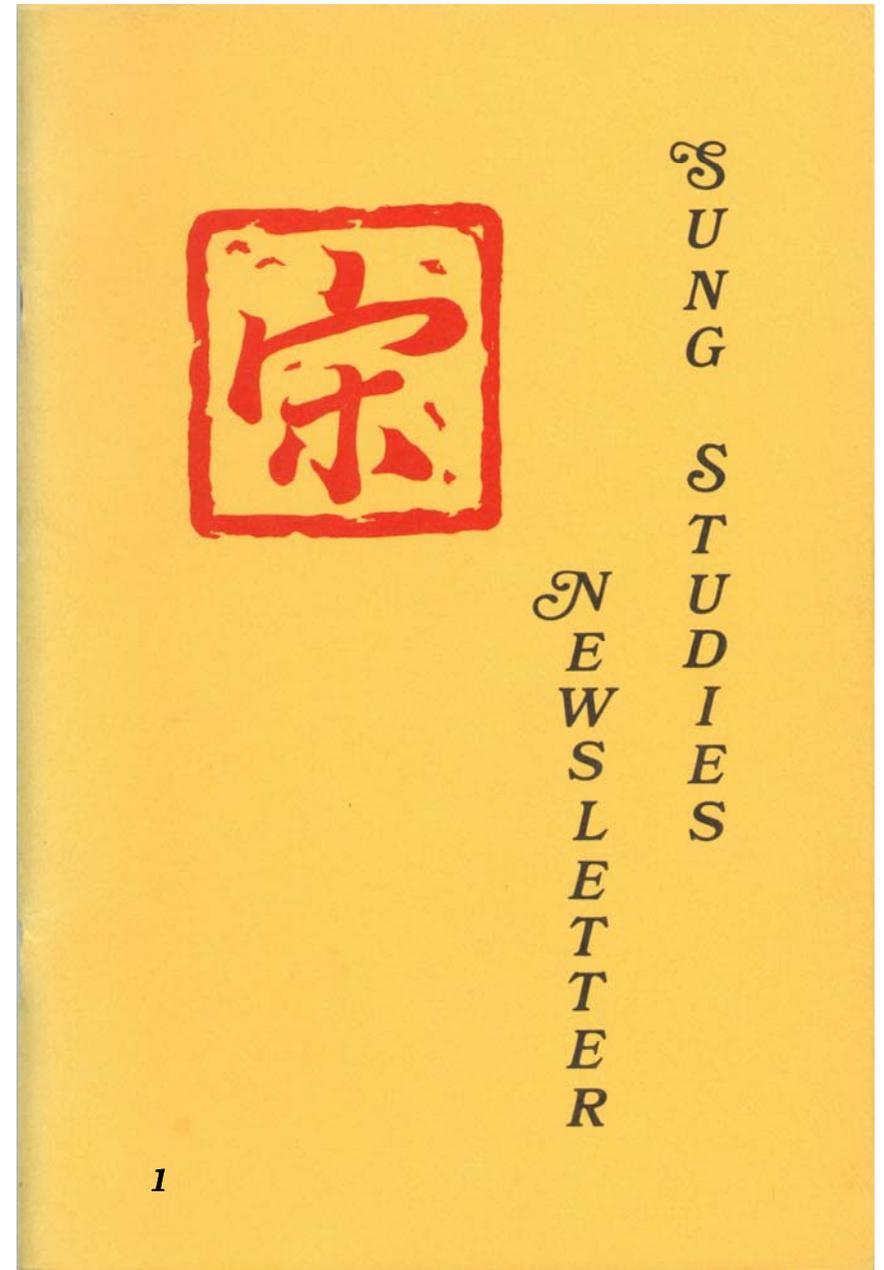


宋遼金元

The Society of Song, Yuan, and Conquest
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contributions of Frank Wang and Laura
Young, through the Wang Family

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middle (or even beginning) of a line.



SUNG STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Number One May 1970

Edited by
Edmund H. Worthy, Jr.

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FROM THE EDITOR

This inaugural issue of the Sung Studies Newsletter is being launched with no fanfare and little advance publicity but nevertheless with some modest hope that it will strike a cord of response in readers sufficient to insure its continuation and success. Inspiration for creation of the Newsletter originated with independent suggestions over the past few months from various scholars around the world who sensed the need for more effective communication among all those in the field of Sung studies. Heeding this call, the American Council of Learned Societies through the auspices of the Subcommittee on Sung Studies and its parent organization, the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization, appropriated a very limited budget for a trial run of this publication. Thus, the Newsletter has come into being. But what of its nature, purpose, and future? With the realization that the raison d'être of this publication is to serve its readers as they see fit and consequently that its usefulness will be no greater than readers' cooperation in contributing views and news, the editor in the next few paragraphs will put forward some tentative proposals of his and others regarding the Newsletter.

PURPOSE: The international dimension of Sung studies is a well-known phenomenon, what with ongoing projects in Tokyo, Munich, and Paris, not to mention these projects' collaborators as well as a myriad of other scholars, involved to varying degrees in Sung studies, spread out across several continents. Unfortunately, while this geographic disparateness has led to a burgeoning of scholarly literature in a variety of languages, it nonetheless has strained the already very tenuous lines of communication and adversely affected the international cross-fertilization of ideas that comes from close personal contact. The mere fact is that scholars on different parts of the globe are seldom up to date or always aware of the activities of their colleagues. Given this situation, the prime purpose of the Newsletter, then, is to establish some sense of community or fraternity among scholars of the Sung in the expectation this will advance

research and projects and at the same time refine the knowledge and overall understanding of the period. Secondly, it is anticipated that the Newsletter, granted full support and cooperation by the readers, will serve as a medium for them to keep abreast of the latest developments throughout the world. Thirdly, the pages of the Newsletter can become open forums for scholars, regardless of nationality, to present and discuss issues of concern to the field. And finally, it is hoped that the Newsletter will be a guidebook for those not immediately involved in the Sung, outlining activities and possibilities that may have some relevance to their own work.

SUNG STUDIES: What should be the definition of this term for purposes of the Newsletter? The word "Sung" often denotes a specific time period (960-1279 A.D.) and/or the government and related activities of a particular ruling house or dynasty. In the context of the Newsletter, however, the temporal sense of the term "Sung" is not meant to be construed in such a delimiting fashion. Rather, the chronological era that will be the subject of this publication may well overlap into other earlier or later dynasties. Furthermore, instead of imposing any strict dynastic or ethnic qualifications upon the concern of the Newsletter, the focus will be on Sung China both within and beyond the Great Wall to the north. So the Liao and Chin dynasties as well as any group of peoples within this extended geographic area of China -- no matter how directly involved with or connected to the Sung dynasty per se -- will fall within the ken of the Newsletter.

"Sung studies" is still not so developed that scholars in the various disciplines can afford to ignore each other's work. Accordingly, this publication does not intend to cater to any particular academic discipline of studies, but will aim for an audience of all scholars involved in "Sung" as roughly defined above; in other words, it aspires to appeal to those in history, social science, art history, and literature alike.

FORMAT: As the Newsletter is still in an incipient stage of development, the format and content remain very flexible, subject in fact to the readers' dictates and proposals, which the editor earnestly

solicits. For the readers' preliminary consideration (and rejection should opinion so indicate), the editor offers below four broad sections to be included in the eventual format. (1) News of the field. Under this rubric would fall a comprehensive miscellany of conference activities, reports from the various Sung projects, requests for information, comings and goings of individual scholars, reports of exhibitions, and the like. Perhaps even a network of correspondents in the key centers of Sung studies could be organized to submit periodic communiqués. (2) Publishing and Book News. For inclusion in this section would be notices of recent and forthcoming books and/or articles. (3) Thesis Registry. One of the many services the Newsletter can perform is to list M.A. and Ph.D. theses under way or under consideration. If topics together with a concise description were unfailingly registered by teachers or their students, any needless duplication of efforts hopefully would be obviated. Also, in this section can be included brief abstracts of recently completed but unpublished dissertations. (4) Articles. It is the editor's present conviction that this Newsletter will serve a more important need if it does not limit itself to "news" alone, for which a scanty annual publication would suffice. Therefore, the editor wishes to solicit more substantive items, on the order of brief articles, to be contributed by readers. These articles, which should run ten double-spaced typescript pages at the most, should not necessarily represent finished pieces of scholarship but rather be of a speculative or tentative nature, presenting or testing the preliminary results of research in progress. Essays could also deal with research problems or methodology, suggestions for future projects in Sung studies, discussions concerning the nature of the field, or presentations of new hypotheses. Hopefully, such articles would be submitted in the spirit of academic cooperation and with the expectation of soliciting reader reaction and response. Articles in any language of scholarship will be accepted (and published in that language) provided they are clearly typed or legibly penned.

Again the editor wishes to emphasize that the format outlined above is no more than a suggestion; it may indeed be more ambitious

than readers desire or are willing to support. Reader reaction, positive and negative is welcomed.

CIRCULATION: For the time being, the Newsletter will be published on an irregular basis. The editor, however, anticipates at this point that there probably will be enough material for at least two issues per year. If and when reader response and contributions demonstrate the backing necessary for regular and more frequent publication, then the editor will gladly oblige.

The initial mailing of this first issue of the Newsletter is going to the libraries of approximately fifty major sinological centers and to some 250 individuals around the world, about 175 of whom devote a significant portion of their time to Sung studies. Names and addresses were culled in an unsystematic fashion from lists of contributors to the Sung projects, from a list drawn up by Professor Shiba Yoshinobu, and from files and memories. So it is quite likely that some scholars have escaped the editor's attention; for this oversight he offers humble apologies and implores readers and potential subscribers to help him rectify any omissions. Word of mouth from scholar to scholar and from teacher to pupil will perforce remain our most effective advertising.

Please notify the editor promptly of any corrections or changes of address. Also, do not hesitate to submit new names for inclusion on the mailing list. Copies of this first issue of the Newsletter will be sent out to anyone interested as long as the supply lasts.

SUNG STUDIES DIRECTORY: As an immediate step to facilitate communication among scholars in the field and to publicize current research in progress, the editor proposes that a directory of Sung scholars be compiled. Toward this end, he is enclosing separately in this issue two loose information sheets, one of which should be completed and returned to the editor before September 1 of this year, the other to be passed on to any interested colleague or student. Here again reader cooperation is essential to the success and completeness of this effort.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES: The editor expects to publish the directory as the bulk of the second number of the Newsletter, which is

presently slated to come out early in the fall. Late arriving directory entries or subsequent updating will be printed from time to time. The editor also hopes to publish progress reports from the bibliographical and biographical parts of the Sung Project in Paris and Munich; one report expected from Paris did not arrive in time for this issue. Finally, the editor has been in touch with Ivon d'Argencé, Director and Chief Curator of the Avery Brundage Collection at the De Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco, about his Ecological Atlas of Southern Sung Lin-an fu which contains 74 color maps and covers all the various religious, administrative, economic, cultural and military aspects of the Southern Sung capital. Hopes are that Mr. d'Argencé will provide readers of the Newsletter with a brief description of this work and his research.

EDITORIAL: This issue of the Newsletter is only suggestive of its full potentialities and by no means pretends to have covered all the news of the field. Moreover, some items may no longer be "news" to certain groups of readers; for this, the editor asks their understanding that he is responsible to an internationally mixed readership. It is the intention that each reader will find the new and old, the known and unknown, in at least favorable proportions in each issue of this publication.

In closing, the editor feels compelled to jump on a soapbox for a few lines. If the Newsletter is to realize its potential, the editor will have to rely heavily on readers submitting items of news and articles or notices, as it will obviously be impossible for him alone to generate or garner all or even enough material suitable for printing. Cooperation --this is the word the editor has constantly resorted to in these paragraphs. Indeed, dear readers, this is your publication; it will become no more or no less than what you choose to make it.

The editor will gladly receive any remonstrances, entreaties, proposals, exhortations, news, articles -- anything that is fit for print --at the address below:

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NEWS OF THE FIELD

I. Sung II Conference

The Sung II Conference, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and previously scheduled to be held this August in Cambridge, England, now has been postponed until the summer of 1971 to allow further time for preparation of papers in order to assure participation by more of the persons originally invited. The conference is being organized by the Subcommittee on Sung Studies (composed of Frederick W. Mote, Princeton University, chairman; James T. C. Liu, Princeton University; Robert Hartwell, University of Pennsylvania; E. A. Kracke, Jr., University of Chicago, chairman emeritus; James R. Hightower, Harvard University; Charles Peterson, Cornell University; and Conrad Schirokauer, City College of New York).

According to Professor Mote, a major reason for delaying the conference has been to work out greater coherence among the papers and more specific focus on the theme of Southern Sung civilization. It is expected that papers will all address themselves in some way or another to the problem of what the defining characteristics of Chinese civilization were by the late Sung period, anticipating some assessment of which characteristics persisted through the Chin and Yuan periods, and which did not. Therefore the period focus is to be Southern Sung, with special consideration being given to relations between Sung and the alien dynasties, and to the transition from Sung into Yuan. As for types of topics under consideration, there will include problems in government, economy, society, and perhaps aspects of the high culture.

Participants originally invited and presumed to be participating include: Miyazaki Ichisada, Kyoto University; Denis Twitchett, Cambridge University; Brian McKnight, University of Nebraska, Aoyama Sadao, Tōyō Bunko; Robert Hartwell, University of

Pennsylvania; E. A. Kracke, Jr., University of Chicago; Peter Golas, Harvard University; James T. C. Liu, Princeton University; Conrad Schirokauer, City College of New York; Charles Peterson, Cornell University; John Haeger, Pomona College; Herbert Franke, Munich University; Rolf Trauzettel, Munich University; Tao Jing-shen, Academia Sinica; Igor de Rachewiltz, Australian National University; Shiba Yoshinobu, National Osaka University.

Topics of papers to be presented will be listed in a future issue of the Newsletter.

Mr. John Haeger of the Department of Chinese and Asian Studies, Pomona College, the Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California, 91711, U.S.A., has agreed to assist with organizing the conference, and with editing the papers for publication should a volume of studies emerge from it.

II. Huang T'ing-chien Scroll

The Princeton University Art Museum has recently been lent anonymously an important calligraphy handscroll by Huang T'ing-chien 黄庭坚 (1045-1105), known for, among other things, being of the four great Sung calligraphers. This work, dated in the first lunar month of 1100, is a long letter written to his nephew Chang Ta-t'ung 张大同. It is the earliest in a group of four major works representing Huang's large-size, highly individualistic hsing-shu 行书 style of writing; the others are his colophon to Su Shih's 苏轼 Han-shih t'ieh 寒食帖, probably composed in the same year and now in a private collection in Taipei; Fu-po shen-ssu 伏波神祠 dated 1101 and now in the Hosokawa collection in Tokyo; and Sung-feng-ko 松风阁 dated 1102 and now in the Palace Museum in Taipei.

A political conservative, Huang suffered, as did his mentor and close friend Su Shih, the hardships of political exile during the reform movements of the late eleventh century. This long scroll, written during his exile, ends with the remarks that being in his fifty-sixth year and feeling ill, he felt uncertain he would ever have the energy to write so many large characters again.

The scroll shows a small imperial seal Shao-hsing 绍兴 (1131-1162) of the Kao-tsung emperor of the Southern Sung. During the Yuan dynasty, the scroll was recorded by Wang Yun 王恽 (1227-1307) in Shu-hua mu-lu 书画目录 (reprinted in Mei-shu ts'ung-shu 美术丛书) which describes its style as well as transcribes a great part of its text. Existing colophons on the scroll are by three famous Ming calligraphers -- Wu K'uan 吴宽(1435-1504), Li Tung-yang 李东阳(1447-1516) and Wang To 王铎 (1592-1653) -- and by Mo Shao-te 莫绍德(colophon dated 1812) and Chang Ta-ch'ien 张大千 (1899—). The height of the scroll is 0.342 meters; and the text of Huang's letter runs 5.54 meters, with an additional 2.045 meters of colophons.

(The above information and text were graciously furnished by the Princeton Art Museum.)

III. News Briefs

Professor Miyazaki Ichisada 宫崎市定 of Kyoto University participated in the conference on History of Chinese Law held in Italy last August. He presented a 30-page paper entitled "The Administration of Justice during the Sung Dynasty" which is an extract from his article "Sō-Gen jidai no hōsei to saiban kikō" 宋元時代の法制と裁判机构 that appeared in volume 24 (1964) of Tōyō Gakuhō 东方学报 and also in volume 4 of his Ajiashi kenkyū マヅマ史研究.

* * * * *

Professor Herbert Franke, the head of the biographical part of the Sung Project in Munich, has been at the University of Washington for the past several months reorganizing and pushing toward completion the Chin Project. Last summer he participated in the Chinese Military History Research Conference held in Massachusetts (U.S.A.); his 66-page paper, titled "Siege and Defense of Towns in Medieval China", while not dwelling exclusively on the Sung, draws many examples from Sung history and materials. The first section is a discussion and analysis of some major sources for the study of military history for the 11th through the 19th centuries. Next, the technical

aspects of defense preparations, manpower mobilization, weapons, and tactics are broadly examined. The concluding part on siege tactics briefly chronicles and analyzes the sieges of Hsiang-yang 襄阳 (1206-1207), Te-an 德安 in the 1370's, and Shao-hsing 绍兴 in 1359.

* * * * *

Recent communication from Professor Aoyama Sadao 青山定雄 in Tokyo tells of the current busy work schedule of the members of the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project involved in the preparation and publication of three reference tools (for more, see the book news section). The next project the committee plans to take up is an index to the terminology of and a synopsis of the economic chapters (食货) of the Sung hui-yao 宋会要。

* * * * *

Word has been received through Professor E. A. Kracke, Jr., that Brian McKnight, presently at the University of Nebraska, has accepted an appointment at the University of Hawaii beginning in September. Mr. McKnight's research interests lie in Sung institutional history, in particular Southern Sung local administration.

PUBLISHING AND BOOK NEWS

I. Japan

1. Sōdai shi nempyō (hokusō) 宋代史年表(北宋) 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 1967, xi, 201 pp. + 16 pp., Appendix, 2,500 ¥

In 1960 the members of the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project undertook in Tokyo a gargantuan task of compiling a detailed chronological table for the Sung dynasty. This volume for the Northern Sung is the impressive witness to the results of the first half of their efforts. This chronology without doubt supersedes any previous work of a similar nature.

Over and above the obvious depth of research input displayed in this volume, one not to be overlooked fact is the layout that enables convenient use. A general index in the front of the volume gives the page(s) on which each year is found. In addition, there are running heads at the top of each page in the table showing the emperor (his temple name), reign year, the cyclical character designation for the year, and a very handy conversion to the Western calendar showing (by year, month, and day) the first and last day recorded for each year. Immediately below the Chinese and Western dates are two separate parallel registers that in the first show the Liao, Korean, and Tangut emperors and kings and the particular reign year; and in the second register the same information is recorded for the Japanese dynasties and, from 1115 on, for the Chin dynasty. The compilers have attempted with few exceptions to stick to the principle of one year per page, or at least of always starting a new year on a separate page. The months are clearly marked in bold face to the main body of the table with the days of each month listed below in Arabic numerals. This system greatly facilitates quick checking for any date.

The bulk of the work is contained in two distinctly divided registers, the first and larger concerning political, economic and social events. In addition to the facts generally acknowledged to be of historical importance, also recorded in this section are customary official acts of

the emperor, his acts of benevolence, events concerning the Court and the empress, and acts of charity. The second register detailed events of a cultural nature, particularly in regard to the arts, religion, literature, and thought. Given the extensiveness of this chronology, the references and works utilized in the compilation are too numerous and varied to list here. Sources are, however, clearly indicated for each entry according to a system of abbreviations; if, though, there is no source indication, then the source should be understood to be the pen-chi 本纪 of the Sung shih 宋史. Where discrepancies of date or fact occur between two or more sources, footnotes duly record this fact at the bottom of each page.

A 16-page appendix in the form of two tables lists in chronological sequence astrological phenomena and natural disasters.

2. Sōjin denki sakuin 宋人传记索引, compiled by the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project 宋史提要编纂协力委员会 with a preface by Aoyama Sadao 青山定雄, Tokyo: Tōyō Bunko 东洋文库, 1968, xvi, 274 pp., + 15 pp., Indexes, 2,000 ¥.

This Sung Biographical Index, compiled under the direction of Professor Aoyama and published with assistance from the American Council of Learned Societies, unveils for scholars' easy reference of vast quantities of source material never before indexed. Intended as a supplement to the Harvard-Yenching Institute Combined Indices to Forty-seven Collections of Sung Dynasty Biographies 四十七种宋代传记综合引得, published thirty years ago, this new index utilizes epitaphs, records of conduct, family genealogies, and the like from 312 different wen-chi 文集, tsung-chi 总集, and lei-shu 类书, from 28 collections of epigraphy, and from 28 local gazetteers -- all of these sources with the exception of one or two items not having been indexed in the older compilation. In terms of the number of personages included, the new index's approximately 8,000 Chinese persons of the Sung, Liao, and Chin dynasties nearly double the number covered in other older indices. Furthermore, often ignored types of people such as women

and Buddhist and Taoist figures are included; the latter two categories are specially listed in separate tables at the end of the main index.

This index is arranged simply for quick reference. In seven vertical columns are listed first a person's name, and then if available, his tzu 字, his native place, dates of birth and death with age indicated, and his paternal ancestors for three generations. The last two columns give detailed source information. If a person is a Chinese of the Liao or Chin dynasties or if he has a biography in the Sung shih, appropriate symbols beside his name indicate such. Even though names are arranged in the index by the stroke count of the Chinese character, there are at the end of the volume indices of surnames according to Wade romanization and Japanese pronunciation.

In a work of such magnitude, it is inevitable that some errors will turn up; and Sung Shee 宋__ in a recent brief review (see 中央日报, January 22, 1970) has pointed out a few. This fact in no way, however, should diminish the indisputable value of this index.

Both this biographical index and the chronological table commented on above can be ordered from: The Japanese Committee for the Sung Project, c/o The Tōyō Bunko, Honkomagome 2-chome, 28-21, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

3. Sōdai kakyo seido kenkyū 宋代科举制度研究, by Araki Toshikazu 荒木敏一, Introduction by Miyazaki Ichisada 宫崎市定, Tōyōshi kenkyū sōkan no. 22 东洋史研究丛刊, Kyoto: Tōyōshi kenkyū kai 东洋史研究会, 1969, xiv, 463 pp. +13 pp., Appendix, Postscript, Index. 3,800 ¥.

The first three chapters of Professor Araki's detailed study of the Sung examination system deal with the three levels of examinations – the regional, departmental (given at the capital), and palace exams; this subject alone covers fully three-quarters of the volume. Other topics discussed in succeeding chapters include: examination topics; the reform efforts of Fan Chung-yen 范仲淹 and Sung Ch'i 宋祁; Buddhism and the late Northern Sung, early Southern Sung examinations; the examinations of the Northern Sung; the relationship between the examinations and political party struggles; and the

educational officials of the prefectures and subprefectures and their examination methods. Several entire chapters and portions of others have appeared previously as articles in journals or commemorative symposium volumes. A 13-page table as an appendix lists the chuang-yuan 状元 and sheng-yuan 省元 scholars for the examinations through the Sung; also provided for comparative purposes are figures from two different sources for the numbers receiving doctoral degrees in the doctorate in letters chin-shih 进士 category, in the chu-k'o 诸科 category, and by special imperial grace.

4. Sōdai shi kenkyū 宋代史研究 by Suto Yoshiyuki 周藤吉之, Tōyō Bunko ronsō no. 55 东洋文库论丛, Tokyo: Tōyō Bunko 东洋文库, 1969, viii, 684 pp. + 17 pp., 28 pp., Index, English Abstracts, n.p.

Professor Sutō began compiling this collection of his essays upon his retirement from Tokyo University several years ago, but ill health pre-vented prompt completion of the task. Of the 16 essays in this volume, 13 were published previously in various journals and commemorative symposium collections. However, four of these articles have either additional comments or materials appended to the original. The topics of these essays deal with financial institutions, land systems of the Northern and Southern Sung, taxation, historiography, and bibliographical notes. The titles of the three heretofore-unpublished articles are:

- a. 王安石の免役钱征收の诸问题
- b. 宋代佃户の劳役
- c. 北宋四川の佃户制度再论

Forthcoming Publications

1. Sōdai bunshū sakuin 宋代文集索引 compiled by Saeki Tomi 佐伯富.

This project, supported in part by the American Council of Learned Societies, is an index to ten Sung wen-chi; according to a communication from Professor E. A. Kracke, Jr., it is a selective index to topics of historical interest. The ten wen-chi covered in the index are

those of: Yin Chu 尹洙(1001-1046); Ou-yang Hsiu 欧阳修(1007-1072); Chang Fang-p'ing 张方平 (1007-1091); Fan Chung-yen 范仲淹 (1067-1141); Ssu-maKuang 司马光 (1019-1086); Tseng Kung 曾巩 (1019-1083); Hung K'uo 洪适(1117-1184); Chu Hsi 朱熹 (1130-1200) ; Yeh Shih 叶适 (1150-1223);Chen Te-hsiu 真德秀 (1178-1235). The length of the index is anticipated to run approximately 1,000 pages.

In a communication from Kyoto several months ago, Professor Saeki wrote that the index was to be published in February. To date however, no further word has been received, nor have any copies of the index. Further comments about this project will have to wait until the next issue of the Newsletter.

2. Sōdai kenkyū bunken mokuroku, vol. III 宋代研究文献目录 (三), compiled by the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project 宋史提要编纂协力委员会

This bibliography of Japanese works on the Sung is a continuation of two previous similar works published in 1957 and 1959 and will cover articles and books published from 1958 through 1967. The basis for this new bibliography is the first 37 numbers of the mimeographed Sōdai kenkyū bunken sokuho 宋代研究文献速报 distributed periodically by the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project. (For more on this particular newsletter-bibliography see later in this Newsletter.) A very recent letter from Professor Aoyama in Tokyo indicates that this bibliography is due to be published as this Newsletter goes to press. Further information will be forthcoming in the next issue of the Newsletter

Two other works by the Japanese Committee for the Sung Project are presently at different stages of completion. Sōkaiyō kenkyū biyō-mokuroku 宋史要研究纲要一目录编, to be a more detailed table of contents of the Sung Hui-yao than now available, is in press now. Sōdai shi nempyō (nansō) 宋代史年表(南宋) is still in preparation but due to be printed later this year.

II. France

Bibliographie des travaux en langues occidentales sur les Song parus de 1946 à 1965, par Yves Hervouet, with an appendix "Bibliographie des travaux en langue russe" by Ludmila Kuvshinnikova, Collection Sinologique de l'Université de Bordeaux, vol. 1, SO.BO.DI (Société Bordelaise de Diffusion de Travaux des Lettres et Sciences Humaines), 1969, xxi, 140 pp. + 28 pp., Index, Appendix, 27 Francs.

This volume is the first major bibliography devoted exclusively to Western language materials for the Sung. There are more than 500 titles of books and articles listed. Each entry has either an annotation or bibliographic reference to reviews of the particular book or article. The entries are categorized and arranged in the bibliography by 16 general fields (often with several subdivisions under each category) such as history, economy, geography, literature, fine arts, philosophy, and the like. An eleven-page index to principal subjects, old Chinese book titles, and the authors of the articles, books, and old Chinese books makes for convenient checking and usage. An additional convenience is the fact that Chinese characters are used literally in the entries and annotations for personal names, geographic places, and book titles.

The 28-page appendix of Russian works on the Sung by Madame Kuvshinnikova, Librarian of the Asian Peoples Institute in Moscow, is an unusual bonus feature of this bibliography. For the 100 or so Soviet book and articles catalogued the same principle of organization into broad categories is also followed. Fortunately for those who do not read Russian, nearly all the entries have an annotation or comment in French, sometimes running to as many as ten lines.

This bibliography may be ordered from SO.BO.DI, 20, cours Pasteur, Bordeaux, France.

III. China

1. Sung-shih yen-chiu lun-chi 宋史研究论集 Wang te-i 王德毅, Taipei: Commercial Press. 1968, xii, 262 pp., Postscript, Folding Chart (Jen-jen wen-k'u 人人文库, no. 863), n.p.

This compact collection of five essays represents a gathering of Mr. Wang's previously published journal articles. His subject matter ranges over political-economic history and historiography. The titles are listed below:

- a. 范祖禹的史学与政论
 - b. 李焘评传
 - c. 宋代贤良方正科考
 - d. 宋代身丁钱之研究
 - e. 南宋义役考
2. Li Kang nien-p'u ch'ang-pien 李纲年谱长编 by Chao Hsiao-hsuan 赵效宣, preface by Mou Jun-sun 牟润孙, Monograph no. 2, New Asia College Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research, Hong Kong: New Asia Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research, 新亚研究所, 1968, v, 262 pp., iii, Notes, Appendix, List of Works Consulted, Table of Typographical Errors, English Abstract, HK \$20.00, US \$3.50

Li Kang (1083-1140), despite his eminent role as a statesman in a period of great crisis and change in the Sung dynasty, has received relatively scant attention in modern scholarship. Scholars of earlier periods even failed to leave a complete or thorough chronological biography of him. Mr. Chao's work not only fills in this gap but at the same time also sheds much light on political and military events in the late Northern Sung and early Southern Sung periods. References to material quoted are carefully noted for each entry.

3. Sung shih yen-chiu chi 宋史研究集 vol. 4, compiled and edited by the Colloquium on Sung History 宋史座谈会, Taipei: Chung-hua ts'ung-shu pien-shen wei-yuan hui 中华丛书编审委员会, 1969, ii, 548 pp., 50 NT.

This fourth volume in the series started by the Sung history colloquium in Taiwan twelve years ago contains 19 articles, most of

which have been previously published in Chinese journals elsewhere. For the most part the articles date from the years after the publication of the third volume in 1966. Two articles by Mikami Tsugio 三上次男 and Shilmada Masao 岛田正郎 that focus on aspects of Liao and Chin history were translated from Japanese. The topics of the essays are predominately historical in nature and deal with the Sung, Liao, Chin, and Yuan dynasties. Contributors include many of the leading Chinese scholars of the Sung. The two heretofore-unpublished articles are:

- a. 李震: 论北宋国防及其国运的兴废
 - b. 顾一樵: 宋词配宋乐的尝试
4. Sung Yuan li-hsüeh chia chu-shu sheng-tsu nien-piao 宋元理学家著述生卒年表 by Mai Chung-kuei 麦仲贵, preface by T'ang Chün-i 唐君毅, Monograph no. 3, New Asia College Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research, Hong Kong: New Asia College Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research 新亚研究所 1968, ix, 443 pp. + 20 pp., Appendix, English Abstract, HK \$20.00, US \$3.00.

This chronological table of biographical and bibliographical data for Sung and Yuan Neo-Confucian philosophers represents a mammoth task in which some 150 sources, including historical compilations, wen-chi 文集, and nien-p'u 年谱, were perused for relevant information. The chronological genre adopted by the author offers for the first time a particular advantage to scholars not available in any other compilation on Neo-Confucianism such as the Sung Yuan hsüeh-an 宋元学案 which focuses only on individual thinkers and their school. With this work however, scholars can readily acquire a rough overview of the contemporaneous status and development of all currents of thought, no matter what the school.

The text of this short cut to a bird's eye view of Neo-Confucianism is divided into three registers. The first gives at the top of each page the reign year, the cyclical characters for the year, and the Western date. The main body of the table is in the middle register which gives: dates of composition or publication of the works of the various philosophers; their biographical data, activities, travels,

relationships between friends or masters and disciples; pertinent facts about their official careers; and some Mention of the main historical and cultural events of the time. It would be unreasonable to expect this table to contain all biographical data for each individual; nevertheless, most salient facts about the major figures are included. The third register of the table gives birth and death information.

All entries have their source clearly indicated, and in certain cases where there are discrepancies in dates of birth or death, the author supplies footnotes. A 20-page appendix giving by stroke count all the figures mentioned in the work and their dates of birth and death somewhat suffices for a more complete index. With this appendix, users of the table can at least identify the years between which they should confine their search.

5. T'ang Sung shih-tai chin-yin chih yen-chiu 唐宋时代金银之研究 by Katō Shigeshi 加藤繁, translated by Chung-kuo lien-ho chun-pei yin-hang tiao-ch'a-shih 中国联合准备银行调查室 Peking, 1944; reprinted, Hong Kong: Lung Men Bookstore, Hardback, US \$14.00; paperback, US \$8.00.

This translation was done in Peking during the Japanese occupation. Professor Katō's famous monograph completed 35 years ago is titled Tō Sō jidai ni okeru kingin no kenkyū 唐宋时代に於ける金银の研究.

Forthcoming Publications

Sung-tai shu wen-chi ts'un 宋代蜀文辑存 compiled by Fu Tseng-hsiang 傅增湘

Word has been received from Lung Men Bookstore in Hong Kong that it will reprint and publish this rare collection in September of this year. The project is being undertaken at the suggestion of Professor James T. C. Liu; he hopes the availability of this work will stimulate scholars to investigate Szechuan more closely, as he feels this region was quite distinctive in Sung history from an intellectual, administrative, economic, and military point of view.

This collection of more than 2,600 pieces of writing by some 450

Sung period Szechuan authors is the product of a lifetime effort by Fu Tseng-hsiang who extensively searched for and brought together relevant materials from a large body of untapped sources. The Ssu-k'u catalogue records no more than 30 wen-chi authored by Szechuan scholars in the Sung and half of these were retrieved from the Yong-lo Encyclopedia 永乐大典. In comparison to this, Fu's compilation incalculably augments the readily available materials of this nature.

This work was first published in 1943 but soon became rare. Mr. Fu provided both detailed reference information for the sources of the material he collected and also biographical data about the various authors. Lung Men, also at the suggestion of Professor Liu, is preparing an index, a detailed table of contents, and a biographical sketch of Fu Tseng-hsiang himself. No price has been set yet.

IV. United States

1. Change in Sung China: Innovation or Renovation? Edited with an introduction by James T. C. Liu and Peter J. Golas, Problems in Asian Civilization Series, Lexington, Massachusetts: D. C. Heath and Co., 1969, xvi, 100 pp., \$2.25.

This slim volume presents an array of modern scholarship on the Sung arranged around four broad areas -- general assessments of the period, the developing economy, the centralized polity, and the Neo-Confucian vision. The majority of the articles have been excerpted from English language publications, although the editors have translated pertinent portions of two Chinese and two Japanese works. Each extract is accompanied by a brief comment that serves to introduce the author and his subject. The aim of this collection, as the title indicates, is to assess various aspects of change in Sung times and to point out the diversity of scholarly opinion on the subject. In their introduction discussing the articles in the collection, the editors raise for consideration many provocative questions about Sung history. The last two pages of the volume offer a useful guide in essay form to further English language studies on the Sung.

2. Song Dynasty Musical Sources and Their Interpretation, by

Rulan Chao Pian, Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series, vol. 16, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1967, xi, 252 pp., 6 Plates, Bibliography, Index, \$10.00

Mrs. Pian has written an at once highly technical and yet readably informative study on an aspect of Chinese culture that is frequently over-looked. The first chapter is most generally instructive even for those with no competence in music, as it discusses the sources for Sung music and music theory in such a way as to make the topic broadly relevant to Sung culture. The next two chapters on the modal system and forms of notation in musical sources, while of a more technical nature, are nonetheless understandable, for Mrs. Pian takes care to explain her terminology. Transcriptions into the Western notation system of the 87 extant pieces of Sung music take up half of the book and are the contents of the fourth and final chapter.

Professor L. E. R. Picken of Cambridge University has written an important review article of Mrs. Pian's book; it is to be found in the Journal of the American Oriental Society volume 89, number 3 (July-September, 1969) pp. 600-621.

NOTE: The editor is aware that several publications on the Sung from the past one or two years have not been included in this issue of the Newsletter. If readers will submit suggested titles for inclusion, preferably with some brief commentary about the work, the editor in future issues will be able to correct any present omissions.

THESIS REGISTRY

I . Dissertation Résumés

1. A Study of Governmental Accounting in China: with Special Reference to the Sung Dynasty (960-1279), by Philip Yuen-ko Fu, University of Illinois, Department of Accounting, Ph.D. thesis, 1968, 442 pp. (Dissertation Abstracts volume 30)

Mr. Fu's thesis, divided into two parts, generally outlines governmental accounting history in imperial China in the first section, and in the second scrutinizes Sung accounting procedures, which, Mr. Fu explains in his abstract, were selected for close examination because the Sung paid particular attention to accounting as a means of controlling expenditures and waste. Consequently the dynasty modified accounting structure, fundamental methodology, and existing practices. While scholars agree that the Sung brought to maturity the compilation of k'uai-chi lu 会计录 reports, they disagree concerning the date that the accounting methodology of ssu-chu ch'ing-ts'e 四柱清册 was developed. Mr. Fu, however, finds evidence that it was first developed in three stages during the Sung.

In his abstract Mr. Fu further describes his thesis as follows: "Due to governmental reorganizations, the Sung accounting structure changed significantly three times. Prior to the reign of Yuan-feng (1078-1085) the large majority of the total accounting activities were handled by five offices under the Commission of Finance rather than by the three bureaus as is generally believed. After the reign of Yuan-feng, accounting responsibilities were again delegated to the Ministry of Finance as a result of restoring the T'ang system. During the Southern Sung, accounting functions were largely performed by the agencies of the 'Six Courts and Four Bailiffs.'"

2. Sung Hang-chou: Its Growth and Its Government Institutions, by Colin A. Jeffcott, Australian National University, Department of Far Eastern History, Ph.D. thesis, 1970, 348 pp.

This thesis attempts to assess the place of government in the

large Sung cities taking Hang-chou as a case study. Chapter One discusses Sung urbanization, particularly the population growth of Hang-chou, and concludes with an examination of the state's attitude toward taxing of urban property. Chapter Two focuses on the local government institutions of Hang-chou with particular attention being given to the function and character of the circuit officials, the merchant shipping office 市舶司, the prefecture and subprefecture offices, and the administrative and service staff of local government offices. The final section of the chapter describes the administration on the local level of taxation, law cases, public works, and relief and charity.

The increased mobility of the Sung population at large and the rapid expansion of the commercial sector of the economy caused new problems of social control for the government; how the government met these problems, particularly how the elaborate system of police institutions operated, is the subject of Chapter Three. The concluding chapter explores the relationship between the government and the private trader, especially as relates to the taxes on trade the purpose of which was not toward control but revenue. Also given treatment in this chapter is the place of and the role of the middleman or brokers 牙人 in trade and the government imposed taxes and regulations -- which again, Mr. Jeffcott asserts, were not intended as interference by the state in trade. Finally, the author in re-examining the hangs 行 argues that they were not cooperative monopolistic guilds of shopkeepers but united groups of wholesale merchants established at central marketing points.

Mr. Jeffcott's final conclusion is that government policies toward cities were neither as negative nor as influential as has often been suggested in earlier scholarship.

3. The Imperial Library in Southern Sung China {1127-1279} by John H. Winkelman, University of Chicago, Graduate Library School, Ph.D. thesis, 1968, 175 pp.

This study was undertaken to determine the manner the Imperial Library (秘书省) operated in Southern Sung, particularly during the second and third quarters of the 12th century for which period there are

several important extant sources. The thesis develops three areas: administration and personnel of the Imperial Library; its operation as a library and its physical layout; and the reconstitution of the imperial collections in Hang-chou after the fall of K'ai-feng and the loss of many volumes to the Jurchen. In addition to the usual historical compilations for the period, Mr. Winkelman uses Hang-chou gazetteers and extent private library catalogues. The principal sources for his research, however, are Ch'en Kuei's 陈睥 (1128—120) Nan-sung kuan-ko lu 南宋馆阁录, and the same author's partially extant Chung-hsing kuan-ko shu-mu 中兴馆阁书目, both compiled in 1177; also of importance to Mr. Winkelman's thesis are the 13th century supplements to these two works.

Mr. Winkelman has recently published an article based on his thesis; it is entitled "The Imperial Library in Southern Sung China, 1127-1279", The Library Quarterly, volume 39, number 4 (1969), pp. 299-317.

* * * * *

Professor E. A. Kracke, Jr. has informed the editor that Mr. Edward H. Kaplan, presently at Washington State College, has recently completed his thesis at the University of Iowa on the subject "Yueh Fei and the Founding of the Southern Sung." It is hoped that a summary of this thesis can be printed in a future issue of the Newsletter.

II. Theses in Progress

This far from complete list has been drawn from several sources, but primarily from recent issues of the Association of Asian Studies Newsletter. It has not been possible to supply concise descriptions of these theses, as is the planned format for this section of the Newsletter. Therefore, the editor asks all thesis writers -- both those listed and unlisted here -- to supply him with some brief statement of their dissertation, no matter at what stage of completion.

Vieg, Lutz Huang T'ing-chien. Leben und Dichtung. (Huang T'ing-chien, his life and poetry) University of Heidelberg

Leimbigler, P. Das dichterische Werk des Mei Yao-ch'en (1002-1060) als literarische und soziologische Dokumentation einer neuen Epoche in der chinesischen Dichtung. (The poetry of Mei Yao-ch'en (1002-1060) as literary and sociological documentation of a new era in Chinese poetry.) University of Bochum

Netolitzky, A. Kolonialpolitik der Sung in Sudchina. (The colonial policy of the Sung in South China) University of Munich

Schreiter, M. Übersetzung und Analyse des zeitkritischen Romans Ta-Sung Hsüan-ho i-shih. (Translation and analysis of the novel Ta-Sung Hsüan-ho i-shih) University of Würzburg

Tietze, K. Ssu-ch'uan im 9. und 10. Jahrhunderts. (Ssu-ch'uan in the 9th and 10th centuries). University of Munich

Lo, Winston Wan Yeh Shih (1150-1223): The Ching-shih Scholar, Harvard University.

Wong Hon-chiu Finance in Northern Sung. Harvard University

Worthy, E. H. Huang Chen's Huang-shih jih-ch'ao: Views on Southern Sung Thought and Institutions, Princeton University

Hsieh, S. Y. The Life and Thought of Li Kou. Chicago University

Burns, Ian R. Private Law in Traditional China -- Southern Sung -- Using as a Main Source the Work Ming Kuang Shu P'an Ch'ing Ming Chi. Oxford University

Golas, Peter J. The Sung Wine Monopoly. Harvard University

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOME RECENT JAPANESE SCHOLARSHIP

This bibliography is copied, with the permission of Professor Aoyama Sadao, from Sōdai kenkyū bunken sokuhō 宋代研究文献速报 no. 38 (December, 1968), and picks up from the point where the newly published Sōdai kenkyū bunken mokuroku volume three leaves off. Numbers 39 through 41 of this periodic bibliographic updating, which is based on advance, pre-publication information from the Kyoto University Jinbun Institute's Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies 东洋学文献类目, are available but not printed here, as the editor wishes first to sound out readers' opinion of this section's usefulness before proceeding further.

- 田村实造: 仆のみた宋会要辑本その他---四十年前の思い出
汉文教室 87 (7/68)
- 札奇斯钦: 说元史中的“博儿赤”
田村博士颂寿东洋史论丛 (1968) pp. 667-682
- 陈晋壬: 金元之际女真与汉人通婚之研究
田村博士颂寿东洋史论丛 (1968) pp. 311-316
- 島田正郎: 辽朝惕隐(宗正)考
法律论丛 41: 4,5,6 (3/68)
- 隈本宏: 藍田吕氏兄弟--主てん伊洛渊源録ぐみる
九州中国学会報 14; 1-16 (5/68)
- 山内勤: 宋代仁宗朝ぐずける見钱和 _____ 法ぐついで
静岡大学教育部研究报告 18: 37-41 (3/68)
- 小野寺郁夫: 北宋时代前半期ぐずける岁出入ぐついで
田村博士颂寿东洋史论丛 (1968) pp. 193-204
- 吉冈义信: 宋代の都水监官僚ぐついで
东方学 36: 70-85 (9/68)
- 长瀬守: 宋元時代の水利官
历史教育 16:10:43-50 (10/68)
- 戸田丰三郎: 大学篇首章正义
哲学(宏島哲学会) 20:1-10 (10/68)
- 山根三芳: 朱子著作年代考(2), (3)
汉文教室 85 (4/68), 86 (6/68)

- 松井秀一: 北宋初期官僚の一典型—石氏とその系譜——を中心ぐ
东洋学报 51.1: 44-92 (6/68)
- 好并隆司: 水利慣行と法律
历史教育 16.10:36-42 (10/68)
- 中山正晃: 赵宋天台と浄土教(续)
佛教文化研究所纪要 7 (5/68)
- 高田真治: 朱子の対事と陈学批判
东洋研究 17 (5/68)
- 长田夏树: 诗词曲の接点“乐章集”—宋词覚之书--その一—
神户外大论丛 19.3: 17-44 (8/68)
- 安东俊六: 陈子昂の诗论と作品
九州中国学会报 14:47-62 (5/68)
- 市川安司: 麓保孝著“北宋ぐ于ける儒学的展开”
东京支那学报 14:86-89 (6/68)
- 合山究: 苏轼の文人活动とその要因
九州中国学会报 14:63-77 (5/68)
- 原田种成: “广韵反切索引”正误表
东洋文化 (无穷会) New Ser. 17:69 (2/68)
- 衣川强: 斯波义信著“宋代商业史研究”
东洋史研究 27.2: 231-238 (9/68)
- 川上泾: 东洋馆开馆宋元名画の数々
Museum, 212: 25-34 (11/68)

REPORT FROM THE SUNG PROJECT, BIBLIOGRAPHIC SECTION
submitted by
M. Francois Veaux

Editor's Note: Contrary to what was written in the editor's opening remarks about the contents of forthcoming issues, it is now possible to include this very late arriving report from Paris. The presses quite literally had to be stopped and the production schedule of the Newsletter delayed, but the editor believes the importance of this report and its usefulness to the Sung Project merits particular consideration, especially in view of the fact that the bibliographic section of the Project, with a December 31, 1970 deadline for submission of all contributions, has 90 titles still to be claimed for notices.

When he decided to originate the Sung Project for a handbook of the history of the Sung at the VIIth Congress of Junior Sinologues (Durham, 1954), Professor Etienne Balazs started from "the very simple idea that a modern and scientific inventory of the voluminous history of mankind is impossible without a) efficient instruments of work and b) coordination between private research." Regarding the Sung period as "the beginning of what corresponds in our countries to Modern Times", as outstanding in the arts, technology, and thought, and as offering a tremendous amount of materials for individual researchers, Professor Balazs hardly needed to convince scholars of the usefulness for such a handbook. The work started with success, but the tragic death of Professor Balazs in November 1963 jeopardized its completion. But it was finally resumed and after one year in Paris the Project split into two parts: biographies and bibliographies. Professor Yves Hervouet is now coordinating bibliographical research in Paris.

Originally, it was planned that some two thousand bibliographical notices would be included in the final handbook. That number was felt

to be too burdensome however, and a selective list of about 600 works, to which additions have been made, was drawn up by Professor Kurata Junnosuke 仓田淳之助, the former Chief Librarian at the Jinbun Kagaku Kenkyujo 人文科学研究所 Kyoto. Professor Kurata based his selection on the Sung works listed in the Jinbun's catalogue, Kyōto daigaku Jinbun Kagaku Kenkyūjo kanseki bunrui mokuroku 京都大学人文科学研究所汉籍分类目录 (two volumes, 1963-65). To date some 540 notices are already finished or in various stages of preparation, with 63 scholars all over the world working on them. The Japanese contribution organised by Professors Saeki Tomi and Aoyama Sadao and amounting to more than 500 notices is the most significant. It is hoped that these notices will be turned in by the end of 1970 (many of them are in hand already) and that all contribution will respect this time deadline, since a great deal of work will then be necessary to bring the handbook to completion -- for example, coordination with the biographies (which are directed by Professor H. Franke in Munich), translation, etc. There are still about 90 works from the basic list which have not been reviewed yet; a list of them is appended here. We should very much appreciate if contributors or readers of this Newsletter agreed to collaborate and help in the Project by choosing works from this list and writing notices for them. A certain number of works, especially publications of the Project, can be sent to contributors. Further details can be obtained by writing to:

PROJECT SONG

Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises
22 avenue du Président Wilson
Paris 16, France

Titles Unclaimed for Bibliographic Notices

经 部

易 类:

欧阳修: 易童子问

李 衡: 周易义海提要
吕祖谦: 古周易
俞 琰: 俞氏易集说

书 类:

林之奇: 三山拙斋林先生尚书全解
程大昌: 程尚书禹贡论·后论
吕祖谦述
: 东莱先生书说·禹贡图说
巩丰 钞
蔡 沈: 书集传·书序集传

礼 类:

叶 时: 礼经会元
魏了翁: 周礼折衷
张 淳: 仪礼识误
李如圭: 仪礼集释
李如圭: 仪礼释宫
魏了翁: 仪礼要义
魏了翁: 仪礼要义 (附 校勘记: 张元济撰)
卫 是: 礼记集说
聂宗义 (集注): 新定三礼图
陈祥道: 礼 书

四书类:

张九成: 张状元孟子传残
张九成: 中庸说残
真德秀: 四书集编
赵顺孙: 大学纂疏·中庸纂疏·论语纂疏·孟子纂疏
金履祥: 大学疏义·论语集注考证·孟子集注考证

诸 经

总义类:

刘 敞: 公是先生七经小传

郑 樵：六论奥论
魏了翁：五经要义
毛居正：六经正误
岳 珂：相台书塾刊正九经三传沿革例

小学类：

邢 曷：尔雅疏
郑 樵：尔雅郑注
张 有：复古篇
关 名：增修互注礼部韵略

史 部

编年类：

金履祥：资治通鉴前编·举要

传记类：

胡 仔：孔子编年
孔 传：东家杂记

地理类：

林逢吉（辑）：赤城集

政书类：

李上交：近年会元

史钞类：

钱 讽：回溪先生史韵

子 部

诸子合刻类：

刘 敞：公是先生子弟记
真德秀：西山先生真文忠公度书记
黄朝英：靖康缙素杂记
王观国：学林

袁 文：瓮牖闻评
程大昌：程氏考古编
孙 奕：履斋示儿编
叶 适：习学记言序目

农家类：

楼 涛：于潜令楼公进耕织二图诗·附录

术数类：

杨惟德等
奉 敕撰：圣宋景佑乾象新书残

艺术类：

释适之（辑）：金壶记
曾宏文：石刻铺叙
朱长文：琴史

杂家类：

晁说之：晁氏客语
崔敦礼：刍言
李 鹰：济南先生师友谈记
陈 善：扞虫新语
龚颐正：芥隐笔记
高似孙：纬略
晁载之：续谈助

类书类：

王 令：书叙指南
陈元靓：新编群书类要事林广记
宋 口：新编分门古今类事

集 部

别集类：

胡 宿：文恭集

释契嵩： 谭津文集
范纯仁： 范忠宣公集·遗文·补编·附录
释道潜： 参寥集诗集
米 市： 宝晋英光集·补遗
晁说文： 嵩山文集
孙 观： 鸿庆居士文集
曾 几： 茶山集
沈兴求： 沈忠敏公龟溪集
陈兴义： 简斋集
张九成： 横浦先生文集
范 浚： 范香溪先生文集
陈 渊： 默堂先生文集
王十朋： 梅溪先生廷试策奏议·诗文前集·后集·附录
张孝祥： 于户居士文集·附录
薛季宣： 艮斋先生薛常州浪语集
崔敦诗： 崔舍人玉堂类稿·西垣类稿·附一卷
李 刘： 梅亭先生四六标准
刘辰翁： 须溪先生四景诗集
金履祥： 仁山先生金文安公文集
周 密： 草窗韵语
真山民： 真山民诗集
关名（辑）： 圣宋文选
真德秀（辑）： 文章正宗复刻
金履祥（辑）： 濂洛风雅

词曲类：

柳 永： 乐章集·逸词
刘克庄： 后村长短句
黄 升： 花庵绝妙词选·中兴以来绝妙词选
杨 缙： 古今词话
张 炎： 词源
关 名： 词林韵释

丛书部：

一人所著

书 类：

真德秀： 西山先生真文忠公全集