

History of Manchu Studies from the German Language Area (part II: to the middle of the 20th century)

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Abstract: This is the second part of an attempt of chronicling the history of Manchu studies in the German-speaking areas; the first part was published in a Festschrift for Claus Schönig, professor of Turkology at the Free University of Berlin, in 2015. Manchu studies in the present paper mean publications that are based on or deal with texts in the Manchu language; thus the vast area of material on the history and culture of the Qing dynasty is excluded if Manchu sources are not used. This approach allows to present a relatively detailed although concise survey. The arrangement of the material is more or less chronological by individual scholars whose contributions are briefly characterized. The present instalment is dominated by Walter Fuchs (1902–1979) whose publications easily qualify him as one of the outstanding scholars in the field.

Key words: Manchu studies, German-speaking area, 20th century, Manchu language and literature, Walter Fuchs (1902–1979).

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The first part of this historical overview of German-language Manchu studies appeared in a festschrift for an esteemed colleague, Claus Schönig (Walravens 2015). Space was limited there, and so the presentation could only be continued up to the end of the 19th c., ending with Erich Haenisch (1880–1966), who made significant contributions to the study of Manchu literature and also encouraged his students to take up this subject.

A word about the choice of topic: a linguistic selection criterion may seem antiquated today, even nationalistic. However, the reason is of a different nature: Manchu studies developed in Central Europe in two lines of tradition — a French one, promoted by the French Jesuit missionaries in China, such as Dominique Parrenin (1665–1741) (Walravens 2015) and Jean-Joseph Amiot (1718–1793) as well as J.P.A. Rémusat (1788–1832), the first European professor of sinology — and a Russian one, due to the members of the Russian

Spiritual Mission in China. The former was continued by Julius Klaproth (1783–1835) in Paris, the latter by Wilhelm Grube (1855–1908) from St. Petersburg, whose students included E. Haenisch and Berthold Laufer (1874–1934). This provides a framework against which the development of research can be clearly presented. For reasons that have not yet been analyzed, Manchu studies developed particularly strongly in Central Europe, while in other countries it was rather individual researchers who dealt with Manchu.

Lionel **Müller** (Landshut Aug. 12, 1879–1959) worked as a physician for many years, at times as head of the hospital in Wasserburg/Inn. He was self-taught in oriental languages, especially Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian and Tibetan, and amassed a considerable library, which was of particular benefit to the East Asian Department of the Free University of Berlin when his failing eyesight no longer allowed him to read. Some of the works came from the collection of the Heidelberg sinologist Friedrich Ernst August Krause (1879–1942), who had acquired them from Wang Yintai 王蔭泰 (1886–1961), who worked for the Berlin Museum of Ethnology before the First World War. Müller copied or romanized a large number of texts, some of which he also prepared with notes and glosses. On his 80th birthday, he was honored by the German Oriental Society with a congratulatory address and a laudatory speech (Haenisch 1959: 1–5; Walravens, 2018: 163–166). The translation of the famous novel *Gin ping mei bithe* (Jin Ping Mei 金瓶梅) appealed to him, but he was unable to obtain a copy of the printed edition (palace print 1708), and he did not want to rely on a manuscript version in his possession. Nevertheless, a manuscript fragment of chapter 4 of Jin Ping Mei has survived (Walravens 2024).

In Austria, a mathematician and astronomer, Leopold **Woitsch** (1868–1939), was interested in East Asian languages and therefore joined the Austro-Hungarian foreign service in 1904, where he worked in the legation in Beijing and at the same time enjoyed the Manchu lessons of an “extraordinarily capable man of letters” named Pochi. In 1909 he habilitated in Chinese language in Vienna, and there he read about Chinese and Manchu until 1934 (retirement). The materials in the Austrian National Library prove that Woitsch was very active, even if the number of his publications during this time was not large. These are mainly lexicographical works and textbooks for Chinese and Manchu, mostly based on Chinese/Manchu publications. Bernhard Führer (Führer 2001: 133–148), to whom we owe the first account of Woitsch’s life and work, described and evaluated the manuscript material to some extent. He expressed his regret that these manuscripts have not yet been evaluated. It should, of course, be borne in mind that the *Qingwen huishu* (Manju isabuha bithe) had already been paraphrased by P. Jean-Joseph Amiot and then printed in Paris (Amiot 1789); the textbook *Qingwen qimeng* had been partially edited by several parties, and with the *Mandschu-deutsches Wörterbuch* by H.C. von der Gabelentz (Leipzig 1864) an excellent study dictionary, and the *Polnyj mañchzhursko-russkii slovar’* by Ivan Il’ich Zacharov (St. Petersburg 1879) an excellent comprehensive dictionary were available. Moreover, Manchu had lost much of its importance after the fall of the empire, so there was no interest in printing such material in German-speaking countries, especially after the First World War. However, a review and critical evaluation of his papers (9 boxes) would be desirable for linguistic and historical reasons (Walravens 2019: 116–138).

Friedrich **Weller** (Markneukirchen 22.7.1889–19.11.1980 Leipzig) studied Indology in Leipzig, obtained his doctorate and habilitation there and was appointed to the Chair of Indian Philology in 1938. Until then, Chinese was also part of his area of responsibility. From Sept. 1930 to March 1933 he was on leave in Leipzig and worked as a research assistant at the Sino-Indian-Institute of Harvard University, Peking (Taube 1982: 1–21).

His contribution to Manchu studies is the adaptation of the Bhadrakalpikasūtra: *Tausend Buddhanamen des Bhadrakalpa, nach einer fünfsprachigen Polyglotte*. Leipzig: Asia Major 1928. XXV, 268 pp.

From a borrowed manuscript, Weller reproduced the thousand names of the Buddhas (Bhadrakalpikasūtra) in five languages: Manchu, Chinese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Mongol. The terms for all languages except Chinese are given in transcription. There is an index for the Chinese terms arranged by radicals; indexes for the four other languages are arranged alphabetically. The Chinese and Tibetan terms are collated with other texts, and there is a large section of notes giving errors in writing, wrong identifications by other scholars, etc.

This work Bhadrakalpikasūtra [tib. mDo sde bskal bzang] is also called “Guide to the Happy Age” because in it 1000 Buddhas appear to help living beings afflicted by earthly hardships.

Walter **Fuchs** (Berlin Aug. 1, 1902 — March 5, 1979 Cologne) was born in Berlin in 1902, studied sinology in Berlin and received his doctorate under Otto Franke (1863–1946). In 1926, he succeeded Ferdinand Lessing (1882–1961) as a lecturer at the (Japanese) medical school Igaku Shoin in Mukden. In 1938 he moved to Beijing, where he became a professor at Furen University. Repatriated to Germany in 1947, having to leave behind his extensive and valuable library, he slowly made his way up the career ladder: in 1951 he became a Privatdozent at the University of Munich and curator at the Museum of Ethnology in Munich, in 1956 associate professor of sinology at the Free University of Berlin and finally full professor at the University of Cologne in 1960. After his retirement in 1970, he lived partly in Cologne and partly in Brixen (South Tyrol).

His main areas of interest were the Manchu period in China (especially Manchurian texts), the Jesuit mission, cartography and cultural relations between China and Europe.

Fuchs had already learned Manchu, Mongolian and Turkish during his studies, but a deeper interest in Manchu developed during his time in Mukden, where he collected material for his important work: *Beiträge zur mandjurischen Bibliographie und Literatur*. Tokyo: OAG 1936 (MOAG Suppl. 14). 146 pp, 8 plates.

This scholarly book supplants all others in this field, and brings to light many hitherto unlisted or unknown Manchu works. There is one section supplementing the 1933 *Union Catalogue of Manchu books in the National Library of Peiping etc.* (Beiping) by Li Deqi 李德啓, and another supplementing one of Fuchs’ own earlier articles on new Manchu literature. There are also sections dealing with Manchu works and translators before 1661, Manchu seal writing, the *shilu* (*Veritable Records*) 實錄 of the Manchu dynasty, lists of about 400 pure Manchu mss. biographies in Peking and Tokyo, etc. and author and title indexes in Manchu and Chinese and eight plates of illustrations. His early paper:

Mandjurica. *Bulletin of the Catholic University of Peking* 9.1934, 97–104 (reprint 8 pp.), served as the introduction to his *Beiträge zur mandjurischen Bibliographie und Literatur* which appeared two years later.

New material from the archives is described in: Fuchs, Walter: Neues Material zur mandjurischen Literatur aus Pekinger Bibliotheken. *AM* 7. 1931/1932, 469–482. The opening of the former imperial archives brought to light much new material, both Manchu and Chinese, on the history of the Qing dynasty. In one of the four repositories for this material, Fuchs found two piles of Manchu documents ten meters long and one and one-half meters high. Among the literary works, which before the revolution were in the Palace, are a number of rarities, thirty-six of which are described in detail. (For additions to this list see his

Beiträge, pp. 81–87). The article is concluded with the romanized text and translation of the prefaces to the 1650 Manchu version of *Sanguozhi yanyi* 三國志演義 (the novel The Three Kingdoms).

A supplement to Fuchs' *Beiträge* is: *Neue Beiträge zur mandjurischen Bibliographie und Literatur. Monumenta Serica* 7. 1942, 1–37.

When in 1960 the major West German project started to catalogue the Oriental manuscripts in German collections, Fuchs contributed the volume on Chinese and Manchu books and manuscripts which was supplemented by a union list of Manchu books. This catalogue served for many years as one of the standard bibliographic works in the field, together with Fuchs' 1936 *Beiträge*. Fuchs also authored two sketches of the history of Manchu literature, which were necessarily brief as at that time only few of the works composed originally in Manchu were known yet. Scholars were still largely under the impression that Manchu works were more or less translated from Chinese: Letteratura mancese. *Le civiltà dell'Oriente*. 2. Roma: Casini 1957, 1019–1024 — Die mandjurische Literatur. *Die Literaturen der Welt in ihrer mündlichen und schriftlichen Überlieferung*, ed. by Wolfgang v. Emsiedel. Zurich: Kindler 1964, 1141–1145, reprinted in *Kindlers Literatur Lexikon*.

Manchu scholars were still busy searching for and collecting Manchu works in libraries; Fuchs himself also compiled two of such lists:

Verzeichnis der manjurischen Bücher in der Universitätsbibliothek zu Cambridge (Wade Collection). *Aetas Manjurica* 2. 1991, 14–41. Catalogue of the Manchu books in the Wade collection, edited by Martin Gimm. The titles are arranged according to subjects, and there are indexes of call-numbers and titles. The Chinese romanization was changed by the editor to Hanyu pinyin. — The Manchu Collection of the Royal Library in Copenhagen. *Aetas Manjurica* 2. 1991, 42–116 (Die manjurische Sammlung der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Kopenhagen). The list was originally compiled by Fuchs, and was posthumously edited by M. Gimm who added an introduction and several useful indexes as well as two photographs of Fuchs (the reproduction of the latter is rather poor). The Chinese romanization system is Wade/Giles.

Further studies in Manchu bibliography by Fuchs were: Eine unbeachtete Mandju-Übersetzung der Vier Bücher von 1741. *Collectanea Mongolica. Festschrift for Professor Dr. Rintchen*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 1966, 59–64. On a 1741 edition of the *Sishu* 四書, with comparison between the 1741 and the wellknown 1756 edition.

Fuchs, Walter: *Die mandschurischen Druckausgaben des Hsin-ching (Hrdayasutra). Mit Reproduktionen der vier- und der fünfsprachigen Ausgabe*. Mit 47 Tafeln. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner in comm. 1970. 26 pp., 47 pl. (Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 39,3). History of the translation of the *Xinjing* 心經 in China, with special reference to the Manchu versions. Fuchs enumerates 8 of them and reproduces the quadrilingual one of 1724 and the pentaglot one of the Kangxi period as well as specimen pages of the bilingual edition from the copy in the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, in facsimile. The individual texts are described, compared, and evaluated.

Fuchs, Walter: *Miszellen zu mandjurisch-chinesischen Drucken*. *ZAS* 5. 1971, 121–126. Notes on some Manchu works, e.g., *Xinke Man-Han-zi Sishu* 新刻滿漢字四書, *Sain be huwekiyebure oyonggo gisun*, *Ambasai mujilen be targabure bithe*.

Fuchs' only contribution to Manchu linguistics was: *Jusen-Mandjurische Wortgleichungen*. *TT* 1976, 181–188. It provides some identifications of Jurčen words, supported by Manchu linguistic evidence.

Kanjur

In several small articles Fuchs dealt with the translation of the Kanjur into Manchu; although this large work had already been mentioned in the 19th c. by Józef Szczepan Kowalewski (1801–1878) and his pupil V.P. Vasil'ev (1818–1900), more detailed information was lacking:

Fuchs, Walter: Zum mandjurischen Kandjur. *Asia Major* 6. 1930, 388–402.

This describes two Manchu copies of the Kanjur which Fuchs found in Jehol in 1930, the existence of which up until that time had not been generally known. One of the copies was found in Shuxiangsi, one of the few remaining Manchu temples; the monks in it were of Manchu descent, and services were carried on in Manchu. The Chinese texts and German translations of the Qianlong emperor's preface to the Manchu translation and edict concerning it are given, after Naitō's *Dokushi sōroku* (Naito 1929). The Manchu translation was concluded in 1790. For additions and corrections see: Addendum to the article "Zum mandjurischen Kandjur". *Asia Major* 7. 1931/1932, 484–485, which gives a history and description of some of the blocks made for the printing of Manchu and Mongol versions of the Kanjur.

History and Cartography

Fuchs made further important contributions to Manchu history and cartography: Early Manchurian inscriptions in Manchuria. *China Journal* 15. 1931, 5–9.

Starting with an optimistic note for the future of Manchu studies, the author goes on to give the history of the Manchu translation of the Buddhist Canon and of the discovery of hitherto unknown copies of it. Then follows a list of some of the earliest known Manchu epigraphic monuments; there are thirteen of these, all dating from 1630 to 1661, each one fully described. (The article was to be continued, but its conclusion was never published).

Other contributions to Manchu history were:

— Fuchs, Walter: Frühmandjurische Fürstengräber bei Liaoyang. *Asia Major* 10. 1934, 94–122. This concerns early imperial tombs in Manchuria, and particularly those called Dongjingling near Liaoyang. The Manchu names of all tombs and personages are given. There is a romanized excerpt from the Manchu edition of *Taizu shilu tu* 太祖實錄圖, with translation, describing the removal of imperial remains from Hetu ala to Dongjingling. There is also an appendix giving the genealogy of the Giyocangga and Taksi families.

— Fuchs, Walter: Der Tod der Kaiserin Abahai i.J. 1626. Ein Beitrag zur Frage des Opfertodes bei den Mandju. *Monumenta Serica* 1. 1935, 71–81.

This gives the Manchu and Chinese versions of the death of Nurhaci's second consort, as related in the *Taizu shilu tu* 太祖實錄圖 (Chinese versions of 1635/1781, 1636, and 1682/1686 as well as 1635 and 1636 versions of *Manju-i yargiyan kooli*) in parallel lines with a German translation.

— Fuchs, Walter: The personal chronicle of the first Manchu emperor. *Pacific Affairs* 9. 1936, 78–85. A discussion of Manchu sources for Qing history, and Chinese and Korean sources of Ming and Qing history, especially *Manzhou shilu* 滿洲實錄 and *Manwen lao-dang* 滿文老檔. The study of Manchu is defended on the grounds that much original literature in that language on early Qing history still exists, and many of the important Chinese sources are either imperfect translations of the primary Manchu sources, or are based on

them. (Cf. Fuchs: Fortschritte im Quellenstudium der Mandschu-Geschichte. *Sinica* 8. 1933, 192–195.)

— Fuchs, Walter: Zur Druckausgabe der Shih-lu der Mandju-Dynastie. *Monumenta Serica* 3. 1938, 296–297. Describes the publication of the *Shilu* by the Manzhouguo government in 1937 — 1210 pp. + 10 pp. table of contents, 300 copies. 40 copies were given to foreign libraries and sinological institutions. The first part are the *Taizu shilu tu* 太祖實錄圖, 8 ben in Chinese, Manchu and Mongolian, of 1635, present revision of 1781.

— Fuchs, Walter: Die Schlachtenbilder aus Turkestan von 1765 als historische Quelle. Eine textkritische Betrachtung. *Monumenta Serica* 4. 1939/1940, 116–124. It is useful for the study of Manchu family names. It gives a reproduction of a charcoal draft of the Tungusluk battle scene which has the names of the Chinese soldiers only in Manchu. Fuchs transcribes the 88 personal names, very few of which are legible in the reproduction.

— Fuchs, Walter: Fan Wencheng 范文程 1597–1666, und sein Diplom (誥命). *Shigaku kenkyū* 10. 1939, 358–380. Translation, from the Chinese, with Chinese and romanized Manchu texts of the diploma of Fan Wencheng, an important personage in the rise of the Manchu dynasty. A short biography of Fan is to be found in A.W. Hummel: *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*. Washington 1943/44, 231–232.

— Fuchs, Walter: Der russisch-chinesische Vertrag von Nertschinsk vom Jahre 1689 — eine textkritische Betrachtung. *Monumenta Serica* 4. 1939/1940, 546–593.

The study discusses and compares the two Manchu versions, the Manchu-Chinese and Latin-French versions, and gives the romanized text of the two Manchu editions of this famous treaty with German translation.

— Fuchs, Walter: Zur mandjurisch-chinesischen Ausgabe des Shuo-mo fang-lüeh. *Tōyōshi kenkyū* 5. 1940, 244–230.

In this the author corrects the publication dates of the *Shuomo fanglue* 朔漠方略 which was originally written in Manchu and then translated into Chinese; he also discusses two hitherto unknown trial printings of this work — one a preliminary Chinese translation from the Manchu, and the other a corrected Manchu proof. In order to give an insight into translating methods he compares parts of the original Manchu text with the preliminary and final Chinese translations. Reproductions of two of the pages are given.

— Fuchs, Walter: Koreanische Quellen zur Frühgeschichte des Tabaks in der Mandjuri zwischen 1630 und 1640. *Monumenta Serica* 5. 1940, 81–102, 479–484.

The study gives the romanized text and translation (pp. 97–98) of a Manchu edict of 1639 prohibiting tobacco. This is the earliest extant example of printed Manchu. A photograph of the original text is given by Fuchs in his *Beiträge* (cf. supra), plate 1. The corresponding Chinese text of the edict is given by L.C. Goodrich in *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 58. 1938, 652, and also in Luo Fuyi's 羅福頤 *Guochao shiliao lingshi* 國朝史料零拾 1. 1934, f. 8.

— Fuchs, Walter: Bulhuri Omo. Die älteste Fassung der mandjurischen Stammesgeschichte. *Sinologische Arbeiten* [Peking] 1. 1943, 47–52. Report on a trip to the Changbaishan mountains. Translation of the Manchu myth of origin from *Manzhou shilu* 滿洲實錄 ed. Imanishi, 1938.

— Fuchs, Walter: Galdanica. Miscellen zum Kriege K'anghsi's gegen Galdan. *Monumenta Serica* 9. 1944, 174–198. In this article Fuchs compares the Manchu text of the account of Galdan's death as given in the *Beye dailame wargi amargi babe necihiyeme tokto-buha bodogon-i bithe* (Pingding *Shuomo fanglue* 平定朔漠方略), with several Chinese sources.

Cartography

Fuchs, Walter: Über einige Landkarten mit mandjurischer Beschriftung. *Manshū gaku* 2.1933 :2, 1–18. Describes a number of Manchu or Chinese-Manchu maps (most of them from the South Manchuria Railway Company Library at Dairen), translates Manchu geographical terms, and identifies place names given in Manchu. Four Manchu maps are reproduced.

A major study of the subject is:

Fuchs, Walter: Materialien zur Kartographie der Mandjuzeit. *Monumenta Serica* 1. 1935, 386–427; 3. 1938, 189–231. An examination of 25 Manchu or Manchu-Chinese maps in one collection which had formerly been in the Manchu imperial archives. Some of these contain data not found on Chinese maps of the same period and are described in detail and compared with some of the Jesuit maps. Translations of many Manchu geographical expressions are given. The second part, *passim*, also gives some information on Manchu maps and has an excellent reproduction of one map whose place names are given only in Manchu.

Fuchs, Walter: *Der Jesuiten-Atlas der Kanghsi-Zeit. Seine Entstehungsgeschichte nebst Namensindices für die Karten der Mandjuren, Mongolei, Ostturkestan und Tibet mit Wiedergabe der Jesuitenkarten in Originalgröße*. Peking: Fudan Universität 1943. III, 414 pp., 36 maps (in 2 vols.) 4°. Careful edition of this cartographic landmark, with introduction and important index of geographical names. The atlas, *Huangyu quanlan tu* 皇輿全覽圖, was prepared during the years 1708 to 1716. Three editions are known, two woodblock (1717 and 1719) and one copperplate edition (1721). The names of the regions Northwest of China are given in Manchu script. In Europe the atlas became known through d'Anville who used the Jesuit maps for his own maps to accompany Du Halde's *Description de la Chine* (1735), and for his *Atlas general de la Chine* (1736). A popular abstract: *Der Jesuiten-Atlas Chinas aus der Kanghsi-Zeit*, was published in *Il Marco Polo* [Shanghai] 3. 1942 (offprint has 8 pp.) in German and English.

A contemporary of Fuchs was Werner **Eichhorn** (Meiningen, 1 July 1899–1991, Feb. 1 Balingen). The sinologist habilitated in Bonn in 1927 and then lectured at several universities. After the World War, he worked in Great Britain for family reasons and became an honorary professor in Tübingen in 1960. Cf. Klaus Flessel: In memoriam Werner Eichhorn. *Oriens Extremus* 33. 1990: H.2, pp. 11–20; Klaus Flessel: Werner Eichhorn (1899–1991). *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* 142. 1992, 3–11 [identical with the previous article].

Eichhorn's Manchu contributions deal with Song philosophy and were apparently suggested by Eichhorn's teacher Erich Haenisch:

Eichhorn, Werner: Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der chinesischen Philosophie. T'ung-shu 通書 des Čeu-tsi mit Ču-hi's Kommentar. Nach dem Sing-lì tsing-i. Chinesisch mit mandchuischer und deutscher Übersetzung und Anmerkungen (Kap. 21–40). *Asia Major* 8. 1932/1933, 23–104.

This is Eichhorn's Ph.D. thesis, a continuation of the work, an important neo-Confucian text, started by Wilhelm Grube (Vienna 1880. IX, 45 pp.). The Chinese runs horizontally on the page by sections while the Manchu and German translations are side by side in parallel columns. The work is fully annotated and has an index of Chinese characters and phrases, often with Manchu equivalents, arranged by radicals.

Eichhorn, Werner: *Die Westinschrift des Chang Tsai. Ein Beitrag zur Geistesgeschichte der nördlichen Sung* (Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 22). Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1937. 93 pp.

After returning from a stay in China (1932–1935), Eichhorn became assistant at the Oriental Seminar of Paul Kahle (1875–1964) at the University of Bonn and defended his habilitation in the following year. His thesis was a translation of the Western inscription (*ximing* 西銘 so called from the position it occupied in his study) of Zhang Zai 張載 (1020–1077), another neo-Confucian work of note. The Manchu translation of the original text, made in 1718 at the request of the Kangxi emperor, is given in romanized form along with the Chinese text and German translation. The Eastern inscription (*dongming* 東銘) is treated in the same manner. The monograph ends with a list of technical terms. These inscriptions are characteristic of Song Confucianism.

A younger contemporary of Fuchs was Herbert **Franke** (Cologne Sept. 27, 1914 — July 10, 2011 Munich), son of a bookseller in Cologne. Herbert Franke studied law in Berlin from 1935 (doctorate in 1937), but also Sinology, which he was only able to complete in 1947 due to the war. From 1953 to 1954, he worked as a consul at the German consulate in Hong Kong. Subsequently appointed to the Munich chair as successor to his teacher Erich Haenisch, he developed a wide range of teaching and publishing activities and took on further tasks in the field of science; for example, he was at times Vice President of the German Research Foundation and President of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Cf. Wolfgang Bauer: Herbert Franke zum 75. Geburtstag. *Münchener Beiträge zur Völkerkunde* 2. 1989, 7–10; bibliography 11–17 (by Thomas O. Höllmann et al.); Zieme, Peter: *Bibliographie Herbert Franke 1933–2010*. Istanbul 2010. 62 pp. (Yıldız Dil ve Edebiyat Dizisi 9).

Franke was an outstanding scholar who only occasionally dealt with Manchu topics:

— Franke, Herbert: Die dreisprachige Gründungsinschrift des «Gelben Tempels» zu Peking aus dem Jahre 1651. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* 114. 1964, 391–412.

This is a translation of a trilingual inscription commemorating the establishment of the Huangsi in Peking in 1651. It was originally composed by Ning Wanwo (†1665), while the translation into Manchu and Mongol was executed by Hife (†1652, President of the Hanlin Academy). The inscription was reproduced by Franke/Laufer (pl. 8–9) (Franke & Berthold 1914). Two further inscriptions from the Yellow Temple were studied by Wolfgang Bauer.

— Franke, Herbert: *Sinology at German universities. With a supplement on Manchu studies*. Wiesbaden: Steiner 1968. 54 pp.; German edition: *Sinologie an deutschen Universitäten*. Ibid.

Concise historical sketch of Chinese studies in Germany. Pages 45–49 contain the appendix on Manchu studies which gives some details on the contributions of Gabelentz, Haenisch, Hauer, and Fuchs. This was the first attempt at a sketch of German Manchu Studies.

— Franke, Herbert: Etymological remarks on the vocabularies of the Jurčēn language. *Florilegia Manjurica. In Memoriam Walter Fuchs*, 1982, 6–18 (Asiatische Forschungen 80).

Some new Jurčēn-Manchu word correspondences, and many suggestions, occasioned by Kiyose Gisaburō's 清瀬義三郎 (A Study of Jurchen... 1977) and D.A. Kane's works (The Sino-Jurchen Vocabulary... 1989).

Wolfgang **Seuberlich** (Berlin Dec. 22, 1906 — Aug. 25, 1985 Marburg) came to Harbin in Manchuria with his mother in 1914 to live with relatives. He went to school there and

studied law and economics at the Faculty of Law; he also spent his first professional years there, as a lecturer at the faculty and at the Polytechnic Institute, then also as a customs officer. However, the career prospects in Harbin were not promising, so in 1937 he took up a position as a lecturer in Chinese at the *Auslandshochschule* (previously: *Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen*) in Berlin and at the same time studied Chinese with Erich Haenisch and Japanese with Martin Ramming (1889–1988). He completed his studies in 1943 with a doctorate. He spent the end of the war as a military interpreter (he was fluent in Russian, Chinese and Japanese) and the first post-war years as a Russian teacher at the *Öffentlich-Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek* (formerly the Prussian State Library). From 1950 to 1952 he worked for the Academy of Sciences in Mainz, and from 1953 he was given the task of creating a focal point collection for the supply of East Asian literature in Marburg from the East Asian holdings transferred to West Germany as part of the then *Westdeutsche Bibliothek* (later *Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz*), a challenge which he successfully met.

Cf. *Wolfgang Seuberlich (1906–1985). Ostasienwissenschaftler und Bibliothekar*. Ed. by Rainer Krempien and H. Walravens. Berlin State Library 1998. 125 pp. (5–30 List of publications by W. Seuberlich).

Seuberlich only contributed two, but important studies to Manchu Studies:

— Seuberlich, Wolfgang: *Die wichtigsten Momente der Verwaltungsgeschichte des mandschurischen Raumes von 1644 bis 1931 unter Berücksichtigung der chinesischen Siedlung*. Berlin 1943. Ph.D. thesis (unpublished). 200, XXIII pp. Valuable account of the administrative history of Manchuria according to Chinese-Manchu, Japanese, and Russian sources. As there was no more recent comprehensive study on the subject the book was published posthumously: *Zur Verwaltungsgeschichte der Mandschurei (1644–1930)*. Edited by H. Walravens. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 2001 (*Asien- und Afrika-Studien der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 7). 123 pp.

— Seuberlich, Wolfgang: *Die mandschurische Sage von der Nišan-Schamanin. Fernöstliche Kultur. Wolf Haenisch zugeeignet von seinem Marburger Studienkreis*. Marburg: Elwert 1975, 197–240.

Translation of the *Nišan saman-i bithe* after Volkova's facsimile (*The Sino-Jurchen Vocabulary...* 1989). With an introduction containing translated excerpts from Grebenshchikov's *Kratkii ocherk* (Volkova 1961) and notes.

Ernest Julius Walter **Simon** 西門華 (Berlin June 10, 1893 — Feb. 22, 1981 London) was the son of a librarian, Heinrich Simon (1858–1930). He studied Romance languages and East Asian languages and was primarily concerned with linguistic issues. He worked as a librarian for the Berlin University Library. In 1932/1933 he spent time in China (at the National Central Library) as part of a newly created librarian exchange, and the "Peking Catalog" of Manchu texts contains a foreword from his pen. After being forced to emigrate by the Nazis, he later became Professor of Sinology at the University of London. In this capacity, he sponsored the publication of a catalog of Manchu books and manuscripts in London and another of the *Manjurica* in the *Bibliothèque nationale de France*.

Cf. C.R. Bawden: Ernst Julius Walter Simon. *Proceedings of the British Academy* 67. 1981, 459–477; Andrew Gosling: Walter Simon. A scholar-librarian and his East Asian collection. *National Library of Australia News*. 11. 2000: 3 (5 p. in the internet version).

Due to his forced emigration, Simon had little leisure time for Manchu studies and it was only after his retirement that he was able to devote himself to the publication of the two Manchu catalogs mentioned above:

— *Guoli Beiping tushuguan, Gugong bowuyuan tushuguan Manwen shuji lianhe mulu* 國立北平圖書館 故宮博物院圖書館滿文書籍聯合目錄 Union catalogue of Manchu books in the National Library of Peiping and the Library of the Palace Museum. Beiping, 1933, I–II.

“Foreword by Walter Simon”. Simon congratulated the compilers on the completion of this important reference tool which might motivate other researchers worldwide to catalogue and make available Manchu books and manuscripts in their collections.

— Simon, Walter: A note on a Manchu-Latin dictionary. *Studia sino-altaica. Commemorative publication for Erich Haenisch on his 80th birthday*. Wiesbaden: Steiner 1961, 187–194, 4 pl. Description of a Manchu-Latin dictionary in manuscript, sent to Matthew Raper in London by Father Louis de Poirot, S.J. (1735–1814), in 1799. The work is now in the British Library. The author is unknown. A few pages are given in facsimile and transcription. See the following entry, call no. 1.8. Simon also mentions a grammar likewise presented by Poirot, *ibid.*, 1. 10.

— Simon, Walter; Howard G.H. Nelson: *Manchu books in London. A union catalogue*. London: The British Library (1977). 182 pp.

Classified catalogue of Manchu books and manuscripts in the British Library, the School of Oriental and African Studies, the India Office Library, the Public Record Office, the British & Foreign Bible Society [now at Cambridge], the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Royal Geographical Society. The catalogue is divided into three sections: Manuscripts, prints, and modern reproductions, which are subdivided by subjects. The catalogue was done extremely carefully, the annotations are very much to the point and the bibliographic command of secondary literature is stupendous. There are also good indexes and illustrations — a standard work in Manchu studies!

— *Catalogue du fonds mandchou, Bibliothèque nationale, Département des Manuscrits, Division des manuscrits orientaux*. By Jeanne-Marie Puyraimond, under the supervision of Walter Simon and Marie-Rose Séguy. Paris: Bibliothèque nationale 1979. 178 pp.

Excellent descriptions of 294 Manchu books. The index was prepared by Simon, also the revision of an earlier handwritten catalogue authored by Willy Baruch (1900–1954), another émigré scholar from Germany.

John **Hefter** (Hamburg 15.5.1890 — 3.5.1953 Berlin) studied music (flute and harp) at the conservatory of Sondershausen. He learned Chinese by himself, out of curiosity, and then took private lessons from Xue Shen, lecturer at the Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen in Berlin. For a while he did cataloguing for the Prussian State Library. During 1924–1926 he was in New York, helping with the Chinese book collection at Columbia University. Afterwards he worked for the East Asian Dept. of the Berlin Museum für Völkerkunde. He also spent a number of years in China where he took responsibility for the cultural part of the newspaper *Deutsch-Chinesische Nachrichten* (1932–1933).

Cf. Alfred Forke: *Zwei chinesische Singspiele der Qing-Dynastie*. Mit einer Ergänzung: Ein anonymes Singspiel der Yuan-Zeit in der Fassung von John Hefter. Bearbeitet und ergänzt von Martin Gimm. Stuttgart: Steiner 1993 (*Sinologica Coloniensia* 16), 9–12, 505–508; H. Walravens: *Vincenz Hundhausen. Das Pekingener Umfeld und die Literaturzeitschrift Die Dschunke*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 2000, 83–100.

Hefter was known as an eccentric and bon vivant. Why he translated the following Heje epic is not clear. As he took over another translation project from his superior at the Ethnological Museum, Ferdinand Lessing who participated in Sven Hedin's Sino-Swedish Expedition, it is possible that Lessing motivated him to also make this translation from Ling

Chunsheng's collection of Heje epics. Lessing decided to accept the appointment to the chair of Chinese Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, Hefter may then have asked the China Institute in Frankfurt to publish his work.

Hefter, John: Moculin. Ein Heldenepos der Golden. *Sinica* 14. 1939, 108–150. This is a translation from Ling Chunsheng's 凌純聲 work *Songhuaqiang xia you di Hezhe-zu* 松花江下游的赫哲族 (The Goldi tribe of the Lower Sungari). Nanjing 1934, 294–328 (Academia Sinica. National Research Institute of History and Philology. Monographs A 14.). Hefter was the first to make an epic of the Goldi (Nanai, Heje, Hehe), close relatives of the Manchus, known in Germany. Ling's collection of Heje epics was only recently translated in full by Bruno Richtsfeld.

Hermes Peeters OFM (life dates not known) studied in Berlin under Erich Haenisch. He then worked for the Franciscan mission in China. He is known for a practical handbook of Manchu grammar:

Manjurische Grammatik. *Monumenta Serica* 5. 1940, 349–418.

This is one of the more recently published Manchu grammars. It is largely based upon the works of Charles de Harlez, Franz Kaulen, and P.G. von Möllendorff and supplemented with material from the Manchu work *Dasame foloho Manju gisun-i untuhun hergen-i tem-getu jorin bithe* (Peking 1894). Strangely enough, no mention is made of the excellent grammars of H.C. von der Gabelentz and Ivan Il'ich Zacharov. It is essentially a formal compilation of grammatical rules without any textual material. Carefully prepared indexes add to the usefulness of this thorough work. This work was translated into Korean. *Alt'ai ōnō minsokhak ch'ongsō 5: Manjuō Munbōp* / Sang-gyu Pak. Seoul: Minch'ang munhwasa 1993. 242 pp.

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История немецкоязычного маньчжуроведения (часть II: конец XIX — середина XX в.)

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Статья поступила в редакцию 23.02.2025.

Аннотация: Данная статья представляет собой вторую часть попытки автора изложить историю маньчжурских исследований в немецкоязычных регионах. Первая часть была опубликована в 2015 г. в Фестшрифте Клауса Шёнига, профессора тюркологии Свободного университета Берлина. Под маньчжурскими исследованиями в статье подразумеваются публикации, основанные на текстах на маньчжурском языке или имеющие к ним отношение. Таким образом, обширный материал по истории и культуре династии Цин исключается, если не используются маньчжурские источники. Такой подход позволяет представить относительно подробный, хотя и лаконичный обзор. Материал расположен в более или менее хронологическом порядке по отдельным исследователям, представлена краткая характеристика их научного вклада. Основное внимание в настоящей статье сосредоточено на Вальтере Фуксе (1902–1979), чьи публикации без сомнения позволяют отнести его к числу выдающихся ученых в области маньчжуроведения.

Ключевые слова: маньчжуроведение, немецкоязычный регион, XX век, маньчжурский язык и литература, Вальтер Фукс (1902–1979).

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