MARTIN GIMM

Bibliographic Survey

Manchu Translations of Chinese Novels and Short Stories: An Attempt at an Inventory

INTRODUCTION

As Manchu tribes over a period of centuries became acculturated to the more developed Chinese traditions, they included in the process almost every aspect of spiritual, governmental, and institutional life.[1] Other than the learning gained directly from Chinese tutors, the other important vehicle for the transmission of Chinese culture was through easily obtainable printed books. Chinese influence on the Manchus had begun long before the latter conquered Peking in 1644. It had come indirectly through the descendants of the Jurchen peoples, who ruled China as the Chin dynasty from 1115 to 1234, and through the neighboring Mongols. Even such Manchu cultural elements as shamanism, considered until today as purely autochthonous, were pervaded with ideas from Chinese Buddhism and Taoism to such an extent that one often wonders what exactly Manchu culture consisted of. Recent efforts to protect the national language and culture are further evidence both of Chinese culture's increasingly powerful force and of conscious attempts to mitigate it. It was the Manchus' acute awareness of Chinese influences early on, however, as well as skill in handling the 2,000-year-old Chinese state, that enabled them to rule for 268 years despite their having been a meager two percent of the population.

The Manchus gave special attention to translations into Manchu of Chinese literature, along with their continued study of Chinese writings directly, with the aid of teachers. Furthermore, as sinicization grew ever stronger among the Manchus and elements of native Manchu culture were

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[1] Even as early as 1784–1791 Johann Gottfried Herder (1744–1803) said in *Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit*: "Seit Jahrtausenden behauptet Sina noch seine alte Verfassung, und ungeachtet das unkriegerische Volk von tatarischen Horden mehrmals überschwemmt worden—so haben die Besiegten dennoch immer die Sieger bezähmt und sie in die Fesseln der alten Verfassung geschmiedet; welche Regierungsform Europas könnte sich dessen rühmen?" (U. Bitterli, ed., *Die Entdeckung und Eroberung der Welt* [Munich, 1981] 2, p. 131.)

considered inferior, Chinese literature gained ground. Even in the highest period of Manchu rule the native literature was never more than a vehicle of translation. Original Manchu works - - apart from a few handwritten exceptions and a multitude of preserved official documents[2] — did not survive the following suppressions and are today irretrievably lost. The majority was probably never set down in writing, but existed orally, as in the case of the Mongolian tradition.[3]

For the expert, the true value and skill of the Manchu translation literature derive from the factual interpretations of linguistically difficult Chinese texts by persons well versed in Chinese scholarship. As has often been pointed out, the Manchu translation of a Chinese original in some sense replaces the Chinese literatus who could translate and explain that particular text in the tradition of his time.

In the early days the goal of Manchu translations was to help the reader become well acquainted with the Chinese, and thus to communicate and record traditional Chinese knowledge. Printed editions were mostly monolingual in Manchu. In later times, though, more importance was given to orthodox exegeses developed under the most prominent scholars. Such translations were used as an aid in studying Chinese, and therefore Manchu-Chinese bilingual versions were printed.

At the beginning stages of Manchu sinicization the best received Chinese works fell into two categories -- Confucian statecraft and the military system.[3] Through these the Manchus wanted to learn about the superior culture and state mechanism, and to grasp the Chinese way of seeing the world. The earliest translations, from 1632–1633, were effected

[2] The few collections of original Manchu literature preserved worldwide in manuscript form urgently need critical classification and editing. Just as important, if not even more so, is a collection of the remaining folk literature still alive in the few places of the People's Republic of China where Manchu is spoken. (See M. Gimm, "Zur Mandjuristik in der Volksrepublik China," *TP* 67 [1981], pp. 285–87; and idem, "Literatur der Manjuren," in *Neues Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaft* 23 [Wiesbaden, 1984], pp. 193ff.) Recently the Xinhua News Agency reported some attempts along this line (Nov. 2, 1981; no. 110214). The publication of Manchu popular religious and shamanistic texts also falls within the scope of such efforts; these are forthcoming in the Cologne series Sinologica Coloniensia. The great popular epic *Teptalin*, recorded by the Russian ethnologist Sergej M. Shirokogorov (1887–1939), also described as a "Manchu Odyssey," is now to be considered in toto irrevocably lost. Shirokogorov's ms. was never published in his lifetime, and disappeared around 1937. Furthermore, a native recording extant in 1965 was mislaid during the Cultural Revolution. (In March 1983 I succeeded in recording a small part of the epos.)

[3] There were tight restrictions against transmitting purely historical works to the "barbarians." Those writings were considered paradigms of concrete judgment, and thus actual aids for the practice of government. For this see E. Rosner, "Zum Verbot der Weitergabe chinesischer Geschichtswerke an die Barbaren," in W. Bauer, ed., *Studia Sino-Mongolica: Festschrift für Herbert Franke* (Wiesbaden, 1979), pp. 88–96.

in Mukden, under T'ai-tsung (Man.: Hông taiji 皇太極, r. 1626–1643). They were a well thought out selection of classical Chinese writings: instructions on military strategy, the legal system, and history.[4] From this period there is also a translation of a small handbook of everyday knowledge, as well as Buddhist writings.

Here it is striking that already as early as this time the translation of a fictional work, namely the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*,[5] was undertaken by the eminent scholar Dahai (1599–1632), though completed only in 1647. This may have been selected because it included military strategies, or because the novel described the emergence of new empires during times of dynastic downfall. In this way, the work could be seen as mirroring the contemporary situation, that is, the strengthening of Manchu tribal lands and the justification of the Manchu thirst for conquest. Its didactic aim is stressed in the preface to the printed copy.[6] But perhaps the choice of this book was purely accidental, since it was one of the most popular and highly regarded historical novels of the time. Criteria for selecting Chinese novels for translation were based not just on the instructional nature of the contents, but also on entertainment value and local popularity. The usually anonymous linguistic exercises that produced Manchu renderings provided enter-

[4] See S. Durrant, "Sino-Manchu Translations at the Mukden Court," *JAOS* 99 (1979), p. 653.

[5] For this famous work, see the list below, item 54, and n. 90. According to a colophon of a Mongol manuscript translation, kept in Ulan Bator, there once existed another Manchu translation of a Chinese novel dating from roughly the same period as that of the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. (See also the last part of my n. 10, below.) Allegedly this Manchu version, used as a basis of the Mongolian adaptation, was made during the Ch'ung-te era (Mong.: *degedü erdemtü*; Man.: *wesihun erdemungge*), 1636–1644. Unfortunately, it is neither preserved nor inferred from Manchu or Chinese sources. The Mongolian version entitled *Jüng dakini-yin teüke* (also *Jüng-ku-jin teüke*, *Či ulus-un qowangqo jung dakini-yin cadiy*, *Jüng u yen-i bicig*, etc.) was, according to the above-mentioned colophon, done by a Mongolian translator named Cevenjab. His name appears in the Chinese sources as Ts'e-wang-cha-pu 策旺札布; from 1691 he bore the noble title *Hošoi cin wang* 和碩親王; from 1703 that of *qan* of the Qasaktu (Cha-sa-k'o-t'u han 札薩克圖汗) of the Khalka Mongolians. The translation into Mongolian must have occurred between 1703 and 1732. For more details see B. L. Riftin and V. I. Semanov, "Mongol'skie perevody starinnych kitajskich romanov i povesti," in *Literaturnye svjazi Mongolii* (Moscow, 1981), pp. 234–79, and the works of W. Heissig mentioned there. See also *Ch'ing shih* 清史 (rpt. Taipei, 1961) 5, pp. 3366–67.

The Chinese original that describes the deeds of Empress Chung (Chung kuo-mu 鍾國母) has not yet been traced. But the heroine was once very popular in both north and south China. As early as the Yüan dynasty she appears on the stage in a play entitled (*Chung-li ch'un*) *chih-yung ting Ch'i* 鍾離春智勇定齊, or *Ch'ou Ch'i-hou Wu-yen p'o-lien huan* 醜齊后無鹽破連環, 13th century; see Hsü T'iao-fu 徐調孚, *Hsien-ts'un Yüan-jen tsa-chü shu-lu* 現存元人雜劇書錄 (Shanghai, 1955), pp. 68, 126, etc. Also see the enlarged Chinese version of Riftin's "Mongol'skie perevody," published as "Chung-kuo chang-hui hsiao-shuo yü hua-pen ti Meng-wen i-pen" 中國章回小說與話本的蒙文譯本, *Wen-hsien* 文獻 14 (1982), pp. 100–102.

[6] See W. Fuchs, "Neues Material zur mandjurischen Literatur aus Pekinger Bibliotheken," *AM* 7 (1932), p. 480.

tainment and popular education at evening readings, even for the illiterate.[7] Like the subject matter of the Chinese theater, these furnished historically derived knowledge and such closely linked areas as moral, political, and legal teaching for those to whom other historical literature was not available. They also offered paradigms of proper behavior gleaned from historical records. It should be supposed that even the lowest classes of Manchus were touched by the Chinese world of ideas through the translation of novels.

The unusually large circulation of novels, and to a significant extent also their Manchu translations,[8] was in part responsible for later suppressive measures that reflected official absolutism and Confucian prudery.[9] The reasons for banning fictional literature were: (1) a supposed danger to the state and state order (for example, the ban on *Shui-hu chuan*); and (2) immorality and licentiousness.[10] By far the greatest number came under the

[7] In this field also belong phonetic transcriptions of Chinese texts in Manchu characters, thought to be for the contemporary bannermen who had not learned any Chinese characters, but nonetheless understood spoken colloquial Chinese. In this way two novels have also survived, namely *Hao chiu chuan* (see list, no. 22) and *Hung-lou meng* (no. 31). See also W. Fuchs, "Miszellen zu mandjurisch-chinesischen Drucken," *Zentralasiatische Studien* 5 (1971), pp. 121–26, esp. p. 123.

[8] "At this time [middle of the 17th century] the [literature of] storytellers and the novel were flourishing in the world. The Manchus completed translations of these wherever possible." (Asitan 阿什坦, from his biography in *Pa-ch'i t'ung-chih* 八旗通志 52, p. 25a.) See also W. Fuchs, *Beiträge zur Mandjurischen Bibliographie und Literatur* (Tokyo, 1936), p. 42.

[9] Proscriptions or actions taken against Chinese fictional works can be attested for the following years: 1642, 1652, 1663, 1687, 1701, 1709, 1711, 1714, 1724, 1736, 1738, 1753, 1754, 1774, 1802, 1810, 1813, 1834, 1844, 1851, 1868, and 1871. Among others, *Chin-p'ing mei* was proscribed in 1736 and 1868; *Shui-hu chuan* in 1642, 1753, 1774, and 1851. See also an interesting paragraph in the Manchu elementary book *Tanggô meyen*, in which this kind of literature is characterized as useless, delusive, and stupid. See the Japanese edn. by Ura Ren'ichi 浦廉一 and Itô Takao 伊藤隆夫, "Tanggô meyen (Shinwa hyakujô) no kenkyû" (清話百條)の研究, in *Hiroshima daigaku bungakubu kiyô* 廣島大學文學部紀要 12 (Hiroshima, 1957), p. 201, no. 9, and no. 61; a different version is in M.F.A. Fraser, *Tanggu meyen* (London, 1924), p. 117, no. 71.

[10] A document dated 1753, 7th month, 29th day, explicitly mentions Manchu translations of harmful Chinese literature, especially *Shui-hu chuan* and *Hsi-hsiang chi*; there is also a complaint about the decline of manners and a demand to promote classical education. (Wang Hsiao-ch'uan 王曉傳, comp., *Yüan Ming Ch'ing san-tai chin-hui hsiao-shuo hsi-ch'ü shih-liao* 元明清三代禁燬小說戲曲史料 [Peking, 1958, p. 40; new edn. 1981, p. 43]; also [*Ta Ch'ing*] *Kao-tsung ch'un* [*Ch'ien-lung*] *huang-ti shih-lu* [大清]高宗純[乾隆]皇帝實錄 [rpt. Taipei, 1964] 443, p. 28b; new edn., p. 6524.) For details see A. Wylie, *Translation of the Ts'ing wan k'e mung, a Chinese Grammar of the Manchu Tartar Language, with Introductory Notes on Manchu Literature* (Shanghai, 1855), p. xliii; H. Georg C. von der Gabelentz, "Mandschu-Bücher," *ZDMG* 16 (1862), p. 546; I. I. Zacharov, *Pol'nyj man'tčursko-russkij slovar'* (St. Petersburg, 1875), p. xx (trans. M.F.A. Fraser, "History of the Manchu Language," *The Chinese Recorder* 22.4 [1891], p. 153); and L. C. Goodrich, *The Literary Inquisition of Ch'ien-lung* (New York, 1968), p. 8. About the bannings in general, see also Wang, comp., *Yüan Ming Ch'ing* (1958 edn.), pp. 19–85; Goodrich, *Literary Inquisition*, p. 261; Wu Che-fu 吳哲夫, *Ch'ing-tai chin-hui shu-mu yen-chiu* 清代禁燬書目研究 (Taipei, 1969), pp. 64–72; W. L. Idema, *Chinese Vernacular Fiction* (Leiden, 1974), pp. xi, xliii;

latter category. This is better understood when considering that there was apparently a boom in erotic fiction and drama, including the so-called Spring Pictures, dating from the spread of *Chin-p'ing mei* and up to the end of the Ming period.[11] An especially large number of titles, most dating from the Ming period and up to the beginning of the Ch'ing, was destroyed during the Ch'ien-lung era. A list from 1782 mentions 538 works totaling 13,862 *chüan*.[12] It is therefore understandable that some of them are lost or extremely rare today.

Thus from all these sources it can be deduced that Manchu translating activities first peaked in the mid-seventeenth century. This initiated a period of model renderings that served as subjects for some Mongolian adaptations.[13] Concerted official repression seems to be the main reason that, despite the assumed large number of translations, only two novels plus a selection of short stories ever appeared in print. These are: a selection from *Liao-chai chih-i* 聊齋志異 (*Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio*), *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, and, for reasons still unknown, *Chin-p'ing mei* 金瓶梅.[14]

It is no longer possible to determine which Chinese novels existed in translation during the Ch'ing dynasty. The survivors owe their existence purely to chance. Such manuscripts range in quality from amateurish school works to linguistic masterpieces; their written forms range from first drafts

and A. Lévy, *Etudes sur le conte et le roman chinois* (Paris, 1971), pp. 6ff. One of the earliest references to Manchu translations of unorthodox Chinese texts is in (*Ta Ch'ing*) *T'ai-tsu kao huang-ti shih-lu* (大清)太祖高皇帝實錄 (rpt. Taipei, 1964) 23, p. 14b (new edn., vol. 1, p. 419) under the date 1635, 3d month, 19th day.

[11] The wording of a memorial in 1682 by the censor Asitan (A-shih-t'an, also a well-known translator; d. 1683) characterized the attitude: "These other books [apart from classical and historical writings, etc.] bring no profit. They are simply to be dismissed and are not worth considering.... Recently I have noticed many obscene passages in fictional works translated into Manchu. These not only have no use, but it is to be feared that their harmful influence will spread everywhere, until the hearts of men turn to rebellion and wickedness.... This literature, with its immoral passages, ought to be forbidden and its translation no longer permitted. Such action will do nothing but support the advancement of education and will create a basis for the development of human capacities" (*Pa-ch'i t'ung-chih* 237, pp. 8b–9a [rpt., pp. 13798–99]). See also Fuchs, *Beiträge*, p. 42; and idem, review of L. C. Goodrich, *MS* 3 (1938), p. 305.

According to Yü Chih 余治, *Te-i lu* 得一錄 (pref. 1869; rpt. Taipei, 1969) 11, pp. 2b–3a (from about 1840), the collecting of erotic novels damages natural dispositions, impairs female relationships, is a danger to youth, and spreads terrible diseases.

[12] Li Te-ch'i 李德啓, "Man-i Ch'iao-shih yen-i chieh-t'i" 滿譯樵史演義解題, *Bulletin of the National Library of Peking* 7.2 (1933), p. 111.

[13] See W. Heissig, *Geschichte der mongolischen Literatur* (Wiesbaden, 1972), pp. 266ff.; E. Haenisch, "Der chinesische Roman im mongolischen Schrifttum," in *Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher* 30 (1958), pp. 74–92; and Riftin and Semanov, "Mongol'skie perevody," pp. 241, 259, etc.

[14] See list, nos. 40, 54, and 12, respectively.

with corrections to final fair copies for the press.[15] The following outline, in accordance with Sun K'ai-ti's 孫楷第 classification of novels,[16] can hold true not just for preserved translations, but also for those whose former existence is only deducible.[17]

Categories of Fiction Translated into Manchu

Category	Percentage of Translations
I. Historical (*chiang-shih* 講史)	33.0
II. Manners (*yen-fen* 烟粉)	
1. Love and affection (*jen-ch'ing* 人情)	1.5
2. Scholar and beauty (*ts'ai-tzu chia-jen* 才子佳人)	32.0
3. Erotica (*wei-hsieh* 猥褻)	1.5
III. The supernatural (*ling-kuai* 靈怪)	14.0
IV. Legal cases (*kung-an* 公案)	
1. Hero and knight (*hsia-yung* 俠勇)	5.0
V. Social satire (*feng-yü* 諷諭)	1.5
VI. Short stories (*tuan-p'ien hsiao-shuo chi* 短篇小說集)	11.5

A special partiality apparently existed for the works of the Chinese author T'ien-hua (ts'ang) chu-jen 天花(藏)主人, who has been identified as Hsü Chen 徐震 (mid-seventeenth century).[18] So far, nine Manchu translations of his works are known.[19] The names of the Manchu translators are rarely known. Only a portion of the titles in the following section, "List of Manchu Translations of Chinese Fiction," is datable.

[15] The Manchu tradition in translating novels continues to this day among the Sibe (*Hsi-po* 錫伯) minority living in the Ili region (Chapchal, Sinkiang). Details concerning this are generally unknown, although it is possible to distinguish between old-style translation, following exactly the well-known Manchu language, and translations following the language as it has evolved in modern times.

[16] Sun K'ai-ti 孫楷第, *Chung-kuo t'ung-su hsiao-shuo shu-mu* 中國通俗小說書目 (Shanghai, 1933; 2d edn. Peking, 1957, 1958, 1959; 3d edn. Peking, 1982). Hereafter, this work, in the 1958 edn., will be referred to as *Sun*. In a few cases the fuller 1933 edn., with its additional Manchu section is indicated.

[17] By chance, I found notes to a Manchu translation kept in Leningrad (see list, no. 56) that lists about 115 titles of fictional works (especially novels) from the year 1703. See M. Gimm, "Verlorene mandjurische Übersetzungen chinesischer Romane," in *Documenta Barbarorum: Festschrift W. Heissig* (Wiesbaden, 1984), pp. 127–42.

[18] Tai Pu-fan 戴不凡, *Hsiao-shuo chien-wen lu* 小說見聞錄 (Hangchow, 1980), pp. 230–35. The identification is not quite certain.

[19] See list, nos. 13, 16, 29, 39, 43, 52, 69, 73, 75.

Datable Manchu Translations

Date	Work (according to the entry nos. of the list)	Date	Work (according to the entry nos. of the list)
1631–1632	54, translation	1716	58
ca. 1650	54, printed	1723–1735	54
1650	18, 67	1733	22
1682–1683	69	1734	60
1688	26	1772	50
1696	51	1774	2
before 1700	8	ca. 1780	48
1701–1736	12	1848	40, printed
ca. 1703	58	1876	26
1708	12, printed	1885	26
1709	60	1889	11
1710	51	1907	40, printed

It is not part of the scope of this article to go into the Chinese works and materials in detail. The problems encountered in identifying sources, versions, and editions can only be solved once the manuscripts are available. For some translations the Chinese original is rarely or not at all obtainable. In such instances the Manchu version offers a substitute for the lost Chinese text. The list attempts to outline the titles of fiction that is available today. It is only an outline; for a deeper understanding, a more detailed examination has to be made. Since Manchu collections are in various parts of the world, an integral and complete study cannot be made.[20] It is therefore possible that the inventory presented here will be enlarged in the future.[21]

LIST OF MANCHU TRANSLATIONS OF CHINESE FICTION

The following list is set up alphabetically, with numbered main entries representing the Chinese original works. (These are given in large and small capital letters.) As a cross-reference aid, all Manchu titles, as well as any

[20] The compilation of a comprehensive catalogue of preserved Manchu works is under preparation at Cologne University.

[21] Additional titles may be expected from public and private collections especially in Japan, the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, the People's Republic of China (particularly from the northeastern provinces and the Ili District), Vietnam, and both parts of Korea.

alternative wording in the Chinese titles, are inserted into the alphabetization (indented and italicized); they are each followed by a number pointing to the appropriate main entry. Discussion of the Chinese bibliographic facts is limited mostly to Sun K'ai-ti's catalogue, still considered a standard work.[22]

The main entries have the following format : (1) Chinese title of the original (as far as it is identifiable), followed in parentheses by the probable type of fiction according to the category numbers given above; (2) Manchu title; (3) comments, if any, about the contents, or remarks about the history of the translation; (4) current locations of editions, using abbreviations for libraries according to the List of Abbreviations at the end of this article (some entries also give bibliographic data about library editions); and (5) a bibliographic footnote concerning the work that is divided between citations dealing with the Chinese original and those dealing with the Manchu translations.

I must stress that data in the List of Manchu Translations are occasionally uncertain because of the unavailability of so many of the Manchu originals.

Akdaci ojoro sarkiyan, 36.
Amargi Sung gurun-i bithe, 50.
Ba·dung tiyan bithe, 48.
Buyerengge be ejelere fiyelen, 6.
Can jen giyoo ši(-i) bithe, 1.
Can jen heo ši(-i) bithe, 2.
Can jen i ši, 3.

1. CH'AN-CHEN CHIAO-SHIH 禪眞敎史 (IV.1).
Can jen giyoo ši-i bithe. Deviant translation of no. 2.
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, only books 1–18; see no. 2.[23]

2. CH'AN-CHEN HOU-SHIH 禪眞後史 (IV.1).
Jalan be ulhibure Can jen heo ši bithe. Deviant translation of no. 1. Continuation of no. 3.
Len. 1: Man. ms., complete, 20 books, 1–20, dated 1774; Len. 1: Man. ms.,

[22] See n. 16 above.

[23] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 190. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Dorži Banzarov, "Katalog knigam i rukopisjam na Mandžurskom jazyke, nachodjaščimsja v Aziatskom Muzee Imp. Akademii Nauk," *Bulletin de la classe historico-philologique de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg* 5.5 (1848) (rpt. in *Sobranie sočinenij* [Moscow, 1955]), p. 92; M. Gimm, "Zu den mandjurischen Sammlungen der Sowjetunion I," *TP* 54.1 (1968), p. 304; M. P. Volkova, *Opisanie man'čžurskich rukopisej Instituta Narodov Azii AN SSSR* (Moscow, 1965), p. 173.

incomplete (only *ch.* 2, 3, 5, 8, 11); Len. 2: Man. ms., Sign. xyl. 758, details unknown, presently missing.[24]

3. CH'AN-CHEN I-SHIH 禪眞逸史 (IV.1).
Can jen i ši.
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 10 books (only *ch.* 1–10 of 40); Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 1 book (only *ch.* 22).[25]

4. [CHANG TZU (OR SSU) MEI . . . 張子牧?] (presumably II).
Jang ze mei-ni bithe. The Chinese original, apparently a short novel, has not been identified. It is probably a work belonging to the 19th century in which the career of a young man, the bachelor Chang (張秀才) from Nanking, is depicted.
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 1 book; Vlad.: Man. ms., title: *Jang ze mei ulabun bithe*, 4 books, whereabouts unknown.[26]

5. [CHAO (OR TSAO) HSIAN(G) KU (OR KO) . . .] (perhaps II.3).
Zoo siyan gu-i bithe. Source and content of this work have not as yet been established. Possibly a story about a beautiful girl.
Vlad.: Man. ms., 5 books, complete (?); present whereabouts unknown.[27]

Chen-chün ch'üan-chuan, 53.
Chi Hsiao-t'ang, 57.

6. CHI MU P'IEN 記慕篇.
Buyerengge be ejelere fiyelen. According to Fu Li this work belongs to the *hsiao-shuo* genre. Not yet identified. Translator is Barin (Pa-lin) 巴林, *hao* Tan-an 澹庵.
Pek. 2: Man.-Chin. ms., 1 book, dated 1802.[28]

Chi-tien ta-shih tsui p'u-t'i ch'üan-chuan, 69.

[24] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, pp. 189–90. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 172, 175; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," pp. 303–4.

[25] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 190; M. Courant, *Bibliothèque nationale Département des Manuscrits—Catalogue des livres chinois, coréens, japonais, etc.* (Paris, 1900), pp. 4074–76. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 174; and Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 304.

[26] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 191; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 306; Fu Li 富麗, *Jalan jecen-i manju bithe cagan-i fiyelen-ton, Shih-chieh Man-wen wen-hsien mu-lu ch'u-pien* 世界滿文文獻目錄初編 (Peking, 1983), p. 53; A. V. Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk obrazcov man'čžurskoj literatury," *Izvestija vostočnogo instituta* 32.2 (Vladivostok, 1909), p. 18, no. 14, p. 49.

[27] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 18, no. 16; p. 49.

[28] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51. *Pei-ching ti-ch'ü Man-wen t'u-shu tzu-liao lien-ho mu-lu* 北京地區滿文圖書資料聯合目錄, *Beijing-ni manju bithe cagan-i fiyelen-i ton* (Peking, 1979), p. 227.

7. CH'IAO LIEN CHU 巧聯(or 連)珠(II.3).
Ciyoo liyan ju-i bithe.
Par. 1: Man. ms., with some Chinese and Russian interlinear translations, 8 books, 4 *ch.*, 690 pp.[29]

8. CH'IAO-SHIH YEN-I 樵史演義 (I).
Ciyoo Si yan i bithe. Translation of the novel banned in its Chinese original version in 1778 and extremely rare today.
Pek. 1: Man. ms., complete, 20 books, 40 *ch.*, altogether over 400 pp. Early valuable ms. from before 1700; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1.[30]

9. CH'IEN CH'I-KUO 前七國 (I).
Julergi nadan gurun-i bithe. The Chinese original is probably the novel *Sun P'ang tou-chih yen-i* 孫龐鬥志演義, which is set during the time of the Warring States. It is also known under the title *Ch'ien hou ch'i-kuo chih* 前後七國志. There is a similar novel in my own collection entitled *Ch'ien ch'i-kuo Sun P'ang yen-i* 前七國孫龐演義 (rpt. Shanghai, 1909).
Pek. 2: Man. ms., incomplete, 5 books, only *ch.* 6–10. The sequel *Hou ch'i-kuo chih* 後七國志 has not survived in Manchu translation. See also no. 63.[31]

Ch'ien ch'i-kuo Sun P'ang yen-i, 9.
Ch'ien hou ch'i-kuo chih, 9.

10. CHIN FEN HSI 金粉惜 (probably II.3 or 4).
Gin fun si bithe. Content and source of this translation not as yet ascertained.
Pek. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 7 books, fair copy.[32]

[29] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 142. One copy of the Chin. edn. is in the Otani University Library in Kyoto (not in the Cabinet Library, as Sun wrongly states). Concerning the Man. edn(s).: M. Kanda, "Present State of Preservation of Manchu Literature," *Memoirs of the Research Department of the Toyo Bunko* 26 (1968), p. 84; Huang Jun-hua 黃潤華, "Man-wen fan-i hsiao-shuo shu-lüeh" 滿文翻譯小說述略, *Wen-hsien* 16 (1983), p. 21; J.-M. Puyraimond et al., *Catalogue du fond mandchou (Bibliothèque Nationale)* (Paris, 1979), no. 130.

[30] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 69. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Sun* (1933 edn.), p. 382; *Ku-kung tien-pen shu-k'u hsien-ts'un mu* 故宮殿本書庫現存目 (Peking, 1933) 3, p. 10b; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 13, 23; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 235; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51; Ch'ü Liu-sheng 屈六生, "Ku-kung ts'ang Man-wen t'u-shu" 故宮藏滿文圖書, *Ku-kung po-wu-kuan yüan-k'an* 故宮博物院院刊 (1981.1), p. 64; Li Teh-ch'i [Te-ch'i] and Yü Tao-ch'üan 于道泉, *Union Catalogue of Manchu Books in the National Library of Peiping and the Library of the Palace Museum, Man-wen shu-chi lien-ho mu-lu* 滿文書籍聯合目錄 (Peiping, 1933), p. 34b; Li, "Man-i."

[31] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 26. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 32b; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 235; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 48; Cheng Chen-to 鄭振鐸, "Pa-li kuo-chia t'u-shu-kuan chung chih Chung-kuo hsiao-shuo yü hsi-ch'ü" 巴黎國家圖書館中之中國小說與戲曲, in *Chung-kuo wen-hsüeh lun-chi* 中國文學論集 (1934; rpt. Hong Kong, 1978), p. 343; *Sun*, p. 378.

[32] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 228; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51.

11. CHIN HSIANG T'ING 錦香亭 (II.3).
K'in siyang ting-ni bithe.
Oslo: Man. ms., incomplete, 2 books, only *ch.* 3; copy from 1889; Vlad.: Man. ms., 3 books, incomplete, supposed title: *Gen* [*sic*] *siyang ting-i bithe*; present whereabouts unknown.[33]

12. CHIN P'ING MEI 金瓶梅 (II.1).
Gin ping mei bithe. The only Manchu translation of novels in print, besides the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, already out in 1650, was to be the *Chin p'ing mei* in 1708 (foreword K'ang-hsi 47, 5th month). This translation is generally considered a Manchu literary masterpiece because of its flowing unaffected style and realistic interpretation.[34] Thus it must have been produced by outstanding experts in both languages, basing themselves on the Chinese edition of Chang Chu-p'o (1670–1698) 張竹坡. Unfortunately, the only regular style of preface, dated 1708, gives no clues. The circumstances of the translation have not as yet been clarified, owing to the lack of sources. The fact that such a translation could appear in print only a few years after the 1687 ban is remarkable.[35] The work seems to have been very popular in those days. In 1786 it was named on the index of prohibited books once again. Varying accounts are given about the translator of *Chin p'ing mei* (1708); thus it is impossible to establish the basis of the present version. Scholars have so far established three possible translators:

1. Hesu (和素 1672–1718) from the Manchu Wanyen clan, whose name appears as one of the most important during the peak of Manchu translation. At least five other titles, among them the translation of the *Three Kingdoms*, are attributed to him. His translations of *Chin p'ing mei* (1708) and the drama *Hsi-hsiang chi* 西廂記 (foreword 1710, 5th month) are considered to be "especially good."[36]

[33] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Sun K'ai-ti, "Chung-kuo t'ung-su hsiao-shuo t'i-yao" 中國通俗小說提要, *Bulletin of the National Library of Peiping* 5.5 (1931), p. 9; *Sun*, p. 142. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 15, no. 2b, p. 49; M. Gimm, "Die mandjurische Sammlung der Universitätsbibliothek Oslo," *Acta Orientalia* (*havniensia*) 31 (Copenhagen, 1968), p. 121.

[34] W. Fuchs, "Die mandjurische Literatur," in *Handbuch der Orientalistik* 1.5, Abschnitt 3, "Tungusologie" (Leiden, 1968), p. 6.

[35] For the ban on *Chin p'ing mei*, see W. Grube, *Geschichte der chinesischen Literatur*, 2d edn. (Leipzig, 1909), p. 431, who says, "Nobody wants to own it, but everybody knows it." Also see A. Wylie, *Notes on Chinese Literature*, new edn. (Shanghai, 1902), p. 203; Ou Itai, *Le roman chinois* (Paris, 1933), p. 174; Ch'en Shou-yi, *Chinese Literature: A Historical Introduction* (New York, 1961), p. 492; and Goodrich, *Literary Inquisition*, p. xxi, n. 6.

[36] Chao Lien 昭槤, *Hsiao-t'ing tsa-lu* 嘯亭雜錄 (1880; rpt. Peking, 1980), *hsü* 1, p. 23a (397). See also *Ch'ing-pai lei-ch'ao* 清稗類鈔 (Shanghai, 1917; rpt. Taipei, 1965) 70, 217 (*t'ai* 泰 in the name has to be corrected to *su* 素). About Hesu, see the contemporary opinion of Father Dominique Parrenin (1665–1741) in *Der neue Welt-Bott*, ed. F. Keller (Vienna, 1748) 5, no. 623,

2. Sioi yuwan meng (Hsü Yüan-meng 徐元夢, 1655–1741) from the Manchu Šumuru clan of the Plain White Banner. This high-ranking official is mentioned prominently as a translator of this work.[37]

3. A brother either of the K'ang-hsi or Ch'ien-lung emperor. This information has till now only been found in European literature;[38] there is

pp. 1–2: Hesu is "ein in diesem Reich sehr berühmter Nam, und ist eben jener, deme als Lehr-Meister der Chinesisch- und Tartarischen Sprach der grosse Kayser Cham-hi die meiste seiner Prinzen anvertrauet: unter dessen Anleitung das alt Chinesische Buch: King, und die Chinesische Geschicht-Beschreibung in Tartarischer Sprach an das Licht getretten: und deme wir ein Vollkommenes Tartarisches Wörter-Buch, oder eine reiche Sammlung aller Tartarischen Wörter und Red-Arten zu dancken haben. Dieser Mann ist in dem Ruf einer deren seiner Zeit geschickten Lehrer in gemeldeten beeden Sprachen in einem gar frühezeitigen Alter gestorben" ("a famous name in this empire and the very man to whom the great emperor Cham-hi [K'ang-hsi] entrusted most of his princes as master of the Chinese and Tartar languages; under his guidance the old Chinese books called King [*ching* 經] and the Chinese Description of History came to light in Tartar. We owe to him the complete Tartar dictionary, or rather a rich collection of all Tartar words and idioms. This man died at a very early age, with the reputation of being one of the most skillful contemporary teachers in both languages"). See also *Lettres édifiantes et curieuses concernant l'Asie, l'Afrique et l'Amérique, avec quelques relations nouvelles des missions* . . . (Paris, 1843) 3, p. 750.

[37] See the critical edn. of Yüan Mei (1716–1798) 袁枚, *Sui-yüan shih-hua* 隨園詩話 by a certain Wu 伍; quoted by Yeh Te-chün 葉德均, *Hsi-ch'ü hsiao-shuo ts'ung-k'ao* 戲曲小說叢考 (Peking, 1979), p. 622.

[38] The following, without source references, credit the Man. translations of *Chin p'ing mei* to a brother of the K'ang-hsi emperor: [J.P.A. Rémusat], *Catalogue des livres imprimés et manuscrits composant la bibliothèque de Feu M. J. P. Abel Rémusat* (Paris, 1833), pp. 182–83, no. 1637; Wylie, *Translation of the Ts'ing wan k'e mung*, p. xliii; Gabelentz, "Mandschu-Bücher," p. 543; [J. Klaproth], *Catalogue des livres imprimés, des manuscrits et des ouvrages chinois, tartares, japonais etc. composant la bibliothèque de feu M. Klaproth*, pref. C. Landresse (Paris, 1839), pt. 2, p. 61, no. 244; Wylie, *Notes on Chinese Literature*, p. 162; [Louis Rochet], *Catalogue des livres sur l'anthropologie, l'ethnographie, les voyages, les beaux-arts . . . chinoise, mandchoue, mongole* (Paris, 1878), pp. 69–70; [M. d'Hervey de Saint-Denys], *Catalogue de la bibliothèque chinoise de feu M. le Marquis d'H. de S.-D.* (Paris, 1894), p. 17, no. 73; Grube, *Geschichte*, p. 431; B. Laufer, "Skizze der mandschurischen Literatur," *Keleti Szemle* 9 (1908), p. 32; F. Jaeger, "Zur Geschichte eines chinesischen Romans," *Ostasiatische Rundschau* 14.24 (1933), p. 539; and W. Bauer, "Chin p'ing mei," *Kindlers Literaturlexikon* 6 (Munich, 1974), pp. 1940–41.

Also no sources are given for the attribution to a brother of the Ch'ien-lung emperor: H. Georg C. von der Gabelentz, "Kin-p'ing-mei: Les aventures galantes d'un épicier [i.e., a trans. of *Chin p'ing mei*, *ch.* 13]; roman réaliste traduit pour la première fois du Mandchou," *Revue Orientale et Américaine* NS 3, 11 (Paris, 1879), p. 171; P. G. von Möllendorff, "Essay on Manchu Literature," *JRAS* 24 (1890), no. 235; E. v. Zach, letter of Oct. 11, 1905 (published in *Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens* 130 [1981], p. 43). Riftin and Semanov, "Mongol'skie perevody," p. 259, mention "one of the Manchu princes" as translator. See also B. Riftin, in Franz Kuhn, trans., new edn., *Kin Ping Meh* (Leipzig, 1983) 2, p. 501.

If any member of the imperial family is to be considered as translator, most likely would be a great-uncle of Ch'ien-lung, who was also the thirteenth son of the K'ang-hsi emperor, namely Yin- (Yün-) hsiang 胤(允)祥 (Man.: In [Yön] siyang; 1686–1730). He was also known as a poet (A. Hummel, ed., *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period* [Washington, D.C., 1943–1944], pp. 923–24). Yin-hsiang's seventh son, Hung-hsiao 弘曉 (Man.: Hong hiyoo, 1722–1778), is supposed to have written a commentary for the novel *P'ing shan leng yen* (see list, no. 51), if the identification of the pen name Ping-yü chu-jen 冰玉主人 is justified (*Sun*, p. 133). (Idema, *Fiction*, p. lxiii, erroneously calls him a brother of the K'ang-hsi emperor.)

no evidence from the Chinese side for this assumption. Moreover, the idea that a member of the imperial family translated a novel that was then being condemned as a subversive, immoral work seems absurd; this belief, which has prevailed in Europe for one century and a half, will have to be relegated to the realm of myth.[39]

According to H. Georg C. von der Gabelentz (1840–1893), his father Hans Conon von der Gabelentz (1807–1874) is supposed to have written a complete German translation from the Manchu version. Unfortunately the manuscript was lost during World War II.[40]

Man. printings with occasional Chinese characters (for example, personal names); preface 1708, 5th month.[41] Place and printing shop unknown, 40 books, 100 *ch.*, size: 14.2 × 16.5 cm, 9 columns: Balt. (without book 3); Berl. 1; Berl. 2 (3 *t'ao*, 48 books, collection E. Haenisch); Bud. (only book 31, *ch.* 74–75); Camb. (2 copies); Harv. (only *ch.* 17–19 and 62–65); Huh. (details unknown); Irk. (6 *t'ao*, 48 books); Len. 1 (5 copies); Len. 2 (2 copies, 1 incomplete copy: 8 books, *ch.* 22–23, 25–28, 30, 32, 58–59); Len. 3; Leid. (32 books with handwritten parts); Leip. (incomplete); Lon. 1 (5 *t'ao*, 40 books; 12 *t'ao*, 80 books); Manch. (5 *t'ao*, 40 books); Mos. 1 (30 books, *ch.* 1–5, 59–100, dated 1753; *ch.* 8–97, *ch.* 31–36, 38–54); Mos. 2 (56 books); N.Y. 1; Osaka (40 books); Par. 1 (7 *t'ao*, 40 books; 10 books, incomplete, only *ch.* 1–29); Pek. 2 (complete and incomplete, 8 books); Pek. 3; Pek. 4 (incomplete versions: 6 books, 8 books, 17 books, 1 *t'ao*, 5 books); Pek. 5; Pek. 6; Prin.; Stock. (put together out of two different copies from Urga); Ten. (10 *t'ao*, 80 books); Tok. 1 (6 *t'ao*, 43 books); Tok. 2; Ul. 1; Vlad.; L.C. (4 *t'ao*, 40 books).

Man. mss.: Berl. 3 (4 *t'ao*, 20 books); Harv. (only *ch.* 31–40); Dairen (subtitle: *Ubaliyambuha jalan de wenjehun andahôri-i goiman bithe* [*Fan-i Shih-t'ai yen-liang* 繙譯世態炎涼]); Len. 1 (1 *t'ao*, 11 books, *ch.* 1–11, 21–28; 2 books, *ch.* 1–2,

[39] This calls to mind the myth about a Latin translation of the Buddhist Heart Sutra in a multilingual edn. (Manchu, Mongolian, Latin, and Tibetan) that has haunted literary circles since 1895; see W. Fuchs, *Die mandjurische Druckausgabe des Hsin-ching* (*Hṛdayasūtra*), Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 39.3 (Wiesbaden, 1970).

[40] Gabelentz, "Kin-p'ing-mei," p. 171; Grube, *Geschichte*, p. 431, n. 1. Just a few selected translations were published by the two brothers, the above Gabelentz (1840–1893) and Hans Albert von der Gabelentz-Linsingen (1832–1892), after they had been revised by their father. See Gabelentz, "Mandschu-Bücher," pp. 543–46; idem, "Bilder aus dem chinesischen Leben: nach dem Roman King-ping-mei," *Globus* 3 (1863), pp. 143–46; idem, "Kin-p'ing-mei," pp. 169–97; Hans Albert von der Gabelentz, "Chinesische Justiz: Nach einer Schilderung aus dem Roman Gin-ping-mei," *Globus* 5 (1864), pp. 348–50.

[41] For a Chin. translation of the Man. preface, see Hou Chung-i 侯忠義, *Chin p'ing mei tzu-liao hui-pien* 金瓶梅資料匯編 (Peking, 1985), pp. 218–19.

dated 1709); Par. 1 (40 books); Pek. 4 (16 books); Ten. (5 books); Ul. 1 (48 books).[42]

13. [CHIN YÜN CH'IAO CHUAN 金雲翹傳] (II.3).
Gin yôn kiyoo-i bithe (inaccurate: *Gin yung kiyoo-i bithe*).
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 8 books (1–8); Russian ms. translation.[43]

[42] For a photoreprint of this 1708 edn. under discussion, see *Gin p'ing mei bithe: A Manchu Edition of Chin P'ing Mei*, 10 vols. (San Francisco, 1975), 5,804 pp. Partial edns. are: A. V. Grebenščikov, *Materialy dlja man'čžurskoj chrestomatii* (Vladivostok, 1913), pp. 108–17 (from *ch.* 1, pp. 5–9, 21–22, 30); E. Haenisch, *Mandschu-Grammatik* (Leipzig, 1961), pp. 124–42, with trans. of *ch.* 100, pp. 17b, 25b–46b.

Concerning the Man. edn(s).: [Klaproth], *Catalogue des livres* 2, p. 61, no. 244; Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Wylie, *Translation of the Ts'ing wan k'e mung*, p. xlii; V. P. Vasiliev, "Notice sur les ouvrages en langues de l'Asie orientale . . . ," *Bulletin historico-philologique de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersburg* 13 (1856), no. 16, p. 247; Gabelentz, "Mandschu-Bücher," pp. 543–45; *Catalogue des livres chinois qui se trouvent dans la bibliothèque de l'Université de Leide* (Leiden, 1883), p. 24; A. O. Ivanovskij, *Katalog knig na kitajskom, man'čžurskom i mongol'skom jazykach, nachodjaščichsja v Biblioteke Vostočno-sibirskago otdela imp. Russkago geografičeskago obščestva* (Irkutsk, 1890), p. 7; Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 42, no. 235; H. Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica* (Paris, 1904–1908) 3, p. 1,772; Laufer, "Skizze," pp. 15, 32; Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 42, D no. 4; K. Watanabe 渡辺薫太郎, "Manshūgo tosho mokuroku" 滿州語圖書目錄, *Research Review of the Osaka Asiatic Society* 3 (1925), p. 29; *Seikadō Bunko kanseki bunrui mokuroku* 靜嘉堂文庫漢籍分類目錄 (Tokyo, 1930), p. 206; Watanabe, "Teisei manshūgo tosho mokuroku" 訂正, *Research Review of the Osaka Asiatic Society* 3 (1932), p. 60, no. 1; *Sun* (1933 edn.), p. 379; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, no. 707-02, 4; Yamamoto Kengo 山本謙吾, "Zai Bei manshū go kankei shomoku shiryo" 在米滿洲語關係書目資料, *Gengo kenkyū* 言語研究 22–23 (Tokyo, 1953), p. 119; *Mambun shoseki shū* 滿文書籍業 (Tenri, 1955), p. 16; Misig, *Ulayanbayatur qota-daki ulus-un nom-un sang-un manju nom-un kömürgen-dü bayiγ-a manju nom-un γarčagh* (*Studia Mongolica Instituti linguae et litterarum comiteti scientiarum et educationis Altae reipublicae populi Mongoli*) 1.29 (Ulan Bator, 1959), pp. 209–10; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 151, 157; W. Fuchs, *Chinesische und mandjurische Handschriften und seltene Drucke*, Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland 12.1 (Wiesbaden, 1966), p. 122, no. 229, Anhang, p. 142, no. 83; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 299; W. Seuberlich, "Tätigkeitsbericht der Orientalischen Abteilung," *Jahresbericht der Staatsbibliothek Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz* 12 (Berlin, 1961–1963), p. 128; J. Rohnström, "Manchu Printed Books in the Royal Library of Stockholm," *BMFEA* 44 (1972), p. 135, no. 4; Matsumura Jun 松村潤, "Beikoku jikai toshokan shozō manshūgo bunken mokuroku" 米國議會圖書館所藏滿洲語文獻目錄, *TYGH* 57 (1976), p. 055; H. Walravens, "Vorläufige Titelliste der Manjurica in Bibliotheken der USA," *Zentralasiatische Studien* 10 (1976), p. 576; idem, "Übersicht über die Mandjurica im Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises de Paris," *Zentralasiatische Studien* 10 (1976), p. 621; H.G.N. Nelson and W. Simon, *Manchu Books in London: A Union Catalogue* (London, 1977), p. 115, no. II 144 A/B; L. Bese, "On the Mongolian and Manchu Collections in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences," in *Jubilee Volume of the Oriental Collection 1951–1976* (Budapest, 1978), p. 57; Puyraimond, *Catalogue du fond mandchou*, nos. 127–29; Huang Jun-hua and Wang Hsiao-hung 王小虹, "Man-wen i-pen T'ang-jen hsiao-shuo Liao-chai chih-i teng hsü-yen chi i-yin San-kuo yen-i yü-chih" 滿文譯本唐人小說聊齋志異等序言及譯印三國演義諭旨, *Wen-hsien* 16 (1983), pp. 9–12; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, pp. 49–50; Wang Li-na 王麗那, "Chin p'ing mei tsai kuo-wai" 金瓶梅在國外, in *Lun Chin p'ing mei* 論金瓶梅 (Peking, 1984), p. 460.

[43] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 1; Karashima Takeshi 辛島驍, "Mantetsu Dairen toshokan Ōtani hon shōsetsu gikyoku mokuroku" 滿鐵大連圖書館大谷本小說戲曲目錄," *Shibun* 斯文 9 (1927), pp. 171, 34–35; Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," p. 9; Sun K'ai-ti, *Jih-pen Tung-ching so-chien Chung-kuo hsiao-shuo shu-mu* 日本東京所見中國小說書目 (Peking, 1932; rpt.

Ching-tz'u-ssu Chi-tien lo-han hsien-sheng chi, 53, pt. 2.
Ching-chung Wu-mu wang chuan, 61.

14. CHÜEH SHIH MING YEN 覺世名言 (VI).
Giyo ši ming yan bithe. Partial translation of the short-story collection mostly known under the title of *Shih erh lou* 十二樓 by Li Yü 李漁 (1611–ca. 1680); only the 4th story: "Hiya i leo" (夏宜樓).
Pek. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 1 book.[44]

15. [CH'UN (?) FENG MIN 春風眠] (II.3, or II.5).
Cun (Misig: *Cung*)[45] *fung miyan bithe*. Type and content of the work as yet unknown. According to Misig's catalogue it is about how three men and two women became a family.
Ul. 1: Man. ms., ca. 1930, 8 books, probably incomplete.

Ciyoo liyan ju-i bithe, 7.
Ciyoo ši yan-i bithe, 8.
Cun(g) fung miyan bithe, 15
Dalbai suduri bithe, 41.
Dergi Han gurun-i bithe, 71.
Dergi Jeo gurun-i bithe, 70.
El du mei, 16.
Enduri fungnehe bithe, 20.
Erdemungge sargan jui Hông ioi-i bithe, 33.

16. ERH-TU MEI 二度梅 (II.3).
El du mei.
Ul. 2: Man. ms., 4 books, perhaps incomplete.[46]

Fan-i Shih-t'ai yen-liang, 12.

17. FEI-LUNG (CH'ÜAN) CHUAN 飛龍全傳 (I).
Fei lung juwan-i bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., 5 books, incomplete.[47] Content presumed identical to *Nan Sung* (*Julergi Sung gurun-i bithe*), see no. 47.

Fei lung (ji) juwan-i bithe, 17.

1958), p. 65. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 170; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 53.

[44] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 101; Cheng, "Pa-li t'u-shu-kuan," p. 438. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 33a; *Sun*, p. 379; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ko mu-lu*, p. 229.

[45] Misig, *Ulayanbayatur*, p. 224. [46] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 148.

[47] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 49. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 15, no. 2g, p. 49; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 168.

18. [FEN-CHIA LOU ?] (I).
Fun jiya lou. Chinese original as yet not identified; perhaps *Fen-chuang lou ch'üan-chuan* 粉粧樓全傳.
Ul. 2: Man. ms., 4 books, incomplete.[48]

Fen-chuang lou ch'üan-chuan, 18.

19. FENG-HUANG CH'IH 鳳凰池 (II.3).
Feng huwang c'i bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 13 books (1–9, 12–15); dated 1701–1736.[49]

20. FENG-SHEN YEN-I 封神演義 (III).
Enduri fungnehe bithe.
Pek. 1: in the archives, Man. ms., 20 books, presumed incomplete; translation from the beginning of the Ch'ing (ca. 1650); Pek. 1: Man. ms., 20 books; Pek. 2: Man. ms., incomplete, 13 books; Sibe: details unknown; Ul. 3: Man. ms. (title: *Jeo gurun-i bithe*; see no. 70).[50]

Fulgiyan sirgengge be . . . , 30.
Fun jiya lou (leo), 18.
Gao jung gui-i bithe, 35.
Gen siyang ting-i bithe, 11.
Geren gurun-i bithe, 41.
Gi siyoo tang, 57.
Gin fun si bithe, 10.
Gin ping mei bithe, 12.
Gin siyang ting-ni bithe, 11.
Gin yôn kiyoo-i bithe, 13.
Ginggun tondo U mu wang bithe, 61.
Giyo ši ming yan bithe, 14.
Gui liyan meng bithe, 38.
Gurun-i bithe, 37.
Han ce gu bithe, 21.

21. HAN CH'E KU 寒徹骨 (VI).
Han ce gu bithe. Translation of a collection of short stories which is also known under the title *Jen-chung hua* 人中畫. There is a print from 1739–1740 in four chapters.[51] It is apparently the translation of chapter five only.
Pek. 1: Man. ms., 1 book, incomplete, draft.[52]

22. HAO-CHIU CHUAN 好逑傳 (II.3).
Hoo kiyo juwan-i bithe; (edn. in 10 books); *Hao kio juwan-i bithe* (edn. in 6 books); *Hao cio juwan* (edn. in 5 books).
Len. 1: Man. ms., 10 books (1–10), dated 1733; Len. 1: Man. ms., 6 books (1–6); Len. 1: Man. ms., 5 books (not a translation but a phonetical transliteration of the Chinese wording); Par. 1: location presently unknown.[53]

Hao cio juwan, 22.
Hao kio juwan-i bithe, 22.
He wan juwan, 23.
Heo si yo gi bithe, 24.
Hi io gi, 26.
Hioi jing yang doro be baha . . . , 53, pt. 3.
Ho-pi Liao-chai, 40.

23. [HO WAN CHUAN] (I).
He wan juwan. Translation which has not yet been identified with certainty. The source is probably the Chinese work *Hui-wen chuan* 廻文傳 by Li Yü 李漁 (b. 1611), whose title is inexactly transcribed here.
Ul. 2: Man. ms., 10 books, probably incomplete.[54]

Hoo kiyo juwan-i bithe, 22.

24. HOU HSI-YU CHI 後西遊記 (III).
Heo si yo gi bithe. Continuation of the well-known novel (see no. 26).
Pek. 1: Man. ms., 4 *t'ao*, 20 books, 40 *ch*., fair copy, complete; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1.[55]

[48] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 47.
[49] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 140. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 168; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," pp. 302–3; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 52.
[50] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, pp. 171–72. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, pp. 222–23; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 48.
[51] *Naikaku Bunko kanseki bunrui mokuroku* 內閣文庫漢籍分類目錄 (Tokyo, 1956), p. 438b; and *Sun*, p. 103.
[52] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 226; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 19, 23; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51.
[53] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," pp. 20–21; *Sun*, p. 140. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 44, no. 242; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 158–60; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 300; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 18; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 50.
[54] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," p. 17; Courant, *Catalogue des livres*, nos. 4127–28; *Hsi-ti shu-mu* 西諦書目 (Peking, 1963), *ch*. 4, p. 37a; H. Martin, "Li Li-weng über das Theater," Ph.D. diss., U. of Heidelberg, 1966, pp. 272–78.
[55] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 168. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63, with an illustration of the ms. on p. 61; *Ku-kung tien-pen* 3, p. 11a; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 34b; *Sun*, p. 383; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 227; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 8, 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 49.

Hôwa guwan so boo san niyang bithe, 27.
Hôwa mu luwan-i bithe, 28.
Hôwa tu yuwan bithe, 29.
Hôwang Ming da ʒu Wang yang ming . . . , 53, pt. 1.

25. HSI HAN YEN-I 西漢演義 (I).
Wargi Han gurun-i bithe. For continuation see no. 71.
Len. 1: Man. ms., 16 books, probably incomplete; copy of 1679; Len. 1: Man. ms., (Brosset, VIII, 21), 1 book, whereabouts unknown; Len. 3: Man. ms., 2 *t'ao*, 16 books, 16 *ch.* (Ka 21 271, xyl. 384), fair copy, complete; Pek. 1: Man. ms., 16 books, complete; Pek. 2: Man. ms., only *ch.* 9; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1; Ul. 1: Man. ms., 15 books, probably incomplete; Ul. 3: Man. ms., details unknown.[56]

26. HSI-YU CHI 西遊記 (III).
Si yo gi bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., perhaps incomplete, 15 books, dated 1885; Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 12 books (1–10, 13–14); Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 7 books (11–13, 15, 18–20); Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 18 books (1–2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13–20); Mos. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 5 *t'ao* (16–20); Oslo: Man. ms., incomplete, 1 book, only *ch.* 36–40, copy from 1876; Osaka: Man. ms., complete, 38 books, dated 1688 (illustrated in Watanabe);[57] Pek. 1: Man. ms., complete, 10 *t'ao*, 50 books, 100 chaps., fair copy, abbreviated transl.; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1; Sibe: Man. ms., details unknown; Vlad.: Man. ms., incomplete, only 5 books, subtitle: *Tang siyang jui jing*(?) 唐僧取經, location unknown.[58]

Hsü Ching-yang te-tao ch'in chiao t'ieh-shu chi, 53, pt. 3.

[56] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 28. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; A. O. Ivanovskij, *Očerk istorii Man'čžurskoj literatury* (St. Petersburg, 1887–1888) 1, p. 46; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 34b; *Sun*, p. 383; Misig, *Ulayanbayatur*, p. 222; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 144; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 299; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, pp. 247–48; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 47.

[57] Illustrated at the beginning of Watanabe, "Mokuroku."

[58] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 164. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: J. Klaproth, "Verzeichniss der Chinesischen und Mandshuischen Bücher und Handschriften in der Bibliothek der Kaiserlichen Academie der Wissenschaften" (1810), p. 91; *Katalog*, no. XI, 4; Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 18, no. 18; Watanabe, "Teisei mokuroku," p. 62; *Ku-kung tien-pen* 3, p. 10b; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 34b; I Su 一粟, *Hung-lou meng shu-lu* 紅樓夢書錄 (Shanghai, 1958), p. 82; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 152–55; Gimm, "Die mandjurische Sammlung," p. 299; *Chung-kuo shao-shu min-tsu* 中國少數民族 (Peking, 1981), p. 221; *Chung-kuo shao-shu min-tsu wen-hsüeh tso-p'in hsüan* 中國少數民族文學作品選 (Shanghai, 1981) 2, p. 378; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 8, 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 49.

27. [HUA KUAN SO PAO SAN NIANG ?].
Hôwa guwan so boo (bao) san niyang bithe. Not yet identified.
Vlad.: Man. ms., 4 books; present whereabouts unknown.[59]

28. [HUA MU-LAN 花木蘭].
Hôwa mu luwan-i bithe. Popular story or ballad about the well-known girl Mu-lan (5th century). Chinese original as yet not ascertained.
Vlad.: Man. ms. from Tsitsihar, 11 books; present whereabouts unknown.[60]

29. HUA-T'U YÜAN 畫圖緣 (II.3).
Hôwa tu yuwan bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., 8 books, probably complete; dated 1690.[61]

Huang Ming ta-ju Wang Yang-ming, 53, pt. 1.
Huang Ming ying-lieh chuan, 73.
Hui-wen chuan, 23.

30. [HUNG HSIEN . . . 紅綫?] (probably II.3).
Fulgiyan sirgengge be usabuha bithe. Content and source of this work as yet not ascertained. It probably has the slave girl Hung-hsien, mentioned in T'ang sources, as subject.
Ul. 3: Man. ms., details unknown.[62]

31. HUNG-LOU MENG 紅樓夢 (II.1).
Peking: seen in a bookshop by W. Fuchs about 1940 (not a translation, but a Manchu transliteration); Sibe: Man. ms. probably of an earlier date, details unknown; Sibe: Man. ms., new trans. by Mu-te-k'o 穆德克, Chung-huo 仲活 et al.; Ul. 3: Man. ms., incomplete, only 1 book; Man-Chin. print: existence most dubious.[63]

[59] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 18, no. 15, p. 49.

[60] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: See Fu Hsi-hua 傅惜華, *Pei-ching ch'uan-t'ung ch'ü-i tsung-lu* 北京傳統曲藝總錄 (Peking, 1962), p. 502. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 18, no. 19, p. 50.

[61] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," p. 4; *Sun*, pp. 135–36; Courant, *Catalogue des livres*, no. 4243; Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, p. 817; Karashima, "Mantetsu," p. 171. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 169; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 52.

[62] See E. D. Edwards, *Chinese Prose Literature of the T'ang Period A.D. 618–906* (London, 1937) 2, pp. 123–27.

[63] The reference to the Ul. 3 ms. is according to a certain Chang Tsung-hsiang 張宗祥, who is said to have seen two or three fascicles of a print on high-class paper (probably a fair copy). Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Kuo Chi-ch'eng 郭基成 et al., "Hsi-po tsu ti wen-i huo-tung" 錫伯族的文藝活動, in *Shao-shu min-tsu wen-i lun-chi* 少數民族文藝論集 (Peking, 1951); Cheng Wen-kuang 鄭文光, "Hsin-chiang tso-chia tai-piao hui-i ts'e-chi" 新疆作家代表會議側記, *Wen-i pao* 文藝報 13 (June 30, 1957); Fuchs, "Miszellen," p. 126, no. 22; *Min-tsu wen-hsüeh*, p. 378; I, *Hung-lou meng shu-lu*, p. 82.

32. HUNG-P'AO 紅袍.
Chinese original not yet identified; not identical with *Hung-p'ao chuan* 傳.
Ul. 4: Man. ms., 2 or 3 books, incomplete.

33. [HUNG-YÜ . . . ?] (presumed II.3).
Erdemungge sargan jui Hông ioi-i bithe. Content and source of this work not as yet ascertained. According to Misig's catalogue it is a tale about a virtuous girl called Hongyu 紅玉.
Ul. 1: Man.-Chin. ms., 1 *t'ao*, 5 books, completeness uncertain.[64]

Ilan gurun julun, 54.
Ilan gurun-i bithe, 54.
Ilan gurun-i nirugan, 54.
Ilan gurun-i suduri, 54.
Ilan tacikó-i uhei doro-i ajige julen, 53.
Ing liyei juwan-i bithe, 73.
Ioi giyoo li bithe, 74.
Ioi j'i gi bithe, 75.
Ioi lung (ji) juwan-i bithe, 76.
Jalan be ulhibure Can jen heo ši bithe, 2.
Jalan de wenjehun andahôri-i goiman bithe, 12.
Jang ze mei-ni bithe, 4.
Jang ze mei ulabun bithe, 4.
Jen-chung hua, 21
Jeo gurun-i bithe, 20.
Jeo pu tuwan-i bithe, 34.
Jing z'e s'e de Ji diyan lo han . . ., 53, pt. 2.
Joo siyang gu (go)-i bithe, 5.

34. JOU-P'U T'UAN 肉蒲團 (II.5).
Jeo pu tuwan-i bithe.
Berl. 4: Man. ms., draft; details unknown; lost in World War II.[65]

Julergi nadan gurun-i bithe, 9.
Julergi Sung gurun-i bithe, 47.
Juwan juwe jergingge taktu sere bithe, 59.

[64] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Misig, *Ulayanbayalur*, p. 224.
[65] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: J. Klaproth, *Verzeichniss der Chinesischen und Mandshuischen Bücher und Handschriften der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin* (Paris, 1822), p. 152; Wylie, *Translation of the Ts'ing wan k'e mung*, p. xlii; Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 44, no. 245.

35. [KAO CHUNG KUEI ?] (perhaps V.1).
Gao jung gui-i bithe. Content and source of this work as yet unknown. It is probably about the figure of the demon-master Chung Kuei 鍾馗.
Vlad.: Man. ms. from Tsitsihar, 2 books, completeness uncertain.[66]

Kin siyang ting-ni bithe, 11.

36. [K'O HSIN LU 可信錄].
Akdaci ojoro sarkiyan. Content and source of this work as yet not ascertained. Author or translator is according to Sun a certain J'i jai (Chih Chai 陟齋), who as yet cannot be traced.
Pek. 2: Man.-Chin. ms., 1 *t'ao*, 2 books, completeness questionable; draft of 1834.[67]

Ku-chin hsiao-shuo, 55.

37. [K'UANG (KUANG) CHE (?) SHENG . . . ?]
Kuwang (Guwang) jei šeng-ni bithe. Text as yet unidentified. According to Grebenščikov it belongs to a series *gurun-i bithe*; probably not a novel.
Vlad.: Man. ms., 2 books, details unknown.[68]

38. KUEI LIEN MENG 歸蓮夢 (III).
Gui liyan meng bithe. Novel about a woman who learned religious practices; one of the banned books.
Pek. 1: Man. ms., 12 books, 12 *ch.*, probably complete; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1.[69]

Kuwang (Guwang) jei . . ., 37.

39. LIANG CHIAO HUN 兩交婚 (II.3).
Liyang giyoo hôn bithe. The Chinese original is also called a continuation of the famous novel *Chin p'ing mei.*
Pek. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, only 1 book with *ch.* 7–8 (book 4).[70]

[66] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, pp. 197–98. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 18, no. 17, p. 49; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 23.
[67] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, 1, p. 32a; *Sun*, p. 384; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 229; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51.
[68] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 13, no. 2, p. 49.
[69] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, pp. 177–78; Courant, *Catalogue des livres*, no. 4237; Cheng, "Pa-li t'u-shu-kuan," pp. 438–39; Karashima, "Mantetsu," p. 174. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Fuchs, "Neues Material," p. 474; *Sun*, p. 380; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 33b; Fuchs, *Beiträge*, p. 85; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 226; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 64; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51.
[70] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Cheng, "Pa-li t'u-shu-kuan," p. 432; Karashima, "Mantetsu," p. 171; *Sun*, p. 134. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 380; Li and Yü, *Union*

40. (Tse-fan) Liao-chai chih-i 擇繙聊齋志異 (VI).
(Sonjofi ubaliyambuha) Liyoo jai j'i i bithe. Selected translations of 128 stories in 24 *chüan* of the well-known Chinese collection of short stories by P'u Sung-ling 浦松齡 (1640–1715). Translator is Jakdan (Cha-k'o-tan 扎克丹, b. ca. 1782) of the Plain Red Banner. The Man.-Chin. printing appeared with 5 prefs. in 1848 (24 books, 24 *ch.*, size: 29.2 × 17.5 cm). Reprints under the title *Ho-pi Liao-chai* 合璧聊齋 were brought out by the Erh-yu chai 二酉齋 and Jung-hua t'ang 容華堂 printing works in Peking (Liu-li ch'ang nan-lu) in 1907 and also n.d. A photoprint of this appeared under the title *A Manchu Edition of Liao Chai Chih I*, San Francisco (1975), 7 vols., 2,627 pp.[71]
A selection of libraries possessing the print:
Balt.; Berl. 1; Berl. 2; Berk.; Bud.; Camb.; Harv. (2 copies); Chic. (edns. 1848, 1907); Len. 1 (3 or more copies); Len. 2; Len. 3 (incomplete, only books 2, 4, 5, 20, 24); Leid.; Lon. 1 (2 copies); Lon. 2; Mos. 1 (5 copies, partially incomplete); Mos. 2; Muk. 2; N.Y. 1; Osaka; Par. 1; Pek. 2; Pek. 4 (without book 2); Pek. 6; Prin. (2 copies); Riga; Ten. (2 copies); Tok. 1 (2 copies); Tok. 2; Ul. 1; Vlad.[72]

41. Lieh-kuo chih (chuan) 列國志傳 (I).
Geren gurun-i bithe. The Chinese original of this historical novel has not yet been traced more precisely.
Berl. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 4 *t'ao*, 23 books (parts of *ch.* 10–19ff.), *t'ao*-inscription: *Lieh-kuo chih-chuan*; Harv.: Man. ms., presumed complete, 20 books, 18th century; Len. 1: Man. ms., complete, 4 *t'ao*, 20 books, collection of Z. F. Leontevskij (1799–1874); Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 5 books (1–5); Len. 1: Man. ms., complete, 20 books; Len. 1: Man. ms., 21 books, present location unknown; Pek. 1: Man. ms., 22 books, completeness questionable: Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1; Sibe: Man. ms., details unknown; Vlad.: title: *Dalbai suduri bithe*, Man. ms., 4 books, details unknown. Probably this manuscript is a popular version of the novel.[73]

42. Lien-ch'eng pi 連城璧 (VI).
Liyan ceng bi bithe. Translation of the well-known short-story collection (not drama as Fuchs suggests) of Li Yü (1611–ca. 1680), also known under the title *Wu-sheng hsi* 無聲戲.
Pek. 1: Man. ms., complete, 10 books; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1.[74]

Lin el boo bithe, 43.

43. Lin erh pao 鱗兒報 (II.3).
Lin el boo bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., 5 books, complete; Len. 1: Man. ms., 5 books, complete, damaged, older, more carelessly written; title inexact: *Liyan el boo*; Huh. 1: Man. ms.[75]

Liyan ceng bi bithe, 42.
Liyan el boo, 43.
Liyang giyoo hôn bithe, 39.
Liyoo jai j'i i bithe, 40.
Manju nikan hergen-i . . ., 54.

44. Ming shih yen-i 明史演義 (I).
The Chinese original cannot as yet be identified.
Sibe: Man. ms., details unknown.[76]

Mu gui ing-i ulabun, 45.

Catalogue, p. 33a; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 231; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 64; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51.

[71] Earlier selections found in A. O. Ivanovskij, *Man'čžurskaja chrestomatija* (St. Petersburg, 1895) 2, pp. 176–84; Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," pp. 105–107; P. P. Šmidt, *Učebnik mandžurskago jazyka*, in *Izvestija Vostočnago Instituta* 18.1–2 (Vladivostok, 1907), pp. 1, 17, 22.

[72] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 45; H. A. Giles, *A Catalogue of the Wade Collection of Chinese and Manchu Books in the Library of the University of Cambridge* (Cambridge, 1898), p. 142; Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," pp. 42–43; Watanabe, "Mokuroku," p. 29; idem, "Teisei Mokuroku," p. 60, no. 2; *Seikadō Bunko*, p. 206; Laufer, "Skizze," p. 46; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, no. 707, 1–2; Misig, *Ulayanbayatur*, p. 216, no. 138; L. Hurwitz, H. Okada, and N. Poppe, *Catalogue of the Manchu-Mongol Section of the Tōyō Bunko* (Tokyo, 1964), p. 303, nos. 524–25; Fuchs, *Handschriften*, p. 141, app. 81; Walravens, "Vorläufige Titelliste," p. 576; Nelson and Simon, *Manchu Books*, pp. 115–16; Bese, "Mongolian Collections," p. 57; Puyraimond, *Catalogue*, no. 131; Huang and Wang, "Man-wen i-pen," p. 4 (Chin. trans. of Jakdan's pref.); Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 14–16, 23; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 50; Luc Kwanten, "Manchurica in the Far Eastern Library, University of Chicago," *Zentralasiatische Studien* 17 (1984), p. 182.

[73] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, pp. 24–25. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Klaproth, "Bibliothek der Kaiserlichen Academie," p. 91; idem, *Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin*, p. 151; Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 15, no. 2a; K. Hülle, "Neuerwerbungen chinesischer und manjurischer Bücher in den Jahren 1921–1930," *Mitteilungen aus der Preussischen Staatsbibliothek* 10 (Leipzig, 1931), p. 36; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 143–44; Fuchs, *Handschriften*, p. 121, no. 227; Walravens, "Vorläufige Titelliste," p. 577; *Chung-kuo shao-shu min-tsu*, p. 221; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, pp. 231–32; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 48. See also entry no. 70, below.

[74] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Karashima, "Mantetsu," p. 172; Sun, *Jih-pen shu-mu*, p. 155; Shimada Y. 島田好, "Honkan shozō kihōsho kaidai" 本館所藏稀覯書解題, *Shokō* 書香 16.4 (1944), p. 32; Martin, *Li Li-weng*, pp. 314–15, 375–76. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Fuchs, "Neues Material," p. 474; Sun, *Jih-pen shu-mu*, pp. 23–27; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 33a; Fuchs, *Beiträge*, p. 85; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, pp. 230–31; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51.

[75] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Karashima, "Mantetsu," p. 172; Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," pp. 3–4; *Sun*, p. 135. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Klaproth, "Bibliothek der Kaiserlichen Academie," p. 93; Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 164–65; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 50.

[76] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Kuo, "Hsi-po tsu."

45. [Mu kuei-ying ... 穆桂英]
Mu gui ing-i ulabun. This is probably not a long novel, but a shorter popular version of the material about a female general of the Sung dynasty named Mu Kuei-ying 穆桂英, also worked into several other dramatic forms. The Chinese original is as yet unidentified; perhaps it is a partial adaptation of the *Yang-chia* 楊家 novel.[77]
Ul. 3: Man. ms., details unknown.

46. [?]
Muraki gebungge niyalma-i julen. Content and source of this popular story as yet not ascertained. Perhaps this is not a translation.[78]
Ul. 3: Man. ms., details unknown.

47. Nan sung 南宋 (I).
Julergi Sung gurun-i bithe. The Chinese source of this historical novel of the Ming dynasty, the contents of which were probably linked to *Fei-lung chuan* (no. 17), cannot as yet be identified.
Len. 1: Man. ms., 10 books, complete; Pek. 1: Man. ms., 10 books, copy from the mid-17th century, complete; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1.[79]

Nieh ch'üan ching t'ieh-shu chi, 53.

48. Pa-tung t'ien 八洞天 (VI).
Ba dung tiyan bithe. Translation of a Chinese collection of short stories of the middle of the 17th century; later banned.
Pek. 1: Man. ms., 8 books, 8 *ch*., complete, translated before 1788; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1.[80]

[77] I am grateful to Cl. Salmon (Paris) for pointing out to me that Mu Kuei-ying 穆 (also 木) 桂英 appears as one of the main figures in the well-known historical novel *Yang-chia t'ung-su yen-i* 楊家通俗演義 of the Ming period. (See *Sun*, p. 52.) This character won such popularity that even today rewritings of the material are published; see, for example, *Nü-chiang Mu Kuei-ying* 女將穆桂英 by Shih Kuo 史果 (Shanghai, 1959; rpt. 1978). For plays about this heroine, see C. P. Mackerras, *The Rise of the Peking Opera 1770–1870* (Oxford, 1972), pp. 262–64.

[78] According to Professor Boris Riftin, this work may be a folk tale (ningmān, imakā, Chin.: *i-ma-k'an*, 伊馬堪) of the Nanaj (Ho-che 赫哲) minority.

[79] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 48; Idema, *Fiction*, pp. 57, 108ff. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Klaproth, "Bibliothek der Kaiserlichen Academie," p. 91; Courant, *Catalogue des livres*, no. 4049; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 147; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 299; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, pp. 233, 235; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 14, 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 48. See also list, entries 17, above, and 50, below.

[80] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 103; Karashima, "Mantetsu," p. 173. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Fuchs, *Beiträge*, p. 85; Sun, *Jih-pen shu-mu*, p. 27; *Sun*, p. 381; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 33b; Fuchs, "Neues Material," p. 474; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 220; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 64; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 13, 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51.

49. [Pai-she chuan 白蛇傳] (III).
Sanyan meihe-i ulabun. The Chinese source of this translation has so far not been found (perhaps *Lei-feng t'a* 雷峯塔).
Ul. 3: Man. ms., details unknown.[81]

Pan-jih Yen-wang ch'üan-chuan, 55.

50. Pei-sung 北宋 (I).
Amargi Sung gurun-i bithe. The Chinese source of this historical novel, which according to Kanda is *Pei Sung chih-chuan t'ung-su yen-i* 北宋志傳通俗演義, has not yet been established (as with no. 2).
Berl. 1: Man. ms., 2 *t'ao*, 10 books, presumably complete, Chinese colophon from 1772.[82]

Ping San leng yan-i bithe, 51.

51. Ping shan leng yen 平山冷燕 (II.3).
Ping San leng yan-i bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., 10 books, complete; Len. 1: Man. ms., 7 books, incomplete, only books 2–5, 7–8, 10, dated 1696; Mos. 1: Man. ms., 2 *t'ao*, 8 fasc. (collection Pankratov); Muk. 1: Man. ms., 1 *t'ao*, 10 books, complete; Muk. 2: Man. ms., dated 1710, 10 fasc. 10 *ch*. (Sign. 2488); Par. 1: Man. ms. (according to Möllendorff), whereabouts unknown; Pek. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 8 books with *ch*. 9–16 (new indications suggest that it is complete, 16 books), fair copy; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1; Vlad.: Man. ms., 8 books, whereabouts unknown.[83]

Sai hông se bithe, 52.

52. Sai hung-ssu 賽紅絲 (II.3).
Sai hông se bithe. Translation of the mid-17th-century Chinese novel *Sai hung-ssu hsiao-shuo* 賽紅絲小說.

[81] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 177.

[82] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, pp. 48–49; Idema, *Fiction*, pp. 57, 112, etc. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Fuchs, *Handschriften*, pp. 121–22, no. 228; Kanda, "Preservation of Manchu Literature," p. 87.

[83] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 133; Karashima, "Mantetsu," p. 172; Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," p. 2. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 44, no. 248; Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 15, no. 3; *Ku-kung lien-pen* 3, p. 11a; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 34; "Man Meng wen t'u-shu fen-lei mu-lu" 滿蒙文圖書分類目錄, in *Kuo-li chung-yang t'u-shu-kuan Feng-t'ien fen-kuan tien-pan t'u-shu fen-lei mu-lu* 國立中央圖書館奉天分館殿版圖書分類目錄 (Mukden, 1939), p. 36; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 162–63; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," pp. 300–301; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 234; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 53.

Pek. 1: Man. ms., 8 books, complete, 16 *ch.*; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1.[84]

Sam yŏk ch'ong hae, 54.

53. [SAN-CHIAO OU-NIEN 三教偶拈] (III).

Ilan tacikô-i uhei doro-i ajige julen. The Chinese titles discovered by Sun as *San-chiao t'ung-li hsiao-shuo* 三教同理小說 and by Fuchs as *San-chiao t'ung-tao hsiao-chuan* 三教同道小傳[85] are incorrect. Titles on the cover of the ms.: *Chen-chün ch'üan chuan* 眞君全傳, *Nieh ch'üan ching t'ieh-shu chi* 孽犬精鐵樹記 (see part 3). This is merely the work under the Chinese name *San-chiao o-nien*; it is a very rare collection of short stories by Feng Meng-lung 馮夢龍 (1574–1646) and others, which is preserved in a Ming print kept at the Tokyo University Library.[86] Judging by the chapter headings it seems to be identical to the Manchu translation. (The Manchu translation of the book title is probably an interpretation of one of the subtitles.) The translator of this work is known only in the Manchu transcription: Ci Lo šeng [Chin.: Ch'i Lo-sheng] from *dergi U gi* (presumably eastern Wu-chi 無極, Ho-pei province?).

Contents:

1. *Hôwang Ming da Žu Wang yang ming siyan šeng facuhôn be toktobume yabuha be ejehe suduri*, incomplete, only 18 books: 1–13, 15–19; the Chinese original by Feng Meng-lung is entitled: *Huang Ming ta-ju Wang Yang-ming hsien-sheng ch'u-shen ching-nan lu* 皇明大儒王陽明先生出身靖難錄, 3 *ch.* (Category 1).[87]

2. *Jing z'e s'e de Ji diyan lo han-i enduri beye be sabuha bithe*, 13 books, complete; the Chinese original is presumably *Ching-tz'u-ssu Chi-tien lo-han hsien-sheng chi* 淨慈寺濟顚羅漢顯聖記 (author yet to be established). The story is about the Buddhist monk Chi-tien ta-shih; see no. 69.

3. *Hioi jing yang doro be baha de nimada be jafaha yongkiyan ulabun*, incomplete, only books 2–13; the Chinese original is a ghost story by Teng Chih-mu 鄧志謨 (fl. 1586) and entitled *Hsü Ching-yang te-tao ch'in chiao t'ieh-shu chi* 許旌陽得道擒蛟鐵樹記; also known under shorter title: *T'ieh-shu chi*, 2 *ch.*, 15 *hui*. (Category III).

[84] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," p. 5; Cheng, "Pa-li t'u-shu-kuan," p. 430–31; *Sun*, p. 136; a new abridged edn. of the copy of *Sai hung-ssu hsiao-shuo* in the Dairen Library appeared in Peking, 1981. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 33a; *Sun*, p. 380; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 237; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 64; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 23; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51; Fuchs, "Neues Material," p. 474.

[85] *Sun*, p. 381; Fuchs, "Neues Material," p. 474.

[86] See *Tôkyô Daigaku Tôyôbunka kenkyûsho kanseki bunrui mokuroku* 東京大學東洋文化研究所漢籍文類目錄 (Tokyo, 1973) 1, p. 862a.

[87] *Sun*, p. 60.

Pek. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, only 3 *ch.* with 43 books.[88]

San-chiao t'ung-tao hsiao-chuan, 53.

San-chiao t'ung-li hsiao-shuo, 53.

54. SAN-KUO CHIH (YEN-I) 三國志(演義) (I).

Ilan gurun-i bithe.

As the introduction points out, the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* played a long and important role for the Manchu in assimilating knowledge about Chinese history and military strategy. Because of this it is considered one of the most important works in the sinicization of the Manchus. The work enjoyed special favor with the T'ai-tsu (Nurhači, 1559–1626) and T'ai-tsung (1592–1643) emperors. The Manchu translation, therefore, belonged to the canon of textbooks used by contemporary Koreans to study Manchu. According to native reports (see below) the Manchus are said to have used the historical events recounted here to improve themselves against the Ming troops. The integration of the Chinese hero and latter-day God of War Kuan Yü 關羽 into the native state religion and shamanistic cult is said to go back to this source.

It is therefore hardly surprising that so famous a novel was one of the earliest books ever translated. The Chinese printing reached the Manchus perhaps via Korea.[89] A first order to translate it was evidently issued in 1631. The title then appeared in 1632, 7th month, on the list of nine books translated by the important scholar Dahai (Ta-hai 達海, 1599–1632).[90] At his death he had completed four works and left five more only in fragments. It is as yet impossible to ascertain whether or not later translations were

[88] *Sun*, p. 169. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," pp. 381–82; Fuchs, "Neues Material," p. 474; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, pp. 33–34; *Sun*, p. 222; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 239; Li T'ien-i 李田意, "Jih-pen so-chien Chung-kuo tuan-p'ien hsiao-shuo lüeh-chi" 日本所見中國短篇小說略記, *CHHP* NS 1.2 (1957), p. 70; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 64; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, pp. 51–52.

[89] See J.R.P. King, "The Korean Elements in the Manchu Script Reform of 1632," *CAJ* 31 (1987), p. 279, and n. 3 above.

[90] One of the earliest references is to be found in the old Manchu documents *Man-wen lao-tang* (Japanese edn., *Mambun rôtô* 滿文老檔 *Tongki fuka sindaha i dangse*, *The Secret Chronicles of the Manchu Dynasty, 1607–1637*, trans. and annot. Okamoto Keiji 岡本敬二 et al. [Tokyo, 1955–1963] 5, p. 825). The *San-kuo* trans. by Dahai is not the official history of the Three Kingdoms as has been claimed since Klaproth (see his "Ueber die Sprache und Schrift der Uiguren," in *Fundgruben des Orients* 2 [Vienna, 1811], p. 189), Laufer ("Skizze," p. 28), and recently S. Durrant ("A Note on the Translation of Chinese Historical Romances into Manchu and Mongolian," *Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, Reviews* 1.2 [1979], pp. 654–56). For this see Wang Sung-ju 王嵩儒 (b. 1873), *Chang-ku ling-shih* 掌固零拾 (1936; rpt. Taipei, ca. 1975), *ch.* 1, p. 9b; E. Haenisch, review, *OZ* n.f. 1 (1925), p. 237, n. 1; idem, review, *Orientalische Literaturzeitschrift* 40 (1937), pp. 762–63; Fuchs, *Beiträge*, p. 40, 124; and Fuchs, "Neue Beiträge zur mandjurischen Bibliographie und Literatur," *MS* 7 (1942), p. 35.

based on Dahai's drafts. At any rate the preserved 1650 translation is a commissioned work, which, according to the *Yen-hsia hsiang tso-lu, ch.* 10 among others, was ordered in 1639 and completed in 1647. The preface of this first edition, which appeared without Chinese text, is dated Shun-chih 7 (1650), 1st month, 17th day.[91] It names Kicungge (Ch'i-ch'ung-ko 祁充格, d. 1651) as responsible and lists seventeen other names including Enektu and Yecengge as chief translators. Although not specifically stated in the preface, Fan Wen-ch'eng 范文程 (1597–1666), Garin (Kang-lin 剛林, d. 1651), and Jiyang Hede (Chiang Ho-te 蔣赫德, 1616–1670) could possibly also be considered as further translators. Probably Sunahai (Su-na-hai 蘇納海), who is also mentioned in the preface, was also directly involved, since he announced the completion of the work in 1650.[92] The mention of Hesu (Ho-su 和素, 1672–1718) in some sources is probably due to either error or confusion. The Chinese print of 1522 was the basis of the Manchu translation.

The quality of the translation is considered exemplary. Since the distribution of the work is attested to as early as Shun-chih 7 (date as above, but perhaps 2d month, 17th day), the printing, one of the very earliest datable, must have taken place in the same month. Therefore the date given in *T'ai-tsu shih-lu*[93] can only refer to the distribution of payment of those officials concerned with its production and not with the completion of the printing. A further distribution took place during the second month of the seventeenth year of the reign of Shun-chih (1660). From this time on the translation seems to have enjoyed a wide circulation, up to the Ch'ien-lung era (ca. 1770), when a new Manchu-Chinese edition was deemed necessary. The Manchu wording is identical to that of the earlier print. Théodore Pavie (1811–1896) brought out his own incomplete translation (only *ch.* 1–6) of the Manchu edition into French.

A. Man. print (Palace edn.) of 1650, 24 books, 24 *ch.*, size: 36 × 22.9 (28.1 × 20)cm: Dairen; Irk. (2 copies); Len. 1 (2 copies); Len. 2 (2 copies); Muk. 2; N.Y. 2; Par. 1 (2 copies, dated 1721, 1767; incomplete copy, only *ch.* 1–10, 12–18); Par. 2; Pek. 1; Pek. 2 (incomplete copy, books 1–16); Ul. 1 (2 copies).

B. Man.-Chin. print, Yung-cheng (1723–1735) reign, without preface; *8 t'ao*, 48 books, 24 chaps., size: 24.8 × 16.6(21.5 × 15.5)cm: Berl. 2;

[91] Chin. trans. by Huang and Wang, "Man-wen i-pen," pp. 4–5.

[92] This is according to *[Ch'in-ting] Pa-ch'i t'ung-chih* [欽定]八旗通志 (1799; rpt. Taipei, 1965) 158, p. 29b.

[93] *T'ai-tsu shih-lu* 48, pp. 20a–b (568).

Camb.; Dairen; Len. 1 (2 or 3 copies); Len. 2 (2 incomplete copies, only *ch.* 2–24 and 1, 2, 4); Muk. 2; Oslo; Par. 1 (with wrong title page); Pek. 2; Pek. 3; Pek. 4; Pek. 5; Pek. 6; Pek. 7; P.A.; Rost. (only 2 books from *ch.* 14 and 24); Sibe; Tok. 1; Tsi.; Tüb. (only 37 books; chaps. 14–24 are missing).

Reprint of the last-mentioned edn. (with incorrect title page according to Par. 1): *A Manchu Edition of the Ilan-gurun-i bithe*, San Francisco (1979), 8 vols., 6,958 pp.

C. Modern reprint from a new ms. copy: *Ilan gurun-i bithe* (text identical with B., but with some orthographic corrections and without the Chinese passages, supplemented with illustrations from a Chin. print); Urumqi: Sinjiyang niyalmai irgeni čubanše / Hsin-chiang jen-min ch'u-pan-she, 1985, edn. 2,000 copies; vol. 1: preface by Biyanjiši Šanbe of 1984, 20, 16, 6, 503 pp.; vol. 2: 6, 509 pp.; vol. 3: 543 pp.; vol. 4: 6, 534 pp.

D. Modern Sibe translation: *Ilan gurun julun* (!); further details unknown.

E. Manuscripts: Pao Chung-yen 鮑仲巖, private collection (old ms., before 1644; incomplete, only *ch.* 19);[94] Harv. (2 copies, only *ch.* 19–24, 1–5); Irk. (draft, title: *Ilan gurun-i suduri*, 4 *t'ao*, 24 books); Irk. (incomplete, 4 *t'ao*, 1st book incomplete); Len. 1 (incomplete, dated 1888, 1891, 1895, 12 books: 1, 5, 7–9, 12, 15, 17, 20, 23, 24); Len. 1 (incomplete, dated 1909); Len. 1 (incomplete, only book 1); Len. 2 (incomplete, only *ch.* 6–11); Par. 1 (incomplete; phonetic transliteration of the Chinese wording, 18 books, only *ch.* 34–99); Par. 1 (Man.-Chin. illustrated album, title: *Ilan gurun-i nirugan*, 1 book, dated 1769; Pek. 1 (24 books); Pek. 1 (incomplete, only *ch.* 7–12, 6 books); Rome (incomplete, only 2 books with *ch.* 14, title: *Manju nikan hergen-i kamcime araha Ilan gurun-i bithe*); Ul. 3 (details unknown); China (Pek. 1 ?; Man. draft ms.; different version, written in the period 1634–1644 on Korean paper; further details unknown).[95]

F. Korean print: *Sam yŏk ch'ong hae* 三譯總解, excerpt from the Manchu printed edn. of 1650; interlinear Han'gul transliteration of the Manchu wording with Korean translation after every passage. First edn. 1703, rev. edn. 1774, 5 books, 10 *ch.* Photoprint: *P'alsea Soaron, Sam yŏk ch'ong hae, Tongmun yuhae*, Seoul, 1955.[96] Korean edn. of 1774: Lon. 1; Par. 1.[97]

[94] Wang Li-na, "Chin p'ing mei," p. 65.

[95] Sun K'ai-ti, "Chung-kuo t'ung-su hsiao-shuo t'i-yao" 中國通俗小說提要, pt. 2, in *I-wen chih* 藝文志 2 (T'ai-yüan, 1983), p. 208.

[96] Cf. Shinmura Izuru 新村出, *Tōhō gengoshi sōkō* 東方言語史叢考 (Kyoto, 1927), pp. 38–40.

[97] Concerning the above Man. edn(s), items A–F: Klaproth, "Bibliothek der Kaiserlichen Academie," p. 90; idem, *Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin* 11, p. 2; J. H. Plath, *Die Völker der*

55. SAN-KUO YIN 三國因 (other title: PAN-JIH YEN-WANG CH'ÜAN-CHUAN 半日閒王全傳) (I, or VI).[98]
Short story of *p'ing-hua* 評話 type; separate edn. of *ch.* 31 of *Ku-chin hsiao-shuo* 古今小說 (published in 1620 or 1621).
Len. 1: Man. ms. (19 + 2 pages, complete?).[99]

Šanyan meihe-i ulabun, 49.
Šeng hiyoo giyan bithe, 56.
Šeng hôwa meng-ni bithe, 58.
Šeng siyan juwan-i bithe, 57.

56. SHENG HSIAO CHIEN 生綃剪 (VI).
Šeng hiyoo giyan bithe.
Pek. 2: Man. ms. (copy), 10 books, 20 individual parts.[100]

Mandschurey (Göttingen, 1831), pp. 1020–21; [Klaproth], *Catalogue des livres*, no. 236; T. Pavie, *San-Koue-Tchy, Ilan kouroun-i pithé, Histoire des Trois Royaumes: Roman historique traduit sur les textes chinois et mandchou*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1845–1846); Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Ivanovskij, *Očerk*, p. 46; Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 42, nos. 233–34; Ivanovskij, *Man'čžurskaja chrestomatija*, p. 7; Giles, *Wade Collection*, p. 142; Courant, *Catalogue des livres*, pp. 87–89, no. 116; Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 42; Shinmura, *Tōhō gengoshi*, pp. 38–40; Laufer, "Skizze," pp. 22, 28; Fuchs, "Neues Material," pp. 477, 480–81; Watanabe, "Teisei mokuroku," p. 62, no. 7; *Sun*, p. 378; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 32b; *Dairen Toshokan wakan tosho bunrui mokuroku* 大連圖書館和漢圖書分類目錄 (pt. 8, "Manshu, Mōko") (Dairen, 1934), p. 36; Fuchs, *Beiträge*, pp. 40–42, 86, 124; E. Haenisch, review, *Orientalische Literaturzeitschrift* 40 (1937), p. 762; Fuchs, "Neue Beiträge," p. 35; Li Kuang-tao 李光濤, "Ch'ing T'ai-tsung yü San-kuo yen-i" 清太宗與三國演義, *CYYY* 12 (1945), pp. 251–72; Misig, *Ulayanbayatur*, pp. 204–6, no. 127; Haenisch, *Mandschu-Grammatik*, pp. 119–24 (selection and partial trans.); Hurwitz et al., *Catalogue*, pp. 302, 523; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 73–74, nos. 138–40; Fuchs, *Handschriften*, p. 142, appendix 82; Kanda, "Preservation of Manchu Literature," pp. 77, 82; Wu, "Ch'ing-tai chin-hui shu-mu," pp. 66–67; Lie Hiu, *Die Mandschu-Sprachkunde in Korea* (Bloomington, 1972), pp. 89–111; Wang Li-na, "Chin p'ing mei," pp. 65–66; Walravens, "Verläufige Titelliste," p. 576; idem, "Übersicht," p. 621; Nelson and Simon, *Manchu Books*, p. 117; Durrant, "Translation of Chinese Historical Romances," pp. 654–56; H. Chase, "The Status of the Manchu Language in the Early Ch'ing," Ph.D. diss., U. of Washington (Seattle, 1979), p. 224; S.H.L. Wu, *Passage to Power: K'ang-hsi and His Heir Apparent, 1661–1712* (Cambridge, Mass., 1979), p. 129; Puyraimond, *Catalogue du fond mandchou*, nos. 119–25; *Chung-kuo shao-shu min-tsu*, p. 221; *Min-tsu wen-hsüeh*, p. 378; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 238; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63; Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," pp. 207–8; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 6–8, 20; Huang and Wang, "Man-wen i-pen," pp. 4–5; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, pp. 47–48; Wen Ai-ch'ing 文愛清, "San-kuo yen-i ti liu-ch'uan Man-wen pen" 三國演義的流傳滿文本, *Forbidden City* 28 (Hong Kong, 1984), p. 28; Cheng I-mei 鄭逸梅 et al., *Ch'ing-kung i-shih* 清宮軼事 (Peking, 1985), pp. 226–28.

[98] I am grateful to Boris Riftin (Moscow) for this identification.

[99] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Liu Ts'un-yen, *Chinese Popular Fiction in Two London Libraries* (Hong Kong, 1968), pp. 249–51; Tai, *Hsiao-shuo chien-wen lu*, pp. 174–79; Riftin, "Chung-kuo chang-hui hsiao-shuo," pp. 103–4. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 95, no. 187; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 305; Riftin, "Chung-kuo chang-hui hsiao-shuo," p. 103; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 20.

[100] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 106. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 239; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 52.

57. [SHENG HSIEN CHUAN] (III).
Šeng siyan juwan-i bithe. The Chinese source is probably *Sheng hsien chuan* 昇仙傳, 8 *ch.*, 56 *hui*. Central figure is Chi Hsiao-t'ang 濟小堂, who, according to Misig, took several literary examinations in the first half of the 16th century (hence the Manchu secondary title *Gi siyoo tang*).
Ul. 1: Man. ms., 32 books, completeness questionable.[101]

58. SHENG HUA MENG 生花夢 (II.3).
Šeng hôwa meng-ni bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 12 books, only 1–2, 4–8, 10–12, and 14–15;
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 9 books in approximately 5 different hands; only books 2–9, dated 1716. Translator or owner of the ms. (?) is possibly a certain Piyoodurši (Biyoodurši); year of translation probably before 1703.[102]

59. SHIH-ERH CHUNG LOU 十二重樓.
Juwan juwe jergingge taktu sere bithe. The Chinese source of this narrative work has nothing in common with the well-known collection of short stories, *Shih-erh lou* 十二樓, by Li Yü (see no. 14). It is probably a popular story. The author calls himself Jun-chai chu-jen 潤齋主人.
Pek. 2: Man.-Chin. ms., 1 book, 21 double pages.[103]

Shih-erh lou, 14.
Shih-t'ai yen-liang, 12.

60. SHUI-HU 水滸 (IV.1).
Šui hô bithe (*Šui hô juwan*). Manchu translations of *Shui-hu chuan* seem to have been especially popular in the mid-18th century and even as early as the 17th century, because this is the only title in a prohibition document of Ch'ien-lung 18 (1753), 7th month.[104] The Chinese version is mentioned in the index of 1774.[105]
Cop.: Man. ms., 2 books, *ch.* 18–19, 59 pp., *ch.* 20–21, 57 pp., incomplete, dated 1709, 5th month; Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 12 books (2–10, 12–14); Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 28 books (2–4, 6–12, 15–32); Mos.

[101] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 180. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Misig, *Ulayanbayatur*, p. 225.

[102] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 144. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 166–67; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," pp. 301–2; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 50.

[103] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 101. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 244; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 56.

[104] This was discussed in the introduction.

[105] Goodrich, *Literary Inquisition*, p. 261.

1: Man. ms., incomplete, 12 books (12–22, 24), title: *Šui hô juwan-i bithe*; Osaka: Man. ms., complete (?), 32 books, foreword of 1734; Par. 1: Man. ms. (collection of P. Pelliot), probably complete, 20 books, 100 *ch.*, previous owner: Pao-ming t'ang 寶名堂; Pek. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 32 books, *ch.* 6–9, 12–13, 17–32; Pek. 1: Man. draft ms., incomplete, 3 books; Pek. 6: Man. ms., incomplete, 4 books; Sibe: earlier translation, details unknown; Sibe: new translation by Mu-te-k'o 穆德克, Chung-huo 仲活, and others, details unknown.[106]

61. SHUO YÜEH CH'ÜAN-CHUAN 說岳全傳 (I).
Ginggun tondo U mu wang bithe. According to the Japanese transcription of the Manchu title given by Watanabe, the Chinese source is *Ching-chung Wu-mu wang chuan* 精忠武穆王傳. It is probably identical with the story mentioned by Sun under the title *Wu-mu ching-chung chuan* 武穆精忠傳. The book deals with the life of Yüeh Fei (1103–1141). Banned during the Ch'ien-lung era.
Osaka: Man. ms., 8 books, probably complete.[107]

Si yo gi bithe, 26.
Simnere behei araha bukdarun, 72.
Sonjofi ubaliyambuha Liyoo jai j'i i bithe, 40.
Šui hô bithe, 60.
Šui hô juwan-i bithe, 60.

62. SUI T'ANG YEN-I 隋唐演義 (I).
The source of this Manchu fragment has not yet been identified. The Chinese edn. is in 10 *ch.*, 114 *chieh*.
Cop.: Man. ms., incomplete, 1 book, 30 pages; Sibe: earlier translation, details unknown.[108]

Sun P'ang tou-chih yen-i, 9.
Sun bin-i bithe, 63.

[106] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, pp. 181ff. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Klaproth, "Bibliothek der Kaiserlichen Academie," p. 90; Wylie, *Notes on Chinese Literature*, p. 162; Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 44; Watanabe, "Mokuroku," no. 6, p. 62; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 33a; *Ku-kung tien-pen* 3, p. 10b; Fuchs, review of L. C. Goodrich, *MS* 3 (1938), p. 305; Kuo, "Hsi-po"; Volkova, *Opisanie*, pp. 149–50; *Min-tsu wen-hsüeh*, p. 378; Kanda, "Preservation of Manchu Literature," pp. 84, 91; Puyraimond, *Catalogue du fond mandchou*, no. 126; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, pp. 245–46; Wang, comp., *Yüan Ming Ch'ing*, p. 43; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 8–9, 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 49.
[107] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 51; Idema, *Fiction*, p. xii. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Watanabe, "Mokuroku," p. 61; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 53.
[108] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 43; C. T. Hsia, "The Military Romance: A Genre of Chinese Fiction," in C. Birch, ed., *Studies in Chinese Literary Genres* (Los Angeles, 1974), pp. 341, 379–82; Idema, *Fiction*, pp. xx, lx. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Kuo, "Hsi-po"; *Min-tsu wen-hsüeh*, p. 378.

63. [SUN PIN . . . 孫臏?] (I).
Sun bin-i bithe. The Chinese source of this story, which deals with Sun Pin (4th century B.C.) has not yet been established. It could be connected to the one mentioned in no. 9.
Len. 3: Man. ms., incomplete, 8 books, only *ch.* 1–5, 7–9; Pek. 3: Man. ms., allegedly 10 books; present whereabouts unknown (perhaps identical to ms. in Len. 3).[109]

64. [SUNG . . . 宋] (I).
Sung gurun-i bithe. The Chinese original of this translation has not yet been identified. It is obviously a short historical tale.
Vlad.: Man. ms., 3 books, location unknown.[110]

T'ang-ch'ao jen hsiao-shuo, 65.
Tang gurun-i bithe, 67.
Tang gurun-i niyalma-i siyoo šo bithe, 65.
Tang gurun-i siyoo šo bithe, 65.
T'ang-jen hsiao-shuo, 65.

65. T'ANG-JEN SHUO-HUI 唐人說薈 (VI).
Tang gurun-i niyalma-i siyoo šo bithe. Translation of a well-known collection of T'ang short stories known in various edns. and under several titles, for example, *T'ang-tai ts'ung-shu* 唐代叢書.
Len. 2: Man.-Chin. ms.; Sign.: Md. 177, xyl. 1093; obviously incomplete, fair copy bound in yellow silk. Title: *Tang gurun-i siyoo šo bithe*, 13 books, 40 *ch.*, size: 19.8 × 29.8 (about 16.5 × 23.5) cm, 9 columns per page, book 1 (*ch.* 1–3), 2 (4–6), 3 (7–9), 4 (10–13), 5 (14–16), 6 (17–19), 7 (20–22), 8 (23–25), 9 (26–28), 10 (29–31), 11 (32–34), 12 (35–37), 13 (38–40); Pek. 1: Man. ms. (other title: *T'ang-jen hsiao-shuo* 唐人小說), 40 books, 11 *t'ao*; size: 31.5 × 21 cm, incomplete; *t'ao* 1 (*ch.* 1, 2, 6), 2 (1, 2, 4–7), 4 (1, 4, 6, 7), 5 (5), 6 (1, 3, 4, 6–8), 7 (1, 4, 7), 8 (2, 4, 5, 7), 9 (1, 2, 4), 10 (4), 11 (1, 3, 4, 6, 7), 12 (1, 2). Both mss., whose wording has not yet been compared, have an undated preface by T'ao-yüan chü-shih 桃源居士 (i.e., perhaps T'ien P'u-yüan 田浦源); copy from the mid-17th century.[111]

[109] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 231. An earlier version of the same story existed in the Jürchen language (see *Chin i-wen chih* in *Liao Chin Yüan i-wen chih* 遼金元藝文志 (Shanghai, 1958), p. 35.
[110] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 13, no. 3.
[111] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Edwards, *T'ang Literature*; M. Gimm, *Das Yüeh-fu tsa-lu des Tuan An-chieh* (Wiesbaden, 1966), pp. 66–67. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Ivanovskij, *Očerk*, p. 46; Fuchs, "Neues Material," p. 473 (content and title inaccurately characterized as *T'ang-ch'ao jen hsiao-shuo* 唐朝人小說); Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 32a; *Ku-kung tien-pen* 3,

T'ang-shu chih-chuan t'ung-su yen-i, 67.

Tang siyang jui jing, 26.

66. T'ANG SUNG YEN-I 唐宋演義 (I).
The Chinese source has not been established. Perhaps there is a connection with the work mentioned under no. 67.
Sibe: Man. ms., details unknown.[112]

T'ang-tai ts'ung-shu, 65.

67. T'ANG-TAI YEN-I 唐代演義 (I).
Tang gurun-i bithe. The Chinese original has not yet been identified; *T'ang-shu chih-chuan t'ung-su yen-yi* 唐書志傳通俗演義 is possible.
Pek. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, only 3 books, copy from the mid-17th century.[113]

68. T'IEH-KUAN T'U 鐵冠圖 (I).
Tiyei guwan tu-i bithe. A Chinese version of this historical novel, set during the Ming dynasty and entitled *T'ieh-kuan t'u ch'üan-chuan* 鐵冠圖全傳, 8 *ch.*, 50 *hui*, is mentioned by Sun.
Len. 2: Man. ms. (formerly in Pek. 3), 18 books, obviously incomplete.[114]

T'ieh-shu chi, 53, pt. 3.

Tiyei guwan tu-i bithe, 68.

69. TSUI P'U-T'I 醉菩提 (III).
Zui pu ti-i bithe. The source of this ghost novel is mentioned in Sun as *Chi-tien ta-shih tsui p'u-t'i ch'üan-chuan* 濟顛大師醉菩提全傳. It is also known under the abridged title *Tsui p'u-t'i*.
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 7 books (4–10), dated 1682–1683; Manch.: Man. ms., 20 books, 10 *ch.*, complete, fair copy.[115]

p. 10a; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, pp. 246–47; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63; Huang and Wang, "Man-wen i-pen," pp. 1–2 (trans. of the pref. and content of the Pek. 1 ms.); Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 12, 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 51.

[112] Kuo, "Hsi-po."

[113] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 42. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 246; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 63; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," pp. 14, 23; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 48.

[114] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 70; Lu Hsün 魯迅, *Hsiao-shuo chiu-wen ch'ao* 小說舊聞鈔 (pref. 1935; Peking, 1953), p. 170; Ah Ying 阿英 [Ch'ien Hsing-ts'un 錢杏邨], *Hsiao-shuo san-t'an* 小說三談 (Shanghai, 1958), p. 45. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 230.

[115] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, pp. 174, 228. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; *Bibliotheca Lindesiana: Catalogue of Chinese Books and Manuscripts*, pref. J. P. Edmond (Manchester, 1895); Courant, *Catalogue des livres*, no. 4093; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 171; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 303; Kanda, "Preservation of Manchu Literature," p. 80; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 23; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 53. For this novel's contents, see no. 53.

70. TUNG-CHOU LIEH-KUO CHIH 東周列國志 (I).
Jeo gurun-i bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., 2 *t'ao*, 20 books, complete; in a Peking bookshop ca. 1937, only 9 books, whereabouts unknown; Sibe: Man. ms., details unknown; Len. 1: Man. ms., 100 books, probably complete.[116]

71. TUNG-HAN YEN-I 東漢演義 (I).
Dergi Han gurun-i bithe.
Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 1 *t'ao*, only 5 books (6–10).[117]

Ubaliyambuha jalan de wenjehun . . ., 12.

Wang Yang-ming hsien-sheng . . ., 53, pt. 1.

Wargi Han gurun-i bithe, 25.

72. WEI-MO 闈墨.
Simnere behei araha bukdarun. In spite of the title, which suggests a series of compositions for examination, Fu Li believes that the work belongs to the *hsiao-shuo* genre. Not yet identified.
Pek. 2: Man.-Chin. ms., 3 books, Kuang-hsü (1875–1909) period; translator or author: Wen Kan 文淦.[118]

Wu-mu ching-chung chuan, 61.

Wu-sheng hsi, 42.

Yang-chia chiang, 45.

73. YING-LIEH CHUAN 英烈傳 (I).
Ing liyei juwan-i bithe. The Chinese source of this historical novel concerning the Ming dynasty is probably the *Huang Ming ying-lieh chuan* 皇明英烈傳, 6 *ch.*, dated 1628.

[116] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 26; Cheng, "Pa-li t'u-shu-kuan," pp. 433–34. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Klaproth, "Bibliothek der Kaiserlichen Academie," p. 91; idem, *Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin*, p. 151; Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 43, no. 240; *Wen-k'uei t'ang shu-mu* 文奎堂書目 (Peking, 1937), p. 647; Misig, *Ulayanbayatur*, pp. 220–22; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 148; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 299; *Min-tsu wen-hsüeh*, p. 378; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 21. See also nos. 41 and 20.

[117] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 29; Courant, *Catalogue des livres*, no. 4064. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Klaproth, "Bibliothek der Kaiserlichen Academie," p. 92; *Katalog knigam, rukopisjam i kartam na kitajskom, man'čžurskom, mongol'skom, tibetskom i sanskritskom jazykach, nachodjaščimsja v Biblioteke Aziatskago departamenta* (St. Petersburg, 1843) 1, p. 73, no. 443; Ivanovskij, *Očerk* p. 46; Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 44, no. 243; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 146; Gimm, "Mandjurische Sammlungen," p. 299; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 47. For this work's continuation, see no. 25.

[118] Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 247; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 52.

Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, only 4 books: pref., 1, 2, 4, ? (formerly in Pek. 3); Len. 1: Man. ms., incomplete, 5 books: 3, 6, 7, 11, 13.[119]

74. Yü ch'iao li 玉橋梨 (II.3).
Ioi giyoo (giyao) li (-i) bithe. The Chinese version of this novel is also known as a continuation of *Chin p'ing mei* (no. 12).
Len. 1: Man. ms., probably complete, 13 or 14 books (1–13 or 14); Len. 2: Man. ms., probably complete, 1 *t'ao*, 10 books, 20 *ch.*, Sign.: Kaz. 12971, xyl. 52; Mos. 3: Man. ms., details unknown; Par. 1: present whereabouts unknown.[120]

75. Yü-chih chi 玉支機 (II.3).
Ioi j'i gi bithe. The Chinese title of this novel dating back to the first half of the 17th century is given as *Yü-chih chi hsiao chuan* 玉支機小傳, 4 *ch.*, 20 *hui.*
Pek. 1: Man. ms., complete, 10 books, 20 *ch.*, size: 31 × 20 cm; Pek. 2: copy of Pek. 1.[121]

76. [Yü lung . . .]
Ioi lung (ji) juwan-i bithe. The Chinese original of this work, probably a tale, has not been identified.
Vlad.: Man. ms., 1 book, 2 *ch.*, present whereabouts unknown.[122]

Zoo siyan gu-i bithe, 5.
Zui pu ti-i bithe, 69.

[119] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: *Sun*, p. 57; Idema, *Fiction*, p. xxx. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: Möllendorff, "Essay," p. 229; Sun, *Jih-pen shu-mu*, p. 49; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 156; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 22; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 53.

[120] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," pp. 1ff.; *Sun*, p. 133. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Katalog knigam*, p. 73, no. 442; Banzarov, "Katalog," p. 92; Ivanovskij, *Očerk*, p. 46; Möllendorff, "Essay," no. 241, p. 44; Volkova, *Opisanie*, p. 161; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 52.

[121] Concerning the Chin. edn(s).: The title *Yü-chih chi hsiao-chuan* is according to *Sun*, pp. 134–35. Sun, "Hsiao-shuo t'i-yao," pp. 1ff., and Ah, *San-t'an*, p. 33, mention the title *Yü-chih chi chuan*. See also Courant, *Catalogue des livres*, no. 4049; Cheng, "Pa-li t'u-shu-kuan," p. 430. Concerning the Man. edn(s).: *Sun* (1933 edn.), p. 379; Li and Yü, *Union Catalogue*, p. 332; *Pei-ching Man-wen lien-ho mu-lu*, p. 251; Ch'ü, "Ku-kung," p. 64; Huang, "Man-wen fan-i," p. 21; Fu, *Jalan jecen-i*, p. 52.

[122] Grebenščikov, "Kratkij očerk," p. 15, no. 2d and p. 49.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Balt.	Baltimore, Milton D. Eisenhower Library
Berk.	Berkeley, University of California, East Asiatic Library
Berl. 1	Berlin (GDR), Deutsche Staatsbibliothek
Berl. 2	Berlin-West, Staatsbibliothek, Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz
Berl. 3	Berlin-West, Freie Universität, Ostasiatisches Seminar
Berl. 4	Berlin (GDR), Universitätsbibliothek, Humboldt-Universität
Bud.	Budapest, Academy of Sciences, Library
Camb.	Cambridge, University Library
Chic.	Chicago, University of Chicago, Far Eastern Library
Chin.	Chinese
Col.	Cologne, Universität Köln, Ostasiatisches Seminar
Cop.	Copenhagen, Royal Library
Dairen	Dairen (Ta-lien), Library of the South Manchurian Railway; now Ta-lien t'u-shu kuan
Harv.	Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University, Yenching Library
Huh.	Huhehot, Hohhot, Huhehaote (Inner Mongolia Auton. Reg.), Library of the University of Inner Mongolia
Irk.	Irkutsk, former Geographical Society; present whereabouts unknown
L.C.	Washington, D.C., Library of Congress
Leid.	Leiden, University of Leiden, Sinological Institute
Leip.	Leipzig, Universitätsbibliothek
Len. 1	Leningrad, Institut Vostokovedenija, Akademii Nauk SSSR
Len. 2	Leningrad, University Library
Len. 3	Leningrad, Public Saltykov-Ščedrin-Library
Lon. 1	London, British Museum
Lon. 2	London, School of Oriental and African Studies
Man.	Manchu (Manchurian)
Manch.	Manchester, John Rylands Library (collection Lord Crawford, Bibliotheca Lindesiana)
Mos. 1	Moscow, Lenin Library
Mos. 2	Moscow, Institut naučnoj informacii (INION), AN SSSR, Sinological Department
Mos. 3	Moscow, National Institute for International Relations
Muk. 1	Mukden (Shen-yang), former Chung-yang t'u-shu kuan 中央圖書館, present location unknown
Muk. 2	Mukden (Shen-yang), Liao-ning Province Library
N.Y. 1	New York, Columbia University Library
N.Y. 2	New York, American Museum of Natural History
Osaka	Osaka, University Library (Watanabe collection)
Oslo	Oslo, University Library
P.A.	Port Arthur Library
Par. 1	Paris, National Library
Par. 2	Paris, Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises
Pek. 1	Peking, Palace Museum Library (at present in the Hsüan-shou t'ang 萱壽堂 of the Shou-an 壽安宮 palace)
Pek. 2	Peking, National Library
Pek. 3	Peking, former Library of the Orthodox Mission in *Nan-kuan* (now partly in Len. 2)
Pek. 4	Peking, Municipal Library (former Kuo-tzu chien)
Pek. 5	Peking, The National Minorities' Cultural Palace, Library

Pek. 6	Peking, Central Academy of Minorities, Library
Pek. 7	Peking, Academy of Social Sciences, Library
Prin.	Princeton, Princeton University, Gest Oriental Library
Riga	Riga, University Library
Rome	Rome, Vatican Library
Rost.	Rostock, Universitätsbibliothek
Sibe	Hsin-chiang province (perhaps I-ning), further details unknown
Stock.	Stockholm, Royal Library
Sun	Sun K'ai-ti 孫楷第, *Chung-kuo t'ung-su hsiao-shuo shu-mu* 中國通俗小說書目
Ten.	Tenri, University Library
Tok. 1	Tokyo, Tōyō Bunko
Tok. 2	Tokyo, Seikadō Bunko
Tsi.	Tsitsihar (Qiqihar), Municipal Library (Ch'i-ch'i-ha-erh shih t'u-shu-kuan)
Tüb.	Tübingen, Universitätsbibliothek
Ul. 1	Ulan Bator, National Library
Ul. 2	Ulan Bator, private collection I
Ul. 3	Ulan Bator, private collection II
Ul. 4	Ulan Bator, University Library
Vlad.	Vladivostok, Vostočnij institut (collection Grebenščikov); present location unknown (possibly now in Mos. 1)