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18 AUGUST 2006



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New Additions*



[Photoplays in Manchoukuo](#) is part of a special issue of *Manchuria* focused on the motion picture industry. This article includes a large number of celebrity photographs and scenes from popular Manchoukuo

films.



[Trading with China](#) is an interesting booklet published in 1919 but entirely appropriate for 21st century businesses attempting to crack the China market. Worth reading; very contemporary.

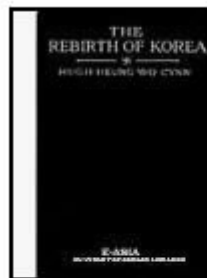


A guide to an important set of papers for a figure of note in the GHQ of postwar Japan. "[William P. Woodard Papers, 1869-1974.](#)" Materials themselves will need to be

Featured Items*



Celebrating its first decade of existence, [Tsing Hua, 1911-1921](#), is a well-illustrated delightful look at Qinghua in its earliest days. A top-notch institution with a very interesting past.



[The Rebirth of Korea](#) (1920) is a particularly fascinating account of Korean politics from the Christian perspective. Extremely pro-Korean and very pro-independence, the book suggests that the

impact of the West and Christianity may have not necessarily been an imperialistic evil.



[Ping Yao Zhuan](#) is one of e-Asia's most popular items. The only translation from the Chinese, this is the

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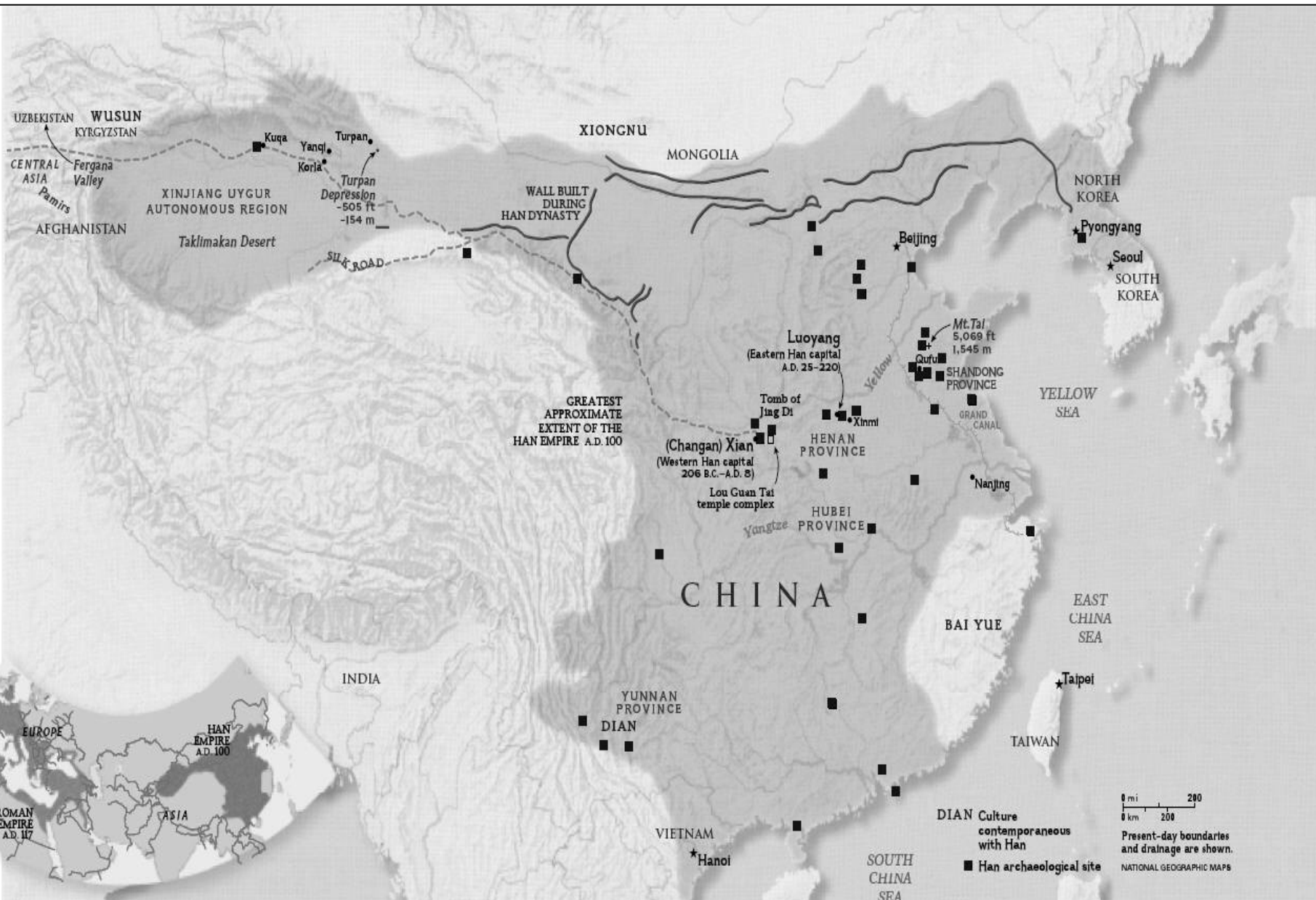
RESEARCH











0 mi 280
0 km 200

Present-day boundaries and drainage are shown.
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAPS

DIAN Culture contemporaneous with Han
■ Han archaeological site

GREATEST APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF THE HAN EMPIRE A.D. 100

CHINA

UZBEKISTAN WUSUN
KYRGYZSTAN
CENTRAL ASIA Fergana Valley
Pamirs
AFGHANISTAN

XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION
Taklimakan Desert

XIONGNU
MONGOLIA

NORTH KOREA
Pyongyang
SOUTH KOREA
Seoul

Luoyang (Eastern Han capital A.D. 25-220)
Henan Province

(Changan) Xian (Western Han capital 206 B.C.-A.D. 8)
Henan Province

Shandong Province
Mt. Tai 5,069 ft 1,545 m
Qufu
Grand Canal

Tomb of Jing Di

Hubei Province
Yangtze

Yellow Sea

Bai Yue
East China Sea

India

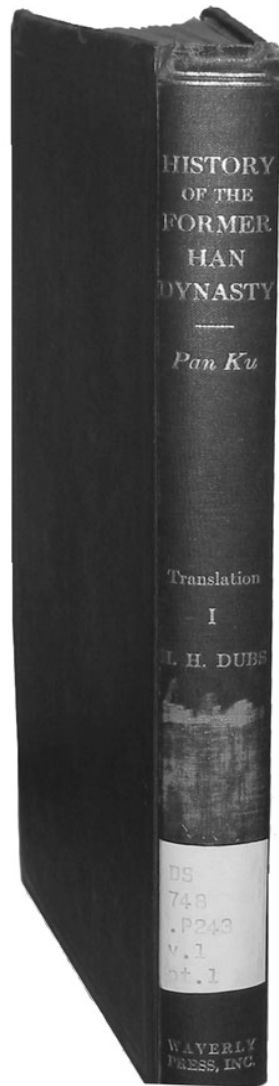
Yunnan Province
Dian

Taipei
Taiwan

Vietnam
Hanoi

South China Sea

EUROPE
ROMAN EMPIRE A.D. 117
ASIA
HAN EMPIRE A.D. 100



The history of the former Han dynasty, by Pan Ku. A critical translation, with annotations, by Homer H. Dubs, with the collaboration of Jen T'ai and P'an Lo-chi . Baltimore, Waverly

The Han Dynasty Project

TRIBUTE TO PROF. HOMER H. DUBS

BY PROF. DAVID HAWKES ON 20 AUGUST 1969

Official Titles of the Han Dynasty

A Tentative List Compiled

For the Han Dynasty History Project,
University of Washington



Glossary: Chapter X: Emperor Hsiao-Ch'eng. Ban Gu. *The History of the Former Han Dynasty: A Critical Translation with Annotations by Homer H. Dubs.* Baltimore: Waverly Press, 1938

HAN DYNASTY PROJECT: PARTICIPANTS AND CONTRIBUTORS

- Dr. William G. Crowell [formerly U.S. State Dept.]
- Jeff Howard [Seattle]
- Prof. R. Kent Guy, Director of the China Program, University of Washington
- Prof. Karen Turner, College of the Holy Cross

TABLE I

THE TABLE OF VASSAL KINGS OF SURNAME OTHER THAN LIU

HS 100B:4a

When the Han dynasty first received the Mandate of Heaven, the country's later nobles unitedly embarked upon a punitive expedition [against the Ch'in ruler.¹ But the decisions concerning the division of the conquered territory were made by the head of the Hsiang Clan [, Hsiang Chi, (courtesy name Yü,] who established eighteen royal clans.² The foregoing is recounted in the first Table, "The Table of Vassal Kings of Surnames other than Liu."³

HS 13:1a

Anciently, the Book of Odes and the Ancient History recorded that, in the times of Yü and Hsia, Shun and Yü both received the throne through the abdication of their predecessors.

SHK 15:7

Sh 111:47,48

By accumulating virtues and piling up achievements, acting in harmony with the common people, they first acted for others in administering the government, so that they could be examined by Heaven.⁴ Only after several tens of years did they ascend the throne. The kings of the Yin and Chou dynasties came from Hsieh and Prince Millet,⁵ whose descendants cultivated love for others and practiced righteousness for more than ten reigns, until there came King T'ang of the Shang dynasty and King Wu of the Chou dynasty. Only then did King T'ang banish Chieh⁶ and King Wu kill Chou.⁷

SHK 16:3

373. The *Kuei Palace* 桂宮 was, according to the *San-fu huang-t'u* 2.6a, "built by Emperor Wu 武帝 in the autumn of 101 B.C. Its circuit was more than ten li. The *Han shu* says, 'The Kuei Palace has a Purple Room with double passageways that extend to the Wei-yang Palace.' The *Kuan fu chi* 關輔記 [before vi cent.] says, 'The Kuei Palace is north of the Wei-yang [Palace]. Between them there is the Hall of Brilliant Light (Ming-Kuang Tien 明光殿) and a Hill of Earth 土山, and double passageways go west from within the Palace and go over the city wall to the Terrace of Gods (Shen-ming T'ai 神明臺) and the Penglai 蓬萊 Mountain in the Chien-chang 建章 Palace.' The *San Ch'in chi* 三秦記 [by Mr. Hsiu, before 304] says, 'West of the Kan Terrace 澗臺 in the Wei-yang Palace there is the Kuei Palace. Within it there is the Hall of Brilliant Light, in which all the curtains and door-screens are made of gold and jade, and pearls and gems, so that everywhere there are pearls as light as the moon, and the golden stairs and the pearl steps are bright and brilliant day and night.'" [p: It was also called the Palace of the Treasures 寶宮. Cf. also the *Hsi-ching tsa-chi* (vi cent.) 2:6a. The Kuei Palace was also called the Northern Palace (mistake - cf. *Hs* 12:1b1) and the Yung-Hsin Palace 永信宮. The latter name was used when the Emperor's Great Empress Dowager neé Fu 傅 lived there. Cf. also *Yüan-ho chün Hsien chih*, 2:7a.]

374. The *Chih-ch'eng Gate* 直城門 (Straight City Gate) was the northwestern gate of Ch'ang-an 長安. The *San-fu huang-t'u* 1:10b says, "In the western face of the Ch'ang-an city wall, the second gate [from the south] is called the Chih-ch'eng Gate. The *Han kung-tien shu* 漢宮殿疏 [prob. iii to vi cent.] says, "It is the second gate from the southern end of the western face." It also says, "It is the former Lung-lou 龍樓 (Dragon Tower) Gate. Above the gate there was a copper dragon." It was originally named the *chih* 直 (Straight) Gate. Wang Mang 王莽 changed its name to the *chih-tao* 直道 (Straight Highroad) Gate. It was in the Tuan-t'ing 端路亭 (Correct Road Commune)." [p: The statement about the copper dragon probably refers however to the Lung-lou Gate of the Kuei Palace (q.v.). Ch'eng Ta-ch'ang 程大昌 (1123-1195) argues that only a palace gate would have such an ornament.]

374. The *Lung-lou Gate* 龍樓門 (Dragon Tower Gate) seems to have been a gate of the Kuei Palace. Ch'eng Ta-ch'ang says it was the southern gate. This was also a former name of the Chih-ch'eng city Gate (q.v.). Chang Yen (prob. iii cent.) says, "Above the gate tower there was a copper dragon like a white crane of Fei-lien (q.v.), which gave it its name." Cf. *Hs* 10:1b; Ch'eng Ta-ch'ang's *Yung lu* 雍錄 9:3a,b, 4a.

EARLY IMPERIAL CHINA: *A WORKING COLLECTION OF RESOURCES*

EARLY EMPIRE



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- [Liu Song \(A.D. 420-479\)](#)
- [Southern Qi \(A.D. 479-501\)](#)
- [Liang \(A.D. 502-556\)](#)
- [Chen \(A.D. 557-589\)](#)
- [Northern Dynasties](#)
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- [Eastern Wei/Northern Qi \(A.D. 534-578\)](#)
- [Western Wei/Northern Zhou \(A.D. 535-581\)](#)



EARLY IMPERIAL CHINA WEB SITE

ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

- MAC versus PC
- MS Word versus HTML
- Print style versus Web layout
- “unicode” variants
- Volunteer versus employee
- Geographic distance





Eastern Han / Sanguo

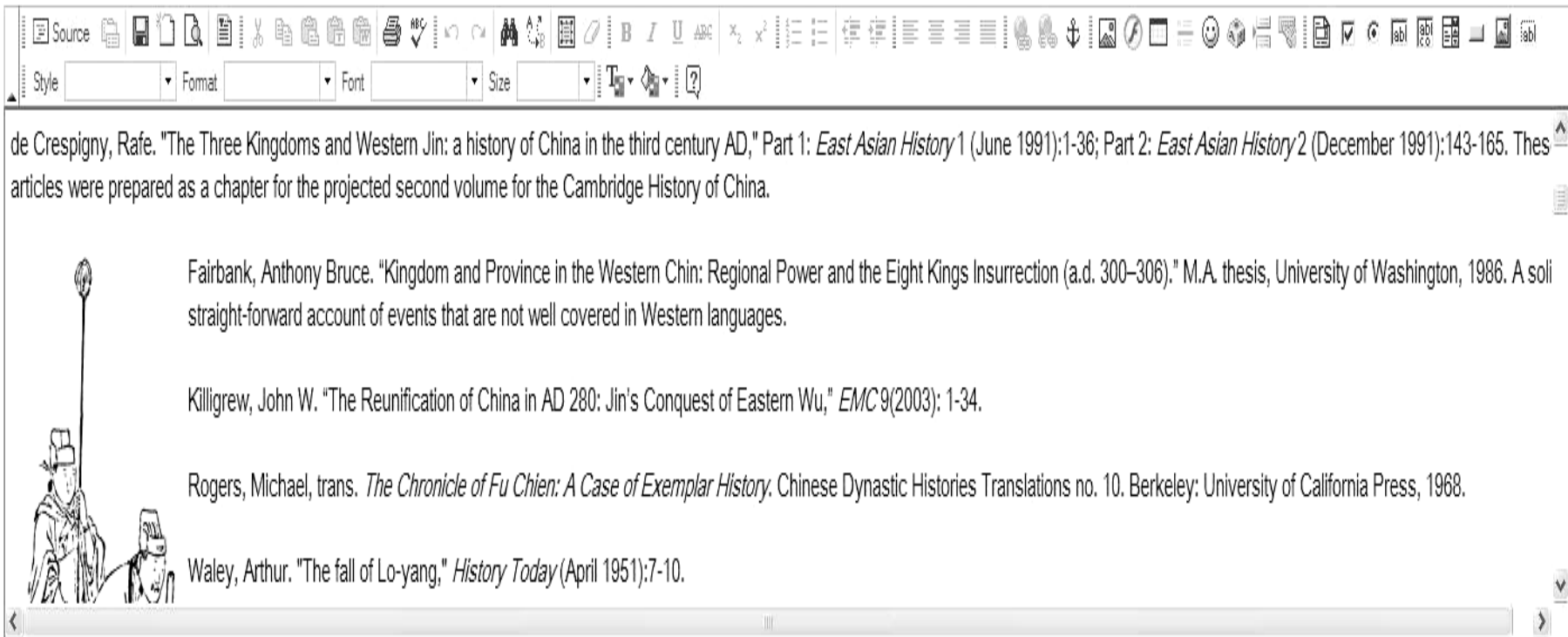
General

Dr Richard Rafe Champion de Crespigny website: The curriculum vita of Dr Richard Rafe Champion de Crespigny of Australian National University, one of the most productive scholars working in the history of the Later Han/Three Kingdoms period. Contains a complete bibliography of his publications as well as links to on-line versions of many his publications on the Later Han and Three Kingdoms. See list of publications below.

http://asia.anu.edu.au/asianstudies/staff/Rafe_de%20Crespigny.html



e-ASIA WEB EDITOR



de Crespigny, Rafe. "The Three Kingdoms and Western Jin: a history of China in the third century AD," Part 1: *East Asian History* 1 (June 1991):1-36; Part 2: *East Asian History* 2 (December 1991):143-165. These articles were prepared as a chapter for the projected second volume for the Cambridge History of China.

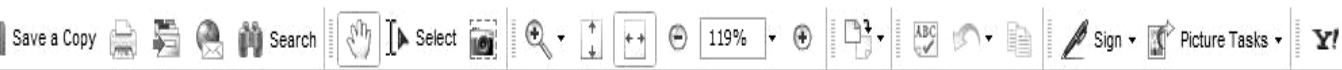
Fairbank, Anthony Bruce. "Kingdom and Province in the Western Chin: Regional Power and the Eight Kings Insurrection (a.d. 300-306)." M.A. thesis, University of Washington, 1986. A solid straight-forward account of events that are not well covered in Western languages.

Killigrew, John W. "The Reunification of China in AD 280: Jin's Conquest of Eastern Wu," *EMC* 9(2003): 1-34.

Rogers, Michael, trans. *The Chronicle of Fu Chien: A Case of Exemplar History*. Chinese Dynastic Histories Translations no. 10. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1968.

Waley, Arthur. "The fall of Lo-yang," *History Today* (April 1951):7-10.

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he did not suspect, might feel himself drawn towards a people to whom he had never given a thought, and his vocation would thereby reveal itself.

I am not familiar with what is being done along these lines in the various institutions charged with the evangelization of my country, but however noble be such efforts, I must in all truth declare that they are insufficient.

It seems to me that the Catholic Universities would have here a task to fulfil in creating choirs and

this noble task. The experience gained here would inspire imitation elsewhere, and would prepare the way for a project by far more vast, namely, the establishment at Rome itself of an "Institute of the Far East." Learned Chinese would concur with the most distinguished missionaries and missionologists to form in the capital of the Christian world an active center where the thought, the language and the character of the Chinese would unfold their splendors under the vivifying sun of Universal and

THE IMPORTATION OF NEGRO SLAVES TO CHINA UNDER THE T'ANG DYNASTY (A. D. 618-907)

By Professor Chang Hsing-lang

- (1) *The term used to designate Negro Slaves under the T'ang dynasty.*

("Topography of the Land of Chen-la") contained in the same volume, we find the following: "Chen-la is situated to the northwest of Lin-yi. It was formerly a dependency of Fu Nan. Its inhabitants belong to the race of K'un-lun." In Part II of Book

Neither the name of Africa nor the term "negro slave" was known in China during the period of the T'ang dynasty, but we often encounter the term *K'un-lun-nu*



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two, or three *Companies* of Souldiers, but they pilfer, and rifle wheresoever they passe: wherein the want of crueltie upon *delinquents* causes much more oppression of the *Innocent*, which is the greatest crueltie of all: yet without their Army, there want not scandals; for in the way, we passed by a *Palanga*, which is a Village fortified with mud walles against Thieves; where we found a small *Caravan* to have beene assaulted the day before, and divers remaining fore wounded: for through all *Turky*, especially in places *desert* there are many *Mountainers*, or *Out-laws*, like the wild *Irish*, who live upon spoyle, and

two, or three <i>Companies</i> of Souldiers, but they pilfer, and rifle wheresoever they passe: wherein the want of crueltie upon <i>delinquents</i> causes much more opprelli on of the <i>Innocent</i>, </i>which is the g reat est cruel tic of all: yet without their Army, there want not foandals; for in the way, wepassed by a <i>Palanga</i>, </i>which is a Village fortified with mud walles against

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- (11) *The location of the Land of K'un-lun.*

To throw light on the above question, let us take account of what certain ancient Chinese works have to say on this subject:

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(1) The *Lin-yi Kuo Chuan*, ("Topography of the Land of Linyi") contained in Book 197 of the *Chiu T'ang Shu* ("Old Dynastic History of T'ang") says: "The people living to the south of Linyi have woolly hair and black skin, and are commonly known as K'unlun." In the *Chen-la Kuo Chuan* ("Topography of the Land of Chen-la") contained in the same volume, we find the following:

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General Announcements::

Qian Zi Wen, The Thousand Character Essay

Here is an English translation with short illustrative essays of the Qian Zi Wen or Thousand Character Essay, the 5th century classic by Zhou Xingsi of the Southern Dynasties' Liang. The first graphs to be posted are gif files of my own GB characters. I want to develop this into an open international gallery. Individuals, students, classes, artists etc are invited to contribute their calligraphy in files that I will post. Illustrations will eventually be added for each line. It's at <http://www.angelfire.com/ns/pingyaozhuan/tce.html>

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General Announcements::

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Quotes

"「凡是敵人反對的，我們就要擁護；凡是敵人擁護的，我們就要反對。」 ~ 毛主席 (1939)

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