In his monumental work, Introduction to the History of Science (3 vols. in 5, 1927-1948), George Sarton provides an account not only of Western science, but also that of Islam, India, and China. Among Chinese sciences from ancient times down to the Renaissance, Chinese mathematics was Sarton’s major focus.

Comparing the proofread version of the Introduction to History of Science, preserved in the Harvard University Archives, with its published one, and drawing valuable information from Sarton’s correspondence kept both at the Houghton Library of Harvard University and at the Henry W. and Albert A. Berg Collection of English and American Literature of the New York Public Library, this paper tries to assess and reconstruct how his account of Chinese mathematics was made. (Received August 21, 2008)