

# SAKSAHA

## A REVIEW OF MANCHU STUDIES

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### Contents

#### Articles

- Marta E. Hanson, On Manchu Medical Manuscripts and Blockprints: An Essay and Bibliographic Survey..... 1
- Hoong Teik Toh, A Trilingual Edict of 1643 ..... 33
- Zhao Aping, Guo Mengxiu, On the Cultural Aspects in the Studies and Teaching of Manchu Language..... 47

#### Review Article

- Kenji Schwarz, Review of *Manchu, A Descriptive Grammar*, by Lidia Gorelova..... 53

#### Reviews of Books

- Giovanni Stary, *Manchu Studies, An International Bibliography*. (Stephen Wadley)..... 61
- Irina Nikolaeva, Elena Perekhval'skaya and Maria Tolskaya, *Udeghe (Udihe) Folk Tales*. (Stephen Wadley)..... 62

#### News of the Field

- Report on the First North American Conference on Manchu Studies (Kevin Greenwood) ..... 65

# **“On Manchu Medical Manuscripts and Blockprints: An Essay and Bibliographic Survey”\***

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The more historians use Manchu sources, the more balanced, complete, and complex become their narratives of Qing history.<sup>1</sup> Building on Bartlett, Fletcher, and other Qing historians who paved the path, publications in the past decade by Crossley, Elliott, Rawski, and Rhoades have more than proven this case.<sup>2</sup> The same point holds true for the Jesuit-Chinese exchange in the sciences and medicine practiced in the Manchu court. Yet, scholarship on the subject has been sparse, sporadic, and largely biased toward Manchu translations of European science and medicine. For most of the past century, if scholars discussed medical sources in Manchu at all, they focused on the one exceptional example of early eighteenth-century European anatomy translated into Manchu during the Kangxi reign sometime between 1710-1722. Officially titled in Manchu the *Dergici toktobuha Ge ti ciowan lu bithe* (Imperially-Commissioned Complete Record on the Body, #51a-i), this Jesuit translation has generated considerable attention since the beginning of the twentieth century to the present.<sup>3</sup> In 1980, a fragment of this text stored in Copenhagen was made more readily available through a mediocre publication of a facsimile and partial translation titled simply *The Manchu Anatomy*.<sup>4</sup> As one of the earliest examples of the diffusion of Western anatomical knowledge to China and the first to use Manchu as the medium for Western anatomy, this Manchu translation is indeed one of the more illuminating sources on the process of scientific exchanges between early-modern Europe and China within the Qing court. It was nonetheless just one of Kangxi's Jesuit projects that despite its extraordinary scope and quality, had restricted circulation with no evidence of influence beyond the court. Furthermore, the greater scholarly attention to *The Manchu Anatomy* reflects a biased interest in

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\* I thank Mark Elliott for sending me on this path, lending me his bibliographies of Manchu sources, and inviting me to discuss my research on medical knowledge in Manchu first at Harvard in the spring of 2001 and then in Portland in May of 2003. I want to acknowledge Doug Stiffler for going to St. Petersburg to purchase microfilm copies of several Manchu medical texts in the Institute of Oriental Studies collection and for his assistance with the Russian materials. I also thank Rebecca Markovits for assistance with the German sources

<sup>1</sup> See especially Fletcher (1975). For Manchu sources in the imperial archives and the light they shed on early-Qing imperial institutions, see Bartlett (1985, 1991). Crossley and Rawski further strengthened this position in their “A Profile of The Manchu Language in Ch'ing History” (1993). Rawski synthesized the scholarship on how the Manchus made the Qing dynasty different from all previous dynasties in her “Presidential Address: Reenvisioning the Qing: The Significance of the Qing Period in Chinese History” (1996)

<sup>2</sup> In addition to Crossley (1990a, 1990b, 1997), see more recently Rawski (1998), Crossley (1999), Rhoades (2000), and Elliott (2001). See especially the review of these four recent books by Guy (2002).

<sup>3</sup> See, for example, Clod-Hansen (1906); H.T. Hsieh (1921); Madsen (1928); Johnsson (1928); Ishida (1953); Huard (1953); Tsang (1959); Huard and Wong (1967); Spence (1974); Young and Sask (1974); Grover (1977); Saunders and Lee (1980); Chu (1996); Standaert (2001); Shapiro (2003).

<sup>4</sup> I refer to the publication by Saunders and Lee (1980).

the transmission of European medical knowledge into the Manchu court rather than the even more interesting questions about the actual practice of medicine within the court and the greater complexity of medical exchange and translation that the range of medical sources in Manchu reveal.

Fortunately, in the past decade, a few medical historians, Manchu scholars, and bibliographers have approached the subject from a broader perspective that embraces the full range of medical knowledge in Manchu. With the realization of a considerable corpus of Manchu sources on medicine, scholars are now beginning to explore new avenues of research. Instead of just illuminating the diffusion of Western medical knowledge into China through Manchu translations by Jesuits, one may examine the reverse process of Chinese medicine going to Europe through the medium of translations and interpretations. Chinese medical texts began to be translated into French as early as 1671 in the late seventeenth century and continued apace through the end of the eighteenth century.<sup>5</sup> Based on the extant Manchu sources on medicine, however, Russians diplomats, priests, physicians, scholars, and possibly merchants clearly played the most significant role in the transmission to Europe of Chinese medicine through Manchu translations during at least the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. For example, thirty Manchu medical texts are now preserved in four libraries in St. Petersburg—just over half of the known extant texts in the world. The largest holding is in the library of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, which alone has twenty-two known titles. In comparison, twenty-four texts are preserved in Chinese libraries, with eight in the library of the Palace Museum, another five in the Beijing Library, and the remaining eleven scattered throughout five other libraries.<sup>6</sup>

Manchu was not only the primary language of intercourse between the early Qing rulers and their Jesuit guests, it was the most important diplomatic language with Russia and one of the principle linguistic mediums through which knowledge about China reached Europe.<sup>7</sup> The clearest example of the Russian transmission of popular medical practices from China to Europe is in a Manchu version of arguably the most popular eighteenth-century Chinese treatise on childbirth. The *Boo-can da s'eng bithe* (#31) was based on a popular version of a Chinese manual on midwifery originally published in 1715 and titled the *Baochan dasheng bian* 保產達生編 (On Safe Pregnancies and Successful Births). This text did not represent the classical Chinese medical approach to obstetrics and gynecology, but rather was a practical guide to childbirth with a simple message. The author taught that childbirth was naturally easy, offered women a set of basic restrictions to follow while pregnant, and gave them a subset of the standard Qing repertoire of medicinal formulas to aid childbirth.<sup>8</sup> A Minister by the name of Fu in the Bureau of Colonial Affairs (*Lifan yuan*) sponsored the Manchu version of the childbirth manual located in the Institute of Oriental Studies in St. Petersburg. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, this Manchu version (or possibly one similar to it but no longer extant) was translated into Russian, German, and Polish between 1810 and 1812.<sup>9</sup> It was not until thirty years later in 1842 that *The Dublin Journal of Medical Sciences* published an English translation of the

<sup>5</sup> See "La Médecine" in Huard and Wong (1966): 163-175.

<sup>6</sup> See the list of Library Holdings following this introduction.

<sup>7</sup> Crossley and Rawski (1993): 88-89.

<sup>8</sup> Yi-Li Wu made these assessments of the *Dasheng bian* in a paper "The Idealization of Easy Childbirth and Its Influence on Classical Chinese Obstetrics," delivered at The Johns Hopkins University, Sept. 2003.

<sup>9</sup> Walravens (1996): 359-360, fns. 2-5.

same midwifery text by Dr. William Lockhart, which by then he had based on an 1825 Chinese edition.<sup>10</sup> The earliest versions of this Chinese midwifery text to reach Europe were in Manchu.

The Russians were also interested in Chinese smallpox inoculation methods. From at least the early sixteenth century—nearly three centuries before Jenner's discovery of cowpox vaccination—the Chinese inoculated uninfected children with processed scabs from infected children to reduce mortality from smallpox. Following upon the Treaty of Nerchinsk in 1689, the Russian Tsar sent students in 1694 to Beijing to learn Chinese smallpox inoculation methods.<sup>11</sup> It is not entirely clear whether they actually learned inoculation methods, but the primary source does state that they were trained as smallpox doctors.<sup>12</sup> Evidence that is more concrete places the transmission to Europe of Chinese inoculation methods sometime between 1714 and 1721.<sup>13</sup> Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689-1762), wife of the British ambassador at Constantinople, is credited with being the first recorded European to allow her family to be inoculated from smallpox using Chinese methods.<sup>14</sup> Against this background of the transmission of Chinese smallpox inoculation methods to Europe in the early eighteenth century, it is not surprising to find six of the seven extant editions of Manchu smallpox texts preserved in European libraries—five in St. Petersburg (#7-9, #12a, #12b) and one in Paris (#10).

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, the transmission of medical knowledge on smallpox prevention switched direction. Within a decade following the publication of *Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of Variolae Vaccinae* by Edward Jenner (1749-1823) in 1798, one of the czar's physicians Dr. Rehmann helped bring Jennerian vaccination at least to Siberia and Mongolia during a Russian embassy to China from 1805-1806.<sup>15</sup> The Manchu language was also used to introduce the Jennerian method of vaccination to China in a text titled the *Dasame foloho mama yabure ice arga* (#8). This Manchu version was adapted from a Chinese text published in 1836 and titled *Chongding yindou xinfa* 重訂引痘新法 (Re-engraved New Method for Extracting Pox).

In addition to Chinese midwifery and smallpox inoculation methods traveling through the linguistic medium of Manchu from China to European readers, the St. Petersburg libraries also include Manchu sources on the following medical topics: basic concepts underlying classical Chinese medicine (#1-3, #5), longevity practices (#4c), pulse taking and diagnosis (#13-14), pharmacology and formulas (#17-18, #21-22), acupuncture (#25-26), macrobotics (#28), pediatrics (#32), medical-related philosophical discourses (#33-34), alchemy (#38), medical prognostication (#44), and even veterinary medicine for horses (#35a).<sup>16</sup> During the two centuries before the transformations in scientific medicine of the twentieth century, one sees an exchange through Manchu language texts of medical ideas and practices across the Central Asian trade routes and through the Russian diplomatic and religious missions. Rather than the simple story of diffusion of European medicine to China through Jesuit translations into Chinese and Manchu, there was both an interaction between Chinese and European scholarly tradition within

<sup>10</sup> See Lockhart (1842). I thank Yi-Li Wu for sending me a copy of this article.

<sup>11</sup> See discussion in Needham (2000): 149.

<sup>12</sup> Editor's note to Needham's discussion of the Russians learning smallpox inoculation (2000): 149, fn. 131.

<sup>13</sup> Needham (2000): 116.

<sup>14</sup> Needham (2000): 116. See also brief reference to this situation in Ackerknecht (1982): 142.

<sup>15</sup> On Jenner, see Ackerknecht (1982): 143; on Rehmann, see Walravens (1996): 360, fn. 7.

<sup>16</sup> See the Bibliography following this introduction.

the court<sup>17</sup> and multiple nodes of exchange about Chinese and European medical practices in Manchu well beyond the Jesuit-Chinese encounter.

Another avenue of research that historians are beginning to examine concerns the medical practices, drug therapies, and knowledge within Manchu culture and what they translated from the Chinese medical corpus into Manchu during the Qing dynasty. The Chinese historian of medicine Yu Yongmin has been the most prolific on this subject, yet he remains unrecognized outside of China among scholars of Manchu and Qing historians. His first two articles focused on Manchu medical culture, cuisine, and food therapy.<sup>18</sup> His discussion of the Manchu preference for and use of ginseng is particularly insightful. He also published a bibliography of Manchu medical texts that combined titles listed in Chinese and international catalogues with his own discoveries of manuscripts not previously recorded.<sup>19</sup> Most recently, Yu has written on a newly discovered Mongolian manuscript on medicinal formulas that the Manchus may well have also used.<sup>20</sup> Chuang Chi-fa wrote an essay on shamanism and popular medical therapy that sheds further light on the range of healing practices among the Manchus.<sup>21</sup> Another Chinese scholar, on the other hand, has written recently on the rare Jesuit translation into Manchu of Western medicinal substances preserved at the Palace Museum library.<sup>22</sup>

In Europe, Hartmut Walravens has made the greatest contribution to this new field that combines Qing history, Manchu studies, and Chinese medical history by publishing two bibliographies of Manchu medical texts.<sup>23</sup> The first 1996 article focused on the editions of *The Manchu Anatomy*, but also discussed the three other extant examples of European medicine in the Manchu language. His second bibliography published in 2000 casts a larger net by covering all known medical titles in the catalogues of Manchu sources from Chinese, Japanese, European, and especially, Russian libraries. Walravens argues against an independent Manchu medicine beyond basic drug therapies acquired through interaction with other nomadic cultures on the steppes. He finds that medical sources in Manchu have the greatest potential to inform historians about both the transmission of Chinese medical knowledge to Europe and the assimilation of Chinese medical concepts and practices among the Manchus.

The bibliographies of Volkova of Manchu literature in Russian libraries and Tatjana A. Pang on the Manchu collections in Paris are particularly useful for Manchu medical texts in the most important European collections.<sup>24</sup> Pang's article about a rare Manchu manuscript on acupuncture she found in the Institute of Oriental Studies Library in St. Petersburg is particularly illuminating about the portrayal of Manchu ethnicity in the colored illustrations of acupuncture and moxibustion points.<sup>25</sup> Unlike the classical Chinese medical texts on acupuncture upon which this translation was clearly based, however, the artist did not follow the standardized drawings of points connected along specific channels on the body; rather he drew in just the few point locations that were directly related to the specific treatments discussed in the text. The

<sup>17</sup> The best argument for this interaction is in Goodman and Grafton, "Ricci, the Chinese, and the Toolkits of Textualists," (1991).

<sup>18</sup> On Manchu medical culture, Yu (1990); on Manchu medicinal cuisine and food therapy, Yu (1992).

<sup>19</sup> This bibliography was published twice in separate journals. See Yu (1993a, 1993b).

<sup>20</sup> See Yu (1996).

<sup>21</sup> See Chuang (1996).

<sup>22</sup> See Li Huan (1999).

<sup>23</sup> See Walravens (1996, 2000).

<sup>24</sup> For the Russian collections, see Volkova (1965, 1988); and for Manchu medical sources in Paris, see Pang (1997, 1998).

<sup>25</sup> For the Manchu acupuncture manuscript, see Pang (1999).

explanations that relate point locations to certain illnesses and step-by-step instructions on how to apply moxibustion further reflect the pragmatic orientation of this manual. It was intended to be present at the clinical encounter between the Manchu physician and his patient. Judging from the quality of the manuscript and the content of the illustrations, the patient, if not also the physician, was of high social status and wealthy. This rare acupuncture manuscript in Manchu shows how translation is a form of negotiation that transforms knowledge in the process of communicating it into another language for practical purposes. Not only did the Manchus have their own medical practices from living on the steppes and through their interactions with other frontier cultures, they chose what they found useful to translate within the classical Chinese medical corpus and adapted some of this medical knowledge to their own priorities. Manchus under the Qing dynasty lived in a pluralistic medical system drawing from their own healing practices and those of other non-Han frontier cultures as well as what became available to them through both Jesuit translations of European medicine and the classical Chinese medical corpus.

We are only now beginning to see the complexity of the world of medicine among the Manchus and within the imperial court of the Qing. This bibliographic survey is intended to aid further research on the subject. It synthesizes the information on Manchu medical texts in the foundational sources discussed above with all relevant material in other published bibliographies, library catalogues, and articles on Manchu literature. In this synthesis, the final number of Manchu medical texts increased from the 31 titles—which were recorded separately in Yu's bibliography and in Walravens' two articles put together—to 58 distinct titles.<sup>26</sup> Of these titles, nine are probably lost,<sup>27</sup> but 49 of these are still extant and available in 66 separate editions preserved in 17 libraries and institutions throughout the world.<sup>28</sup>

To facilitate cross-referencing, this bibliography follows the categories and order of the 29 texts listed in the most recent bibliography of Manchu medical sources by Hartmut Walravens (2000). All additional titles have been added to one of Walravens' eleven categories or to the following eight new categories: XII *Materia Medica*, XIII *Medical Prognostication*, XIV *Religious*, XV *Personal Hygiene*, XVI *Forensic Medicine*, XVII *Western Anatomy*, XVIII *Western Medicine*, and XIX *Unknown*. The 58 titles in this updated bibliography are arranged under the following 19 categories: I *General* (6), II *Smallpox* (6), III *Pulse Diagnosis* (4), IV *Pharmacology* (8), V *Acupuncture* (2), VI *Macrobiotics* (3), VII *Gynecology and Midwifery* (2), VIII *Pediatrics* (1), IX *Medical-Related Subjects* (2), X *Equine Medicine* (3), XI *Alchemy* (1), XII *Materia Medica* (5), XIII *Medical Prognostication* (1), XIV *Religious* (4), XV *Personal Hygiene* (1), XVI *Forensic Medicine* (1), XVII *Western Anatomy* (1), XVIII *Western Medicine* (3), and XIX *Unknown* (4). The nine editions of the *Manchu Anatomy* listed in Walravens (1996) are listed under XVII *Western Anatomy*. The three other extant Jesuit medical translations are listed in XVIII *Western Medicine*. All of the titles in XII *Materia Medica* and XIX *Unknown* are recorded here because they were catalogued in Julien (1889), and von Möllendorff (1890), respectively, and give a better sense of the range of medical knowledge in Manchu at the end of the nineteenth century. There is no evidence, however, that these nine titles survived into the present.

<sup>26</sup> See Yu (1993) and Walravens (1996, 2000).

<sup>27</sup> I refer here to the Manchu medical titles listed in Julien (1889) and von Möllendorff (1890).

<sup>28</sup> A separate article that reviews the literature on this subject, discusses specific titles in this bibliography, and offers new interpretations of the material is forthcoming as "The Significance of Medical Knowledge in Manchu" in the *Proceedings of the North American Conference on Manchu Studies*, Portland State University, May 9-10, 2003 (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag).

The main entries of the bibliography are organized according to the following format: 1) the Manchu title, when known, and English translation; 2) the Chinese title of the original, or given by bibliographers, in pinyin followed by Chinese characters and English translation; 3) the other titles of texts or fascicles when the main text is a compilation; 4) the title of the original Chinese source and author, when this can be verified, otherwise a statement that the origin is unknown; 5) when the text is known to have a Chinese origin, the index number according to the *Quanguo Zhongyi tushu lianhe mulu* (LHML) and the earliest known date of publication; 6) bibliographic data about library editions (if text still extant) and indication of whether it is a blockprint or manuscript; 7) relevant secondary scholarship, 8) current library locations of editions; and 9) references to catalogue and bibliographic identification.

All library holdings are indicated below with the unique numbers designated to each text in the main bibliography. To facilitate reference, the totals for each category are in alphabetical order with roman numerals indicated in parentheses. A preliminary chronology of 33 of the 58 texts directly precedes the main bibliography and is arranged according to the reign periods that largely follow designations in Yu (1993).

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- \* In Julien (1889) or von Möllendorff (1890), but no longer extant.
- Giles *A Catalogue of the Wade Collection of Chinese and Manchu Books in the Library of the University of Cambridge*, 1898. Repr., 1948.
- Hessig *Mongolische Handschriften, Blockdrucke, Landkarten*, 1961.
- Iakhontov *Man'chzhurskie rukopisy i ksilografiy gosudarstvennoi publichnoi biblioteki imeni M.E. Saltykova-Shchedrina*, Leningrad, 1991.
- Julien "Bibliographie Tartare: Traductions Mandchoues d'ouvrages chinois," *Mémoires de la Société Sinico-Japonaise*, Paris, 1889.
- LHML *Quanguo zhongyi tushu lianhe mulu*, 1991.
- Li Li Teh Ch'i, *Union Catalogue of Manchu Books*, 1933.
- Pang (1998) *A Catalogue of Manchu Materials in Paris: Manuscripts, Blockprints, Scrolls, Rubbings, Weapons*, 1998.
- Pang (1997) "Manchu Collections in Paris," *Manuscripta Orientalia*, 1997.
- Poppe/Hurvitz/Okada *Catalogue of the Manchu-Mongol Section of the Tôyô Bunko*, 1964
- Puyraimond *Catalogue du Fonds Mandchou*. Bibliothèque Nationale, 1979.
- Quanguo* *Quanguo Manwen tushu ziliao lianhe mulu*, 1991.
- Shijie* *Shijie Manwen wenxian mulu*, 1983.
- Simon/Nelson *Manchu Books in London: A Union Catalogue*, 1977.
- Stary *Manchu Studies: An International Bibliography*, 1990.
- Volkova (1965) *Opisanie Man'chzhurskikh Rukopisei Instituta Naradov Azii AN SSSR*, Moscow, 1965.
- Volkova (1988) *Opisanie Man'chzhurskikh Ksilografov Instituta Vostokovedeniya AN SSSR*, Moscow, 1988.
- von Möllendorff "Essay on Manchu Literature," *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1890.
- Walravens (1996) "Medical knowledge of the Manchus and the *Manchu Anatomy*." *Études mongoles et sibériennes*, cahier 27: 359-374.
- Walravens (2000) "Mandjurische Medizin-eine Bibliographie der originalsprachigen Quellen," *Zentralasiatische Studien*, v. 30, 2000.
- WK "Handschriftlicher Gesamtkatalog der russischen Mandjurica," unpublished handbook.
- Yu Yu Yongmin, "Zhongguo Manwen yixue yizhu kaoshu," 1993a.

## LIBRARY HOLDINGS

St. Petersburg, Institute of Oriental Studies	22 (#1, 2, 3, 4c, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12a, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 30, 31, 35a, 44, 51a)
St. Petersburg, University Library	6 (# 12b, 26, 32, 33, 34, 38, 51b)
St. Petersburg, Instituta Vostovedenija	1 (#51c)
St. Petersburg, Public Library	1 (#28)
China, Library of the Palace Museum	8 (#4b, 11, 16a, 24a, 37a, 45, 48, 53)
China, Beijing Library	5 (#15, 16b, 24b, 37b, 49a)
China, Central Minorities College	3 (#27, 50a, 51i)
China, Yonghegong Library	2 (#46, 49b)
China, #1 Historical Archives	2 (#4a, 36)
China, Nanjing Library	1 (#29)
China, National Library of Inner Mongolia	3 (#6, 35b, 47)
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale	5 (#10, 19, 20, 51e, 54)
Paris, Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle	2 (#51f, 52)
Tokyo, Tôyô Bunko	2 (#51g, 51h)
England, British Library	1 (#23)
England, SOAS	1 (#51d, fac. of Copenhagen copy)
Denmark, Copenhagen	1 (#51d, see also SOAS copy)
Titles listed but no longer extant (Julien, 1889)	6 (#39-43, 50b)
The Imperial Russian Legation of Peking (See von Möllendorff (1890): #228-231)	4 (#55-58)

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TOTALS

76 editions (66 still extant)

## MANCHU MEDICAL TEXTS BY CATEGORY

Acupuncture	(V)	2 (2 eds.)
Alchemy	(XI)	1 (1 ed.)
Equine Medicine	(X)	3 (5 eds)
Forensic Medicine	(XVI)	1 (2 eds., 1 no longer extant is listed in Julien 1889)
General	(I)	6 (8 eds.)
Gynecology/Midwifery	(VII)	2 (2 eds.)
Macrobotics	(VI)	3 (3 eds.)
Materia Medica	(XII)	5 (All 5 no longer extant)
Medical Prognostication	(XIII)	1 (1 ed.)
Medically-Related Subjects	(IX)	2 (2 eds.)
Pediatrics	(VIII)	1 (1 ed.)
Personal Hygiene	(XV)	1 (2 eds.)
Pharmacology	(IV)	8 (9 eds., 1 compilation has 3 titles)
Pulse Diagnosis	(III)	4 (5 eds., 1 text has 2 titles)
Religious	(XIV)	4 (4 eds.)
Smallpox	(II)	6 (7 eds.)
Western Anatomy	(XVII)	1 (9 eds.)
Western Medicine	(XVIII)	3 (3 eds.)
Unknown	(XIX)	4 (All 4 poss. no longer extant are listed in von Möllendorff 1890)

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TOTALS

58 distinct texts

76 editions (66 still extant)

## PRELIMINARY CHRONOLOGY OF MANCHU MEDICAL TEXTS

This chronology of 33 of the 58 titles in this bibliography largely follows the reign periods given in Yu Yongmin (1993). When dates are known and provided in the catalogues or articles by Von Möllendorff (1889), Pang (1997, 1998), and Walravens (1996, 2000), these are also noted below.

- Shunzhi (r. 1644-1661) 2 texts
- #11 Smallpox: *Olhoro baitai dasara hacin be hafumbure bithe*  
See Yu #15, *Yiliao tongshu* 醫療通書 (Comprehensive treatise on medical treatment).
- #21 Pharmacology: Untitled Manuscript related to food therapy.  
See Yu #12, *Shiliao fa* 食療法 (Methods of Food Therapy)
- Kangxi (r. 1662-1722) 15 texts
- #1 General: *Dasara o oncho isabukha bithe. Sudala fu*  
See Yu #4, *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽 (Collectanea of the Essentials of Medicine).
- #2 General: *Eiten nimeku leolen bithe*  
See Yu #6, *Zhubing lun* 諸病論 (Discussions of Various Illnesses).
- #3 General: *Mangga i ging*  
See Yu #9, *Nanjing* 難經 (Canon of Problems)
- #4 General: *S'eo s'i boo iowan*  
See Yu #2, *Shoushi baoyuan* 壽世保元 (Preservation of Primordial Qi to Prolong Life)
- #14 Pulse Diagnosis: *Me giowe (Maijue)* 脈訣  
See Yu #5, *Mailun* 脈論 (On the Pulse).
- #15 Pulse Diagnosis: *Mangga i ging me giowe*  
See Yu #19, *Nanjing maijue* 難經脈訣 (Formulas for the Pulses of the Canon of Difficulties)
- #16ab Pulse Diagnosis: *Wang xu ho me giowe*  
See Yu #3, *Wang Shuhe maijue* 王叔和脈訣 (Wang Shuhe's Secrets of the Pulse)
- #17 Pharmacology: *Oktoi baitalara arga*  
See Yu #8, *Yongyao gejie* 用藥歌訣 (Lyrics and Formulas on Using Medicines)
- #18 Pharmacology: *Oktoi banin fu bithe*  
See Yu #7, *Yaoting fu* 藥性賦 (Verses on Medicinal Properties).
- #24ab Pharmacology: *Lei gung poo j'i bithe*  
See Yu #1, *Leigong paozhi shu* 雷公炮制書 (Leigong's Treatise on Decoction Methods)
- #50ab Forensic Medicine: *Feye tuwara bithe*  
See Yu #21, *Luliguan jiaozheng xiyuan lu* 律例館校正洗冤錄 (Corrected Record of 'Washing Away the Wrongs' from the Codification Office), also *Xiyuan lu* 洗冤錄 (Record of 'Washing Away the Wrongs')
- #51a-I Western Medicine: *Dergici toktobuha Ge ti ciowan lu bithe*  
See Yu #1, *Geti quanlu* 體體全錄 (Imperially-Commissioned Complete Record on the Body) and especially Walravens (1996): #1-9.
- #52 Western Medicine: *Baicara ba be tucibume gisurehengge*  
See Puyraimond #289; Pang (1997): 35; and Walravens (1996): 10.
- #53 Western Medicine: *Si yang-ni okto bithe*

- See Yu #23; Walravens (2000): #21. *Xiyang yaoshu* 西洋藥書 (Treatise on Western Medicinals)
- #54 Western Medicine: *Hi du s'i wehe-i turgun be fetehe baitalara be tucibuhe bithe*  
See Puyraimond #288; Walravens (2000): #19. *Xidushi yuan you yongfa* 吸毒石原由用法 (The origin and use of the stone that attracts poison)
- Yongzheng (r. 1723-1735) 2 texts
- #5 General: *Harkasi be dasara*  
See Yu # 16, *Rezheng zhenzhi* 熱證診治 (Diagnosis and Treatment for Hot Syndromes). Listed in Walravens (2000): #4, as *Shanghan huoren zhizhang* 傷寒活人指掌 (Mastery of Cold Damage to Save People's Lives).
- #7 Smallpox: *Sogiya sekiyen be mohobume leolehengge*  
See Yu #13, *Tianhua tanyuan* 天花探源 (*Inquiry into the Origins of Celestial Flowers*).
- #55 Unknown. *Jeng biyan i bithe*. 1724. von Möllendorff (1890): #228.
- Qianlong (r. 1736-1795) 9 texts
- #25 Acupuncture: *Sabsire suiha sindara ferguwecuke arga, jen jiyu ci fang* (Extraordinary Formulas for Practicing Acupuncture and Cauterization) *Zhenjiu qifang* 鍼灸奇方 (Extraordinary Formulas for Acupuncture and Cauterization). Neither Pang (1999) nor Walravens (2000) date this manuscript.  
See Yu #14, *Jing xue buwei tu* 經穴部位圖 (Illustrations of the Locations of the Acupoints and Channels).
- #27 Macrobiotics: No Manchu title given.  
See Yu #20, Walravens (2000): #23, *Yanshou geyan* 延壽格言 (Maxims on Prolonging Life), 1779.
- #29 Macrobiotics: No Manchu title given.  
See Yu #18, *Sun Simiao weisheng ge* 孫思邈衛生歌 (Rhymes on Sun Simiao's Defending Life)
- #30 Gynecology/Midwifery: *Seng si chu nio*  
See Yu #17, *Fuke liaofa* 婦科療法 (Treatment Methods for Women's Medicine)
- #31 Gynecology/Midwifery: *Boo-can da s'eng bithe*  
*Baochan dasheng bian* 保產達生編 (On Safe Pregnancies and Successful Births). For discussion of early translations of this text into German (1810), Polish (1811), and Russian (1812), see Walravens (1996): pg. 359-60. Text also listed in Walravens (2000): #24.
- #35ab Equine Medicine: *Be lo Morin be tuwara bithe*  
See Yu #25, *Xiangma jing* 相馬經 (Canon on Evaluating Horses).
- #36 Equine Medicine: *Morin be dasara bithe*  
See Yu #26, *Majing* 馬經 (Canon on Horses)
- #37ab Equine Medicine: *Morin-i ging-ni yongkiyaha bithe*  
See Yu #24, *Majing quanshu* 馬經全書 (Complete Treatise on the Canon on Horses)
- #49ab Personal Hygiene: No Manchu title given.  
See Yu #31ab, *Muyu jing* 沐浴經 (Canon on Bathing).
- Jiaqing (r. 1796-1820) 1 text
- #56 Unknown. *In liyan juwan i bithe*. 1804. von Möllendorff (1890): #229.
- Daoguang (r. 1821-1850) 2 texts

- #8. Smallpox: *Dasame foloho mama yabure ice arga*  
See Yu #10, *Chongding yindou xinfu* 重訂引痘新法 (Revised Edition of New Methods to Extract Poxes). Based on an 1848 ed. of Qiu Xi's 1817 publication.
- #9. Smallpox: *Olhoro baitai dasara hacin be hafumbure bithe*  
See Yu #11, *Douzhen zhengzhi tongjie* 痘疹證治通解 (Comprehensive Explanations of Diagnoses and Treatments for Pox Syndromes)  
Tongzhi (r. 1862-1874) 1 text
- #23. Pharmacology: *Bükün-e tusalqu eldeb jüil em-ün nayirulYa kemekü orosibai*  
See Walravens (2000): #18, *Puji zafang* 普濟雜方 (Miscellaneous Formulas for the General Welfare), 1873.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MANCHU MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS AND TEXTS

## I. GENERAL

1. *Ho z'in j'i jang bithe* (Collectanea of the Essentials of Medicine)

*Dasara o oncho be isabukha bithe, Sudala fu* (Collectanea of the Essentials of Medicine, and Verses on Pulses)

*Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽 (*Collectanea of the Essentials of Medicine*), Anon.

Chinese compilation of same title with 6 titles, LHML 11605, 1643 comp.

The 6 titles in Chinese version are the following:

a. *Maijue* 脈訣附復真劉三點先生脈訣, attrib. Wang Shuhe 王叔和. LHML 01413

b. *Zhubing lun* 諸病論, Anon. LHML 04974, 1644.

c. *Yaoting fu* 藥性賦, attrib. Zhang Yuansu 張元素. Closest match is Li Gao 李杲, LHML 02659, 1622.

d. *Yongyao gejue* 用藥歌訣, Anon. LHML 03340, 1643

e. *Nanjing* 難經, attrib. Qin Yueren 秦越人 LHML 00214

f. *Shanghan huoren zhizhang* 傷寒活人指掌. Wu Shu 吳恕 LHML 01150, 1337.]

Ms. 6 fasc., 88 fol. 14 lines/page. Dated 2 August 1699. Collection of M.I. Brosse.

Institute for Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18014; Volkova (1965): B 84 #203; Yu #4; not listed separately in Walravens (2000)]

2. *Eiten nimeku leolen bithe* (Treatise on Discussions of Various Illnesses)

*Zhubing lun* 諸病論 (Discussions of Various Illnesses)

Anon., LHML 04974, 1644 ms; LHML 06203.

Text #1b in *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽, LHML 11605, 1643.

Man. ms. Fasc. 1: 70 fol.; 2: 63 fol. 14 lines/page.

Yu Yongmin argues that this manuscript was written during the Kangxi reign.

Institute for Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18015; Volkova (1965): B 82 #207; Yu #6; Walravens (2000): #1; WK 920; Banzarov (1948)]

3. *Mangga i ging* (Canon of Problems)

*Nanjing* 難經 (Canon of Problems)

Attrib. Qin Yueren 秦越人(Bianque 扁鵲), LHML 00214.

Earliest extant edition listed as text 1e in *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽, LHML 11605, 1643.

Man. ms 2 fasc. Fasc. 1: 75+2 fol.; 2: 77 fol. 16 lines/page.

Institute for Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18022; Volkova (1965): B 81 #208; Yu #9; Walravens (2000): #2; WK 923]

4a. *S'eo s'i boo iowan* (Preservation of Primordial Qi to Prolong Life)

*Shoushi baoyuan* 壽世保元 (Preservation of Primordial Qi to Prolong Life)

Gong Tingxian 龔廷賢, LHML 04939, 1615.

Man. blockprint, 4 fasc.; *juan* 8, 9, 10, 11.

#1 Historical Archives

[Li #412.1; *Shijie* #18002a; *Quanguo* #0996b; Yu #2a; Walravens (2000): #3b-1]

4b. Same title as 4a.

Incomplete man. ms. 22 fasc., 21 j., *juan* 5-7, 13-32 still extant.

Library of the Palace Museum

[*Shijie* #18002b; *Quanguo* #0996a; Yu #2b; Walravens (2000): #3b-2]

4c. Same title as 4a.

Incomplete Man. ms. Fasc. 1: 11 fol.; 2: 11 fol.; 3: 12 fol. 14 lines/page.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18002c; Volkova (1965): B 78 #210; Yu #2c; Walravens (2000): #3a; WK 935; Banzarov (1848)]

5. *Harkasi be dasara* (Treating Influenza, i.e., Cold-Damage or of Hot Syndromes)

*Rezheng zhenzhi* 熱證診治 (Diagnosis and Treatment for Hot Syndromes)

[As listed in *Shijie* and Yu]

*Shanghan huoren zhizhang* 傷寒活人指掌 (Mastery of Cold Damage to Save People's Lives)

[As listed in Walravens]

Wu Shu 吳恕 LHML 01150, 1337.

Text 1f in *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽, LHML 11605, 1643.

Man. ms. 72 fol., 14 lines/page.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18016; Volkova (1965) B79 #201; Yu #16; Walravens (2000): #4; WK 934; Banzarov (1848)]

6. *Hacin hacin-i nimeku be dasara bithe* (Treatise on Treating Various Illnesses)

*Zhiliao fa* 治療法 (Treatment Methods)

[Chinese title in *Quanguo*, Walravens]

Chinese origin unknown

Ms. 1 tome, ill.

Inner Mongolia Library

[*Quanguo* #1000; Walravens (2000): #5]

## II. SMALLPOX

7. *Sogiya sekiyen be mohobume leolehengge* (Thorough Discussion of the Origin of Smallpox)

*Tianhua tanyuan* 天花探源 (Inquiry into the Origins of Celestial Flowers)

[Chinese title in *Shijie* and Yu]

Chinese origin unknown.

Ms. 69 fol., 20 lines/page. (Slg. Brosset)

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* # 18007; Volkova (1965): B 61 #199; Yu #13; Walravens (2000): #6; WK 932]

8. *Dasame foloho mama yabure ice arga* (Re-engraved New Method for Extracting Pox)

Adapted from *Chongding yindou xinfa* 重訂引痘新法 (Revised Edition of the New Method of Smallpox Vaccination), by Bao Xiangao 鮑相璈, 1836.

Poss. based on Qiu Xi 邱熺 LHML 07947, 1817.

Manchu-Chinese ms. 14 fol., 24 lines/page. (Slg. Krotkov)

This text may have helped introduce Jennerian vaccination from Russia to China.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18005; Volkova (1965): B 75 #200; Yu #10; Walravens (2000): #7; WK 919]

9. *Olhoro baitai dasara hacin be hafumbure bithe* (Comprehensive Treatise on Drying Up and Treating Kinds [of Smallpox])

*Douzhen zhengzhi tongjie* 痘疹證治通解 (Comprehensive Explanations of Diagnoses and Treatments for Pox Syndromes)

By Li Lianyi 李連漪. (No LHML# for the book title and no biography in Chinese medical dictionaries)

Ms. Preface, Index. Fasc. 1: 74 + 1 fol.; 2: 76 +2 fol. 16 lines/page.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18006; Volkova (1965): B 84 #202; Yu #11; Walravens (2000): #8a; WK 928; Brosset XI, 33, 3-4; Banzarov (1848)]

10. Same Manchu title as #9.

*Douzhen yaoshu* 痘疹藥書 (Treatise on Medicines for Pox Syndromes)

(Manchu title differs from the Chinese one)

Chinese origin unknown.

Ms. *juan* 2, 3.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris: FM 223 #2

[Puyraimond #223c; Walravens (2000): #8b]

11. Same Manchu title as #9.

*Yiliao tongshu* 醫療通書 (Comprehensive treatise on medical treatment)

(Manchu title differs from the Chinese one)

Chinese origin unknown. Yu places this text in the Shunzhi reign.

Woodblock print, 6 fasc.

Library of the Palace Museum

[*Shijie* #18012; *Quanguo* #0999; Yu #15; Walravens (2000): #9a-2]

12a. *Olhoro baitai jergi hacin-i gônin be sume banjibuha bithe* (Treatise Explaining the Drying Up and Healing of Various Aspects of Smallpox)

*Douke leibian shiyi* 痘科類編釋意 (Explanation of the Meaning of the Classified Essays on Smallpox), 3j.

Poss. Zhai Liang 翟良 (Yuhua 玉華), Ming, LHML 07760, 1628.

6 fasc., 1 *tao*, 227 fol. Fasc. I: 5, 90 fol.; II: fol.; III: 55 fol.; IV: 109 fol.; V: 55 fol.; VI: 114 fol.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18006; Volkova (1965) B 80, #202; Volkova (1988) #108; Walravens (2000): #9a-1; WK 926].

12b. Same title as 12a.

Poss. Zhai Liang 翟良 (Yuhua 玉華) Ming, LHML 07760, 1628.

3 *juan*

University Library, St. Petersburg: Md 40; Xyl 386.

[Walravens (2000): #9b; WK 922]

### III. PULSE DIAGNOSIS

13. *Dasara oyonggo isabuha bithe. Sudala fu* (Assembled Writings on the Essentials of Medicine and "Verses on the Pulse")

Contains *Maijue* 脈訣 (Formulas for the Pulse), attrib. Wang Shuhe 王叔和 (Jin 3<sup>rd</sup> c.). Ms. 6 fasc., 88 fol. 14 lines/page. Dated 2 August 1699.

Text 1 in *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽 (Collectanea of the Essentials of Medicine) [Pulse]

Prob. from Chinese compilation of 6 titles of same title, LHML 11605, 1643 comp.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18014; Volkova (1965): B 84 #203; Yu #4; Walravens (2000): #10]

14. *Oktosi bithe. Sudalai fu*. ("Treatise for Physicians" and "Verses on Pulses")

*Maijue* 脈訣 (Formulas for the Pulses) [Pulse]

Liu Kai 劉開 LHML 01483, 1241.

Expansion of text 1 in *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽, LHML 11605, 1643.

Ms. 75 fol., 14 lines/page. Also has a section titled *Oktosi bithe* "Treatise for Physicians."

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18010; Volkova (1965): B 86 #204; Yu #5; Walravens (2000): #11; WK 933; Banzarov]

15. *Nan ging me giowe* (Formulas for the Pulses of the Canon of Difficulties)

*Nanjing maijue* 難經脈訣 (Formulas for the Pulses of the Canon of Difficulties)

a. *Tuzhu nanjing maijue* 圖注難經脈訣

b. *Tuzhu maijue* 圖注脈訣

Title changed to *Qingwen nanjing maijue* 清文難經脈訣

Zhang Shixian 張世賢 LHML 11620, 1693. Also includes Shen Jing 沈鏡, *Shanzhu maijue guizheng* 刪注脈訣規正

Ms. 4 fasc., 4 j.

Beijing Library

[*Shijie* #18011; *Quanguo* #0995; Yu #19; Walravens (2000): #12]

16a. *Wang s' u ho me giowe* (Wang Shuhe's Formulas for the Pulses)

*Wang Shuhe maijue* 王叔和脈訣 (Wang Shuhe's Formulas for the Pulses)

Attrib. Wang Shuhe 王叔和 (Jin 3<sup>rd</sup> c.), Xiong Jun 熊均 (Zongli) 宗立, LHML 01399, 1449.

Ms. 4 fasc., high quality.

Library of the Palace Museum

[Li #411.2; *Shijie* #18013a; *Quanguo* #0997a; Yu #3a; Walravens (2000): #13b]

16b. Same title as 16a.

Man. ms. 4 fasc. Republican period blueprint edition based on the Gugong manuscript.

Beijing Library

[*Shijie* #18013b; *Quanguo* #0997b; Yu #3b; Walravens (2000): #13a]

## IV. PHARMACOLOGY

17. *Oktoi baitalara arga* (Methods for Using Medicines)*Yongyao ge jue* 用藥歌訣 (Lyrics and Formulas for Using Medicines)

Anon. LHML 03340, 1643;

Text 1d in *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽, LHML 11605, 1643.

Ms. Fasc. 1: 102 fol.; 2: 101 fol.; 3: 13 fol. 14 lines/page. (Slg. Brosset)

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18021; Yu #8; Volkova (1965): B 85 #205; Walravens (2000): #14]18. *Oktoi banin fu bithe* (Treatise of Verses on Medicinal Properties)*Yaoting fu* 藥性賦 (Verses on [Medicinal Properties])

Attrib. Li Gao 李杲, LHML 02659, 1622; also attr. to Zhang Yuansu 張元素.

Text 1c. in *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽, LHML 11605, 1643.

Ms. 55 fol., 14 lines/page. (Slg. Brosset).

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18020; Yu #7; Volkova (1965): B 83 #206; Walravens (2000): #15a]

## 19. No Manchu for title of compilation

*Lun tan zhubing yaoshu* 論談諸病藥書 (Treatise of discussions on various diseases and medicines)Fasc. 1. *Okto-i banin fu. Jen ju nang kamcihabi,**Zhenzhu nang yaoting fu* 珍珠囊藥性賦 (Satchel of Precious Pearls Verses on Medicinal Properties) [Chinese title first proposed by N. Kanda].

Attrib. Li Gao 李杲, LHML 02659, 1622. But could also be from Gong Tingxian's

*Shoushi baoyuan* (4ab). Or Luo Biwei 羅必焯, *Zhenzhu nang yaoting fu yifang jiejing*珍珠囊藥性賦醫方捷徑, LHML 04969, 1644. See also 1c in *Yiyao jilan* 醫要集覽.

Ms. 148 fol.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

[Puyraimond #223a; Kanda (1968); Walravens (2000): #15b-1]

## 20. Same compilation title as 19.

*Lun tan zhubing yaoshu* 論談諸病藥書 (Treatise of discussions on various diseases and medicines)Fasc. 2 *Harkasi fu* (Verses on Influenza, i.e., Cold-Damage or Hot Disorders)*Rebing fu* 熱病賦 (Verses on Hot Disorders) [Chinese title first proposed by N. Kanda, also in Puyraimond, Walravens].

Chinese origin unknown.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

[Puyraimond #223b; Kanda (1968); Walravens (2000): #15b-2]

## 21. Untitled Manuscript. [Related to the healing properties of food]

Chinese origin unknown. According to Yu, the Chinese title is *Shiliao fa* 食療法.

Damaged handwritten ms. missing beginning and conclusion. 8 fol. 12 lines/page.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18003; Volkova (1965): A 43 #211; Yu #12; Walravens (2000): #16]

22. *Silenggi. Silenggi muke be fuiufu omici* (Boiling Dew and Water When Drinking)

Ms. manuscript, 1 vol., 84 fol.

Chinese origin unknown.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[Slg. Brosset X, 17; Walravens (2000): #17; WK 931]

23. *Bükün-e tusalqu eldeb jüil em-ün nayirulYa kemekü orosibai*

(Walravens' translation: "That which is called the compendium of remedies of various sorts, helpful to all, is contained therein")

*Puji zafang* 普濟雜方 (Miscellaneous Formulas for the General Welfare), 1873 [Form.]

Attrib. Gao Shige 高世格 (Goosige), LHML 03785, 1873.

Man. ms. 1 fasc. in a case, 66 fol. Acc. to catalogue this is a collection of prescriptions in Mongolian, which includes at ff. 55-64 a list of herbs in Tibetan, Mongolian, and Chinese, with a Manchu transcription of the Chinese term. Compiler's name given in Mongolian and Chinese on colophon. Mongolian gives the date as (Tongzhi 11) 1872; the Chinese as (Tongzhi 12) 1873.

British Library, London

[Heissig (1954) 171, Nr. 214; Poppe, Hurvitz, & Okada (1964) 120; Simon/Nelson (1977)

II.149; Poppe #120; Walravens (2000): #18]

24a. *Lei gung poo j'i bithe* (Treatise on Leigong's Decoction Methods)

*Leigong paozhi shu* 雷公炮製書 (Treatise on Leigong's Decoction Methods)

Prob. from a Chinese compilation of three texts, LHML 02264, 1593.

a. *Leigong baozhi lun* 雷公炮製論, Lei Xiao 雷敦

LHML 02858, 1932 reprint.

b. *Leigong paozhi yaoxing jie* 雷公炮製藥性解, Li Zhongzi 李中梓

LHML 02275 (with 6c), 1622, LHML 02276, 1622.

c. *Leigong paozhi pianlan*

雷公炮製便覽, Yu Ruxi 俞汝溪

Man. ms. 2 tao, 16 fasc., 16 j.

Library of the Palace Museum

[Fuchs (1932) #11; Li #412.3; *Shijie* #18018a; Yu #1a, Walravens (2000): #20b]

24b. Same title as 24a.

Man. ms. 2 tao, 16 fasc, 16 j., post-1925 blueprint edition of the Gugong manuscript.

Beijing Library

[*Shijie* #18018b; *Quanguo* #0994; Fuchs (1932: 474), 11; Yu #1b; Walravens (2000): #20a]

V. ACUPUNCTURE

25. *Sabsire sūiha sindara ferguwecuke argan* (Wonderful Methods for Applying Moxa and Acupuncture)

*Zhenjiu qifang* 鍼灸奇方 (Extraordinary Formulas for Acupuncture and Cauterization)

Chinese origin unknown.

Title according to *Shijie* and Yu., *Jing xue buwei tu* 經穴部位圖 (Illustrations of the Locations of the Acupoints and Channels)

Man. ms. 52 fol., 11 lines/page. 23 ill., 26 items of commentary.

(Whereas Pang (1999) lists 23 illustrations, *Shijie*, Yu, and Walravens only list 21).

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

See T.A. Pang, "A Manchu Manuscript on Acupuncture," *Manuscripta Orientalia* 5.2 (June 1999): 65-70. See also Weires (1980) for an article on a fragment of a Manchu acupuncture text whose origin is unknown.

[*Shijie* #18009; Volkova (1965): B 92 #213; Yu #14; Walravens (2000): #22a; WK 930]

26. *Sabsire suihe sindara arga* (Formulas for Practicing Acupuncture and Cauterization)

*Fanyi zhenjiu shu* 翻譯鍼灸書 (Translation of a Treatise on Acupuncture and Cauterization)

Chinese origin unknown.

Man. ms. 2 fasc. 12 lines/page. 38 cm x 22 cm.

University Library, St. Petersburg

[Walravens (2000): #22b; WK 929]

## VI. MACROBIOTICS

27. No Manchu title given.

*Yanshou geyan* 延壽格言 (Maxims on Prolonging Life)

Chinese origin unknown.

Ms. Manchu & Chinese, dated 1779.

Central Minorities College, Beijing

[*Shijie* #18001; Yu #20; Walravens (2000): #23]

28. No Manchu title given.

*Shiwu bencao* 食物本草 (Materia medica of food stuffs)

Several possible Chinese sources of same title: LHML #02742, 1520 ed. by Xue Yi 薛己

1520; #02743, 1521 ed. by Lu He 虜和; #02750, 1620 ed. by Wang Yi 汪疑; #02752,

1621 ed. by Li Shizhen 李時珍.

One of three works translated from Chinese into Manchu by Kamenskii.

Ms. 1 fasc, fol. 30-45, 49-54, 56-59.

Public Library, St. Petersburg

[Iakhontov, 1991, #12.2]

29. No Manchu title given.

*Sun Simiao weisheng ge* 孫思邈衛生歌 (Rhymes on Sun Simiao's Defending Life)

Chinese origin unknown.

Man. ms. attrib. Sun Simiao (Tang)

Nanjing Library

[Yu #18]

## VII. GYNECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS, & MIDWIFERY

30. *Seng si chu nio*

*Fuke liaofa* 婦科療法 (Treatment Methods for Women's Medicine)

(Chinese title given in *Shijie* and Yu, but not on title page of original).

Possibly extracted from the *Yizong jinjian*, LHML 11645, 1742.

Man. ms. 33 fol. 14 lines/page.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18017; Volkova (1965): B 24 #209; Yu #17;]

31. *Boo-can da s'eng bithe* (On Safe Pregnancies and Successful Births)

*Baochan dasheng bian* 保產達生編 (On Safe Pregnancies and Successful Births)

Poss. LHML 06983, 1715. The most popular book on midwifery thereafter with many editions and multiple versions.

Final page records that Minister Fu of the Lifan yuan (Bureau of Colonial Affairs) gifted this book.

1 fasc., 58 fol. 8 lines/page.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[Volkova (1988): B 224 #109; Walravens (2000): 24]

#### VIII. PEDIATRICS

32. *Nimeku dasara bithe* (Treatise on Treating Illnesses)

*Xiaoerke zhengxi* 小兒科正系 (*Orthodox Lineage of Pediatrics*)

[Chinese title given in Walravens]

Chinese origin unknown, possibly derived from the 1742 imperial publication *Yizong jinjian*, LHML #11645.

University Library, St. Petersburg: Md 223, Xyl 414

[Walraven #25]

#### IX. MEDICAL-RELATED SUBJECTS

33. *Mujilen be dasara oyonggo hacin-i bithe* (Treatise on Treating Important Affairs of the Heart/Mind)

Chinese origin unknown.

Ms. 1 fasc, 49 fol.

University Library, St. Petersburg: Md 230, Xyl Q 615, Pozdn. No. 55

[Misig (1959): 175; Walraven (2000): #26]

34. *Da sukdu bisire be leolerengge* (Discussion on the Existence of the Primordial Qi, i.e., 元氣)

Chinese origin unknown.

Ms. 5 fol.

University Library, St. Petersburg: Xyl Q 967

[Walraven #27]

#### X. EQUINE MEDICINE

35a. *Be lo morin be tuwara bithe* (Treatise for Evaluating Horses)

*Xiangma jing* 相馬經 (Canon on Evaluating Horses)

Poss. Xu Xian 徐咸 (Ming) *Shuofu* 說郭

Man. ms. 20 fol. 24 lines/page. Divided acc. to spring, summer, fall, winter.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18024b; Yu #26; Volkova (1965): B 66 #214; Walravens (2000): #28a: WK 917]

35b. Same title as 35a.

*Xiangma jing* 相馬經 (Canon on Evaluating Horses)

Poss. Xu Xian 徐咸 (Ming) *Shuofu* 說郭

Ms., 1 fasc., ill.

Inner Mongolia Library

[*Quanguo* #1003; Yu #25; Walravens (2000): #28b]

36. *Morin be dasara bithe* (Treatise on Treating Horses)

馬經 (Canon on Horses)

Man. ms. 3 fasc., 4 j.. 30 x 19.9 cm. Divided acc. to spring, summer, fall, winter.

#1 Historical Archives, Beijing

[*Shijie* #18024a; *Quanguo* #1001; Yu #26, however, states there is no PRC copy;

Walravens (2000): 29 (mistakenly refers to the two editions listed under *Quanguo* #1002)]

37a. *Morin-i ging-ni yongkiyaha bithe* (Complete Treatise on the Canon of Horses)

*Majing quanshu* 馬經全書 (Complete Book on the Canon on Horses)

a. A version of *Majing* 馬經, by Yu Gan 喻紺

b. *Yuanhengliao majing* 元亨療馬經, by Yu Ren 喻仁

Man. ms. 8 fasc., 8 j.

Library of the Palace Museum

[*Shijie* #18023a; *Quanguo* #1002a; Yu #24a; Walravens (2000): #30 (mistakenly refers to the edition listed under *Quanguo* #1001)]

37b. Same title as 37a.

Man. ms. 8 fasc.

Rep. era blueprint edition based on the Gugong manuscript.

Beijing Library

[*Shijie* #18023b; *Quanguo* #1002b; Yu #24b; Walravens (2000): #30 (mistakenly refers to the edition listed under *Quanguo* #1001)]

## XI. ALCHEMY

38. *U jen piyan bithe* (Treatise on the Awakening of Truth)

*Wuzhen pian* 悟貞篇 (Essay on the Awakening of Truth)

Chinese origin unknown.

Zhang Boduan 張伯端 (984-1082), 1705. On inner alchemy.

Ms. 6 fasc.,

University Library, St. Petersburg: Md 225

[Walravens (2000): 31]

## XII. MATERIA MEDICA

\*39. Manchu title unknown. No longer extant.

*Bencao shiming* 本草釋名 (Explanations of the names of plants in materia medica)

Chinese origin unknown.

[Julien, 1889, #52]

\*40. Manchu title unknown. No longer extant.

*Bencao gangmu* 本草綱目 (Systematic materia medica)

Li Shizhen, LHML 02261, 1578?

[Julien, 1889, #53]

\*41. Manchu title unknown. No longer extant.

*Bencao jijie* 本草集解(要?) (Compiled explanations of materia medica)

Poss. Wang Lun, LHML 02252, 1492.

[Julien, 1889, #54]

\*42. Manchu title unknown. No longer extant.

*Bencao faming* 本草發明 (Clarification of materia medica)

Poss. Huang Fusong, LHML 02260, 1578.

[Julien, 1889, #55]

\*43. Manchu title unknown. No longer extant.

*Bencao yanfang* 本草驗方 (Materia medica of proven-effective formulas)

Chinese origin unknown.

[Julien, 1889, #56]

### XIII. MEDICAL PROGNOSTICATION

44. *Yuwan hai za ping ni bithe*

*Yuanhai zapin* 淵海雜品 (Bottomless Ocean [of Knowledge about] Various Things)

According to Volkova, this is a collection of auspicious signs and predictions based on a work by Li Gong 李龔 (Tang), but no specific Chinese text has been compared with it.

Man. ms. 320 pgs, 16 lines each.

Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18004; Volkova (1965): B 68 #215; Yu argues that this is not a medical text and Walravens (2000) does not mention it.]

### XIV. RELIGIOUS

45. No Manchu title given.

*Shangyaowang yuanliu* 上藥王原流 (Origin and Transmission of the Ascendant God of Medicine)

Chinese origin unknown.

Man. ms.

Library of the Palace Museum

[Yu #27]

46. No Manchu title given.

*Da yi fang ming* 答醫方明 (Clarification of Replies [to Questions about] Medicine and Formulas)

Chinese origin unknown.

Man. ms.

Yonghegong library, Beijing

[Yu #28]

47. No Manchu title given.

*Qimen* 奇門 (Gate of the Extraordinary)

Chinese origin unknown. Possibly related to acupuncture or religious healing.

Man. ms.

Inner Mongolia

[Yu #29]

48. No Manchu title given.

*Changshou fojing* 長壽佛經 (Buddhist Canon for Prolonging Life)

Chinese origin unknown.

Man. ms.

Library of the Palace Museum

[Yu #30]

## XV. PERSONAL HYGIENE

49a. No Manchu title given.

*Muyu jing* 沐浴經 (Canon on Bathing)Same title is listed as having 3 *juan* but without an author in the *Nan Shi* 南史 (History of the South), by Li Yanshou 李延壽 (av. 601-ap. 675). There is no evidence, however, that the two titles are the same book.

Man. ms.

Beijing Library

[Yu #31a]

49b. Same title as 50a.

Chinese origin unknown.

Man. ms.

Yonghegong library

[Yu #31b]

## XVI. FORENSIC MEDICINE

50a. *Feye tuwara bithe* ('Washing Away the Wrongs')*Luliguan jiaozheng xiyuan lu* 律例館校正洗冤錄 (Corrected Record of 'Washing Away the Wrongs' from the Codification Office)

Chinese original, Song Ci 宋慈 (1186-1249), Southern Song, 1247.

Appended to Wang Kentang 王肯堂, *Da Ming lu fu li jian shi* 大明錄附例箋釋 as the *Xiyuan lu* 洗冤錄 and was later published as a separate edition and appended to the *Da Qing luli* 大清錄例.

Man. ms. 4 fasc, 4 j.

See translation by McKnight *The Washing Away of Wrongs* (1981).

For Jesuit interest in this text, see Standaert (2001): 793, 796.

Central Minorities College, Beijing

[Li #412.2; Fuchs (1936), pg. 99; Yu #21]

50b. *Feye tuwara bithe* ('Washing Away the Wrongs'). No longer extant.

*Xiyuan lu* 洗冤錄 (Record of 'Washing Away the Wrongs')

Chinese original, Southern Song, 1247.

See translation by McKnight *The Washing Away of Wrongs* (1981).

[Julien, 1889, #118]

## XVII. WESTERN ANATOMY

(This survey of the 9 extant copies of the *Manchu Anatomy* follows Walravens 1996)

51a. *Dergici toktobuha Ge ti ciowan lu bithe* (Imperially-Commissioned Complete Record on the Body)

*Geti quanlu* 體體全錄 (Imperially-Commissioned Complete Record on the Body) Comp. by French Jesuits Dominique Parrenin & Joachim Bouvet based on Pierre Dionis and Thomas Bartholin. Three copies made for *Wenyuange*, *Changchunyuwan*, and *Bishu shanzhuang* are no longer extant.

Man. ms. 12 fascicles. 25,6 x 17,7 cm.

Paper without lines. I vol., 12 fascicles. Fasc. I: 55 fol.; 2: 65 fol.; 3: 47 fol.; 4: 43 fol.; 5: 41 fol.; 6: 46 fol.; 7: 56 fol.; 8: 57 fol.; 9: 68 fol.; 10: 61 fol.; 11: 62 fol.; 12: 61 fol.;

7 lines/page. At the beginning of fasc I table of contents. The work consists of two parts: *dergi* (4 debt.) and *fejergi* (4 debt.).

See Clod-Hansen, A. (1906); Thomsen, Vilhelm, trans. (1928); Johnsson, John W.S. (1928); Young and Sask (1974); Saunders and Lee (1981); Walravens (1996); and Standaert (2001).

University Library, St. Petersburg: O 2340, Xyl. 1642

[von Möllendorff #227a; Fuchs & Gimm #97; Kanda p. 91; Yu #22a; Walravens (1996):1]

51b. Title same as #51a.

Without *t'ao*. Fasc I: 61 fol.; 2: 72 fol.; 3: 52 fol.; 4: 46 fol.; 5: 48 fol.; 6: 55 fol.; 7: 64 fol.; 8: 67 fol.; 9: 68 fol.; 10: 71 fol.; 11: 69 fol.; 12: 72 fol. 7 lines/page, Chinese pagination. Russian interlinear translations are added to the table of contents.

University Library, St. Petersburg: 306.Md 222; dbl Xyl 1642.

Acc. to Walravens (1996) this may be the copy Emile Bretschneider referred to as being in the possession of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in Peking.

[Cited only in Walravens (1996)]

51c. Title same as #52a.

656 fol. 16 lines/page.

Asiatic Museum (Az Dep. 445)

Institut Vostokovedenija, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

[*Shijie* #18008; Volkova (1965): B 39 #212; Yu #22b; Avvakum #445; Walravens (1996): 3]

51d. "Treatise on anatomy by P. Joachim Bouvet (1656-1730) and P. Dominique Parrenin (1665-1741) after Thomas Bartholin (Lyon, 1677), Manchu translation 1723."

[W. Anat.]

40 fol., 90 pl., 31,5 x 24 cm. Facsimile MS no. II, Fonds oriental (fragm.)

Hand I: standard style.

Hand II: running style: pl. 23, 24, 33, 34, 39, 40.

Pl. 11 contains only the text for pl. 10 so there are only 89 illustrations on 90 pl.

See facsimiles in *Anatomie Mandchoue*, 1928, and Saunders and Lee, *The Manchu Anatomy and Its Historical Origins*, 1981.

Facsimile is also listed as *Zhoushen xue mai tu* 週身血脈圖 (*Illustrations of the blood and vessels of the entire body*) in the School of Oriental and African Studies, London [11094.e.9, SOAS EX. 43. (23203)]

Royal Library, Copenhagen; A copy is also in the SOAS Library, England [Simon/Nelson III.79; Fuchs/Gimm: #97; Yu 22d; Walravens (1996): 4]

51e. *Wargi namu oktosilame niyalma beye giranggi sudala nirugan-i gisun* (Explanations and Illustrations of the bones and vessels of the human body in Western medicine)  
*Xiyi renshen gumai tushuo* 西醫人身骨脈圖說 (Explanations and Illustrations of the bones and vessels of the human body in Western medicine)

Comp. by French Jesuits Dominique Parrenin & Joachim Bouvet based on Pierre Dionis and Thomas Bartholin.

16 fasc., 299 + 288 fol., 135 pl. Many corrections. Copy seems to have belonged to Paul Pelliot. Cf. TP 26 (1929): 404. Acquired from the bookseller Maisonneuve.

Bibliothèque nationale, Paris: FM 191.

[Puyraimond #289, Cordier #3672-73; Pang (1998): #50; Pang (1997): 34-5; Walravens (1996): 5]

51f. *Ge ti ciowan lu bithe* (Complete Record of Anatomy)

*Geti quanshu* 格體全錄 (Complete Record of Anatomy)

Comp. by French Jesuits Dominique Parrenin & Joachim Bouvet based on Pierre Dionis and Thomas Bartholin. Worked on it from 1710-1715.

8 fasc. Sent by Parrenin to the Royal Academy.

Bibliothèque Centrale du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris: MS 2009.

[Puyraimond #289; Volkova I, 212; Pang (1998): #50; Pang (1997): 34-5; Yu 22e; Walravens (1996): 6]

51g. Title same as #52a.

*Geti quanlu* 格體全錄 (Complete Record of the Body)

Comp. by Pierre Dionis and Thomas Bartholin.

8 + 4 fasc. Without plates.

Tôyô Bunko, Tokyo 100656

[Pope/Hurvitz/Okada: #478; Walravens (1996): 7]

51h. Title same as #52a.

*Geti quanlu* 格體全錄 (Complete Record of the Body)

Comp. by Pierre Dionis and Thomas Bartholin.

Blueprint, 6 fasc.

Tôyô Bunko, Tokyo 112812

[Pope/Hurvitz/Okada: #479; Walravens (1996): 8]

51i. *Hesei toktobuha Ge ti ciowan lu* (Complete Record of the Body by Imperial Order)

*Yinding geti quanlu* 欽定格體全錄 (Imperially-Commissioned Complete Record of the Body)

Comp. By French Jesuits Dominique Parrenin & Joachim Bouvet, 1710-1723, based on

French anatomists Pierre Dionis and Thomas Bartholin.

1928 blueprint, 6 fasc.

Central Minorities College Library, Beijing

[Von Möllendorff #227b; *Quanguo* #0993; Yu #22f; Walravens (1996): 9]

#### XVIII. WESTERN MEDICINE

##### 52. *Baicara ba be tucibume gisurehengge* (Explanations of Issues Asked)

This is a treatise on poisons and remedies that Father Parrennin wrote in response to Kangxi's order on March 3, 1715. Was possibly completed around 1722, the year of Father Parrennin's death. Kangxi is said to have checked and corrected it every 10<sup>th</sup> day.

(Acc. to Pang (1997), see 4<sup>th</sup> fasc. to the texts of the first four *juan*, in the 7<sup>th</sup> fasc. to the fifth-seventh *juan*, in the 8<sup>th</sup> fasc. to the eighth *juan*).

For discussion of the context of this text, see Walravens (1996) and Pang (1997, 1998).

Bibliothèque Centrale du Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris: MS 2009.

[Puyraimond #289, Pang (1997, 1998): 35; Walravens (1996): 10]

##### 53. *Si yang-ni okto bithe* (Treatise on Western Medicinals)

*Xiyang yaoshu* 西洋藥書 (Treatise on Western Medicinals)

Father Jean-Francois Gerbillon.

Ms. 4 fasc., Imperial Household vademecum (pocket) edition, 40 items.

For the only article devoted to this text, see Li Huan 李歡, "Qing gong jiu zang manwen" "Xiyang yaoshu" 清宮舊藏滿文西洋藥書 *Zijin cheng* 紫禁成 (1999): 4. Also discussed in Standaert (2001)

Library of the Palace Museum

[*Shijie* #18019; *Quanguo* #0998; Yu #23; Walravens (2000): #21]

##### 54. *Hi du s'i wehe-i turgun be fetche baitalara be tucibuhe bithe*

*Xidushi yuan you yongfa* 吸毒石原由用法 (The origin and usage of the stone that attracts the venom)

Father Ferdinand Verbiest 南懷仁 (1623-1688).

Ms. 1 fasc., 6 fol. (1-2 fol. damaged).

According to Libbrecht (1987), pg. 210, was written between 1686-1688; after 1685 when

Kangxi asked for Jesuit physicians in his court and 1686 when the Chinese version the Manchu version followed was completed.

For translations of the Chinese text, see Ulrich Libbrecht, "Introduction of the Lapis Serpentinus into China," *Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica* 18 (1987): 209-237.

For the Manchu version, see Lode Talpe, "The Manchu Text of the *Hsi-tu-shih* or *Lapis Serpentinus*." *Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica* 22 (1991): 215-234.

See also P. Pelliot, *T'oung Pao*, vol.17 (1916): 380; vol. 25 (1928): 191.

The Chinese edition is listed in L. Pfister, S.J. (1932-34), vol. 1, 357, no. 32.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

[Puyraimond #288; Walravens (2000): #19]

#### XIX. UNKNOWN

##### 55. *Jeng bïyan i bithe*. 1724

Imperial Russian Legation in Peking

von Möllendorff (1890): #228

\*56. *In liyan juwan i bithe*. 1804  
Imperial Russian Legation in Peking  
von Möllendorff (1890): #229

\*57. *Tiye guwan tu*.  
Imperial Russian Legation in Peking  
von Möllendorff (1890): #230

\*58. *Sung bing bithe*.  
Imperial Russian Legation in Peking  
von Möllendorff (1890): #231

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