

Verwendung der Datenbanken auf der Website „Diaolong 雕龍“

RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM

ANLEITUNG

<http://hunteeq.com.0098127d039d.erf.sbb.spk-berlin.de/ancientc/ancientkm?000356C3000702010000060000000140000002BD000000000^0210^>

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Überblick

Web: <http://hunteq.com/ancientc/ancientkm>

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Region: XB-XS-CN China CN

Volltext durchsuchbar: Ja

Gescannte Versionen: Ja

Die Datenbank ist über crossasia.org verfügbar. Falls Sie Probleme haben sollten, die Datenbank zu finden, lesen Sie bitte zuerst die Anleitung zu crossasia.org durch!

Beschreibung der CrossAsia-Datenbank: „Siku Quanshu 四庫全書” :

More than 3500 titles of "all four classes" of literary production or erudite China were edited, collated and transcribed in this prestigious project of the Qianlong emperor (reg. 1735-1796). An army of 360 scholars worked over almost 10 years from 1773 until 1782 under the guidance of Ji Yun 紀昀 et al. Seven manuscript copies of the over 36 thousand volumes were produced,; four copies still exist today, with the one originally housed in the Forbidden city in the Wenyuange 文淵閣 being the most complete one. Whereas the declared aim was to prevent works from getting lost and to compile from numerous editions one more reliable and with less writing mistakes for the use of the emperor, an effect was also that everything that denigrates activities of the ruling Manchus or their past was eliminated from the texts. Nevertheless the Siku quanshu kept its position and esteem among scholars and researchers until today. The Diaolong Siku quanshu database is included into the Diaolong portal with several other voluminous resources that can be searched at the same time and with a representation of text and scanned image that can be navigated comfortably by switching between the two. Download is confined to page by page text files.

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Beschreibung der CrossAsia-Datenbank: „Daozang jiyao 道藏輯要” :

The "Essentials of the Daoist Canon" counts as the main collection of Daoist texts after the Daozang. Its bibliographical history is rather complicated and subject to discussion. After a first version of the "Essentials" was compiled around 1700, in the 18th and 19th century several re-editions and addition were made to the set of texts until in 1906 He Longxiang 賀龍驤 and Peng Hanran 彭瀚然 published the 重刊道藏輯要 in Chengdu. The texts of the "Essentials" chiefly derive from Zhengtong Daozang 正統道藏 edition (1445) but it also contains some additional texts or other editions of Zhengtong texts. Specialists have called it an "indispensable source for research on Daoism in the Ming and Qing period" (see Monica Esposito's short presentation on the Daozang jiyao project page: <http://www.daozangjiyao.org> and Fabricio Pregadio's entry in the "The Encyclopedia of Taoism"). The 299 texts and scans currently available in the database are those of the 1906 printed version of the Daozang jiyao; for a catalogue of the titles see the East Asia catalogue (crossasia.stabikat.de, search for 道藏輯要 二仙庵藏重刊本) and also the catalogue of the collection compiled by Fabricia Pregadio and Monica Esposito (http://www.academia.edu/7110934/Catalogue_of_the_Daozang_Jiyao_道藏輯要目錄). Fulltext search, search for book title, author, comments etc. are available; scans of the 1906 edition are provided; texts are downloadable page by page. The paper volumes of the "Essentials" have the shelfmarks 5 B 25951 to 5 B 25979; full text and scanned images of the Zhengtong Daozang can be found in the Scripta sinica database (<http://erf.sbb.spk-berlin.de/han/ScriptaSinica/>) under 子 > 宗教 (where also several other religious titles and collections are provided, incl. the Jiyao). The database is part of the Diaolong portal

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Beschreibung der CrossAsia-Datenbank: „Xuxiu Siku Quanshu 續修四庫全書” :

With over 5000 titles the 'Sequel to the Siku quanshu', is a worthy continuation of emperor Qianlong's library collecting (and censoring) project of the late 18th century. Following up on earlier ideas, the Xuxiu Siku quanshu project ran from the 1920ies on and had various aims. It planned to collect titles produced after the finishing of the Siku quanshu collection (SKQS) in 1782 and especially after 1840, to reproduce editions better and less corrupted than those included in the SKQS, to recover titles forbidden in Qianlong times or excluded because they belonged to the Daoist or Buddhist canon, and to include novels and other literary styles considered too lowly by the SKQS editors asf. But, of course, also the editorial team of the Xuxiu SKQS had their "standards" and excluded what they considered "meaningless and useless books" (空疏無用之書) like almanacs, genealogies, lists of officials etc. Nevertheless, the Xuxiu SKQS was much broader in scope and larger in size than any other existing collection of Chinese historical books. It also benefitted from the libraries of important intellectuals of late Qing, early Republican times which catered to the project. In 1942 the project came to a full stop with over 30 thousand book abstracts written. In 1949 the drafts of these abstracts went into the possession of the library of the Chinese academy of science (中科院) in Beijing; finally in 1996 these abstracts were published in 37 volumes under the title 續修四庫全書總目提要 (稿本); between 1995 and 2002 facsimiles of over 5213 titles of the Xuxiu SKQS were published in 1800 volumes by Shanghai guji chubanshe. The publishing of a fulltext database of all titles from the Shanghai edition (and 100 additional titles) can be considered another milestone for everyone working in one or the other way on historical China - following the milestones of SKQS fulltext database (<http://erf.sbb.spk-berlin.de/han/SikuQuanshu>) and the ten thousand titles of the Erudition database Chinese Ancient Books 基本古籍庫 (<http://erf.sbb.spk-berlin.de/han/AncientBook>). The Xuxiu SKQS is one of three databases available via CrossAsia from the Diaolong 彫龍 database portal and allows browsing according to the sibu 四部 classes and searches in the fulltext, by author, title and confined to the commentary parts (附註) of texts. The fulltext can be easily compared with a scan of the original page and texts can be downloaded in txt format page by page. The "paper version" of the database can be accessed via the shelfmarks 5 B 30000-1/1800; the facsimile volumes of the abstracts (not included in the database) can be found under the shelfmarks 5 B 14451-1/37.

Auf dieser Website haben Sie Zugriff auf unterschiedliche Materialien – inklusive der 四庫全書, dem 道藏輯要, der 續修四庫全書 und dem 清代史料.

Über diese Schaltfläche funktioniert die Volltextsuche. Allerdings durchsucht diese nur die links ausgewählte Datenbank.

Hier können Sie die einzelnen Werke durchblättern.

The screenshot shows the website '周禮 龍 中日古籍全文資料庫' (Zhouli Long Chinese and Japanese Ancient Text Full-text Database). The interface features a top navigation bar with links like '簡介', '瀏覽', '查詢', '檢索歷史', '操作說明', '字典', and '登出'. A search bar is located in the top right. On the left, there is a list of databases with '說明' (Description) links. The main content area displays a grid of book thumbnails, each with a title and author information. Callouts from the text boxes above point to the search bar, the database list, and a specific book thumbnail.

Beispiel: Suche nach „淮南王“ im „史記“

Zunächst wählen Sie auf der linken Seite das „史記“ aus.

Hier werden dann die Rollen des „史記“ aufgelistet.

Hier geben Sie dann das Suchwort „淮南子“ ein.

The screenshot shows the 'Siku Quanshu' (Siku Quanshu) website interface. The top navigation bar includes links for '簡介', '瀏覽', '查詢', '檢索歷史', '操作說明', '字典', and '退出'. The main content area displays a search result for '史記集解[02-01-002]' (Shiji Jijie [02-01-002]), which is a collection of annotations for the 'Shiji' (Shiji) section. The left sidebar shows a list of categories, with '史記' (Shiji) selected. The right sidebar shows a list of volumes, with '卷一' (Volume 1) selected. The search bar at the top right contains the search term '淮南子' (Huainanzi).

Beispiel: Suche nach „淮南王“ im „史記“

Sie können auch hier die Filter der Hauptseite anwenden.

Hier sehen Sie alle Einträge zu dem Suchwort. Wenn Sie einen der Einträge anklicken, öffnet sich ein neues Fenster mit der entsprechenden Stelle.

The screenshot shows a search results page from a digital library. At the top, it says '收錄最完整的中國古籍電子圖書資料庫' and '德國柏林國家圖書館 IP:194.94.133.193'. The search results are for '淮南王' in '史記', showing 19 volumes. The interface includes a search bar, a '再查詢' button, and a list of search results. The results are organized into sections for '卷八', '卷九', and '卷十'. Each section contains text excerpts with '淮南王' highlighted in red. A box on the left points to the search results area, and another box points to a specific entry in the results list.

查詢結果分析(卷數/匹配數) 共 19 卷 · 查詢詞: (IE=0210000400010002* AND TY=V) AND 淮南王, 每頁顯示 10 筆 ·

四庫全書[19/100]

再查詢

1 2

史記集解[02-01-002]

書架: 四庫全書-史部-正史類

作者: [宋]裴駰撰

卷八

...諸侯皆大會垓下立武王布為淮南王 五年高祖與諸侯兵共擊楚...
...梅鋗有功從入武關故德番君淮南王布燕王臧荼趙王敖皆如故天...
...呼萬歲大笑為樂 十年十月淮南王黥布梁王彭越燕王盧綰荆王...
...為梁王子友為淮陽王秋七月淮南王黥布反東并荆王劉賈地北渡...
...入薛高祖自往擊之立子長為淮南王十二年十月高祖已擊布軍會...

卷九

...為梁王子友為淮陽王子長為淮南王子建為燕王高祖弟交為楚王...
...也即立齊王則復為呂氏欲立淮南王以為少母家又惡邴日代王方...

卷十

...琅邪齊代之疆方今高帝子獨淮南王與大王大王又長賢聖仁孝聞...
...體吳王於朕兄也惠仁以好德淮南王弟也秉德以陪朕豈為不豫哉...
...百戶衛尉定等十人四百戶封淮...
...南王舅父趙兼為周陽侯齊王舅父...
...尉官屬丞相四月城陽王章薨淮南王長與從者魏敬殺辟陽侯審食...
...行病死上憐之後十六年追尊淮南王長諡為厲王立其子三人為淮...
...長諡為厲王立其子三人為淮南王衡山王廬江王 十三年夏上...

Beispiel: Suche nach „淮南王“ im „史記“

Hierüber können Sie die gescannte Version aufrufen.

四庫全書 史記集解 (2022 頁)
卷八 (p.191-223)

Page: 69213* 前頁 次頁 下個命中 列印 下載
Width: 1200 影像 並列 關閉視窗

Das gesuchte Stichwort wird im Text rot markiert.

者召大司馬周殷舉九江兵而迎之。徐廣曰周殷以兵隨劉賈 武王
行屠城父隨何劉賈齊梁諸侯皆大會垓下。徐廣曰七月 立
武王布為淮南王。五年高祖與諸侯兵共擊楚軍與
項羽決勝垓下淮陰侯將三十萬自當之孔將軍居左
費將軍居右皇帝在後絳侯柴將軍在皇帝後項羽之
卒可十萬淮陰先合不利却孔將軍費將軍縱楚兵不
利淮陰侯復乘之大敗垓下項羽卒聞漢軍之楚歌以
為漢盡得楚地項羽乃敗而走是以兵大敗使騎將灌
嬰追殺項羽東城。徐廣曰十二月 斬首八萬遂略定楚地魯為
楚堅守不下漢王引諸侯兵北示魯父老項羽頭魯乃
降遂以魯公號葬項羽穀城還至定陶馳入齊王壁奪
其軍正月諸侯及將相相與共請尊漢王為皇帝漢王
曰吾聞帝賢者也空言虛語非所守也吾不敢當帝位
羣臣皆曰大王起微細誅暴逆平定四海有功者輒裂
地而封為王侯大王不尊號皆疑不信臣等以死守之
漢王三讓不得已曰諸君必以為便便國家甲午。徐廣曰二