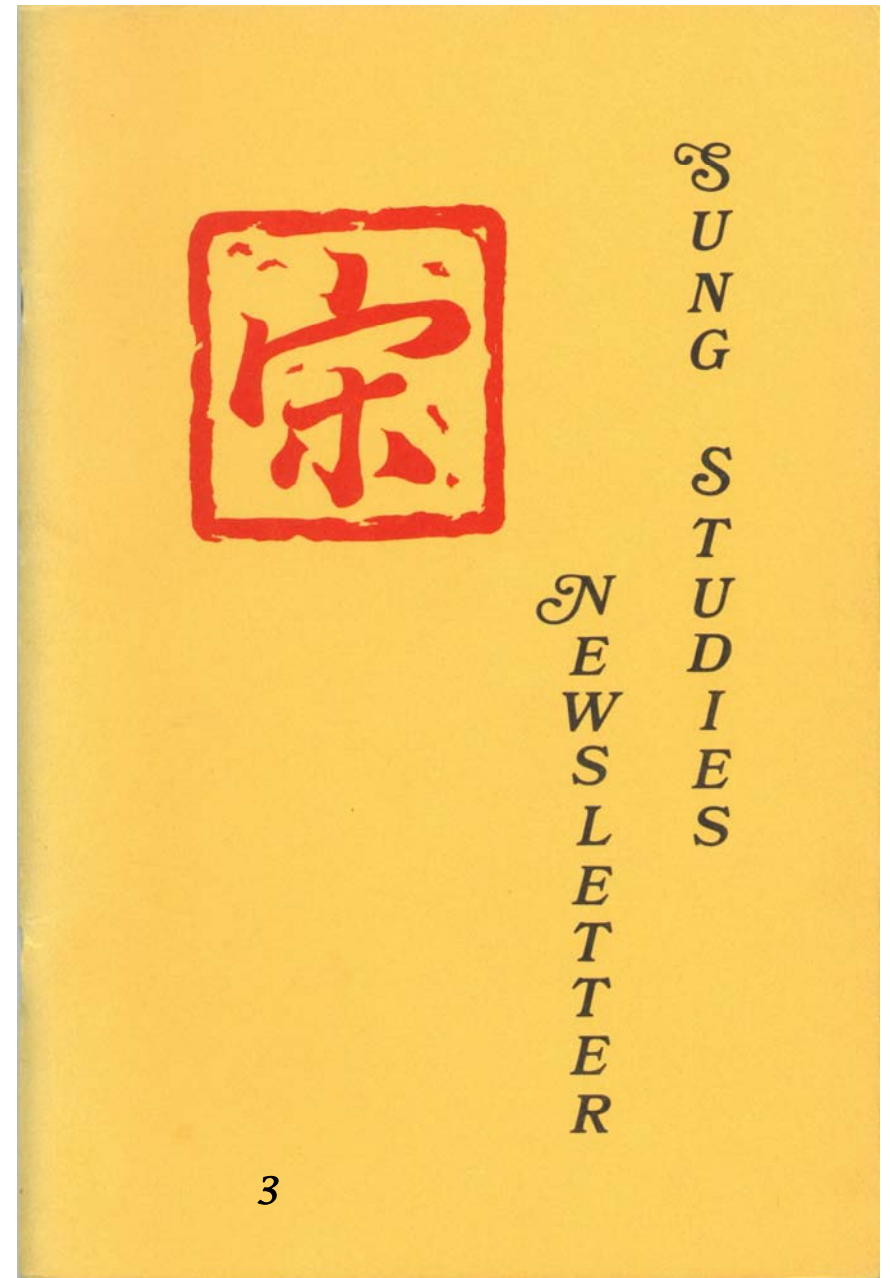


## 宋遼金元

The Society of Song, Yuan, and Conquest  
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## SUNG STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Number Three March, 1971

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## SUNG STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Edmund H. Worthy, Jr., Editor

The Sung Studies Newsletter commenced publication in May 1970, with the assistance of a small grant from the American Council of Learned Societies. It is published twice a year, usually in March and October. The purpose of the Newsletter is to disseminate news and information to an international community of interested scholars and institutions and to print reports and short articles about Sung studies, which is defined to encompass the Sung, Liao, and Chin dynasties as well as the late Five Dynasties period. News of personal or project activities, resumes of theses, book notices, reports about research projects, and short articles, which should run no more than ten or twelve pages and should be of a tentative or speculative nature presenting or testing the preliminary results of research in progress, will be accepted and published in any language of scholarship. Contributions are welcomed and indeed encouraged. Signed items in the Newsletter do not necessarily represent the views of the editor; responsibility for opinions expressed and for accuracy of facts in these signed notices, reports, or articles rests solely with individual authors. Annual subscription rates for individuals are: Charter, US\$5.00, for those who wish to contribute extra support to the Newsletter; Regular, \$4.00, which is the normal subscription fee; and Sustaining, \$2.00, for students and others unable to meet high U.S. costs. The rate for libraries and institutions is US\$4.00 per year. Individual issues are available at \$2.00 each. Subscriptions are payable January 1 of every year. Checks or money orders should be sent to the editor and made payable to: Sung Studies Newsletter. Address all correspondence, items for publication, and subscription orders to the editor:

### Until July 31, 1971

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### After August 1, 1971

c/o New Asia College  
6 Farm Road  
Kowloon, Hong Kong

## FROM THE EDITOR

This issue marks the beginning of the Newsletter's second year of publication. As readers will note, response in the form of various contributions in several languages continues to grow and thereby lends tangible support to this venture which so vitally depends upon reader participation and cooperation. An expanding awareness of the Newsletter among many new readers is evidenced by the lengthening subscription rolls that at present include approximately 475 individuals and institutions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, The true, and unfortunately ultimate, test of the viability of the Newsletter -- subscriptions -- is now squarely before all readers. To insure the existence of this publication beyond next fall's issue, paid subscriptions will have to be forthcoming in the immediate future, for the grant from the American Council of Learned Societies that was used to prime this publication's pump is quickly drying out. A subscription form is enclosed with this issue. The page facing this one quotes rate information. It is hoped that any reader who is able and so committed will pay the charter rates or even donate an added contribution. The Newsletter, it should not need to be said, will not be a moneymaking proposition; nevertheless, the editor earnestly desires that sufficient funds be available so that some scholars in the field, although perhaps unable to pay the subscription fee because of currency restrictions or other problems, can still be kept on the mailing list. In principle, the idea is that all readers of the Newsletter should share its financial burden according to their ability.

FREQUENCY AND FORMAT: The results of the questionnaire sent out in the last issue most emphatically indicate that readers wish to see the Newsletter continue publication; however, the editor was not able to discern any clear-cut mandate from readers on the issue of the format and content. Nearly all readers favored the format as illustrated in the current and previous issues; however, there was no definite consensus on the question of relative weight or prominence to be given each section. Without doubt though, the news and reporting functions of the Newsletter were highly valued, and in no case will the editor ever forsake this prime, originating intention of the Newsletter. Other features of the publication will

most likely vary in proportion in each issue, as materials become available. The Sung Studies Directory, however, will not be published annually, for, among other reasons, it is felt that developments and changes in one year do not warrant such frequent polling. Another directory will be attempted in about 18 months. Contrary to what the editor urged in the last issue, the frequency of publication, he has decided by fiat that incidentally seems to have general support, will be two issues of approximately 50 pages per year. There are two practical reasons for this. First, there is not enough material and news forthcoming at present to sustain three issues. And second, the editor personally has enough time to produce only two issues. The editor will attempt as best as he can to maintain a publication schedule of an issue each October and March. Any contributions should be in the editor's hands well before the first of each of these months.

FORTHCOMING, A number of different items have been promised for future issues of the Newsletter. The next number will carry, among other materials, a bibliographic essay by a Russian scholar about Sung studies activities in Russia. Readers are urged to continue to submit items of news or articles for publication. Also, anyone wishing to write book notices -- "notices" as opposed to full-scale critical reviews that belong in a more established and widely read journal -- should contact the editor; it is more than likely that recent titles appearing in different parts of the world will escape his immediate attention.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: The editor wishes to draw all readers' attention to the fact that he, and the Newsletter as well, will be moving for the next three years to the Chinese University of Hong Kong. After August 1, 1971, please address all correspondence and subscription orders to him at New Asia College, 6 Farm Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

中国都市をめぐる日本の研究  
----宋代を中心に----

斯波义信

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- I. 導言
- II. 研究史
  - A) 国家的統制と私法との対抗
  - B) 都市の経済的社会的秩序
  - C) 生態的秩序及都市文化
- III. 中国都市发达史の諸解釋

I. 導言

日本に于ける中国都市研究は、20 世紀初頭に于ける东亚同文会や临时台湾习惯調査会の調査より起算すれば、70 余年の歴史を算する事になる。一口に言つて此等の日本の研究は、重厚な実証主義とも表現さる可ま客観的事実の探究に特色む存する如くであり、既に歴史的资料と化した実態調査に于ても、又文献主義的研究に于ても、少なからぬ学問的蓄積を積上げて来た事は認められてよいであろう。反面、事実を総合し体系的な都市发达の説明原理を摸索する努力に于ても、少数ながら、例之ば(1)加藤繁氏に代表される、国家の商工統制と私法发达との対抗関係の推移の中で都市の发达を規定して行く制度史的 approach や、(2)宮崎市定氏に代表される、中国史の全体的发展过程の中で urbanization、都鄙关系 urban reciprocity の推移考察して行く文明史的 approach、及び(3)今堀誠二氏に代表される、中国社会に于ける共同体 communities の社会的組織力を评价して得失发达史を考察する社会史的 approach 等の作業假説が提出され、国内の代表的な interpretations を形成し、一部は近年 E.Balaza 氏、D.Twitchett 氏及 E.P.Stuzhina 氏等に依つて海外にも紹介されつつある。<sup>1)</sup>

然し率直に言つて、研究の technical な水準が引上げられるに比例して、却つて対象と我々の立っている地点との距離がますます隔つて感ぜられる、換言すれば、研究の現状はなお hypothesis stage にあると 言う認識が、筆者の偽り無い実感である。此の素描に于て筆者は差し当り、何の様な意味で従来の研究は中国都市を対象とし、何の様な成果が積み、我々は様な課題を負っているかを自問し、我々の立つ地点を示して将来の研究への助言を得たいと思つたまでである。なお近年国内で公表されつつある研究論評也学术志の特集号をも参看される事を希望する。<sup>2)</sup>

II. 研究史

A) 国家的統制と私法との対抗

秦汉以降の中国に於いて、「都市」概念を構成する最大の标识が、都市が一般的に政治都市であり、村落と区別される行政領域を有していた事にあること M.Weber 氏以来共通の認識となつている。<sup>3)</sup> 然るに最近の社会经济史的研究の関心は、中国都市の historical inertia に于ける政治的特質を承認しつつも、反面、中国都市が実態的に経済的 category の都市としても发展した事实に注目し始めている。それでは一体、中国で「都市」を「农村」から区別する明確な指標は結局何であつたのか？此の問題に対して说得的な解答を与之る為には、豊富な私法的事实に立脚して、都市、农村に共通して关系する基本事項に就いて、相対的な比重を究明する必要がある。此の点 M.Weber 氏が「行政都市に于ても、土地所有関係の規律の仕方(従つて課税原理)という一点だけは、农村に于ける土地所有制度と異つていたのが通例であり、経済的都市では此の様な相違は、都市的土地所有が提供する收益基盤 Rentabilitats-grundlage が 特殊な性質を持つていたという事实に由来している」<sup>4)</sup> と指摘した事は、重要な suggestion を提出している。

此の假説を中国都市研究史の中で考察するに当って先ず参照する可まは、臨時台湾習慣調査汇编『台湾私法』(1901-06) vol.Iの不動産の項である。台湾では雍正、乾隆以降、市街地の経営が生ずると、原「業主」より「历地 or 地基 building lot」の 给出を得て此れに家居店舗を建造して「历主 landlord」となり、「小租户 tenant」に 賃貸收租する慣行が发达した。此の結果原「業主」の不動産権は消灭して、「地基主」として「历主」より收租する権利を留保するに止まり「历主」が事実上の「業主」と認定され、不動産権及其使用用益权(赎权)を掌握し、perpetual lease が成立した。

此の都市私権は历史的にどれ程溯らせ得るのが? 『清国行政法』(1905-15)の分担执笔者であった加藤繁氏は、唐宋の都市官有不動産の管理及都市家屋の賃貸を研究して历史研究の道を开いたが<sup>5)</sup>、仁井田升氏は更に唐宋の不動産取引、賃貸の法関係を究明した<sup>6)</sup>。其后此の基础上に立って、日野开三郎氏、草野靖氏、梅原郁氏及び笔者に依って、都市不動産、债权等の私権が唐末以降发达し、都市独自の课税が発生した事が明らかとなって来た<sup>7)</sup>。即ち雨税法制定以后、特に五代—宋の「城郭之賦」が其れである。「城郭之賦」を构成するものは屋税(都市家産の税)、地稅(城内耕地菜园の税)が主体であり、他に乾事盐钱屋稅盐(附加税)、身丁钱(人头税)、免行役钱 guild exemption tax、房廊地基钱(官有仓库の rent)、地铺钱(市场地、埠头等の使用料)、商稅、牙契稅等があり、职役は原則的に免除された代りに科率を負担した。都市不動産は丈量の対象となり、成立法上「地基」、「屋基」と表現され、「赎权」に相当する不動産上の用益权「兑佃」も発生した。勿论市民法を实定法上に明記する程私権が伸張した译では無いが、今后宋元明清の私法史を深め、また清代の都市稅(房稅、牙稅、当稅、契稅、落地稅、捐納)に至る系譜が解明されれば、经济的 category の都市の起源を宋に想定する论据たり得るであろう。

さてそれでは秦汉—唐の都市は行政的には都市であつても、经济的には农村であつたのか? 答は然り且否であ

ろ。即ち秦汉—唐の政治都市は、領域内の政治中心地であると共に、城内に住む官僚等の消費生活を充し、貢租を集散し且つ远隔地商品の流通を媒介する经济中心地であつた。然し商工業は全经济秩序の中では重要な構成要素ではなく、中国都市の政治的特質と言う可ま国家の严重な商工統制。市場管理制下に置かれていたのである。此の国家的統制に対し最も包括的且つ説得的な解明を試みたものが加藤繁氏の「市」制 official market system をめぐる研究である。加藤説は既陈望远氏、陶希圣氏、卢之迪氏<sup>8)</sup>、E.Balazs 氏 D.Twitchett 氏<sup>1)</sup>の優れた紹介があり、Twitchett 教授のそれは学説史にも及へているので再説を避けたい。最近の研究特に考古学的发现や吐鲁番文书等は、若干の修正点—例之ば全ての商工業者が「市」内に聚居したのでは無く、一部は城郭内の里坊に散居していた—を除けば、宁ろ加藤氏の展望の正しさをより具体的に论证しつつある。

都市の经济的社会秩序中国の都市を—应县城以上と考之ると、县州府城等の”central market” から省都・首都に至る迄の各都市が、其の直接的后背地を含む全经济・社会秩序の中で如何に机能していたかを知る事が、都市研究の重要な課題となる。此の分野での調査は东亚同文会に依って先鞭をつけられながら<sup>9)</sup>、历史研究としては最も未开拓な領域であり、谨かに都市自体の guild 组织、問屋制度、金融制度、后背农村の市場组织が个别的に若干研究されているに過ぎない。Guild の事实研究としては、华中华南を中心とした东亚同文会、东亚同文书院の調査集成しに根岸信氏の研究はじめ<sup>10)</sup>、北京については加藤繁、仁井田升氏の調査<sup>11)</sup>、绥远·察哈尔については今堀诚二氏の調査がある<sup>12)</sup>。历史研究としては、加藤繁氏に依って商工業者に対する国家的統制、特に「市」制が唐末崩壊して、自律的な同业商工 guild が発生した事、然し

宋の **guild** は公権力の統制を受け、有力業種は特許商化した事、其后明末—清代の国内商業最盛期に至り **autonomy** も増し、業種・職種・阶层別の分化も多岐を極めると共に、客商の定住化を背景に会馆（同郷 **guild**）を発生したという広い展望が樹立された<sup>13)</sup>。其後の研究の焦点の一つは **guild** の分化に進化の標識を見出そうとするもので、根岸氏は宋代に既に **commercial guild**・**craft guild**・**yeoman guild** の鼎立を認むるが<sup>14)</sup>、古林森、仁田井、今堀、横山英氏等は **yeoman guild** の成立期を明末清初に考之<sup>15)</sup>、此れを都市賃労働者の阶级的発生とする近代史家の评价がある<sup>16)</sup>。他の焦点は **autonomy** に关するもので、**guild** が官僚統制内部の存在である事、**autonomy** が中国に根強い **communities** に内的关系がある事に就いては略略一致しているが、**guild** 内部の阶级対立を **minimum** に解する根岸氏と、専制支配の矛盾を強調する仁田井氏との間には隔いがある。一方今堀氏は恰も Maurer 氏の **Mark Genossenschaft** に 対す如く都市の農村共同体起源を主張し、市街成立と同時に **Guild merchant** が结成され、同郷・街巷等の下位団体を結集して強い行政力を发挥する事 から **guild merchant** の自治能力を **maximum** に 评价する。然し根岸氏は **guild merchant** の 出現を清朝に認めつつも、此の現象が台湾・東三省・治黑龙江州に遍在し、本土十八省では国家的統制が強いと指摘している。

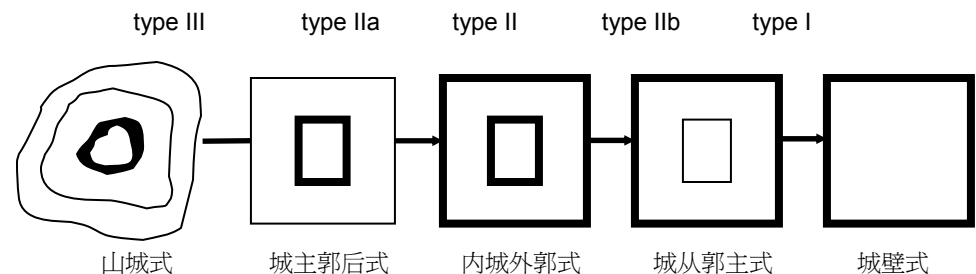
次に都市商業資本の農村支配という观点に立てば、問屋 **factor**、**Verlagssystem** 制度及び農村市場組織が課題の中心となる。加藤氏、根岸氏に依れば<sup>17)</sup>、中国の流通組織には初め客商坐賈の外、官許の仲立人になる牙行があるのみであったが、唐宋時代に牙行が分化して「邸店」と称する **factor** の萌芽形態を発生し、明清の「行家」へと発展した。唐宋の「邸店」等に就いて加藤氏は倉庫業と解していたが、最近日野氏『唐代邸店の研究』（福岡、1968）に依って再検討され、本来の旅宿、食飲、倉庫未分化の機能が、漸て問屋、金融業に展開した事が論証された。宋代では都市の麻涓問屋に依る農村の凡戸支配<sup>18)</sup>、明清では苏州の綿業、湖州の

生糸業に就いて問屋制が立証されている。<sup>19)</sup>

農村の市場組織に就いては、加藤氏の先駆的研究以来、漢—唐に関しては曾我部氏、日野氏、五代・宋に関しては日野、梅原、周藤、筆者<sup>20)</sup>、明清、民国关しては山根幸夫、百瀬宏、森田明、倉持徳一郎、増井経夫、天野元之助、西山武一の諸氏に依って研究が行な<sup>21)</sup>。また州府 level の都市の経済機能については、西汉の諸都市に関する宇都宮氏の研究はじめ<sup>22)</sup>、宋代では广州、泉州、明州、胶州等の海港の研究<sup>23)</sup>、明清では苏州、宁波营口（牛壮）、天津について个别研究がなされている。<sup>24)</sup>

### C) 生态的秩序及び都市文化

中国都市の生态的構造について先ず問題となるのは、都市围郭及び都市区划である。中国の都市城郭の起源について、那波利貞氏の先駆的研究<sup>25)</sup>に続いて宮崎市定氏はその发达を。



専ら防御という目的から考察し、殷周の山城 **type III** が、春秋以来 **type II-I** と平地へ発展し、秦汉の郡县制以降 **type I** が普及するが、都城は **type II** の形成を継承したと推定した<sup>26)</sup>。其後の考古学的調査は、大規模な筑城が少くとも殷中期以降行われ、特に春秋以降盛行した事、外郭は空地を多く含んでいた事、都市的环境に関わる台榭、上下水、道路等は战国時代に发达した事等が知られている<sup>27)</sup>。次に围郭内の空間的 **planning** に关しては、最近曾我部静雄氏によって包括的に研究され、周の首都の制度は周囲が方十里で、その中を东西九本、南本九本の大街で等分し 100 个の方一里の地区を造り、宮殿、宮厅、市场等を除いた各地区を「某某里」と称し、一里は方三百步即ち井田一井であった事、其后北魏を经由して此の **planning** が隋唐に采用された事、唐末以后都市の変容に依って「里 or 坊」制が崩壊し、宋以后では都市の治安区划として「厢」

「隅」制が現れ、明代になって「隅」が一般化し、「廂」は suburb の意味となった事を论证した<sup>28)</sup>。

都市の地域構造に関しては頼る可ま人口統計や職業統計が殆ど存在しないので空白に近い状態である。宋代では杭州に関する加藤繁、池田誠氏の研究があるが、地志及び商税統計等の活用が将来の課題である。清代では百瀬氏に依る天津の1846年の統計の分析<sup>24)</sup>が極めて貴重な事実(不在地主の城内居住、城内外に自作農多く雇農が少い等)を教之、又中村治兵卫氏に依る华北の都市人口の研究があり<sup>29)</sup>、民国では上田信三氏による都市人口統計がある<sup>30)</sup>。

都市文化に関しては、入矢义高氏『东京梦华录译注』が岩波书店(東京)より近く刊行される事を豫告するに止める。また田中一成氏に依る宋—清朝の地方劇に対する一連の研究は、都市文化の農村への波及について誠に興味ある事実を发掘している事<sup>31)</sup>も付け加えて置きたい。

### III・中国都市发达史の诸解释

以上の紹介で明らかな如く、実態认识より出発した日本の中国都市研究は、漸て国家的统制の異常な強さと、成文化されぬままに慣习法の中に生まれて来た厌大な私法慣行を发见した。其后の研究が逢着した問題は、国家的统制に抗して次第に自立化して行つた中国都市の发展的契機でありかかる要因として農村、農民、生産技術、生産力が注目され、「都市」研究から「都市社会」研究へ又「都市経済研究」へと変化し始めている。然此等は言わば近代化論に立脚する問題提起であり、M.Weber氏が対象とした王朝二千年の中国都市、更には先秦二千年の都市を包括するよるな壮大な都市論の体系は未だ現れていな。然しここでは非紹介しなければならぬのは、宮崎市定氏による文明史的な中国都市論の体系化(未完)である。宮崎氏は殷代から春秋時代までの青銅器時代を大体に于て都市国家の時

代と考之る。中国の都市国家は西洋に比べて歴史が短く市民権が未发达であった事、「封建制」(氏族制)に依つて歪曲された事が特色で后世に影響した。春秋中頃から鉄器時代に入ると領土国家が現れ、漸て秦汉に統一された。战国—秦汉は古来の都市国家が整理される過渡期であり、当時の聚落は全て城郭を有し、農民は全て郭内の区划「里」に住み、野外散居の聚落は原則的に無く、都市は実質的に農業都市であった。晋以后、都市国家は消滅し、郡县制下の都市は政治都市、軍事都市としての偉容を漸増して唐に至るが、此の間に農民の城外散居の傾向が生じて散村を形成し、唐に至つて城外一面に村落が棋布する事になる。此に于て始めて都市と農村とは対立的に关联し合ふよるになり、且つ唐末以来都市が発達して財政中心地・商工中心地となると、農村と連帯はますます緊密となる。明代になると先進地の都市は商業都市から漸軽工業都市へと変貌し始める<sup>32)</sup>。

勿論宮崎の broad insight にはなお opinion に止る部分も多く、都市国家説にせよ、農村发生史に関する假説に問題を含んでいるが、氏の構想が我々の過去の研究成果を最も広く包摂する説得的な説明原理たる点に于いて傾聴す可ま極めて多い事を特に指摘しておきたい。

- 1) E・Balazs, "Chinese Towns," "Marco Polo in the Capital of China" in *Chinese Civilization and Bureaucracy* (Yale, 1964); Twitchett, "The T'ang Market System," *Asia Major* 12:2 (1966), "Merchant, Trade and Government in Late T'ang," *Asia Major* 14:1 (1968); E.P.Stuzhina, "Proizvodstva Ekonomicheskoi I Sotsialnoi Struktury Goroda I Remeslennogo Proizvodstva XI-XIII vv.v Sovremennoi Istoriografii," *Istoriografii Stran Vostoka, Problemy sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi istorii feodalizma v stranakh vostoka* (Moskva: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1969).
- 2) 倉持得一郎,「支那都市发达の概観—研究成果中心として—」历史学研究 8:11 (1937);(杂志) 东洋史研究 11:4 (1952) 特集 东洋史上の都市;(杂志) 东洋史研究 28:4 (1970), 特集 中国史上の都市と農村;(杂志) 历史教育 14:12 (1966), 特集 中国の都市; 佐伯有一「日本の明清時代研究における商品生産评价をめぐつて」中国史の時代区分 (東京, 1957); 斯波义信, 宋代商業史研究 (東京, 1968) pp.32-37, 306-390。

- 3) Max Weber, "Die Wirtschaftsethik der Weltreligionen. I. Konfuzianismus und Taoismus," *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Religionssoziologie* (Tubingen, 1922), vol. I, p. 381: " 'Stadt' gleich Mandarinnensitz ohne Selbstverwaltung -- ' Dorf' gleich Ortschaft mit Selbstverwaltung ohne Mandatinen."
- 4) M. Weber, *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft*, (1956) k.IX. Soziologie der Herrschaft, 8. Abschnitt. Die nichtlegitime Herrschaft (Typologie der Städte).
- 5) 加藤繁, 「内庄宅便考」(1920), 「唐代に于ける不動産に就いて」支那経済史考证 卷上; 「宋代の房钱に就いて」(1927) 支那経済史考证 卷下。
- 6) 仁井田升, 唐宋法律文书の研究 (东京, 1937), 中国法制史研究, 土地法. 取引法 (东京, 1960)
- 7) 日野开三郎, 「唐天宝以前に于ける土戸の対象資産」东方学 17 (1958); 草野靖, 「宋代の屋税・地稅について」史学杂志 68 : 4 (1959); 梅原郁, 「宋代都市の賦稅」东洋史研究 28 : 4 (1970), 「宋代の戸等制をめぐって」东方学报, 京都 41 (1970); 斯波义信, 宋代商業史研究 (东京, 1968) pp.318-329.
- 8) 陈望达氏, 「宋代都市的发达」新中华 2 : 11, 12 (1934); 陶希圣氏, 「唐宋以后商人组织之行」新生命 2 : 11; 卢之迪氏, 「唐宋时代的市」人文月刊 8 : 4-6 (1937)
- 9) 清国商業綜覧 (1906); 支那經濟全書 (1907-1908); 支那省別全志 (1918-20); 支那開港場志 (1922); (杂志) 支那研究, 上海特集号 18 (1928)
- 10) 根岸佶, 支那ギルドの研究 (东京, 1938); 上海のギルド (东京, 1951); 中国のギルド (东京, 1953)
- 11) 加藤繁, 「清代に于ける北京の商人会馆に就いて」支那經濟史考证 卷下; 仁井田升, 中国の社会とギルド (东京, 1951)。
- 12) 今堀誠二, 中国の社会構造 (东京, 1938); 中国封建社会の構造 (东京, 1955); 中国近代史研究序説 (东京, 1968); 「清代における北方都市(县城)の構造」东洋史研究 28 : 4 (1970)。
- 13) 加藤繁, 「唐宋時代の商人組合「行」を論じて清代の会馆に及ぶ」支那經濟史考证 卷上; 「清代に于ける北京の商人会馆に就いて」支那經濟史考证 卷下
- 14) 根岸佶, 支那ギルドの研究, pp.299-300。
- 15) 古林森广, 「宋代の工匠とその組織」东方学 33 (1967); 仁井田, 中国の社会とギルド, pp.28-34。今堀, 「中国におけるヨ-スソギルドの構造」社会経済史学 18 : 1-2; 横山英, 「中国における商工業労働者の発展と役割」歴史学研究 (1960)。
- 16) 佐伯有一, 「日本の明清時代研究における商品生産評価をめぐって」鈴木俊, 西島定生(編) 中国史の時代区分 (东京, 1957) pp.253-321
- 17) 加藤繁, 支那經濟史概説 (东京, 1944) pp.97-98; 根岸佶, 中国のギルド, p.298。

- 18) 周藤吉之, 「南宋の苧麻布生産とその流通过程」宋代經濟史研究 (东京 1962)。
- 19) 佐伯有一, 前掲論文
- 20) D・Twitchett, loc.cit.; 笔者, 宋代商業史研究 p37; 梅原, 「宋代の地方都市」歴史教育 14 : 12
- 21) 山根幸夫, 「明清時代华北に于ける定期市」史論 8 (1960); 百瀬宏, 「清末直隸省青縣市場共同体雜考」东洋史研究 27 : 3; 森田明, 「清代湖廣地方における定期市について」商經論集 5 : 1 (1964); 倉持徳一郎, 「四川の場市」日大研究匯報 1 (1957); 増井経夫, 「广东の墟市」东亚論叢 4 (1941); 天野元之助, 中国农业の諸問題 下 (东京, 1953); 西山武一, アミ ア的農法と農業社会 (东京, 1969)
- 22) 宇都宮清吉, 「西汉時代の都市について」汉代社会經濟史研究。
- 23) 斯波, 宋代商業史研究, p.35; 「宋代明州の都市化と地域开发」待兼山論叢 3 (1969)
- 24) 宮崎市定, 「明清時代の蘇州と軽工業の发达」アミ ア史研究 4; 西里喜行, 「清末の寧波商人について」东洋史研究 26 : 1, 2; 佐佐木正哉, 「营口商人の研究」近代中国研究 1 (1958); 百瀬宏, 「津門保甲圖説に就いて」小野博士紀念東洋農業經濟史研究 (1948)
- 25) 那波利貞, 「支那都邑の城郭と其の起源」史林 10 : 2 (1924)
- 26) 宮崎市定, 「支那城郭の起源異説」
- 27) 伊藤道治, 「先秦時代の都市」神戸大学文学會研究 30 (1963)
- 28) 曾我部, 中国及び古代日本における乡村形態の变迁 (东京, 1963) pp.414-497
- 29) 中村治兵衛, 「清代华北の都市の戸口に関する一考察」史淵 100 (1963)
- 30) 上田信三, 「中華民國都市人口統計(上) 华中及華南之部, (下) 华北蒙疆之部」支那研究 58, 59 (1941)
- 31) 田仲一成, 「南宋時代の福建地方劇について」日本中国學會報 22 (1970) 「明清華北地方劇の研究」北海道大學文學部紀要 16 : 1 (1968)
- 32) 宮崎市定, 「中国上代は封建國家か都市國家か」史林 33 : 2, アミ ア史研究 3; 『中国古代概説』(ハーバード燕京同志社. 東方文化講座 8, 1955); 「中国における聚落形態の变迁について」大谷史学 6, (1958); 「中国における村制の成立」东洋史研究 18 : 4 (1959); 「六朝時代华北の都市」东洋史研究 20 : 2 (1961); 「漢代の里制と唐代の坊制」东洋史研究 21 : 3 (1962); 「明清時代の蘇州と軽工業の发达」东方学 2. (1951)。



I. Index to Sung Personnages' Biographical Materials, Updated Report

Subsequent to the announcement of this project (宋人传记资料索引) in the last issue of the Newsletter (see pp. 37-40), the editor has received further details from the main compilers of the index, Ch'ang P'i-te 昌彼得 and Wang Te-i 王德毅. Most of what follows is derived from either correspondence or an article Mr. Ch'ang recently published in the Ku-kung t'u-shu chi-kan 故宫图书季刊 (2:1, pp. 33-38) describing the history and scope of the project. Although conceived at an earlier date, the project commenced in the summer of 1968 with support from the China Council for East Asian Studies. At present most of the preliminary work is completed, with the preparation of printer's copy from the index cards and the compilation of tables and indices still to be undertaken. If all goes according to schedule, the compilers expect to have the 2,000-page, three-volume work published within the next 15 months. The compilers are striving to make this index of biographical materials for some 8,500 Sung figures as definitive as possible. In a number of respects it will build upon and indeed exceed the recently completed Japanese index Sōjin denki sakuin 宋人传记索引, as mentioned in the last issue of the Newsletter. Beyond what was reported then some additional information can now be supplied. As in the case with the Japanese index, wen-chi 文集 will be the primary source of materials; however, the Chinese compilers are including a few Sung wen-chi not consulted in the Japanese index and will add references drawn from a number of Yuan wen-chi that have materials on Sung figures; the total number of wen-chi consulted will amount to approximately 350. Another 45 basic biographical sources -- such as the Sung Yuan hsüeh-an 宋元学案, Sung-shih chih 宋史质 or various nien-p'u 年谱, to name only a few examples -- that were not incorporated in the Harvard-Yenching Combined Indices to Forty-seven Collections of Sung Dynasty Biographies, are to be indexed. Like the Japanese index, the Chinese work will draw on epigraphical materials and on the 33 extant Sung and Yuan gazetteers. However, a novel feature of the Chinese index will be its references to any contemporary Chinese scholarship relevant to a particular Sung figure or his literary works.

II. Sung Projects' Activities, Various Reports

Professor Aoyama Sadao 青山定雄 of the Japanese Committee for the

Sung Project has written recently about activities in Japan. The 300-page chronological outline of the Southern Sung, Sōdai shi nempyō (nan-sō) 宋代史年表 (南宋), has been slightly delayed in production but should be completed and published in the near future. Meanwhile work is progressing on two other projects -- first, a Directory of Sung Scholars in Japan entitled 宋代研究者(日本)名簿 and listing scholars, their addresses and their works, and second a glossary and synopsis of the economic section of the Sung hui-yao entitled 宋会要食货の语汇索引と要项 and under the general direction of Professor Saeki Tomi 佐伯富 of Kyoto. The Japanese Committee has requested that the Newsletter announce for the benefit of readers who receive the quarterly Sōdai kenkyū bunken sokuhō 宋代研究文献 that there are two errors in the most recent issue, number 44 (December, 1970); the name of the journal in the entries under Shimada Masao 島田正郎 and Osada Natsuki 长田夏树 should read Rekishi kyōiku 历史教育. Another error has also been called to the attention of the editor by T'ao Jing-sheng 陶晋生 whose name was inaccurately recorded as 陈晋壬 in number 38 of this bibliography which was also printed in the first issue of the Newsletter.

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Professor Herbert Franke of the Biographical Section of the Sung Project has announced that the deadline for biographies claimed since November 1971 has been extended until July 31, 1971. Contributors are still welcome to take on assignments and should consult the list of unclaimed figures, which was printed in the second issue of the Newsletter, pages 31-36. Interested scholars should write to: Sung Project, Universität München, Ostasiatisches Seminar, 8 München 23, Leopoldstrasse 10, Germany.

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The Bibliographical Section of the Sung Project under the direction of Professor Yves Hervouet in Paris has written that although the goal of 600 claimed notices has been exceeded, a number of titles can still be claimed; interested readers are referred to the now somewhat out-of-date list published in the first issue of the Newsletter, pages 30-36, and should contact the project at: Project Song, Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises, 22 Avenue du President Wilson, Paris 16, France. The last date for the receipt of new contributions has been extended to September 1 of this year.

III. News Briefs

John H. Winkelman (School of Library Science, State University of New

York, College of Arts and Science, Geneseo, NY 14454) has informed the editor of an indexing project titled "Song Catalogs and Bibliographies: A Union Author-Title Index" that he is undertaking. This reference work is designed to provide easy access to the entries in one readily available edition of each of the nine extant Sung library catalogs and bibliographies. The following works are to be indexed: the private library catalogs Chün-chai tu-shu-chih 郡斋读书志, Chih-chai shu-lu chieh-t'i 直斋书录解題, and Sui-ch'u-t'ang shu-mu 遂初堂书目; the Imperial Library catalogs Ch'ung-wen tsung-mu 崇文岁月, Chung-hsing kuan-ko shu-mu 中兴馆阁书目, and Chung-hsing kuan-ko hsü-shu-mu 中兴馆阁读书目; and the bibliographies found in Yü hai 玉海, Wen-hsien t'ung-k'ao 文献通考, and Sung-shih 宋史. Professor Winkelman welcomes comments or suggestions from interested colleagues.

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The editors have received word from Chan Hsing-ho 陈庆浩, who is a collaborator and researcher at the Song Project, Bibliographic Section, that he is compiling a new bibliography of Chinese works on the Sung, tentatively titled 新编宋史研究与书籍目录. Mr. Chan's work, while building on that already published by Sung Shee 宋希 in 1966, will update this through 1970 and will supplement Sung's bibliography by systematically including references to Sung works published in Mainland China and by incorporating entries for all the new editions and reprinting of Sung works that have been published in recent years. One particularly useful new feature Mr. Chan plans is a comprehensive index to the titles; Sung Shee's work provides an index only to authors. It is hoped, Mr. Chan reports, that this bibliography will be completed by the end of this year.

## PUBLISHING AND BOOK NEWS

### I. China

1. Sung-shih yen-chiu chi 宋史研究集 volume 5, compiled and edited by the Colloquium on Sung History 宋史座谈会, Taipei: Chung-hua ts'ung-shu pien-shen wei-yuan 中华业书编审委员会, 1970, 5, 2, 492 PP. n.p.

This volume of 19 essays marks the halfway point in the projected publication plan of the Colloquium on Sung History, whose precursor, 宋史研究会 commenced this series 13 years ago. A brief introduction to this volume presents the history of the Colloquium and a listing of all papers up through June, 1970, delivered at its periodic meetings. The topics covered in this collection range over the Sung, Chin and early Yuan periods and take up aspects of literature, historiography, and intellectual, institutional, economic and art history. The majority of articles have been published in Chinese journals elsewhere, several having even appeared since the fourth volume in the series went to press in early 1969. Of those articles published much before this, a few have recent postscripts appended. The following five essays have heretofore been unpublished:

- a. 张皖峰: 宋故四川安抚制置副使知重庆府彭忠烈公事辑 pp. 69-94
- b. 姚从吾: 黑鞑事略中所说窝澜台汗时代胡丞相事迹考 pp. 94-118
- c. 顾敦柔: 张留孙与元初政治, pp.119-134
- d. 曾我部静雄: 关于中国军队的编制名称——都与指挥 pp. 329-340
- e. 梁天锡: 南宋建炎御营司制度 pp. 479-491

### 2. 宋代名家集汇刊

A new series reproducing the selected works of Sung scholars and officials has been launched by the recently formed publishing firm of China Cultural Enterprises (Apartment 11, 223 Jin Hwa Street, Taipei, Republic of China) 汉华文化事业公司, 中华民国台北市金华街 223 之 11. Under the general editorship of Ch'ang P'i-te 昌彼得, Curator of the

Rare Book Collection of the National Central Library and concurrently Chief of the Book and Document Section of the National Palace Museum, five titles have been published to date: 1) 梁溪先生集 by 李纲, 10 volumes, \$2,000 NT; 2) 宗忠简公集, by 宗泽, 2 volumes \$400 NT; 3) 胡澹庵先生文集, by 胡铨, 3 volumes, \$640 NT; 4) 道乡集 by 邹浩, 2 volumes, \$460 NT; and 5) 文堂集 by 慕容彦达, 1 volume \$200 NT. All of these works are facsimile reproductions of various Ch'ing editions. Each title has an introduction by the editor and/or Wang Te-i 王德毅, providing biographical information and materials about the author and discussing the bibliographic history of the text.

### 3. Sung Encyclopedias

The Hsin Hsing Book Company (新兴书局) in Taiwan reprinted a year ago a series of Chinese encyclopedias, including seven compiled during the Sung period. These encyclopedias, several of which have heretofore not been readily available, are of a general, governmental, and literary nature. For scholars of the Sung period much information about the Sung, not quoted in other sources, is contained in them; readers are referred to Teng and Biggerstaff's An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works, among other places, for brief descriptions of each work. All of these reprints are facsimile reproductions of Ming woodblock editions and have consecutive pagination added; a table of contents specially prepared by the publishers and appended to each volume facilitates consultation of the works. The following is a list of the encyclopedias giving bibliographic data:

- a. Shih-wu chi-yüan chi-lei 事物纪原集类 compiled by Kao Ch'eng 高丞 (flourished 1078-1085), photo-facsimile of 1447 edition, 1 volume, 744 PP., NT240;
- b. Hai-lu sui-shih 海录碎事 compiled by Yeh T'ing-kuei 叶廷圭 (died approximately 1152), photo-facsimile of 1598 block-print, 4 volumes, 2576 PP., NT720;
- c. Shih-lei fu 事类赋 written by Wu Shu 吴淑(947-1002), photo-facsimile of 1532 block-print, 1 volume, 708 PP., NT240;
- d. Hsin-chien chüeh-k'o ku-chin yüan liu chih lun 新箴决科古今源流至论 compiled by Lin Kung 林同 and Huang Lü-weng 黄履翁, prefaces 1233 and 1237, photo-facsimile of late Ming block-print re-cut from a Yüan edition, 2 volumes, 1212 pp., NT360;
- e. Ku-chin ho-pi shih-lei pei-yao 古今合璧事类备要 compiled by Hsieh Wei-hsin 谢维新(died approximately 1264), photo-facsimile of 1556

block-print re-cut from a Sung edition, 4 volumes, 2106 pp., NT680;

f. Chün-shu k'ao-so 群书考索 compiled by Chang Ju-yü 章如愚 (flourished around 1200), photo-facsimile of 1518 block-print, 8 volumes, 5548 pp., NT1,400; and

g. Chin hsiu wan hua ku 锦绣万花谷 compiler unknown, preface dated 1188, photo-facsimile of 1536 block-print, 4 volumes, 2714 pp., NT760.

## II. Germany

1. Bericht über die Verteidigung der Stadt Te-an während der Periode K'ai-hsi 1205-1208 by Corinna Hana, Münchner Ostasiatische Studien I, Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1970, viii, 261 pp., 4 maps, 6 illustrations, DM 34.

The longest section of this book, comprising roughly the second half of the text, presents an annotated translation of the K'ai-hsi Te-an shou-ch'eng lu 开禧德安守城录, a chronological account of the defense of Te-an, a prefectural capital in Hupeh which withstood a Chin siege during the winter of 1206-07. Written by Wang Chih-yüan 王致远, son of Wang Yün-ch'u 王允初(1155-1214), the defender of Te-an, it is preserved in the Yung-chia ts'ung-shu 永嘉丛书. The translation is immediately preceded by a commemorative poem by Yeh Shih 叶适. But this volume is more than a translation. To place the siege in its historical perspective the author has included a historical section in which she provides an account of Chin-Sung relations prior to 1206, an analysis of the politics leading up to the outbreak of war, and a discussion of the 1206-08 war itself as well as the diplomacy which finally terminated it. In another section, "The Chinese City and its Defenses", she presents a general analysis of the function, layout, and administration of Sung cities and goes on to a systematic description of city fortifications, military technology, and tactics. To cite just one example, not only is there a good deal of information on catapults, but we are also informed of their uses including their employment in psychological warfare when they hurled the heads of captured officers or of dogs over the walls. A discussion of Te-an itself completes this portion of the book. Maps, illustrations, a bibliography, and a list of Chinese characters are provided in an appendix, which is followed by a six-page English language summary. The wealth of detail and the broad range of the author's own interests and concerns have resulted in a book, which can

be recommended even to those scholars who normally shy away from military history.

-- Conrad Schirokauer

2. The Historiography of the Chin Dynasty: Three Studies by

Hok-lam Chan 陈学霖, Munchner Ostasiatisch Studien IV, wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1970, 194 pp., DM48.

The three studies in this volume are at once individual pieces that can stand alone but at the same time are all closely related to the general subject of the sources of the Chin-shih 金史. The first essay -- "The Compilation and Sources of the Chin-shih" -- provides an overarching context for the other two chapters on Yüan Hao-wen's 元好问 Chung-chou chi 中州集 and Liu Ch'i's 刘祁 Kuei-ch'ien chih 归潜志 which themselves are important sources for the Chin-shih. The first chapter, covering 65 pages of double-spaced typescript that is reproduced by the photo-offset method, appeared three years ago in an earlier version (see the Journal of Oriental Studies 6:1/2); however, the author has made significant modifications that amount to more than simple stylistic revisions. Even though the general organizational format is retained, corrections and additions to the original text are incorporated to make this an even more valuable scholarly contribution than it was; moreover, an appendix giving the bibliographic history and particulars of the editions of the Chin-shih has been conveniently added by the author. Yüan Hao-wen's anthology of poetry which includes biographical sketches of Chin poets and Liu Ch'i's volume of miscellaneous notes which also provides biographical data as well as much general information about the Chin dynasty and its fall are examined from the two perspectives first of how they relate to the Chin-shih and second of how they are important sources in and of themselves for the study of Chin history. To varying degrees, the content of Yüan's and Liu's two works, the biographies of the authors, the history of the texts, and later scholarly appreciation of the works are discussed. The essay on Kuei-ch'ien chih, in particular, treats at some length Liu Ch'i's firsthand account of the final days of the Chin dynasty, his analysis of the decadence of the Chin state, and his views of the historical evolution of the dynasty. As an appendix included in the fifty odd page chapter on the Chung-chou chi is a finding list of the authors contained therein; similarly the longest and concluding chapter contains a finding list of biographies in the Kuei-ch'ien chih. A table of the Chin emperors and a bibliography are provided in the last few pages of the volume.

3. Die Revolte in Chen-qiao 陈桥, Untersuchungen zur Geschichteder Grundüing der Song-Dynastie im Jahr 960 n. Chr., Inaugural-Dissertation Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Philosophischen Fakultät der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn, Bonn: Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, 121 pp., n.p.

Appended to the text of this thesis, which was printed from a typescript by the photo-offset method, are an index of people's names, a bibliography, the author's curriculum vitae, and lists providing the Chinese characters for titles and place names. An abstract of the contents of the work can be found on page 25 of this issue of the Newsletter.

III . Japan

1. Sōdai kenkyū bunken mokuroku, III 宋代研究文献目录(III), compiled by the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project 宋史提要编纂协力委员会, Tokyo: Tōyō Bunko 东洋文库, 1970, 6 · 65, 6, 8, 3 pp. List of Periodicals Consulted, Author Index, English Table of Contents, n.p.

This unannotated bibliography, which covers the years 1958 through 1967 is a continuation of two previous similar works published in 1957 and 1959. Altogether almost 1650 titles of articles and monographs are included in the present work, the list of articles representing about 1350 items. Entries are organized into 17 separate categories, with numerous subcategories, that follow the same classification scheme used in the earlier bibliographies. The list of books, printed separately from the bibliography of articles, very conveniently provides references to any important reviews. The scope of this bibliography encompasses scholarly works treating the very late T'ang, Five Dynasties, Sung, Liao, Chin and early Yüan periods.

2. Chūgoku shakai keizai shi go 'i 中国社会经济史语汇 compiled by Hoshi Ayao 星斌夫 Tokyo: Tōyō Bunko 东洋文库 (Kindai Chūgoku kenkyū sentā 近代中国研究ゃこター), 1966, xix, 425 PP., 1,400.

Students of Chinese institutions rapidly become aware of the limitations, for their purposes, of Morohashi's Dai Kan-Wa jiten 大漢和辞典. With disappointing frequency, the technical terms over which they puzzle either have no entry there, or only one that is unsatisfactory. In such cases, a check with a Japanese historical encyclopedia, especially the Ajia rekishi jiten アジア歴史事典, will sometimes produce an adequate explanation,

particularly if the term is a fairly important one. For more obscure or complicated terms, a check through the indices of a number of books by Japanese scholars that deal with institutional topics will often turn up relevant information. This last step has now been immeasurably simplified by the appearance of this glossary by Professor Hoshi who has previously produced a considerable body of work on economic institutions, especially water transport, from the Yuan to the Ch'ing. The glossary assembles the technical terms indexed in twenty-four scholarly volumes (mostly collections of articles) that were published through 1963. It provides a short definition for each term and gives references, by volume and page, to the place or places where it is discussed. The list of volumes used appears on pp. v-vi and includes works of Katō Shigeshi 加藤繁, Miyazaki Ichisada 宮崎市定, Niida Noboru 仁井田陆, Sogabe Shizuo 会我部静雄, Sudō Yoshiyuki 周藤吉之 and Wada Sei 和田清, among others. The terms are arranged according to their Japanese pronunciation, but there is an index to characters (PP. vii-xix) arranged by stroke count. There are some weaknesses in the definitions even apart from the limitations imposed by the materials Prof. Hoshi had available to draw on, but these are of minor consequence because of the inclusion of the references so that one can easily check for himself what the authors have written about these terms. Moreover, although this volume is not limited to the Sung period, the concerns and emphases of Japanese scholarship on Chinese social and economic history assure that this glossary will be above all useful to students of the T'ang and Sung. We owe Prof. Hoshi hearty thanks. Would it be out of place to couple this with a hope that this glossary will be periodically supplemented, either by Prof. Hoshi or by someone else? There are already several indexed volumes waiting to be included in the next edition.

-- Peter J. Golas

3. Sōkaiyō kenkyū biyō - mokuroku 宋会要研究备要—目录, compiled by the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project 宋代史研究委员会, Preface by Aoyama Sadao 青山定雄, Tokyo: Tōyō Bunko 东洋文库, 1970, 5, 108 pp., n.p.

This reference work is the first detailed table of contents of the entire Sung hui-yao 宋会要; several partial tables of contents have been published in the last 35 years, the most recent being the late Professor Etienne Balazs' Table des matières: Song Houei-Yao, Sections économique, administrative, juridiques, géographique published in 1958. The members of

the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project, who shared the labor of this project, in following Balazs' lead have provided much more than a table of contents. The work is divided into the seventeen topical divisions of the Sung hui-yao and follows the sequence of entries as found in the Pei-p'ing t'u-shu-kuan 北平图书馆 edition which in recent years has been printed in both Peking and Taipei. Six vertical registers or columns give first the key descriptive terms, phrases or names earlier compilers used to indicate the general topic of the various entries, then their ts'e 册 and page(s) number, the ch'uan 卷 number of the Yung-lo ta-tien 永乐大典, the year (by reign date) of the entry, and finally a section of remarks. These notes are most valuable as they provide, among other information, the particular source of the entry, insofar as can be determined, whether it be one of the numerous hui-yao compiled in the Sung or some other Sung work. Notes also very usefully mention whether the particular entry is a repetition of another found elsewhere in the hui-yao, or whether the chronology in the entry is inaccurate, or whether and where the entry can be located in one of the extant sections of the Yung-lo ta-tien. Professor Aoyama's three-page preface to this work encapsulates the history and relationship of the several hui-yao compiled in the Sung and also surveys the history of the transmission of the present text beginning with its reconstruction from the Yung-lo ta-tien in the early 19th-century and touching on its many later vicissitudes and misfortunes.

4. Kindai seiji seido no kenkyū 金代政治制度の研究, Kinshi kenkyū II 金史研究二, by Mikami Tsugio 三上次男, Tokyo: Chūō-kōron bijutsu shuppan 中央公论美术出版, 1970, 572 pp. · Postscript, Index, English Table of Contents, 7,500.

In this second volume of studies on the history of the Chin dynasty -- the first being Kindai joshin no kenkyū 金代女真の研究 published in 1937 -- Professor Mikami has drawn on the results of his thirty-five years of study in the field. The basis of this present volume is ten previous articles, eight of which were published in various journals or commemorative collections in the twenty years prior to 1967. But this is no mere reprinting of earlier work, for the author has supplemented, corrected, revised, and topically rearranged his articles so as to provide an analysis, in political, social and economic terms, of many aspects of the Chin bureaucracy over the roughly 150 years from before the formation of the dynasty until its downfall. For the most part the central government administrative organization receives the greatest

attention. The bureaucratic institutions treated cover: the council composed of a hierarchy of tribal leaders called the Bogile (勃极烈), the Three Department (三省) system, the Presidential Court (尚书省), the Mobile Secretariat Council (行台尚书省), and the Censorate (御史台). In his preface Professor Mikami briefly profiles his long career and his many interests in Chin history.

## THESIS REGISTRY

### I. Dissertation Résumés

1. The Pao-kung Tradition in Chinese Popular Literature, by Yau-Woon Ma  
马幼垣, Yale University, Ph.D. thesis, 1971, xi + 344 pp.

This is a study on the Pao-kung 包公 tradition in Chinese popular literature. It also outlines the development of kung-an 公案 literature as a genre. Throughout the development of this genre, the Pao-kung figure [the fictionalized version of Pao Cheng 包拯 (999-1062)] also underwent a series of changes. The thesis reflects the general growth of the genre and, at certain phases, even represents the entire evolutionary process. The Pao-kung tradition is traced from the historical person, who served as an official in the Northern Sung Dynasty, through the various changes in early legends, hua-pen 话本 literature, Yuan drama, Ming plays, Ming kung-an stories, and several Ming and Ch'ing novels. The result is the discovery of a complete myth cycle. Early neglect of historical data paves an easy way for the Pao-kung figure to acquire mythical dimensions and new qualities. The zenith is reached in the Lung-t'u kung-an 龙图公案, where Pao-kung is portrayed as an immortal free from human limits. This stands as a departure in the evolution of the Pao-kung figure partly because this work is composed of random borrowings, a fact that makes it a representative kung-an collection. Further growth in Ch'ing fiction finds Pao-kung, instead of acquiring further supernatural power, losing his superhuman qualities as well as his heroic aspirations and becoming a common mortal of no unusual dignity. The man Pao-kung in Ch'ing fiction is entirely different from the historical person. The lifespan of this fictionalized figure demonstrates the subtlety and changes in the personality of a hero as he lives through a myth cycle, sometimes with close bearings on the social and political situations of the day.

-- Yau-woon Ma

2. The Political Thought of Ssu-ma Kuang: Bureaucratic Absolutism in the Northern Sung, by Anthony W. Sariti, Georgetown University, Ph.D. thesis, 1970.

For many centuries historians have referred to Ssu-ma Kuang 司马光 as the leader of the "conservative" clique that fought and succeeded in abolishing the Northern Sung reform program of Wang An-shih 王安石. Although much research has centered around the political thought of Wang

An-shih, no thorough research has been concerned with the political thought of his chief opponent, Ssu-ma Kuang. Ssu-ma's political views undergo examination only in a most perfunctory and incidental way. The same few quotations from the vast corpus of his writings appear over and over again in academic literature. Ssu-ma's political thought has been inferred from his opposition to Wang's program, rather than deduced from the huge number of his political statements. The purpose of this dissertation is to present a detailed analysis of what Ssu-ma wrote, to describe the coherent political system that dominated his thinking. The dissertation begins with an historical survey of the Northern Sung and of the more immediate background to the implementation of the New Laws program. Following this, the paper presents the analysis of Ssu-ma Kuang's thought, a system that one can best describe as "bureaucratic absolutism"; a belief in government by a bureaucratic elite that stands above the emperor in the moral authority of its judgments. The thesis of the study is twofold: (1) that Ssu-ma Kuang did indeed have a coherent political thought (denied by most scholars) and that it is best described as bureaucratic absolutism; and (2) that this system of political thought was a major reason behind his opposition to the New Laws program of Wang An-shih (rather than the fact that Ssu-ma stood to lose economically from the effects of the New Laws, as pointed out by all his critics).

-- Anthony Sariti

3. Die Revolte in Chen-qiao 陈桥 Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Gründung der Song-Dynastie im Jahr 960 n.Chr., by Waltraut Weiers, Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms- Universität, Ph.D. thesis, 1969, 121 pp. Als Shi-zong 世宗 der Hou-Zhou-Dynastie 后周 959 gestorben war, führten für seinen sechsjährigen Nachfolger drei Kanzler, bzw. Mitglieder des Geheimen Staatsrats (Shu-mi-yuan 枢密院) die Regierung. Die tatsächliche Macht lag jedoch in der Hand des Anführers der kaiserlichen Armee, Zhao Kuang-yin 赵匡胤. Durch seine guten persönlichen Beziehungen zu den hohen Regierungsführenden und zu den Offizieren der Armee (mehrere von ihnen waren "Schwurbrüder" von ihm - der Bund ist unter dem Namen Tai-zu yi-she xiong-di 太祖义社兄弟 behannt), sowie durch die Bewunderung, die er seitens der einfachen Soldaten genoss, war Zhao Kuang-yin die Möglichkeit gegeben, seinen ehrgeizigen Plan, selbst Kaiser zu werden, zu verwirklichen. Doch wollte er nicht öffentlich die Hou-Zhou-Dynastie stürzen und als Verräter erscheinen, sondern als ein vom Volk gewählter

Kaiser.

Die Gelegenheit seinen Plan durchzuführen kam als er 960 den Befehl erhielt, an der Spitze der Armee einen Angriff der qidan 契丹 zurückzuschlagen. Während er nach dem Auszug aus der Hauptstadt, von der Abschiedsfeier noch betrunken schlief, wiegelten seine "Schwurbrüder" die Truppen auf, sie sollten ihn an Stelle des unmündigen Kaisers auf den Thron heben. Am folgenden Morgen zog Zhao Kuang-yin als Kaiser wieder in die Hauptstadt ein. Nach der offiziellen Version der Quellen hat Zhao Kuang-yin von diesem Plan nichts gewusst und hat nur auf allgemeines Drängen hin die Kaiserwürde angenommen. Die Untersuchung der Quellen hat jedoch eindeutig ergeben, dass gerade die Berichte bezüglich der Dynastie-gründung mehrmals revidiert worden sind, und zwar solange bis Zhao Kuang-yin wirklich als "Opfer" des Putsches und als "unfreiwilliger" Dynastie-gründer erschien.

-- Waltraut Weiers

(Editor's Note: This thesis has been published; see this issue of the Newsletter, page 20.)

4. Chinese Mathematics in the Thirteenth Century - A Study of the Shu-shu chiu-chang 数书九章 by Ch' in Chiu-shao 秦九韶 (Sung, c.1202-c.1261), by Ulrich J. Libbrecht, University of Leiden, Ph.D. thesis, 1970.

Chinese mathematics reached its apogee during the Southern Sung and early Yüan. This thesis is a study of Ch'in Chiu-shao, one of the greatest mathematicians of his time. In Sung times there were six general factors underlying the development of mathematics: (1) the high level and great authority of the old Chiu-chang suan-shu 九章算术, which hindered the further development of mathematics; (2) the fact that mathematics was still considered a 'minor art' by the literati; and consequently (3) the social position of mathematicians was very low; (4) the Office of Mathematics suan-kuan 算馆 had a negative influence and the Board of Astronomy was only interested in calendrical problems; (5) the "independent mathematician" appears for the first time during the Sung, but has no influence on official mathematics; and (6) a Chinese mathematician was a "technologist," although there are some indications that he tried to practice "pure mathematics." The general characteristic of Sung and Yüan mathematics is its algebraic nature. In this field we note many points of serious progress: indeterminate analysis (the Chinese remainder problem), the solution of numerical higher equations, the t'ien-yüan 天元 notation for non-linear equations,

the Pascal triangle, the cubic interpolation formula, evolution in the fields of series and proto-trigonometry. Mathematics was applied to a large field of practical problems such as chronology, meteorology, architecture, surveying, and taxation. Outstanding mathematicians for the period include: Ch'in Chiu-shao 秦九韶 and Yang Hui 杨辉 during the last decades of Southern Sung; Li Yeh 李冶, a contemporary of Ch'in Chiu-shao, who, however, lived in the north under the Ch'in; Chu Shih-chieh 朱世杰 and Kuo Shou-ching 郭守敬 both of whom flourished in the Yüan period. This thesis analyzes Ch'in's work, giving successively the general characteristics of Sung mathematics, the mathematical methods, a biography of the author, the manuscript tradition, and the structure of the work, all as general introductory chapters. As Ch'in's work is structured according to the fields of practical application, it is possible to reorganise it according to modern mathematical subjects and methods. After some introductory generalities on numerical notation, fractions, decimal fractions and metrology, analysis of all the arithmetical, geometrical and pre-trigonometrical problems is made. According to the fundamental nature of Chinese mathematics, the analysis of algebraic methods is highly interesting, the most important subjects being simultaneous linear equations in addition to a kind of preamble to determinants and series and progressions. The greatest achievement of Sung mathematics is undoubtedly a fully elaborated method for solving linear equations of all degrees, the so-called Horner-Ruffini method (developed in 1821 in Europe). The second part of the thesis is conceived as a monograph on the Chinese remainder theorem, which is an interesting problem even in light of modern number theory. Apart from a few attempts to solve such problems, it is only in Ch'in Chiu-shao's work that we find the algorithm giving a full solution to the problem  $N = r_1(\text{mod } m_1) = r_2(\text{mod } m_2) = \dots = r_n(\text{mod } m_n)$ , even when the moduli is not relatively prime in pairs. In order to give a true evaluation of Ch'in's method, an analysis is made of all attempts to solve this important problem in Indian, Islamic and European mathematics up to modern times. The result of this comparative study is rather surprising: only Ch'in's work gives the full solution of the problem before it was solved by Euler and Gauss. In order to trace Ch'in's sources, the history of indeterminate analysis in China is traced, leading to the equally surprising conclusion that Ch'in's knowledge stands practically isolated. Although there is one remainder theorem in the Sun Tzu suan-ching 孙子算经, other mathematicians give only

variations on this problem; thus, it is possible to suppose that Ch'in got his method from the Astronomical Board, where it was used for the solution of calendrical problems (although we have no mathematical information from this Board). Ch'in's method was not understood until the 19th century when, mathematicians like Chang Tun-jen 张敦仁, Huang Tsung-hsien 黄宗宪, and others succeeded in elucidating the old method. Although Ch'in's ta-yen 大衍 rule (as he called his method) belongs to the algorithmical phase of mathematics, his procedure stands the test of modern analysis, as is proved in this study. It has been alleged by some scholars that the Chinese ta-yen rule was derived from the Indian kuttaka. However, internal mathematical analysis proves that both methods are entirely different; so it can be concluded that the ta-yen rule is autochthonously Chinese. The concluding chapter in the thesis is devoted to the socioeconomic information contained in the Shu-shu chiu-chang, concerning such topics as money and currency, system of credit, commercial life, "harmonious purchase" (和买), transportation problems, construction of dykes, architecture, taxes and levies of corvée service, military sciences, chronology and meteorology. It is important to note that, as far as can be verified all the given numbers are realistic and give historically-valid information. Ch'in's work seems to be outstanding in the history of Chinese mathematics, because no other mathematical work gives so much information on the daily life in the Sung. For this reason it should also be of some interest to non-mathematicians.

-- U. J. Libbrecht

(Editor's Note: This work is expected to be published in 1971 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts .)

5. Recueil sur la défense des villes (守城录 par Chen Gui 陈规 et Tang Shou 汤寿), recherches sur l'histoire militaire de la Chine du XIIe siècle, by Jean-Jacques Subrenat, Université de Paris, Doctorate du Troisième Cycle, 1968, 192 pp.

Whereas many studies on Sung military history deal with institutions and organisations, the Shou-cheng lu contains an informative assessment of the fall of Kaifeng 开封 in 1126, as well as a first-hand account of attacks on Chinese towns by the Jin 金, written by Chen Gui who defended one of these successfully. In this thesis, the introduction attempts to retrace the military situation, which prevailed at the time. In succession are discussed the following topics: the origin



and consolidation of Liao 辽 until the mid-12th century; the rise and supremacy of Jin; the decline of Sung in spite of a plethoric army; the peasant uprisings; and the breakdown of Sung administrative machinery. Next follows a summary of Chinese strategy and tactics as advocated by Sun Wu 孙武, Mo Di 墨翟 and others, which suggests the permanence of certain principles from the earliest authors up to the Sung. Finally, the introduction deals with the technical level attained by the Sung, insofar as this had a bearing on military capacity; a brief indication of military texts extant at the time is also given. As regards the technical aspects of attack and defense, there are two levels: the fortifications which, for the main part, were the same as in Mo Di's time, and the arms, some of which were innovations. Contrary to the Wujing Zongyao 武经总要 which is a descriptive catalogue of arms and fortifications, the Shou-cheng lu gives a very detailed account of their actual use, even though this may bring up technical questions; for example, the famous first description of a flame-thrower ("以火炮药造下长竹竿火枪") in which gunpowder 火炮药 is written with the Stone radical, the barrel is made of bamboo 竹, and the resulting arm 枪 is written with the Metal 金 radical. Some twenty of these arms, each manned by two soldiers, were successfully used by Chen Gui in 1132 to repel the Jin assault on De-an 德安, at a time when what remained of the Sung Court had fled to the South, leaving such cities North of the Yangzi to fend for themselves. This thesis attempts to point out the importance of both traditional strategy and technical innovations; but finally neither could compensate for the political vacuum which entailed the collapse of the Northern Sung.

-- Jean-Jacques Subrenat

## II. Theses in Progress

### 1. Mei Yao-ch'en and the Development of Early Sung Poetry, Jonathan Chaves, Columbia University

The only Sung poet in the classical shih 诗 form who has been extensively studied by Western scholars is Su Shih 苏轼 (1037-1101). Among the many other Sung poets deserving full-length monographs is Mei Yao-ch'en 梅尧臣 (1002-1060), who happened to be one of the examiners during the examinations of 1057 in which Su Shih earned his Chin-shih 进士 degree. The present thesis begins with a brief biography of Mei, illustrated with a number of his poems. The importance of Mei's friendship with Ou-yang Hsiu 欧阳修 (1007-1072) is emphasized, and there are frequent quotations from Ou-yang's letters to Mei, and his other writings pertaining to Mei's work. The second chapter discusses the schools of poetry, which flourished in the early Sung dynasty, prior to the generation of Mei and Ou-yang. The discussion follows the analysis of early Sung poetry given by the critic Fang Hui 方回 (1227-1306). Fang divided the poetry of this period into three styles: 1) the "Po Chu-i 白居易 style," represented chiefly by Wang Yü-ch'eng 王禹称 (954-1001); 2) the "K'un style," or Hsi-k'un 西昆 style, which derived from the highly elaborate, allusive poetry of Li Shang-yin 李商隐 (812?-858); and 3) the "Late T'ang style," represented by such poets as Lin Pu 林圃 (967-1028) and P'an Lang 潘阆 (c. 1000), who emulated the intimate landscape poetry of Chia Tao 贾岛 (c.793-c.865) and his followers. The third chapter attempts to determine the response of Mei Yao-ch'en and Ou-yang Hsiu to the poetic styles dealt with in Chapter II. Mei and Ou-yang appear to have maintained a surprisingly balanced attitude toward these styles, recognizing both their strong and weak points. Ou-yang, for example, admired Yang I 杨亿 (974-1020), the leader of the Hsi-k'un school, while Mei once visited Lin Pu, and respected his ability as a poet. On the other hand, both Ou-yang and Mei realized the limitations of the poetry produced by these schools, and turned to other sources for inspiration. They were particularly interested in the poets of the mid-T'ang period -- Han Yü 韩愈 (768-824) and his circle, Wei Ying-wu 韦应物 (736-c.790), etc. The fourth chapter is devoted to Mei's poetic theory, and particularly to the concept of "p'ing-tan 平谈," which plays an important role in Mei's thought. It is suggested that p'ing-tan refers both to tone

and to diction. The history of the term is sketched, and it is shown that it was not original with Mei, but that he placed greater emphasis on p'ing-tan than any previous poet. The fifth chapter is essentially an anthology of Mei's best poems, arranged according to subject, with notes and commentary. Mei's work is basically realistic, dealing with the world of real experience. This tendency culminates in a series of remarkable poems on art objects and antiquities, in which such unlikely objects as a crossbow trigger are described in detail. I have given much attention to the translations, as no poet can survive in another language unless the translations of his poems are themselves poems. Here is an example of Mei's work, together with my English rendition:

十一月十三日 ON THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF THE ELEVENTH  
病后始入仓 MONTH I WENT TO THE GRANARY FOR THE  
FIRST TIME SINCE MY ILLNESS

曾非雀与鼠 I am not a sparrow or a rat.  
何彼大仓为 What am I doing here in this huge granary?  
狐裘破不温 The warmth is gone from my tattered fox-fur robe,  
黄狗补其皮 Mended with patches of yellow dogskin.  
霜花逐落月 Frost crustals appear as the moon descends  
缀在枯槁枝 Weaving garlands on withered branches :  
予年过五十 And I , a man of more than fifty,  
瘦寝冰生肌 Lie gaunt with illness as ice forms On my skin.

-- Jonathan Chaves

## 2. The Judge Pao Plays of the Yüan Dynasty, George A. Hayden, Stanford University

An examination of the role of the Sung minister Pao Cheng 包拯 as a character in eleven Yuan plays, together with a biography of Pao, an account of the development of the Judge Pao legend, and an analysis of Yüan courtroom, or crime case, drama. Eight of the plays are translated and annotated in part. Various Sung anecdotes on Pao, particularly concerning his administration of the N. Sung capital K'ai-feng 开封, mark the beginning of the Pao legend. Although Pao's prominence in Sung and Chin drama is impossible to gauge, as no plays of these eras survive, Pao does figure

importantly as a judge-detective character in the plays of the Yüan and early Ming periods, as well as in contemporary and later fiction. Pao is known to have been a character in seventeen northern (杂剧) plays of the Yüan, of which eleven survive, plus one southern (戏文) play. All but one of the surviving Pao plays come under the category of courtroom drama, a sub-genre that includes twenty-six Yüan plays in all. Yüan courtroom drama, also called kung-an 公案 drama by many modern literary historians, includes a crime, usually murder; that crime's solution and punishment in a courtroom situation; and a judge or court clerk who solves the crime. Also, the crime and its solution are presented on stage and the judge or clerk detective is a significant character in the plot. Rather than mystery or detective drama, Yüan courtroom plays are presentations of the struggle between good and evil and of the triumph of justice.

-- George A. Hayden

## 3. The Decipherment of Jurchen Script in the Hua-i i-yü 华夷译语, Gisaburo N. Kiyose, Indiana University

Chapter I introduces Jurchen language source materials written in the script and still extant as inscriptions and epigraphs, such as Ta-chin-te-sheng-to-sung-pei 大金得胜陀颂碑 and Chin-shih-ti-ming-pei 进士题名碑 (so-called Yen-tai-pei 宴台碑); also discussed is the value of the Jurchen section of the Hua-i i-yü 华夷译语, to wit Nü-chih (-kuan) i-yü 女真(馆)译语 or Nü-chen (-kuan) i-yü 女真(馆)译语, as language material. Hua-i i-yü can be classified into three varieties according to Mikinosuke Ishida 石田千之助. He has published an article that takes up a text, at present in the Library of the University of Tübingen, belonging to Variety B (otsushu-bon 乙种本) and consisting of two parts, the Vocabulary (Nü-chen-kuan tsa-tzu 女真馆杂字) and the Epistles (Nü-chen-kuan lai-wen 女真馆来文). Since there are no rhyme dictionaries for the Jurchen language like the T'ung-yin 同音, the Wen-hai 文海, or the Wen-hai-pao-yün 文海宝韵, all of which aided in the reconstruction of Tangut (Hsi-hsia 西夏) phonology, the sounds of Jurchen thus must be reconstructed through the Chinese characters in Hua-i i-yü used for Jurchen transcription. Although there are several rhyme dictionaries of Chinese dating from the 14th and 15th centuries -- for example, Chung-yuan yin-yün 中原音韵 and Hung-Wu-cheng-yün 洪武正韵 -- much remains to be studied on the reconstruction of the phonology of that period. (Variety B texts of the Hua-i i-yü are

considered to have been edited in 1407.) Knowledge of the pronunciation of characters in other sections of the *Hua-i i-yü*, such as *Ch'ao-hsien-kuan* 朝鮮館, *Po-i-kuan* 百夷館, and *Hui-hui-kuan* 回回館, which have already been deciphered thanks to Previous scholarship, as well as the present state of knowledge of Ming Chinese phonology, furnishes an important key to the solution of Jurchen sounds transcribed in Chinese characters. It goes without saying also that the Manchu language linguistically plays a most important role in the solution of Jurchen phonology. Thus, the pronunciation of individual Jurchen characters, of which some are phonograms and some are ideograms, can be reconstructed by comparing all occurrences of a given character in the *Nü-chen-kuan* 女真館 Vocabulary with its transliteration into Chinese, and vice versa, and then by setting up the phonemes that leave the fewest contradictions. As a rule, a Jurchen character is always transcribed with the same Chinese character or characters in the *Nü-chen-kuan* Vocabulary, unlike other sections of *Hua-i i-yü*; the exception is loan words from Chinese. Chapter II provides the pronunciation and meaning of the Jurchen characters via methods mentioned above. In Chapter III all the words in the *Nü-chen-kuan* Vocabulary are listed in the same order as in the original text with their meaning and their pronunciation as reconstructed in chapter II. In the *Nü-chen-kuan* Epistles each epistle has a Chinese translation. The text of the epistle can be broken into words, and the Chinese characters which represent the pronunciation of words can be correlated with them through the laborious use of the Vocabulary and the Chinese translation as cross-references. Chapter IV deciphers each sentence of the epistles in this fashion. Finally, a Jurchen-English glossary is appended as Chapter V.

-- Gisaburo Kiyose

4. Les Ci 词 de Li Qing-zhao 李清照 (1081- ? ), by Chen Chantal,  
Université de Paris-Vincennes

La première partie de ce travail sera consacrée à une traduction es poèmes dont l'authenticité est généralement reconnue par les différents compilateurs, traduction accompagnée du texte chinois en regard, puis de notes et d'un commentaire rapide. La deuxième partie développera le but de ces recherches qui est de faire ressortir l'originalité des Ci de la poétesse Li Yi-an 李易安.

-- Chen Chantal

5. A Study and Translation of Chao Hsi-k'u's 赵希鹄 *Tung-t'ien-ch'ing-lu chi* 洞天清录集, by Sarah Handler, University of Leiden

The *Tung-t'ien ch'ing-lu chi*, completed sometime after 1242, is the first example of a type of literature which describes and comments upon the various subjects surrounding a refined gentleman, thus showing the tastes and numerous interests of a Southern Sung connoisseur. Its particular importance lies in the great critical acumen it reveals, as well as in the wealth of miscellaneous information it provides concerning such things as paper, mounting, rubbings, water-drippers, incense and forgeries. Included is also many technical data on, inter alia, the cire-perdue method of bronze casting. Further, its influence upon subsequent works is considerable, whole sections of well-known Ming and Ch'ing treatises being nothing more than unacknowledged quotations from Chao Hsi-ku's book. This thesis will present an annotated translation of the text and a study of it in the larger perspective of Sung material culture. -- Sarah Handler

6. Huang T'ing-chien: A Study of His Literary Theories and Poetic Style,  
Joan H. Rupprecht, University of Washington

As the title indicates the larger portion of this thesis will be a discussion of the literary theories and poetic style of Huang T'ing-chien 黄庭坚. Concentration will be on his shih 诗 with only cursory mention of the tz'u 词. The thesis will also include translations of selected poems, biographical material, and critical opinions of his work by traditional Chinese critics as well as the thesis writer's own evaluation.

-- Joan H. Rupprecht

7. Southern Sung Land Policy: The Issue of Land Reclamation, Mira  
Mihelich, Cornell University

The object of the proposed thesis shall be to examine the political, social, and economic consequences in Southern Sung China of both government sponsored and privately initiated land reclamation. Research will be directed toward the following aspects of land reclamation: 1) government capability in fostering rational management of land resources; 2) private land reclamation projects as indicative of the nature and effects of private investment in agriculture; 3) comparison of government and privately sponsored land reclamation projects in terms of their regional distribution, scope and methods; and 4) the economic and social structure emergent on the new land and its effect on the social and economic patterns of the surrounding area.

-- Mira Mihelich

8. The Tz'u of Ch'in Kuan (1049-1100), Hilary K. Josephs, Harvard University

This thesis will translate in to Ch'in kuan's 秦观 tz'u 词. Discussion will focus also on Ch'in's contribution to the hua-chien 花间 tradition of sentimental love poetry. Finally, a study will be made of the chuan-t 'a 转踏 including Ch'in's T'iao-hsiao-ling 调笑令.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following thesis topics, for the time being, are listed only by author and title:

- Ruth Woods Adler, Translation and Criticism of the Tz'u of Ou-yang Hsiu 欧阳修 , Columbia University
- CHAN Cheung, War or Peace: A Study of Policy Making and Power Struggle in Southern Sung China, 1127-1208, The University of Hong Kong
- Michael Finegan, Urbanization in China during the Sung Dynasty, Chicago (tentative title)
- K. Fessel, Kapitel 24 des Sung-shih hsien-pien 宋史新编, University of Tübingen
- LEE Hwa-chou, The Tz'u of Su Shih 苏轼 (1036-1102), Columbia University
- Dennis A. Leventhal, The Limits of Social Mobility and Requirements of Expertise in the Naval Organization of Sung China, University of Pennsylvania
- Laurence J. C. Ma, Commercial Development and Urban Change in Sung China, University of Michigan (tentative title)
- Douglas Merwin, A Translation of the Kao-li t'u-ching 高丽图经, Columbia University
- Pater A. Osterwalder, Bauernaufstande in der Sung-Zeit, Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität
- PONG Tak San, Daily Life in the Sung Capitals as Reflected in the hua-pen 话本 of the Sung, Yuan, and Ming Periods, The University of Hong Kong
- J. Thorington, The Military Organization of the Northern Sung, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
- Bernard F. Wideman, Sung-Koryō Trade: Its Socio-Economic Effects University of Washington (tentative title)
- Rembrandt Wolpert, Saiteninstrumente der Hu 胡 Abteilung in Ch'en Yang's 陈旸 Yüeh-shu 乐书 , University of Munich

Herbert Franke  
University of Munich

The first and so far only volume that has come from the Chinese Dynastic History Project that was initiated in the mid 1930's is Karl A. Wittfogel's and Feng Chia-sheng's 冯伽升 monumental History of Chinese Society Liao, published in 1949. In numerous passages of this work it is mentioned that parallel with the preparation of the Liao treatise a similar volume for the Chin dynasty was planned. The Far Eastern and Russian Institute of the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington, for many years retained the Chin material which had been worked upon in the 1940's but which was abandoned later. This material consisted of topically selected excerpts from the Chin-shih 金史 together with a very rough translation and annotation. Closer examination of the 80 folders preserved in Seattle revealed that in spite of the many imperfections and lacunae it would be worthwhile to resume work on the project in order to produce a more modest companion volume to Wittfogel's and Feng's. During two visiting professorships in Seattle I tried to continue to work on the Chin materials. A topical bibliography of secondary literature on the chin was compiled with the not insignificant contribution of a young Japanese scholar, Mr. Kawachi. The original format of the Chin materials corresponded to that of the Liao volume; the Chin-shih excerpts were arranged in 15 different sections following those in Wittfogel-Feng. After some discussion with Professors Hellmut Wilhelm and Jack Dull, both of the University of Washington, it was decided, however, to plan the Chin volume on a slightly different format. Like the Liao Volume the Chin material will consist of topically arranged annotated translations from Chin-shih, preceded by General Introductions to each chapter. It was also decided to add a few chapters on various topics, which were not dealt with separately in Wittfogel-Feng (e.g., Art and Archaeology, Language and Script). The provisional Table of Contents will therefore be:

- I . Territorial Divisions
- II . Social Organization
- III . Governmental Organization
- IV. Army and WarfareV. Economic Activities
- VI . Religions

- VII. Literature
- VIII. Art and Archaeology
- IX. Language and Script of the Jurchen
- X. The Jurchen under the Yuan and Ming Dynasties

Appendices:

- I. Table of Main Events
- II. Reign Periods
- III. Names and Titles of Chin Emperors
- IV. History of the Chin-shih Text and Editions

Bibliography

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About two thirds of the translations have been revised or retranslated and annotated. It is hoped that drafts of the translations will be completed sometime in 1971. Dr. Chan Hok-lam 陈学霖 has very kindly consented to contribute the Introductions to Chapters I-VI; the chapter on literature (VII) will be prepared under the supervision of Professor Hellmut Wilhelm. Dr. Jan Fontein (Boston, Museum of Fine Arts) will be responsible for the introduction to Chapter VIII (Art and Archaeology), and Professor L. Ligeti (Budapest), the most eminent specialist on the Jurchen language, for Chapter IX. Dr. Morris Rossabi (Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland) has offered to contribute Chapter X on the Jurchen under the Yuan and Ming. Appendices I-III are being prepared in Munchen, while Appendix IV relies on Dr. Chan Hok-lam's earlier work on the compilation and history of the Chin-shih. Grateful acknowledgement is due to the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization of the American Council of Learned Societies, which has granted financial assistance for the completion of the project.

**A Bibliography of Western Language Sources on the Sung, 1966-1970**

Michael C. McGrath

Princeton University

The compilation of this bibliography, which includes approximately 150 entries, was inspired by Yves Hervouet's Bibliographie des Travaux en Langue Occidentales sur les Song parus de 1946 à 1965 (see Sung Studies Newsletter no. I, p. 16). Because of the large number of pieces written in the past five years and the increasing rate of scholarly interest and writing about the Sung, it was felt that the service of providing a bibliography without annotation outweighed the desirability of producing a critical bibliography at some much later date. A critical bibliography should be written, but the need exists at present for a bibliography without critical commentary. Readers should be warned that lacunae certainly exist in this bibliography. Despite the assistance of numerous individuals, particularly Ed Worthy, it was impossible to learn of all the Ph.D. theses and articles written in the past five years. This very probable lack is most evident with respect to European and Russian scholarship and articles in journals, which are not primarily devoted to sinology or oriental studies. It is to be hoped that the readers will inform the editor of any omissions so that a supplement, if necessary, may be printed in a subsequent issue of the Newsletter.

Abbreviations used in this bibliography:

- JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society
- JAS Journal of Asian Studies
- NPMB National Palace Museum Bulletin
- NPMQ National Palace Museum Quarterly
- OA Oriental Art

Volume and issue numbers are in arabic numerals separated by colons.

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#### SUNG STUDIES DIRECTORY

1970 (Editor's Note: The following is a continuation of the directory listings printed in the second issue. More than fifty scholars are included below, making a grand total of approximately 140 scholars in the directory. The general consensus of readers indicates that this directory is not among the most useful services the Newsletter performs; therefore, the editor has decided that another directory should not be compiled until after an interval of 18 to 24 months.)

KEY: UA University Affiliation RI Research Interest  
RIP Research in Progress PUB Recent/Forthcoming Publications

ANG, Melvin T. L. 吴锡麟  
234 Maple Street, West Roxbury, Mass. 02132  
UA University of Pennsylvania  
RI Sung diplomatic history  
RIP Ph.D. thesis concerning the influence of politics, bureaucracy, and social thought on Sung foreign policy

BARNHART, Richard

Dept. of the History of Art, Box 2009, 56 High Street, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 06520

UA Yale University

RI Sung painting and calligraphy

RIP "The gossamer line of Sun Chih-wei 孙知微" - a study of 10th c. figure painting; Huang T'ing-chien'黄庭坚' calligraphy; Ph.D. thesis: Li Kung-lin's 李公麟 Hsiao Ching t'u 孝经图, Illustrations of the Classic of Filial Piety this is being revised and rewritten; Biographies of early Sung painters for the Sung Project.

PUB Marriage of the Lord of the River. A Lost Landscape by Tung Yüan 董源, Artibus Asiae Supplement 27, forthcoming.

CHAN Cheung 陈璋

Dept. of Chinese Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

UA Dept. of Chinese Studies, University of Malaya

RI Sung China; Southeast Asian Studies

RIP Political history of Southern Sung China; Chinese hui-kuan 会馆 Associations in Malaya, 1800-1957; Chinese clan- associations in Malaya 1800-1957

PUB "南宋高宗朝之台谏官与政争" Pantai Journal, University of Malaya, 1969; "The Establishment of the Chinese Consulates in Singapore and Penang, 1877-1911" Historical Journal, University of Malaya, 1970

CHAN Hing-ho 陈庆浩

Project Song, Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises, 22 Ave. du Président Wilson, 75 Paris 16e, France

UA Sung Project, Bibliographic Section

RI Chinese popular fiction, literary criticism,

RIP 新编宋史研究论文与书籍目录 (中文部份); 宋代小说研究

PUB "宋籍提要, 计划" 中国学人 volume I (March 1970)

CHEN Chantal

11 Résidence du Parc, Yerres, 91 France

UA Université de Paris-Vincennes

RI La poésie des Song

RIP Doctorat du troisième cycle, "Les Ci (词) de LI Qing-zhao (李清照

1081- ? )."

PUB "Biographie de Lu You (陆游 1125-1210)" Mémoire de maitrise soutenu à Paris, novembre 1969

CHIN Chung-shu 金中枢

The Research Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies, New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 6 Farm Road Kowloon, Hong Kong

UA The Chinese University of Hong Kong

RI Sung history, primarily political institutions

RIP A study of the division and union of the civil service department and military affairs department in the Sung period; continuation of a study on the state examination system of the Northern Sung.

PUB A Series of Studies on Sung History (forthcoming), to include eight articles previously published in Chinese and one new article entitled "On the Appointment or Non-appointment of Ranking Officials to Head the Three Departments, Men Hsia 门下, Shang Shu 尚书 and Chung Shu 中书"; "北宋举官制度" (上) 新亚学报 9:1, pp. 243-298.

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Department of East Asian Languages and Literature, University of Wisconsin, 1216 Van Hise Hall, Madison, Wis. 53706

UA University of Wisconsin

RI Chinese literature, language, and intellectual history

RIP Chinese literary theory and criticism

PUB The May Fourth Movement: Intellectual Revolution in Modern China (Harvard University Press, 1960); Research Guide to the May Fourth Movement (Harvard University Press, 1964); Wen-Lin: Studies in the Chinese Humanities (University of Wisconsin Press, 1968)

CHUNG, Priscilla K. T. Ching (Mrs.) 程秦家德

17 University Mews, Philadelphia, Pa., 19104

UA University of Pennsylvania

RI Social History

RIP

PUB

DJANG Chu 章楚

167 Shrub Hollow Rd., Roslyn, N. Y. 11576

- UA New School for Social Research  
 RI Southern Sung  
 RIP A Social History of the Southern Sung Dynasty  
 PUB
- EICHHORN, Werner  
 74 Tübingen, Hölderlinstr. 31, Seminar für Ostasiatische Philologie, West Germany  
 UA Universität Tübingen  
 RI Chinese religion and culture, law and administration  
 RIP History of Chinese religion  
 PUB Beitrag zur rechtlichen Stellungdes Buddhismus und Taoismus im Sung-staat Monographies du T'oung Pao, vol. 7 (Leiden, 1968)
- FINEGAN, Michael H.  
 Room 756, International House, 1414 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL. 60637  
 UA University of Chicago  
 RI Urbanization in the T'ang-Sung period and more generally socioeconomic history of pre-modern China  
 RIP  
 PUB
- FU, Philip Yuen-ko 傅元国  
 Chung Chi College, Shatin, N. T., Hong Kong  
 UA Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong  
 RI Development of accounting in China  
 RIP  
 PUB "K'uai-chi Lu 会计录 and Other Reports in the Sung Dynasty" Chung Chi Journal Vol. 8, No. 2 (May, 1969)
- FU Shen 傅申  
 420-A Butler Ave., Princeton, New Jersey 08540  
 UA Department of Art-Archaeology, Princeton University  
 RI Chinese calligraphy and painting, Sung and after  
 RIP  
 PUB "Notes on Chiang Shen 江参 (c.1090-1146)", National Palace Museum Bulletin vol. I, no. 3 (July, 1966); "A Further Note on Chiang shen", National Palace Museum Bulletin vol. I, no. 6; "A Preliminary

Study to the Extant Works of Chu-jan 巨然 (fl.975)," National Palace Museum Quarterly, Vol. II, no. 2 (1967) (in Chinese with English summary); "Two Anonymous Sung Dynasty Paintings and the Lu Shan Landscape: the Problem of Their Stylistic Origins" (in two parts) National Palace Museum Bulletin, Vol. II. No. 6 and Vol. III, No. I (1968)

- GENTZLER, J. Mason  
 Department of History, 6727 College Station, Duke University, Durham, N. C. 27708  
 UA Duke University  
 RI Literati themes in T'ang-Sung literature  
 RIP A literary biography of Liu Tsung-yuan 柳宗元 ; death in Chinese poetry; the discussion of feudalism (feng-chien 封建) in premodern China  
 PUB A Syllabus of Chinese Civilization (New York: Columbia University Press, 1968)

- HANA, Corinna  
 34 Göttingen-Weende Ginster Weg II Germany  
 UA University of Munich  
 RI History, historiography  
 RIP Biographies for Sung Project, Biographical Section  
 PUB Bericht über die Verteidigung der Stade Te-an während der Periode K'ai-hsi1205-1208 (K'ai-hsi Te-an shou-ch'eng lu 开禧德安守城录) von Wang Chih-yüan 王致远 in Münchener Ostasiat. studien Band 1(Wiesbaden 1970) (for notice see Sung Studies Newsletter no. 3)

- HANDLER, Sarah  
 7 Acht Zaligheden, 8000 Bruges, Belgium  
 UA University of Leiden  
 RI Critical connoisseurship of the Sung  
 RIP A study and translation of Chao Hsi-k'u's 赵希鹄 Tung-t'ien ch'ing'-lu chi 洞天清录集  
 PUB

- HICKMAN, Money L.  
 Asiatic Dept., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. 02115

- UA Harvard University  
 RI Chinese, Japanese painting and calligraphy; influence of Ch'an art and ideas during Sung, Yuan periods on Japanese art  
 RIP Ph.D. thesis, "Soga Shohoku 曾我蕭白 an 'Eccentric' Eighteenth Century Japanese Painter"  
 PUB Zen Painting and Calligraphy (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1970), written in conjunction with Jan Fontein

HSU Wen-hsiung 许文雄

7323 N. Paulina St. · Chicago, Ill. 60626

UA The University of Chicago, Northwestern University

RI Chinese social history

RIP Biography of Wang Tan 王旦 (957-1017) for Sung Project

PUB

JOHNSON, Dale R.

East Asian Studies, Rice Hall 314, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44074

UA Oberlin College

RI Yüan Drama, poetry in the tz'u 词 and ch'ü 曲 styles

RIP Recently completed article "Yüan Dramas: New notes to Old Texts"

PUB "The Prosody of Yüan-ch'ü," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1968, 418 pp., 2 vols.; "One Aspect of Form in the Arias of Yüan Opera," in University of Michigan, Center for Chinese Studies: Michigan Papers in Chinese Studies, No. 3; "The Prosody of Yüan-ch'ü," T'oung Pao (in press)

JOSEPHS, Hilary K. (Mrs.)

2640 Dole St. C9, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

UA Harvard University

RI Chinese poetry, especially tz'u 词

RIP Ph.D. thesis: The tz'u of Ch'in Kuan 秦观(1049-1100)

PUB

KIYOSE Gisaburo N. 清瀬义三郎则府

Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

UA Indiana University

RI Altaic studies, especially Altaic philology

RIP Ph.D. dissertation, Decipherment of the Jurchen (女真) script in Hua-i i-yü 华夷译语

PUB Fundamentals of Japanese (In collaboration with others), forthcoming. Bloomington, 1971.

KURATA Junnosuke 仓田淳之助

22 Umenokicho, Ichijoji, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

UA Kyoto Industrial University

RI Chinese literature and bibliography

RIP Studies of Chinese poetry

PUB 京都大学人文科学研究所汉籍分类目录, 2 vols. (Kyoto, 1963, 1965); 苏诗佚注, 2 vols. (Kyoto, 1965, 1967); 黄山谷 (汉诗大系第十八卷) 1967.

LEDDERHOSE, Lothar

5 Koln 41, Kenssenstr. 5, W-Germany

UA Universitat Heidelberg

RI Calligraphy, painting .

RIP Problems of the Eight Views of Hsiao and Hsiang 潇湘八景; problems of the calligraphy of Mi Fei 米芾

PUB Die Siegelschrift (chuan-shu) in der Ch'ing-Zeit (Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner 1970)

LEUNG Tin-shek 梁天锡

New Asia Research Institute, 6 Farm Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong

UA New Asia College

RI Sung political institutions, system of official bureaucracy

RIP Sung minister system

PUB "南宋之督府制度", 幼狮学志 6:2, 15 PP.; "北宋台谏制度之转变" 新亚书院学术年刊 vol. 8.pp. 147-193; "论宋宰辅互兼制度" 新亚学报 8:2, pp. 289-320; "南宋建炎御营司制度" 宋史研究集 vol. 5, 479-491

LEVENTHAL, Dennis A.

340 Dorrance St., Bristol, Pennsylvania, 19007

UA University of Pennsylvania

RI Sung naval and maritime affairs

RIP Ph.D. thesis, The Limits of Social Mobility and Requirements of Expertise in the Naval Organization of Sung China: A Study of the

Background, Education, Professional Activities, and Influence on  
Governmental Policy of Ranking Naval Personnel (tentative title)

PUB

LÉVY, André

19 Avenun de la IV République, 33 Villenave-D'Ornon, France

UA Université de Bordeaux III, Section de chinois

RI Fiction

RIP Late hua-pen 话本 of the 17th century

PUB "A propos du terme ruhua dans les anciens recueils de contes chinois," Essays in Chinese Studies dedicated to Professor Jao Tsung-i, (Hong Kong, 1970), pp. 51-55; "Le Moine et la courtisane, Formation et evolution d'un thème littéraire d'origine Song" to be published in the second volume of Sung studies dedicated to the late Professor Balazs. "Le Problème de la date et de l'authenticité du Recueil de contes anciens intitulé King-pen t'oung-sou siao-chouo 京本通俗小说," to be published in Mélanges de l'IHEC de Paris dedicated to Professor Demieville.

LEWIN, Günter

DDR (GDR) 7022 Leipzig, Poetenweg 51 Sektion ANW der KMU, Bereich Ost- und Sudostasien

UA Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipzig

RI History of Chinese economy

RIP Problems of precapitalist social formations in China

PUB Ph.D. thesis: Zu Problemen der vorkapitalistischen Gesellschaftsformationen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der chinesischen Entwicklung. Teil II : "Beitrag zu einer Analyse der sozialökonomischen Formation während der ersten funfzig Jahre der chinesischen Song-Dynastie (960-ca. 1010)"; biographical and bibliographic notices for the Song-Project; bibliographical notices for Revue Bibliographique de Sinologie; articles on the character of precapitalist Chinese society.

LIBBRECHT, Ulrich J.

Mijttestratt 36, Oudenaarde, Belgium

UA University of Leiden

RI History of Chinese mathematics

RIP The introduction of Western maths into China; the revival of old maths, especially the study of Sung & Yuan maths in the 18th and 19th centuries.

PUB Ph.D. thesis, Chinese Mathematics in the Thirteenth Century, A Study of the Shu-shu chiu-chang 数书九章 by Ch'in Chiu-shao 秦九韶 (Sung c.1202-c. 1261), (see Sung studies Newsletter no. 3 for résumé), to be published in 1971 by the M.I.T. Press (Cambridge, Mass.); "Chinesische Mathematik" in the forthcoming China Handbuch (Hamburg).

MA, Laurence J. C. 马润潮

1551 McIntyre Dr. , Ann Arbor , Michigan 48105

UA University of Michigan, Department of Geography

RI Economic geography; Chinese cities

RIP Ph.D. thesis, "Commercial Development and Urban Change in Sung China." (tentative title).

PUB

MA Yau-woon 马幼垣

Dept. of Asian and Pacific Languages, Moore Hall, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

UA University of Hawaii

RI Fiction, from T'ang to end of Ch'ing; classical Prose and historical writings; bibliography and textual criticism; naval and military history; China and Southeast Asia before the 14th century.

RIP

PUB "On the Dates of the Stories in the Ching-pen t'ung-su hsiao-shuo 京本通俗小说 and the Authenticity of the Collection," Tsing-hua Journal of Chinese Studies, NS V:1 (July 1965), 14-32 (with Ma Tai-l0i) , [in Chinese with English summary] ; "The Four Short Stories Published by Hsiung Lung-feng 熊龙峰 ," Tsing-hua Journal of Chinese Studies, NS VIII: I (August 1968), 257-278, [in Chinese with English summary] ; "The Pao-kung 包公 Tradition in Chinese Popular Literature", Ph.D. thesis, Yale, 1971.

MIHELICH, Mira A.

804 East State Street, Ithaca, New York 14850

UA Cornell University

RI T'ang & Sung economic and social history (regional differentiation; economic thought; imperial policy toward land ownership, tenancy, etc.; urbanization; family structure and status of women)

RIP Projected Ph.D. thesis: Southern Sung Land Policy: The Issue of Land Reclamation

PUB

MUNGELLO, David E.

2534 Benvenue, #16, Berkeley, Calif. 94704

UA University of California, Berkeley

RI Neo-Confucianism, particularly of the Sung; the relationship between social and political elements and Neo-Confucianism: the relationship between Buddhism and Sung Neo-Confucianism.

RIP The relationship between Buddhism and Sung Neo-Confucianism: Leibniz and China (projected Ph.D. thesis).

PUB "Neo-Confucianism and Wen-jen 文人 Aesthetic Theory", Philosophy East and West 19:4 (October, 1969); "Leibniz's Interpretation of Neo-Confucianism", Philosophy East and West 21: 1 (January, 1971)

OLBRICHT, Peter

D-53 Bonn I, Lotharstr. 111, Germany

UA Universität Bonn

RI Sung and Yüan history and literature

RIP Lu Yu's 陆游 Ju shu chi 入蜀记(1170); history of the Tanguts (Hsi-hsia 西夏).

PUB

OSTERWALDER, Alois

D-53 Bonn, Kapellenstr. 44, Germany

UA Universität Bonn

RI Sung social and economic history

RIP Social and economic change in Ssuehuan 四川 at the beginning of Sung

PUB

PETERSON, Charles A.

Dept. of History, W. Sibley, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850

UA Cornell University

RI T'ang and Sung, specifically provincial administration, regional history, foreign relations, and military history

RIP Control of the provinces and court politics in the late T'ang; some foreign policy issues under the Sung; Prefectural administration in the Sung.

PUB

PIAN, Rulan Chao 卞赵如兰

2 Divinity Ave, Cambridge, Mass. 02138

UA Harvard

RI Chinese music; Chinese oral literature

RIP Musical elements in the Peking opera

PUB

POPE, John A.

Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. 20560

UA University of Michigan

RI Chinese and Japanese ceramics, lacquer, and metalwork.

RIP Distribution of Chinese ceramics throughout the world in T'ang, Sung, Yuan, and Ming times.

PUB The Freer Chinese Bronzes, Vol. I (with Gettens, Cahill, and Barnard.) Washington, 1967, pp. xxi + 638, 117 plates and many text figs.

RUDOLPH, Richard C.

Department of Oriental Languages, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024

UA University of California, Los Angeles

RI History of Chinese archaeology; early Chinese painted tombs

RIP Tomb reliefs of Nanyang

PUB "Preliminary Notes on Sung Archaeology," Journal of Asian Studies vol. 22 (1963), pp. 196-177

PUPPRECHT, Joan H.

106 NE 40th St., Seattle, Washington 98105

UA University of Washington

RI Sung poetry, T'ang-Sung poetics

RIP Ph.D. thesis, Huang T'ing-chien 黄庭坚 : A Study of His Literary Theories and Poetic Style



PUB

SARITI, Anthony W.

Department of History, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19122

UA Temple University

RI Sung political and military history

RIP Civil-military relations in Sung

PUB Ph.D. thesis, *The Political Thought of Ssu-ma Kuang: Bureaucratic Absolutism in the Northern Sung* (Georgetown University, 1970), for résumé see Sung Studies Newsletter no. 3; translation with introduction of Ssu-ma Kuang's "Instructions on Frugality for my Son, K'ang" for K'uei Hsing, Vol. I, no. I (forthcoming)

HIH Hsio-yen 时学颜

Far Eastern Department, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

UA York University, Toronto, Canada

RI Literary sources for the study of Chinese printing; 18th century Yang-chou painters

RIP Chinese tomb figures catalogue, near completion, for Royal Ontario Museum Collections

PUB A completed but still unpublished translation of the biographical sections of Chang Yen-yüan's 张彦远 Li-tai ming-hua chi 历代名画记

SHKOLJAR, Sergei A.

ul. Bolshaja Porohovskaja 34 kv. IOI, Leningrad K-176, U.S.S.R.

UA Institute of Oriental Studies A.S. U.S.S.R., Leningrad Branch

RI Sung history, especially the military history and the art of war

RIP Chinese throwing artillery and the first period of firearms in China (dissertation)

PUB *Kamnetmetnaia Artilleria; Nachal 'nii Etap Rasvitia Porokhovogo Orusii v Kitae* [Throwing artillery and the first period of firearms in China] . Leningrad Branch, Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences - Dissertation, 1970, 22pp.

SUBRENAT, Jean-Jacques

c/o M. et Mme. Piquot, 15 Rue des Vergers, 95.Eaubonne, France

UA CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), Paris

RI Song political and military history; starting a project for a historical encyclopaedia of China (in French, with Chinese characters in the printed form) with various contributors and researchers.

RIP Thesis for the doctorat du troisième cycle, "Recueil sur la défense des villes (守城录陈规 et 汤寿) , recherches sur l'histoire militaire de la chine do XIle siecle", typewritten, Paris University 1968; the life and work of Shen Gua 沈括 (1031-1095)

PUB Contributions to the Biographical and Bibliographical sections of the Song Project

TAO Jing-shen 陶晋生

25-3, Lan-ya Li, Shih-lin, Taipei, Taiwan

UA Academia Sinica and National Taiwan University

RI Sung, Liao, Chin history

RIP 金代的政治结构； 金代的政治冲突

PUB "The Influence of Jurchen Rule on Chinese Political Institutions" Journal of Asian Studies, Vol. XXX, no. 1 (Nov., 1970), pp. 121-130; "The Jurchen Chin-shih Degree in the Chin Dynasty," Proceedings of the Third East Asian Altaistic Conference, Aug. 17-24, 1969 (National Taiwan University, 1970), PP. 211-233; 「略论边疆民族在中国历史上的重要性」, 中华文化复兴月刊 4:1 (1971); 「金代女真进士科」国立政治大学边政研究所年报第一期(1970) pp.135-144; 「南宋初信王榛抗金始末」中华文化复兴月刊, 3:7 (1970) 18-20; 「金代中期的女真本土化运动」思与言 7:6 (1970) pp. 328-332; 正排印中之著作: 「金代的政治结构」; 「金代的政治冲突」; 「完颜昌与金初对中原政策」.

TSIPEROVITCH, Isolda

Leningrad, B-178 · Line 10, numb. 9, app.2, USSR

UA

RI Chinese prose literature of the T'ang, Sung, Yuan and Ming

RIP Some problems concerning the history and the development of the genre of Chinese saying tza-tsuan 杂纂

PUB "Po povody avtorvtva sobraniia zametok Tza-tzuan I-shania" (On understanding the authorship of collections of aphorisms of the type tza-tsua 杂纂 by Li I-shan 李义山 ) Istoriko-filologicheskie issledovaniia, (Moscow, 1967) pp. 401-408; "O Zhanre kitaiskik Izrechenii 'tzatzuian'" (On the Chinese genre of aphorisms tza-tsuan)

Zhanri i stili literature Kitaia i Korei Moscow, 1969)pp. 51-73;  
Tza-tzuan. Irecheniia kitaiskik pisatelei 9th-19th v.v. translation,  
forward and notes (Moscow, 1969).

VELGUS, Victor A.

Leningrad, B-164, Universitetskaya naberejnaya 3, Institute of Ethnography  
AS, USSR

UA Institute of Ethnography AS

RI Maritime Contacts between China and other countries prior to the  
16th century; Chinese popular prose literature of Sung, Yuan and  
Ming.

RIP Chinese sources on Africa and Chinese-African relations prior to the  
11th century.

PUB The following are all forthcoming: "Ponyatie 'levkrata' v kitaickik  
istoricheskik istochnikak (The conception of levirate and Chinese  
historical sources); "Aleksandria v ranik kitaishkik izvestiia ob Afrike"  
(Alexandria and early Chinese information about Africa) ; "Nekotorie  
znachenia termina 生口" (Some meanings of the term 生口) .

VITTINGHOFF · Marianne

87 Würzburg, Unterer Weg 23, Bundesrepublik Deutschland

UA Seminar für Sinologie der Julius-Maximilian-Universität Würzburg

RI Cultural aspects of the Sung history; comparison of personalities from  
official history and fiction

RIP Translation and interpretation of the novel Hsuan-ho i-shih 宣和遺事  
and its cultural aspects.

PUB

WANG Gungwu 王庚武

Dept. of Far Eastern History, Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T.,  
Australia

UA Australian National University

RI T'ang, Wu-tai 五代 and Sung political history

RIP Sung historians on T'ang and Wu-tai history (including a partial  
translation of Ou-yang Hsiu's Hsin Wu-tai Shih 新五代史)

PUB

WEIERS, Waltraut

53 Bonn, Sinologisches Seminar der Friedr.-Wilh.-Universität Liebfrauen  
Weg 7, Germany

UA Wissenschaftliche Angestellte

RI Chinesische und zentralasiatische geschichte des 10 und 11 Jh.

RIP (Die Shi-wei 室韦) - zur Geschichte der Mongolen vor Chingis Khan.  
anhand Chinesischer quellenPUB Ph.D. thesis, Die Revolte in  
Chen-qiao 陈桥 Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Gründung der  
Song-Dynastie im Jahr 960 n.Chr. (published Bonn, 1970); for résumé  
see Sung Studies Newsletter no. 3

WIDEMAN, Bernard F.

Far Eastern Institute, University of Washington, Seattle. Washington 98105

UA University of WashingtonRI Economic history of Korea

RIP Effects on Koryo of trade with Sung China

PUB

WINKELMAN, John H.

School of Library Science, State University college, Geneseo, N.Y.

UA State University College, Geneseo, N.Y.

RI Pursuit of scholarship in Sung China

RIP Scholarly agencies in the Sung government; Sung catalogs and  
bibliographies: A Union Author-Title Index (see Sung Studies  
Newsletter no. 3)

PUB "The Imperial Library in Southern Sung China, 1127-1279", The  
Library Quarterly, 39:4 (1969) pp. 299-317; "Imperial Library  
Personnel in the Southern Sung (1127-1279)" 庆祝蒋慰堂先生七十荣  
庆论文集 (Taipei 1969), pp. 427-436.

WOLPERT Rembrandt

B München 23, Leopoldstr. 10, Universität München, Ostasiatisches Seminar,  
W. Germany

UA University of Munich

RI Chinese Music

RIP Ph.D. thesis, Saiteninstrumente der Hu 胡 Abteilung in Ch'en Yang's  
陈阳 Yüeh-shu 乐书

PUB

WU Shu-shen Huang 吴黄淑慎

5, 1st Lane, Hsin-min Road, Hsin Pei-tou, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China  
UA University of Washington, Seattle  
RI Sung poetry and tz'u 词; Ch'en Yü-i 陈与义  
RIP Ph.D. thesis, Chang K'o-chiu 张可久, a Yuan San-ch'u Poet.  
PUB MA thesis, A Study of Sung Tz'u Women Writers (in Chinese), College of Chinese Culture, Taiwan, 1966

ZURNDORFER, Harriet T.

1825 Addison St., Berkeley, Calif. 94703  
UA University of California, Berkeley  
RI Social and economic history  
RIP Translations from the Shih-huo-chih 食货志 of Sung Shih 宋史; 11th century economic problems  
PUB

#### Addendum

AUBIN, Françoise

B.P. 10, 86-Chauvigny, France  
UA Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris)  
RI Chin and Yuan institutions and society  
RIP Aspects de la situation politique locale en Chine du Nord dans la première moitié du XIIIe siècle: tome I, Les soulèvements populaires au Chantong entre 1214 et 1230 (Ph.D. dissertation upheld in 1965, ready for publication); tome II, Les forces constructives chinoises au début de l'époque mongole (in preparation); La géographie administrative des Kin (ready for publication).

PUB

KING, Andrew Han-ting 金翰庭

8524 W. Harrison Avenue, West Auis, Wisconsin 53227  
UA University of Pennsylvania  
RI Economic history of China, Sung to Ch'ing, with emphasis on the patterns of development, demographic and spatial aspects  
RIP Ph.D. thesis, Settlement Patterns and Economic Development in Western Ssu-ch'uan, ca. 1050-1850.

PUB

MERWIN, Douglas L.

495-Dorchester Road, Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450  
UA Columbia University  
RI Northern Sung/Koryo  
RIP Ph.D. thesis, "A Chinese View of Twelfth Century Korea: A Translation and Study of Hsu Ching's 徐兢'An Illustrated Account of the Embassy to Korea in the Hsuan-ho 宣和 Reign Period'" (宣和奉使高丽图经)  
PUB

ROGERS, Michael C.

Dept. of Oriental Languages, Durant Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720  
UA University of California, Berkeley  
RI Chinese and Korean historiography; Sung foreign relations; Korean history (Pre-Yi)  
RIP Sung-Koryo relations  
PUB The Chronicle of Fa Chien: a Case of Exemplar History, University of California Press, 1968