheng yanjiu* (Research on *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*) (Beijing: Beijing tushuguan chubanshe, 2001) pp. 156–161. Included are the article by Hu Daojing cited above and one by Yang Yuliang, “*Gujin tushu jicheng kaozheng shiling*” (Gleanings from Research on *The Chinese Encyclopaedia*), *Gugong bowuyuan yuankan* (Palace Museum Journal) 1 (1985), pp. 32–35.
 32. *Pie* strokes slant downward to the left and *na* strokes slant downward to the right, both tapering gently at the closing tip.
 33. Because all of the complete volumes and the loose leaves in the Tsinghua collection have already been rebound, photographing this image using light transmitted through the pages would now be a very complicated, if not impossible, procedure.

GLOSSARY

- Baqianjuanlou 八千卷樓
 Beijing daxue tushuguan 北京大學圖書館
 Beijing dianshitai 北京電視臺
 Beijing ribao 北京日報
 Beijing wanbao 北京晚報
 Beipei 北碚
 Bencao gangmu 本草綱目
 Bencao gangmu tu 本草綱目圖
 Bencao wanfang zhenxian 本草萬方針綫
 Bisonglou 甬宋樓
 buqi shaojiao quesun shuye 補齊燒焦缺損書頁
 Buyi 補遺
 Buyishi 補遺詩
 bu yu lianggong ning cun guwu 不遇良工寧存故物
 Cai Liexian 蔡烈先
 Cao Junying 曹俊英
 ce 冊
 Changsha 長沙
 Changsha linshi daxue 長沙臨時大學
 Changshu 常熟
 chaoben 抄本
 Chen Bangzhan 陳邦瞻
 Chen Dake 陳大科
 Chen Kuishi 陳魁士
 Chen Menglei 陳夢雷
 Chicheng xianzhi 赤城縣志
 Chongqing 重慶
 chun 淳
 chu shu 楮樹
 Da Ming Wanli jichou chongkan gaibing wuyin jiyun 大明萬曆己丑重刊改并五音集韻
 Da Ming Wanli yihai chongkan gaibing wuyin lei ju sisheng pian 大明萬曆乙亥重刊改并五音類聚四聲篇
 Da Ming Zhengde jichou chongkan gaibing wuyin lei ju sisheng pian 大明萬曆己丑重刊改并五音類聚四聲篇
 Da Ming Zhengde yihai chongkan gaibing wuyin lei ju sisheng pian 大明正德乙亥重刊改并五音類聚四聲篇
 Da Qing huidian 大清會典
 Da Qing luli 大清律例
 daziben 大字本
 Deshoutang 德壽堂
 diben 底本
 ding 丁
 Ding Bing 丁丙
 Ding Shen 丁申
 Dongcheng 東城
 Dongfang shikong 東方時空
 Dongfang xuehui 東方學會
 Dongpo xiansheng biannian shi 東坡先生編年詩
 Dubu zeli 督捕則例
 Du tianshi cefeng Liuqiu zhenji qiguan 杜天使冊封琉球真記奇觀
 Du Zhen 杜臻
 fangkeben 坊刻本
 Fangyan 方言
 Fangyu huibian 方輿彙編

- Fenghuatang 豐華堂
 Feng Menglong 馮夢龍
 Fengtai 豐臺
 fen yu shu 焚餘書
 Furongcheng sizhong shu 芙蓉城四種書
 Futian shuhai 福田書海
 gaoben 稿本
 Gao Jidi 高季迪
 Gao Qi 高啓
 geng 庚
 Gongcheng zuofa 工程做法
 Guanchang dian 官常典
 Gujin tushu jicheng 古今圖書集成
 Guochao mingshi lei yuan 國朝名世類苑
 Guojia tushuguan 國家圖書館
 Guojia tushuguan fenguan 國家圖書館
 分館
 Guoli Qinghua daxue 國立清華大學
 Guoli xinan lianhe daxue 國立西南聯
 合大學
 Gu shi yinxue wushu 顧氏音學五書
 Gu Yanwu 顧炎武
 Haidian 海澱
 Haiyuange 海源閣
 Han Daozhao 韓道昭
 Hanfenlou 涵芬樓
 Hangzhou 杭州
 Hankou 漢口
 He Qiaoyuan 何喬遠
 Hong Youfeng 洪有豐
 Huangchao liqi tushi 皇朝禮器圖式
 Huang Ming shitong 皇明詩統
 Huang Ming wenxuan 皇明文選
 huo jiaocai 活教材
 Huzhou 湖州
 ji 己
 jia 甲
 jiakeben 家刻本
 Jialing jiang 嘉陵江
 Jiang Hong 姜紅
 Jiangshuai bu 將帥部
 Jiangsu shengli tushuguan 江蘇省立圖
 書館
 Jiang Tingxi 蔣廷錫
 Jianzhai 繭齋
 jiaohong 校紅
 Jiashen jishi 甲申紀事
 jieye 揭頁
 Jin 金
 Jing Rizhen 景日晷
 jinshi 進士
 Jin Tan 金檀
 jin xiang yu 金鑲玉
 Jiubao 九堡
 juan 卷
 juanshou 卷首
 Kaihua 開化
 Kang Ri zhanzheng 抗日戰爭
 [Kangxi] Huizhou fuzhi 康熙徽州府志
 [Kangxi] Qiyun shanzhi 康熙齊雲山志
 Kedian yingye zhangcheng 客店營業章程
 Ke xinbian chuxiang Yang jiafu shidai zhongyi
 tongsu yanyi zhizhuan 刻新編出像楊
 家府世代忠義通俗演義志傳
 Kong Zi jia yu 孔子家語
 Kouxianji 扣舷集

- Kunming 昆明
Lianfeng zhangcheng 廉俸章程
 Liaocheng 聊城
 Liaoningsheng tushuguan 遼寧省圖書館
 Li Fang 李昉
 Lin Chunqi 林春祺
 Ling Dizhi 凌迪知
Lingqin sishi bing jichen daji jiqi jipin mingmu
kuanshi tuce 陵寢四時并忌辰大祭祭
 器祭品名目款式圖冊
 Ling Tingkan 凌廷堪
Lingyin Zi 靈隱子
 Li shi 李氏
 Li Shizhen 李時珍
 Li Tengpeng 李騰鵬
 liukou 溜口
 Liu Qiang 劉蕃
 Liu Shuping 劉樹屏
 Li Zongfang 李宗昉
 Lu Ciyun 陸次雲
 Lu Dian 魯點
 Lugou 盧溝
 Luo Binwang 駱賓王
 Luo Zhenyu 羅振玉
 Lu Xinyuan 陸心源
 Mao Huanwen 毛煥文
 Meng Siyi 孟思誼
 mianpizhi 棉皮紙
 mianzhi 棉紙(綿紙)
 miaorunben 描潤本
 Min 閩
 Mingchen liezhuan 名臣列傳
 Minglun huibian 明倫彙編
Mingshan cang 名山藏
Minyao riji 閩輶日記
 Minzhu gongsi 民主公司
 Mohuachiguan 墨華池館
 Mulu 目錄
 na 捺
 Nanjing tushuguan 南京圖書館
 Nankai 南開
 neifuben 內府本
 Neiwufu 內務府
Panshan zhi 盤山志
 pie 撇
 pizhi 皮紙
 Qian Chenqun 錢陳群
 Qiantang 錢塘
Qiantang xianzhi 錢塘縣志
Qiluzhai shigao 七錄齋詩稿
Qinding gujin tushu jicheng 欽定古今圖
 書集成
 Qinghua daxue 清華大學
Qinghua daxue xuebao zhesheban 清華大
 學學報哲社版
 Qinghua liu Mei yubei xuexiao 清華留
 美預備學校
Qingqiu Gao Jidi xiansheng fuzaoji 青邱高
 季迪先生鳧藻集
Qingqiu Gao Jidi xiansheng shiji 青邱高季
 迪先生詩集
 qingtian shu 青檀樹
 Qinhuai moke 秦淮墨客
 Qi qi shibian 七七事變
 Qu 瞿
 qumei 去霉

- Qu Shaoji 瞿紹基
 quwu 去污
 Qu Yong 瞿鏞
 Quzhou 衢州
Renmin ribao haiwaiban 人民日報海外版
 Shanghai tushuguan 上海圖書館
 Shanghai tushu jicheng qianban yinshuju
 上海圖書集成鉛版印書局
 Shangwu yinshuguan 商務印書館
 Shanyang 山陽
 Shenyang 瀋陽
Shi ben yin 詩本音
 Shidetang 世德堂
 Shi Yuanzhi 施元之
 shu bingzi 書餅子
 Shulin 書林
Shuo Song 說嵩
Shu tielu jianzhu shi zhi bi 述鐵路建築
 時之弊
 shuyuanben 書院本
Sibuzhai shuzha riji 思補齋書札日記
 sikeben 私刻本
Songshi jishi benmo 宋事紀事本末
 Suo Etu (Songgotu) 索額圖
 Su Shi 蘇軾
Su Tai suoji 蘇臺瑣記
 Suzhou 蘇州
 Taihe 泰和
 Tailing 泰陵
 taishilian 太史連
 Taizhou 臺州
 Tang Fuchun 唐富春
 Tang Guanfang 唐貫方
 Tianjin 天津
 Tianjin tushuguan 天津圖書館
 Tieqin tongjianlou 鐵琴銅劍樓
 tong huozì 銅活字
 Tongwen shuju 同文書局
 Tsinghua 清華
 Tushuguan kexue jishu shi ji gu wenxian
 yanjiusuo 圖書館科學技術史暨古
 文獻研究所
 Waijiaobu 外交部
 wang 王
Wangshan yixiang 王山遺響
 Wang Shihui 王蔣蕙
 Wang Su 王肅
 Wang Tongxin 王同心
 Wang Zongyuan 汪宗元
Wanjian xinwen baodao 晚間新聞報道
 Wei Yuan 魏嶮
Wenhua rexian wang 文化熱綫網
Wenhua yaowen 文化要聞
Wenmiaoxiangshi quanji 聞妙香室全集
Wenyuan yinghua 文苑英華
 wu 戊
 Wuhan 武漢
 Wu Mianxue 吳勉學
 Wuyingdian 武英殿
Xianfeng Xiangshan Yue fen jishi 咸豐象山
 粵氛紀實
 Xiangshan 象山
Xiangshuzhai shiji 香樹齋詩集
 Xiangyuzhai 香雨齋
 xianzhuangshu 綫裝書
 xiaoziben 小字本

- Xichang zhangcheng* 戲場章程
xijing 洗淨
Xiling 西陵
Xinbian gujin shiwen lei ju bieji 新編古今事
 文類聚別集
Xinghua 興化
Xiong Cilü 熊賜履
Xuanlantang congshu 玄覽堂叢書
xuanzhi 宣紙
Xuji 續集
Xunshi Guangdong jiliè 巡視廣東紀略
Yanbo diaosou 烟波釣叟
yangben 樣本
Yang Fu 楊復
Yang Shaohé 楊紹和
Yang Wenying 楊文瑩
Yang Yizeng 楊以增
Yanjing daxue 燕京大學
Yanjing daxue tushuguan 燕京大學圖
 書館
Yichang 宜昌
Yinxu shuqi kaoshi 殷墟書契考釋
yong 頤
yu 玉
yuan 元
Yuan Haowen 元好問
Yuan Yishan 元遺山
Yuan Yishan xiansheng nianpu 元遺山先生
 年譜
Yue 粵
Yunli 允禮
Yunlu 允祿
Yushan yixiang 玉山遺響
- Zengbu wanbao quanshu* 增補萬寶全書
Zhang Pu 張溥
Zhang Yuanji 張元濟
Zhang Zhensheng 張貞生
Zhao Jishi 趙吉士
Zha Shenxing 查慎行
zhengbu chongzhu shushi henji 增補蟲
 蛀鼠噬痕跡
zheng jiu ru jiu 整舊如舊
Zhenjiang 鎮江
Zhifang dian 職方典
Zhipu 智樸
Zhongguo guoqing guoli 中國國情國力
Zhongguo meishuguan 中國美術館
Zhongguo shudian 中國書店
Zhongguo xinwen chuban bao 中國新聞出
 版報
Zhonghe 中河
Zhonghe Jiubao Mankou zhuba tiaohé zouzhe
dang 中河九堡漫口築堤挑河奏摺
 檔
zhongshang yuan 重傷員
Zhongyang dianshitai 中央電視臺
Zhongyang gongye shiyansuo 中央工業
 試驗所
zhuangzheng chengce 裝幀成冊
Zhu Mu 祝穆
Zhu Wenbai 祝文白
zhuye tuobiao 逐頁托裱
zi da ru qian 字大如錢
Zongli geguo shiwu yamen 總理各國事
 務衙門