Online Bibliography

Bibliographical Note: In the hope that this book will be of value not only as an interpretive synthesis but also as a research tool, I have included a number of references in Chinese and Japanese as well as Western languages in both the bibliography and the notes. Still, these citations represent only a small percentage of the huge amount of available material.

Since the last version of this book appeared in 1994, a number of extremely useful English-language reference works on China have become available, including encyclopedias such as Linsun Cheng, ed. 2009; Dillon, ed. 2013; and Wilkinson 2013. Wilkinson’s meticulously annotated *Chinese History: A New Manual* is a particularly impressive scholarly achievement (be prepared for more than 1,000 pages of small but high-quality print). Another recent reference work of great value is Haihui Zhang et al., eds. 2013 *A Scholarly Review of Chinese Studies in North America*, available online at no cost. It provides generally high-quality essays on the following broad topics: Early China, Early Medieval China; Song Studies; Yuan Studies; Ming History; Qing Historical Studies; Qing Legal History; the History of Science; Social History and the Great Divergence Debate in Qing and World History; Studies of China’s Economy; Chinese Organizations; Chinese Social Stratification and Social Mobility; Chinese Politics; Literature: Early China; Song, Jin, and Yuan Dynasties Literature; Ming and Qing Literature; Modern Chinese Literature; Chinese Linguistics; Chinese Music; and Art History.

A great many other China-related reference works have become available online. Two of the most substantial are subscription based. One is the word searchable “Bibliography of Asian Studies,” produced by the Association
for Asian Studies. The other, also word searchable, and much more detailed in its annotations, is T. Wright, ed. 2014 “Oxford Bibliographies in Chinese Studies.” Among the currently available categories in this latter publication are: Ancient Chinese Religion; Buddhist Monasticism; Calligraphy; Central-Local Relations; Ceramics; Children’s Culture and Social Studies; China and the World, 1900–1949; China’s Agricultural Regions; Chinese Architecture; Classical Confucianism; Dialect Groups of the Chinese Language; Ethnicity and Minority Nationalities Since 1949; Landscape Painting; Language Variation in China; Late Imperial Economy, 960–1895; Legalism; Local Elites in Ming-Qing China; Macroregions; Mencius; Ming Dynasty; Ming-Qing Fiction; Mohism; Population Dynamics in Pre-Modern China; Printing and Book Culture; Qing Dynasty up to 1840; School of Names; The Chinese Script; The Examination System; The Fall of the Qing, 1840–1912; The Marketing System in Pre-Modern China; The Needham Question (concerning Chinese Science); The Tribute System; Traditional Chinese Law; Traditional Chinese Medicine; Traditional Chinese Poetry; and Traditional Prose. Forthcoming bibliographies include: Bronzes; Buddhism; Christianity in China; Five Classics; Folk Religions; Folklore and Popular Culture; Gardens; History of Chinese Philosophy; Imperialism and China; Islam in China; Kinship and the Family in Pre-modern China; Li Bai and Du Fu (Poets); Material Culture; Missionaries in China; Neo-Confucianism; New Confucianism; Russian Studies of Pre-modern China; The Great Divergence (Sino-Western economic comparisons); Traditional Chinese Drama and Theatre Arts; and Traditional Criticism.

Two other particularly useful online bibliographies, both in English and free to all users, are Elman 2014 (“Classical Historiography for Chinese History”) and Lecher 2008 (“Online Bibliographies for Chinese Studies”). Another valuable online reference work is the Society for Qing Studies’ “Research Resources.” Yet another, also free, is the word-searchable McGill-Harvard-Yenching Library Ming-Qing Women’s Writings Digitization Project. In addition, it is worth noting that most major university libraries, and many national and local libraries as well, have made their online catalogs available to outside users. Since these catalogs can all be searched electronically using the conventional transliterations for authors and titles that I have employed in this book, it is easy to find the corresponding Chinese and Japanese characters/scripts.

As indicated in the bibliographical introduction to the 1994 edition of China’s Cultural Heritage, the 1980s produced a flood of Mainland publications on traditional Chinese culture as a result of what the Chinese described at the time as “culture fever” (wenhua re). During this period, for example, Fudan University in Shanghai published a series of volumes under the general title Zhongguo wenhua yanjiu jikan (Collected papers on research into Chinese culture) and at about the same time the Chinese People’s University of Beijing sponsored a number of publications under the general heading Chuantong wen-
hua yu xiandai wenhua congshu (A collection of works on traditional and modern culture). Meanwhile, on Taiwan, Taibei’s Shibao (The Times) produced a great many books on traditional Chinese culture under the general series title Wenhua Zhongguo congshu (A collection of works on cultural China).

Since then, a torrent of other such collections and series have either appeared or continued to thrive, bearing titles such as (in alphabetical order): Beijing daxue Zhongguo chuantong wenhua yanjiu zhi xue yanjiu congkan (Series on National Learning research from Beijing University’s center for the study of China’s traditional culture); Da shi yan zong de guoxue (National Learning in the eyes of great scholars); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua xinlun (New essays on China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua yanjiu manbi congkan (Series on National Learning research from Beijing University’s center for the study of China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua yu Jiangnan diyu wenhua yanjiu congshu (Collection of research on China’s traditional culture and Jiangnan regional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua jingdian (Classics of China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua biecai (Selected writings on China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua congshu (A collection on China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua duben (Readings on China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua gushi huicui (A select collection of stories from China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua jingcui shuxi (Series on the essentials of China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua jingdian wenku (Treasury of classic writings about China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua manbi congshu (A collection of essays on China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua qingshaonian wenku (Treasury of China’s traditional culture for young people); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua toushi (Perspectives on China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua xilie jiaocai (A set of instructional materials on China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua yanjiu congshu (A collection of research on China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua yishu congshu (A collection of the artistic productions of China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua zhi gen (The foundations of China’s traditional culture); Zhongguo chuantong wenhua zhuanti yanjiu congshu (A collection of research on special topics pertaining to China’s traditional culture); and Zhonghua wenhua jiangzuo congshu (A collection of lectures on Chinese culture).

A representative sample of some relatively recent overviews of traditional Chinese culture that are written in Chinese and organized alphabetically (by author) would include: Bao Zhonghao 2006; Cai Dongzhou, ed. 2003; Cai Hairong and Huang Yinfu, eds. 2005; Cai Yi, trans. 2002; Chen Ming, ed. 1996; Chen Zhangguo 2004, Dai Zheng and Wang Yang 2013; Du Xiulin 2007; Dutu shidai xiangmuzu, ed. 2012; Feng Erkang 1990; Feng Xi 2012; Ge Chenhong 2001; Ge Jianxiong 2004; Gong Pengcheng 2009; Li Baolong and Yang Shuqin, eds. 2006; Liu Jiemin 1997; Lü Simian 2007; Qian Wen-
For a similar but more limited sample of Chinese-language studies focusing specifically on Manchu culture, see Dai Yinghua 2010; Diao Shuren 2002; Ding Yizhuang 1992; Li Li 2012; Li Yanguang and Guan Jie 1991; Liu Xiaomeng 2001; Manzu jianshi bianxie zu, ed. 2009; Wang Zhonghan, ed. 1996; Yang Xichun 1991; Zhang Jie 2007; and Zhou Yuanlian 1981.

There are several recent studies that explore the “psychology” of the Chinese, following in the wake of the extremely controversial 1980s book by Sun Longji (aka Sun Lung-kee) titled Zhongguo wenhua di shenceng jiegou (The deep structure of Chinese culture). Among these more recent Chinese-language works are Xiao Taitao 1998 and Zhu Jianjun 2008. Sun Longji, for his part, published a collection of writings on history and psychology in 2004. The Chinese-language work that probably comes closest to the volume in hand in terms of chronological focus, content, and structure is Feng Erkang 1990.

Relatively recent Chinese-language reference works that focus specifically on traditional Chinese culture—such as dictionaries, handbooks, and encyclopedias—include Gan Chunsong and Zhang Xiaomang, eds. 2008; Hu Jingjun and Dai Qihou, eds. 1992; Liu Jun, ed. 2011; Qian Yulin and Huang Lili, eds. 1996; Xu Yi et al., eds. 1996; Zhuang Fulin and Zhang Ruichang, eds. 1990. A particularly useful reference work is Wang Shuliang and Li Yu, eds. 1992–. The twenty volumes in this collection cover philosophy (three volumes), religion (three volumes), history (three volumes), literature (three volumes), the arts (one volume), nationalities (one volume), geography (one volume), economics (one volume), science and technology (one volume), law and military affairs (one volume), medicine (one volume), and language (one volume). A full table of contents can be found at www.columbia.edu/cgi–bin/cul/toc.pl?3722275.

An even more substantial compendium, compiled by the Zhongguo chuantong wenhua daguan bianzuan weiyuan hui, bears the title Zhongguo chuantong wenhua daguan (A grand view of China’s traditional culture). It was produced in the period from 1997 to 2001 and published in Beijing by the Zhongguo dabaike quanshu chubanshe. This collection has 66 categories, more than 80,000 individual entries, and more than 50,000 illustrations in 74 volumes. It is also available in CD-ROM and via subscription. A more concise version was published in 2009.

Other especially rich sources of images relating to Chinese culture in late imperial times are Ebrey 2010; Guojia tushuguan, ed. 2006; Hearn 1996;

Some publications in Chinese that pay particular attention to the relationship between “tradition” and “modernity” include Ding Qing 1991; Dong Ping, ed. 2001; Duanmu Cixiang 2005; Gong Shufeng 1997; Hou Yangxing 2000; Huang Aiping and Huang Xingtao, eds. 2008; Jia Qingjun 2009; Nie Yaodong 1992; Song Zhenghai and Sun Guanlong, eds. 1999; Yang Zhenning and Rao Zongyi, eds. 2003; Yu Zuhua 2012; Zhang Li 2005; Zhang Ying et al., eds. 2000; Zheng Dahua and Zou Xiaozhan, eds. 2011; and Zhou Changzhong 2002.

A few of many Chinese works focusing on regional, local, and/or “minority” culture are: Fei Junqing, ed. 2004; Huang Haiyun 2009; Lin Jiashu 1995; Tai Zhenlin, ed. 1991; Wang Lijian 2013; Wu Renshu 2013; and Lou Yiqun 1993. See also the previous discussion of Chinese-language works on the Manchus.

Finally, among the most informative contemporary accounts of the late Qing period by Western observers are: Bryson 1886; J. F. Davis 1836; De Groot 1903, 1892–1910, and 1912; Doolittle 1865; Doré 1914–1933; R. Douglas 1882; J. Gray 1878; Headland 1901; R. F. Johnston 1910; Macgowan 1912; W. Martin 1897; Meadows 1856; W. H. Medhurst 1838; Milne 1857; Nevius 1869; Parker 1899; A. Smith 1899; Walshe 1906; Wieger 1913; and S. W. Williams 1883. Unfortunately, but predictably, these and other such accounts by Westerners are generally biased strongly in favor of Western culture.

**ABBREVIATIONS**


CLEAR Chinese Literature Essays Articles Reviews.


SCC Needham, Joseph et al. 1956–present. *Science and Civilisation in China*, Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press. Seven volumes, some (such as chapter 5) divided into several separately published parts.
York: Columbia University Press, 1999 (second edition, volume 1) and 2000 (sec-
ond edition, volume 2).

SKQS Ji, Yun et al., eds. 1983–1986. *Qinding Siku quanshu* (Imperial edition of the
*Complete Collection of the Four Treasuries*). Reprint Taipei: Shangwu yinshu
guan, under the title *Yingyin Wenyuange Siku quanshu*.

TSJC Chen, Menglei et al., eds. 1977. *Qinding gujin tushu jicheng* (Imperial edition
of the complete collection of illustrations and writings, past and present). Taipei:
Dingwen shuju.

WBQS *Wanbao quanshu* (Complete collection of myriad treasures). Various editions
and various publishers.

WWTC Chang, Kang-i Sun and Haun Saussy, eds. 1999. *Women Writers of Tradi-
Press.

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