

Search in the online-catalogue of the State- and University Library in Goettingen:

Go to our homepage: www.sub.uni-goettingen.de

Click into the searchslot and select a catalogue. First catalogue (GUK) is for holdings within Goettingen only. Second catalogue is the GVK - GBV Union Catalogue showing you the holdings of libraries of seven states in Northern Germany. The second catalogue can also display non-Latin scripts, at the moment mainly used for Chinese and Korean, but increasingly Mongolian in Cyrillic and uiguromongolian scripts, too.

The search slot on our homepage will automatically deliver results on the GUK if not chosen otherwise. You can use this first search slot to insert keywords in German like "Mongolen" "Musik" to get results on the music of the Mongols.

Using the first slot on our homepage you can look for books in a specific language by using the keyword "spr" plus the language code. If you use the English version of the search page please use lng instead of spr. You will find the language and country codes on the GUK clicking onto "Help" and then "Special search keys". The list of search keys is not available in the English version. So switch to German and scroll down to Sprachcode Sprachen Spr for the list of the said codes.

<https://www.gbv.de/du/katricht/anhang02.pdf>

"spr mon" will get you all titles in Mongolian, "spr bua" all titles in Buryat, "spr xal" in Kalmyk etc. You may combine two or more search keys. The search key for country is "lcd", thus all books from mainland China: "lcd XB-CN". All Mongolian books from China: "spr mon and lcd XB-CN", all Mongolian books from the Republic of Mongolia: "spr mon and lcd XB-MN". More complicated searches are explained in others of my introductions like "Literature from Sinkiang" (please scroll down to end of this document) and "The special collection of Altaic Literature in the State- and University Library Goettingen" .

Nearly all the books from the 1990s onward have been classified using the GOK (Goettingen Online Klassifikation). Please proceed to the GUK and click onto Systematic Search on the left side. Under Philologien you will find Altaische Sprachen (Altaic languages) and from thereon Mongolian languages. If you then selected a certain language like Khalka Mongolian you can further narrow down your search by the number that follows the GOK language code JTM. Thus 636 stands for novel, 632 for poetry etc. Numbers beginning with 4xx are for books that contain works by more than one author. 5xx is for research on literature, 3xx for grammar and linguistics, dictionaries etc. Dictionaries always appear under 300.

If you feel comfortable with the German language you may find the following side very helpful: <http://www.eromm.org/project/doku.php?id=sacher:gok> Here the GOK is organized in a more user friendly way. Click on Ethnologie and then on QMA. Scroll down to Mittel- und Nordasien (Middle and Northasia), to find the titles about the ethnology of the peoples of Middle- and Northern Asia. QMI is for Turkey. QML 610 for Mongolian peoples in general, QMM 800 for Outer Mongolia etc.

History of the Middle-Asian republics is under PUJ, the Osman Empire under PU 240 ff, history of Turkey under PSB. PUX is for Mongolian history.

The section for history is not displayed properly at the SUB homepage. Please use the [www. eromm...](http://www.eromm.org) link:

<http://www.eromm.org/project/doku.php?id=sacher:gok>

The following page by Stephan Heupst, who works at the SUB Goettingen, offers several useful links and converters for East- and Centralasian languages. It is only available in German.

<http://laotouzi.wordpress.com/>

Sometimes German codes like spr instead of English lng don't work. So if you have clicked the English flag, try lng mon instead of spr mon etc. The quotation marks sometimes don't work with language search. So try the backslash instead, i.e. spr\ kor for Korean books. The computer nerds in the background like to change the programmes now and then without telling anyone. Don't despair. Ask me and I will try to sort out any problems.

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Manchu-Tungus literature:

Most of the Tungus and palaeoasiatic peoples in Siberia and Manchuria have no tradition of written literature before the 1920s. The Manchu and their forefathers the Jurchen are the one major exception, making it possible to trace the Manchu language back to the 12th century AD.

The southern Tungus language of Manchu has been the official language in the China of the Qing Empire until 1911 since the Manchu conquered China around 1644, and earlier in the Manchurian Khanat. Huge amounts of Manchu language material is preserved in the archives of China and is now gradually published in large facsimile editions. One example is the Manchu archive for Sinkiang from Qing Dynasty times that has been published in 283 volumes in 2012 (shelf mark 2013 B 461 : 1-283) Qing dai xin jiang man wen dang an hui bian 清代新疆满文档案汇编.

A similar facsimile edition has been published for the area of the commandery of Hunchun covering northeastern Manchuria: Hunchun (Huichun) fudutong yamen dang 琿春副都統衙門檔 (shelf mark 2010 B 291 : 1-238). This collection also contains Chinese and even Russian material for the later years of the Qing Dynasty.

Mainly Chinese language titles for the history and culture of Manchuria from 1748 to 1934 from the archives of the province of Liaoning in southern Manchuria have been collected in the 151 volume set : Dong-bei bian-jiang dang-an xuan ji 東北邊疆檔案選輯 (清代民國) (shelf mark 2011 B 2888: 1-151).

Junjichu manwen Zhunga'er shizhe dang yibian 军机处满文准噶尔使者档译编 3 vols, Peking 2009. (Shelf mark 2011 B 43:1-3) This Facsimile edition reproduces the official documents and letters from the time of the Dzungar wars 1734 to 1754 in the Manchu language from the archives of the Yishidang, a yamen or office dealing with the barbarian emissaries to the Manchu court in Peking. A Chinese translation is also given for each Manchu document.

The complete Manchu Kanjur in 109 boxes as a handmade print from the original woodblocks from 1790 is available under the shelf mark A 2010 B 35001 : 1-109.

And yes there is Manchurian erotic literature available, too: The novel Jinpingmei in an unabridged Manchu version, shelf mark 76 A 2300 : 1-10.

Manchu literature has always been ridiculed as not original translation literature from Chinese. Apart from the huge amount of Manchu archive material, the Manchu language itself mainly lived on after the fall of the Qing-Dynasty amongst the Sibos in Ili at the modern Kazakh border in western Sinkiang. There are autochthonic epic works in Manchu by the Sibos like the “Ba na-I ucun” the epic tale of the long trek of the Sibos from Manchuria to Ili in the 18th century after the second Dzungar war (shelf mark ZA 17336:106) .

After the fall of the Qing dynasty 1911/12 the use of the Manchu language declined fast. Today Manchu is actively only used amongst the Sibos in Ili and Sinkiang in general. In Goettingen you can find the twice-weekly Manchu language newspaper from Chabchal/Ili, the Cabcal serkin, since 1980 (shelf mark ZTG B 238).

Older literature of the Sibos from Qing- and Republican times has been reissued in facsimile prints, e.g. shelf mark 2010 B 538:1-5 Sibe uksura i gukure tende isinaha julen cagan.

All literature in Manchu available at the State- and University Library Goettingen can be found by inserting “spr mnc” into the searchslot at www.sub.uni-goettingen.de. Under Systematic Search in the GUK literature from around 1994 onward is classified under JWY xxx. You can also use German keywords like “Sibo”, “Sinkiang”, “Mandschurei” (Manchuria), “Mandschu” (Manchu), “Jurcen” etc., using the searchslot on our homepage.