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H A R V A R D Y E N C H I N G I N S T I T U T E

PEKING OFFICE  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

A N N U A L R E P O R T

UNRESTRICTED FUND

1940-1941

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HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE PEIPING OFFICE ANNUAL REPORT  
ON  
INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED ON THE UNRESTRICTED FUND

1940-1941

Teaching and Research Staff

During 1940-41 the full time members on the teaching and research staff were as follows:-

William Hung, Professor of History  
Jung Kêng, Professor of Chinese  
Têng Chih-ch'êng, Professor of History  
Ryuzo Torii, Visiting Professor of History  
Ch'i Ssu-ho, Assistant Professor of History  
Wang Ching-ju, Assistant Professor of Chinese  
Weng Tu-chien, Lecturer in History  
Kao Ming-k'ai, Instructor in Chinese

All of the above had duties in teaching, and in supervising the studies of the graduate students, besides doing some research work of their own.

As in former years, Professor Chang Êrh-t'ien continued to serve on part-time basis. During part of the year Mr. Chang suffered ill-health and weekly conferences with advanced students were no longer scheduled. He continued, however, to give advices on historical and literary questions and to serve on committees examining candidates for higher degrees. As the last of the famous scholars of the old regime, he was very much sought after by Chinese and Japanese scholars for consultation on research questions. Yet on account of age and fragile health he rarely left his residence in the East Compound of the University, and for five years he had not entered the city of Peking.

Professor Chang Hsing-lang terminated with us a part-time service of a dozen years. Since his subject can well be taught by Dr. Wêng Tu-chien who arrived on the campus last autumn, it was no longer necessary to have Mr. Chang come out from the city weekly. Mr. Chang continued his services at Fu Jên University as Professor and Chairman of the Department of History.

Dr. Kao Ming-k'ai arrive on the campus to teach the spring

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Teaching and Research Staff (cont.)

semester courses. He and Mrs. Kao had suffered a good deal of hardship during eight months of travel from France to China, during part of which they were marooned in West Africa.

Mr. Hung in the capacity of executive secretary was called to Cambridge for conferences with the Director and the Trustees of the Institute. He left the campus on September 6th and returned to it on February 14th and was therefore away during the first semester. During his absence his teaching duties were apportioned among the officers of the Department of History. Miss Hilda Hague, office secretary of the Peiping office of the Harvard-Yenching Institute took charge of the office. Mr. Nieh Ch'ung-ch'i was acting director and editor-in-chief of the Sinological Index Series. Dr. C. W. Luh, Dean of the Graduate Yuan, acted for Mr. Hung as chairman of the Library Committee.

While this annual report was being prepared, news came of the death of Professor Hsü Ti-shan in Hongkong. Professor Hsü was one of the early graduates of Yenching University. After several years of further training at Oxford where he received the B. Litt. degree, he returned to Yenching to teach Chinese, Sanscrit and History of Religions. During the early years of the Institute-supported program at Yenching Professor Hsü contributed a great deal towards its gradual development in research activities. He also published a number of papers and books, including the useful Combined Indices to the Authors and Titles of Books and Chapters in Four Collections of Buddhistic Literature (Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series, No. 11), 3 volumes, March, 1933. In 1935 he was called to a very attractive position at the University of Hongkong, where as the Professor and Head of the Department of Chinese Studies he had won the admiration and love of all British and Chinese communities in the territory. During the six years of his absence from the Yenching campus, the hope was never lost of his ultimate return to the group with whom he had the most in common. It is therefore with a keen sense of a great loss in Sinological comradeship that his death is here reported.

Publications and projects of the research staff of the year are listed as usual in Exhibit A.

## Linguistics

Since 1937 plans for instruction and research in Chinese linguistics have been steadily progressing under the inspiration and encouragement of the Director of the Institute. Dr. C. W. Luh, Dean of the Graduate Yuan at Yenching, has taken the lead in some of the preparatory steps. A modest program of graduate and undergraduate instruction in phonology and linguistics was begun with Mr. Wang Ching-ju. In the spring of 1941 the group was strengthened with the arrival of Dr. Kao Ming-K'ai. Several conferences have since then been held with a view to plan anew a comprehensive program of instruction and research. On the latter a memorandum in French has been prepared, which may be quoted as follows:

### "Plan general d'Etude Linguistique de la Langue Chinoise

#### 1. Etude Phonétique.

##### A. Phonétique Evolutive (historique).

##### i. Esquisse générale.

- a. Reconstruction du dialecte du Ts'ie-yun-tche-nan 切韵指南 (le soi-disant système che-lio-che 十六攝), livre écrit par lieou Kien en 1336.
- b. Reconstruction du dialecte sous les T'ang par l'étude comparée du Ts'i-yin-liue 七音略 et du Yun-kin 韵镜 à l'aide de l'étude des transcriptions sino-sanscrite, sino-tibétaine et sino japonaise (kan-on).
- c. Reconstruction du dialecte du Ts'ie-yun par l'étude comparée du système hia-cheng 諧声 et par l'étude comparée des a et b.
- d. Reconstruction du chinois archaïque.
- e. Etude sur l'histoire phonétique du mandarin.

##### ii. Problèmes concrets à étudier.

- a. Reconstruction des initiales et des finales du Ts'ie-yun et du T'ang-yun.
- b. Etude comparée sur le T'ang-yun avec les systèmes des Siu (Hsü) 大小徐.
- c. Reconstruction du système phonologique de l'époque des Six-dynasties par l'étude de la littérature rimée de cette époque et du King-tien cheu-wen 經典釋文.

- d. Etude sur la théorie de tsuan 轉, établie dans le Ts'i-yin-liue 七音略.
- e. Etude sur la palatalisation phonétique du chinois.
- f. Etude sur la labialisation phonétique du chinois.
- g. Etude sur la simplification des initiales (la transformation des consonnes combinées aux consonnes simples) du chinois.
- h. Etude sur les dialectes sous les Han.
- i. Etude historique sur les tons.
- j. Etude historique sur la question syllabique de la langue chinoise.

B. Phonétique Statique (dialectale).

i. Dialectes à étudier

- a. Pékinois.
- b. Dialectes des Bas-Yangtze en comparaison avec le sino-japonais go-on.
- c. Cantonais.
- d. Dialecte d'Amoy.
- e. Dialecte de Foutchéou.
- f. Nankinois.
- g. Dialecte d'Anhouei méridional.
- h. Dialecte de Hounan central.
- i. Dialecte de Hakka.
- j. Dialecte de Sian.

ii. Problèmes concrets à étudier.

- a. Les consonnes et les finales dans les divers dialectes
- b. les tons dans les divers dialectes.
- c. les phénomènes spéciaux dans la phonétique dialectale.  
(par exemple, le "sandhi" dans le dialecte de Foutchéou).

II. Etude Grammaticale.

A. Grammaire Evolutive.

i. Esquisse générale.

- a. Etude sur l'histoire de la grammaire du style (la soi-disant langue écrite).
  1. La construction grammaticale du style avant les Ts'in.
  2. La construction grammaticale du style sous les Han.
  3. La construction grammaticale du style sous l'époque des Six-dynasties.
  4. La construction grammaticale du style après les T'ang
- b. Etude sur l'histoire de la grammaire du parler (la soi-disant langue parlée)
  1. La construction grammaticale du p'ien-wen 變文.
  2. La construction grammaticale du ta-ts'iu 大曲.
  3. La construction grammaticale de la littérature dialogique et du p'ing-houa 評話 sous les Song.
  4. La construction grammaticale des théâtres sous les Yuen et du K'ouen-ts'iu 崑曲.

5. La Construction grammaticale des romans sous les Ming.
6. La construction grammaticale des romans sous les Ts'ing.
7. La construction grammaticale du parler moderne.

ii. Problèmes concrets à étudier.

- a. Etude étymologique sur les particules.
- b. Etude sur les emplois grammaticaux de diverses époques.
- c. Etude sur la syntaxe de diverses époques.
- d. Etude sur la construction phraséologique de diverses époques.

B. Grammaire Statique.

i. Esquisse générale.

- a. Grammaire du pékinois.
- b. Grammaire des dialectes des Bas-Yangtze.
- c. Grammaire du cantonais.
- d. Grammaire du dialecte d'Amoy.
- e. Grammaire du dialecte de Foutcheou.
- f. Grammaire du dialecte d'Anhouei méridional.
- g. Grammaire du nankinois.
- h. Grammaire du dialecte de Hounan central.
- i. Grammaire du dialecte de Hakka.
- j. Grammaire du dialecte de Sian.

ii. Problèmes concrets à étudier.

- a. Particules employées dans les dialectes.
- b. Catégories grammaticales dans les dialectes.
- c. Les emplois grammaticaux dans les dialectes.
- d. Syntaxe dans les dialectes.
- e. Construction phraséologique des dialectes.
- f. Etude comparée dialectale pour établir les particularités de la grammaire chinoise.

III. Etude Générale.

- A. Etude comparée des langues frontières.
- B. Etude sur la parenté des langues sino-tibétaines.
- C. Etude comparée des langues asiatiques.
- D. Etude comparée sur les particularités de la grammaire chinoise en comparaison avec les langues étrangères.

L'exposé ci-contre est un plan général à suivre pour notre étude perpétuelle de la linguistique chinoise, il n'est pas un plan spécial uniquement pour notre travail immédiat. Il faut remarquer que certains de ces problèmes, spécialement les problèmes phonétiques, ont déjà été étudiés par les savants chinois aussi bien que par les savants occidentaux. On sait que les savants chinois tels que MM. F. Lieou, Y. R. Chao, Ch. P. Lou et F. K. Li et les savants occidentaux tels que MM. H. Maspero, B. Karlgren etc. ont fait bien de travail sur la phonétique historique et sur la phonétique statique de la langue chinoise. Mais nous considérons que leurs résultats à peine être parfaits, certaines corrections doivent y être apportées. C'est dans ce but-là que nous nous proposons d'écrire à nouveau une histoire sur la phonologie chinoise à partir du chinois

archaïque jusqu'au début de l'époque manderine. Sous cette rubrique, trois études préliminaires doivent être exécutées:

1. Etude comparée sur le système hiai-cheng et sur la classification des rimes du chinois archaïque.
2. Reconstruction du soi-disant dialecte des T'ang.
3. Explication sur les diagrammes phonétiques des Song.

Le travail sera préparé par la collaboration de MM. C. W. Luh, C. J. Wang et M. K. Kao. Il devra être achevé dans trois ans. Il est aussi à ce sujet dans l'Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies. Les voici:

1. C. W. Luh, 51 Groups of Initials in the Kuang-yün, a Formal Proof, Y. J. C. S. No. 25.
2. C. W. Luh, Five Papers on the Rhyme Books of the T'ang Dynasty and the Five Dynasties, Y.J.C.S. No. 26.
3. T. T. Ling, The Initial-consonant Groups of the T'ang Dynasty Rhyme Books, Y.J.C.S. No. 26.
4. C. W. Luh, The III and the IV Divisions and the "Yodicization" Theory, Y.J.C.S. No. 26.
5. C. W. Luh, Changes in Initials in the Period between the Shuo Wen and the Kuang Yün, Y.J.C.S. No. 26.
6. C. W. Luh, A New Attempt to Reconstruct the Initials of the Ch'ieh Yün with Notes on the Initials of the Ch'ang-an Dialect of the T'ang Dynasty, Y.J.C.S. No. 28.
7. C. W. Luh, The Voiced Initials of the Chinese Language: When were they Aspirated? Occasional Papers, No. 7.
8. C. J. Wang, On the K'ai K'ou and the Ho K'ou, Y.J.C.S. No. 29.

En outre, nous avons deux problèmes concrets à étudier personnellement pour l'année scolaire 1941-1942:

1. Etude sur les dialectes des Bas-Yangtze en comparaison avec le sino-japonais go-on.
2. Etude sur le "Sandhi" du dialecte de Foutcheou, à l'aide de la phonétique expérimentale.

En ce qui concerne la grammaire, notre plan pour l'année scolaire 1941-1942 est comme ce qui suit:

1. Etude sur certaines particules grammaticales de la langue chinoise.
2. Etude comparée sur la construction phraséologique des parlers modernes."

The Director and the Trustees of the Institute have been very kind in granting US\$50000 for 1940-41, and again for 1941-42, for purchasing linguistic apparatus for the laboratory. With some of the instruments we already have and with the new additions to be purchased from the two years' generous grant, perhaps the minimum requirements for apparatus can



be met. The laboratory is at present temporarily situated in the attic of the Physics building. That it is at some distance from the linguistic office in the Bashford Building is a disadvantage. But it is fortunate that we can have part of the space in the Physics Building because the physics laboratory has a transformer which can change the University power plant current from D. C. to A. C. With the setting up of the linguistics office and the laboratory there is a further need of an outlay of furniture and other equipment. For the time being, tables, chairs, shelves and filing cabinets, etc., have been temporarily borrowed from various quarters. A budget will be made up for purchasing the needed items and request will be made for a generous grant for 1942-43. The staff feels also the need of a typewriter which can type English and French and the international phonetic transcriptions. We do not know whether there is such a typewriter on the market.

#### Research Scholars

The names of the graduate students receiving scholarships during 1940-1941, together with their projects of research, are to be found, as usual, on an appended list (Exhibit B).

Wang Shih-hsiang and Wang Yi-t'ung, both after three years of post-graduate residential study, were awarded in June the M. A. degree after the acceptance of their theses and after passing successfully both the written and oral examinations under specially appointed committees. Wang Yi-t'ung's thesis and examination papers were unusually brilliant. He has been accepted at the University of Nanking as a teacher in history. It is hoped that if after the trial of a year Nanking will assure him a permanent appointment he may be recommended for a fellowship at Harvard.

#### Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies and Monograph Series

Professor Jung Keng has continued as editor-in-chief of the Journal. Nos. 28 and 29 were published according to schedule in December, 1940 and June, 1941. The Director and the Trustees of the Institute at their November meeting made a special generous grant of US\$1,500, half of which sum was for paper to be purchased in America, the other half to strengthen the regular budget appropriation of LC\$10,000. This enabled us to release Monograph No. 17, Professor Jung's Bronzes of Shang and Chou which costed about LC\$15,000, mainly on account of the 1009 plates besides 339 insert cuts and about 300,000 words of text.

#### Chinese Text and Study Series

The Director has kindly authorized the publication of the

following three works:-

1. Yüing hsien lu 永慕錄, 4 chüan, Supplement 續錄, I chüan. by Hsiao Shih 蕭爽 1752. This is a collection of historical anecdotes dealing with events and institutions of the early reigns of the Ch'ing dynasty. It throws a flood of light on the succession of Emperor Yüing-chêng.
2. Huang Ch'ing t'ung chih kang yao 皇清通志綱要, 5 chüan. by Hung-wang 弘旺 (f. 1735). Hung-wang was a nephew of Emperor Yüing-chêng and was expelled from the imperial clan by the latter as a result of the bitter family feud. The book deals with the institutions and personalities during the early section of the Ch'ing dynasty. There are many items which will serve to correct or supplement the official records. The most interesting item was that the Yung-t'i 胤禔, fourteenth son of Emperor K'ang-hsi was originally named Yüing-chên 胤禛. This seems, indeed, to lend a new support to the long current rumor about the court intrigue which calligraphically altered the hand-written order of Emperor K'ang-hsi naming the successor to the throne, for it would be comparatively easy to change "十四" to "第四" and "胤禔" to "胤禛".
3. Mu hsia chiu chien 目下舊見, 6 chuan. by Hung-wang 弘旺. The book deals mainly with official appointments to the important government offices from the beginning of the Ch'ing dynasty to the year 1761 and fills in many gaps in the official records. It is especially valuable for purposes of dating. For instance, historians have been puzzled as when the all important council, Chün-chi-ch'u 軍機處, was first instituted. This book clearly gives the date of July 5, 1729.

All of the three works have never been published before, and hand-copied manuscripts are in the possession of Professor Têng Chih-chêng, who promises to edit them for publication and also to help in the reading of proofs. During the spring and the early part of the summer, however, the press was occupied with other printing program and Professor Têng was busy with other items of research. Hence the printing of these three items will not start until the autumn of 1941.

#### Sales

During 1940-1941, the sales of the Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies and the Monograph Series amounted to LC\$3,612.87. The sales of the Chinese Text and Study Series amounted to LC\$4,218.50. This means a total of LC\$7,831.37, taking the two accounts together.

After defraying the cost of publishing the Hsi-yüan wên chien lu 西園聞見錄, reported in the annual report of 1939-40, the balance of

the accumulated fund from the sales plus bank interest stood on June 30, 1941, at LC\$11,103.80. This sum will be more than sufficient to cover the cost of publishing the three new titles under Chinese Text and Study Series.

Library

For 1940-41 the Institute appropriation for the collections in the Yenching University Library was US\$11,000.00. This sum was apportioned into US\$3,000.00 for Western and Japanese books and periodicals relative to sinological research, and US\$8,000.00 for Chinese books and periodicals.

The former sum of US\$3,000 was in the account increased by US\$939.09, being the balance carried forward from 1939-40 to cover outstanding bills not settled before June 30, 1940. Thus there was available for disbursements on Western and Japanese items a total of US\$3,939.09. The actual disbursements were as follows:-

Western books and periodicals for the Institute collection,	US\$2,862.00
Japanese books and periodicals for the Institute collection,	1,076.75
Total	<u>US\$3,938.75</u>

The Western books of interest to sinological research bought and paid for during the year totaled 380 titles in 587 volumes. From the Yenching University Budget purchases there were in addition 115 titles in 131 volumes of books relating to China. Moreover, there were gifts of this class of books amounting to 208 titles in 234 volumes. The total increase in this collection of books was therefore 701 titles in 952 volumes.

In the report of 1939-40 it was stated that of Dr. Gardner's Union list of selected books on China there were six titles not yet obtained. Mr. T'ien Hung-tu, the University Librarian, now reports that only four are still eluding the standing orders sent out by the Purchasing Department. They are as follows:-

1. Vissering, Willem - On Chinese currency. coin and paper money. Leiden, 1877.
2. Wilhelm, Richard, tr. - Frühling und Herbst des Lü Bu We. Jena, 1928.
3. Grünwedel, Albert - Bericht über archäologische Arbeiten in Idikutschari und Umgebung im Winter 1902-1903. Munich, 1906.

4. Chavannes, Edouard, tr. - Mémoires composés à l'époque de la grande dynastie T'ang sur les religieux éminents qui allerent chercher le loi dans les pays d'occident per I-tsing. Paris, 1894.

Asides from periodicals, Japanese books bought amounted to 525 titles in 1,854 volumes, most of the items being on Japanese history, art and Buddhism. From the University budget purchases there were in addition 14 titles in 16 volumes of Japanese books of sinological interest. Then there were also 48 titles in 75 volumes that came as gifts. The total increase in this regard is therefore 587 titles in 1,945 volumes.

The US\$8,000.00 for Chinese books brought in exchange LC\$101,104.22. Sale of unnecessary duplicates brought in LC\$1,915.73. Thus we had for new purchases a total of LC\$103,019.95. The actual disbursements amounted to LC\$103,019.39.

The purchases covered a total of 2,896 titles in 14,548 ts'ê, besides 379 pieces of maps and rubbings. The University budget purchases include also 200 titles in 229 ts'ê of Chinese books, besides one sheet of chart. Moreover, there were received as gifts during the year 316 titles in 407 ts'ê, besides 69 sheets of rubbings. Thus the total increase to the Chinese collection is by 3,412 titles in 15,184 ts'ê, besides 449 sheets.

The buyings are generally concentrated around the local gazetteer, government regulation, official register, genealogy and collected writing sections. Of the 395 titles of collected writings of Ch'ing dynasty research scholars listed in the Ch'ing tai wen chi pien mu so yin 清代文集篇目索引 we lacked ten last year but now lack only three, namely: 王寶仁, 萬香居文集稿; 萬其仁, 味經齋文集; and 丁履恆, 思賢閣文集.

Besides buying books for the Institute collection at Yenching, a sub-committee supervize also the purchasing of Chinese books for the Institute collection at Harvard. During 1940-41 there were for this purpose US\$5,800.00, and US\$1,262.63 plus LC\$6,187.30 brought forward from the balance of 1939-40, and LC\$153.50 refunded from book-dealers. These sums, after exchange, amounted to altogether LC\$ LC\$114,344.23. The disbursements totaled LC\$111,033.96. There is still a balance of LC\$3,310.27 to be brought forward into the account of 1941-43. The purchases brought 1,834 titles in 12,069 ts'ê and 1,453 sheets of rubbings. Practically all of the books bought for the Harvard collection, except the rubbings, have been sent to Cambridge.

Among the unusual items bought for the Harvard collection might be mentioned the Nan chi chih 南畿志, 64 ch'ian in 28 ts'ê, by Wên-

jen ch'üan 閩人錄 and Ch'ên I 陳沂, c. 1536, and Ho nan t'ung chih 河南通志, 50 chüan in 16 ts'ê, by Ku Ch'ien 顧沂, et al., 1695, both local gazetteers now exceedingly rare. LC\$1,000.00 had to be paid for the former, and LC\$400.00 for the latter. After they were bought for the Harvard collection it was thought desirable to advertize for another copy each for the Yenching collection. All searches among the book markets north and south were in vain. So accurate hand copies were made from the Harvard sets. Such copying costed for the former LC\$282.22, which was economical enough; but for the latter, LC\$696.53, exceeding the price of the original by almost three-fourth.

#### Archaeological Laboratory Museum

Among the interesting acquisitions this year may be mentioned some calligraphy and painting specimens. A big scroll on paper of the handwriting of Tung Ch'i-ch'ang 董其昌, 1555-1636, containing a poem of 56 characters, each about a foot in diameter, of exquisite beauty and strength. A picture of T'êng Wang Ko 滕王閣 on silk in a roll by Wang Ssu 王恕 toward the end of the Yüan dynasty, with several colophons in the handwriting of famous scholars of early Ming. A picture or paper of the famous Chu T'ang Monastery 竹堂寺 in Soochow and a poem and a number of interesting letters to the monks, all by Wên Chêng-ming 文徵明, 1470-1559, all mounted in an album. From the standpoint of art, of calligraphy and of history this volume deserves to be published in collotypes. An excellent painting of bamboo on a silk scroll, dated 1691, by 賈鉉, is interesting because the character for the personal name of the painter cannot be found in the dictionaries and it explains why books on painters generally commit the error of putting him down as 賈鉉.

Dr. P'ei Wên-chung 裴文中, Associate Director of the Cenozoic Research Laboratory of the China Geological Survey presented to the University last autumn a collection of over ten thousand palaeolithic and neolithic specimens, together with numerous charts and pictures. The cases and babinets alone would be worth quite a few thousand dollars. These are temporarily housed in a building in Ching Chün Yüan as a provisional museum of pre-history and archaeology.

Since the excavations at Chou-kou-tien are suspended, Dr. P'ei has some time to spare from the Cenozoic Laboratory and has kindly consented to come out to Yenching once every week to conduct a class on Pre-historic Archaeology. The discoverer of "the Peking Man" has proven not only an expert in laboratory and field work in geology and archaeology but also an inspiring teacher. Students and colleagues join in the hope that he might become a permanent member on the Institute supported program of archeology at Yenching.

Dr. P'ei was born in Lüan Hsien 灤縣, Hopei, in 1904. He was

graduated from the National Peking University, 1924, B.S. in geology. He received the degree of Sc.D. from Sorbonne in 1937. Since 1937 he has been a Fellow of the Geological Society of England. From 1924 to 1933 he was employed as a geological expert in the China Geological Survey. From 1933 to 1935 he was geological expert in the Cenozoic Research Laboratory. After two years of advanced studies in France he returned to the Cenozoic Laboratory as an associate director. Among his publications may be mentioned in the following:-

1. "Apreliminary report on the late-palaeolithic cave of Chou-kou-tien," Bull. Geol. Soc. China, Vol. XIII, 1934.
2. "Palaeolithic industries in China," Early Man (Philadelphia), Vol. X (1937), No. 5.
3. "On the Upper Cave industry," Peking Nat. Hist. Bull., Vol. XIII (1939), part 3.
4. "An attempted correlation of Quarternary Geology, Palaeontology and Prehistory in Europe and China," Geochronological Table, No. 1, Institute of Archaeology, University of London, 1939.
5. "The Upper Cave industry of Choukoutien," Palaeontologia Sinica, N.S.D., No. 9 (December, 1939).

The Cenozoic Research Laboratory has been supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. The present officers are: Professor F. Weidenreich, Director (now on leave of absence in America), Père Teilhard de chardin, Honorary Director, Dr. P'ei Wên-chung, Associate Director. Since 1937 the Laboratory has been given a temporary quarter at P.U.M.C. Since the Choukoutien excavation work has been suspended it is possible that the Rockefeller Foundation may cease its support. In that case Dr. P'ei will return to the China Geological Survey now in the Southwest. If we have the approval of the Director and the Trustees of the Institute to invite Dr. P'ei to a permanent position in connection with the Institute's archaeological program at Yenching, we shall need, of course, to negotiate with the controlling authorities of the China Geological Survey for his transfer.

#### Sinological Index Series

The report on the Sinological Index Series is this year appended to this report (exhibit C).

#### Financial Report

The financial report for the expenditures at Yenching University from the Unrestricted Fund granted by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, is sent, as in previous years, through the New York office of

Yenching University, which will present to the Trustees a copy of the accounts as certified and audited by Thomson and Company, chartered accountants.

The Secretaries

The Executive Secretary made a trip to Cambridge last autumn for conferences with the Director and the Trustees of the Institute. He is grateful for the many courtesies and hospitalities given him. He attended part of the semi-annual meeting of the Director and the Trustees on November 18th, where he was given an opportunity to answer questions on the memorandum entitled "Suggestions for a Harvard-Yenching Institute five year plan for graduate training and research at Yenching University," submitted in the spring of 1940. He was gratified to note that the underlying principles of the memorandum were agreeable to the Director and the Trustees and that they were prepared to encourage a steady forward movement of the Institute program at Yenching. When he reported this to the colleagues at Yenching upon his return in the spring, there was a general appreciation of, and rejoicing in, the interest and generosity on the part of the Director and the Trustees.

Miss Hilda Hague left for her furlough in February and Mr. Ma Hsi-yung of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series has been rendering invaluable help in some of the duties hitherto carried by Miss Hague. Miss Jung Yuan continues to be Chinese secretary at the office and has continued the editing of that part in each number of the Yenching Journals of Chinese Studies that contains notes and news in the field of Chinese studies.

Respectfully submitted,

William Hung  
Executive Secretary.

August 20, 1941.

Unrestricted Fund

Harvard-Yenching Institute Peiping Office

Exhibit A

Publications of Research Staff

Ch'i Ssu-ho

"The origins of the Feudal States of Yen and Wu" 燕吳非周封國說, Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies, No. 28, December, 1940, pp. 175-196.

"Origins of the use of oxen for tilling land in ancient China" 牛耕之起源, Economic Quarterly (of Ta Jên Hsueh Yüan 達仁學院, Tientsin, 1941), Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 1-18.

Book review. "The biography of P'i Hsi-jui by P'i Ming-chen and the biography of Shên Tsêng-chih by Wang Ch'ü-ch'ang" 皮鹿門沈深叟二年譜, Historical Annual (December, 1940), Vol. III, No. 11, pp. 166-168.

Jung Kêng

The Bronzes of Shang and Chou 商周彝器通考 (Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies, Monograph Series, No. 17, March, 1941), 2 Vols. [xii] 512 16. 22 520.

"Five papers on rubbings of the Lan t'ing hsü" 蘭亭五記, The Chinese Literature Annual, No. 6 (November, 1940), pp. 129-155.

"Comments on books on painting" 頌齋讀書記, The Chinese Literature Annual, No. 7 (June, 1941), pp. 145-154.

Kao Ming-k'ai

"How to study Chinese grammar" 怎樣研究中國的文法, The Chinese Literature Annual, No. 7 (June, 1941), pp. 113-124.

Wang Ching-ju

"K'ai-K'ou and Ho-k'ou" 論開合口, Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies, No. 29 (June, 1941), pp. 143-192.

Wêng Tu-chien

"Notes on the biography of Ai-hsieh in the Hsin yuan shih and the

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Exhibit A (Cont.)

Méng wu êrh shih chi "新元史蒙兀兒史記蒙兀傳訂誤", History Annual, Vol. III, No. ii (December, 1940), pp. 145-150.

"A study of Wo-t'ò 韋脫雜考", Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies, No. 29 (June, 1941), pp. 201-218.

Ryuzo Torii

"A study of the Hei-shan and the Hei-ling of the Khitan period" 契丹黑山黑嶺考, Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies, No. 28, (December, 1940), pp. 161-174.

"Chio-ti of the Khitans" 契丹之角觝, Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies, No. 29 (June, 1941), pp. 193-200.

William Hung

"Prolegomena to the Concordance to the Poems of Tu Fu" 杜詩引得序, in Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Supplement No. 14, (September, 1940), Vol. I, pp. i-lxxx.

The Chinese pictures of life (being a pamphlet, reprinting by permission an article in Asia, Vol. XXXI, No. 9, September, 1931; replacing, however, the irrelevant illustrations with a picture of a rubbing), Peking, 1941.

(Note: The Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies 燕京學報 and its Monograph Series 專刊 as well as History Annual 史學年報 and The Chinese Literatural Annual 文學年報, and the Index Series, being already sent to Cambridge, only those items not contained in these publications are sent with this report.)

Projects of Research Staff, incomplete or unpublished

Chang Êrh-t'ien

Studies in the philosophy of Hinayana Buddhism, incomplete.

Ch'i Ssu-ho

Dr. Ch'i reports: "The work of compiling a biographical dictionary of ancient China, which has been described in last year's report, has been carried on during this academic year. The work of gathering materials has been finished, and the task of classifying more than twenty thousand entries will be finished this summer. The work of editing these biographical notices will take at least another year.

"The work of reconstructing the ancient historical work Shih pen

世本 has been nearly finished. I expect to publish the work in the near future.

"Besides, during the past academic year my interest had also been directed to the agricultural development in ancient China, which I regard as one of the most important molding forces of ancient Chinese history. Two articles have been written on the subject, and two others are in preparation.

"In the next year, besides carrying on the projects on hand, I plan to begin to write an up-to-date text on ancient Chinese History which is badly in need. I expect to finish the work in two years."

Dr. Ch'i has demonstrated an outstanding success as a teacher, as a research scholar, and as the executive head of a department. The University has promoted him to a full professorship, beginning with July, 1941.

#### Jung Kêng

After the above reported publication of his Bronzes of Shang and Chou, which took him eight years to complete, Professor Jung has begun to enter into a more intensified study of the palaeographic inscriptions on the bronzes.

#### Kao Ming-k'ai

Dr. Kao reports: "I arrived here at the end of February of this year. After four months of work, the following results, besides teaching, have been obtained:

1. Research work: Two articles have been written already:
  - a. On the Methods of Studying Chinese Grammar published
  - b. The Structure of Chinese Syntax.
2. A plan for the establishment of a phonetic laboratory.

"My plan for the academic year 1941-1942 is:

1. Articles on Chinese grammar to be written:
  - a. On the determinative particle ti in Chinese
  - b. On the aspects of Chinese verbs.
  - c. On the final particles in vernacular Chinese.
2. Work on phonetic studies:
  - a. An intensive study of the phonetic "sandhi"
  - b. Collective work with Mr. C. W. Luh and Mr. C. J. Wang on the history of Chinese phonology."

## Teng Chih-ch'êng

During 1940-41 continued effort was made in the collection of material for compiling Ch'ing hui yao 清會要. The Textual criticism of Ch'ing shih kao 清史稿 was also continued. It is hoped that this might be brought to completion in another year's time.

Two books were prepared during 1940-41: Studies in Ch'ing history 清史專題研究, and Discourses on Yunnan 滇語. After rechecking and reediting, they will be ready for publication.

## Wang Ching-ju

Besides the above reported paper on "K'ai-k'ou and Ho-k'ou," Mr. Wang has written another paper on "The initials in archaic Chinese," which embodies also a revision of the reconstructions of Professor Karlgren. This is temporarily withheld from publication, awaiting a more thoroughgoing rechecking in the light of other studies in archaic phonology.

Plans have been made to continue the research into the phonology of ancient Chinese with special emphasis on the unsolved problems arising out of the rhyme-tables. Efforts will be made to begin a comparative study of the Chinese and the Tibetan languages. In cooperation with Messrs. C. W. Luh and Kao Ming-k'ai, it is also hoped that a critical survey of the contributions of Western scholars (Karlgren, Simon, Dragunov, Maspero, etc.) to the study of Chinese phonology may be prepared.

## Wêng Tu-chien

Dr. Wêng reports of his work in progress:- "(a) Study of the Yüan Tien Chang, emphasizing the following problems:

- (i) Study of the peculiar "pai-hua" style of the Yüan period.
- (ii) Explanation of the proper names and special terms.

(b) Study of the Yuan shih, emphasizing the following problems:

- (i) The system of the Mongol feudalism in China during the Yüan dynasty.
- (ii) The sources and the history of the compilation of the Yüan shih. The work will be finished in the summer of this year."

## Research:

- (1) Continuing of the work started last year.
- (2) Compliation of a combined index to all the literary collections (wên-chi) of the Yuan Dynasty. This will be done in collaboration with the staff of the Sinological Index Series.
- (3) Starting the project of preparing a new edition of the Yüan Shih, which will consist of the following processes:
  - (a) A careful comparison of various texts.
  - (b) Punctuation and paragraphing.
  - (c) Numbering the lines.
  - (d) Printing of the new edition.
  - (e) Index.

## Ryuzo Torii

Dr. Torii made a special trip to Manchuria in connection with obtaining better photographs for his monograph on the Engraved tomb-stones of Liao Dynasty which will probably be published in the winter of 1941.

During eight weeks in March and April Dr. Torii led a group of archaeological exploration to several places in Shantung. There were a number of significant discoveries. A preliminary notice of these was published in the Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies No. 29 (June, 1941), pp. 220-221. Plans will be made for re-visiting these places and for detailed studies and reports.

## William Hung

Mr. Hung spent the first half year in a trip to America, and the second half in catching up with his teaching and executive duties and in setting up his private library in order, for his books were dearranged during the repair of his house in his absence. Only a few pieces of disconnected research notes were accomplished. These were generally made in answer to enquiries from colleagues and friends on historical or bibliographical questions. If published, they will appear in other peoples' publications.

Most of his research projects of long standing have been temporarily shelved. Some progress has been made, however, in the textual criticism of Shih t'ung 史通. The riddle of the so-called hand-traced manuscript of a Sung edition now in the Iwasaki Library, Tokyo, has been solved by definite proofs of its real identity and misidentification. The curiously mentioned edition in

the early catalogue of T'ien I Ko 天一閣, Ningpo, has been searched for and found in a library in Shanghai. The unpublished notes of Igai Hikohiro 猪飼彦博 in supplement to the commentary of P'u Ch'i-lung 浦起龍 have been found in the Library of the Imperial University of Kyoto. Mr. Hung has now consulted all of the known secondary works on the Shih t'ung and has seen and collated the numerous editions **except** the second half of the earliest Szechuan edition, which has not yet turned up despite many years' search. Efforts may now begin to establish a geneology of the editions. some time will be required to adjudicate the thousands of variants.

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Unrestricted Fund

Harvard-Yenching Institute Peiping Office

1940-1941

Exhibit B

Scholars

- Wang Yi-t'ung B.A., 1937, Yenching University (history).  
Research topic: Aristocracy during the Southern dynasties. 南朝之門第。
- Chêng Ming-chou B.A., 1939, National Tsinghua University (history).  
Research topic: The imperial history of the Kuang-hsü period. 清德宗實錄研究。
- Tu Ch'ia B.A., 1939, Yenching University (history).  
Research topic: Historical anecdotes of Ch'ing dynasty. 清代野史紀事彙徵。
- Kê Li B.A., 1939, Yenching University (philosophy).  
Research topic: Definition of Chinese philosophical terms. 中國哲學中三教重要名詞之研究。
- Yen Chien-pi B.A., 1939, Yenching University (Chinese Language and Literature).  
Research topic: An attempt to reconstruct the phonology of Han and Wei times by a comparative study of the phonetic notations of Wang Su and the Kuang yün 王肅反切與廣韻反切之比較以探求漢魏音系之研究。
- Wang Shih-hsiang B.A., 1938, Yenching University (Chinese Language and Literature).  
Research topic: Chinese criticism of Art. 中國畫論研究。
- Chên Chieh B.A., 1940, Yenching University (history).  
Research topic: The writings of Hsi-liang. 錫良別錄。
- Lin Shu-hui B.A., 1940, Yenching University (history).  
Research topic: Life of Chang Chü-chêng. 張君正輯傳。
- Miss Yeh Chia-chang B.A., 1940, Yenching University (Chinese Language and Literature).  
Research topic: Chinese linguistics. Topic not yet chosen.

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Lan T'ech-nien B.A., 1939, National Peking University (philosophy).  
Research topic: The Dhyana School in China 中國禪  
宗研究

Liu Chia-chü B.A., 1939, Fu Jen University (Philosophy).  
Research topic: History of Taoist Philosophy 道家哲學  
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EXHIBIT C

A REPORT ON THE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE SINOLOGICAL INDEX SERIES

1940-1941

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A REPORT ON THE  
HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE SINOLOGICAL INDEX SERIES  
(1940-1941)

During the academic year 1940-41 we have published the following numbers of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series:

No. 36, Combined Indices to Han Shu and the Notes of Yen Shih-ku and Wang Hsien-ch'ien 漢書補注綜合引得, pp. xxxii 846, published in Peking, August, 1940. Han Shu or the history of the Han dynasty 206 B. C.-9 A. D., was written by Pan Ku 班固 32-92, though it was generally understood that the work was begun by the author's father, Pan Piao 班彪, 3-54, and completed by the author's sister Pan Chao 班昭, f. 106, after the death of the author. The work consists of one hundred chüan, twelve devoted to the chronologies of the reigns, eight to tables of names, ten to treatises on institutions, and seventy to biographies. The period covered extended from the early youth of the first emperor of the dynasty, Kao Tsu 高祖, B.C. 247-195 A.D., to the death of the usurper Wang Mang 王莽, B.C. 45 - 23 A.D. It is generally considered by later historians as a model dynastic history. It has been studied by scholars as eagerly as they do the classical canon. Since the appearance of the book, there have been numerous commentaries compiled upon it. Those appearing before the time of Yen Shih-ku 顏師古, 581-645, are generally collated in Yen's Han shu chu 漢書注 or Han shu commentary. Those appearing since the time of Yen are selectively gathered in the Han shu pu chu 漢書補注 or supplementary commentary to the Han shu, by Wang Hsien-ch'ien 王先謙, 1842-1917. Commentaries by Yen and Wang reflect well the critical scholarship on the Han shu during a period of eighteen centuries. The present volume of combined indices is based on two texts. The Han shu in the 1903 Shanghai Wu Chou T'ung Wen Shu Chü 上海五洲同文書局 photolitho. reproduction of the palace edition of the Twenty-four Standard Histories, contains also the commentary of Yen Shih-ku and critical notes by the editors of the palace edition. For Wang Hsien-ch'ien's supplementary commentary, the 1900 original Changsha 長沙 edition is used. The method of indexing is similar to that used in compiling our No. 33, Combined Indices to San Kuo Chih and the Notes of P'ei Sung-chih which was published in December, 1938.

No. 37, Index to Chou Li and to the Titles quoted in the

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commentaries, 周禮引得附注疏引書引得, pp. xxiv+174, published in Peking, December, 1940. Chou Li, one of the Thirteen Classics had long been a subject of scholarly controversy. The extreme conservative view would regard it as a faithful description of the political, social and economic institutions of the early part of the Chou dynasty. The extreme radical view would consider it a forgery shortly before the Wang Mang period. Moderate opinions tend to assign it to the period of Warring Kingdoms and to regard it as a treatise by an unknown scholar outlining an ideal constitution. We are inclined to accept the moderate view, and it is with this in mind that the present index volume has been prepared. The commentary by Cheng Hsüan 鄭玄, 127-200, and Chia Kung-Yen 賈公顏, f. 650-655, are valuable mainly on account of the titles of books which they quoted many of which are no longer existent. The text used is that of the 1926 Shanghai Chin Chang Shu Chü 上海錦章書局 photolitho. reproduction of the 1815 Nanch'ang edition of the Thirteen Classics. This text contains also the commentaries by Cheng Hsüan and Chia Kung-yen. The method of indexing follows on the whole that which was used in our No. 27, Index to Li Chi, published in January, 1937.

No. 38, Index to the Titles Quoted in the Commentaries on Erh Ya 爾雅注疏引書引得, pp. viii+14, published in Peking, January, 1941. Our concordance to Erh Ya is republished in a volume together with the text of the Erh Ya itself, see below Supplement No. 18. The present number is only an index to titles quoted in the commentaries by Kuo Pu 郭璞, 276-324, and Hsing Ping 邢昺, 932-1110. These commentaries contain quotations from ancient works most of which are no longer existent. Hence they are considered valuable for textual control and for bibliographical research. The text used is also that of the 1926 Shanghai Chin Chang Shu Chü photolitho. reproduction of the 1815 Nanch'ang edition of the Thirteen Classics.

No. 39, Index to the Authors in the Ch'üan Han San Kuo Chin Nan Pei Ch'ao Shih 全漢三國晉南北朝詩作者引得, pp. xx+14, published in Peking, March, 1941. Having published our Index to Ch'üan Shang Ku San Tai Chin Han San Kuo Lu Ch'ao Wen (September, 1932), we now consider it advisable to prepare an index to the authors in the Ch'üan Han San Kuo Chin Nan P'ei Ch'ao Shih which covers a large portion of the same period and in which many of the same authors appear. Ch'üan Han San Kuo Chin Nan P'ei Ch'ao Shih was compiled by Mr. Ting Fu-pao 丁福保 of Wu-hsi and was published in 1916 by type-setting. The work consists of eleven collections, totalling 54 Chüan, namely: five chüan for Ch'üan Han Shih 全漢詩, six chüan for Ch'üan San Kuo Shih 全三國詩, eight chüan for Ch'üan Chin Shih 全晉詩, five Chüan for Ch'üan Sung Shih 全宋詩, four chüan for Ch'üan

Ch'i Shih 全齊詩, fourteen ch'uan for Ch'üan Liang Shih 全梁詩, four ch'uan for Ch'üan Ch'en Shih 全陳詩, one ch'uan for Ch'üan P'ei Ch'i Shih 全北齊詩, two ch'uan for Ch'üan P'ei Chou Shih 全北周詩, four ch'uan for Ch'üan Sui Shih 全隋詩, covering altogether poems from B.C. 206 to 618 A.D. The index was originally prepared by Mr. Ts'ai Chin-ch'ung 蔡金重 a few years ago, a member of the clerical staff of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series. Mr. Ts'ai is no longer with us.

Supplement No. 14, A Concordance to the Poems of Tu Fu 杜詩引得, 3 vols., pp. cxci+575+913, published in Peking, September, 1940. Tu Fu 杜甫, 712-760, has generally been considered as the greatest Chinese poet. The influence of his poems on Chinese literature is comparable to that of the work of Shakespeare on English literature. The present concordance is prepared with a view to facilitate the critical study of Tu Fu's poetry both from the literary and from the philological standpoints.

It has long been felt that the textual problem of the poems of Tu Fu is rather complicated. The first serious critical collection was that of 1039 containing altogether 1405 poems. During the centuries following hundreds of efforts have been made to argument this number by adding rediscovered poems, to improve the text by collating numerous editions, to elucidate Tu Fu's meaning by delving into the depths of literary allusions, and to discuss the merits of the technic of poetry by all sorts of comparisons. There are, indeed, hundreds of editions of Tu Fu and it is difficult to select one as the most suitable text to serve as the base of our concordance. Our choice falls upon the text of the Chiu chia chu Tu Shih 九家注杜詩 or the poems of Tu Fu with the commentaries of nine scholars, in 36 ch'uan, compiled by Kuo Chih-ta 郭知達, in 1181, first printed in Chengtu, reprinted in Canton, 1225, again reprinted by movable type by the order of Emperor Chien Lung 乾隆 1736-1795, and again reproduced on wood-block during the Chia Ch'ing 嘉慶 period, 1796-1830. We reprinted this text in our volume II because it is nowadays rather difficult to procure from the book market. This text contains 1433 poems of Tu Fu. There are 24 poems in other editions ascribed to Tu Fu not found in this text. This 24 poems we collate from Ch'ou Chao-au's 仇兆鰲 杜詩詳註, 1713, and have them printed as a supplement to our reprinted text. Thus altogether there are 1457 poems. Perhaps some of the poems are not genuinely those of Tu Fu. The concordance appeared also in two parts, the first part to the text in the Chiu chia chu tu shih and the second part to the 24 supplementary poems.

We prepared also a table of the comparative order of the

poems of Tu Fu in 17 other texts. Different texts have arranged Tu's poems differently because the editors differ on the chronological estimates of the poems. Our comparative table of 69 pages will facilitate the cross-reference location of any of the poems of Tu Fu in not only these other 17 texts but also in practically all texts for they follow either one or the other of the 18 different arrangements.

In my long prolegomena, about 80,000 words, I give a critical history of Chinese scholarship on the poems of Tu Fu and a discussion of the comparative merits of the more important texts. Without the aid of the concordance and the comparative table, it would have been almost impossible to prepare the prolegomena. The famous text in the Chien Chu tu kung pu chi 箋注 杜工部集, by Ch'ien Ch'ien-yi 錢謙益, 1582-1664, though greatly treasured by scholars since Ch'ien's time, I consider to be unreliable, for the so called text of Wu Jo 吳若 of 1733 which Ch'ien claimed as the base of his own text was probably nothing more than Ch'ien's own temperings with the text of Ts'ai Meng-pi 蔡夢弼 of 1304, and which, in turn, was only a result of the bungling scholarship of Yü Cheng 俞成 who was probably hired by Ts'ai to do the work in Ts'ai's name.

I discover also that ch'ian 25-26 in the Chiu chia chu tu shih are not genuine parts of the original text of 1181. Probably these two ch'ian were missing from the edition of 1225 and the gap was completed by the substitution of other commentaries. This explains why though the work was highly praised by Emperor Ch'ien Lung and a new edition was printed by his order, yet his new edition has been exceedingly rare. Perhaps the scholars in Ch'ien Lung's time also discovered the trouble about the two ch'ian and the new edition was withdrawn from circulation.

The punctuation and the numbering of our text of the Chiu chia chu tu shih as well as the proof-reading of the printing of this text were done by Miss Kao Yi-fen, 高貽芬, M.A., at present a member of the Yen-ching Library staff. The comparative table of the different texts was compiled by Mr. Feng Hsü-ch'ang 馮續昌, a member of the clerical staff, engaged by the Peking Office of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

Supplement No. 15, A Table of Contents of Liu Yi Chih Yi Lu with Index 六藝之一錄目錄附引得, pp. xx 265 217, published in Peking, September, 1940. Lu Yi chih yi lu or a record of the art of writing was compiled by Ni T'ao 倪濤, f. 1747. The work consists of two parts. The original part consists of 6 divisions: metal inscriptions, stone inscriptions, calligraphic specimens, styles of writing, calligraphic discussions of the various dynasties,

and notices of calligraphers, totalling altogether 406 chüan. The supplementary part contains 14 chüan. The two parts together have 420 chüan. The work is generally considered the richest collection of source-material for a history of the Chinese writing. Because of the bulk of the work it had not been printed until the photolitho. edition, in 180 tsê, by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1934, as a part of the Ssu K'u ch'uan shu chen pen ch'u chi 四庫全書珍本初集, reproducing the manuscript copy in the Ssu K'u ch'uan shu 四庫全書. This bulky work is very difficult to consult because it lacks a table of contents. Mr. Feng Hsü-ch'ang has prepared for it a detailed table of contents and this table of contents is printed and also indexed in our volume.

Supplement No. 16, A Concordance to the Analects of Confucius 論語引得增標校經文, pp. xxi+190, published in Peking, November, 1940. The Lun Yü 論語 and its importance need no explanation. In the present volume we print first the text of the Lun Yü together with variant readings in foot-notes, and then the text is cut up and pasted on cards in preparation for the word-for-word concordance. The text used is that of the 1926 Shanghai Chin Chang Shu Chü photolitho. reproduction of the 1815 Nanch'ang edition of the Thirteen Classics.

Supplement No. 17, A Concordance to Meng Tzu 孟子引得增標校經文, pp. xxvi+480, published in Peking, January, 1941. Meng Tzu 孟子 and its importance need no explanation. In the present number we print first the classical text together with the variant readings in the foot-notes and then the text is cut up and pasted on cards in preparation for the word-for-word concordance. The text used is that of the 1926 Shanghai Chin Chang Shu Chü photolitho. reproduction of the 1815 Nanch'ang edition of the Thirteen Classics.

For a number of years, for indices to Lun Yü and Meng tzu we have used the indices prepared by the Japanese scholar, Mr. K. Morimoto, Tokyo, 1921. Gradually we discover that Mr. Morimoto did not pay sufficient attention to the variant readings of the classical texts and the use of the index is thereby restricted. Hence we find it advisable to prepare our indices.

Supplement No. 18, Index to Erh Ya 爾雅引得, pp. xxxii+129, published in Peking, June, 1941. Erh Ya 爾雅 in 20 chapters, already in current use before the end of the Han dynasty, is a glossary explaining the meanings of classical terms. We have numbered and reprinted the text and have it minutely indexed. In the modifications under an entry we frequently omitted, however, the synonymous terms, having them represented only with ellipses. This is a device which has saved considerable labour and space and it will in no sense effect the usefulness of the index since

one can turn easily to the original text through the numbered reference. The printing of this volume takes many months because a large number of the characters are not in the ordinary font and have to be cast new. The text used is that of the 1926 Shanghai Chin Chang Shu Chū photolitho. edition of the 1815 Nanch'ang edition of the Thirteen Classics.

Supplement No. 19, Chin Shih T'i Ming Pei Lu of Ch'ing Dynasty, Enlarged, re-edited, and appended with an index 增校清朝進士題名碑錄增引得 pp. xxvi 434, published in Peking, June, 1941. In the yard of the Hall of Classics in Peking there are stone-tablets on which the names of the successful candidates of the imperial examinations are inscribed. These names are frequently gathered and edited in book form. There are many editions, but the older editions are generally blurred because the blocks have been worn out and the newer editions generally stop short of several examinations towards the end of the Ch'ing dynasty. Mr. and Mrs. Fang Chao-ying 方兆楹, now connected with the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., take the printed edition of 1868, correct its errors and bring the register of all Ch'ing candidates or Chin Shih 進士 to the very end of the dynasty, 1911. They are able to do this because the Library of Congress has a complete set of the rubbings of the tablets in the Hall of Classics and has in addition numerous local gazetteers and other work of reference which all help in their labour of critical checking and compilation. There are for the Ch'ing dynasty altogether 112 examinations with 26,747 successful candidates. The present volume consists of two parts. In the first part is printed Mr. and Mrs. Fang's re-edited and supplemented lists of these examination honour rolls, giving the date of each examination, the three honor rolls after each examination and the name and the locality of each candidate in a numbered location on each roll. The names of those who were granted the Chin shih 進士 degree because of successful study abroad, the names of those who were assigned to the Han Lin Yüan 翰林院 by special imperial order and those who were translation Chin shih, are given in supplementary lists. All the Chin shih who became Han Lin have their names starred. The second part is a detailed index to the first part. It takes Mr. and Mrs. Fang several years to prepare the present work. I brought their cards back with me last winter from Washington. After some slight re-editing by our editorial staff, they are given to the press. We believe this volume will prove indispensable for bibliographical purposes and for reference work in the study of the history of the Ch'ing dynasty.

The year 1940-41 was an unusual year with us. The amount of output surpasses any of our preceding years. Our publications listed above

amount to altogether 4851 pages, about 300,000 entries or about 5,000,000 words. That we have been able to release so much is partly due to the generous budget grant from the board of the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, which enables us to publish some of the works held back previously on account of financial limitations in face of tremendous rising cost of printing. It is also due to the excellent cooperative work of the staff under the supervision of Mr. Nieh Ch'ung-ch'i who in addition to his own duties took on also that of mine in connection with the Index Series during the first semester when I was on an official trip to the United States.

I might report also that during the year Mr. Nieh gave also voluntarily service, as an honorary lecturer, in offering at the Yenching University Department of History two hours of teaching on the history of Sung dynasty. I have thought it advisable to permit and encourage this voluntary service on the part of Mr. Nieh because we all think that a little bit of pleasant and successful teaching will help to relieve the monotony of the editorial work in the Index Office. Mr. Nieh has proven to be a very successful teacher in his course and the editorial work in the Index office has in no way suffered.

On May 30th, 1941, an unusual misfortune happened to us. About 9:30 o'clock in the evening a section of the attic of the second dormitory caught fire. This was a compartment in which our printed stock was stored. Rescue came shortly after the discovery of the smoke. Both the students in the dormitory and a number of the working staff of the University were very helpful in getting water buckets up the several

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flights of stairs to the place. The fire was quickly put out. A careful examination of the stock that remained revealed that more damage was done by water than by fire. Checking with the inventory we find that the damage sustained amounts to Lc\$5,778.78 according to the following tabulation:

Statement showing the Total Loss  
Caused by the Fire Accident in the Stock Room,  
2nd Men's Dormitory, on May 30th, '41.

Series	Original	Present Stock			Loss	Price	Amount	Fee for	Total
		Com- plete	Imcom- plete	Suf- fered					
Nos.	Stock								
9	508	505	-	1	\$5.00	\$5.00	-	\$5.00	
33A	134	130	-	4	6.00	24.00	-	24.00	
33B	119	106	-	13	4.00	52.00	-	52.00	
34B	80	79	-	1	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	
35A	40	36	-	4	6.00	24.00	-	24.00	
38A	112	89	-	23	20.00	460.00	-	460.00	
39A	100	97	-	3	.20	.60	-	.60	
Sup. 1	441	336	70	35	3.00	105.00	\$84.00	189.00	
" 3	150	42	38	70	1.50	105.00	9.02	114.02	
" 4	140	80	50	10	.40	4.00	15.00	19.00	
" 6A	68	-	-	68	5.50	374.00	-	374.00	
" 6B	232	-	-	232	4.00	928.00	-	928.00	
" 7	290	-	12	278	5.00	1,390.00	9.60	1,399.60	
" 8	225	175	30	20	1.00	20.00	7.20	27.20	
" 9	138	-	133	5	3.00	15.00	33.25	48.25	
" 10	210	-	149	61	2.50	152.50	37.25	189.75	
" 11A	142	32	48	62	25.00	1,550.00	32.16	1,582.16	
" 11B	129	88	21	20	15.00	300.00	14.07	314.07	
" 12	300	248	53	1	3.50	3.50	11.13	14.63	
" 13A	150	149	-	1	12.00	12.00	-	12.00	
<b>Totals</b>						<b>\$5,526.10</b>	<b>\$252.68</b>	<b>\$5,778.78</b>	

The cause of the fire is unknown, though general opinion ascribes it to spontaneous combustion. The most misfortunate aspect is that we had neglected to have our stock insured. On account of the general lack of space in the University buildings we had to resort to all sort of temporary storage provisions for our property. Though the

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dormitory building is insured but we could not collect insurance on the damage to our stock because it had not been specified in the insurance contract.

We have now rented some temporary quarters in the Ching Ch'ün Yüan 鏡春園 for our stock and have it specially insured. According to Mr. Ma Hsi-yung's inventory statement our stock now stored amount to about LC\$99,060.45 and we now have it insured for LC\$100,000 at a premium of LC\$937.50.

The editorial and clerical staffs are now working on the following projects:

- 1) A Concordance to Chuang Tzu 莊子引得. Probably by the beginning of next winter it will be published.
- 2) Index to Shih Chi 史記引得. Perhaps it will be ready for publication by December.
- 3) Index to the Collected Writings of Sung Dynasty Authors 宋人別集篇目引得. Over three hundred of these authors are already indexed on cards. It may take several years to complete this project.
- 4) A Concordance to Mo Tzu 墨子引得. The punctuated and numbered text is ready for the press. Perhaps by next spring the index cards will be ready.
- 5) Among other items, Hou han shu 後漢書, Kuang ya 廣雅 and Han fei tzu 韓非子 will also be attended to. But we are not yet certain that the work on these will be ready for publication within the year 1941-42.

As to the sale of the Series, my report for 1939-40 had indicated a surplus of LC\$13,680.00 in the hand of the Yenching University bursar. For the year 1940-41 we have the sale manager, Mr. Ma Hsi-yung's semi-annual accounts. The one, ending on December 31, 1940, indicates a total of receipts amounting to LC\$4,003.24.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

List of Courses Related to Chinese Studies  
Spring 1944

Instructor	RANK/ (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)	Course	Credit	Attenda- nce
<u>COLLEGE OF ARTS &amp; LETTERS</u>				
<u>Chinese Department:</u>				
K.Ma	Professor	1) Documentary Chinese	2	17
		2) Literary Criticism	2	4
Li Fang Kuei	Professor	1) General Linguistics	2	5
Chen Yin Chueh	Professor	1) Yuan Pei Poetry	2	31
Miss H.K.Tseng	Assitant	1) Freshmen Chinese C.	3	29
	Professor	2) Selected Reading in Chinese Literature	3	4
Yang Ming Chao	Lecturer	1) Freshmen Chinese A.	3	25
		2) Selected Readings	3	11
Huang Ju-Wen	Lecturer	1) Freshmen Chinese B/	3	23
		2) Biography	3	7
		3) History of Chinese Literature	3	6
Miss C.Chang	Lecturer (part-time)	1) Chinese Poetry	3	5
		2) Tze (Free Verse)	2	4
<u>Department of History:</u>				
Chen Yin-Chueh	Professor	1) History of Liang Chin Nan Pei Ch'ao	3	38
Hsu Chung Shu	Professor	1) History of Shang & Chou	3	9
		2) History of Ming & Ching	3	15
Miss H.K.Tseng	Ass. Prof.	1) Chinese History	3	29
Wang Chung Han	Lecturer	1) Chinese History (2 sections)	3	109
		2) Thesis		2
<u>Philosophy:</u>				
Shih Yu Chung	Professor	1) Logic	2	81
		2) Ethics	2	57
		3) Introduction to Philosophy	3	81
<u>COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS:</u>				
<u>Department of Political Science:</u>				
Wu Chi-Yu	Professor	1) History of Chinese Diplomacy	3	25
Hisao Kung-Chuan	Professor	1) History of Chinese Political Thoughts	3	40
T'an Chun-Lin	Professor	1) Chinese Government		
<u>Department of Sociology:</u>				
Lin Yao Hua	Professor	1) Anthropology	3	12
		2) Social Institution	3	15
		3) Social Survey	3	6
		4) Problems of Chinese Borderland Societies	2	14
		5) Borderland Societies of China		14
Chen Teh-Kun	Professor	1) Chinese Archeaology	3	7

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