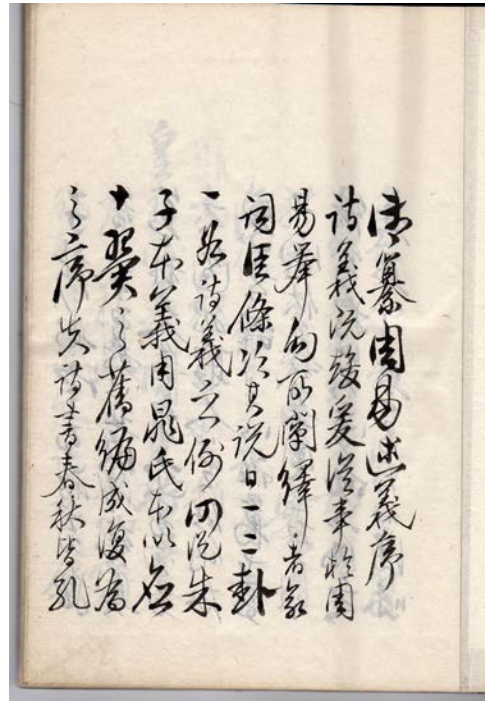
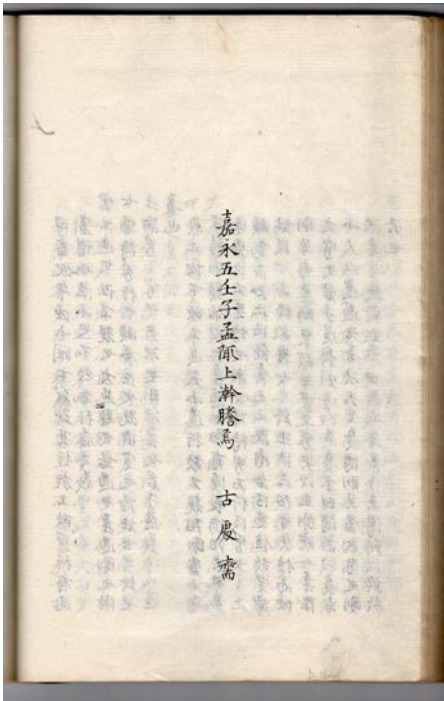


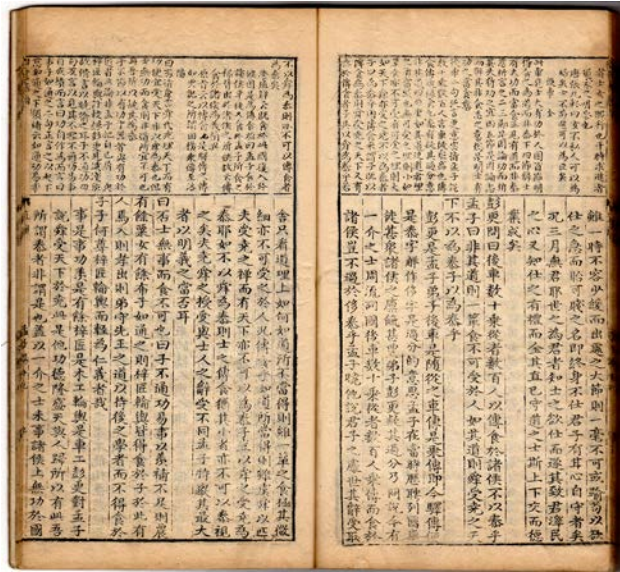
Rulon-Miller Books

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1. Fuheng, [Kokasai (pos. Ichino Koka), transcriber]. 御纂周易述 [= *Commentaries on the I Ching*]. Japan: 1852. \$2,000

A manuscript copy of Fuheng's commentaries on the *I ching*, or *Book of Changes*. 10 books in 5 vols.; contemporary Japanese patterned paper covers; small stain to the top of vol. 1 not affecting text, a near fine copy accomplished in a neat and delicate hand. The original text for these volumes was compiled in the 1750s by Fuheng, Grand Secretary of the Manchu Empire, on orders of the Emperor.



2. Zhang, Juzheng. 二刻張閣老經筵四書直解孟子 [= *Reprint of a colloquial commentary of Zhang Juzheng on the four books: Mencius*]. n.p.: [Wu Weiye ?], [c. 1650]. \$2,500

Books 14-27 of 27 books, bound in 5 volumes; contemporary, if not original, paper covers, title in manuscript on each cover, stab-bound; with 21 folios lacking in the text and replaced with blank folios, 15 folios partially perished and remargined, and 2 folios almost entirely perished, with only a small portion remaining; some worming to vol. 5. This is possibly the second printing of an edition published by Wu Weiye around the mid to late 1600s.

Zhang Juzheng was the Grand Secretary of the Ming dynasty between 1572 and 1582 and served as a de facto secretary of state during that time, enacting sweeping political reforms and exerting strong influence on the Wanli Emperor. His writings on the four books served the primary source of the first Jesuit translation of the four books into Latin.



3. [I Ching.] Zhu, Xi [Editor]. 新刊周易本義 /Shin kan zhou yi ben yi [= *Book of Changes with commentary*]. Fukien, China: Yeh Nan-sung-t'ang, [late Ming Dynasty, ca. 1600]. \$7,500

Four volumes in two, stab-bound in contemporary Korean paper covers, re-sewn, minor worming, very good in a cloth folding case.

Zhu Xi (1130-200) was a Song Dynasty scholar who championed the importance of the Four Books (Analects, the Mencius, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean) in Chinese philosophy during a time where the I Ching (Book of Changes) was considered the most important text. His heavily annotated editions of each became standard texts after his death. This copy of the I Ching was printed later in the Ming dynasty, and contains a colophon in the form of a cartouche in the back, indicating the name and place of its publisher.



4. [I Ching [Yijing].] 又玄解新畫 [Japanese manuscript visual dictionary of I Ching imagery]. [1800s]. \$6,000

6 volumes, 1,025 entries in total with a manuscript illustration for each and annotations for most illustrations. The volumes are organized by I Ching hexagrams, with each hexagram section including a series of images, from mundane household objects, to mythical creatures, to full scenes. Some images are repeated between hexagrams, and it appears that the work is the result of multiple hands, as the style and skill varies between books, or even between sections. The set is incomplete, and contains volumes 1, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 12 of 12 total volumes. Original stab bound green paper wrappers, worn and with fragments of title on a few volumes, lower cover of vol 12 partially perished, internal pages clean and bright. The title suggests an association with Neo-Daoism. Although unfortunately incomplete, this is an intriguing set with no similar examples that we could find.