The “Colby Collection” of Rare Chinese Books

Hung-lam Chu

The name for the Colby Collection comes from Colby College in Maine, its former home. Impressive both in quality and in quantity, it consists of 344 stitched volumes comprising forty block-printed Chinese books, nine calligraphic works, and one manuscript. The Friends of the Gest Library purchased it in 1984 as a gift to the Gest Library and it is the largest collection added to the Gest corpus in recent years.

The collection was originally a donation to Colby College, but its history has yet to be explored. Questions like who the donor was, when the donation was made, and where in China had the collection been located remain to be answered. To have made Colby College, a place not known for Chinese studies, the home for the collection is also a mystery. Common-sense calculation suggests that to have been directly shipped from China the books ought to have been in Colby since before the outbreak of the Pacific War, thus at least for fifty years.

We at Princeton are grateful that Colby released them to a major East Asian library, where many scholars and bibliophiles may have access to them. To the East Asian Studies faculty of Princeton, the collection quickly proved itself to be a valuable addition to the Gest holdings. The ensuing investigation has also ascertained its usefulness in the study of the history of book printing, of textual transmission, and in the correction of certain bibliographic information. The Colby collection thus must be recognized as a valuable resource for studying textual collation and emendation, as well as for the art and technology of book printing. They all contribute signifi-
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cantly to a branch of learning fundamental to all other spheres of sinological studies—the knowledge of Chinese books.

Some statistics about the collection are useful. Of forty-one books, twenty are products of the Ming period, nineteen the Ch'ing period and two the early Republican period. Except for two from the Ming and four from the Ch'ing, all the items are complete. The calligraphic items are mostly Ch'ing products, and seven out of the nine are complete. Most of these items are in very good physical condition; a few of them are unquestionably among the best in terms of block engraving and printing.

A classification by subject yields the following figures: one classical exegesis, three historical writings, three philosophical, one on law, one pi-chi type collection of miscellaneous notes, two anthologies of selected poems and essays, four multi-author collections of poems and essays, and twenty-four literary collections by individual authors. The entire corpus comprises the works of four authors of the T'ang, one of the Sung, and five each of the Ming and the Ch'ing.

An assessment is also possible of the collection’s contribution to the Gest Library’s rare book holding: twenty-two of the thirty-five book items in complete form and five of six that are incomplete are either new titles or new editions that do not exist in Gest in other forms. So are eight of the nine calligraphic items. While these new items add handsomely to the present Gest holdings, the duplicate ones no doubt can be sold to other institutions.

I shall not enter into the area of monetary value, but shall confine myself to commenting on the more interesting items, in particular those new to Gest and those rare among the holdings of other major libraries.

THE WORKS OF WANG YANG-MING (1472-1529)

We have here two different copies of Wang Yang-ming's works published in the Ming. They are rare not only to Gest, but also to other major libraries. Rarity aside, it is more important that they do in fact help us to correct previous bibliographic descriptions and enlighten our understanding of the appreciation of Wang Yang-ming and his school during Ming times.

1. Wang Wen-ch'eng kung ch'ian-shu 38 chüan, 24 Volumes (One copy)

In the Ming there were only two editions bearing this title and with this number of chüan. The one with the wider circulation, and which was sub-
sequently reproduced in the Sun-pu ts'ung-k'ao series, is given in authorita-
tive catalogs as compiled by Hsieh T'ing-ch'ieh (chin-shih 1559). Education
Intendant of the Southern Metropolitan Area, and published in Ying-t'ien
Shu (Nanking) in 1572 (sixth year of the Lung-ch'ing reign). The other edi-
tion, with limited circulation for reasons not yet clear, is given as published
in Hangchow in 1568 (second year of the Lung-ch'ing reign) by Kuo Ch'ao-
pin (chin-shih 1535) et al.1 A textual comparison of these two editions shows
that they both are of the same content and textual origin, in spite of their
difference in block format and of the lack of a preface in the former one.

The present copy belongs to the Hangchow edition. This is seen in book
formatting similarities, in the size and style of block, the style of characters,
and the names of sponsors.

However, a problem crops up at this point. It so happens that the
Hangchow edition was not published in 1568 and the Nanking edition not
in 1572, but were produced in 1572 and 1573 respectively. Since a detailed
study of this problem can be found elsewhere,2 I shall only point out the ma-
or clues.

The Hangchow edition contains a list of 35 officials who sponsored its
publication. (Illustration 1.) They, including Kuo Ch'ao-pin, were then
either officials of the Chekiang provincial government or of the prefecture
of Hangchow. Naturally, all the officials' titles were those current at the
time of the edition's publication. Since, based on biographical information,
the range of dates for these sponsors' titles is 1570 to 1572, the book cannot
have been published in 1568. In fact, a preface by Hsü Chieh (1503-1583),
contributed to this edition but for some reason withdrawn and used instead
in the Nanking edition, confirms the date 1572.

The Nanking edition also contains a list of sponsoring officials: Hsieh
T'ing-ch'ieh and three local officials of Ying-t'ien Prefecture under his juris-
diction. A study of these officials' careers shows that only in 1573 were they
all serving together in Nanking; hence the true date of this edition. Hsieh
T'ing-ch'ieh is named compiler of the Nanking edition. Significantly, his
name also appears in the 1572 edition published in Hangchow, Chekiang (Il-
lustration 1)—where he served in the very same year. The Hangchow edi-
tion does not specify a compiler. For reasons too complicated to be given
here, Hsieh was actually the compiler: Hsü Chieh's preface, as well as major
editorial similarities, prove the fact well.

Two long-repeated mistakes about an edition of Wang Yang-ming's
works are hereby corrected. But from this point, other questions arise. For
instance, why was this huge work published in two nearby areas within a short period of two years? It is easy to see that further research is called for and will prove to be quite interesting.

In any event, the Hangchow edition is truly rare. Other than the present copy, there is only one copy in the Central Library in Taipei.3 It is not found in the catalogs of Peking Library, National Peiping Library Rare Books, Library of Congress, or any major library in Japan.4

2. Ho-tung ch’ung-k’o Yang-ming hsien-sheng wen-lu 5 chüan, wai-chi 9 chüan, pieh-lu 12 chüan, 10 Vols. (One copy)

This edition was published in 1553 by Sung I-wang (chin-shih 1547), Regional Inspector of Shansi, probably in T’ai-yüan, Shansi. The book itself was an early version of the “complete works” of Wang Yang-ming. Compiled by Ch’ien Te-hung (1496-1574) et al., it was first published in 1535 by Wen-jen Ch’üan (chin-shih 1525) in Soochow; and before the appearance of the Wang Wen-ch’eng kung ch’üan-shu, was one of the two most frequently reprinted versions of Wang’s works—the other being the Yang-ming hsien-sheng wen-ts‘ui in 11 chüan, compiled and first published by the same Sung I-wang.

Besides the identifying label “Recut in Ho-tung (Ho-tung ch’ung-k’o)” (Illustration 2), the present copy contains a preface by Sung I-wang, dated 1553, specifically written for this reissue while he was in office. According to Sung, the Soochow edition had been subsequently recut in Fukien, Chekiang, and Kuan-chung (Shensi), and this reissue in Ho-tung was based on the Kuan-chung edition. Sung also gave reasons for his undertaking: he wanted to enable readers to know the truth of Wang Yang-ming’s teaching and scholarship, because the overly quick-minded among Wang’s disciples had too freely and independently transformed their master’s doctrines, to the extent that they were now disrespectfully criticized by younger generations. Such apologetic reveals an early awareness of the school’s own defects. This is how the history of publication helps us to understand the development and impact of a philosophy.

Extant copies of this edition are very rare. Most catalogs register only copies of the original edition published in Soochow.5 Only the Naikaku Bunko registers a copy of another later date edition, one with a preface dated 1557, but without specific indication that it was “recut in Ho-tung.”6
The Central Library catalog records one Yang-ming hsien-sheng ch’üan-lu (27 nüan) published in Kiangsi in 1557 by the Tung family of Kan-chou. I do not know of any relationship between it and the one in the Naikaku Bunko. Would be quite useful if the present copy could be compared with copies of other editions published elsewhere. At least then something could be learned about the level of printing skills in the Kuan-chung area during the sixteenth century. Neither the calligraphic style nor the carving skill of the present edition is as impressive as some other contemporary products from areas in the lower Yangtze valley. That fact in itself bears usefully on the story of printing in the sixteenth century. Like other libraries, Gest has various modern editions of Wang Yang-ming’s works and reprints of those published in Ming and Ch’ing times. At with the addition of these two new Ming editions to our rare book holdings, our collection is notably strengthened.

The Works of Ho Ching-ming (1483-1521)

3. Ho Ta-fu hsien-sheng chi 38 chiüan, Appendix 1 chiüan, 16 Volumes (One copy).

This copy of Ho Ching-ming’s works has no trace of the publisher’s, color’s, or blockcutter(s)’ names. The front matter includes four prefaces written, respectively, by Wang T’ing-hsiang (1474-1544) in 1537 (which is a mistake for 1531), by T’ang Lung (1477-1546) in 1524, by K’ang Hai (175-1541) also in 1524, and by Wang Shih-chen (1526-1590) in 1558. The date of course should be an ante quem date. Evidence from the text, however, ensures that it was published no earlier than 1570. Circumstantial bibliographic information even suggests that this copy belongs to an edition published in 1577. This may be established by the history of the publication Ho’s works in the Ming.

The earliest printed versions of Ho’s works to have appeared in the Ming are the Ho-shih chi, a 26-chüan collection of essays and poems, and the Chung-mo chi, a 10-chüan collection of poems alone. Both these works were edited after the death of Ho by his friends K’ang Hai and Chang Chih-t’ang (1487-1556), and have been considered as published about the same year, in 1524. The former version appears to have been first issued in Lu-shan, Shansi; the earliest dated extant copy, however, is from an edition.
carved and printed in Wu-chūn (Soochow) by the Yeh-chu chai of Shen Yū-wen. It contains only T'ang Lung's preface, which is similar to the one mentioned above. The latter version was issued in Sian, Shensi, by four disciples of Ho—a Fei P'an and three others. It contains the same 1524 prefaces by T'ang Lung and K'ang Hai. Because T'ang Lung's preface was written for a forthcoming edition, but had been used in two different versions, the Ho Chung-mo chi has come to be regarded as a "separate edition" (pieh-pen) of the Ho-shih chi. The latter one was reissued in 1531 by the I-yang shu-yüan in Kuan-chung, for which Wang T'ing-hsiang's preface was written.9

The third version of Ho's works was the Ta-fu chi, first published in 1555. In 37 chiüan of text plus 1 chiüan of appendix, it was the first expansion of the Ho-shih chi. The Gest Library has a copy of this edition,10 in which a line on the first folio of the text reads "Published by [Ho's] son-in-law Commander-in-chief Yüan Ts'an." (Illustration 3.) Preceding the text are the same two prefaces by T'ang Lung and K'ang Hai, and a third one by Wang T'ing-hsiang, dated 1531; at the end of the text is a postface by Tsou Ch'a from Soochow, dated 1555. Tsou was then Prefect of the Subprefecture of Hsin-yang, Ho's native locality. According to Tsou, in 1555 Ho's son and son-in-law, Ho Li and Yüan Ts'an, supplemented Ho's unpublished poems and supervised the publication.

The present copy belongs to the fourth (and perhaps the last) version of Ho's works published in Ming times. Obviously an expansion of the 1555 edition, this one adds one more chiüan to the main text and more material to the appendix. (Illustration 4.) Characteristically, it does not specify Yüan Ts'an as the publisher, but includes a fourth preface by Wang Shih-ch'en, dated 1558, our supposed terminus ante quem. But Wang's preface states that it was written at the request of Yüan Ts'an. For this reason, most likely, the eminent bibliographer, the late Wang Chung-min (1903-1975), had doubts about its ascription to Wang Shih-ch'en.11

But the question is not that easily resolved, because the same text of Wang's preface, with the same title, is preserved in Wang's own works, the Yen-chou shan-jen ssu-pu kao published in his lifetime in 1577.12 Part of the answer to all this lies in the fact that Wang's preface was not written for the present edition, our Ho Ta-fu hsien-sheng chi. Although it was for some "Ho Ta-fu chi," nevertheless, the appendix in our edition contains passages written well after the date of Wang's preface. These passages include most de-
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e a biography of Ho quoted from the [Huang-ch’ao] Chung-chou jen-tih by Chu Mu-chieh (1517–1586), which was published in 1570. The present copy might well belong to a 1577 edition of the same title and format published by Ch’en T’ang (chin-shih 1568) of Nan-hai, Kwang-hsi, which became the text on which the Ssu-k’u ch’üan-shu manuscript of works was based. Two copies of this edition are preserved in the Pei-Library. There is another identical copy in the Library of Congress, which Chung-min suspects as belonging to the 1577 edition. It is possible that a preface or a postface to this edition, bearing evidence that T’ang was the publisher, is missing from the present copy. National Central Library catalog records two copies of the same title by T’ang, the date of which, however, is given as 1558 and the publisher as Ts’an. I have no access to these copies and do not know whether a preface by Wang Shih-chen is included in them, and whether the appendices are the same passages as those in the present copy. If the information catalog is correct, then the edition which produced this copy was issued, not a new version by itself. In any event, however, the present copy is most useful as a reliable text for collating the widely accessible, but heavily edited, Ssu-k’u ch’üan-shu version of Ho Ching-ming’s works.

THE WORKS OF LU CHIH (754–805)

4. T’ang Lu Hsüan-kung chi 24 ch’üan, 12 Volumes (One copy)

as also a new addition to Gest. Judging from the content and block style (including the number of columns and characters on each folio) of this copy, it is possible that it belongs is the same as that listed as the “white open-column” (pai-k’ou shih-hang) Ming edition in the catalog of the National Central Library, the only catalog of major libraries where two similar are mentioned. The date of this edition, though not given in the same place, can be determined in view of the various editions of Lu’s works that ed in the Ming.

Know of at least four different versions of Lu Chih’s works which published in the Ming. In chronological order they are (A) the T’ang Hsüan-kung chi in 22 ch’üan, (B) the same title in 24 ch’üan, (C) the T’ang Hsüan-kung han-yüan chi in 24 ch’üan, and (D) the Lu Hsüan-kung chüan-
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chi in 24 chüan. The first edition of version A was published in 1416, though there appears to be no extant copy of it. Thereafter there was one published in 1428 in Tsui-li (modern Chia-hsing, Chekiang), one published in 1457 in Wu-chün (Soochow, modern Wu-hsien), one in 1502 in Chia-hsing, one in 1581 in Lu-chou (modern Ho-fei, Anhwei), and one in 1607 in Nanking by the Kuang-yü t'ang.18 In addition to these, there was one published in Chien-yang between 1502 and 1581, customarily referred to as the "black-opening" (hei-k'ou) edition. Just when the earliest edition of version B first appeared is difficult to determine. The earliest extant copy, customarily referred to as stemming from a "ten-column twenty-five character" edition, however, is dated to the 1520's. Another edition was published in 1548 in Hsiu-shui, Chekiang. Before that, there were also two undatable editions with places of publication uncertain—one customarily referred to as the "black-opening, ten-column" edition and the other as "nine-column" edition of the Chia-ching (1522-1566) period. The earliest edition extant of version C is the one collated and published in 1607 by Lu Chi-chung, a twenty-seventh generation descendant of Lu Chih. A Pu-fu t'ang edition appeared thereafter. In the Ming period, version D seems to have appeared latest of all. An edition published in 1628 by T'ang Pin-yin (1568-1628 + ) of Hsüan-ch'eng, Anhwei, still exists, which includes T'ang's commentaries.19

The Central Library is the place where copies of most of these editions are preserved; Gest Library has one copy of the last edition of version A and one copy of version D.20

The present copy contains only a Ming preface by Hsiang Chung (1421-1502), dated 1457, and no postface or printer's colophon—evidence suggesting that it belong to the 1457 edition. But from the above information it is clear that it belongs to version B, the first edition of which did not appear until after 1502. Moreover, it is obvious that Hsiang Chung's preface was not written for this edition because it bears the title "Preface to the Memorials of Lu Hsüan-kung." Thus, it is reasonable to assume that this copy was printed some time between 1506 and 1548. The mediocrity of character style and carving skill (Illustration 5) further suggests that it was a product of the commercial printers in Fukien. This, however, does not reduce its significance, because not only does it reveal the development of printing skills in the sixteenth century, it also adds to our knowledge of how Lu Chih's works were edited for publication over time.
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THE WORKS OF HAN YÜ (768-824) AND
LIU TSUNG-YUAN (773-819)

5. Ch'ang-li hsien-sheng chi 40 chüan, i-wen 1 chüan, chi-chuan 1 chüan, wai-chi 10 chüan, 28 Volumes (Two copies, one bound in 15 volumes)

6. Ho-tung hsien-sheng chi 45 chüan, wai-chi 2 chüan, Lung-ch'eng lu 2 chüan, fü-lu 2 chüan, chi-chuan 1 chüan, 16 Volumes (Two copies)

These two annotated versions of the literary works of Han Yü and Liu Tsung-yüan are among the items in the Colby Collection which can be cited for block-cutting and printing excellence. Han's was published in the late sixteenth century by the Tung-ya t'ang of Hsü Shih-t'ai (chin-shih 1580) from Ch'ang-chou, Kiangsu; Liu's was in the mid-sixteenth century by the Chi-mei t'ang of Kuo Yün-p'eng from Tung-wu (Soochow). Both editions are among the most highly reputed of block-printed books from the Ming.

In terms of textual filiation, both of these editions are facsimile reproductions of their respective original versions, printed in late Southern Sung by the Shih-ts'ai t'ang of Liao Ying-chung (died 1275). Because of their excellence in cutting and printing, alongside their having been based on the same prestigious origin, these two editions have been customarily paired with each other as examples of “family-cut” (chia-k'o) books.

Other copies of Han Yü’s writings, in the above edition, exist; in fact three already have one. Liu Tsung-yüan’s, however, is a unique addition to the latter case, acquiring a second copy appears to have been quite worthwhile. One of the two copies of Liu’s works contains numerous handwritten collation or critical notes on the top margins of the folios which point out miswritten characters and variant texts in comparison with other editions. (Illustration 6.) Aside from serving collation purposes, the copy also reminds us that even a book most reputedly cut is not necessarily perfectly proofread, nor is its version of the text necessarily the best.

Ch'ang-li hsien-sheng ch'üan-chi 40 chüan, chi-chuan 1 chüan, i-wen 1 chüan, wai-chi 10 chüan, 12 Volumes (One copy)

his edition of Han Yü’s works was published by the Yung-huai t'ang of e Ts'ai from Tung-wu (Soochow) during the Ch'ung-ch'en period (1628-
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1644). It is a "text-only" (pai-wen) edition, which excludes all the typical annotations of the Tung-ya t'ang edition. Copies of this are indeed rare. Of all the major libraries in China, Taiwan, Japan, and the United States, only the Naikaku Bunko has a complete copy (as well as one facsimile copy produced during the Ch'ing) and the National Central Library has one incomplete copy of 36 ch'üan.22

Although this version would not be a good text for studying Han Yu, both the cutting and printing of this edition are excellent, fully revealing the characteristics of a more refined book manufacture during late Ming times. Furthermore, the present copy contains abundant black and red-inked commentaries by its previous reader(s)—both within and on top of the folios—valuable for literary criticism. (Illustration 7.)

It should be noted that although the blocks of this edition were cut before the end of the Ming, this copy must have been printed during the Ch'ing. There are two compelling reasons for this having been the case. First, the character chiao (for "proofread by" or "collated by")—a taboo character during late Ming times—appearing in the second line of the first folio of the text has its "tree" radical replaced by the "hand" radical; this shows that the blocks were cut during the Ming. (Illustration 8.) Secondly, the character hung (tabooed not in the Ming but in the Ch'ing after 1736) is in its full shape throughout the text, but in the table of contents the last stroke has been removed to obscure the taboo; this shows that some modification had been done for this particular printing, which was based on pre-1644 blocks.

EARLY CH'ING ITEMS

8. T'ang-jen wu-chia chi 16 ch'üan in toto, 6 Vols. (One copy)

The above title appears on the cover page of the Colby copy. The copy itself contains neither a preface explaining the naming of the book nor a general table-of-contents bearing the same title. It is in actuality a collection of poems by five late T'ang poets: namely, Tu Hsün-ho's (846-904) Tu Hsün-ho wen-chi (also appears as T'ang-feng chi) in 3 ch'üan, Hsiang Ssu's (fl.840) Hsiang Ssu shih-chi, Ku Fei-hsiung's (fl.845) Ku Fei-hsiung shih-chi, and Ch'u Ssu-tsung's (fl.859) Ch'u Ssu-tsung shih-chi, each in 1 ch'üan, and Ch'ien Ch'i's (fl.766-779) Ch'ien K'ao-kung shih-chi in 10 ch'üan. This copy contains,
moreover, three dated colophons and numerous collation notes (with occasional explanations) handwritten by the eminent early Ch'ing scholar Ho Ch'o (1661-1722). (Illustration 9.)

At the end of the chiian for Ku Fei-hsiang is a printer's colophon reading: "The Hsi Family of Tung-shan published this in the Ch'in-ch'uan shu-wu; entirely based on a Sung edition." At the end of the chiian for Hsiang Ssu, there is a note by Ho Ch'o which reads: "Collated in the year ping-hsü of the reign of K'ang-hsi (1706), with a manuscript facsimile of the Sung edition [owned] by Mao Pao-sun. Of the T'ang poetry [collections] carved by the Hsi [family], this collection is the best." It appears from this that this edition was issued by the Hsi family of Tung-t'ing, who operated the Ch'in-ch'uan hu-wu during the K'ang-hsi period (1662-1722).

Two other notes by Ho Ch'o at the end of Tu Hsün-ho's works throw light on the date of publication. The first states that he (here Ho's early tsu, Vu-yung, is used) collated this copy with a manuscript owned by Feng Moon (Feng Shu, fl. 1640-1670) on the 26th day of the 12th month of the year m-shen of the K'ang-hsi reign (1692). The other states that this (second) copy he collated again with a Northern Sung edition and had found that Feng's manuscript was inferior to the Sung copy. The date given the 2nd month of the year jen-ch'en of the K'ang-hsi reign (1712). He also specifically noted that this was done "twenty-one years after the last [collating]." From this it can be ascertained that this copy must have been printed before 1692. (Illustration 10.)

It can be noted that the Ch'in-ch'uan shu-wu owned by Hsi Ch'i-yü had established in 1702 a famous collection of poems by a hundred T'ang poets titled T'ang-shih pai ming-chia chi'ian-chi.²¹ Thus, the present copy, containing collections of five poets' poems, appeared before that, as a separate publication. It is possible that it was later incorporated into the larger collection. In any event, this copy is truly rare because no similar one has yet been found in other major libraries for which we have catalogs.

An assessment can be made of this copy. In 1980 a facsimile reproduction is made of a Northern Sung edition of the Tu Hsün-ho wen-chi,²⁴ which, eight of Ho Ch'o's notes found in the present copy, is the edition Ho Ch'o did for his collation. In other words, then, the present copy might be considered obsolete (at least insofar as the works of Tu Hsün-ho are concerned), ause we now have the original Northern Sung edition at our disposal.
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Nonetheless, our copy is evidence of typical textual scholarship pursued in early Ch'ing times: Ho Ch'o would collate a book more than once, as other editions became available, and would offer rationalizations for the textual preferences he made. From what he has done on this copy, we can also appreciate the practice of restoring the format of a later product to that of an early one by means meticulous collation.

9. Kuei Chen-ch'uan hsien-sheng ch'i-hu-tu 2 chiüan, 2 Volumes (One copy)

10. Ch'ien Mu-ch'ao hsien-sheng ch'i-hu-tu 3 chiüan, 4 Volumes (One copy)

These two works are, respectively, the letters of Kuei Yu-kuang (1507-1571) and Ch'ien Ch'ien-i (1582-1664), compiled and edited by Ku Yü (fl.1660-1700) of Ch'ang-shu, Kiangsu. Both copies have the same style of block and characters; both also have at the end of their texts the same printer's colophon reading "Published by the Ju-yüeh lou of Yü-shan [Ch'ang-shu]" and the same printed seal with the words "[Manuscript] copy held by the Ku's." The copy of Kuei Yu-kuang's works begins with a preface by Wang I (fl.1650-1700) of Ch'ang-shu, which mentions that the book was published by Ku Han-chang [Ku Yü]. The copy of Ch'ien Ch'ien-i's, however, begins with a "postface" by Ku Yü himself. Both preface and postface are dated 1699. These simultaneously published works are thus similar to a combined issue entitled Kuei Ch'ien ch'i-hu-tu, which, according to the Chung-kuo ts'ung-shu tsung-lu, was first published by the Wan-wei t'ang in 1699. Whether the editions to which the present copies belong were originally issued separately by the Ju-yüeh lou and then collectively issued by the Wan-wei t'ang is not clear to me, as I have no access to the later edition.

In any event, it seems that these two new additions to Gest are also rather rare items. Even the Wan-wei-t'ang edition is given by the Chung-kuo ts'ung-shu tsung-lu as available only in the Peking Library, Nanking Library, and the libraries of Ch'ing-hua University and Shantung University.55

A note may be added about Ku Yü's postface to Ch'ien Ch'ien-i's works. Its description of the work as having 5 chiüan is a mistake for 3 chiüan. In fact, a 1910 reprint of this work also contains only 3 chiüan. We can assume that this 3 chiüan copy is complete.

To summarize, the Colby Collection has added very significantly to the
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Gest holdings of rare and fine editions. Careful study of the most important items not only verifies them, but also adds significant bibliographic information of value to all libraries, collectors, and scholars using these and related materials. We hope that the information offered here will elicit responses that supplement and correct our findings.
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注：此表格摘自《**COLBY COLLECTION**》，其中**COLBY COLLECTION**为一个虚构的收藏名称。
From the 38-chüan edition of Ho Ta-fæ hsien-hsing chi published in 1577. Compare Illustration 3 for differences in block style and lack of publisher's name.
5. From T'ang Lu Hsüan-kung ch'i; style of block and characters both unrefined.
从的臣民的封号，封号为文安王。文安王王的背景和贡献，以及他在朝中的位置和影响力。
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>入</td>
<td>填</td>
<td>退</td>
<td>代</td>
<td>匀</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
別離人生無此恨 鬆色不成絲未得重相見看

9. Black-inked collation notes by Ho Ch'ou, as they appear in Colby copy of T'ang-jei wu-chia chi. Notice how Ho justified his choice of text.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>上下大节亦有支持常数</th>
<th>待处理</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>上下大节亦有支持常数</td>
<td>待处理</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. From Tung-yueh-chieh-shih, the two notes by Ho Ch'iao help give this edition.
THE "COLBY COLLECTION"

NOTES


2. See my forthcoming paper, "The Politics of Recognizing Wang Yang-ming in 1572-73," from which the following account is derived.


7. Central Library, op.cit.

8. The date of Wang's preface appears as 1531 (tenth year of the Chia-ching reign) in both the t'-yang shu-yüan edition of the earliest version of Ho's works, the Ho-shih chi, published in the same year (see Wang Chung-min, op.cit., p. 584) and the 1555 edition of an enlarged version, the Ta-fu chi, published by Yu'an Ts'ao, a copy of which is held in the Gest Library (see also Note 10 below).


12. See Wang Shih-ch'en, Yen-chou shan-jen ssu-pu kao (Shih-ch'ing t'ang edition of 1577), 64.14b; see also the bibliographic notes on this copy in Ch'ü Wan-li, op.cit., p. 462. The Gest Library appears to hold the only complete (i.e. 180 chiian) copy of this work known to exist outside of China, and until recently thought to be a unique exemplar. (See Wang Chung-min, op.cit., p. 628.)


15. See Peking t'u-shu-kuan shan-pen shu-mu (Peking: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1959), 7.29b.


18. For the Kuang-yü t'ang's being a printing house in Nanking, see Wang Chung-min, op.cit., p. 518, entry on the Hsin-k'ü Lin-ch'uan Wang Chih-fu hsieh-sheng chi, published around 1612. Note that Wang's source shows that the Kuang-yü t'ang was owned by the publisher Li Feng-hsiang, whereas in the
present copy there is a line on the first folio of the text, reading "Ming Hsiu-ku Hsiao-ch’uan Wu Chi-wu chiao-k’an," thus indicating that Wu Chi-wu was the person responsible for the publication of this edition. Whether Wu was a new owner of that house is uncertain.

20. See Ch’ü Wan-li, ibid.
24. This was issued in traditional stitched volumes by the Shang-hai ku-chi ch’u-pan-she; the original copy is preserved in the Shanghai Library.
THE "COLBY COLLECTION"

GLOSSARY

Glossary entries are listed in alphabetical order.

Chang Chih-tao 陈治道
Ch'ang-shu 陈斯
Ch'ên T'ang 陈堂
Chi-mei t'ang 赵美堂
Ch'i Yün 晉
Chia-hsing 嗣興
ch'iao 旗
Chien-yang 建陽
Ch'ien Ch'i 錢起
Ch'ien Ch'ien-i 錢倪五
Ch'ien K'ao-kung shih-chi 錢考工詩集
Ch'ien Mu-ch'ai hsien-sheng ch'i-hu 陳牧齋先生詩序
Ch'ien Te-hung 錢洪
Ch'in-ch'üan shu-wu 徐村書屋
Chu Mu-chien 朱裕仁
Ch'u Su-tsung 徐樹宗
Chung-kuo shan-pen-shu t'i-yao 中國山川詩要
Chung-kuo ts'ung-shu tsung-lu 中國古書系錄
Ch'ü Wan-li 楊萬里
Fei P'an 飛廉
Feng Mo-an 樊民庵
Feng Shu 樊書
Han Yü 韓愈
he'i-k'ou 黑口
Ho Ch'ing-ming 霍景明
Ho Ch'ê 禾
Ho Chung-mo chi 禾仲謨季
Ho-fei 合霏
Ho Li 河立
Ho-shih chi 霍氏之
Ho Ta-fu hsien-sheng chi 霍太馥先生集
Ho-tung ch'ung-k'o Yang-ming 霍東充公陽明
hsien-sheng wen-lu, wai-chi, pieh-lu 銜盛文錄, 外集, 别錄
Hsi 墨
Hsi Ch'i-yü 席啟遇
Hsiang Chung 邢忠
Hsiang Ssu 焦斯
Hsieh T'ing-chieh 謝廷績
Hsin-k'o Lin-ch'uan Wang Chi-chu hsien-sheng chi 邢州臨川王子先生集
Hsin-yang 信陽
Hsiu-shui 該水
Hsu Chieh 胡輯
Hsu Shih-t'ai 胡士泰
Hsüan-ch'eng 宣城
Huang-ch'ao chung-chou jen-wu chih 黃巢州人物志
hung 弘
I-yang shu-yüan 來陽書院
Ju-yüeh lou 如月樓
Kan-chou 湖州
K'ang Hai 龔海
Ke Ts'ai 蔡
Ku Fei-hsiung 魯英
Ku Han-chang 魯漢昌
Ku T'ing-lung 魯廷龍
Ku Yü 魯裕
Kuang-yü t'ang 亢裕堂
Kuet Chen-ch'uan hsien-sheng ch'i-hu 鐘陳川先生詩序
Kuet-Ch'ien ch'i-hu 鐘陳詩序
Kuet Yu-kuang 鐘羽光
Kuo Ch'ao-pin 顾超品
Kuo-li chung-yang t'u-shu-kuan shan-pen shu-mu 國立中央圖書館藏書目
Kuo-li Pei-p'ing t'u-shu-kuan shan-pen shu-mu 國立中央圖書館藏書目
Kuo Yün-p'eng 郭雲朋
Kuan-chung 阮中
Li Feng-hsiang 劉鳳翔
Liao Ying-chung 劉榮中
Liu Tsung-yün 劉宗元
Lu Chi-chung 劉基忠
HUNG-LAM CHU

Lu Chih 陸吉
Lu-chou 陸州 (陸州)
Lu Hsüan-kung ch'üan-chi 陸玄恭全集
陸玄恭全集
Mao Pao-sun 毛紹沉
Ming Hsiao-ku Hsiao-ch'üan 明高丘胡謹集
Tung 量
Tung-shan 來山
Tung-t'ing 同庭
Tung-wu 來末
Tung-yu t'ang 來雅堂
Tsou Ch'a 鄭直
Tsui-li 接李
Tu Hsün-ho 杜存約
Tu Hsin-ho wen-chi 圖心荷文集
Wang Chung-min 三重民
Wang I 汪印
Wang Shih-ch'en 工世臣
Wang T'ing-hsiang 工廷相
Wang Wen-ch'eng kung ch'üan-shu 上文成公錄
Wen-jen Ch'üan 關人顒
Wu Chi-wu 吳繼武
Wu-ch'un 吳邨
Wu-ch'ai 吳維
Wu-yung 吳勇
Yamane Yukio 山縣貴大
Yang-ming hsien-sheng ch'üan-lu 阮胸先生錄
Yang-ming hsien-sheng wen-t'u 阮胸先生文錄
Yeh-chen ch'ai 野川齋
Yen-chou shan-jen ssu-pu kao 良州山人粹稿
Ying-t'ien fu 應文府
Yung-huai t'ang 永懷堂
Yü-shan 應山
Yüan Ts'an 玉巖

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