



景印文淵閣四庫全書

四庫全書は、中国清朝の乾隆帝の勅命により1772年から10年の歳月をかけて中国全土の書物を収集し、経・史・子・集の4部に分類整理した漢籍の一大叢書である。7セットつくられたうちの1つが紫禁城内の文淵閣に収められた。その他のものも国内各地に蔵させたが、多くはアヘン戦争などの騒乱により焼失、散逸した。文淵閣の蔵書は台北市の故宮博物院に移され、後に台湾商務印書館により影印刊行が開始された。約3,460種、36,000余部、巻数にして79,000余巻の書物が1,500冊に収められており、まさに中国の至宝である。





Photofacsimile Reprint of Wenyuange Imperial Collection of Four [Siku Quanshu]

Imperial Collection of Four is one of the largest collections of Chinese classics; the compilation project was initiated by the Qianlong Emperor in the Qing dynasty of China. Enormous books had been collected throughout the Chinese land from 1772 to 1781, the books were classified under 4 parts. That was replicated into 7 manuscript copies, and one of those was stored at Wenyuange in the Forbidden City, Beijing. Though others were also stored in 6 places in China, most of those were burned away and lost by wars such as the Opium War. The collection of Wenyuange was moved to the National Palace Museum in Taipei. Afterwards, Taiwan Commercial Press started publishing the photofacsimile reprint. The Imperial Collection of Four, 1500 volume collection, comprises about 3460 kinds of books with over 79000 volumes, it is a great national asset of China.

