

Schwarz / Mongolia and the Mongols

Center for East Asian Studies, Western Washington University

*East Asian Research Aids and Translations, Volume 4*

Mongolia and the Mongols : Holdings at Western Washington University  
by Henry G. Schwarz

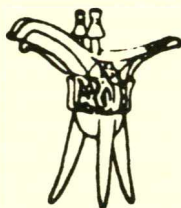
The Center for East Asian Studies publishes scholarly works on topics relating to China, Japan, Korea, and Mongolia.

*Editor:*

Professor Henry G. Schwarz

# **MONGOLIA AND THE MONGOLS: HOLDINGS AT WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY**

**Henry G. Schwarz**



**Western Washington**

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by

CENTER FOR EAST ASIAN STUDIES  
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Dedicated to the Memory of  
my father  
EUGENE ALFRED SCHWARZ

## FOREWORD

The Libraries of Western Washington University are very pleased that this catalog makes their Mongolian collections available to all individuals and institutions with an interest in Mongolian Studies.

The Libraries began collecting Mongolian materials in earnest in 1975, when the University's Center for East Asian Studies created a Mongolian Program unique in North America. Most of the books and journals have been acquired through the efforts of Professor Schwarz, who made many of the purchases during his frequent trips to Mongolia. He was also instrumental in obtaining the important collection of Mongolian and related materials acquired by the noted scholar Nicholas Poppe.

The *Bibliotheca Mongolica*, published in 1978, and *Mongolian Publications at Western Washington University*, published in 1984, represent the Center's first efforts to enable worldwide access to the collection. In 1990, the range and importance of this collection received national recognition, when the United States Department of Education awarded the Libraries a Strengthening Research Library Resources Program grant to complete the cataloging of the Mongolian-language materials. Our Asian languages cataloger and bibliographer, Mr. Wayne V. Richter, carried out the project in consultation with Professor Schwarz. Mr. Richter added some 1,539 new and revised Mongolian title records to the Research Libraries Group RLIN online database. Mr. Richter continues to add newly acquired titles to the RLIN database.

Any scholar or librarian who has access to the Internet and an RLIN password may search online for these entries. This printed catalog is intended to make the collection's contents known to all scholars, as well as to bring together, in one listing, all the volumes presently in the collection.

The focus of the collection is in the social sciences and humanities, but the library has an abundance of collateral material in other fields and in many languages



## **Foreword**

other than Mongolian. This Mongolian Studies collection is intended not only as a resource for the scholarly activities of the Center's faculty and students, but as a resource for Mongolists throughout the world. Professor Schwarz and Mr. Richter, with the support and encouragement of the Libraries, have made this volume possible.

Donna Packer  
Head of Access Services  
Western Washington University  
Libraries



## INTRODUCTION

### *Mongolian Studies at Western Washington University*

The Mongolia Program at Western Washington University was established in 1975 as the last of four national programs within the Center for East Asian Studies which also has programs for China, Japan, and Korea. Its staff include Henry G. Schwarz, who founded the Program; Paul D. Buell, the major contributor to the Mongolian-English dictionary published under the editorship of the late Gombojab Hangin; Linda A. Kimball, an anthropologist who has recently completed a 600-page manuscript on the Kalmyks; and Wayne V. Richter, chief of the Mongolian collection in Wilson Library. One of the Program's distinctive features is its treatment of Mongolia. Unlike other, older centers of Mongolian Studies, it treats Mongolia as a whole, not only in courses on cultural matters but also in courses on history and politics. In the latter, due attention is paid to the present division between Northern and Southern Mongolia.

The Program already has become one of the major centers of Mongolian Studies in terms of number of students, library resources, publications and other activities. Students can concentrate in Mongolian Studies while fulfilling their requirements for the B.A. degree in East Asian Studies, and they can take advanced degrees in departments with specialization in Mongolian Studies. Each year, the Program teaches a minimum of three courses dealing exclusively with Mongolia. They are: EAS 210, Mongolian Culture and Society; EAS 313, Early Mongolia; and EAS 314, Post-Empire Mongolia. Many tutorials are taught under the rubrics EAS 300 and 400 on a large variety of subjects. Courses in classical and contemporary Mongolian are taught whenever there is a demand; in addition, every summer the Program offers intensive courses in Beginning and Intermediate Mongolian at Inner Mongolia University in Hohhot. This summer program is open to students from all North American universities, and some of its graduates are presently working toward their doctoral degrees at other universities. Also, the Center's introductory courses on East Asia, EAS 201 and 202, have Mongolian components. Because these courses are general university requirements, large numbers of students get acquainted with Mongolia each year. Beyond the Center, several departments regularly include

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Mongolia in their curricula. All in all, in any given academic year, about 2,000 students are introduced to Mongolia, of whom about 20 to 30 take exclusively Mongolian courses.

### *The Mongolia Collection*

Teaching and research is supported by the largest collection of books on Mongolia in North America. In 1989, a survey was conducted of Mongolian-language holdings at libraries in the United States and Canada. The result, based on figures supplied by each library and published in the newsletter of the Mongolia Society, revealed that the largest category, defined as having more than 500 titles, includes only Western Washington University, with approximately 2,800 titles at that time, and the Library of Congress. Consistent with the Program's policy, the library collection is broadly representative of all parts of Mongolia; it also has many works on the Buryat, Kalmyk, Oirat, Daghur, Dongxiang, Engger (Eastern Yugur) and other Mongolian groups. While most Mongolian-language books in this collection have been published during the past thirty years, the library is fortunate in having acquired many older titles, thanks to the generosity of Professors Nicholas Poppe, Paul Serruys and several others who donated all or substantial parts of their personal libraries to the Center for East Asian Studies. In addition to twenty-five titles of Mongolian serial publications currently on subscription, Wilson Library also houses incomplete runs of about fifteen other periodicals from all parts of Mongolia, including many local and "internal" publications. Several scores of records, tapes, slides, maps, and other audio-visual materials help support the Program's efforts to provide its students with the very best resources.

Aside from their size and range, the Mongolia holdings at Western Washington University have yet another distinction. It is a general practice at some university libraries in North America to house books written in certain languages, including Mongolian and other East Asian languages, in separate collections, often in different buildings altogether and with their own special classification. Such practice inconveniences users. For example, a specialist on, say, the Gesar epic would have to go the main library for Western-language works, then perhaps to a East Asian library for Mongolian and Chinese works, and, if he should be particularly unlucky, to yet another segregated collection of Tibetan works. If the same specialist were to come to Wilson Library, he could see all books of similar content in one place and all classified by the Library of Congress system. Books housed at Western Washington University are segregated by subject, not language.

The greatest number of titles belong to history, language and literature, reflect-



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ing actual proportions in publishing, but other fields also well represented, e.g. botany, technology, zoology with at least a dozen titles each; dance and theater with at least two dozen titles; and art, medicine, music, and ethnology with between forty and sixty titles each. It also contains about fifty-five bibliographies and 125 dictionaries.

### *Related Collections*

The resources on Mongolia at Western Washington University are directly supported by sizeable collections of books dealing with neighboring ethnic groups and related materials. For example, many of the estimated 300 Tibetan titles deal with subjects like Buddhism and certain sagas that have direct relevance to Mongolia. Several hundred Uyghur and other Turkic titles from Xinjiang contain materials relating to the Mongols, particularly those living in that region.

The Center for East Asian Studies has consistently supported the Mongolia Program by inviting Mongolists to several sessions of its East Asian Colloquium, by hosting the North American Conference on Mongolian Studies in 1978, by organizing a panel on Mongolia at the 1991 ASPAC conference in Bellingham, and by sponsoring the publication of several books related to Mongolia in its two series, *Studies on East Asia* and *East Asian Research Aids and Translations*. They include *Mongolian Short Stories* (1974), *Bibliotheca Mongolica* (1978), *Studies on Mongolia* (1979), Professor Poppe's autobiography *Reminiscences* (1983), *Mongolian Publications at Western Washington University* (1984), and *The Minorities of Northern China* (1984). The Center for East Asian Studies has up-to-date lists of holdings on Xinjiang and Turkic Peoples, Manchu-Tungusica, Tibetica, Gesar (about 120 titles), a small but valuable collection of Dungan materials, as well as lists of holdings on nationalities in Southern China and of general works dealing with nationalities in China.

### *The Catalog*

This catalog differs from *Mongolian Publications at Western Washington University* (EARAT 1), published in 1984. Aside from obviously being more up to date, it includes not only books written in Mongolian but in several other languages. Of Mongolian languages, they are Mongolian, both in Mongolian and Cyrillic script (including relatively rare Cyrillic-script editions published in China in the late 1950s), Daghur, Buryat, Kalmyk, Oirat (in Todo script), and Monguor in Latin script. Other languages used in the Mongolia holdings are Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tibetan, English, Russian, Polish, Czech, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, German, French, and

## Introduction

Italian. On the other hand, it includes only books and other publications represented by Wilson Library cataloging records. Unlike the 1984 publication, this catalog does not list individual articles but does list all serial publications owned by Wilson Library and the Center for East Asian Studies.

Omitted from this catalog are most books published in Mongolia and written in Mongolian but with little or no specifically Mongolian content. Also omitted are the large number of comprehensive works in Wilson Library, particularly those published in China, which include Mongolian matter only to a small degree.

I began compiling this catalog two years ago with the aim of presenting full bibliographical records for nearly all titles. The final product falls somewhat short of this goal. Besides, despite all precautions, a few titles turned up belatedly and they have been placed in the Addenda section. Five entries (1004, 1956, 1957, 1981, and 1983) were discovered to be duplicates and had to be eliminated. Finally, some fifty books arrived during the final stages of compilation and could not be included.

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It is my pleasure and privilege to thank Wayne V. Richter, head of the Mongolia section of Wilson Library, for supplying me with catalog cards and for proofreading the manuscript. Thanks are also in order for Donna Packer, Head of Access Services of Western Washington University Libraries, without whose benevolence my task would have been considerably more time consuming. Eugene A. Hoerauf of this university's Department of Geography is responsible for the fine outline map. I also wish to express my gratitude to the many persons in China, Mongolia, and the Soviet Union and its successor republics who helped me in obtaining books and other research materials for Wilson Library. A special place of honor in this group of dedicated helpers belongs to Engkececeg, librarian at Inner Mongolia University, whose indefatigable efforts over many years very much helped to make Wilson Library one of the truly great centers of Mongolian collections.

Bellingham, Washington  
December 14, 1992

Henry G. Schwarz



# CATALOGER'S NOTES

Wayne V. Richter

The entries in *Mongolia and the Mongols* (hereafter referred to as MM), other than those indicated as IP (in process), represent actual cataloging records in the Wilson Library (hereafter referred to as WL). All of the newer records and most of the older records are in machine-readable form, and may be accessed from the RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) database. There are still some older records which are not yet in machine-readable form and in many cases these may be recognized in MM by a pseudo-ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description) format which was accomplished with a global command in the formatting of MM. These older records will all be updated and made machine-readable within the next two years.

There are a number of differences between the actual cataloging records and the records in MM. These are:

A. Omissions from the cataloging record which would appear on a printed card.

1. The 020 field (ISBN (International Standard Book Number) and price).
2. Most 130 and 240 fields (Uniform titles).
3. All 700 fields (these would include added entries for editors, secondary authors, compilers, etc. and additional titles).
4. All 800 fields (series added entries (other than those which appear in the 400 field)).

B. Differences in transliteration. WL uses the Library of Congress (hereafter referred to as LC) romanization tables for non-Roman alphabet writing systems. Some of the differences are as follows:

1. Cyrillic (in MM the circumflex and umlaut are not printed above the upper case E).

Њ (MM j LC ʀ), Ң (MM ng LC ṅ), Ө (MM ö LC ó),

Ү (MM ü LC ù), Ц (MM ts LC ʦ),

Э (MM ê LC é), Ю (MM yu LC ū), Я (MM ya LC ȳ).

2. Mongolian script.

## Cataloger's Notes

ᠮᠤ (MM ö,ü LC ó,ú), ᠨᠤ (MM g LC ǵ), ᠰᠤ (MM ʃ LC ʂ).

In addition, the following letters were omitted or inadequately treated in the LC romanization table and are romanized as follows:

ᠡ (MM e WL ɛ), ᠢ (MM k<sup>1</sup>,g WL ɤ,g), ᠬᠡ (MM k WL ɤ),

ᠴᠡ (MM c WL ɕ), ᠵᠡ (MM, WL z), ᠴᠡ (MM z WL ʒ).

### 3. Oirat script.

There is no LC romanization table for Oirat script so the pattern generally follows that for Mongolian script. This varies from Standard Mongolian Transcription (SMT) in the following respects:

SMT ᠮᠤ MM g WL ǵ, SMT & MM ᠨᠤ WL ó,

SMT & MM ᠤ WL ú, etc.

In addition, those letters which would be transcribed with a hacek (such as č) in SMT are transcribed with a cedilla (ç) in MM and an acute (ć) in WL, and long vowels are transcribed with a macron (e.g. ā) in SMT and WL and with a circumflex(â) in MM.

### 4. Chinese.

In MM Chinese is transcribed in pinyin, including officially approved forms of place names and ethnonyms. LC and WL use Wade-Giles without aggregation (dashes are used only in names such as Chung-kuo (MM Zhongguo), Meng-ku (MM Menggu), Hu-lun-pei-erh (MM Hulunbuir), Yu-ku (MM Yugur), etc. and not used in compounds such as yen chiu (MM yanjiu), min tsu (MM minzu), so yin (MM suoyin), etc.

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<sup>1</sup> In those publications (chiefly from China) where this letter is used for foreign k it is transcribed as k. In other publications it is transcribed as g.

## Cataloger's Notes

### 5. Other.

LC uses a large number of diacritical marks in its romanization tables which are not available in the ASCII character set used in MM. Some examples: long vowels in Japanese (and other languages) are indicated with a macron in LC & WL and with a circumflex in MM (e.g. kenkyū MM kenkyû). The breve used in transcribing Korean is represented in MM by the circumflex (e.g. Söul MM Sôul). The diacritical marks used in transliterating Tibetan are only partially represented in MM. For example: ལ & ཅ MM na; LC & WL ra & na.

C. Differences in names (other than those due to transliteration differences). In many of the names transcribed from the Cyrillic alphabet there are differences between LC (& WL) and MM. Most of the Russian names are transcribed as full names with patronymics in MM and are transcribed with initials with the fuller form of the name in parentheses in WL (the forms found in the National Authority File). For example, in MM a name form would be Bertagaev, Trofim Alekseevich, 1905-1976 and in WL this would appear as Bertagaev, T. A. (Trofim Alekseevich), 1905-1976.

The orthography followed for the Mongolian script transliteration (after taking into account differences in the transcription of letters) attempts to follow Poppe<sup>2</sup>. Lessing's dictionary was rejected as an orthographic standard chiefly because of the many incorrect transcriptions due to its treatment of noninitial rounded vowels, leading to incorrect forms such as Monggul for Monggol, orun for oron, etc. In attempting to determine the correct forms of words, the works of Poppe, Mostaert, Cleaves, and others have been used extensively, as well as various glossaries and indexes to Middle Mongolian texts. Secencogtu's etymological dictionary has also been a great help. There are still inaccuracies and errors present, and I would greatly appreciate being notified of these.

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<sup>2</sup> Especially his *Grammar of Written Mongolian* and his review article "Vladimirtsov's grammar forty-five years later" (*Mongolian Studies, Journal of the Mongolia Society*, 2 (1975), 115-131) and the literature cited therein.



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## LOCATION ABBREVIATIONS

BIB	Bibliography Room, Wilson Library.
CLS	Closed stacks, Wilson Library.
EAR	East Asian Reading Room, Center for East Asian Studies.
IP	In Process (either in Acquisitions or Cataloging, Wilson Library).
MUS	Music Library.
PER	Periodicals Department, Wilson Library.
RBC	Rare Books Collection, Wilson Library.
REF	Reference Department, Wilson Library.
SCI	Science Collection, Wilson Library.
SPC	Special Collections, Wilson Library.