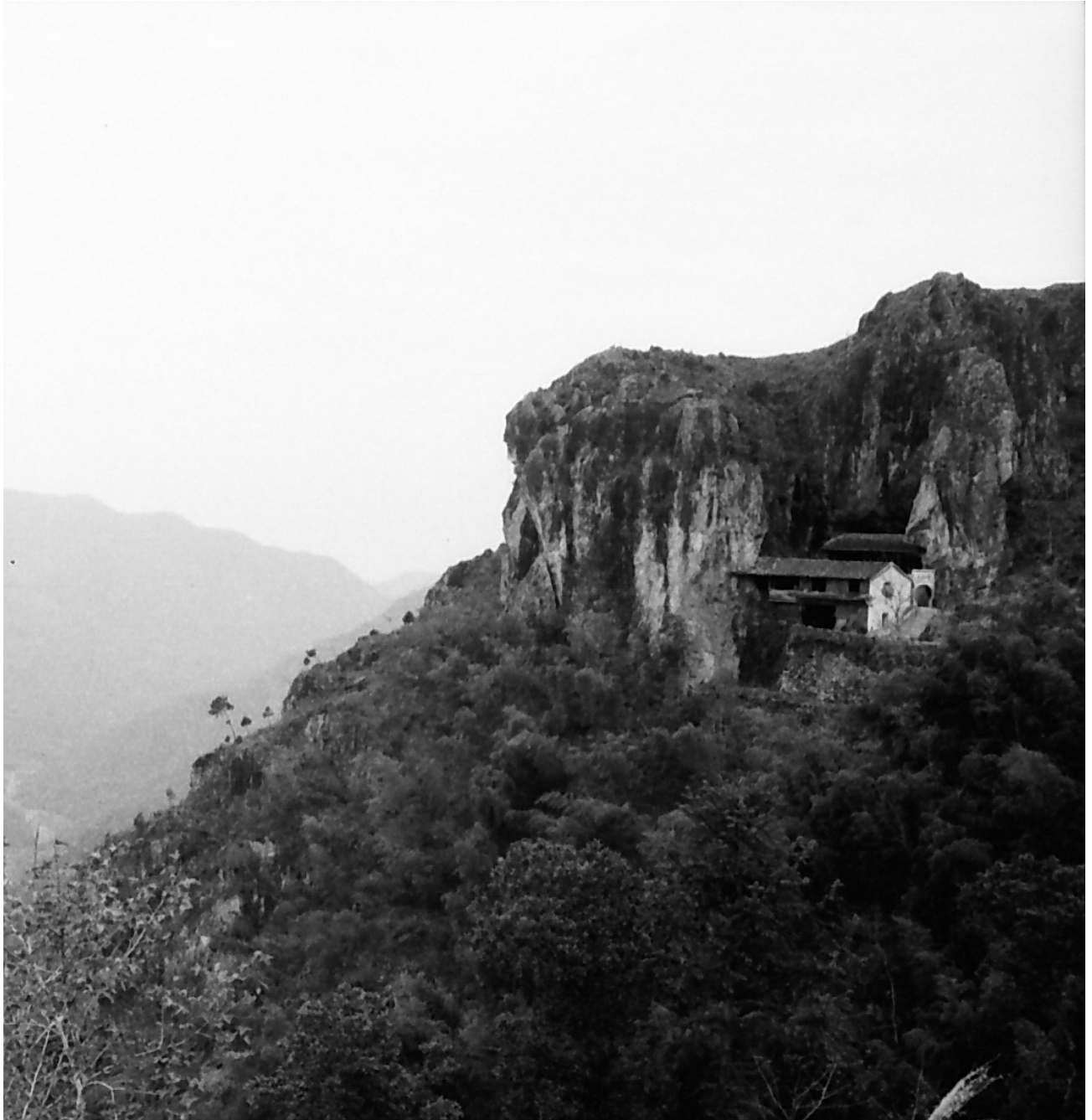


Bibliography of mountain-gazetteers 山志 located in libraries of the
People's Republic of China during 1986/87 (with updates until 2003)

中国历史文献 - 古山志参考書目

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1. This bibliography enumerates all mountain gazetteers (MG) 山志 that were on file and available in the libraries of the following institutions:

Beijing daxue 北京大學, Nanjing Daxue 南京大學, Sichuan daxue 四川大學, Zhejiang daxue 浙江大學, 蘇州 and the Beijing shifan daxue 北京師範大學. Besides these university libraries I checked the catalogue of the National Library of China 北京圖書館 and, in order to compare Chinese holdings with Japanese, the catalogue of the Toyo Bunko 東洋文庫 in Tokyo.

Because of the proximity in content with Timothy Brook's bibliography on topographical gazetteers it is compiled in English. Thus readers and users of one bibliographical tool can use the other, complementary bibliography without having to learn a new language.

2. The bibliography contains the following data on the MG:

- a) The name of the gazetteer
- b) The author(s) name(s)
- c) Date of printing and reprinting
- d) Name of collection the MG is a part of (if any)
- e) The mainland China library that holds the MG
- f) Reference numbers (if any) to Timothy Brook: "Geographical Sources of Ming-Qing History", 1st edition, Ann Arbor 1988. Amendments to and corrections of Brook's descriptive data.
- g) Commentary, remarks

3. Entries are arranged according to the alphabet of the title's main search words (*xin* 新 "new" or *chong ke* 重刻 "re-cut" etc. editions are to be found under the proper name of the MG). Placenames indicating the location of the mountain (-range) with present district, prefecture and province names, not with historical names. The basis for the actual denomination forms the book Cartographic manual of administrative regions in the People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國行政區劃圖冊, 北京, 地圖出版社 1994).

Abbreviations used

- CS -- Congshu 叢書
- MG -- Mountain gazetteer 山志
- TSG -- Tushuguan 圖書館
- LC -- Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)
- BS -- Bergskizzen (plans or maps of the mountain)
- WS -- Wegstreckenskizzen (plans or maps of roadways)
- TG -- Tempelgrundrisse (sketches of the architectural foundations of temples)
- PZ -- Portraitzeichnungen, z. B. von Heiligen (portraits or paintings of saints and deities)
- GK -- Karten der Gestirne (astronomical charts)
- KS -- Klosterskizzen (sketches or plans of monasteries)

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ayuwangshan zhi 阿育王山志 10 卷 6 冊（浙江省鄞縣）

（明）郭子章 纂

1612

南圖，浙圖，北師圖（has reprint dated 1755）

M 32.

Ayuwangshan xu zhi 阿育王山續志 6 卷（浙江省鄞縣）

（清）釋畹荃（嵩來）輯

ca. 1750-60

浙圖

M 34.

Ayuwangshan zhilue 阿育王山志略 2 卷（浙江省鄞縣）

（明）郭子章 等撰，陸基志 輯

清刻本（no exact date）

南圖，北圖，北大圖

M 33. Brook p. 197 has Dao Qian 道謙 as the compiler of this abridged version, the catalogue of the 南圖 gives the names of Guo and Lu. In the copy at my disposal the name of Daoqian does not appear. Exact date of printing: 1623.

Baidaishan zhi 白帶山志（altern. name: Shijingshan zhi 石經山志）- 10+1 卷，4 冊（河北房山縣）

（民國）溥儒 輯

（民國）1948 刻本

北大圖，北師圖

A 15. Brook lists original name of the MG as Shangfangshan zhi 上方山志，10 juan (only), 1927 1st ed., 1933 version Jimbun, 1948 version with the name as given above.

Baohuashan zhi 寶華山志 15 卷 4 冊（江蘇居容縣）

（清）劉名芳 修

乾隆間刻

北大圖，北圖，北師圖（光緒聖性重刻本）

B 22. Brook has exact date: 1784, Guangxu-era reprint and younger versions.

Beigushan zhi 北固山志 14 卷+首 1 卷（江蘇省丹徒縣）

（清）周伯義 輯

1904

北師圖

B 112. This work is contained in the work Jingkou Sanshan Zhi 京口三山志.

Bochishan zhi 鉢池山志 6 卷 1 冊 (江蘇山陽縣)

(清) 冒廣生 纂修

民國 28 =1938 上海國光印書局鉛印本

上圖, 北師圖

B 28. Also listed as a 1920 Rugao 如皋冒氏叢書 version of the Toyo Bunko and the Jimbun. Tentative date of compilation: 1912. Focusses not only on Jing hui (Chan) si 京慧 (Brook: 會) (禪) 寺 (as Brook remarks), but gives also descriptions of another Buddhist temple on the mountain, the Hongfu si 洪福寺. Daoist: Qianyuan daoyuan 乾元道院, Liandan tai 鍊丹臺 etc.

Boshan zhi 鉞山志 8 卷 2 冊 (江蘇江寧縣)

(清) 顧雲 編

1883 (光緒癸未) 陽月開雕板藏金陵山精舍

北大圖, 北師圖

B 14. Brook: "Bo Shan was a gentry resort area" (p. 83)

Boshan also was home to one of the major libraries of Southern China, namely the Jiangsu Provincial Library 江蘇省立國學 TSG, also known by the name Boshan Book-Repository *shanshu zang* 山書藏. The foundation of this library is formed by the holdings of the Zhejiang scholars and bibliophile Ding Guodian 丁國典 and his grandson 丁丙 (1832-1899), the Eight-Thousand Scroll Tower Baqian juan lou 八千卷樓. The books were transferred from the hometown Qiantang 錢塘 to Jiangsu in 1909. For more details see the work 盧抱經先生手校本拾, edited by the 中華叢書委員會 and compiled by Zhao Jishi 趙吉士, Taibei 1958.

Changbaishan lu 長白山錄 1 卷 附補遺 (山東鄒平縣)

(清) 王士禎 著述

1697 (康熙刊本)

北師圖. Toyo Bunko

D 3. Brook has exact date (see above)

See also 海洋山人著述冊 69-80

According to the work Baopuzi 抱朴子 this mountain is an assistant marchmount to Taishan (泰山之副嶽).

Changbai shanling yi quan ying 長白山靈遺全影 1 冊 (遼寧省)

No author known

1911 (影印本)

北師圖

I have not seen this work. it might be that the Changbai Mountains of Shandong Province are actually the subject of this work. Yet the catalog of chinese works held in the Library of the Shifan Daxue at Beijing lists the MG together with another MG which definitely describes a place in Liaoning. A "secret map" is also mentioned in this catalogue (as a separate entry also under the category "shan 山") called Changbaijiang Gang Xiang Mi Tu 長白江岡詳秘圖 (1 sheet, drawn by a certain Liu Jianfeng 劉建奉, undated).

Changbaishan zhi 長白山志 (遼寧省)

王季平 (主任委員)

吉林省地方誌編纂委員會 發行

1989

長春. 吉林文物出版社, ISBN 7-80528-140-8. 431 p., ill, maps and photographs

This very modern SZ has quite an interesting appeal in terms of its make and content. The 自序 by Wang Jiping already tells quite a bit about the history of this mountain range and about the intentions of the editorial group to tackle the subject (...是我們這一代的光榮任務) of compiling a new gazetteer with a scientific perspective. Besides including chapters on medical herbs (providing the latin reading) there is also a short chapter on the history of mountain worship (ch.7: 山祭).

Changruishan wannian tongzhi 昌瑞山萬年統志 8 卷+首卷 24 冊 (河北遵化縣)

(清) 布蘭泰 纂修

1741

北大圖

A 21. An LC manuscript is dated 1883. Brook (p. 77): "gazetteer of the Qing Imperial Tombs of Peking."

Chisongshan zhi 赤松山志 1 卷 (浙江省金華縣)

(宋) 倪守約 選

宋, latest date in the text is 1262

北圖, 北大圖, 北師圖 etc. The text is contained in the 道藏(明萬曆 edition), Schipper Conc. # 601/331

Classic daoist MG of the late Song, will be discussed en detail in chapter 3.2.1. It forms good reference material for demonstration purposes (toponyms, general outfit of the mountain, alchemical tradition etc.). The author was a Zhengyi Daoist 正一道士.

Chuanshan zhi chugao 穿山志初稿 2 卷 (江蘇省太倉縣)

(民國) 狄辰 纂

1937

上圖(稿本)

Based on a lost Ming-dynasty work by Lu Yue 陸鉞.

A mixed gazetteer starting out with a description of Mt. Chuan, expanding to the villages and markets of the area and ending with poetry.

Bibl. reference: 稀見地方志提要, 濟南 1987, vol.1, p.415.

Dabieshan zhi 大別山志 10+首卷 8 冊 or 4 冊 (湖北省漢陽縣)

(清) 胡鳳丹 編纂

同治 13 = 1874 退補齋刊本

北圖, 北大圖, 上圖, 川大圖

J 4. Brook stresses the Buddhist undercurrent of the MG: "primarily a compendium of short entries about the buddhist institutions on this mountain..." (p. 154).

Very extensive 藝文 section (7 juan), not only Buddhist some daoist institutions described, topography quite developed in narrative(洞, 穴池 etc.) form. Well organized "late" MG.

See also 黃州大崎山即禹貢大別山說, by (清) Liu Baoshu 劉寶書 (撰), 光緒間刻本.

Daruoyan zhi 大若巖志 不分卷 (浙江永嘉縣)

(民國) 劉景晨 纂

Compiled 1944/45 and printed in 1947

北大圖

This shanzhi has photos of the cliff, special entry on the 3 caves there, which are presented as of prime importance for the spiritual life of the area.

It is more of a daoist place than Buddhist (靈真宮).

Datiao dongtian ji 大條洞天記 3 卷 (浙江杭州)

(元) 鄧牧 編

Dated 1305 and copied into the 明萬曆 edition of the 道藏 (original at 北圖)

Extension of the Dong Xiao Gong Zhi 洞宵宮志 (see below), but describes much of the area around Hangzhou, topography, buildings, daoist primarily.

This MG is discussed to some extent in chapter 3.2.1.

Dayue zhi 大嶽志 1 卷 (湖北省均縣)

(明) 方升撰

No date available, around 1560s.

Copied into the 廣百川學海庚集 8 冊. bibl. entry from the 中國叢書綜錄, 2nd vol, p.575. Brook has an 〰 abridged〰 version (J 19) which paradoxically is longer and has 5 juan. Lagerwey information points to the same problem, see below.

Dayue zhi lue 大嶽志略 5 卷 (湖北省均縣)

(明) 方升

Dated 1556 (Lagerwey Information)

北圖

J 19. Brook gives 1536 as date of compilation. Taipei and LC have copies (LC on microfilm).

Dayue Taiheshan zhi 大嶽太和山志 9 卷(8+首卷) (湖北省均縣)

(明) 凌雲翼

明隆慶(1567-1572) period

J 20. Brook has 8 juan and 盧重華 as author, Ling Yunyi as editor.

Bibl. reference: Wang shi jiu feng jiu lu fangzhi mu 王氏九峰舊廬方志目.

Dayue Taiheshan zhi 大嶽太和山志 15 卷 (湖北省均縣)

(明) 任自垣

明弘治(1488-1505)

北圖

J 18.

Reprinted in the collection 道教文獻, 丹青書店, 台北

Lagerwey info: cannot be the original version as Ren Ziyuan died already in 1430 (ref.: 大嶽太和山紀略 chap.4, 17a).

Dayue Taiheshan jilue 大嶽太和山紀略 8 卷 8 冊 (湖北省均縣)

(清) 姚世倌, 王概等 纂

1744 (下荊南道署刻本)

北大圖, 北師圖

J 21. Numerous reprints.

(Xu xiu) Dayue Taiheshan zhi (續修) 大嶽太和山志 8 卷 8 冊 (湖北)

(清/民國) 趙夔, 熊賓等纂

1922 (襄陽大同印館石印本)

北圖

J 22.

Dai lan 岱覽 32 + 7 卷 +1 附錄 12 冊 (山東太安縣)

(清) 唐仲冕 撰

清嘉慶 12 年(1807) reprint of the 果克山房

北圖, 北師圖

D 12. Brook gives original date of printing as 1747 and only 32 juan. Possibly later more juan were added (+ 7) for the 1807 reprint. Contains extensive maps.

Dai shi 岱史 18 卷 7 冊 (山東省太安縣)

(明) 查志隆

明萬曆本. 清順治間重刻 = 1654

北圖, 北大圖, 上海圖, 北師圖

D 8. Brook also lists a Republican era Daozang 道藏- edition (Schipper concordance #1472).

Daizong jilue 岱宗紀略 3 卷 2 冊 (山東省太安縣)

清 張秦來 撰

1683 (康熙 22 年 張氏謀觴石室刻本)

北圖.

Danyashan zhi 丹崖山志 2 卷 (浙江省黃岩/太平兩縣)

(明) 胡來甫, (明) 鍾化龍 同纂

No exact date.

Hong (1984, entry 14.98) does not quote an exact time of printing. Neither is a library named where this gazetteer is kept. Hong simply cites the 台州經籍志卷 14 which comments that the works is still extant.

Danyashan zhi 丹崖山志 8 卷 (浙江省黃岩/太平兩縣)

(清) 方來 纂, (清) 王綏 刊定

Ca. 1895 光緒刊本 (1875-1908)

Hong (1984, entry 14.99) does not state where this gazetteer is kept.

Dangshan zhi lue 蕩山志略 2 卷 (雲南省大理市/漾濞/永平縣)

(清) 黃元志 (序)

清康熙 33 年 (1694)

北大圖

Dang Shan belongs to 點蒼 Diancang Mountain, with a history of Buddhist activities said to date back to the Tang Dynasty. The MG can function as a complementary work to the better-known "Chicken-Foot Mountain" MG 雞足山志, also of Dali Prefecture. According to the Ming yitong zhi 明一統志, Mt. Diancang was bestowed the title "Central Marchmount" 中岳 during Mongol rule (蒙氏封為中岳).

Deshan zhi bu 德山志補 4 卷 2 冊 (Location uncertain)

(清) 唐咽徵 原輯, (清) 程雋超 補輯

清乾隆年間原輯, 光緒 21 年 (= 1895) 補輯. 同年長沙劉氏刊本

北圖.

Dinghushan zhi 鼎湖山志 8 卷 4 冊 (廣東高要縣)

(清) 釋成鷺 纂述. (清) 丁易學 總修

清康熙 56 年 (= 1717) 刊

南圖. 北師圖

0 19. Brook lists a 1711 original at Harvard, which could mean that the 1717 date is in fact a reprint.

Dongshan zhi 東山志 19 卷 (浙江上虞縣)

(明) 謝敏行 撰. (明) 謝鍾和 重編

萬曆 5 年 (= 1577)

上圖, 蘇圖 has juan 12-19, 南圖 has reprint of 1826.

M 28. Brook: "[] gazetteer of Xie lineage properties in the vicinity of Dong mountain" (p.196). Hong Huanchun 洪煥春 gives the name of the MG compiler as Xu Minxing 徐敏行, but is doubtless mistaken (p.519, 14.76).

See also 江浙訪書記 by Xie Guozhen 謝國楨, 北京 1985, p. 60, where Xie tells the story of how the 7 juan of Suzhou were saved by a certain Ye Ruibao 葉瑞寶, who discovered the work at the papermill in Suzhou during the campaign against the "Four Old (Evils)" 破四舊 and rescued what was left of it (i.e. the 7 juan). Alternative title: 浙江東山志.

Donglinshan zhi 東林山志 24+1 卷 6 冊 (浙江湖州市)

(清) 吳玉樹 撰

清嘉慶 18 年 (= 1813) 吳門彭氏刻本, 回仙觀藏版

Shanghai reprint 1922/23 made by 著易堂印刷所 (鉛印本) in 4 冊

北圖, 北大圖, 上圖, 南圖, 北師圖 (上海-reprint)

M 11. Brook gives first date as 1818, but is probably mistaken. Hong (14.40) has no exact date.

Donglinshan I take to be situated in the territory of present day Huzhou Township, around 20 km south of the city proper, west of Donglin Village (see also "Abridged Records on the Distribution of Districts in Zhejiang Province" 浙江分縣簡志, by 潘一平, 内部 edition, Hangzhou 1984, p. 731-734 on the historical development of Huzhou).

Dong Tianmu zushan zhi 東天目祖山志 12 卷 2 冊 (浙江安縣)

(清/民國) 慈壽松華 等纂

1911/12 刊本

南圖

Hong (1984) has no bibliographical note on this work.

Dongtianyan zhi 洞天巖志 1 卷 (福建沙縣)

no author given

printed 1944

北大圖.

Dongting Dongshan zhi 東庭東山志 10 卷 (江蘇省吳縣)

東庭東山志編纂委員會 編

薛利華 (主編)

1991

上海人民出版社

ISBN 7-208-01277-6 (長江三角洲鄉鎮志叢書), 664 p.

Dongxiao zuzhi 洞霄圖志 6 卷 3 冊 (浙江省杭州)

(元) 鄧牧 撰

About 1305 (元大德九年)

Actually a mixture of a survey of daoist monasteries in the vicinity of Hangzhou and a bird's eye view over related topographical features associated with these edifices. For a lengthy discussion on this special gazetteer see Hong (1984) entry 17.74, p. 620-621.

Emei jialan ji 峨嵋加藍記 1 卷 (四川峨嵋縣)

(民國) 劉君澤 撰

1947/48. Printed in Leshan 樂山 (誠報印刷部)

北圖, 四圖

Though short this MG list over 60 buddhist monasteries on the mountain, altogether over 70 entries on buildings and prominent topographical features such as caves etc.

Emeishan zhi 峨嵋山志 12 卷 3 冊 (四川峨嵋縣)

(清) 蔣超 撰

1672

北圖, 北師圖 (胡淋秀補刻本 of 1834 and reprint of 1929)

H 15.

Emeishan zhi 峨嵋山志 8 卷 (四川省峨嵋縣)

(清) 曹熙衡 撰

1689

四圖

H 16. Editions of 1834 and 1929 in Japan (Naikaku 內閣-Library).

Emeishan zhi 峨嵋山志 18 卷 (四川省峨嵋縣)

(清) 李肄樟

1688

H 17. Reprint of 1827 at UBC and Seikado Libraries (p. 143).

Eshan tuzhi 峨山圖志 2 卷 (四川省峨嵋縣)

(清) 黃綬芙 撰. Woodcuts by 譚鍾嶽

1888.

Reprinted in 1891.

四圖, 四大圖, 北圖, 上圖, 北師圖 (both 1891 and 1936 editions)

H 19.

An English translation was done by Dryden Phelps (alias Wuweizi 無為子) and printed in Chengdu in 1936 as a bilingual edition. The book has the alternative title of 峨山圖說. For the 1936 edition the painter Yu Zidan 俞子丹 redid much of the original paintings.

Reprints of the bilingual version made by the Hongkong University Press in 1974 and 1980.

Emeishan zhi 峨嵋山志 8 卷 (四川省峨嵋縣)

(清) 釋印光 纂

1934

H 20.

Fulu Lingyan zhi 福廬靈岩志 3 卷 2 冊 (loc. uncertain)

no author given

(清) no exact date

北師圖.

Fushan zhi 浮山志 5 卷 5 冊 (廣東省博羅縣)

(清) 陳銘珪 撰

Foreword dated 1881.

北師圖, 北圖

0 35.

This work comprises three other monographs on Luofu shan:

1. A work called Fushan xiao zhi 浮山小志 by Huang Peifang 黃培芳, compiled around 1809. Alternative title of this gazetteer: Fushan jisheng 浮山紀勝 (under that last title contained in the Chen Ju De Tang CS 陳聚德堂叢書)

0 33.

2. A work called Fushan xin zhi 浮山新志 by Lai Hongxi 賴洪禧, written around 1813 (according to Soymie, p.130. According to Brook the work was printed in 1845).

0 34.

3. An extension of the above called Fushan xuji 浮山續紀 and compiled by Chen Minggui himself in 1881.

Gaoshan zhi 高山志 5+附1卷 4冊 (江蘇省武進縣)

(明) 顧世登, 顧伯平 輯, 惲應翼 重輯

1608

北師圖 (has reprint of 1937)

B 94.

Gezaoshan zhi 閣皂山志 2卷 (江西清江縣)

(清) 施閨章

1666

Compare the bibliographical data given by Chen Dacan 陳大燦 in Cahiers d'Extreme Asie (Kyoto) Vol.4, p. 167. Contained in the Siku Quanshu, Lishi Bu, Dili Lei 32.

(Buding) Genshan zazhi (補訂) 艮山雜誌 不分卷 (浙江省杭州市)

(清) 濯灝 纂

No exact date

上圖 (蓋壽松堂本)

Bibliographical reference see Chen Guang Yi 陳光貽: 稀見地方志提要, 濟南 1987, vol.1, p.432. Alternative name of the work is 艮山地理書.

Gushan zhi 鼓山志 15卷 6冊 (福建福州市)

(清) 黃任 纂

1753

南圖, 北師圖 (has reprint of 1876)

N 2. Brook has 1761 as date of first printing. Numerous reprints.

Gushan zhi 鼓山志 12卷 (福建福州市)

(明) 謝肇淛 選

1608

北圖

N 1. According to Brook (p. 213) the first draft of the MG was done by a certain Huang Yongzhong 黃用中, but Xie completed the work and published it.

Guyu zhi 孤嶼志 8+首 1 卷 (浙江省溫州市)

(清) 陳舜咨 撰

1809 (介和堂刻本)

北師圖, 上圖

M 84. For further bibliographic reference see Hong (1984) 17.214.

Guang Yandangshan zhi 廣雁蕩山志 28+首+ 末 1 卷 (浙江樂清縣)

(清) 曾唯 纂

1790. 1808 supplemented (增補本), 1869 reprinted with the supplement (補刊本)

北大圖, 北圖, 上圖, 北師圖(reprint of 1869)

M 95.

See also Hong Huanchun's bibliographic entry (1984, p. 537-538), who states that a 1790 copy exists in the library of Jiaying County (嘉興縣) in Zhejiang Province. Yandang Mountain, although discovered and developed quite late in the Song, seems to boast the most MGs of all. Hong lists 30 (sic!) MGs of which quite a number still have been preserved. Yandang was (and still is) a stronghold of Zhejiang Daoism.

Hanshan zhi 寒山志 1 卷 (江蘇省吳縣)

(明) 趙宦光 撰

No precise date given

上圖(鈔本).

Hengshan zhi 恒山志 5 集 5 冊 (山西省渾源縣)

(清) 桂敬順 纂修

1763

北大圖, 北師圖

E 12. Brook gives dates of various reprints (p.128). According to this entry the number of Juan should be six. The Toyo Bunka catalogue, however, lists only four plus one additional juan (續卷) for its version of the Hengshan MG (乾集朱墨奎印本). This possibly then is Brook version E 13. A modern, one volume reprint with a well edited, slightly rearranged and now punctuated text was published by the 山西教育出版社, 太原 1986 and again in 1991 (ISBN 7-80578-487-6).

Hengyue zhi 衡岳志 8 卷 (湖南衡山縣)

(明) 鄧雲霄 修, (明) 曾鳳儀 纂

萬曆刻本(1573-1619)

上圖(juan 3 to 5 and juan 8)

K 15. Brook lists a Toyo Bunka copy dated exactly 1612. Possibly the date of the Shanghai copy.

Hengyue zhi 衡嶽志 8 卷 8 冊 (湖南衡山縣)

(清) 袁奐 纂修

1663 修, 1664 刊本

北圖; K 16.

Hengshan zhi 橫山志略 6 卷 (江蘇吳縣)

(清) 顧嘉譽 編成

乾隆刻本, 1748

北大圖, 北圖

B 53.

Hushan zhi 澉山志 8 卷 2 冊 (浙江餘姚縣)

(清) 高杲 纂

1831

南圖

Hong (1984) has no bibliographical entry on this MG.

Hufu zhi 虎阜志 10+1 卷 (江蘇吳縣)

(清) 陸肇域 等撰

1792 (西溪別墅刻本)

南圖 (has original and reprint dated 1925), 北師圖

B 78.

Huqiushan xiao zhi 虎丘山小志 1 卷 (江蘇吳縣)

(民國) 陸璇卿

1925 虎丘冷相閣 and 三工寶業社發行

南圖, 北圖, 上圖

B 79.

Huqiushan zhi 虎丘山志 10 卷 2 冊 (江蘇吳縣)

(清) 顧湄 纂修

1676 (金珥童甫泉刻本)

北圖, 南圖 has 1911 reprint, 北師圖

B 76. Earliest reprint from 1702 at Harvard, LC and Toyo.

Huqiushan zhi 虎丘山志 4 卷 (江蘇吳縣)

(明) 王賓, 茹昂 撰

1468

北圖

B 74.

Huayinshan zhi 華銀山志 18 卷 4 冊 (四川省岳池縣)

(清) 釋 付學 撰

1864

北師圖

H 11. Brook has the monk Chang Yan 昌言 as author/ compiler.

Huayue zhi 華嶽志 8卷+首1卷 4冊 (陝西華陰縣)

(清) 李榕蔭 纂輯

1831

北大圖, 北師圖 (has original copy of 1831 and 1883-reprint: 湘鄉楊昌浚補刻本)

G 13. Numerous reprints (1841, 1883 etc.)

Toyo Bunko holds copy named Huashan Zhi. this is a 1883 補刊-version of the Yuquan Yuan 玉泉院.

Huayue quanji 華嶽全集 11卷 4冊 (陝西華陰縣)

(明) 李時芳 編

1562 汾李氏重刊本

北大圖

G 11. Numerous reprints. Also listed are earlier MGs of Huashan Brook's date for the Li Shifang MG is given as 1574. As original author a certain magistrate Ma Mingqing is quoted.

There seems to be some confusion about the dates of this MG. The 北大圖 catalogue gives the above stated date, but says it's a reprint 重刊本. The same library also has another reprint (重訂 by 湯武) in 13 juan (8 ce) dating from the Qing (no precise date entered on the filecard). My guess is that the G 11 LC-version is identical with the 北大圖-version, but this assumption lacks final confirmation.

Huayue tujing 華嶽圖經 3卷 1冊 (陝西華陰縣)

(清) 蔣湘南 撰

1851

北大圖, 北圖

G 14.

The text was later copied into the 蔣子遺書(第7冊).

Huafengshan zhi 華峰山志 5卷 (廣東增城縣)

(清) 釋鑑 傳

1900

上圖

O 13.

Huagaishan zhi 華蓋山志 首卷+12卷 2冊 (江西崇仁縣)

(明) 崔世召 原纂

First foreword dated 1403, 松江謝氏鈐板- version dated 1869

北圖, 北大圖

I 36. Brook lists LC-copy of 1555, has different author and states that the MG is based on a Song-dynasty daoist work.

Huaiyushan zhi 懷玉山志 8卷+首1卷+末1卷 (江西玉山縣)

(清) 朱承煦恭 錄

1775

北大圖，上圖，北圖

I 25.

MG concerning a famous academy 書院 of the Song dynasty.

Huangshan zhi ding ben 黃山志定本 7 卷 3 冊 (安徽省歙縣)

(清) 閔嗣 撰

1679

北師圖 (has 卷 2, 4 and 5), 杭大圖, 浙圖(reprint of 1686)

C 20. Brook also lists this MG as held by Anhui TSG and the Huizhou Regional Museum.

Huangshan zhi 黃山志 2 卷 1 冊 (安徽省歙縣)

(清) 寂佩芳 輯

1770

北師圖，浙圖

C 21.

Huangshan zhi 黃山志 8 篇+ 附錄 (安徽歙縣)

(共和國) 黃山志編纂委員會 編

1988

合肥, 黃山書社 (安徽山志叢書)

Modern MG, with a more scientific touch (focusing on the environmental setting, statistics of the climate etc.). Nevertheless, religious and literary matters have been incorporated. 附錄 contains documents pertaining to the recent development of Huang Shan (since 1949. for example the Law of Environmental Protection by the 國務院, related guidelines etc.) and modern cult related to Jiang Kaishek.

Huanghushan zhi 黃鵠山志 12 卷+首 1 卷 6 冊 (湖北武昌縣)

(清) 胡鳳丹

1874 (永康胡氏退補齋刻本)

北大圖，上圖，北師圖

J 1.

Huishan ji 慧山記 4 卷 2 冊 (江蘇無錫縣)

(明) 邵寶 撰, (釋) 圓顯 輯

1513 (刊)

南圖，北師圖 (has reprint of the 二泉書院 dated 1868, including the amendments – see below)

B 101. Brook gives 1510 as date of printing.

A reprint of 1868 includes the 慧山續編 (compiled by Shao Hanchu 邵涵初. see Brook entry B 102). 南圖 holds both versions.

Huoshan zhi 霍山志 6 卷 2 冊 (山西霍縣)

(民國) 沙門 力空 撰

1933 興唐寺鉛印本

北大圖, 北圖, 上圖, 四川圖, 南圖, 北師圖

O 39. Brook mistakenly places THIS Huoshan in Guangdong province.

The Huoshan in question should rather be located in central northern China (exact location see above), since it has the sacrificial appellations 太嶽 and 中鎮, which points to a central position (see 霍山志序 p. 6/7, juan 1: 建置沿革 etc.). There is, though, a Huoshan also in Huizhou/Longchuan district (嘉靖惠州府志 chap.5: 龍川縣 p.32a-33b), but it neither has the size nor the appropriate topography to match a "central garrison mountain" (中鎮山). The toponym Huoshan, I agree, poses a problem to the researcher of historical geography. The most common misunderstanding is to take Tianzhu Shan 天柱山 in Anhui province for the Huoshan of the SZ by Li Kong. Mt. Tianzhu, also called Huoshan or Wan Shan 皖山, indeed seems at one point to have fulfilled the functions of "state protective" mountain, and quite a few of the related prayer texts for this Tianzhu Shan are actually entitled 祭霍山議 or the like. Even more confusing is the fact that one of the "五嶽", namely 衡山, was also called Huo Shan at one point and sacrificed to under this name (see the new 1984 天柱山志 version - Brook: C 6 - introduction 列言 p. 3. see also the article 衡霍辨 by 光明甫 in 史學工作通訊 1957/1 期, p. 8-15), a fact that transfers most of the official" mountains on the plane of the so-called "drifting mountains" (浮山): they only temporarily can be fixed in time and space, otherwise their names (and the attributes attached to the name) travel throughout the empire.

Regarding Brook 038, which is also a Huoshan MG, I have not found any evidence that it could represent an older version of O 39 (describing the same place). The Toyo Bunko catalogue also groups Li Kong's MG together with other Guangdong MG's (p. 365), including 038, the placing of which might be correct, although I have no way of confirming this notion at present.

Jigongshan zhi 雞公山志 (河南省/湖北省 大悟縣)

<<雞公山志>> 編纂委員會

河南人民出版社

開封

1987 (河南風景名勝叢書). 276 p.

This MG, according to the foreword, was compiled under the guidelines of Marxism and the thought of the great leader Mao Zedong, employing strict methods of dialectic materialism, always remembering that the past has to serve the present. By this way not only does the reader know more about Mt. Jigong, but, rather, the level of self-respect and self-confidence of the people has been raised in order to prepare for nationalism and the fervent construction of socialism (foreword, p.1 bottom).

Jizushan zhi 雞足山志 10+首 1 卷 (雲南省賓川/鄧川兩縣)

(清) 范承勳 增修

康熙刻本

上圖, 北圖, 南圖

Q 15. Brook gives exact date of printing: "1692, with later inserts" (p. 236).

Jizu Shan is one of the mountains that were visited by Xu Hongzu 徐弘祖 1639/40. He compiled a gazetteer there which he simply called 雞山志 in 8 juan. This MG is now

lost (see Brook Q 14).

Jizushan zhi bu 雞足山志補 4 卷 1 冊 (雲南省賓川/鄧川兩縣)

(清) 趙藩 and 李根源 編

1913 鉛印本

北師圖

Q 16.

Jiaoshan zhi 焦山志 26+首 1 卷 8 冊 (江蘇省鎮江縣)

(清) 吳雲 纂

1865 刊

南圖, 北師圖

B 116. notice on two reprints of 1905 and 1974.

Jiaoshan xu zhi 焦山續志 8 卷 2 冊 (江蘇鎮江縣)

(清) 陳任暢 纂

1904

南圖, 上圖, 北師圖

B 117. Brook gives middle character of the name as 仁, and has instead of 1904 the year 1905. (p. 104)

This gazetteer is also contained in the Jingkou Sanshan zhi 京口三山志.

Jiaojishan zhi 嘯磯山志 不分卷 (安徽蕪湖縣)

(明) 邊維垣 編輯(主事)

序 dated 1558, text late 16th. century (1591 etc.)

北大圖

C 7. Brook has different dates and different editor, pointing at a later version (dated 1689, reprint 1757).

Jinshan zhi lue 金山志略 4 卷+首 1 卷 4 冊 (江蘇省鎮江縣)

(清) 釋 行海 輯

1681

北師圖 (original version and reprint of the 江天寺 dated 1936)

B 119.

Jinshan zhi 金山志 10 卷 4 冊 (江蘇鎮江縣)

(清) 盧見曾 纂

1762 (雅雨堂刻本), 1900 重刊

南圖, 北圖, 上圖, 北師圖 (versions of 1762 and 1900)

B 121.

Jinshan zhi 金山志 20 卷+首 2 卷

(清) 周伯義 等撰

1904

北師圖

B 124. This gazetteer is contained in the work Jingkou Sanshan zhi 京口三山志.

Jinshan xu zhi 金山續志 2 卷 2 冊 (江蘇鎮江縣)

(清) 狄涯 纂

1900 刊

南圖

B 123. Brook gives different characters for the author: not Di Ya as above, but Qiu Ya (or Yai) 秋崖. Date varies by one year. Newer reprints listed on p. 105.

(Xin bian) Jinshan zhi (新編)金山志 4 卷 4 冊 (江蘇鎮江縣)

慈舟(主編)

徐巧道 編纂

夢初, 養廉, 心澄

1993 年 12 月第一次印刷

江蘇廣陵古蹟刻印社 印刷, 金山江天禪寺 編印

(內部參考, 概不出售).

(Xu) Jinshan zhi (續)金山志 20 卷 6 冊 (江蘇省鎮江縣)

(清) 曾懷 纂

1824 (盱江曾氏刻本)

北師圖

B 122. Brook quotes author's family name as Pan 潘.

Jingaishan zhi 金蓋山志 4 卷 2 冊 (浙江湖州市)

(清) 李宗蓮

1883, reprint 1896 (光緒癸未年纂修, 丙申-1896- 仲秋鐫於古書隱樓)

南圖, 北大圖, 北圖, 北師圖

M 9.

Jingai Mt. is located about six km. right south of Huzhou city, the closest village being Quan Ke 泉科.

Jingai zhilue 金蓋志略 4 卷 4 冊 (浙江省湖州市)

(清) 閔苕蓴 撰

1896

上圖

See M 9. Brook's entry says that the above listed Jingai Shan zhi by Li Zonglian (in 4 juan) was supplemented by one juan by Wen Tiaofu.

Hong (1984, entry 14.42) states Min 閔 instead of Wen 文.

Jingudong zhi 金鼓洞志 8 卷 2 冊 (浙江杭州市區)

(清) 朱文藻纂輯 and (清) 寂復純 募刊

1807, reprinted 1879

北大圖, 復旦圖

L 76.

This chronicle is focusing on a cave and the 鶴淋道院, both at 棲霞陵 near the West Lake and close to the better known Geling 葛陵.

Jinling xin zhi 金陵新志 15 卷 (江蘇省南京市區)

(元) 張鉉 纂修

元至正(1341-1368) 刻/明正德 11506-1521 補本

上圖 (卷 1, 3 上+ 中, 10-12, 13 下- 15).

Jinling suo shi 金陵瑣事

(明) Author unknown

Presumably the Jinling Suo zhi 金陵瑣志, a CS edited by 陳作 and containing the Shicheng Shan zhi 石城山志 (see below).

Jinling fancha zhi 金陵梵剎志 53 卷 (江蘇省南京市區)

(明) 葛演亮 纂

1607

北圖, 上圖

B 1

Corresponds with the following work:

Jinling xuanguan zhi 金陵玄觀志 13 卷 2 冊 (江蘇南京市區)

(明) anonym

no date given, possibly late Wanli-era, as Brook (p. 80) indicates

北大圖

B 2.

Corresponds to the Jinling fancha zhi 金陵梵剎志 (Brook B 1), an account of "all buddhist monasteries of the Nanjing region, compiled within the Ministry of Rites and published by the Central Buddhist Registry of Nanjing", while the Xuan Guan zhi relates the development of the daoist monasteries of the area (Zhong Shan 鍾山, one of the daoist Dongtian).

About the imprint: "原來是積學齋徐氏乃昌藏本."

Jinling tuyong sishi jing 金陵圖詠四十景 1 卷 (江蘇省南京市區)

(明) 朱之蕃 撰

(明) 陸壽柏繪圖

ca. 1621-1627

上圖 (有天啟金陵朱氏刊本).

Jinyunshan zhi 縉雲山志 1 卷 1 冊 (四川省巴縣)

(民國) 太虛法師 著

1942 (foreword dated 3rd of June 1942)

北師圖

H 12. Brook gives a certain monk Chen Kong 塵空 as author, which corresponds to the

Shifan catalogue entry. 世界佛學范漢藏教理院叢書第十種.

Jingshan zhi 徑山志 14 卷 6 冊 (浙江省杭州)

(明) 宋奎光 輯

天啟年刻本

北圖

L 94. Brook has precise date: 1624

Jingshan is a mountain that borders the West lake and is "in contact" with a variety of other mountains of the area.

Jingkou shanshui zhi 京口山水志 20 卷 4 冊 (江蘇省鎮江)

(清) 楊榮

1844 (also 1911 reprint)

上圖, 北師圖 (reprint dated 1847 by the 枕溪書屋 and an undated reprint by the 鎮江善化書局)

B 109. Brook lists more reprints and refers to a work called 京口山水攷 by a certain 祁雋操 ("Qing Manuscript in Taipei, MGf in Gest.").

Jiuhuashan zhi 九華山志 8 卷 4 冊 (安徽省青陽縣)

(明) 蔡立身 纂

1595

北圖

C 12.

Jiuhuashan zhi 九華山志 12 卷 6 冊 (安徽省青陽縣)

(清) 李燦 編

1690

北圖, 浙圖, 上圖

C 13.

Jiuhuashan zhi 九華山志 10 卷+首+末 1 卷 8 冊 (安徽省青陽縣)

(清) 周贊, 謝維喈等纂

1900

南圖, 浙圖, 北圖, 北師圖

C 15.

Jiuhuashan zhi 九華山志 8 卷

(民國) 釋德森 撰

1938

北圖, 浙圖

C 16.

Jiulianshan zhi 九蓮山志 1 冊 (安徽省青陽縣)

(清) 周贊 纂

1904

浙圖

C 17.

Although the term Nine-Lotus (Jiulian) is a rather popular designation for places or monasteries (like the Jiulian Si 九蓮寺 in Xinjin County 新津縣, Sichuan Province 四川省), this toponym is not recorded in the modern dictionaries of placenames.

Jiurishan zhi 九日山志 1 本 (福建省泉州市)

(共和國) 黃柏齡 撰

1983

北大圖

泉州文物志 vol. 1

N 29.

Jiuyishan zhi 九疑山志 4 卷 2 冊 (湖南省寧遠縣)

(清) 吳繩祖 重編

(清) 樊在廷 纂輯

1796 (退思堂刻本)

北大圖, 北師圖 (has reprint dated 1864), 南圖

K 28. Brook quotes two earlier Jiuyi MGs (entries K 26 and K 27) which date back to 1633 and 1709 respectively.

Another name for this mountain reads Cangwushan 蒼梧山. Mt. Jiuyu has gained a high status and much esteem as the burial site and grave mound of the Shang dynasty emperor 舜. Many sites on the mountain are exclusively dedicated to the memory of this prominent mythological emperor. A lengthy discussion by Fan Zaiting 樊在廷 called 舜陵辨 on the whereabouts of the grave and the historical background of the sages enterrment can be found in 卷 3, 藝文上, p.29b-32b.

Kongtongshan zhi 崆峒山志 2 卷 2 冊 (甘肅省平涼市區)

(清) 張柏魁 纂修

1819 崆峒山太和宮刻本

北大圖

G 19. Mt. Kongtong, besides having some Buddhist buildings, forms the most important outpost of Daoism along this section of the old Silk Road. Brook lists an earlier Kongtong zhi dating from Ming-times, in 1 juan, compiled by Xu Deng 許登. The MG compiled by Zhang interestingly contains an "original foreword" (原敘) dated 萬曆乙酉= 1585, which might have been taken from the Ming-version that – according to Brook p. 138 – was published in 1589.

Kuaiji chengshan zhi 會稽山志 2 卷 1 冊 (浙江省紹興縣)

(清) 章世法 輯, (清) 章鉞 編

1758

杭大圖

M 21.

Bibliographical reference see Hong (1984) entry 14.69.

Kuangshan tu zhi 匡山圖志 4 卷 (四川省江油縣)

(清) 蔣德鈞 輯

1890

川大圖

H 15.

The name Kuang Mountain should not be confused with the alternative name for Lushan in Jiangxi which uses the same character kuang.

Lankeshan zhi 爛柯山志 4 冊 (浙江省衢縣)

(明) 瞿博 纂

no exact date, but most probably a work of the late Wanli-period (1573-1619)

天津 TSG

Bibliographic reference: Hong 14.106.

Lankeshan zhi 爛柯山志 13 卷 4 冊 (浙江省衢縣)

(清) 鄭永禧 纂

1907

南圖, 北師圖, 浙圖

M 72. compare also 浙江方志考 14.110. "道書謂之青霞 第八洞天".

Langwushan zhi 狼五山志 4 卷 2 冊 (江蘇省南通縣)

(明) 王揚德 撰

1616 (民國 24 年南通狼山廣教寺影印王培孫藏明萬曆 44 年刻本)

北圖, 北師圖 (has reprint of 1935)

B 42.

Langyashan zhi 琅瑯山志 8 卷+首 1 卷 4 冊 (安徽省滁州市)

(民國) 章心培 編纂

1929 鉛印本

北師圖, 安徽圖書館

C 34.

Laoshan zhi 嶗山志 8 卷 1 冊 (山東省嶗山縣)

(明) 黃宗昌, ed. by 黃坦. 1st foreword by 顧炎武!

According to Brook around 1659. New edition dated 1916 年 10 月 (即墨黃於斯堂排印)

北大圖

D 29.

Richard Wilhelm used material from this gazetteer (especially chap. 3: 名勝) for his short, but illuminating monograph on the Laoshan: `Der Lauschan nach chinesischen Quellen`. Tsingtau 1913, 45 p. In the course of reading this translation (which possibly was only a `practice run` for Wilhelm's later, more ambitious translation projects) one cannot help the feeling that old Huang Zongchang, the original author of the text, simply uses the landscape and the attributes extracted from it as a

stage to air his views on morality and proper conduct to an audience he otherwise was (as a retired censor living in the mountain) not able to reach.

Laoshan mingsheng zhilue 嶗山名勝志略 1 冊 (山東省嶗山縣)

(明) 黃宗昌 撰

(清) 郭廷翁 注

no date of the original, uncommented version. 1808 海陽毛氏刻本
北圖.

Laoshan jia lu 嶗山甲錄 不分卷 (山東省嶗山縣)

(清/民國) 張士珩 (冶山居士)

printed 1912

北大圖

contains mostly poetry, but includes also 銘, 記 and 跋. also because of obvious problems regarding the transmission of the text this MG contains poems on 江南第一峰 = Jinling 金陵.

Lianhuafeng zhi 蓮花峰志 (福建省泉州市)

傅金星 編著

1986

南安縣誌編纂委員會辦公室. 政協南安縣委會文史工作組
泉州. 161 p.

Liaodong shanshui zhi 膠東山水志 1 卷 (山東膠東道平都縣)

(明) 安希范

No year quoted (presumably end of 16th. century)

上圖存稿本

This geographical work possibly not only treats Pingdu County, but might also comprise around 25 Ming counties. No year is given for compilation and editing work. The author An Xifan (1564–1621) achieved his 進士 degree in 1586 and was (as the nephew of An Guo 安國) holding the post of secretary general of the ministry of rites (禮部主事). Then, in order to provide for his ailing mother, An Xifan went to Nanjing to cover the post of gouverneur there. How An came to write a geographical survey about a Shandong region is not clear (see 明史卷 231–列傳 119 for a short out of his life. see also Dictionary of Ming–Biography by Goodrich/Fang, 1976, p.11–12). His wealthy uncle An Guo, however, and indeed the whole family, after moving away from Henan province “settled in Hou-tsun 垓村, at the foot of Chiao-shan 膠山 Wusih 無錫” (Tsuen-hsuei Tsien, p.9)

Linxiangshan zhi 臨湘山志 10+首+末卷 (湖南省湘縣)

(清) 薛龍裘 輯

1947

北師圖

J 13.

Lingfeng zhi 靈峰志 4卷+補遺 1卷 2冊 (浙江省杭州市區)

(清/民國) 周慶雲 撰

1912 周氏刻本, 印本, 夢坡室藏板

北大圖, 上圖, 北師圖

L 17. Brook also lists a Lingfeng Monastic Gazetteer 寺志 by a certain 王華, and dated 1935.

Lingyanshan zhi 靈岩山志 1冊 (江蘇省)

(清) no author given

No exact date of compiling or printing

北師圖.

Lingyanshan zhi 靈巖山志 8卷+卷末 1冊 (江蘇省吳縣)

(馮沙) 張一留 編述 游有維, 王允圓 校對

1948

印公紀念會 (藏版處)

北師圖, 北圖, 蘇州 TSG, 上圖

A wealth of information on a small mountain with a once very active buddhist temple (the 靈巖寺) located approximately 8 km east of Suzhou's 蘇州 city center.

A good example of the hagiographical oriented MG, the epilogue 題跋 states that recording a mountain and recording (the emanation) of Buddha melt (into one) and comply with each other 志山志佛融依正 (p. 239).

Lingyan zhi 靈巖志 6卷 (山東省)

(清) 李興祖 修, (清) 馬大祖 纂

No exact date of printing

1696

上圖存清康熙 (1662-1721) 刻本.

D 5.

There are scores of "Numinous Cliffs" in China (see below). Some of them have their own gazetteer. Brook groups this Ling Yan together with other mountains in Shandong, near Jinan 濟南. The geographical dictionaries that I checked do not support this setting. Rather, they carry information on likewise called cliffs in Guangxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui. According to the 讀史方輿紀要 Chap. 31 (under the heading 長清縣), however, a certain 方山 (Square Mountain) is listed which is situated about 90 li southeast of the county seat. Original name of the mountain as given in the Shanshui jing is 玉符山. On the northern side of this mountain a temple called Lingyan Si 寺 is situated which dates back to the Tang. Two sentences further on, though, the text states that the Lingyan si is situated at the mouth (the pass?) of the Western Mountain (靈巖寺西山口也). Although rather confusing (we have one temple on two mountains ? in the same county) it might well be that this gazetteer is actually a monastic gazetteer, implying that it should be located in Shandong, and not be grouped together with "real" 巖志 of the 江南 region.

Lingyan zhilue 靈巖志略 1 卷 1 冊 (江蘇省吳縣)

(清) 王鎬 輯

(清) 袁縉 重輯

1757. also Wenhai-reprint

北圖

B 57.

Lingyan jilue 靈巖紀略 內篇 上/下冊 (江蘇省吳縣)

(清) 釋弘儲 述

End of Ming, early Qing. Wenhai-reprint of 1971

北大圖.

Lingyan jilue 靈巖紀略 外篇 2 卷 (江蘇省吳縣)

(no author) 雪庵殊致 輯

No exact dates

蘇州 TSG

B 56. Brook presumes that this is an early Qing gazetteer. For some reason Brook's bibliography does not include the above listed 內篇-version by Hong Xu. Both works could have been written around the same time (they carry the same title, after all), then composing one gazetteer that for whatever reason (having two authors?) was treated as two independent books.

Bibliographical entry taken from 江浙訪書記 p. 70.

Longshan zhi 龍山志 4 卷 (山西省汾陽縣)

(清) 釋德睿 撰

1726

Toyo Bunka

E 7.

Longfengshan zhi 龍鳳山志 4 卷 1 冊 (湖南長沙)

(民國) 廖潤鴻 編

(民國) 黃應逵 同輯

1941 閏月刊

北大圖

Not far from Longfeng mountain lies Wei Shan 為山, which according to the Daoist texts forms 小洞天 #13 (Liling County).

Longhushan zhi 龍虎山志 3 卷 (江西省貴溪縣)

(元) 元明善 撰

(明) 寂國祥 續修

Around 1320 (or 1327)

北圖

I 27.

Contained in the collection Daojiao Wenxian 道教文獻 (台北, 學生書局 1975), but not in

the Si Ku Quan Shu 四庫全書: 史部地理 (see the 總目 p.658, 地理/ 存目五= 史部 32 = 全總卷 76). Mt.Dragon-Tiger is the seat of the Zhang family, which presides over the daoist priests of the Zheng-Yi 正一 order.

Longhushan zhi 龍虎山志 16 卷 8 冊 (江西省貴溪縣)

(清) 婁近垣 輯

1740 刻本 (太上清宮棲碧堂刊本)

北圖, 北大圖, 上圖, 北師圖, Toyo Bunko

I 28. Brook lists reprints of 1770 and 1832 at LC.

Longtanshan zhi 龍潭山志 首卷+8 卷+末卷 (湖南省長沙縣)

(清) 康阜 纂

1880

北大圖. Toyo Bunko has 光緒九年(1883)康氏刊本

K 2.

This MG contains only daoist materials. The first juan is devoted to a vita of the Perfected Li 李真人 (世系 表), appended are several tu 圖. Juan 2 contains various daoist texts like the 真人度劫經, 求雨各咒 etc. Juan 3 and 4 comprise "recipees for the attainment of

xian-ship" 仙方. Juan 5 includes inscriptions, inquiries into historical relics, temple regulations. juan 6 lists "contracts" 契據, 捐約 (probably between the temple and local land tenants, or between the temple and relatives of deceased persons on grave plots. a third possibility would be that these contracts were written for ritual purposes and constitute agreements between the priesthood and the gods). Juan 7 contains information on the so-called "city and regional taxes" 城捐, 鄉捐. Juan 8 gives data on other mountains of the area like Huilongshan 迴龍山, Guantanshan 灌潭山 and Longfengshan 龍鳳山 (has its own MG, see above).

Lushan ji 廬山記 3 卷 1 冊 (江西省九江/湖口兩縣)

(宋) 陳舜俞

Shortly before 1074

四庫全書原本 (every big library should have the SKQS - 筆記續編)

北師圖 (has the version of the 守山閣- CS)

Although not categorized into subject headings like later MGs this monograph is still worth to be recorded here since it gives a great deal of valuable informations on Mt. Lu. Formally this "Recording" 記 can serve as the bridge between the Song-type texts on sacred scenic spots and later descriptions in collectanea on mountains.

Lushan tong zhi 廬山通志 12 卷 16 冊 (江西省九江/湖口兩縣)

(明) 桑喬原 輯

(清) 釋定嵩 編

1657 (順治 14 年 廬山茶松僧舍刊本)

北圖

I 8. Brook has somewhat different bibliographical data: the LC-version listed dates to the year 1661. second, the name of the author corresponds to the name of the

compiler I quote above. The name Sang Qiao, on the other hand, is according to Brook's entry # 16 the name of the author of the Lushan Jishi 廬山紀事 (also 12 卷!) which dates back to 1561. Thus it might be the case that 16 and 18 are actually the same text (Brook- 18: "Relies heavily on 16.") with very few alterations. The -jishi version is held by the 北師圖 as part of the 糕章 CS, with additions by Fan Reng 范祜.

Lushan zhi 廬山志 15 卷 16 冊 (江西省九江/湖口兩縣)

(清) 毛德琦 纂修

1668 (纂), 同治 12 年(1873) 卦刊本. also 乾隆 58 年(1793) 順德堂補刊本 (in 15 卷 and 12 冊).

北圖, 北師圖 (has reprints dated 1793 and 1873)

I 9. Brook has for date of printing 1719, which would differ greatly from the above cited date of compilation. 1873 reprint and 1793 emendated version are correct dates, though. Brook has many more reprints(1910, 1915). Interesting and possibly halfway explaining the time gap between the compilation of the text (1668) and its alleged printing (1719) is Brook's statement (p. 146) that this MG "is based in part on a 1668 Lushan zhi 廬山志 compiled by Wu Wei 吳煒, already rare in Mao's time and now apparently no longer extant."

This would mean that Mao actually lived (maybe half a century?) later than this certain Wu Wei, implying that the 北圖 file card does not distinguish between the original compiler and the later editing work by Mao Deqi. The date given points to Wu Wei's MG, though, while the law of probability speaks against it.

Lushan xiao zhi 廬山小志 24+1 首卷 6 冊 (江西省九江/湖口兩縣)

(清) 蔡瀛 修訂

1572 and 1824 瑯嶠別館刊本

北圖, 北師圖 (has reprint of 1824)

I 7.

Lushan zhi 廬山志 12 卷+1 首卷 附副刊 27 冊又圖 1 副(江西省九江/ 湖口兩縣)

(民國) 吳宗慈 編

1933 (仿宋聚珍板印本)

北圖, 北大圖, 北師圖

I 12.

Also reprinted in the 中國名山勝跡志叢刊 3 輯, 台北 1972. the Shifan-catalogue gives Song 宋 instead of Zong 宗 for the middle name.

Luofu zhi 羅浮志 10 卷 (廣東省博羅縣)

(明) 陳槿

1410

北大圖 and other libraries that hold the 嶺南遺書 and/or the 叢書集成

0 26.

Soymie in his monographie on "Le Lo-Feou Chan" (Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, Tome XLVIII, Fasc.1, 1er semestre 1954, Paris 1956, p. 128) also gives 1410 as the date. Besides, Soymie states, this work was - according to the

foreword of the author – comprising 15 juan, which means that our versions today (at least the ones I found and copied) are incomplete.

Luofushan zhi 羅浮山志 12 卷 (廣東省博羅縣)

(明) 李民表 編, (明) 黃佐 纂修

嘉靖 (1522–1566) 刻本. preface and postface date from 1557.

0 27.

上圖 (存 9 卷: 4–12)

Soymie (s. above) p. 129 thought that this work was lost (“Cet ouvrage semble avoir disparu”), yet according to my research Shanghai Tushuguan has 卷 4–12, and according to Brook (p. 227) Princeton and Taipei National Library both have copies (complete ones, it seems).

Luofushan zhi 羅浮山志 12+1 卷 6 冊 (廣東省博羅縣)

(清) 宋廣業 纂

1716/17 海藏寺刻本

南圖 (has 1716/17 重刊本), 北師圖 (as Luofu Shan zhi Huibian)

0 31. Brook gives no. of juan as 2 and adds a 會圖 to the title. This corresponds to Soymie's entry on p. 129, but not to my 南圖 filecard entry.

The readings of Brook/Soymie I take to be the correct ones. Brook varies with the year of printing by dating the work to 1717.

Luofushan fengwu zhi 羅浮山風物志 (廣東省博羅縣)

謝華 編著

1984

廣東旅游出版社

138 p.

A brief, new style booklet intended for tourists. Besides narrating stories it does in fact contain quite a high number of entries for scenic sites, buildings, the local 洞天 and many other spots on the mountain. Though produced in a popular and rather simplistic manner, the editors actually fear that this book is not easy to understand (對於一般讀者來說不好懂. Foreword by 黃雨 p.2) It does in fact transpire that a mountain such as Luofu cannot be put in a nutshell, no matter how simple the approach and how (un-)educated the audience may be.

Luofu zhi 羅浮志 16 卷 6 冊 (廣東省博羅縣)

(清) 程伯陶 編

1920

北大圖, 北師圖

0 36.

Magushan zhi 麻姑山志 12 卷 6 冊 (江西省南城縣)

(清) 黃家駒 編訂

1866 (洞天書屋刊本)

北圖, 北大圖, 北師圖

I 32.

The 北圖- filecard that I copied actually carries the characters for reprint in parenthesis behind the original title of the work (重刊).

This points to an earlier work, an assumption that is confirmed by Brook (p. 151) who states that this Qing-version is "based on an earlier work by Luo Sen 羅森".

Magushan Danxia dongtian zhi 麻姑山丹霞洞天志 17 卷 (江西省南城縣)

(明) 吳鳴雷 纂

1613

北圖, 上圖, 北師圖 (reprint dated 1718)

I 31.

A "Daoist" gazetteer recording events and people associated with the "sacred cave Danxia", the 28th small cavern 小洞天, following Du Guangting 杜光庭 (fl. 9th-10th century).

Maoshan zhi 茅山志 14 卷 8 冊 (江蘇省句容縣)

(清) 笪蟾光 查編

1669 (tentative date)

Incorporated in the Daozang 道藏 (HY 304) as a 33 chapter version.

北大圖, 北圖 etc.

Included in the 正統道藏. 北師圖 has reprint of the 饒雲草堂 dated 1877

B 25. Various reprints.

Maoshan zhi 茅山志 15 卷 (江蘇省句容縣)

(元) 劉大彬 編, (元) 張雨 (1279-1350) 纂

1328

北圖

B 24. Brook lists a reprint of 1550 (Taibei, Naikaku ...) with "supplementary juan appended to juan 13 and 15 by Wang Yongnian 汪永年."

This Moashan gazetteer actually is "basee sur l'oeuvre de Fou Hiao (傅霄) date de 1150..." (Strickmann, Le Daoisme du Mao Chan, Paris 1981, p. 48, and 陳國符: 道藏源流考, 北京, 中華書局, 2nd print., 1986, vol.2, p.247).

Maoshan zhi Jiyao 茅山志輯要 1 卷 (江蘇省句容縣)

(民國) 江導岷 輯, (民國) 滕瑞芝 編 (pruefen)

北大圖

1920 (上海宏大善書局石印)

Includes six folding charts and various forewords by Da Changuang (dated 1669) and Xu Zishen (徐子慎- dated ca. 1824). This abridged version of the otherwise quite lengthy Moashan gazetteers also contains a "General Table of Contents of the Original Gazetteer" 原志總目 as the concluding (of seven) sections.

Ming Xiaoling zhi 明孝陵志 7 卷 (江蘇省南京市)

(民國) 王煥鑣 輯

1934

北大圖, 南圖, 北圖

B 6.

Moganshan zhi 莫干山志 13 卷 4 冊 (浙江省德清縣)

(民國) 周慶雲 輯

1927. 晨風廬叢刊- edition dates to 1936 (printed by the 大東書局)

北大圖, 北圖, 上圖, 浙圖, 南圖, 北師圖 (holds both versions)

M 12.

Nantianshan zhi 南田山志 14 卷 (浙江省文成縣)

(民國) 劉耀東 纂

1935 (劉氏啟后亭鉛印本)

浙圖, 北師圖

M 77. The county Wencheng was only established in 1948. Pre-'48 the area was administered by the three county seats of Ruian, Qingtian and Taishun. Thus whoever wants to gather more information on this mountain has to find pre-revolutionary local gazetteers of Qingtian, since Wencheng gazetteers do not exist so far. Brook, who places this mountain in Qingtian County (still survives today, but borders have changed significantly), again leaning heavily on his Ming-dynasty administrative geography presetting, actually gives the right clue for digging up more material, but this, alas, cannot be confirmed for all sites. The problem we are facing here is the question of time, space and text.

We have a name of a site belonging to a certain county at a given time, and possibly to another county in the following centuries. The texts concerning this same site are then distributed over various chronicles and difang zhi, which might be difficult to identify.

Compare Hong (1984) entry #14.159 for bibliographic reference and more details on Nantian Shan.

Nan Yandangshan zhi 南雁蕩山志 13 卷+首 1 卷 4 冊 (浙江省平陽縣)

(清/民國) 周胃 纂

1918 瑞安(縣) 戴氏詠古齋刻本

北圖, 浙圖, 北師圖

M 97.

See also Hong: 浙江方志考 (Hangzhou 1984) p. 542, entry 14.141.

Hong lists numerous other Nan Yandang gazetteers, all of them lost except the 2 juan work of 1547 by Chen Wen 陳文 (entry 14.135) which according to the 溫州文獻述概 is held by some library in Japan (Brook unfortunately has no data on this early version). Mt. Yandang has been bestowed with over 30 shan zhi (see Hong 1984 entry 14.112 to 14.141).

Nanyue xiao lu 南嶽小錄 1 卷 (湖南省衡山縣)

(唐) 李冲昭

No precise date given. Contained in the 知服齋叢書.

Although this little work is not a proper gazetteer it still attains a standard of information that satisfies historical and geographical curiosity. As a work of the Tang it therefore is important as a predecessor of such works like the Jinhuaashan zhi (a work that already uses categories to enumerate caves and stones or people etc.) of the Song.

Nanyue zongsheng ji 南嶽總勝記 3 卷 1 冊 (湖南省衡山縣)

(宋) 陳田夫 撰

1164

Contained in the Li Lou CS 麗廬叢書

The Li-Lou CS version contains a foreword by a certain Ye Dehui 葉德輝 dated 1906. This foreword gives the historical and formal details of the work.

K 18.

The Nanyue Zongsheng Ji is probably the most elaborate and best organized pre-Ming 山志 we have (it easily surpasses the Wangwushan zhi 王屋山志 of the Ming in scope and density of data). The three chapters are arranged according to the following categories:

Chap.1 describes the peaks, the dongtian 洞天, the fudi 福地, waterfalls and streams, the six gates, 15 other caverns, the 23 altars, the 38 cliffs, nine ponds and 25 springs, 14 pagodas and 16 terraces, 8 halls and the ancestral temple of the mountain (god) 嶽祠.

Chap. 2 contains descriptions of the monasteries and temples 寺觀, gives the texts of stele inscriptions 碑文 and informs about the local flora and fauna.

Chap. 3 finally is devoted to the lives of priests (both daoist and buddhist) and "strange people that have attained the Dao during the Tang and Song 敘唐宋得道異人高僧."

Nanyue zhi 南嶽志 26 卷 18 冊 (湖南省衡山縣)

(清) 李元度 原輯

1883

北圖, 北大圖, 上圖

K 19. Brook has 重修 as prefix to the original title of the work and notes a reprint of 1924. Other reprint of 1985. The reprint of 1985 () also contains 增補 and 續 (2 juan respectively).

K 20 notes an independent work called 續增南嶽志 in

2 juan. Altogether there should be 4 juan, because we first have two 卷 of additional 文集 labelled as 續增. secondly there is another amendment to the addition called 增補, which ounts for another 2 juan. This arrangement obviously dates back to the year 1924. The author of these amendments is a certain Wang Xiangyu 王香余.

All of the titles listed above (e.g. the 南嶽志 plus 續增... plus 增補...) were again jointly reprinted in 1990 as part of the 海王 P6 古籍叢刊 by the 中國書店 in Beijing (ISBN 7-80568-172-4. this edition only comprised 500 copies).

Nanyue zhi 南嶽志 8 卷 (湖南省衡山縣)

(清) 高自位

1753 (開雲樓刻本)

北圖, 上圖, 北師圖

K 19. Brook gives date of printing as 1754.

According to my information this text was compiled not only by Gao, but also by a certain Kuang Minben 曠敏本.

Panshan zhi 盤山志 10 卷+4 卷(補遺) 4 冊 (天津市薊縣)

(清) 知朴 纂

(清) 朱彝尊校刊

1691 (刻本) 北圖, 北師圖 (version dated 1694)

reprint 1872: 南大圖 (李江跋刊本)

A 17. A 18. Brook separates the original work in 10 juan and the amendment in 4 juan (both by the same author). The Toyo Bunko catalogue I used (東洋文庫所藏漢籍分類目錄, 史部, Tokyo 1986, p.358) gives the date for the original Panshan zhi plus the 4 volume appendix as 康熙四十六 (=1707).

Panshan zhi 盤山志 16+5 首卷 8 冊 (天津市薊縣)

(清) 蔣溥(1708-1761) 等纂修

1755 修, 同年武英殿刊本

北大圖

A 19.

Panlongshan jiyao 盤龍山紀要 4 卷+1 卷 1 冊

(雲南省昆明市區)

(清) 方秉孝 纂

1893 刊, 1918 重刊

南圖, 北師圖

Q 8.

Contained in the Yunnan CS 雲南叢書, dated 1918.

Pingdushan zhi 平都山志 1 卷 1 冊 (四川省酆都縣)

(明) 冉杲 纂, 楊時隆 校刊

1615

川大圖(?), 川圖, 北圖

H 13.

Putuoshan zhi 普陀山志 5 卷 5 冊 (浙江省定海縣)

(明) 周應賓 纂

1607

南大圖.

M 49.

Putuoshan zhi 普陀山志 15 卷+首 1 卷 4 冊 (浙江省定海縣)

(清) 裘璉(1644-1729) 等纂修

1704

上圖(有雍正十三年= 1735 刊本), 北圖

M 50. Brook quotes a Nanjing copy which I did not locate (it's not in the "Catalogue of Chinese Geographical Works" 中文地理書目 of the University of Nanking published in 1929 that is available to me).

Bibliographic Reference: Hong (1984) entry 14.55.

Putuoshan zhi 普陀山志 15 卷 (浙江省定海縣)

(清) 朱謹, (清) 陳浚合 纂

1705

南圖

Bibliographic reference: Hong (1984) entry 14.56.

Putuoshan zhi 普陀山志 21 卷 4 冊 (浙江省定海縣)

(清) 秦耀曾, 王鼎勳等 纂

1832

嘉興 TSG, 南圖, 北圖 (has reprint dated 1919), 北師圖 (has reprint of the 經流通處 under the expanded title "Chongxiu Nanhai Putuoshan zhi" 重修南海普陀山志 and dated 1915)

M 52.

Bibliographic reference: Hong (1984) entry 14.58.

Putuo quan sheng 普陀全勝 1 卷 1 冊 (浙江省定海縣)

(清) 祝德風 撰

道光- period (1821-1850) 刊

南圖

M 53.

Bibliographic reference: Hong (1984) entry 14.59

Putuo Luoia xin zhi 普陀洛迦新志 12 卷 4 冊 (浙江省定海縣)

(民國) 王亨彥 輯, 許止淨 述

1924 刊本, 1931 蘇州弘化社鉛印本

北圖, 上圖, 北師圖

M 55.

Bibliographic reference: Hong (1984) entry 14.60.

Qishan zhi 齊山志 7 卷 2 冊 (安徽省貴池縣)

(清) 李濤 撰

no exact date

北圖

C 8.

Qishan yandong zhi 齊山巖洞志 26+1 卷 (安徽省貴池縣)

(清) 陳蔚 纂輯

1805 (玩月樓刻本)

浙圖, 北師圖 (has original version and version as cited below)

C 9.

Also contained in the 貴池先遺書附刻, 第 83 至 98 冊.

Qixia xin zhi 齊霞新志 不分卷 (江蘇省江寧縣)

(民國) 陳邦賢 編

1934

南圖, 北圖

B 11. Brook quotes reprint ZM of 1971.

Qixiashan zhi 棲霞山志 2 卷 1 冊+跋+圖 (江蘇省江寧縣)

(民國) 朱潔軒 編著

1962 Hongkong 鹿野苑出版社

南圖

B 12.

Qixia xin zhi 棲霞新志 10 章 (江蘇省江寧縣)

(民國) 陳邦賢 編

商務印書館

上海 1934. 9, 2, 186 p.

B 11.

Qiyunshan Taoyuan dongtian zhi 齊雲山桃源洞天志 5 卷 5 冊 (安徽省休寧縣)

(明) 魯點(子) 編輯

1599, reprint 1811

南圖, 北大圖, 北師圖 (has reprint dated 1666)

C 28.

The version at my disposal contains a foreword dated 1637.

Qingchengshan zhi 青城山志 2 卷(上, 下) (四川省灌縣)

(清) 彭甸 纂

(民國) 王文才 重編

1895. reprint 1982 by the 四川人民出版社, 成都

川大圖, 川圖, 北圖, 上圖 etc.

H 9. Brook lists also a 1928 - reprint ed. by Luo Yuanfu 羅元福

This gazetteer is merely a collection of poems and other literary writings. There is not much information on the history of the temples and cloisters that litter the mountain, or on important people, plants or animals and the like. Considering the fact that Mt. Qingcheng was (and, on a smaller scale, still is) one of the most important daoist mountains in China this 1895 gazetteer is a far cry from shan zhi compilations attributed to other (and lesser) mountains. I cannot help speculating

that at one point there must have existed a more detailed gazetteer dedicated to Mt. Qingcheng. There were already a great number of texts concerning Mt. "Green-City" during the Tang-dynasty (ritual texts by Du Guangting for example, see the 全唐文 932, 934, 936 and 938/9).

It would have been natural for a Song- or Ming dynasty compiler to gather these texts and complete the work with descriptive data on the numerous monasteries, temples and shrines of the mountain (there is also a 後青城山 that stretches way back towards the Min mountain range 岷山). So far this (assumed) work has not surfaced. Also conspicuously absent are historical monographs devoted to other famous sites of Guan county: 都江堰 and the famous Erwang miao 二王廟 for example.

Qingliangshan zhi 清涼山志 10 卷 4 冊 (山西省五台縣)

(明) 鎮澄 纂輯

1596 纂, 同年刊本

1755 (北圖, also under the title ...新志)

北大圖 (has version edited by 印光), 北圖, 北師圖 (reprint dated 1887)

E 2. Brook states that this work is "the most frequently reprinted monastic gazetteer in China." (p. 125) Quotes numerous reprints, last one being the ZM reprint of 1971/72.

In January 1989 the 山西人民出版社, 太原, has published a punctuated 點校本 Qingliangshan zhi, edited by the <<清涼山志>> 標點組 (248 p., ISBN 7-203-00165-1). Although I have not seen this book so far I guess that it is a punctuated reprint of Zhen Cheng's Ming-dynasty gazetteer.

(Qinding) Qingliangshan zhi (欽定) 清涼山志 22 卷 (山西省五台縣)

(清) no name given. compiled and printed by imperial decree 1785

北圖, 北大圖

E 3. Brook states that this work, although compiled in 1785, was not printed until 1811.

Qingliangshan xiao zhi 清涼山小志 1 卷 1 冊 (山西省五台縣)

(清) 弘晝纂 修

1746

北圖

Appears to be an abridged version of Zhen Cheng's lengthy work.

Qingliangshan zhi jiyao 清涼山志輯要 2 卷 2 冊 (山西省五台縣)

(清) 汪本直 纂修

no date given

北圖 (有巾箱本)

E 5. Brook gives date of printing as ca. 1780.

Qingliangshan zhi 清涼山志 8 卷 4 冊 (山西省五台縣)

(清/民國) 印光 纂修

1933 (蘇州弘化社鉛印)
北大圖, 北圖, 北師圖
E 4.

Qinglongshan zhi 青龍山志 1 卷 1 冊 (湖南省溆浦縣)

(清) 陳寶壽 撰
1900
北師圖
K 29.

Qingyuanshan zhi 青原山志略 13 卷+首+末 1 卷 4 冊 (江西省吉安縣)

(清) 釋(笑峰) 大然編
(清) 施閏章 卜輯
1669
北圖, 北師圖
I 39. Brook writes that monk Daran's work - he died 1659 - was completed by Fang Yi zhi 方以智.

Qingyuanshan zhi 青原山志 8 卷 3 冊 (江西省吉安縣)

(民國) 彭大 shi, 羅鏡仁 編
1944
北師圖
I 40.

Qionglongshan zhi 穹窿山志 6 卷 3 冊 (江蘇省吳縣)

(清) 沈志斌 等纂
ca. 1672 (numerous forewords dated 1671, latest date 1672)
北圖

This gazetteer lacks the 2nd juan. Otherwise it is one of the most interesting MG of daoist provenance. It is only concerned with daoist matter: the main monastery up on Mt. Qionglong is a so-called Gou Qu Xingong 句曲行宮, which means it is an edifice linked to the "mother-temple" on Mt. Gouqu (i.e. Maoshan). Unfortunately the clear and organized table of contents which precedes the text itself stands in sharp contrast to the very confusing arrangement of the compiled writings. Chap. 3 for example is again introduced by various forewords beginning of the work. The same with chapter four. It appears as if these chapters once formed independent groups of texts and that they were later merged without caring about the formal rules of the genre. Highly interesting texts that are contained in this rare gazetteer (I have not found any reference to it anywhere else besides the old Harvard/Yenching Library - i.e. now Beijing Daxue Tushuguan) are those concerning the Three Brothers Mao (三茅真君), instructions for rituals (靈寶宗旨, 書符, 罡訣, 分燈制器, 破獄, 煉度 etc.) and a day-by-day calendar about the forces that prolong life (all in chapt. 3). It is obvious from the above quoted titles that Mt. Qionglong must have been a very active center of Zhengyi 正一教 Daoism at one point of time. Today it does not appear on any religious map any more (for instance it is not listed on the map drawn by Judith

Boltz about Mountains and Waterways in her recent "Survey of Daoist Literature – Tenth to Seventeenth Century, Berkeley 1987, p. 101).

Sanqingshan zhi 三清山志 (江西省德興縣)

<<三清山志>> 編輯組 編

1991

A review of this title was published by 明棟 in *Jiangxi fanzhi* 江西方志, 3.1991, p.41-43. The name of the site points to a daoist origin.

Shangfangshan zhi 上方山志 5 卷 1 冊 (河北省涿縣)

(清) 自如(字) 達聞(1706 –) 纂

1764 文殊殿 刊本

北圖, 北師圖 (has reprint dated 1892)

A 14.

Shangfangshan zhi 上方山志 10+1 卷 4 冊 (河北省涿縣)

(民國) 溥儒 輯

1927 北師圖 (also holds version of 1948)

1948 appearing under the title **Baidaishan zhi** (see above). 北大圖

A15.

Sheshan zhi 攝山志 8 卷+首 1 卷 4 冊 (江蘇省江寧縣)

(清) 陳憲 輯

1790 (蘇州府署刻本)

北師圖

B 10.

Shigaoshan zhi 石膏山志 2 卷 2 冊 (安徽省鳳陽縣)

(民國) 釋杷羅 纂輯

1913 (year of compilation)

1927 (year of printing – 本山天竺寺鉛印本)

北大圖.

Shihushan zhi 石虎山志 1 冊 18 卷 (湖南省宜章縣)

(清) 黃楚珩 編纂

1841

北大圖, 北圖

Compare Brook entry K 30, which refers to the same site. Brook, though, has Huang Mingyan 黃名彥 as name of author. Dates of printing/compiling are identical. Exact title of Brook K 30: 石虎山武陵侯志.

Shichengshan zhi 石城山志 1 卷 1 冊 (江蘇省南京市)

(民國) 陳詒紱 編輯

(民國) 可園老人 鑒訂

1918

Contained in the 金陵瑣志/....刊(第六冊)

B 15. Various reprints (1955, 1970).

Shizhongshan zhi 石鐘山志 16 卷+首 1 卷 8 冊 (江西省湖口縣)

(清) 李成謀, (清) 丁義方 合編

(清) 方宗誠, (清) 胡傳金 訂

1883 聽濤腓雨軒刊本

南圖, 北大圖, 北圖, 北師圖

I 15.

This mountain is part of the Lushan range and overlooks Lake Poyang 鄱陽湖.

Shuo Pan 說磬 2 卷 2 冊 (天津市薊縣)

(清?) 周崧年

1915 (周氏熊濤軒鉛印本)

北圖, 北師圖

A 20.

Brook remarks that the latest date in this gazetteer is 1754. What happened to the original work is unclear. Also unclear is whether Zhou is the compiler (presumably living during the 18th. century) or the editor of the 1915 version, which then most probably is a reprint. 磬 and 盤 are interchangeable characters.

Shuo Song 說嵩 32 卷 10 冊 (河南省登封縣)

(清) 景日珍 撰

1721 長生堂刻印本

北圖, 北大圖, 上圖, 川圖, 南圖, 北師圖

F 13.

1971/2 ZM reprint.

Simingshan zhi 四明山志 9 卷 (浙江省余姚縣)

(清) 黃宗羲 撰

康熙間(1662-1721) 編

上圖(存抑抑堂刻本), 北圖

M 30. Brook has precise date of printing: 1675 – of compilation: 1642

Various reprints (1703, 1936, 1956). Compare Hong (1984) entry 14.49. This MG has been treated in detail in chapter 3.2.1.

Siming tujing 四明圖經 12 卷 (浙江省余姚縣/奉化縣)

(南宋) 張津 撰

Ca. 1169

上圖 (有鈔本)

北圖

Compare also Hong entry 5.4 (p.167-169) for an exhaustive discussion of the transmission of the text.

Songshan zhi 嵩山志 20 卷+首 1 卷 6 冊 (河南省登封縣)

(清) 葉風, (清) 焦賁亨 纂修

1674 修, 1679 刊本

南圖, 北圖

F 11. Brook's dates vary slightly: his date of printing is 1661 (p. 131) and 1679 indicates a (first) reprint. Brook also quotes ONLY Ye Feng as the author, which is supported by the 金陵 catalogue of 1929 (date of printing indicated in this bibliography: 1676). Compare also Brook entry F10, a work called Song Gao zhi 嵩高志 in 8 juan edited by Qiu Yuan 丘園 and revised by the above mentioned Jiao Biheng. Date of printing/publishing: the same year as the 20 juan version, i. e. 1661.

Song shu 嵩書 22 卷 (河南省登封縣)

(明) 傅梅 撰

萬曆 1573-1619 刻本

上圖, 北圖, 北大圖

F 9.

Songyue zhi 嵩嶽志 2 卷 (上, 下) (河南省登封縣)

Songyue Wen zhi 嵩嶽文志 8 卷+補遺 1 卷

(明) 陸柬 撰

1571

上圖(存明萬曆 1573-1619 鈔配刻本). 北圖, 北大圖

F 8.

Sushan zhi lue 涑山志略 12 卷 4 冊 (江西省金谿縣)

(清) 吳奎星 纂

1871 (original foreword by 呂宗嶽 dating back to 1768)

北大圖.

Tailaoshan zhi 太姥山志 3 卷 1 冊 (福建省福鼎縣)

(明) 謝肇 纂輯

ca. 1609

北大圖

Old name of the mountain was Cai Shan 才山. supposedly was bestowed the title "Western Marchmount" during the time of the "false" Min king (紀偽閩王時封為西嶽. 卷上 p. 2a). Sometimes this mountain is listed as Da Mushan instead of Tai Mushan in the geographical dictionaries.

Taishan zhi 泰山志 4 卷 (山東省泰安縣)

(明) 汪子卿 編

明嘉靖(1522-1566)

上圖, 北圖

D 7. Brook has precise date: 1555. "earliest Tai Mountain gazetteer." (p. 117)

Taishan zhi 泰山志 20 卷 10 冊(又一部 16 冊) (山東省泰安縣)

(清) 金瑛 纂

1808 (休寧金氏刻本)

北大圖, 北圖, 上圖, 北師圖 (has original dated 1808 and reprint dated 1898)

D 13.

Taishan xiao shi 泰山小史 1 卷 (山東省泰安縣) 附:

Taishan Xiao Shi Zhu 泰山小史注

(明) 蕭協中 著, (民國) 趙新儒 注校

1789. Reprinted 1932.

D 10.

北師圖.

Taishan tu zhi 泰山圖志 8 卷+首 1 卷 6 冊 (山東省泰安縣)

(清) 朱孝純 等修

1774

北圖, 北大圖

See related reference by Brook appended to entry D 13 (p.119). Contains 29 maps and drawings of major scenic sites (冠圖).

Taishan shuji 泰山述記 10 卷 8 冊 (山東省泰安縣)

(清) 宋思仁 纂 (compare Taishan Xiao Shi)

1790

北圖

D 11. The Toyo Bunko catalogue gives the number of juan of their version as eight. There is a curious spelling coincidence between the Song Siren 宋思仁 who edited the Taishan Xiao Shi and the Song Enren 宋恩仁 who is responsible for the Taishan Shuji (both quotations from Brook p.118). The character "en" 恩, being close in appearance to the character -si- 思, might have been confused by Brook, which would mean that both works should be attributed to the same person (as editor/ compiler), namely Song Siren 宋思仁. The Toyo Bunka catalogue, however, quotes the name Song Ruhe 宋汝和 as the compiler of the Taishan Shuji (p. 359).

Taishan daoli ji 泰山道里記 1 卷 4 冊 (山東省泰安縣)

(清) 聶攸 撰

1773 (乾隆 38 年聶氏杏雨堂刻本)

北圖, 北大圖, 北師圖 (has reprints by the 雨山堂 of 1878 and by 徐世章 dated 1922)

D 9. Brook's date of the first printing varies by two years: entry D 9 gives the year 1775. Quoted are numerous reprints of this gazetteer/guide book.

Tengshan zhi 藤山志 10 卷+首 1 卷 1 冊 (福建省福州市)

(民國) 蔡人奇 編輯

1948 (福建出版社鉛印本)

北圖.

Tiantaishan zhi 天台山志 1 卷 (浙江省天台縣)

(元) 無名氏 (author possibly a daoist monk)

compiled during the reign of emperor Shun Di 順帝 1333 – 1368 contained in the 正統道藏 (北圖 has original, other libraries hold the Shanghai 涵芬樓 reprint of the 1920ies.

For bibliographical reference and a quotation of the 四庫總目提要 disqualifying the work because of wrong secondary sources that were used to compile it (... 知為裨販之學矣) see Hong (1984) entry 14.84.

Tiantaishan zhi 天台山志 18 卷 6 冊 (浙江省天台縣)

(清) 張聯元 撰

1717

浙圖, 杭大圖, 北圖, 北大圖, 上圖, 天台圖

M 67. Brook gives as first date of printing 1711. The date 1717 would point to an early reprint.

Hong (1984, entry 14.87) only records 16 卷 in 4 冊 and gives date of printing as 1717 (not indicated as date of reprint!). Both Hong and Brook quote the title of the work as Tiantaishan **quan** 全 zhi.

Tiantaishan fangwai zhi 天台山方外志 30 卷 8 冊 (浙江省天台縣)

(明) 釋 傳燈無盡

1601 創刊

1603 完刊

北大圖, 北圖, 上圖, 南圖 (has reprints of 1894 and 1922), 北師圖 (holds another reprint of 1894)

M 65.

According to Brook's remarks this monk Chuandeng must have been something close a to professional compiler of mountain and temple gazetteers (see p. 205).

Bibliographic entry see also Hong (1984) entry 17.190.

Tiantai fangwai zhi yao 天台山方外志要 10 卷 6 冊 (浙江省天台縣)

(清) 齊召南 輯, (清) 陳韶 訂

1767

北大圖, 北圖, 上圖, 南圖, 北師圖 (has 13 卷-version dated 1802 and edited by Ruan Yuan 阮元. Brook # M 67)

M 66.

Bibliographic reference also in Hong (1984) entry 17.191. Hong gives the date of editing as 1754, yet the copy at my disposal clearly states 1767.

Tianzhushan zhi 天柱山志 11 卷+ 附錄 (安徽省潛山縣)

(共國) 吳以風 編著

1984 (安徽教育出版社, 合肥)

北大圖, 北圖, 上圖 etc.

C 6. Brook p. 108: "Written in a modern classical style, this gazetteer was

recompiled by the author after the original draft was destroyed in 1967.”

(Zeng bu) Tiechashan zhi (增補) 鐵刹山志 10 卷 6 冊 (遼寧省本溪縣)

(民國) 白永貞編輯, (民國) 孫乃祥校閱

1938 奉天清秘閣鉛印本

1943 鉛印本 (Japanese calendar for Manchuria = 康德四年)

北大圖 (has 1943 version), 北師圖 (holds original of 1938)

A modern gazetteer that contains a wealth of highly interesting materials on this little-known north-western daoist mountain (Longmen-branch since the Ming dynasty). Included are stele inscriptions, monastic regulations, prayers, genealogies of monks, priests and abbots, local products and land holdings etc. The section on poems and travellogues is very small in comparison to real daoist writing. Many individual texts compiled here are preceded by the “Anweisung” (directive) to learn them (by heart: 玄門必讀). For that reason I think that the Tiecha gazetteer actually might have been used as training and teaching material for the local novices.

Wan Shan Gangmu Sheng Gao 萬山綱目勝稿 21 卷 8 冊 (全國性的)

(清) 李誠 撰

1902

北大圖

Treats mountains exclusively in the border regions of China. The last 6 juan alone are dedicated to Yunnan and Guangxi.

Wangwushan zhi 王屋山志 2 卷 (上/下) (山西省陽城縣)

(明) 無明氏 撰

No exact date

Contained as a 明刊本 in the collection 高昌秘笈, Shanghai 孫氏影印本, 1927.

北大圖, 北圖, 上圖 etc.

E 14.

Juan two contains a most curious category of texts called “Questions” 問.

Weibaoshan zhi 巍寶山志 (雲南省回族自治縣)

巍山彝回族自治縣縣志編纂組

雲南人民出版社

昆明 1989. 12

Weiyushan zhi 委羽山志 6 卷 2 冊 (浙江省黃巖縣)

(明) 胡昌賢 修輯

(明) 李希英 考訂

1602 (雙硯齋刻本)

1870 reprint of the 委羽山石室 (by 張仲孝發刊)

浙圖, 北圖, 北大圖, 上圖, 北師圖

M 62.

Hong (1984) bibliographic reference entry no. 14.91.

Weiyushan zhi 委羽山志 10 卷（浙江省黃巖縣）

（清）盧廷幹 纂

No exact date

Hong (1984) entry 14.93 quotes the 台州經籍志 stating that the work is not complete. Obviously Hong was not able to trace it but refrained from saying that it does not exist anymore.

Weiyushan xu zhi 委羽山續志 6 卷+卷尾 4 冊（浙江省黃巖縣）

（清）王維翰 輯

Foreword by the compiler dated 1861. printed together in 1870 with the above listed work by Hu Changxian – also 委羽石室, but published by Sun Xi (孫熹發刊)

北大圖, 浙圖, 上圖, 北圖, 北師圖

M 63. See also Hong (1984) entry no. 14.92.

Wolonggang zhi 臥龍崗志 2 卷（河南省南陽縣）

（清）羅景 撰

1712

北圖

F 15.

Wufengshan zhi 五峰山志 2 卷（山東省高青縣）

（清）李桐 輯

1895, but possibly slightly earlier contained in the 安樂延年 CS

北圖 etc.

D 6. Brook: "Gazetteer of the Daoist monastery Dongzhen Guan 洞真觀, known as Longshou Gong 隆壽宮 in the Ming."

His spelling of the name is doubtless faulty: Liu Tong 劉侗 should actually be Li Tong as quoted above (after the 中國叢書綜錄 vol.3, p.572). Even the Toyo Bunka-catalogue of 1986 gives the name as Li Dong 李洞, which I take to be incorrect, too.

Wujun zhushan lu 吳郡諸山錄 1 卷（江蘇省吳縣, 蘇州 etc.）

（宋）周必大 (1126-1204)

No exact date

Contained in the collection 廣百川學海已集第八冊.

More of an macroregional description of mountains of the area around Suzhou and lake Tai 太湖. Noteworthy because of the early date (few works about mountains of the Song have survived) and the illustrious, well-known author.

Wulianshan zhi 五蓮山志 5 卷 2 冊（山東省五蓮縣）

（清）釋海靈 編

（清）王咸炤 札撰

（清）寂侗 訂

1681 北大圖 (萬松禪林刊本)

D 28. Brook lists a 1757 reprint with extensive additions at Harvard.

Wushishan zhi 烏石山志 10 卷 6 冊 (福建省閩侯縣)

(清) 郭柏蒼 and 劉永松 纂

1842

南圖, 北師圖 (has original version and juan 1,2 and 6 of a revised reprint dated 1886)

N 6. Brook has numerous reprints. Former name of Wushi Shan was simply Dao Shan 道山. Brook lists a Daoshan jilue 道山紀略 by Xiao Zhen 蕭震 dating from 1672 (entry N 5).

Wuxingshan xu ming 吳興山墟明 1 卷 (江蘇省吳縣)

(晉) 寂元之 撰

No exact date. Jin-dynasty dates: 266-420 a.d.

1880 (江陰繆荃孫校本)

北大圖

Not exactly a MG, this classical work comprises only eight leaves 頁 and deals with mountain names and other topographical features of the Lake Tai 太湖 region. It was joined and printed together with the Wuxing Ji 吳興記 by Shan Lian zhi 山遼之 (also of the Jin-dynasty) which in addition lists caves. For investigating mountain gazetteers these two works form important background material on the history of the genre.

The 中國叢書綜錄 (vol.2, p.540) substitutes the middle character of the author's name for xuan 玄, dates him to the Liu Song 劉宋 and lists his work together with the Wuxing Ji in the collection 范聲山雜錄.

Wuyishan zhi 武夷山志 4 卷 (福建省崇安縣)

(明) 勞堪 (重!!) 編

萬曆 1573-1619 刻本

上圖

N 19. Brook's exact date: 1582, with additions to 1584. It is rather odd that the Toyo-version of Lao Kan's work is exactly dated 1520, but that on the other hand we obviously have a reprint of the Shanghai TSG here that allegedly was edited 編 by the same person who compiled the work more than fifty years earlier. On the obvious confusion of dates, titles and the number of juan see the next entry.

Wuyi zhilue 武夷志略 4 卷 8 冊 (福建省崇安縣)

(明) 徐表然 纂

1595

南圖. Brook: Zhejiang (浙圖) has a Ming edition. Even including these prints there actually seems to exist only Ming-editions nowadays.

北師圖 (has reprint dated 1621: 晉江陳衙刻本)

N 18.

Forerunner of the Wuyi zhilue of 1576 or 1595 or 1619 is the work Wuyishan zhi 武夷山志 by Yang Gen 楊互 dated 1520 and listed in the Toyo-catalogue of 1986 (p. 364). Brook has a reference to it under the entry N 21. The gazetteer by Yang Gen is the only Wuyi MG mentioned in the Yiwen 藝文 section of the Ming Standard History (明史 卷 97, 地理類).

Wuyishan zhi 武夷山志 28 卷 8 冊（福建省崇安縣）

（清）王梓 編

1710（自序刊本）

北圖，北大圖，上圖

N 21.

There also exists a low quality stitchbound reprint of the Suzhou guji chubanshe 蘇州古籍書店 (1986).

Wuyishan zhi 武夷山志 25 卷 8 冊（福建省崇安縣）

（清）董天工 纂

1754

Reprint 1846（五夫尺木陶琬軒重刊本）

南圖，北圖

N 23. Brook gives dates as 1753 and 1847 for the reprint (last date supported by the the 1986 Toyo-catalogue).

Wuyi jiu qu zhi 武夷九曲志 16 卷 4 冊（福建省崇安縣）

（清）王復禮 編輯

1718

北師圖

N 22.

Xihushan zhi 西湖山志 10 卷（廣東省潮州市）

（民國）饒鏐著

1924

北圖，北大圖，南圖，

0 40. Brook lists ZM reprint of 1971/72.

Xiqiao Baiyundong zhi 西樵白雲洞志 5 卷 5 冊（廣東省南海縣）

（清）黃亨 纂輯

1838 原刊本

1932 重刊本（官山榮亨茶莊印務代印）

北圖，北大圖，上圖，北師圖

0 2. Brook gives the date of first printing as 1839, and reprint dated 1931. The Shifan-catalogue also gives 1931 as date of reprint.

Xishan jingwu lue 錫山景物略 10 卷（江蘇省無錫市區）

（明）王永積 輯

1898

北師圖

B 104.

Notable is the timelag between the compilation of the work (Ming-dynasty) and the printing around the turn of the 19th to the 20th century.

Xishan zhilue 西山志略 6 卷+末錄 2 冊 (江西省新建縣)

(民國) 魏雲曠 撰

1933

Contained in the 魏氏全書 and the 潛園總編續編

I 5. The Toyo-Bunko catalogue of 1986 confuses this Xishan with the one in Hebei province (both have a Xishan zhilue. The one in Hebei with its MG compiled by Lu Xinyuan 陸心源 is correctly listed by Brook under the entry A 13), which results in the situation that the Xishan of Hebei is grouped together with other mountain gazetteers of Jiangxi province.

Xi Tianmu zushan zhi 西天目祖山志 8 卷+首+末 1 卷 (浙江省臨安縣)

(明) 釋廣寶 輯

(清) 釋際界 增訂

1806

1931 宏大善書局石印

北圖, 南圖, 北大圖, 北師圖 (has another reprint of 1876)

L 99. Brook also lists a reprint of 1926 and states that the work was compiled already in 1638.

Xiashi shanshui zhi 硤石山水志 1 卷 (浙江省海寧縣)

(清) 蔣宏任 撰

1728

Contained in the 別下齋 CS.

北師圖 etc.

L 90.

Xiayan zhi 仙巖志 10 卷 2 冊 (浙江省瑞安縣)

(明) 燦其 撰

(明) 洪公遂 等編

1633

北圖 (also keeps a Minguo-copy: 民國傳鈔本)

M 85.

Xianyanshan zhi 仙巖山志 8 卷+首+末 1 卷 4 冊 (浙江省瑞安縣)

(民國) 寂揚 編

1933 (瑞安張氏籀經樓鉛印)

北大圖, 北師圖

M 86. Brook states that this gazetteer is based on a Song edition.

Xiangshan zhi 湘山志 5 卷 5 冊 (廣西省全州縣)

(清) 謝允復 纂修

1681

北師圖

P 5.

Xiangshan xiao zhi 香山小志 不分卷 (江蘇省江陰縣)

No author. No exact date.

蘇州 TSG

for bibliographical reference see 江浙訪書記 p.95

The area of Mt. Fragrance was the home of the most celebrated architects and landscape gardeners of the Ming/Qing-period.

Xingyan xin zhi 星巖新志 6 卷 2 冊 (廣東省-no exact location)

(民國) 黎杰 輯

1936 (古漏水仙舫鉛印本)

北師圖.

Xiuyan zhilue 岫巖志略 10 卷 1 冊 (遼寧省鳳凰城)

(清) 李翰穎 撰

1857

北師圖

Reprinted in the series 史料續編 by 廣文書局, 台北 1968

Yashan zhi 嵒山志 5 卷 (廣東省新會縣)

(明) 黃淳 纂

明萬曆(1573-1619) 刻本

上圖.

O 14. Brook lists a manuscript copy of UBC dated 1503, i.e. earlier than the Shanghai TSG version. According to the work 稀見地方志提要 by Chen Guangyi 陳光貽 (齊魯書社, 濟南 1987, vol. 2, p. 865) the Yashan zhi in question was compiled by Huang Chun in 1611 (明萬曆三十九年修). Two years earlier - in 1609 - Huang had just completed editing the local gazetteer of Xinhui county. For these reasons I have difficulties epting the date for the UBC version, since Huang Chun obviously lived around the turn of the 16th to the 17th century, thus a work dated 1503 cannot be attributed to him.

Yanshan zaji 顏山雜記 4 卷 4 冊 (湖北省陽新縣)

(清) 孫廷銓 纂

1664

北圖.

Yangshan zhi 陽山志 3 卷 1 冊 (江蘇省吳縣)

(明) 岳岱 撰

1530

重刊 1632: 北圖

1915: 南圖

B 67. Two more reprints (1693: 北圖, and 1857).

Yefushan zhi 冶父山志 6卷+首1卷 2冊（安徽省廬江縣）

（清）陳詩（重）編

（清）章人鏡 參訂

1936

北大圖，北圖

C 2. as Brook rightly points out the original version of this gazetteer was compiled by the Qing monk Yi Jian 一劍 and dated 1704. Yi Jian's family name was Sun 孫, his work originally comprised 9 juan.

Yinnashan zhi 陰那山志 6卷（廣東省梅縣地區）

（清）李閔中 撰

（清）咸丰-era (1851-1861)

北師圖 (has only juan 1 and 2)

O 41.

Brook p. 230 refers to an earlier (now lost) edition dated 1623 compiled by a certain Li Shichun 李士淳.

Yushan xiao zhi 余山小志 1卷 1冊

（民國）張叔通 等編

1937（松江編纂社增訂再板）

Printed in bookform this work comprises 178 pages and is headed by 12 photographs.

Yuhuadong zhi 玉華洞志 6卷 4冊（福建省清流縣）

（清）廖鶴齡 等編輯

清刻本 (no exact date)

北大圖，北圖

N 28. Brook has exact date: 1724. Under the entry N 27 another work by the same title in 10 juan is listed, yet stemming from the Ming-dynasty: author is Lin Xichun 淋西春, editor Wang zhizhu 王之柱.

Date of printing: 1598. Reprint dated 1623.

Yuxiashan zhi 禺峽山志 4卷 4冊（廣東省清遠縣）

（清）孫繩祖 輯

1721

北圖，北師圖 (has reprint dated 1884)

O 17.

Yunnan shanchuan zhi 雲南山川志 1卷（雲南省）

（明）楊慎 纂

1646

說郛 and later 函海- edition

Q 1.

Yun-Mian shanchuan zhi 雲緬山川志 1 卷 (雲南省邊坊)

(清) 李榮階 撰

1908

院影樓輿地叢書第一集

Q 2.

This work basically is a text written with the intention on mapping out the strategical infrastructure of the border terrain in this region of China.

Yuntaishan zhi 雲臺山志 8 卷+首 1 卷 4 冊 (江蘇省海安縣)

(清) 崔應階 撰

1772

北師圖

B 30.

Recent reprints (1978 and 1983) Taipei, Taiwan (ZC).

Yuntai xin zhi 雲臺新志 18 卷+首 1 卷 6 冊 (江蘇省海安縣)

(清) 許喬淋 撰

1836 (郁洲書院刻本)

北師圖

B 31. Brook quotes 1937 as date of printing for the Shifan-version, while the new Shifan-Catalogue of 1983 gives the above-cited date (道光 16 年).

Zhapu Jiushan bu zhi 乍浦九山補志 12 卷 (浙江省平湖縣)

(清) 李确 纂

1665

北圖, 浙圖 (has reprint of 1831), 北師圖 (has reprint dated 1916)

M 6.

Bibliographic references see also Hong (1984) entry 14.30 and for lost amendments entries 14.31/32.

Zhaobaoshan zhi 招寶山志 2 卷 (浙江省寧波市)

(清) 陳景沛 纂

(清) 周道遵 修校

道光間刊本 (1821-1850)

浙圖

M 56.

Bibliographic reference: Hong (1984) entry 14.64. According to the 浙江地明簡志 (杭州 1988, p.135) this Mt. Zhaobao is 81,7 m high. Originally there were two peaks (大/小招寶山) but the small peak was blasted away when the harbour was enlarged in 1974. In 1984 a Tibetan rock inscription was discovered on the mountain that was not cited in the gazetteer or the Zhenhai Xian zhi 鎮海縣志. The hill used to be a Buddhist retreat, but already in 1560 a wall was built to encircle the peak and protect defensive equipments and the populace itself. In the Guangxu era (1877, 1884 and 1887) the mountain was used as a strategic spot to construct canon platforms

(造威遠炮台, 平遠炮台和安遠 炮台). During the French-Chinese war these platforms were used against French boats and it was here where the French admiral Amadé Anatole Prosper Courbet (1827-1885) received his mortal wound of which he died in June 1885 – an event that “shook the foreign powers” (擊斃法帥孤拔, 威震中外).

Zhaoyinshan zhi 招隱山志 12+首 1 卷 4 冊 (江蘇省)

(清/民國) 繆潛 撰

1911 (昭明讀書堂刻本)

北師圖

B 125.

Ziboshan zhi tu 紫柏山志圖 1 卷 1 冊 (陝西省鳳縣/留琪縣)

(清) 景邦憲 編輯

(清) 任圓真 較訂

1871 (重刊)

北大圖, 北圖

A thorough description of this site, which – as reflected in the SZ treated here – appears to be a petrified swiss cheese (72 caves are exclusively treated in the *tu zhi*) – can be found in Boerschmann's work on “Baukunst und Religiöse Kultur der Chinesen”, vol.2: “Gedächtnistempel”, Berlin, Reimer Verl. 1914, p. 95-153.

Zifengshan zhi 紫蓬山志 1 卷 1 冊 (安徽省合肥市)

(清) 李恩綬 輯, 釋 三惺 增補

1895

北師圖 (holds reprint dated 1935).