

Report Title

Abbott, J. (Hallowell, Maine 1803-1879 Farmington, Maine) : Autor, Diplomat

Biographie

1855 Jacob Abbott ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Bibliographie : Autor

1840 Abbott, Jacob. *China and the English, or, The character and manner of the Chinese as illustrated in the history of their intercourse with foreigners.* (Edinburgh : T. Nelson, 1840). <https://archive.org/details/chinaenglishorch00abborich>. [WC]

Adams, Walter A. = Adams, Walter Alexander (Greenville, S.C. 1887-1979 Greenville, S.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1916-1918 Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1920 Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
 1920-1921 Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
 1921 Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
 1921-1922 Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
 1922-1925 Walter A. Adams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
 1925-1927 Walter A. Adams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
 1928-1929 Walter A. Adams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1929-1931 Walter A. Adams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
 1931-1934 Walter A. Adams ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1934-1936 Walter A. Adams ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Adolph, Paul Ernest (1901-1972) : Amerikanischer protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

1929 Paul Ernest Adolph wird Missionar der China Inland Mission in China [Prot2]

Adolph, William Henry (Philadelphia, Penn. 1890-1958 New Haven, Conn.) : Ernährungsberater, Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

1915-1926 William Henry Adolph ist Dozent der Cheeloo-Universität = Qilu da xue = Shandong Christian University in Jinan. [Shav1]
 1915-1951 William Henry Adolph ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. [Shav1]

- 1926-1948 William Henry Adolph ist Dozent der Yanjing-Universität in Beijing. [Shav1]
 1948-1951 William Henry Adolph ist Dozent des Beijing Union Medical College. [Shav1]

Alf, Alfred (um 1897) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1897 Alfred Alf ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Allen, George V. = Allen, George Venable (Durham, N.C. 1903-1970 Bahama, N.C.) .
 Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 George V. Allen ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Allen, Horace N. = Allen, Horace Newston (Delaware, Ohio 1858-1932 Toledo, Ohio) :
 Medizinischer Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the
 U.S.A., Diplomat

Biographie

- 1883-1884 Horace N. Allen ist medizinischer Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the
 Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China. [Shav1]

Allen, Stuart (St. Paul, Minn. 1902-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1929-1932 Stuart Allen ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
 1938 Stuart Allen ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Allison, John M. = Allison, John Moore (Holton, Kasas 1905-1978 Honolulu, Hawaii) :
 Diplomat

Biographie

- 1929 John M. Allison kommt in China an und wird Werbemanager der General Motors Corporation
 in Shenyang (Liaoning). [ANB]
 1930 John M. Allison verliert seinen Posten bei General Motors Corporation und wird Sekretär des
 amerikanischen Konsulates in Shanghai. [ANB]
 1931-1934 John M. Allison ist Sekretär Vize-Konsul zuerst in Kobe, dann Tokyo Japan. [ANB]
 1934-1938 John M. Allison ist Vize-Konsul in Tokyo, dann mit konsularischen Aufgaben in Dongbei
 (Mandschurei) und Dalian. [ANB]
 1938 John M. Allison ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
 1938-1941 John M. Allison ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Nanjing und wird Konsul in
 Osaka. [ANB]

Allman, Norwood Francis = Allman, Norwood Francis (Union Hall, Va. 1893-1989
 Carlisle, Penn.) : Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

- 1916 Norwood F. Allman ist Student Interpreter in China. [Nel11]
- 1917 Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [Nel11]
- 1918 Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Nel11]
- 1918-1919 Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul und Interpreter des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [Nel11]
- 1919-1921 Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul und Interpreter des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan und Qingdao. [Nel11]
- 1921 Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai und Chongqing. [Nel11]
- 1921-1923 Norwood F. Allman ist Assessor International des Mixed Court Shanghai. [Nel11]
- 1922-1924 Norwood F. Allman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Nel11]
- 1924-1950 Norwood F. Allman arbeitet als Anwalt in Shanghai und dient während des 2. Weltkriegs im Office of Strategic Services für CIA. [Wik]
- 1940-1942 Norwood F. Allman ist Mitglied des Shanghai Municipal Council. [Wik]
- 1950 Norwood F. Allman kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Wik]

Altaffer, Leland C. = Altaffer, Leland Charles (West Unity, Ohio 1896-1973) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 Leland C. Altaffer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Ames, Alden (um 1907) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1907 Alden Ames ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin.

Anderson, Donald M. (Sioux City, Iowa geb., um 1990) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1986-1990 Donald M. Anderson ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Anderson, George E. = Anderson, George Everett (Bloomington, Ill. 1869-1940 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat, Zeitungsherausgeber

Biographie

- 1904-1905 George E. Anderson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1905-1906 George E. Anderson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1910-1920 George E. Anderson ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Anderson, Robert (Boston, Mass. 1922-1996 Fairfax Hospital, Va.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1946-1947 Robert Anderson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Anderson, Roy S. = Anderson, Roy Scott (Suzhou 1879-1925 Beijing) : Abenteurer, Finanzen-Agent

Biographie

1911 Roy S. Anderson ist General der chinesischen Armee und nimmt an der Belagerung von Nanjing teil. [Shav1]

Angell, James B. = Angell, James Burrill (Scituate, R.I. 1829-1916 Ann Arbor, Mich.) : Diplomat, Erzieher, Professor University of Michigan

Biographie

1880 Chinesisch-amerikanischer Immigrations-Vertrag unter James Burrill Angell. Der Vertrag erlaubt, dass Amerika die Immigranten von Chinesen reduzieren aber nicht voll verbieten kann. Nur Diplomaten, Studenten und Handelsleute dürfen einreisen. Heirat zwischen Chinesen und Amerikanern ist verboten. Der Opium Handel mit Amerika wird verboten. [ANB,Chro1,Imm1]

1880-1881 James B. Angell ist Gesandter an der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Anglin, Leslie M. (Stewart County, Ga. 1882-1942 Taian, Shandong) : Missionar

Biographie

1910-1942 Leslie M. Anglin ist Missionar in China und gründet eine Mission 1912 in Taian, Shandong. [Shav1]

Arlington, Lewis Charles (San Francisco 1859-1943 Shanghai) : Angestellter Chinese Maritime Customs, Directorate General of Posts

Biographie

1879-1885 Lewis Charles Arlington dient in der chinesischen Navy. [Shav1]

1884-1885 Lewis Charles Arlington ist Drill Instructor im französisch-chinesischen Krieg. [Who2]

1886-1905 Lewis Charles Arlington ist Angestellter der Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai, Zhenjiang, Fuzhou, Shantou, Guangzhou, Hong Kong und Suzhou. [Shav1]

1906-1929 Lewis Charles Arlington ist Mitarbeiter des Chinese Postal Service in Tianjin, Nanjing, Changsha und Guangzhou. [Shav1]

1919-1926 Lewis Charles Arlington ist Mitarbeiter des Directorate General of Posts in Beijing. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1931 Arlington, Lewis Charles. *Through the dragon's eyes : fifty years' experiences of a foreigner in the Chinese government service.* (London : Constable, 1931). [WC]

1935 Arlington, L[ewis] C[harles] ; Lewisohn, William. *In search of old Peking.* (Peking : Henri Vetch, 1935). [Beijing]. [KVK]

1937 *Famous Chinese plays.* Translated and edited by L.C. Arlington and Harold Acton. (Peiping : H. Vetch, 1937). [WC]

Arndt, Edouard Louis (Bukowin, Pommern 1864-1929 Hankou) : Amerikanischer Missionar

Biographie

1913-1929 Edouard Louis Arndt ist Gründer und Leiter der China Mission of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. [Shav1]

Arnold, Julean Herbert = Arnold, Julean H. (Sacramento, Calif. 1876-1946 Washington C.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1902 Julean H. Arnold wird Student Interpreter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

1904 Julean H. Arnold ist Vize-Konsul und Handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

1904-1906 Julean H. Arnold ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1906 Julean H. Arnold ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

1906-1908 Julean H. Arnold ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

1908-1912 Julean H. Arnold ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

1912-1914 Julean H. Arnold ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

1914 Julean H. Arnold ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [Shav1]

1914-1940 Julean H. Arnold ist Commercial Attaché der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

1916 Julean H. Arnold ist Gründer des American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Atcheson, George (Denver, Colo.. 1896-1947 Pazifik bei Hawaii) : Diplomat

Biographie

1906-1907 George Atcheson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

1923-1924 George Atcheson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]

1927-1928 George Atcheson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1928 George Atcheson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1928-1929 George Atcheson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

1929-1932 George Atcheson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Atkinson, Charles Whittlesey (Kobe 1877-1927 San Diego, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Manager Standard Oil Company

Biographie

1918-1922 ca. Charles Whittlesey Atkinson ist Manager der Standard Oil Compay of New York for Northern China in Shanghai. [Who2]

Avery, Benjamin P. = Avery, Benjamin Parke (New York, N.Y. 1828-1874 Beijing) : Diplomat

Biographie

1874-1875 Benjamin P. Avery ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Avery, Isaac E. = Avery, Isaac Erwin (Swan Ponds, N.C. 1871-1904) : Diplomat, Journalist

Biographie

1897-1898 Isaac E. Avery ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Int,PoGra]

Ayers, Thomas Wilburn (Ayersville, Ga. 18185-1954 Atlanta, Ga.) : Medizinischer Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China

Biographie

1900-1926 Thomas Wilburn Ayers ist medizinischer Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China. [Shav1]

Bagnall, Benjamin (1844-1900 Baoding, ermordet) : Protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission, American Bible Society, American Methodist Mission

Biographie

1873-1900 Benjamin Bagnall ist Missionar der China Inland Mission in Pingyang (Shanxi), dann Baoding (Hebei). [ForsR2,Prot2]

Bailey, David H. (um 1880) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1874 David H. Bailey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1879-ca. 1880 David H. Bailey ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Int]

Bailie, Joseph (Ballycloughan, Irland 1860-1935 Selbstmord Berkeley, Calif.) : Irisch-amerikanischer Missionar Board of Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States ; Wirtschaftsspezialist

Biographie

11891-1898 Joseph Bailie ist als Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Suzhou. [Shav1]

1899-1901 Joseph Bailie ist Professor der Imperial University in Beijing. [Shav1]

1911-1918 Joseph Bailie ist Mitarbeiter bei Kolonisations-Plänen in China und der Mandschurei. [Shav1]

1913 Joseph Bailie gründet eine Siedlung in Lai'an, Anhui. [Shav1]

1914 Joseph Bailie ist Gründer des College of Agriculture and Forestry der University of Nanjing. [Shav1]

1917 Joseph Bailie gründet eine Siedlung in Jilin. [Shav1]

1917-1918 Joseph Bailie beteiligt sich am Hochwasserschutz in China. [Shav1]

- 1919-1930 Joseph Bailie gründet das Bureau of Industrial Service in Nanjing. [Shav1]
 1928 Rewi Alley lernt Joseph Bailie kennen. [Alley4]
 1931 Joseph Bailie gründet das Bureau of Industrial Service in in Shenyang. [Shav1]
 1931-1932 Joseph Bailie beteiligt sich am Hochwasserschutz in Hankou. [Shav1]
 1934-1935 Joseph Bailie ist Berater des Gerichtes in Hexian, Anhui. [Shav1]

Baker, E. Carleton = Baker, Edward Carleton (Alameda, Calif. 1882-nach 1919) :
 Diplomat

Biographie

- 1907-1908 E. Carleton Baker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
 1908-1909 E. Carleton Baker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
 1909-1911 E. Carleton Baker ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
 1911-1914 E. Carleton Baker ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
 1916-1919 E. Carleton Baker ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Baker, John Earl (Eagle, Wis.1880-1957 Mill Valley, Calif.) : Ingenieur

Biographie

- 1916-1926 John Earl Baker ist Berater des Chinese Ministry of Communication für die Entwicklung der Eisenbahnen in China. [Shav1]
 1920-1921 John Earl Baker ist Direktor des American Red Cross China Famine Relief. [Shav1]
 1930 John Earl Baker ist Direktor des China International Famine Relief Committee. [Shav1]
 1930-1931 John Earl Baker ist Berater des Nationalist Ministry of Railways in China. [Shav1]
 1933-1935 John Earl Baker ist Manager des Chinese-American Wheat Syndicate des Ministry of Finance. [Shav1]
 1937-1939 John Earl Baker ist Direktor des Shanghai Relief Committee. [Shav1]
 1937-1940 John Earl Baker ist Sekretär des China International Relief Committee. [Shav1]
 1940-1941 John Earl Baker ist Direktor des American Red Cross in China. [Shav1]
 1941-1944 John Earl Baker ist Generalinspektor der Yunnan-Burma Road. [Shav1]

Baldwin, Caleb Cook = Mo Jiali = Molian (Bloomfield, N.J. 1820-1911 East Orange, N.J.)
 : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1848-1895 Caleb Cook Baldwin heiratet Harriet Fairchild und reist per Schiff 1847 nach China. Sie kommen 1848 als Missionare in Fuzhou an, lernen Chinesisch, reisen und gründen Schulen. (Aufenthalte in America 1859, 1871, 1885). 1895 kehren sie nach Amerika zurück. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1853 Baldwin, C.C. *Shen lun : Fuzhou ping hua*. (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei zong hui juan, 1853). [Christliche Theorie in Fuzhou Dialekt]. 神論：福州平話 [WC]

- 1853 Baldwin, C.C. *Shou li bai ri lun : Fuzhou ping hua.* (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei zong hui juan, 1853). [Über Sonntag].
守禮拜日論 : 福州平話. [WC]
- 1853 [Baldwin, Caleb C.]. *Sheng xue wen da.* (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei, 1853). [Übersetzung des Katechismus].
聖學問答 [WC]
- 1871 Baldwin, Caleb C. *A manual of the Foochow dialect = Rong qiang chu xue cuo yao.* (Foochow [Fuzhou] : Methodist Episcopal Mission Press, 1871).
榕腔初學撮要 [WC]
- 1871 [Maclay, Robert Samuel ; Baldwin, Caleb Cook]. *An alphabetical dictionary of the Chinese language in the Foochow dialect.* (Foochow [Fuzhou] : Methodist Episcopal Mission Press, 1871). [WC]
- 1875 Baldwin, Caleb Cook. *Chuan shi ji.* (Fuzhou : Mei hua shu ju, 1875). (Protestant missionary works in Chinese. B, Bible ; B70). [Übersetzung der Bibel].
創世記 [WC]

Baldwin, Stephen Livingston (Somerville, N.J. 1835-1902 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Zeitungsherausgeber

Biographie

- 1858-1882 Stephen Livingston Baldwin ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1868-1884 Stephen Livingston Baldwin ist Gründer und Herausgeber des *The Chinese recorder*. 1868-1870, 1880-1884 [WC]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1865 Baldwin, S[tephen] L[ivingston]. *Directory of protestant missionaries in China, january 1st 1865.* (Fuhchau : American Methodist Episcopal Mission Press, 1865). [SOAS]

Ball, Dyer (1796-1866 Guangzhou) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Arzt

Biographie

- 1841-1843 Dyer Ball ist Missionar in Macao. [Wik]
- 1843-1845 Dyer Ball ist Missionar in Hong Kong. [Wik]
- 1845-1866 Dyer Ball ist Missionar in Guangzhou. [Wik]

Ballantine, Joseph W. = Ballantine, Joseph William (Ahmednagar, Indien 1888-1973 Fairfield, Conn.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1912-1914 Joseph W. Ballantine ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]
- 1921-1923 Joseph W. Ballantine ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1930-1934 Joseph W. Ballantin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [BalW1]
- 1934-1937 Joseph W. Ballantine ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Dans1]

Bandinel, J.J. Frederick (um 1905) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1884-1902 J.J. Frederick Bandinel ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1905 J.J. Frederick Bandinel ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]

Bandy, Alvin W. (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1938 Alvin W. Bandy ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Barchet, Stephen Paul (Stuttgard 1843-1909 Moganshan, Zhejiang) : Amerikanischer protestantischer medizinischer Missionar China Inland Mission, Arzt*Biographie*

- 1865 Stephen Paul Barchet kommt in Ningbo (Zhejiang) an. [Int]
- 1901 Stephen Paul Barchet wird am amerikanischen Konsulat in Shanghai tätig. [Int]
- 1906 Stephen Paul Barchet wird Dolmetscher des United States Court for China in Shanghai. [Int]

Barnett, Eugene E. = Barnett, Eugene Epperson (Leesburg, Fla. 1888-1970 Arlington, Va.) : Sekretär YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)*Biographie*

- 1910 Eugene E. Barnett organisiert die YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Hanzhou. [Shav1]
- 1910-1921 Eugene E. Barnett ist Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Hangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1921-ca. 1936 Eugene E. Barnett ist Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Barrows, Charles D. = Barrows, Charles Dana (Fryeburg, Maine 1844-1892 Worcester, N.H.) : Pastor First Congregational Church San Francisco*Bibliographie : Autor*

- 1886 Barrows, Charles Dana. *The expulsion of the Chinese : what is a reasonable policy for the times.* (San Francisco : Samuel Carson, 1886). [WC]

Bartley, David H. (um 1879) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1879 David H. Bartley ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Bashford, James W. = Bashford, James Whitford (Fayette, Wisc. 1849-1919 Pasadena, Calif.) : Methodistischer Bischof

Biographie

1904-1915 James W. Bashford ist methodistischer Bischof in China. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

1916 Bashford, James W[hitford]. *China, an interpretation*. (New York, N.Y. : Abingdon Press, 1916). [ANB]

Bates, M. Searle = Bei Deshi = Bates, Miner Searle (Newark, Ohio 1897-1978 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar Missionar der United Christian Missionary Society, Historiker, Professor für Missionswissenschaft

Biographie

1920-1950 M. Searle Bates ist Professor für Geschichte an der Nanjing-Universität und Missionar der United Christian Missionary Society in China. [And,Shav1]

1939-1941 M. Searle Bates ist Vorsitzender des Nanjing International Relief Committee. [Shav1]

1950-1965 M. Searle Bates ist Professor für Missionsgeschichte am 'Union Theological Seminar' in New York. [And]

Bibliographie : Autor

1945 Bates, M. Searle. *Religious liberty : an inquiry*. (New York, N.Y. : International Missionary Council, 1945). [Eines der meist gelesenen Bücher zu dieser Zeit].

Bay, Charles A. = Bay, Charles Alexander (Columbus, Ohio 1886-1978 Lahaska, Pa.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1927 Charles A. Bay ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Beach, Harlan Page = Bi Hailan (Orange, N.Y. 1854-1933 Winter Park, Florida) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Professor für Missionsgeschichte Yale University

Biographie

1883-1889 Harlan Page Beach ist als Missionar in Nord-China tätig. Er unterrichtet am Theologischen Seminar in Tongxian (Teil von Beijing = Tongzhou, Zhili = Hebei) und ist Mitbegründer der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association). [ANB,And]

1890 Harlan Page Beach kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

1906-1921 Harlan Page Beach ist Professor für Missionsgeschichte an der Yale Divinity School. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

1899 Beach, Harlan P[age]. *Dawn on the hills of T'ang : or, missions in China*. (New York, N.Y. : Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 1899). [Rev ed. (New York, N.Y. : Young People's Missionar Movement, 1907)].
<https://archive.org/details/dawnonhillsoftan00beac>.

1912 Beach, Harlan Page. *Missionary map of China*. (New York, N.Y. : Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 1912).

Beals, Z. Charles = Beals, Zephaniah Charles (Clementsport, Annapolis, Md. 1861-1946 Pasadena, Calif.) : Missionar Advent Mission

Biographie

1901 Charles Z. Beals gründet die Advent Mission in Wuhu (Anhui).

Bibliographie : Autor

1901 Beals, Z[ephaniah] Charles. *China and the Boxers : a short history on the Boxer outbreak, with two chapters on the sufferings of missionaries and a closing one on the outlook.* (Toronto : W. Briggs, 1901).
<https://archive.org/details/chinaboxersshort00beal>. [WC]

Beard, Willard Livingstone (Huntington, Conn. 1865-1947 Jacksonville, Florida) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1894-1904 Willard Livingstone Beard ist Missionar in Fujian. [Wik]

1904-1909 Willard Livingstone Beard ist Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Fujian. [Wik]

1912-1927 Willard Livingstone Beard ist Präsident des Fuzhou College. [Wik]

1927-1936 Willard Livingstone Beard ist Missionar in Fujian. [Wik]

Beaver, Robert Pierce (Hamilton, Ohio 1906-1987 Tucson, Arizona) : Pfarrer Evangelical and Reformed Church (United Church of Christ), Dozent Central China Union Theological Seminary in Lingling (Hunan), Dozent Lancaster Theological Seminary, Direktor der Missionary Research Library des Union Theological Seminary

Biographie

1938 Robert Pierce Beaver kommt in Beijing an. [ANB]

1938-1939 Robert Pierce Beaver studiert Chinesisch am College of Chinese Studies in Beijing. [ANB]

1940-1942 Robert Pierce Beaver ist Dozent am Central China Union Theological Seminary in Lingling (Hunan). [ANB]

1942-1943 Robert Pierce Beaver reist aus Gesundheitsgründen nach Hong Kong und kommt in japanische Gefangenschaft. [ANB]

1943 Robert Pierce Beaver kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

Beddoe, Robert Earl (Dallas, Texas 1882-1952 Shawnee, Oklahoma) : Medizinischer Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention to China

Biographie

1910-1947 Robert Earl Beddoe ist Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention to China.
 1910-1919 in Yingde.
 1919-1925 in Wuzhou.
 1943-1944 in Guilin. [Shav1]

1934-1943 Robert Earl Beddoe ist Superintendent des Spitals in Wuzhou. [Shav1]

Bedloe, Edward (um 1890-1899) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1890-1893 Edward Bedloe ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

1897-1899 Edward Bedloe ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Beecher, James C. = Beecher, James Chaplin (Boston, Mass. 1828-1886 Selbstmord Elmira, N.Y.) : Offizier, Missionar Bethel Mission, Bruder von Harriet Beecher Stowe

Biographie

1849 James C. Beecher kommt das erste Mal als Offizier des East India Trade in China an. [Stowe2]

1854-1861 James C. Beecher ias als Missionar, Seaman's chaplain in Guangzhou (Guangdong) und Hong Kong. [Stowe2]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2010 Hong Kong's First : newspaper founded by Drug Barons : <http://hongkongfirst.blogspot.ch/2010/09/newspaper-founded-by-drug-barons.html>. [Betr. James C. Beecher].

Bell, L. Nelson = Bell, Lemuel Nelson (Longdale, Va. 1894-1973 Montreat, N.C.) : Arzt, Missionar Board of foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States

Biographie

1916-1921 Lemuel N. Bell ist Arzt am Missions-Spital Benevolent Compassionate Healing Hall in Qingjiangpu (Jiangsu) und gelegentlich am Spital von Heizhou (Jiangsu). [BGC]

1916-1941 Lemuel N. Bell ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. [BGC]

1923-1927 Lemuel N. Bell ist nach einem Amerika-Aufenthal Arzt am Missions-Spital Benevolent Compassionate Healing Hall in Qingjiangpu (Jiangsu) und zusätzlich Arzt des Gefängnisses. [BGC]

1929-1941 Lemuel N. Bell ist nach einem Amerika-Aufenthalt Arzt und Administrator des Missions-Spital Benevolent Compassionate Healing Hall in Qingjiangpu (Jiangsu). [BGC]

1941 Lemuel N. Bell kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

Bennett, James W. = Bennett, James William (Mitchell, Ind. 1891-1973) : Diplomat, Dichter, Schriftsteller, Journalist

Biographie

1918 James W. Bennett ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Benninghoff, H. Merrell (Illinois ca. 1905-ca. 1990) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1938 H. Merrell Benninghoff ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Benschoten, Arnold van (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Politiker*Biographie*

1932 Arnold van Benschoten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

Bergen, Paul David (Bellefontaine, Ohio 1860-1915 Hartford, Conn.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.*Biographie*

1883-1913 Paul David Bergen ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Jinan. [Shav1]

1902 Paul David Bergen ist Präsident des Dengzhou College. [Shav1]

1902-1904 Paul David Bergen ist Präsdiend des Shandong Union College in Weixian. [Shav1]

1904-1913 Paul David Bergen ist Präsident des Union Arts College der Shandong Protestant University und gründet ein Museum für Naturkunde. [Shav1]

Berger, David C. (Gretna, Va. 1896-1975) : Diplomat*Biographie*

1921 David C. Berger ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]

1922-1924 David C. Berger ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1924-1927 David C. Berger ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1927-1929 David C. Berger ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]

1932-1935 David C. Berger ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

1938 David C. Berger ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Bergholz, Leo Allen (Burlington, Vt. 1857-1945 begraben Vurlington, Vt.) : Diplomat, Politiker*Biographie*

1883-1887 Leo Allen Bergholz ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]

1905 Leo Allen Bergholz ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1906 Leo Allen Bergholz ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

1919-1921 Leo Allen Bergholz ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Bergsten, C. Fred (Brooklyn 1941-) : Direktor Peterson Institute for International Economics*Bibliographie : Autor*

2006 Bergsten, C. Fred. *China : the balance sheet : what the world needs to know now about the emerging superpower*. C. Fred Bergsten, Bates Gill, Nicholas R. Lardy and Derek J. Mitchell. (New York, N.Y. : Public Affairs, 2006). [WC]

2008 Bergsten, C. Fred. *China's rise : challenges and opportunities*. C. Fred Bergsten, Charles Freeman, Nicholas R. Lardy, Derek J. Mitchell. (Washington, D.C. : Peterson Institute for International Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2008). [WC]

Bernard, Theos = Bernard, Theos Casimir Hamati (Pasadena, Calif. 1908-1947 umgebracht in Kosar, Indien) : Forscher über tibetischen Buddhismus und indischen Philosophie

Biographie

1937 Theos Bernard besucht Lhasa . [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1939 Bernard, Theos. *Penthouse of the gods : a pilgrimage into the heart of Tibet and the sacred city of Lhasa*. (New York : Charles Scribner's Sons, 1939).
<http://www.archive.org/details/penthouseofthego009808mbp>. [Cla]

Bickford, George F. = Bickford, George Fremont (Seattle, Wash. 1889-1923 Chehalis, Wash.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1913-1914 George F. Bickford ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
 1914 George F. Bickford ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
 1914-1915 George F. Bickford ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1915-1917 George F. Bickford ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1918-1919 George F. Bickford ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
 1920-1921 George F. Bickford ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]

Biddle, James (Philadelphia, Penn. 1783-1848 Philadelphia, Penn.) : Schiffsoffizier, Diplomat

Biographie

1844 Chinesisch-amerikanischer Vertrag von Wanxia, unterzeichnet von Caleb Cushing. Amerika erhält die gleichen Privilegien und Handelsrechte wie England. Sie können in den Vertragshäfen Kirchen, Spitäler und Friedhöfe bauen. Der Handel mit Opium wird verboten. Elijah C. Bridgman und Peter Parker sind Sekretär und Übersetzer der amerikanischen Delegation. Peter Parker bekommt dadurch Differenzen mit seiner Missionsgesellschaft. James Biddle nimmt daran teil. [Wik,ANB]
 1945-1946 James Biddle ist Bevollmächtigter der amerikanischen Regierung in China, Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing und knüpft Handelsverbindungen in China. [Cou,ANB,Sin10]

Bigler, Regina M. = Bigler, Regina Marie (Tuscarawas County, Ohio 1860-1937 Guangzhou) : Medizinische Missionarin Women's Missionary Association of the United Bethren in Christ in South China

Biographie

1892-1937 Regina M. Bigler ist medizinische Missionarin der Women's Missionary Association of the United Bethren in Christ in South China in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Birch, John (Landaur, Indien 1918-1945 Huangge, Guangdong) : Amerikanischer baptistischer Missionar, Offizier

Biographie

- 1940 John Birch kommt in Shanghai an und studiert Chinesisch. [ANB]
- 1940-1941 John Birch ist als Missionar in Hangzhou (Zhejiang) tätig. [ANB]
- 1941 John Birch flieht vor dem japanischen Militär nach Shangrao (Jiangxi), wo er missioniert. [ANB]
- 1942 John Birch reist nach Guilin (Guanxi) wo er Clarie Lee Chennault trifft, mit ihm nach Chongqing (Sichuan) fliegt, wo er zum Pfarrer der American Military Mission ernannt worden ist. [ANB]
- 1942-1945 John Birch ist als Übersetzer, Offizier, Funker und Kartograph von Claire Lee Chennault in Chongqing (Sichuan) tätig. [ANB]
- 1945 John Birch wird Offizier des Office of Strategic Services und leitet eine Mission mit 12 Leuten von Anhui nach Qingdao (Shandong). Die Gruppe wird von chinesischen kommunistischen Partisanen gefangengenommen. John Birch wird nach Huanghe (Guangdong) gebracht und ermordet. [ANB]

Birney, Laress John (Dennison, Ohio 1871-1937 Pasadena, Calif.) : Bischof Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1920-1932 Laress John Birney ist Bischof der Methodist Episcopal Church für Zentral-China, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui in Shanghai. [Who2,Int]

Bishop, Crawford M. = Bishop, Crawford Morrison (Baltimore, Md. 1885-1972 Seattle, Wash.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1914 Crawford M. Bishop ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1915 Crawford M. Bishop ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1926 Bishop, Crawford Morrison. *American extraterritorial jurisdiction in China*. In : American journal of international law ; vol. 20, no 2 (1926).
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2188918.pdf>. [ZB]

Bishop, Heber Reginald (Medford, Mass. 1840-1902 Sleepy Hollow, N.Y.) : Amerikanischer Industrieller, Kunstsammler

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1906 *The Bishop collection : investigations and studies in jade*. Ed. by George Frederick Kunz, Stephen W. Bushell [et al.]. Vol. 1-2. (New York, N.Y. : De Vinne Press, 1906). [Heber Reginald Bishop]. [WC]

Bisson, Thomas Arthur (New York, N.Y. 1900-1979) : Politikwissenschaftler, Journalist, Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China

Biographie

1924-1928 Thomas Arthur Bisson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1941 Bisson, Thomas Arthur. *American policy in the Far East, 1931-1940*. (New York, N.Y. : Institute of Pacific Relations, 1941). [WC]

1973 Bisson, Thomas Arthur. *Yenan in June 1937 : talks with the communist leaders*. (Berkeley, Calif. : University of California, 1973). [WC]

Black, James E. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1932 James E. Black ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Blake, Ralph J. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1932 Ralph J. Blake ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]

Bliss, Edward = Bliss, Edward Lydston (Newburyport, Mass. 1865-1960 Boston, Mass.) : Medizinischer Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Arzt

Biographie

1893-1898 Edward Bliss ist Arzt in Shaowu (Fujian). [Wik]

1900-1932 Edward Bliss ist Arzt in Shaowu (Fujian). [Wik]

Bliss, William = Bliss, William Dwight (1856-1926) : Amerikanischer Sozialist, Pastor

Biographie

1906 [Bliss, William]. *She hui zhu yi shi da gang*. Yuan Shi [Liao Zhongkai] yi [ID D19589]. Joachim Kurtz : Fichte wird gemeinsam mit Hegel zu einem philosophischen Vorläufer von Lasalle, Marx und Bakunin erklärt. Wie diesen habe Fichte ein 'idealer Staat' vorgeschwebt, in dem 'jeder mit jedem kooperiert und jeder jeden unterstützt'. Diese 'christliche Staatsphilosophie' sei zwar zunächst weder innerhalb der Kirche noch politisch wirksam geworden, doch habe sie später die Entstehung der von Marx und Bakunin begründeten 'materialistischen Bewegung' begünstigt. Das Denken Fichtes, der sich oft selbst als 'christlicher Sozialist' bezeichnet habe, markiere deshalb eine wichtige 'Zwischenstation' auf dem Weg von der französischen Revolution zum Sozialismus. Die Übersetzung hatte keinen Einfluss in China, trug jedoch dazu bei, dass Fichte fortan in Artikeln zur Geschichte des sozialistischen Denkens häufiger Erwähnung fand, ohne dass dabei seine Theorien näher erläutert wurden. [Kur1:S. 39-40]

Bibliographie : Autor

1906 [Bliss, William]. *She hui zhu yi shi da gang*. Yuan Shi [Liao Zhongkai] yi. In : Min bao ; vol. 7 (Sept. 1906). Übersetzung von Bliss, William. *A handbook of socialism*. (London : S. Sonnenschein, 1895). [Auszug ; Grundriss der Geschichte des Sozialismus]. [Kur1]

Blodget, Henry (Bucksport, Maine 1825-1903 Bridgeport, Conn.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission

Biographie

- 1854-1864 Henrys Blodget ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Shanghai und Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1864-1894 Henrys Blodget ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Beijing. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1871 Milne, William [Charles] (2) ; Blodget, Henry. *Jia yi er you lun shu*. (Fuzhou : Fu yin tang, 1871). [Religiöse Streitschrift].
甲乙二友論述.
- 1877 Blodget, H[enry] ; Goodrich, C[hauncey]. *Song zhu shi ge = Chinese hymnal*. (Beijing : Mei hua shu yuan, 1877).
- 1886 *Matai fu yin*. Translated by John Shaw Burdon and Henry Blodget. (Beijing : Mei hua shu yuan, 1886). [Übersetzung des Matthäus Evangeliums, Neues Testament].
馬太福音
- 1886 *Shi tu Baoluo de Gelinduo ren qian shu*. Translated by John Shaw Burdon and Henry Blodget. (Beijing : Mei hua shu yuan, 1886). Übersetzung der Korinterbriefe, Neues Testament.
使徒保羅達歌林多人前書
- 1889 *Xin yue sheng jing*. Translated by Henry Blodget and John Shaw Burdon. (Fuzhou : Me hua shu ju ; Shanghai : American Bible Society, 1889). [Übersetzung der Evangelien, Neues Testament].
新約聖經
- 1953 Mateer, Calvin Wilson ; Nevius, John L. ; Blodget, Henry [et al.]. *Xin yue quan shu : guo yu he he yi ben fu biao zhu yin fu hao, Shen*. (Hong Kong : Xianggang sheng jing hui, 1953). [Übersetzung der Bibel].
新約全書：國語和合譯本附標注音符號

Boardman, Frederic A. (geb. Ohio ; um 1911) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1911 Frederic A. Boardman ist Konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Bond, William Langhorne (Petersburg, Va. 1893-1985 Ponte Vedra, Florida) : Pilot, Flugexperte*Biographie*

- 1931-1948 William Langhorne Bond ist Vize-Präsident der China National Aviation Corporation. Er kommt 1931 in Shanghai an. Der erste Flug geht von Hankou nach Chongqing, entlang dem Yangzi ; der zweite von Shanghai nach Beijing. [Wik]
- 1941.02.22-03 Ernest Hemingway and Martha Gellhorn in Hong Kong.
They lived in the Hong Kong Hotel and moved later to the Repulse Bay Hotel.
He met Morris Cohen, Addison E. Southard, Lauchlin Currie, William Langhorne Bond, Emily Hahn, Ramon Lavallo, Carl Blum [Manager U.S. Rupper Co.], Rewi Alley, Charles Boxer, Soong May-ling, Soong Ai-ling, Soong Ching-ling [Song Qingling]. [Hem6:S. 56, 63]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 2001 Bond, W[illiam] Langhorne. *Wings for an embattled China*. Ed. by James E. Ellis. (Bethlehem, Pa. : Lehigh University Press, 2001). [1931-1948]. [WC]

Bonney, Samuel William (New Canaan, Conn. 1815-1864 Guangzhou) : Missionar
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1844-1846 Samuel William Bonney ist Missionar in Shanghai. [Prot2,Int]
1846-1858 Samuel William Bonney ist Missionar in Guangzhou. [Int]

Boone, William Jones (Walterborough, South Carolina 1811-1864 Shanghai) : Missionar,
Bischof Protestant Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1840 William Jones Boone kommt in Macao an. [And]
1840 William Jones Boone gründet eine Schule für Knaben in Macao. [And]
1842 William Jones Boone ist Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church in Xiamen (Fujian). [And]
1843 William Jones Boone kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [And]
1844 William Jones Boone wird Bischof der Protestant Episcopal Church für China. [And]
1845-1864 William Jones Boone ist Bischof der Protestant Episcopal Church in Shanghai. [And]
1847 Gründung des St. John's College in Shanghai durch Bischof William Jones Boone der Protestant Episcopal Church. [Shav1]
1860 Priesterweihe von Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky durch William Jones Boone. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1837 Boone, William J[ones]. *Address in behalf of the China mission by the Rev. William J. Boone, M.D., missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S., to China*. (New York, N.Y. : W. Osborne, 1837).
http://anglicanhistory.org/asia/china/boone_address1837.html. [WC]
1850 Boone, William J. *Defense of An essay on the proper rendering of the words Elohim and Theos into the Chinese language*. (Canton : Printed at the Office of the Chinese repository, 1850). [SOAS]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1848 Medhurst, W[alter] H[enry] (1). *Reply to the essay of Dr Boone on the proper rendering of the words Elohim and Theos into the Chinese language*. (Canton : Press S. Wells Williams, 1848). [SOAS]
1852 Legge, James. *The notions of the Chinese concerning God and spirits : with an examination of the defense of an essay, on the proper rendering of words Elohim and Theos, into the Chinese language, by William J. Boone*. (Hongkong : Printed at the Hongkong Register Office, 1852).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001397456>.

Boone, William Jones (2) (Shanghai 1846-1891 Shanghai) : Amerikanischer Missionar
Protestant Episcopal Church, Bischof von Shanghai

Biographie

- 1837 William Jones Boone (2) wird Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church für Dutch East Indies und China. Er gründet eine Schule für chinesische Knaben in Batavia. [BDCC]
- 1842 William Jones Boone (2) gründet seine Schule für Knaben in Macao. [BDCC]
- 1842 William Jones Boone (2) gründet eine Mission der Protestant Episcopal Church in Xiamen (Fujian). [BDCC]
- 1845-1864 William Jones Boone (2) ist Bischof von Shanghai. [BDCC]

Boucher, Richard A. (Bethesda, Md. 1951-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1996-1999 Richard A. Boucher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Bowen, Arthur J. = Bowen, Arthur John (Neponset, Ill. 1873-1944 Altadena, Calif.) :
Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, Dozent

Biographie

- 1897-1930 Arthur J. Bowen ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China und Dozent der University of Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1901-1905 Arthur J. Bowen ist Superintendent und Schatzmeister der Central China Mission in Jiangxi. [Shav1]
- 1903-1904 Arthur J. Bowen ist Präsident der University of Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1908-1927 Arthur J. Bowen ist Präsident der University of Nanjing. [Shav1]

Bowman, Thomas D. = Bowman, Thomas DeWitt (Pacific, Missouri 1886-1958) :
Diplomat

Biographie

- 1947 Thomas D. Bowman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Bowman, William (1843-1914) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1889-1993 William Bowman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]

Boynton, Grace Morrison (Medford, Mass. 1890-1970 Concord N.H.) : Missionarin
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Professorin English language and
literature, Yanjing-Universität

Biographie

1919-1951 Grace Morrison Boynton ist Missionarin der American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions und Professorin of English Language and Literature, Yanjing University in Beijing, [Shav1]

Bradley, Charles William (New Haven, Conn. 1807-1865 New Haven, Conn.) : Diplomat
Biographie

1849-1854 Charles William Bradley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsults in Xiamen. [Shav1]

Bragg, Edward S. = Bragg, Edward Stuyvesant (Unadilla, N.Y. 1827-1912 Fond du Lac, Wisc.) : Diplomat, Politiker, Jurist

Biographie

1903-1906 Edward S. Bragg ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Brennan, Charles J. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1932 Charles J. Brennan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsults in Yantai. [PoGra]

Brewer, Andrew J. = Brewer, Andrew Jackson (geb. Arkansas ; um 1920) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1917-1918 Andrew J. Brewer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

1919 Andrew J. Brewer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]

1919 Andrew J. Brewer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

1919-1920 Andrew J. Brewer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Bridgman, Elijah C. = Bridgman, Elijah Coleman = Bi Zhiwen = Gao Liwen (Belchertown, Mass. 1801-1861 Shanghai) : Missionar American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Zeitungsherausgeber

Biographie

1830 Gründung des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in China. Sie beginnt ihre Missionstätigkeit in Guangzhou. Die ersten Missionare Elijah C. Bridgman und David Abeel kommen in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [Cou]

1832 Elijah C. Bridgman und S. Wells Williams gründen die Zeitschrift *The Chinese repository*. [Bri1]

1833-1847 Elijah C. Bridgman ist Herausgeber des *The Chinese repository*. [Poon1]

1833-1858 Elijah C. Bridgman und S. Wells Williams arbeiten zusammen für die American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Guangzhou (Guangdong) zu arbeiten. [Cou]

1834 Elijah C. Bridgman ist Mitbegründer und Sekretär der Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. [Ricci]

1835 Elijah C. Bridgman gründet die Morrison Education Society in Guangzhou (Guangdong) und ist ihr erster Präsident. [Ricci,Poon1,ANB]

- 1838 Gründung der Medical Missionary Society in Guangzhou durch Peter Parker, die es sich zur Aufgabe macht, die Medizin in die christliche Missionsarbeit einzubeziehen. Elijah C. Bridgman und Thomas Richardson Colledge sind Mitbegründer. Er eröffnet ein Spital in Macao. [BBKL,Ricci]
- 1839-1841 Elijah C. Bridgman sammelt chinesische Texte um das Sprachstudium zu fördern. [Poon1]
- 1842-1844 Elijah C. Bridgman ist Berater und Übersetzer für die Zusammenarbeit zwischen China und Amerika. [Poon1]
- 1845 Heirat von Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett in Hong Kong. Sie reisen nach Guangzhou (Guangdong), wo Eliza eine Schule gründet. [ANB]
- 1847 Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman kommen in Shanghai an. Elijah wird Vertreter des Union Committee of Delegates, das sich mit der Übersetzung der Bibel beschäftigt. Eliza gründet eine Mädchenschule. [Poon1,ANB]
- 1852 Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman haben Urlaub in Amerika. [ANB]
- 1853 Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman kommen in Shanghai an. [ANB]
- 1854 Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Bridgman beginnen ihre Missionstätigkeit in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1854-1861 Elijah C. Bridgman ist Mitglied der Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge to China, Präsident der Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society und der North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. [ANB]
- 1859 Elijah C. Bridgman und Michael S. Culbertson veröffentlichen eine Überarbeitung des Neuen Testaments der Delegates Version. [Zet]
- 1862 Veröffentlichung der Übersetzung des Alten Testaments, Delegates Version von Elijah C. Bridgman und Michael S. Culbertson. [Zet]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1832-1851 *The Chinese repository*. Vol. 1-20. (Canton ; Macao ; Hong Kong : The Chinese repository, 1832-1851). [Gegründet von Elijah C. Bridgman und S. Wells Williams. Es ist die erste sinologische Zeitschrift und spielt eine Rolle bei der Gründung der englisch-amerikanischen Sinologie].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000541105>.
<https://archive.org/details/chinesereposito04unkngoog>. [Ricci,New]
- 1835 Bridgman, Elijah C. *Chinese versions of the Bible*. In : *Chinese repository* ; 4 (Oct. 1835). [WC]
- 1835 Bridgman, Elijah Coleman. *Brief memoir of the Chinese evangelist Leang Afa*. (London : Religious Tract Society, 1835). [Liang, A-fa]. [WC]
- 1836 Medhurst, Walter Henry (1) ; Gützlaff, Karl Friedrich August ; Bridgman, Elijah C. *The four gospels*. ([S.l.] : Privatdruck, 1836). [Übersetzung der Evangelien, Neues Testament]. [Zet]
- 1838 Bridgman, Elijah C.. *Mei li ge he sheng guo zhi lue*. (Singapore : Jianxia shu yuan, 1838). [Kurze Geschichte von Amerika]. [New]
- 1839 Medhurst, Walter Henry (1) ; Gützlaff, Karl Friedrich August ; Bridgman, Elijah C. *Jiu shi zhu Yesu xin yi zhao shu*. (Xinjiabo : Jian xia shu yuan, 1839). Übersetzung der Bibel, Neues Testament.
 救世主耶穌新遺詔書 [Zet]

- 1841 Bridgman, Elijah C. *Chinese chrestomathy in the Canton dialect*. (Macao : S. Wells Williams, 1841).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001854748>. [New]
- 1862 Bridgman, Elijah C. *Da mei lian bang zhi lue*. (Shanghai : Mohai Shuguan, 1862). [Kurze Geschichte von Amerika, eine Überarbeitung von *Mei li ge he sheng guo zhi lue*]. [New]
- 1863 Bridgman, Elijah C. ; Culbertson, Michael S. *Xin yue quan shu*. Vol. 1-2. (Shanghai : American Bible Society, 1863). Übersetzung der Bibel.
新約全書 [Zet]
- 1864 Bridgman, Elijah Coleman. *The pioneer of American missions in China : the life and labors of Elijah Coleman Bridgman*. Ed. by Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman ; with an introductory note by Asa D. Smith. (New York, N.Y. : A.D.F. Randolph, 1864).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008585845>. [ANB]
- 1880 Bridgman, Elijah Coleman ; Culbertson, Michael Simpson. *Matai fu fu yin shu : Matthew's Gospel in Chinese and English*. (Shanghai : [s.n.], 1880). Übersetzung des Matthäus Evangeliums, Neues Testament. [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1998 Lazich, Michael C. *E.C. Bridgman and the missionary roots of American sinology*. In : Sino-Western cultural relations journal ; no. 20 (1998). [AOI]

Bridgman, Eliza Jane Gillett (Derby, Conn. 1805-1871 Beijing) : Gattin von Elijah C. Bridgman, Missionarin, Erzieherin Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1844 Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman kommt in Hong Kong an. [ANB]
- 1845 Heirat von Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett in Hong Kong. Sie reisen nach Guangzhou (Guangdong), wo Eliza eine Schule gründet. [ANB]
- 1847 Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman kommen in Shanghai an. Elijah wird Vertreter des Union Committee of Delegates, das sich mit der Übersetzung der Bibel beschäftigt. Eliza gründet eine Mädchenschule. [Poon1,ANB]
- 1852 Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman haben Urlaub in Amerika. [ANB]
- 1853 Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman kommen in Shanghai an. [ANB]
- 1854 Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Bridgman beginnen ihre Missionstätigkeit in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1862 Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman reist von Beijing über London nach Amerika, wo sie Vorträge über die Mission in China hält. [ANB]
- 1864 Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman kehrt nach Beijing zurück und gründet eine Mädchen-Schule. [ANB,Yam]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1853 Bridgman, Eliza Jane Gillett. *Daughters of China, or, sketches of domestic life in the celestial empire*. (New York : Robert Carter & Brothers, 1853).
<http://umaclib3.umac.mo/record=b2546794>. [Yale]

- 1864 Bridgman, Elijah Coleman. *The pioneer of American missions in China : the life and labors of Elijah Coleman Bridgman*. Ed. by Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman ; with an introductory note by Asa D. Smith. (New York, N.Y. : A.D.F. Randolph, 1864).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008585845>. [ANB]
- 1866 Bridgman, Eliza Jane Gillett. *Yi ji wen da*. (Jingdu, Beijing : Yesu tang cang ban, 1866).
 Katechismus.

Bridgman, James Granger (South Amherst, Mass. 1820-1850 Guangzhou Selbstmoard) :
 Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1847-1848 James Granger Bridgman ist Herausgeber des *China repository* in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Brill, Gerow D. = Brill, Gerow Dodge (1864-1931 Ithaca, N.Y.) : Landwirtschaftler

Biographie

- 1897-1900 Gerow D. Brill ist Leiter des Hubei Agricultural College und einer Versuchs-Farm in Wuchang. [Shav1]

Brissel, Charles F. = Brissel, Charles Frederick (Brooklyn, N.Y. ca. 1879-1916 Baghdad) :
 Diplomat

Biographie

- 1910-1914 Charles F. Brissel ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1914 Charles F. Brissel ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

Bristow, John A. = Bristow, John Andrew (um 1915) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1914 John A. Bristow ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1915 John A. Bristow ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Brock, John (ca. 1866-1942 begraben Eldorado, Oklahoma, USA) : Protestantischer
 Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1887 John Brock wird Missionar der China Inland Mission in China. [Prot2]

Brockman, Fletcher Sims (Amherst, Va. 1867-1944 Columbia, S.C.) : Sekretär YMCA
 (Young Men's Christian Association)

Biographie

- 1898 Fletcher Sims Brockman gründet die YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1901-1915 Fletcher Sims Brockman ist General-Sekretär des National Committee der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in China. [Shav1]

1924-1929 Fletcher Sims Brockman ist Sekretär des National Council der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Ostasien. [Shav1]

Brockman, Whitefield Walton (Douglas, Ga 1875-1939 Nashville, Tenn.) : Professor of English, Sekretär Young Men's Christian Association

Biographie

1904-1908 Whitefield Walton Brockman ist Professor of English an der Suzhou Universität. [Who2,Int]

1916-1920 Whitefield Walton Brockman ist Professor of English an der Suzhou Universität und Sekretär der Young Men's Christian Assosiation in Suzhou. [Who2,Int]

Bromley, George T. = Bromley, George Tisdale (Norwich, Conn. 1817-1909 San Francisco, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1884-1887 George T. Bromley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]

Brown, Arthur Judson (Holliston, Mass. 1856-1963 New York) : Missionar Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions New York

Bibliographie : Autor

1901 Brown, Arthur Judson. *Report of a visitation of the China missions of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.* (New York, N.Y. : Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 1901). [Yale]

1904 Brown, Arthur Judson. *New forces in old China : an inevitable awakening.* (New York, N.Y. : F.H. Revell, 1904).
<https://archive.org/details/newforcesinoldch00brow>. [WC]

Brown, Henry J. = Brown, Henry Jacob (Mountain Lake, Minn. 1879-1959 Freeman, S.D.) : Unabhängiger Missionar

Biographie

1909-1914 Henry J. Brown gründet die General Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Church Mission in China. [Shav1]

1909-1949 Henry J. Brown ist Missionar in China. [Shav1]

Brown, J.R. (um 1869) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1868-1869 J.R. Brown ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Brown, Samuel Robbins (East Windsor, Conn. 1810-1880 Monson, Mass.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Erzieher

Biographie

1839 Gründung der Morrison School für junge Chinesen in Macao durch Samuel Robbins Brown. Der Unterricht ist vor allem in Englisch und nach westlicher Erziehung. Unterrichtet wird Literatur und Wissenschaft. [ANB,Wang]

- 1839 Samuel Robbins Brown kommt in Macao an. [ANB]
- 1839-1947 Samuel Robbins Brown ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions und Leiter der Morrison School in Macao und Hong Kong. [ANB,Shav1]
- 1842 Die Morrison School für junge Chinesen der Morrison Education Society wechselt den Standort von Macao nach Hong Kong. Samuel Robbins Brown ist Leiter. Der Unterricht ist vor allem in Englisch und nach westlicher Erziehung. Unterrichtet wird Literatur und Wissenschaft. [ANB]
- 1847 Rong Hong schliesst sein Studium an der Morrison School in Macao und Hong Kong ab und reist mit Samuel Robbins Brown nach Amerika. [ANB,Fair 1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1844 Brown, Samuel Robbins. *The memory of the righteous : a sermon, preached September 10, 1843, on the occasion of the death of the Hon. John Robert Morrison.* (London : W.H. Allen, 1844). [WC]

Browne, John Ross = Brown, J. Ross (Dublin, Irland 1817-1875 Oakland, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Reisender, Künstler, Schriftsteller

Biographie

- 1868-1869 John Ross Browne ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1869 Browne, J[ohn] Ross. *Addresses presented by the English and American Communities of Shanghai to the Hon. J. Ross Browne.* (Mr. Browne's Reply.-Mr. J. Ross Browne on Material Progress in China.)(Shanghai : [s.n.]1869).
https://books.google.ch/books?id=qi9YAAAACAAJ&pg=PA1&hl=de&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=2#v=onepage&q&f=false. [WC]

Bruce, David K.E. = Bruce, David Kirkpatrick Este (Baltimore, Md. 188-1977 Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington D.C.) : Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

- 1973-1974 David K.E. Bruce ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Brundage, Avery (Detroit 1887-1975 Garmisch-Partenkirchen) : Ingenieur, Präsident IOC, Kunstsammler

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1967 Lefebvre d'Argencé, René-Yvon. *Chinese ceramics in the Avery Brundage collection : a selection of containers, pillows, figurines, and models from the Neolithic period to modern times.* (San Francisco, Calif. : De Young Museum Society ; Berkeley, Calif. : Diablo Press, 1967).
- 1968 Lefebvre d'Argencé, René-Yvon. *Chinese treasures from the Avery Brundage collection : catalogue of an exhibition in the Asia House Gallery, winter 1968.* (New York, N.Y. : Asia Society ; New York Graphic Society, 1968). [KVK]

- 1974 *Chinese, Korean, and Japanese sculpture : the Avery Brundage collection, Asian Art Museum of San Francisco.* René-Yvon Lefebvre d'Argencé, editor in charge ; Diana Turner, editor ; with contributions by Fred A. Cline [et al.] and Alexander C. Soper. (Tokyo : Kodansha International ; New York, N.Y. : Harper & Row, 1974).
- 1976 *A decade of collecting : an exhibition celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, the Avery Brundage collection, winter 1976-spring 1977.* Introduction : René-Yvon Lefebvre d'Argencé. (San Francisco, Calif. : Asian Art Museum, 1976). [KVK]
- 1977 Lefebvre d'Argencé, René-Yvon. *Bronze vessels of ancient China in the Avery Brundage collection.* (San Francisco : Asian Art Museum, 1977). [KVK]
- 1977 Lefebvre d'Argencé, René-Yvon. *Chinese jades in the Avery Brundage collection.* (San Francisco, Calif. : Asian Art Museum, 1977). [KVK]

Bruner, Glen W. = Bruner, Glen Willard (Red Cloud, Nebraska 1897-1987) : Diplomat
Biographie

- 1941 Glen W. Bruner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Bryan, Charles P. = Bryan, Charles Page (Chicago, Ill. 1856-1918 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

- 1897-1898 Charles P. Bryan ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

Bryan, Robert Thomas (Duplin, N.C. 1855-1946 San Antonio, Texas) : Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Conventienn in China

Biographie

- 1886-1943 Robert Thomas Bryan ist Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Conventienn in China in Zhenjiang, Yangzhou und Shanghai. [Shav1,Int]
- 1906-1912 Robert Thomas Bryan ist Mitbegründer und Präsident des Shanghai Baptist College und Seminary. [Shav1]

Bucknell, Howard (Philadelphia, Pa. 1899-1971 Athens, Georgia) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1921 Howard Bucknell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1922-1924 Howard Bucknell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1924-1925 Howard Bucknell ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Buell, Robert L. = Buell, Robert Lewis (Rochester, N.Y. 1898-1966 Newport, R.I.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 Robert L. Buell ist Konsula des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Burke, Gordon L. (um 1924-1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 Gordon L. Burke ist Vize-Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
 1926 Gordon L. Burke ist Vize-Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1927 Gordon L. Burke ist Vize-Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Yantai.
 1932 Gordon L. Burke ist Vize-Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
 1938 Gordon L. Burke ist Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Tianjin.

Burke, William B. = Burke, William Blount (Macon, Ga. 1864-1947 Macon, Ga.) :
 Missionar Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China

Biographie

- 1887 William B. Burke ist Missionar des Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, Leiter der Suzhou University, Vorsitzender der Songjiang Public Health Association. [Shav1]
 1938-1942 William B. Burke leistet humanitäre Hilfe in China. [Shav1]

Burlingame, Anson (New Berlin, N.Y. 1820-1870 St. Petersburg) : Politiker, Diplomat,
 Jurist

Biographie

- 1861-1867 Anson Burlingame ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
 1862 Anson Burlingame kommt in Guangzhou an, reist nach Shanghai und dann nach Beijing. [Twa100]

- 1866 Mark Twain and Anson Burlingame.
 Mark Twain's interest in China had been aroused and partially influenced by Anson Burlingame. Twain met Burlingame when he was working as a correspondent for the 'Sacramento Union' in Sandwich Islands, Hawaii.
 Letter from Mark Twain to Jane Lampton Clemens and Pamela A. Moffett ; Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 21 June 1866.
 Hon. Anson Burlingame, U.S. Minister to China, & Gen. Van Valkenburgh, Minister to Japan, with their families & suits, have just arrived here en route. They were going to do me the honor to call on me this morning, & that accounts for my being out of bed now. You know what condition my room is always in when you are not around—so I climbed out of bed & dressed & shaved pretty quick & went up to the residence of the American Minister & called on them. Mr. Burlingame told me a good deal about Hon. Jere Clemens & that Virginia Clemens who was wounded in a duel. He was in Congress years together with both of them. Mr. B. sent for his son, to introduce him—said he could tell that frog story of mine as well as anybody. I told him I was glad to hear it, for I never tried to tell it myself, without making a botch of it. At his request I have loaned Mr Burlingame pretty much everything I ever wrote. I guess he will be an almighty wise man if by the time he wades through that lot.
 Letter from Mark Twain to Mrs. Jane Clemens and Mrs. Moffett ; Honolulu, June 27 (1866).
 Mr. Burlingame went with me all the time, and helped me question the men—throwing away invitations to dinner with the princes and foreign dignitaries, and neglecting all sorts of things to accommodate me. You know how I appreciate that kind of thing—especially from such a man, who is acknowledged to have no superior in the diplomatic circles of the world, and obtained from China concessions in favor of America which were refused to Sir Frederick Bruce and Envoys of France and Russia until procured for them by Burlingame himself—which service was duly acknowledged by those dignitaries. He hunted me up as soon as he came here, and has done me a hundred favors since, and says if I will come to China in the first trip of the great mail steamer next January and make his house in Pekin my home, he will afford me facilities that few men can have there for seeing and learning. He will give me letters to the chiefs of the great Mail Steamship Company which will be of service to me in this matter. I expect to do all this, but I expect to go to the States first—and from China to the Paris World's Fair.
 Letter from Mark Twain to Mrs. Jane Clemens and family ; San F., Dec. 4 (1866).
 The China Mail Steamer is getting ready and everybody says I am throwing away a fortune in not going in her. I firmly believe it myself. [Twa10,Twa14,Twa22]
- 1867 Die chinesische Regierung, Zongliyamen, ernennt Anson Burlingame zum generalbevollmächtigter Botschafter Chinas für den Westen, um dem Westen ein besseres Verständnis für China beizubringen. [Sin10,Ren,Twa100]
- 1867 Studenten der Tongwenguan beginnen als Übersetzer und begleiten Anson Burlingame und Robert S. Hart auf ihren Reisen in den Westen. [Wang]
- 1868 Anson Burlingame gave a speech in New York ; June 23 (1968).
 "I desire that the autonomy of China may be preserved ; that her independence may be maintained ; that she may have equality, and that she may dispense equal privileges to all the nations." [Twa24]
- 1868-1870 Erste offizielle chinesische Gesandtschaft nach Amerika, England, Frankreich, Schweden, Dänemark, Holland, Russland, Deutschland und Italien unter der Leitung von Anson Burlingame. Es nehmen Li Hongzhang, Zhi Gang, Zhang Deyi und Sun Jiagu daran teil. Der Vertrag gibt China das Recht, Botschafter nach Amerika zu schicken, Religionsfreiheit für Amerikaner in China, das Recht Bürger des Landes zu werden und Rechte zur Immigration. [Wik,Ren,Kuo,SunY,Jing]

1870

Twain, Mark. *A tribute to Anson Burlingame* [ID D29342].

On Wednesday, in St. Petersburg, Mr. Burlingame died after a short illness. It is not easy to comprehend, at an instant's warning, the exceeding magnitude of the loss which mankind sustains in this death—the loss which all nations and all peoples sustain in it. For he had outgrown the narrow citizenship of a state and become a citizen of the world; and his charity was large enough and his great heart warm enough to feel for all its races and to labor for them. He was a true man, a brave man, an earnest man, a liberal man, a just man, a generous man, in all his ways and by all his instincts a noble man; he was a man of education and culture, a finished conversationalist, a ready, able, and graceful speaker, a man of great brain, a broad and deep and weighty thinker. He was a great man—a very, very great man. He was imperially endowed by nature; he was faithfully befriended by circumstances, and he wrought gallantly always, in whatever station he found himself.

He was a large, handsome man, with such a face as children instinctively trust in, and homeless and friendless creatures appeal to without fear. He was courteous at all times and to all people, and he had the rare and winning faculty of being always interested in what-ever aman had to say—a faculty which he possessed simply because nothing was trivial to him which any man or woman or child had at heart. When others said harsh things about even unconscionable and intrusive bores after they had retired from his presence, Mr. Burlingame often said a generous word in their favor, but never an unkind one.

Achivalrous generosity was his most marked characteristic—alargecharity,anoble kindness that could not comprehend narrowness or meanness. It is this that shows out in his fervent abolitionism, manifested at a time when it was neither very creditable nor very safe to hold such a creed; it was this that prompted him to hurl his famous Brooks-and-Sumner speech in the face of an astonished South at a time when all the North was smarting under the sneers and taunts and material aggressions of admired and applauded Southerners. It was this that made him so warmly espouse the cause of Italian liberty—an espousal so pointed and so vigorous as to attract the attention of Austria, which empire afterward declined to receive him when he was appointed Austrian envoy by Mr. Lincoln. It was this trait which prompted him to punish Americans in China when they imposed upon the Chinese. It was this trait which moved him, in framing treaties, to frame them in the broad interest of the world, instead of selfishly seeking to acquire advantages for his own country alone and at the expense of the other party to the treaty, as had always before been the recognized "diplomacy." It was this trait which was and is the soul of the crowning achievements of his career, the treaties with America and England in behalf of China. In every labor of this man's life there was present a good and noble motive; and in nothing that he ever did or said was there anything small or base. In real greatness, ability, grandeur of character, and achievement, he stood head and shoulders above all the Americans of to-day, save one or two.

Without any noise, or any show, or any flourish, Mr. Burlingame did a score of things of shining mark during his official residence in China. They were hardly heard of away here in America. When he first went to China, he found that with all their kingly powers, American envoys were still not of much consequence in the eyes of their countrymen of either civil or official position. But he was a man who was always "posted." He knew all about the state of things he would find in China before he sailed from America. And so he took care to demand and receive additional powers before he turned his back upon Washington. When the customary consular irregularities placidly continued and he notified those officials that such irregularities must instantly cease, and they inquired with insolent flippancy what the consequence might be in case they did not cease, he answered blandly that he would dismiss them, from the highest to the lowest! (He had quietly come armed with absolute authority over their official lives.) The consular irregularities ceased. A far healthier condition of American commercial interests ensued there.

To punish a foreigner in China was an unheard-of thing. There was no way of accomplishing it. Each Embassy had its own private district or grounds, forced from the imperial government, and into that sacred district Chinese law officers could not intrude. All foreigners guilty of offenses against Chinamen were tried by their own country-men, in these holy places, and as no Chinese testimony was admitted, the culprit almost always went free. One of

the very first things Mr. Burlingame did was to make a Chinaman's oath as good as a foreigner's; and in his ministerial court, through Chinese and American testimony combined, he very shortly convicted a noted American ruffian of murdering a Chinaman. And now a community accustomed to light sentences were naturally startled when, under Mr. Burlingame's hand, and bearing the broad seal of the American Embassy, came an order to take him out and hang him!

Mr. Burlingame broke up the "extraterritorial" privileges (as they were called), as far as our country was concerned, and made justice as free to all and as untrammelled in the metes and bounds of its jurisdiction, in China, as ever it was in any land.

Mr. Burlingame was the leading spirit in the co-operative policy. He got the Imperial College established. He procured permission for an American to open the coal mines of China.

Through his efforts China was the first country to close her ports against the war vessels of the Southern Confederacy; and Prince Kung's order, in this matter, was singularly energetic, comprehensive, and in earnest. The ports were closed then, and never opened to a Southern warship afterward.

Mr. Burlingame "construed" the treaties existing between China and the other nations. For many years the ablest diplomatists had vainly tried to come to a satisfactory understanding of certain obscure clauses of these treaties, and more than once powder had been burned in consequences of failure to come to such understandings. But the clear and comprehensive intellect of the American envoy reduced the wordy tangle of diplomatic phrases to a plain and honest handful of paragraphs, and these were unanimously and thankfully accepted by the other foreign envoys, and officially declared by them to be a thorough and satisfactory elucidation of all the uncertain clauses in the treaties.

Mr. Burlingame did a mighty work, and made official intercourse with China lucid, simple, and systematic, thenceforth for all time, when he persuaded that government to adopt and accept the code of international law by which the civilized nations of the earth are guided and controlled.

It is not possible to specify all the acts by which Mr. Burlingame made himself largely useful to the world during his official residence in China. At least it would not be possible to do it without making this sketch too lengthy and pretentious for a newspaper article.

Mr. Burlingame's short history—for he was only forty-seven—reads like a fairy tale. Its successes, its surprises, its happy situations, occur all along, and each new episode is always an improvement upon the one which went before it.

He begins life an assistant in a surveying party away out on the Western frontier; then enters a branch of a Western college; then passes through Harvard with the honors; becomes a Boston lawyer and looks back complacently from his high perch upon the old days when he was a surveyor nobody in the woods; becomes a state senator, and makes laws; still advancing, goes to the Constitutional Convention and makes regulations wherewith to rule the makers of laws; enters Congress and smiles back upon the Legislature and the Boston lawyer, and from these smiles still back upon the country surveyor, recognizes that he is known to fame in Massachusetts; challenges Brooks and is known to the nation; next, with a long stride upward, he is clothed with ministerial dignity and journeys to the under side of the world to represent the youngest in the court of the oldest of the nations; and finally, after years go by, we see him moving serenely among the crowned heads of the Old World, a magnate with secretaries and under secretaries about him, a retinue of quaint, outlandish Orientals in his wake, and a long following of servants—and the world is aware that his salary is unbelievably enormous, not to say imperial, and like-wise knows that he is invested with power to make treaties with all the chief nations of the earth, and that he bears the stately title of Ambassador, and in his person represents the, mysterious and awful grandeur of that vague colossus, the Emperor of China, his mighty empire and his four hundred millions of subjects! Down what a dreamy vista his backward glance must stretch, now, to reach the insignificant surveyor in the Western woods!

He was a good man, and a very, very great man. America lost a son, and all the world a servant, when he died. [Twa15]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1870 Twain, Mark. *A tribut to Anson Burlingame*. In : Buffalo Express ; Jan. 1 (1870). <http://burlingame.wikispaces.com/Mark+Twain%27s+Obit+on+Burlingame>.
- 1912 Williams, Frederick Wells. *Anson Burlingame and the first Chinese mission to foreign powers*. (New York, N.Y. : Charles Scribner' Sons, 1912). [Anson Burlingame]. [Yale]
- 2002 Lew, Yu-tang D. *Anson Burlingame and Mark Twain*. In : Sino-American relations ; vol. 28, no 2 (2002). [AOI]

Burr, Roger Ames (Reinbeck 1882-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Journalist*Biographie*

- 1917-1918 Roger Ames Burr ist Vize-Konsul der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Burton, Margaret E. = Burton, Margaret Ernestine (1885-1969) : Amerikanische Missionarin*Biographie*

- 1909 Margaret E. Burton reist in China und Japan. [Int]
- 1921 Margaret E. Burton ist Mitglied der Reise der China Education Commission in China. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1911 Burton, Margaret E. *The education of women in China*. (New York, N.Y. : Fleming H. Revell, 1911). <https://archive.org/details/educationwomeni00burtgoog>. [WC]
- 1912 Burton, Margaret E. *Notable women of modern China*. (New York, N.Y. : Fleming H. Revell, 1912). [Betr. Dr. Hii King Eng, Mrs. Ahok, Dr. Ida Kahn, Dr. Mary Stone, Yu Kuliang, Anna Stone]. [WC]

Busch, Frederick (um 1843) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1843 Frederick Busch ist erster Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Bush, Charles P. = Bush, Charles Peck (Pittsfield, Mass. 1813-1880 Albany, N.Y.) : Reverend*Bibliographie : Autor*

- 1865 Bush, Charles P. *Five years in China : or, The factory boy made a missionary : the life and observations of Rev. W[illiam] Aitchison*. (Philadelphia : Presbyterian Publication Committee, 1865). <http://umaclib3.umac.mo/record=b2547168>. [WC]

Buss, Claude A. = Buss, Claude Albert (Sunbury, Penn. 1903-1998 Palo Alto, Calif.) : Diplomat, Professor of History, University of Southern California*Biographie*

- 1927-1928 Claude A. Buss ist Service Officer der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [BusC1]

1931-1934 Claude A. Buss ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [BusC1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

1999 Claud A. Buss : <http://news.stanford.edu/news/1999/april21/membuss-421.html>.

Butler, Esther (Damascus, Ohio 1850-1921 Nanjing) : Missionarin Friends Foreign Missionary Society

Biographie

1887-1921 Esther Butler gründet und leitet die unabhängige Friends China Mission in Nanjing. [Shav1]

1895 Esther Butler gründet ein Spital in Nanjing. [Shav1]

1898 Esther Butler gründet ein Spital in Luho (Sichuan). [Shav1]

Butler, Hamilton (geb. Maine ; um 1911) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1910-1911 Hamilton Butler ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Butrick, Richard P. = Butrick, Richard Porter (Lockport, N.Y. 1894-1997) : Diplomat

Biographie

1927-1931 Richard P. Butrick ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

1932-1938 Richard P. Butrick ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Cabaniss, A.B. (um 1860) : Missionar American Southern Baptist Mission

Biographie

1853-1860 A.B. Cabaniss ist Missionar der American Southern Baptist Mission in Shanghai [Int]

Cabot, John M. = Cabot, John Moors (Cambridge, Mass. 1901-1981) : Diplomat

Biographie

1949 John M. Cabot ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Caldwell, John K. = Caldwell, John Kenneth (Piketon, Ohio 1881-1982) : Diplomat

Biographie

1911 John K. Caldwell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

1935-1938 John K. Caldwell ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Calhoun, William J. = Calhoun, William James (Pittsburgh, Penn 1845-1916 Chicago, Ill.) : Jurist, Regierungsbeamter, Diplomat

Biographie

1909-1913 William J. Calhoun ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Während der Xinhai Revolution arrangiert er für Präsident William Howard Taft den Schutz der Gesandtschaft durch Marine-Soldaten. [PoGra,Cou]

Callanan, Leo J. = Callanan, Leo Joseph (South Boston, Mass. 1900-1982 Silver Spring, Md.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1949 Leo J. Callanan ist Genralkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Cannon, William J. (um 1917) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1916-1917 William J. Cannon ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Caraway, Paul Wyatt (Jonesboro, Ark. 1905-1985 Washington D.C.) : Offizier

Biographie

1935-1937 Paul Wyatt Caraway ist Offizier des 15th Infantry Regiment in Tianjin. [Shav1]

1944 Paul Wyatt Caraway ist Planer der United States Forces in Chongqing und Guangzhou gegen die Japaner. [Cara2]

1945-1946 Paul Wyatt Caraway ist General der Chongqing Army Liaison Group und Deputy Chief of Staff for operations, plans and intelligence for the United States Forces in China in Shanghai. [Cara2]

Carl, Francis Augustus (Osyka, Miss. 1861-1930 San Francisco, Calif.) : Beamter Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs

Biographie

1881-1889 Francis Augustus Carl ist Beamter der Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs in China. [Shav1]

1889 Francis Augustus Carl ist Commissioner der Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs in China. [Shav1]

Carleton, Algar E. (1872-nach 1924) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1910-1911 Algar E. Carleton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Maco. [Wiki4]

1917 Algar E. Carleton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1920-1924 Algar E. Carleton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Carrington, Edward (New Haven, Conn. 1775-1843 Providence, R.I.) : Kaufmann, Diplomat

Biographie

1802-1815 Edward Carrington ist als Kaufmann in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

1805-1806 Edward Carrington ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

1806-1811 Edward Carrington ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Carroll, Charles J. = Carroll, Charles Joseph (Barclay, Penn 1877-1941 Jacksonville, Fla.) : Ingenieur

Biographie

1911-1936 Charles J. Carroll ist Chef-Ingenieur der Huguang und der Sichuan-Hankou Eisenbahn. [Shav1]

Carson, Arthur L. = Carson, Arthur Leroy (Tionesta, Penn. 1895-1985 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China

Biographie

1921-1939 Arthur L. Carson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China. [Shav1]

1923-1926 Arthur L. Carson befasst sich mit Landwirtschaft in Weixin (Shandong). [Shav1]

1931-1939 Arthur L. Carson ist Direktor des Rural Institute der Qilu Universität in Jinan. [Shav1]

Carter, James = Carter, Jimmy (Plains, Ga. 1924-) : 1977-1981 39. Präsident der USA

Biographie

1978 James Carter verkündet die Normalisierung der Beziehungen zwischen Amerika und China. [Int]

1979 Deng Xiaoping besucht Amerika auf Einladung von James Carter. [Int]

Cass, J. Gratton (um 1874) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1874 J.Gratton Cass ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui und Jilong. [Dans1,Int]

Cecil-Smith, G. (um 1899) : Protestantische amerikanische ? Missionarin China Inland Mission

Bibliographie : Autor

1899 Cecil-Smith, G. *Three cries from Chinese lips*. (London : M. Scott ; Philadelphia : China Inland Mission, 1899). [Anshun (Guizhou) 1893].
https://ecommons.cornell.edu/bitstream/handle/1813/29895/Z191_22_0808.pdf?sequence=1. [WC]

Chai, Zemin (Wenxi, Shanxi 1916-2010) : Diplomat

Biographie

1961-1964 Chai Zemin ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Budapest, Ungarn. [LACH]

1978-1982 Chai Zemin ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]

Chalfant, F. Herring = Chalfant, Frank Herring = Chalfant, Frank H. (Mechanicsburgh, Penn. 1862-1914 Pittsburg, Pa.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China

Biographie

1888-1899 Frank H. Chalfant wird Missionar der West Shandong Mission in Weixian [Chalf2,Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1906 Chalfant, Frank H. *Early Chinese writing*. (Pittsburgh : Carnegie Institute, 1906).
<https://archive.org/details/earlychinesewrit00chalrich>. [WC]
- 1935 Chalfant, F. Herring. *Jia gu bu ji = The Couling-Chalfant collection of inscribed oracle bone*. Drawn by Frank H. Chalfant ; ed. by Roswell S. Britton. (Shanghai : The Commercial Press, 1935).
- 1966 Chalfant, F. Herring. *Three treaties on inscribed oracle bones = Fang fa lian mo jia gu bu ci san zhong*. Drawn by Frank H. Chalfant ; ed. by Roswell S. Britton. Vol. 1-3. (Taipei : Yi Wen Yin Shu Guan, 1966). [Sammlung Samuel Couling].

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

1914 Laufer, Berthold. *Frank H. Chalfant*. In : T'oung pao ; vol. 5 (1914). [AOI]

Chamberlain, Culver B. = Chamberlain, Culver Bryant (Princeton, Ind. 1900-1972) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1920 Culver B. Chamberlain wird Student Interpreter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [TPG1]
- 1923-1924 Culver B. Chamberlain ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [TPG1]
- 1925 Culver B. Chamberlain ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [TPG1]
- 1925-1927 Culver B. Chamberlain ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [TPG1]
- 1929 Culver B. Chamberlain ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [TPG1]
- 1931-1932 Culver B. Chamberlain ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [TPG1]

Chamberlin, George E. = Chamberlin, George Ellsworth (Woodstock, Conn 1872-nach 1924) : Diplomat

Biographie

1910 George E. Chamberlin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]

Chapin, Albert C. = Chapin, Albert Clark (Richmond Hill, N.Y. 1891-1950 Mendocino, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1917-1918 Albert C. Chapin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1918 Albert C. Chapin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang und Tianjin. [PoGra]

Chapin, Lyman Dwight (Jewett, N.Y. 1836-1894 Los Angeles, Calif.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1863-1867 Lyman Dwight Chapin ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1867-1883 Lyman Dwight Chapin ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Dongzhou (Guangdong). [Shav1]

Chapin, Selden (Erie, Pa. 1899-1963 National City, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1925-1926 Selden Chapin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Chaplin, Maxwell = Chaplin, Max (Morristown, N.J. 1890-1926 Qingdao) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China

Biographie

- 1919-1926 Maxwell Chaplin ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China, vora allem in Shouzhou (Shanxi). [Shav1]

Chapman, Flavius J. (um 1929) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 Flavius J. Chapman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1926-1929 Flavius J. Chapman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Chase, Augustus D. = Chase, Augustus Sabin (Waterbury, Conn. 1897-1970 Washington C.A.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 Augustus S. Chase ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1938 Augustus S. Chase ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Chen, Henry C.K. (um 2000) : Director Florida-China Linkage Institute, University of West Florida

Bibliographie : Autor

- 2001 *Chinese studies forum 2001*. Ed. Henry C.K. Chen ; associate ed. Chauncey Chi, Winston Lo. (Pensacola, Fa. : Florida-China Linkage Institute, 2001). [Conference on Chinese Studies, 2000, Tampa, Fa.]. [WC]

Chen, Lanbin (Wuchuan, Guangdong 1816-1895) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1872 30 chinesische Studenten der Fremdsprachenschule in Shanghai reisen unter Leitung von Rong Hong und Chen Lanbin zur Ausbildung nach Amerika. [Ren]
- 1875 Chen Lanbin und Rong Hong werden Botschafter für Amerika und Peru. [Ren]
- 1878 Chen Lanbin reist in diplomatischer Mission nach San Francisco und Washington D.C. [DesC1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1878 Chen, Lanbin. *Shi Mei ji lüe*. In : Wang, Xiqi. *Xiao fang hu zhai yu di cong chao*. Vol. 12. (Shanghai : Zhu yi tang, 1878). Bericht über seine Reise nach Amerika 1878.
使美記畧
- 1989 *Land without ghosts : Chinese impressions of America from the mid-nineteenth century to the present*. Transl. and ed. by R. David Arkush and Leo O. Lee. (Berkeley, Calif. : University of California Press, 1989).
[Enthält] :
Xu, Jiyu. George Washington and the American political system. 1848.
Zhi, Gang. Trains and teaties. 1868.
Zhang, Deyi. Strange customs. 1868
Li, Gui. Glimpses of a modern society. 1876.
Chen, Lanbin. Traveil in the interior. 1878.
Cai, Jun. How to cope with Western dinner parties. 1881.
Huang, Zunxian. Two poems. 1882-1885.
Zhang, Yinhuan. Chinese in America. 1886.
Lin, Shu. Translator's notes to Uncle Tom's cabin. 1901.
Liang, Qichao. The power and threat of America. 1903.
Huang, Yanpei. Report of an investigation of American education. 1915.
Hu, Shi. An American woman. 1914-1918.
Tang, Hualong. The contradictory American character. 1918.
Xu, Zhengkeng. "Things about America and Americans". 1918-1921.
Li, Gongpu. Presidential elections. 1928.
"Gongwang". The American family : individualism, material wealth, and pleasure-seeking. 1932.
Zou, Taofen. Alabama : reds and blacks. 1935.
Lin, Yutang. Impressions on reaching America. 1936.
Kao, George. Burlesque. 1937.
Fei, Xiaotong. The shallowness of cultural tradition. 1943-1944.
Xiao, Qian. Some judgments about America. 1945.
Yang, Gang. Betty : a portrait of loneliness. 1948.
Du, Hengzhi. A day in the country. 1946-1948.
Yin, Haiguang. Americans' lack of personal style. 1954.
Yu, Guangzhong. Black ghost. 1965.
Cai, Nengying ; Luo, Lan ; Liang Shiqiu. Eating in America. 1960s-1970s.
"Jiejun". A family Christmas. ca. 1970.
Zhang, Beihai. America, America. 1986-1987.
Cold War denunciations. 1949-1955.
Wang, Ruoshui. A glimpse of America. 1978.
Xiao, Qian. Working students. 1979.
Fei, Xiaotong. America revisited. 1979.
Zhang, Jie. I do not regret visiting New York. 1982.
Liu, Binyan. America, spacious yet confining. 1982.
Wang, Yuzhong. Six don'ts for Chinese students in America. 1986.
Li, Shaomin. Private ownership and public ownership. [WC]

Cheney, Sherwood A. = Cheney, Sherwood Alfred (Manchester, Conn. 1873-1949) :
Offizier

Biographie

- 1921-1924 Sherwood A. Cheney ist Military Attaché der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in
Beijing. [Who4,Int]

Cherp, Philip F. (um 1943) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1943 Philip F. Cherp ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]

Cheshire, Fleming D. = Cheshire, Fleming Duncan (Brooklyn, N.Y. 1849-1922 Spital Manhattan, N.Y.) : Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1869-1877 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Kaufmann in China. [Shav1]
 1877-1878 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Dolmetscher des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
 1878-1879 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
 1879-1880 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
 1880-1882 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Dolmetscher des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
 1882-1884 Fleming D. Cheshire ist verantwortlich für das amerikanische Konsulat in Shanghai. [Shav1]
 1884-1890 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Dolmetscher der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
 1904-1906 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Shav1]
 1906-1912 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
 1912-1915 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Chester, Ruth M. = Chester, Ruth Miriam (Buffalo, N.Y. 1894-1997) : Dozentin für Chemie Ginling College, Missionarin Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions*Biographie*

1917-1947 Ruth M. Chester hat die Leitung des Chemistry Department des Ginling College in Nanjing. [Che10]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1955 Thurston, Matilda S. ; Chester, Ruth M. *Ginling College*. Part 1 Mrs. Lawrence Thurston ; part 2 Ruth M. Chester. (New York, N.Y. : United Board for Christian Colleges in China, 1955).
 1999 [Thurston, Matilda S. ; Chester, Ruth M.] *Jinling nü zi da xue*. Debenkang fu ren, Cai Lude zhu ; Yang Tianhong yi ; Wang Weijia jiao. (Zhuhai : Zhuhai chu ban she, 1999).
 Übersetzung von Thurston, Matilda S. ; Chester, Ruth M. *Ginling College*. Part 1 Mrs. Lawrence Thurston ; part 2 Ruth M. Chester. (New York, N.Y. : United Board for Christian Colleges in China, 1955).
 金陵女子大学

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2006 Chester, Ruth Miriam (1894-1997) :
http://www.library.yale.edu/div/colleges/Smith/bios/chester_ruth.html.

Child, Jacob T. (Philadelphia, Penn. 1832-1905 Ray County, Missouri) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1893-1897 Jacob T. Child ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1898 Jacob T. Child ist Konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Childs, Prescott (um 1927) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1926-1927 Prescott Childs ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Christopher, Warren = Christopher, Warren Minor (Scranton, North Dakota 1925-2011 Los Angeles) : Diplomat, Politiker, Jurist, Aussenminister von Amerika*Biographie*

- 1994 Warren Christopher besucht China und Autralien. [Mac40:S. 19]

Christy, Wilfred (um 1888) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1884 Wilfred Christy ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jilong und Danshui. [PoGra]

Church, John Adams (Rochester, N.Y. 1843-1917 New York, N.Y.) : Minen-Ingenieur*Biographie*

- 1886-1890 John Adams Church arbeitet für Li Hongzhang, öffnet Silberminen in der Mongolei und führt amerikanische Minen-Methoden und -Maschinen in China ein. [Shav1]

Churchill, Marcellus A. (um 1884) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1884 Marcellus A. Churchill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [PoGra]

Clark, Elmer T. = Clark, Elmer Talmage (Randolph County, Ark. 1886-1966) : Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, Historiker, Journalist*Bibliographie : Autor*

- 1943 Clark, Elmer T[almage]. *The Chiangs of China*. (New York, N.Y. : Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1943). [Betr. Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang May-ling Soong, Sung, Chiao-chün] <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002965749>. [WC]

Clark, Lewis (vor 1927-nach 1958) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1927 Lewis Clark ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan. [PoGra]
 1932 Lewis Clark is Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Clark, Stephen B. (New York, N.Y. 1940-) : Autor von christlicher Literatur*Bibliographie : Autor*

- 1977 [Clark, Stephen B.]. *Jian li Jidu tu tuan ti*. Kelake zhu ; Shen Qingsong [Vincent Shen] yi. (Taipei : Hua ming shu ju yin xing, 1977). Übersetzung von Clark, Stephen B. *Building christian communities : strategy for renewing the church*. (Notre Dame, Ind. : Ave Maria Press, 1972).
建立基督徒團體 [WC]

Clark, Thomas B. (um 1927-1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1927-1938 Thomas B. Clark ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Clarke, James Freeman (Hanover, New Hampshire 1810-1888 Jamaica Plain = Boston, Mass.) : Unitarischer Prediger, Schriftsteller, Dozent für Vergleichende Religionswissenschaft, natürliche Theologie und christliche Lehre, Harvard University

Biographie

- 1871.1 Clarke, James Freeman. *Ten great religions* [ID D32174]. (1)
Chapter II.
Confucius and the Chinese, or the Prose of Asia.
§ 1. Peculiarities of Chinese Civilization
§ 2. Chinese Government based on Education. Civi-Service Examinations
§ 3. Life and Character of Confucius
§ 4. Philosophy and subsequent Development of Confucianism
§ 5. Lao-tse and Tao-ism
§ 6. Religious Character of the "Kings."
§ 7. Confucius and Christianity. Character of the Chinese
§ 8. The Tae-ping Insurrection
Note. The Nestorian Inscription in China

§ 1. *Peculiarities of Chinese Civilization.*

In qualifying the Chinese mind as prosaic, and in calling the writings of Confucius and his successors *_prose_*, we intend no disrespect to either. Prose is as good as poetry. But we mean to indicate the point of view from which the study of the Chinese teachers should be approached. Accustomed to regard the East as the land of imagination; reading in our childhood the wild romances of Arabia; passing, in the poetry of Persia, into an atmosphere of tender and entrancing song; then, as we go farther East into India, encountering the vast epics of the Mahá-Bhárata and the Rámáyana;--we might naturally expect to find in far Cathay a still wilder flight of the Asiatic Muse. Not at all. We drop at once from unbridled romance into the most colorless prose. Another race comes to us, which seems to have no affinity with Asia, as we have been accustomed to think of Asia. No more aspiration, no flights of fancy, but the worship of order, decency, propriety, and peaceful commonplaces. As the people, so the priests. The works of Confucius and his commentators are as level as the valley of their great river, the Yang-tse-kiang, which the tide ascends for four hundred miles. All in these writings is calm, serious, and moral. They assume that all men desire to be made better, and will take the trouble to find out how they can be made so. It is not thought necessary to entice them into goodness by the attractions of eloquence, the charm of imagery, or the fascinations of a brilliant wit. These philosophers have a Quaker style, a dress of plain drab, used only for clothing the thought, not at all for its ornament.

And surely we ought not to ask for any other attraction than the subject itself, in order to find interest in China and its teachers. The Chinese Empire, which contains more than five millions of square miles, or twice the area of the United States, has a population of five hundred millions, or half the number of the human beings inhabiting the globe. China proper, inhabited by the Chinese, is half as large as Europe, and contains about three hundred and sixty millions of inhabitants. There are eighteen provinces in China, many of which contain, singly, more inhabitants than some of the great states of Europe. But on many other accounts this nation is deeply interesting.

China is the type of permanence in the world. To say that it is older than any other *_existing_* nation is saying very little. Herodotus, who has been called the Father of History, travelled in Egypt about 450 B.C. He studied its monuments, bearing the names of kings who were as distant from his time as he is from ours,--monuments which even then belonged to a gray antiquity. But the kings who erected those monuments were possibly posterior to the founders of the Chinese Empire. Porcelain vessels, with Chinese mottoes on them, have been found in those ancient tombs, in shape, material, and appearance precisely like those which are made in China to-day; and Rosellini believes them to have been imported from China by kings contemporary with Moses, or before him. This nation and its institutions have outlasted everything. The ancient Bactrian and Assyrian kingdoms, the Persian monarchy, Greece and Rome, have all risen, flourished, and fallen,--and China continues still the same. The dynasty has been occasionally changed; but the laws, customs, institutions, all that makes national life, have continued. The authentic history of China commences some two thousand years before Christ, and a thousand years in this history is like a century in that of any other people. The oral language of China has continued the same that it is now for thirty centuries. The great wall bounding the empire on the north, which is twelve hundred and forty miles long and twenty feet high, with towers every few hundred yards,--which crosses mountain ridges, descends into valleys, and is carried over rivers on arches,--was built two hundred years before Christ, probably to repel those fierce tribes who, after ineffectual attempts to conquer China, travelled westward till they appeared on the borders of Europe five hundred years later, and, under the name of Huns, assisted in the downfall of the Roman Empire. All China was intersected with canals at a period when none existed in Europe. The great canal, like the great wall, is unrivalled by any similar existing work. It is twice the length of the Erie Canal, is from two hundred to a thousand feet wide, and has enormous banks built of solid granite along a great part of its course. One of the important mechanical inventions of modern Europe is the Artesian well. That sunk at Grenelle, in France, was long supposed to be the deepest in the world, going down eighteen hundred feet.

One at St. Louis, in the United States, has since been drilled to a depth, as has recently been stated, of about four thousand.[9] But in China these wells are found by tens of thousands, sunk at very remote periods to obtain salt water. The method used by the Chinese from immemorial time has recently been adopted instead of our own as being the most simple and economical. The Chinese have been long acquainted with the circulation of the blood; they inoculated for the small-pox in the ninth century; and about the same time they invented printing. Their bronze money was made as early as 1100 B.C., and its form has not been changed since the beginning of the Christian era. The mariner's compass, gunpowder, and the art of printing were made known to Europe through stories told by missionaries returning from Asia. These missionaries, coasting the shores of the Celestial Empire in Chinese junks, saw a little box containing a magnetized needle, called Ting-nan-Tchen, or "needle which points to the south." They also noticed terrible machines used by the armies in China called Ho-pao or fire-guns, into which was put an inflammable powder, which produced a noise like thunder and projected stones and pieces of iron with irresistible force. Father Hue, in his "Christianity in China," says that "the Europeans who penetrated into China were no less struck with the libraries of the Chinese than with their artillery. They were astonished at the sight of the elegant books printed rapidly upon a pliant, silky paper by means of wooden blocks. The first edition of the classical works printed in China appeared in 958, five hundred years before the invention of Gutenberg. The missionaries had, doubtless, often been busied in their convents with the laborious work of copying manuscript books, and the simple Chinese method of printing must have particularly attracted their attention. Many other marvellous productions were noticed, such as silk, porcelain, playing-cards, spectacles, and other products of art and industry unknown in Europe. They brought back these new ideas to Europe; 'and from that time,' says Abel Remusat, 'the West began to hold in due esteem the most beautiful, the most populous, and the most anciently civilized of all the four quarters of the world. The arts, the religious faith, and the languages of its people were studied, and it was even proposed to establish a professorship for the Tartar language in the University of Paris. The world seemed to open towards the East; geography made immense strides, and ardor for discovery opened a new vent for the adventurous spirit of the Europeans. As our own hemisphere became better known, the idea of another ceased to appear a wholly improbable paradox; and in seeking the Zipangon of Marco Polo, Christopher Columbus discovered the New World.'"

The first aspect of China produces that impression on the mind which we call the grotesque. This is merely because the customs of this singular nation are so opposite to our own. They seem morally, no less than physically, our antipodes. Their habits are as opposite to ours as the direction of their bodies. We stand feet to feet in everything. In boxing the compass they say "westnorth" instead of northwest, "eastsouth" instead of southeast, and their compass-needle points south instead of north. Their soldiers wear quilted petticoats, satin boots, and bead necklaces, carry umbrellas and fans, and go to a night attack with lanterns in their hands, being more afraid of the dark than of exposing themselves to the enemy. The people are very fond of fireworks, but prefer to have them in the daytime. Ladies' ride in wheelbarrows, and cows are driven in carriages. While in Europe the feet are put in the stocks, in China the stocks are hung round the neck. In China the family name comes first, and the personal name afterward. Instead of saying Benjamin Franklin or Walter Scott they would say Franklin Benjamin, Scott Walter. Thus the Chinese name of Confucius, Kung-fu-tsee, means the Holy Master Kung;--Kung is the family name. In the recent wars with the English the mandarins or soldiers would sometimes run away, and then commit suicide to avoid punishment. In getting on a horse, the Chinese mount on the right side. Their old men fly kites, while the little boys look on. The left hand is the seat of honor, and to keep on your hat is a sign of respect. Visiting cards are painted red, and are four feet long. In the opinion of the Chinese, the seat of the understanding is the stomach. They have villages which contain a million of inhabitants. Their boats are drawn by men, but their carriages are moved by sails. A married woman while young and pretty is a slave, but when she becomes old and withered is the most powerful, respected, and beloved person in the family. The emperor is regarded with the most profound reverence, but the empress mother is a greater

person than he.

When a man furnishes his house, instead of laying stress, as we do, on rosewood pianos and carved mahogany, his first ambition is for a handsome camphor-wood coffin, which he keeps in the best place in his room. The interest of money is thirty-six per cent, which, to be sure, we also give in hard times to stave off a stoppage, while with them it is the legal rate. We once heard a bad dinner described thus: "The meat was cold, the wine was hot, and everything was sour but the vinegar." This would not so much displease the Chinese, who carefully warm their wine, while we ice ours. They understand good living, however, very well, are great epicures, and somewhat gourmands, for, after dining on thirty dishes, they will sometimes eat a duck by way of a finish. They toss their meat into their mouths to a tune, every man keeping time with his chop-sticks, while we, on the contrary, make anything but harmony with the clatter of our knives and forks. A Chinaman will not drink a drop of milk, but he will devour birds'-nests, snails, and the fins of sharks with a great relish. Our mourning color is black and theirs is white; they mourn for their parents three years, we a much shorter time. The principal room in their houses is called "the hall of ancestors," the pictures or tablets of whom, set up against the wall, are worshipped by them; we, on the other hand, are only too apt to send our grandfather's portrait to the garret.[10]

§ 2. *Chinese Government based on Education. Civil-Service Examinations.*

Such are a few of the external differences between the Chinese customs and ours. But the most essential peculiarity of this nation is the high value which they attribute to knowledge, and the distinctions and rewards which they bestow on scholarship. All the civil offices in the Empire are given as rewards of literary merit. The government, indeed, is called a complete despotism, and the emperor is said to have absolute authority. He is not bound by any written constitution, indeed; but the public opinion of the land holds him, nevertheless, to a strict responsibility. He, no less than his people, is bound by a law higher than that of any private will,--the authority of custom. For, in China, more than anywhere else, "what is gray with age becomes religion." The authority of the emperor is simply authority to govern according to the ancient usages of the country, and whenever these are persistently violated, a revolution takes place and the dynasty is changed. But a revolution in China changes nothing but the person of the monarch; the unwritten constitution of old usages remains in full force. "A principle as old as the monarchy," says Du Halde, "is this, that the state is a large family, and the emperor is in the place of both father and mother. He must govern his people with affection and goodness; he must attend to the smallest matters which concern their happiness. When he is not supposed to have this sentiment, he soon loses his hold on the reverence of the people, and his throne becomes insecure." The emperor, therefore, is always studying how to preserve this reputation. When a province is afflicted by famine, inundation, or any other calamity, he shuts himself in his palace, fasts, and publishes decrees to relieve it of taxes and afford it aid.

The true power of the government is in the literary class. The government, though nominally a monarchy, is really an aristocracy. But it is not an aristocracy of birth, like that of England, for the humblest man's son can obtain a place in it; neither is it an aristocracy of wealth, like ours in the United States, nor a military aristocracy, like that of Russia, nor an aristocracy of priests, like that of ancient Egypt, and of some modern countries,--as, for instance, that of Paraguay under the Jesuits, or that of the Sandwich Islands under the Protestant missionaries; but it is a literary aristocracy.

The civil officers in China are called mandarins. They are chosen from the three degrees of learned men, who may be called the bachelors, licentiates, and doctors. All persons may be candidates for the first degree, except three excluded classes,--boatmen, barbers, and actors. The candidates are examined by the governors of their own towns. Of those approved, a few are selected after another examination. These again are examined by an officer who makes a circuit once in three years for that purpose. They are placed alone in little rooms or closets, with pencils, ink, and paper, and a subject is given them to write upon. Out of some four hundred candidates fifteen may be selected, who receive the lowest degree. There is another triennial examination for the second degree, at which a small number of the bachelors are promoted. The examination for the highest degree, that of doctor, is held at Peking only, when some three

hundred are taken out of five thousand. These are capable of receiving the highest offices. Whenever a vacancy occurs, one of those who have received a degree is taken by lot from the few senior names. But a few years since, there were five thousand of the highest rank, and twenty-seven thousand of the second rank, who had not received employment.

The subjects upon which the candidates are examined, and the methods of these examinations, are thus described in the *Shanghai Almanac* (1852).[11] The examinations for the degree of Keujin (or licentiate) takes place at the principal city of each province once in three years. The average number of bachelors in the large province of Keang-Nan (which contains seventy millions of inhabitants) is twenty thousand, out of whom only about two hundred succeed. Sixty-five mandarins are deputed for this examination, besides subordinate officials. The two chief examiners are sent from Peking. When the candidates enter the examination hall they are searched for books or manuscripts, which might assist them in writing their essays. This precaution is not superfluous, for many plans have been invented to enable mediocre people to pass. Sometimes a thin book, printed on very small type from copperplates, is slipped into a hole in the sole of the shoe. But persons detected in such practices are ruined for life.

In a list of one hundred and forty-four successful candidates, in 1851, thirteen were over forty years of age, and one under fourteen years; seven were under twenty; and all, to succeed, must have known by heart the whole of the Sacred Books, besides being well read in history. Three sets of themes are given, each occupying two days and a night, and until that time is expired no one is allowed to leave his apartment, which is scarcely large enough to sleep in. The essays must not contain more than seven hundred characters, and no erasure or correction is allowed. On the first days the themes are taken from the Four Books; on the next, from the older classics; on the last, miscellaneous questions are given. The themes are such as these: "Choo-tsze, in commenting on the Shoo-King, made use of four authors, who sometimes say too much, at other times too little; sometimes their explanations are forced, at other times too ornamental. What have you to observe on them?" "Chinshow had great abilities for historic writing. In his Three Kingdoms he has depreciated Choo-ko-leang, and made very light of E and E, two other celebrated characters. What is it that he says of them?" These public-service examinations are conducted with the greatest impartiality. They were established about a thousand years ago, and have been gradually improved during the intervening time. They form the basis of the whole system of Chinese government. They make a good education universally desirable, as the poorest man may see his son thus advanced to the highest position. All of the hundreds of thousands who prepare to compete are obliged to know the whole system of Confucius, to commit to memory all his moral doctrines, and to become familiar with all the traditional wisdom of the land. Thus a public opinion in favor of existing institutions and the fundamental ideas of Chinese government is continually created anew. What an immense advantage it would be to our own country if we should adopt this institution of China! Instead of making offices the prize of impudence, political management, and party services, let them be competed for by all who consider themselves qualified. Let all offices now given by appointment be hereafter bestowed on those who show themselves best qualified to perform the duties. Each class of offices would of course require a different kind of examination. For some, physical culture as well as mental might be required. Persons who wished diplomatic situations should be prepared in a knowledge of foreign languages as well as of international law. All should be examined on the Constitution and history of the United States. Candidates for the Post-Office Department should be good copyists, quick at arithmetic, and acquainted with book-keeping. It is true that we cannot by an examination obtain a certain knowledge of moral qualities; but industry, accuracy, fidelity in work would certainly show themselves. A change from the present corrupt and corrupting system of appointments to that of competitive examinations would do more just now for our country than any other measure of reconstruction which can be proposed. The permanence of Chinese institutions is believed, by those who know best, to result from the influence of the literary class. Literature is naturally conservative; the tone of the literature studied is eminently conservative; and the most intelligent men in the empire are personally interested in the continuance of the institutions under which they hope to attain position and fortune.

The highest civil offices are seats at the great tribunals or boards, and the positions of viceroys, or governors, of the eighteen provinces.

The boards are:--

Ly Pou, Board of Appointment of Mandarins.

Hou Pou, Board of Finance.

Lee Pou, Board of Ceremonies.

Ping Pou, Board of War.

Hing Pou, Board of Criminal Justice.

Kong Pou, Board of Works,--canals, bridges, &c.

The members of these boards, with their councillors and subordinates, amount to twelve hundred officers. Then there is the Board of Doctors of the Han Lin College, who have charge of the archives, history of the empire, &c. and the Board of Censors, who are the highest mandarins, and have a peculiar office. Their duty is to stand between the people and the mandarins, and between the people and the emperor, and even rebuke the latter if they find him doing wrong. This is rather a perilous duty, but it is often faithfully performed. A censor,

who went to tell the emperor of some faults, took his coffin with him, and left it at the door of the palace. Two censors remonstrated with a late emperor on the expenses of his palace, specifying the sums uselessly lavished for perfumes and flowers for his concubines, and stating that a million of taels of silver might be saved for the poor by reducing these expenses. Sung, the commissioner who attended Lord Macartney, remonstrated with the Emperor Kiaking on his attachment to play-actors and strong drink, which degraded him in the eyes of the people. The emperor, highly irritated, asked him what punishment he deserved for his insolence. "Quartering," said Sung. "Choose another," said the emperor. "Let me be beheaded." "Choose again," said the emperor; and Sung asked to be strangled. The next day the emperor appointed him governor of a distant province,--afraid to punish him for the faithful discharge of his duty, but glad to have him at a distance. Many such anecdotes are related, showing that there is some moral courage in China.

The governor of a province, or viceroy, has great power. He also is chosen from among the mandarins in the way described. The only limitations of his power are these: he is bound to make a full report every three years of the affairs of the province, and give in it an account of his own faults, and if he omits any, and they are discovered in other ways, he is punished by degradation, bambooning, or death. It is the right of any subject, however humble, to complain to the emperor himself against any officer, however high; and for this purpose a large drum is placed at one of the palace gates. Whoever strikes it has his case examined under the emperor's eye, and if he has been wronged, his wrongs are redressed, but if he has complained unnecessarily, he is severely punished. Imperial visitors, sent by the Board of Censors, may suddenly arrive at any time to examine the concerns of a province; and a governor or other public officer who is caught tripping is immediately reported and punished. Thus the political institutions of China are built on literature. Knowledge is the road to power and wealth. All the talent and knowledge of the nation are interested in the support of institutions which give to them either power or the hope of it. And these institutions work well. The machinery is simple, but it produces a vast amount of happiness and domestic virtue. While in most parts of Asia the people are oppressed by petty tyrants, and ground down by taxes,--while they have no motive to improve their condition, since every advance will only expose them to greater extortion,--the people of China are industrious and happy. In no part of the world has agriculture been carried to such perfection. Every piece of ground in the cultivated parts of the empire, except those portions devoted to ancestral monuments, is made to yield two or three crops annually, by the careful tillage bestowed on it. The ceremony of opening the soil at the beginning of the year, at which the emperor officiates, originated two thousand years ago. Farms are small,--of one or two acres,--and each family raises on its farm all that it consumes. Silk and cotton are cultivated and manufactured in families, each man spinning, weaving, and dyeing his own web. In the manufacture of porcelain, on the contrary, the division of labor is carried very far. The best is made at the village of Kiangsee, which contains a million of inhabitants. Seventy hands are sometimes employed on a single cup. The Chinese are very skilful in working horn and ivory. Large lanterns are made of horn, transparent and without a flaw. At Birmingham men have tried with machines to cut ivory in the same manner as the Chinese, and have failed.

§ 3. *Life and Character of Confucius.*

Of this nation the great teacher for twenty-three centuries has been Confucius. He was born 551 B.C., and was contemporary with the Tarquins, Pythagoras, and Cyrus. About his time occurred the return of the Jews from Babylon and the invasion of Greece by Xerxes. His descendants have always enjoyed high privileges, and there are now some forty thousand of them in China, seventy generations and more removed from their great ancestor. His is the oldest family in the world, unless we consider the Jews as a single family descended from Abraham. His influence, through his writings, on the minds of so many millions of human beings is greater than that of any man who ever lived, excepting the writers of the Bible; and in saying this we do not forget the names of Mohammed, Aristotle, St. Augustine, and Luther. So far as we can see, it is the influence of Confucius which has maintained, though probably not originated, in China, that profound reverence for parents, that strong family affection, that love of order, that regard for knowledge and deference for literary men, which are fundamental principles underlying all the Chinese institutions. His minute and practical system of morals, studied as it is by all the learned, and constituting the sum of knowledge and the principle of government in China, has exerted and exerts an influence on that innumerable people which it is impossible to estimate, but which makes us admire the power which can emanate from a single soul.

To exert such an influence requires greatness. If the tree is to be known by its fruits, Confucius must have been one of the master minds of our race. The supposition that a man of low morals or small intellect, an impostor or an enthusiast, could influence the world, is a theory which is an insult to human nature. The time for such theories has happily gone by. We now know that nothing can come of nothing,—that a fire of straw may make a bright blaze, but must necessarily soon go out. A light which illuminates centuries must be more than an ignis fatuus. Accordingly we should approach Confucius with respect, and expect to find something good and wise in his writings. It is only a loving spirit which will enable us to penetrate the difficulties which surround the study, and to apprehend something of the true genius of the man and his teachings. As there is no immediate danger of becoming his followers, we can see no objections to such a course, which also appears to be a species of mental hospitality, eminently in accordance with the spirit of our own Master.

Confucius belongs to that small company of select ones whose lives have been devoted to the moral elevation of their fellow-men. Among them he stands high, for he sought to implant the purest principles of religion and morals in the character of the whole people, and succeeded in doing it. To show that this was his purpose it will be necessary to give a brief sketch of his life.

His ancestors were eminent statesmen and soldiers in the small country of Loo, then an independent kingdom, now a Chinese province. The year of his birth was that in which Cyrus became king of Persia. His father, one of the highest officers of the kingdom, and a brave soldier, died when Confucius was three years old. He was a studious boy, and when fifteen years old had studied the five sacred books called Kings. He was married at the age of nineteen, and had only one son by his only wife. This son died before Confucius, leaving as his posterity a single grandchild, from whom the great multitudes of his descendants now in China were derived. This grandson was second only to Confucius in wisdom, and was the teacher of the illustrious Mencius.

The first part of the life of Confucius was spent in attempting to reform the abuses of society by means of the official stations which he held, by his influence with princes, and by travelling and intercourse with men. The second period was that in which he was recalled from his travels to become a minister in his native country, the kingdom of Loo. Here he applied his theories of government, and tested their practicability. He was then fifty years old. His success was soon apparent in the growing prosperity of the whole people. Instead of the tyranny which before prevailed, they were now ruled according to his idea of good government,—that of the father of a family. Confidence was restored to the public mind, and all good influences followed. But the tree was not yet deeply enough rooted to resist accidents, and all his wise arrangements were suddenly overthrown by the caprice of the

monarch, who, tired of the austere virtue of Confucius, suddenly plunged into a career of dissipation. Confucius resigned his office, and again became a wanderer, but now with a new motive. He had before travelled to learn, now he travelled to teach. He collected disciples around him, and, no longer seeking to gain the ear of princes, he diffused his ideas among the common people by means of his disciples, whom he sent out everywhere to communicate his doctrines. So, amid many vicissitudes of outward fortune, he lived till he was seventy-three years old. In the last years of his life he occupied himself in publishing his works, and in editing the Sacred Books. His disciples had become very numerous, historians estimating them at three thousand, of whom five hundred had attained to official station, seventy-two had penetrated deeply into his system, and ten, of the highest class of mind and character, were continually near his person. Of these Hwuy was especially valued by him, as having early attained superior virtue. He frequently referred to him in his conversations. "I saw him continually advance," said he, "but I never saw him stop in the path of knowledge." Again he says: "The wisest of my disciples, having one idea, understands two. Hwuy, having one understands ten." One of the select ten disciples, Tsze-loo, was rash and impetuous like the Apostle Peter. Another, Tsze-Kung, was loving and tender like the Apostle John; he built a house near the grave of Confucius, wherein to mourn for him after his death.

The last years of the life of Confucius were devoted to editing the Sacred Books, or Kings. As we now have them they come from him. Authentic records of Chinese history extend back to 2357 B.C., while the Chinese philosophy originated with Fuh-he, who lived about 3327 B.C. He it was who substituted writing for the knotted strings which before formed the only means of record. He was also the author of the Eight Diagrams,--each consisting of three lines, half of which are whole and half broken in two,--which by their various combinations are supposed to represent the active and passive principles of the universe in all their essential forms. Confucius edited the Yih-King, the Shoo-King, the She-King, and the Le-Ke, which constitute the whole of the ancient literature of China which has come down to posterity.[1] The Four Books, which contain the doctrines of Confucius, and of his school, were not written by himself, but composed by others after his death.

One of these is called the "Immutable Mean," and its object is to show that virtue consists in avoiding extremes. Another--the Lun-Yu, or

Analects--contains the conversation or table-talk of Confucius, and somewhat resembles the Memorabilia of Xenophon and Boswell's Life of Johnson.[12]

The life of Confucius was thus devoted to communicating to the Chinese nation a few great moral and religious principles, which he believed would insure the happiness of the people. His devotion to this aim appears in his writings. Thus he says:--

"At fifteen years I longed for wisdom. At thirty my mind was fixed in the pursuit of it. At forty I saw clearly certain principles. At fifty I understood the rule given by heaven. At sixty everything I heard I easily understood. At seventy the desires of my heart no longer transgressed the law."

"If in the morning I hear about the right way, and in the evening I die, I can be happy."

He says of himself: "He is a man who through his earnestness in seeking knowledge forgets his food, and in his joy for having found it loses all sense of his toil, and thus occupied is unconscious that he has almost reached old age."

Again: "Coarse rice for food, water to drink, the bended arm for a pillow,--happiness may be enjoyed even with these; but without virtue both riches and honor seem to me like the passing cloud."

"Grieve not that men know not you; grieve that you know not men."

"To rule with equity is like the North Star, which is fixed, and all the rest go round it."

"The essence of knowledge is, having it, to apply it; not having it, to confess your ignorance."

"Worship as though the Deity were present."

"If my mind is not engaged in my worship, it is as though I worshipped not."

"Formerly, in hearing men, I heard their words, and gave them credit for their conduct; now I hear their words, and observe their conduct."

"A man's life depends on virtue; if a bad man lives, it is only by good fortune."

"Some proceed blindly to action, without knowledge; I hear much, and select the best course." He was once found fault with, when in office, for not opposing the marriage of a ruler with a distant relation, which was an offence against Chinese propriety. He said: "I am a happy man; if I have a fault, men observe it."

Confucius was humble. He said: "I cannot bear to hear myself called equal to the sages and the good. All that can be said of me is, that I study with delight the conduct of the sages, and instruct men without weariness therein."

"The good man is serene," said he, "the bad always in fear."

"A good man regards the ROOT; he fixes the root, and all else flows out of it. The root is filial piety; the fruit brotherly love."

"There may be fair words and an humble countenance when there is little real virtue."

"I daily examine myself in a threefold manner: in my transactions with men, if I am upright; in my intercourse with friends, if I am faithful; and whether I illustrate the teachings of my master in my conduct."

"Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things."

"When you transgress, do not fear to return."

"Learn the past and you will know the future."

The great principles which he taught were chiefly based on family affection and duty. He taught kings that they were to treat their

subjects as children, subjects to respect the kings as parents; and these ideas so penetrated the national mind, that emperors are obliged to seem to govern thus, even if they do not desire it. Confucius was a teacher of reverence,--reverence for God, respect for parents, respect and reverence for the past and its legacies, for the great men and great ideas of former times. He taught men also to regard each other as brethren, and even the golden rule, in its negative if not its positive form, is to be found in his writings.

Curiously enough, this teacher of reverence was distinguished by a remarkable lump on the top of his head, where the phrenologists have placed the organ of veneration.[13] Rooted in his organization, and strengthened by all his convictions, this element of adoration seemed to him the crown of the whole moral nature of man. But, while full of veneration, he seems to have been deficient in the sense of spiritual things. A personal God was unknown to him; so that his worship was directed, not to God, but to antiquity, to ancestors, to propriety and usage, to the state as father and mother of its subjects, to the ruler as in the place of authority. Perfectly sincere, deeply and absolutely assured of all that he knew, he said nothing he did not believe. His power came not only from the depth and clearness of his convictions, but from the absolute honesty of his soul.

Lao-tse, for twenty-eight years his contemporary, founder of one of the three existing religions of China,--Tao-ism,--was a man of perhaps equal intelligence. But he was chiefly a thinker; he made no attempt to elevate the people; his purpose was to repress the passions, and to preserve the soul in a perfect equanimity. He was the Zeno of the East, founder of a Chinese stoicism. With him virtue is sure of its reward; everything is arranged by a fixed law. His disciples afterwards added to his system a thaumaturgic element and an invocation of departed spirits, so that now it resembles our modern Spiritism; but the original doctrine of Lao-tse was rationalism in philosophy and stoicism in morals. Confucius is said, in a Chinese work, to have visited him, and to have frankly confessed his inability to understand him. "I know how birds fly, how fishes swim, how animals run. The bird may be shot, the fish hooked, and the beast snared. But there is the dragon. I cannot tell how he mounts in the air, and soars to heaven. To-day I have seen the dragon."

But the modest man, who lived for others, has far surpassed in his influence this dragon of intelligence. It certainly increases our hope for

man, when we see how these qualities of perfect honesty, good sense, generous devotion to the public good, and fidelity to the last in adherence to his work, have made Confucius during twenty-three centuries the daily teacher and guide of a third of the human race.

Confucius was eminently distinguished by energy and persistency. He did not stop working till he died. His life was of one piece, beautiful, noble. "The general of a large army," said he,

"may be defeated, but you cannot defeat the determined mind of a peasant." He acted conformably to this thought, and to another of his sayings. "If I am building a mountain, and stop before the last basketful of earth is placed on the summit, I have failed of my work. But if I have placed but one basketful on the plain, and go on, I am really building a mountain." Many beautiful and noble things are related concerning the character of Confucius,--of his courage in the midst of danger, of his humility in the highest position of honor. His writings and life have given the law to Chinese thought. He is the patron saint of that great empire. His doctrine is the state religion of the nation, sustained by the whole power of the emperor and the literary body. His books are published every year by societies formed for that purpose, who distribute them gratuitously. His descendants enjoy the highest consideration. The number of temples erected to his memory is sixteen hundred and sixty. One of them occupies ten acres of land. On the two festivals in the year sacred to his memory there are sacrificed some seventy thousand animals of different kinds, and twenty-seven thousand pieces of silk are burned on his altars. Yet his is a religion without priests, liturgy, or public worship, except on these two occasions.

§ 4. *Philosophy and subsequent Development of Confucianism.*

According to Mr. Meadows, the philosophy of China, in its origin and present aspect, may be thus briefly described.[14] Setting aside the Buddhist system and that of Tao-ism, which supply to the Chinese the element of religious worship and the doctrine of a supernatural world, wanting in the system of Confucius, we find the latter as the established religion of the state, merely tolerating the others as suited to persons of weak minds. The Confucian system, constantly taught by the competitive examinations, rules the thought of China. Its first development was from the birth of Confucius to the death of Mencias (or from 551 B.C. to 313 B.C.). Its second period was from the time of Chow-tsze (A.D. 1034) to that of Choo-tsze (A.D. 1200). The last of these is the real fashioner of Chinese philosophy, and one of the truly great men of the human race. His works are chiefly Commentaries on the Kings and the Four Books. They are committed to memory by millions of Chinese who aspire to pass the public-service examinations. The Chinese philosophy, thus established by Choo-tsze, is as follows.[15]

There is one highest, ultimate principle of all existence,--the Tae-keih, or Grand Extreme. This is absolutely immaterial, and the basis of the order of the universe. From this ultimate principle, operating from all eternity, come all animate and inanimate nature. It operates in a twofold way, by expansion and contraction, or by ceaseless active and passive pulsations. The active expansive pulsation is called Yang, the passive intensive pulsation is Yin, and the two may be called the Positive and Negative Essences of all things. When the active expansive phase of the process has reached its extreme limit, the operation becomes passive and intensive; and from these vibrations originate all material and mortal existences. Creation is therefore a perpetual process,--matter and spirit are opposite results of the same force. The one tends to variety, the other to unity; and variety in unity is a permanent and universal law of being. Man results from the utmost development of this pulsatory action and passion; and man's nature, as the highest result, is perfectly good, consisting of five elements, namely, charity, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and sincerity. These constitute the inmost, essential nature of man; but as man comes in contact with the outward world evil arises by the conflict. When man follows the dictates of his nature his actions are good, and harmony results. When he is unduly influenced by the outward world his actions are evil, and discord intervenes. The holy man is one who has an instinctive, inward sight of the ultimate principle in its twofold operation (or what we should call the sight of God, the beatific vision), and who therefore spontaneously and easily obeys his nature. Hence all his thoughts are perfectly wise, his actions perfectly good, and his words perfectly true. Confucius was the last of these holy men. The infallible authority of the Sacred Books results from the fact that their writers, being holy men, had an instinctive perception of the working of the ultimate principle.

All Confucian philosophy is pervaded by these principles: first, that example is omnipotent; secondly, that to secure the safety of the empire, you must secure the happiness of the people; thirdly, that by solitary persistent thought one may penetrate at last to a knowledge of the essence of things; fourthly, that the object of all government is to make the people virtuous and contented. [Clark1]

1871.2

Clarke, James Freeman. Ten great religions [ID D32174]. (2)

§ 5. *Lao-tse and Tao-ism.*

One of the three religious systems of China is that of the Tao, the other two being that of Confucius, and that of Buddhism in its Chinese form. The difficulty in understanding Tao-ism comes from its appearing under three entirely distinct forms: (1) as a philosophy of the absolute or unconditioned, in the great work of the Tse-Lao, or old teacher; [16] (2) as a system of morality of the utilitarian school, [17] which resolves duty into prudence; and (3) as a system of magic, connected with the belief in spirits. In the Tao-te-king we have the ideas of Lao himself, which we will endeavor to state; premising that they are considered very obscure and difficult even by the Chinese commentators. The TAO (§ 1) is the unnamable, and is the origin of heaven and earth. As that which can be named, it is the mother of all things. These two are essentially one. Being and not-being are born from each other (§ 2). The Tao is empty but inexhaustible (§ 4), is pure, is profound, and was before the Gods. It is invisible, not the object of perception, it returns into not-being (§§ 14, 40). It is vague, confused, and obscure (§ 25, 21). It is little and strong, universally present, and all beings return into it (§ 32). It is without desires, great (§ 34). All things are born of being, being is born of not-being (§ 40). From these and similar statements it would appear that the philosophy of the Tao-te-king is that of absolute being, or the identity of being and not-being. In this point it anticipated Hegel by twenty-three centuries. [18] It teaches that the absolute is the source of being and of not-being. Being is essence, not-being is existence. The first is the noumenal, the last the phenomenal.' As being is the source of not-being (§ 40), by identifying one's self with being one attains to all that is not-being, i.e. to all that exists. Instead, therefore, of aiming at acquiring knowledge, the wise man avoids it: instead of acting, he refuses to act. He "feeds his mind with a wise passiveness." (§ 16.) "_Not to act_" is the source of all power," is a thesis continually present to the mind of Lao (§§ 3, 23, 38, 43, 48, 63). The wise man is like water (§§ 8, 78), which seems weak and is strong; which yields, seeks the lowest place, which seems the softest thing and breaks the hardest thing. To be wise one must renounce wisdom, to be good one must renounce justice and humanity, to be learned one must renounce knowledge (§§ 19, 20, 45), and must have no desires (§§ 8, 22), must detach one's self from all things (§ 20) and be like a new-born babe. From everything proceeds its opposite, the easy from the difficult, the difficult from the easy, the long from the short, the high from the low, ignorance from knowledge, knowledge from ignorance, the first from the last, the last from the first. These antagonisms are mutually related by the hidden principle of the Tao (§§ 2, 27). Nothing is independent or capable of existing save through its opposite. The good man and bad man are equally necessary to each other (§ 27). To desire aright is not to desire (§ 64). The saint can do great things because he does not attempt to do them (§ 63). The unwarlike man conquers. [19] He who submits to others controls them. By this negation of all things we come into possession of all things (§ 68). "_Not to act_" is, therefore, the secret of all power (§§ 3, 23, 38, 43, 48, 63). We find here the same doctrine of opposites which appears in the Phædo, and which has come up again and again in philosophy. We shall find something like it in the Sāṅkhyā-kārikā of the Hindoos. The Duad, with the Monad brooding behind it, is the fundamental principle of the Avesta. The result, thus far, is to an active passivity. Lao teaches that not to act involves the highest energy of being, and leads to the greatest results. By not acting one identifies himself with the Tao, and receives all its power. And here we cannot doubt that the Chinese philosopher was pursuing the same course with Sakya-Muni. The Tao of the one is the Nirvana of the other. The different motive in each mind constitutes the difference of their career. Sakya-Muni sought Nirvana, or the absolute, the pure knowledge, in order to escape from evil and to conquer it. Lao sought it, as his book shows, to attain power. At this point the two systems diverge. Buddhism is generous, benevolent, humane; it seeks to help others. Tao-ism seeks its own. Hence the selfish morality which pervades the Book of Rewards and Punishments. Every good action has its reward attached to it. Hence also the degradation of the system into pure magic and spiritism. Buddhism, though its course runs so nearly parallel, always retains in its scheme of merits a touch of generosity. We find thus, in the Tao-te-king, the element afterwards expanded into the system of utilitarian and eudæmonic ethics in the Book of Rewards and Punishments. We also can trace in it the source

of the magical tendency in Tao-ism. The principle, that by putting one's self into an entirely passive condition one can enter into communion with the unnamed Tao, and so acquire power over nature, naturally tends to magic. Precisely the same course of thought led to similar results in the case of Neo-Platonism. The ecstatic union with the divine element in all nature, which Plotinus attained four times in his life, resulted from an immediate sight of God. In this sight is all truth given to the soul. The unity, says Plotinus, which produces all things, is an essence behind both substance and form. Through this essential being all souls commune and interact, and magic is this interaction of soul upon soul through the soul of souls, with which one becomes identified in the ecstatic union. A man therefore can act on demons and control spirits by theurgic rites. Julian, that ardent Neo-Platonician, was surrounded by diviners, hierophants, and aruspices.[20] In the Tao-te-king (§§ 50, 55, 56, etc.) it is said that he who knows the Tao need not fear the bite of serpents nor the jaws of wild beasts, nor the claws of birds of prey. He is inaccessible to good and to evil. He need fear neither rhinoceros nor tiger. In battle he needs neither cuirass nor sword. The tiger cannot tear him, the soldier cannot wound him. He is invulnerable and safe from death.[21] If Neo-Platonism had not had for its antagonist the vital force of Christianity, it might have established itself as a permanent form of religion in the Roman Empire, as Tao-ism has in China. I have tried to show how the later form of this Chinese system has come naturally from its principles, and how a philosophy of the absolute may have degenerated into a system of necromancy.

§ 6. *Religious Character of the "Kings."*

We have seen that, in the philosophy of the Confucians, the ultimate principle is not necessarily identical with a living, intelligent, and personal God. Nor did Confucius, when he speaks of Teen, or Heaven, express any faith in such a being. He neither asserted nor denied a Supreme God. His worship and prayer did not necessarily imply such a faith. It was the prayer of reverence addressed to some sacred, mysterious, unknown power, above and behind all visible things. What that power was, he, with his supreme candor, did not venture to intimate. But in the She-King a personal God is addressed. The oldest books recognize a Divine person. They teach that there is one Supreme Being, who is omnipresent, who sees all things, and has an intelligence which nothing can escape,—that he wishes men to live together in peace and brotherhood. He commands not only right actions, but pure desires and thoughts, that we should watch all our behavior, and maintain a grave and majestic demeanor, "which is like a palace in which virtue resides"; but especially that we should guard the tongue. "For a blemish may be taken out of a diamond by carefully polishing it; but, if your words have the least blemish, there is no way to efface that." "Humility is the solid foundation of all the virtues." "To acknowledge one's incapacity is the way to be soon prepared to teach others; for from the moment that a man is no longer full of himself, nor puffed up with empty pride, whatever good he learns in the morning he practices before night." "Heaven penetrates to the bottom of our hearts, like light into a dark chamber. We must conform ourselves to it, till we are like two instruments of music tuned to the same pitch. We must join ourselves with it, like two tablets which appear but one. We must receive its gifts the very moment its hand is open to bestow. Our irregular passions shut up the door of our souls against God." Such are the teachings of these Kings, which are unquestionably among the oldest existing productions of the human mind. In the days of Confucius they seem to have been nearly forgotten, and their precepts wholly neglected. Confucius revised them, added his own explanations and comments, and, as one of the last acts of his life, called his disciples around him and made a solemn dedication of these books to Heaven. He erected an altar on which he placed them, adored God, and returned thanks upon his knees in a humble manner for having had life and health granted him to finish this undertaking.

§ 7. *Confucius and Christianity. Character of the Chinese.*

It were easy to find defects in the doctrine of Confucius. It has little to teach of God or immortality. But if the law of Moses, which taught nothing of a future life, was a preparation for Christianity; if, as the early Christian Fathers asserted, Greek philosophy was also schoolmaster to bring men to Christ; who can doubt that the truth and purity in the teachings of Confucius were providentially intended to lead this great nation in the right direction? Confucius is a Star in the East, to lead his people to Christ. One of the most authentic of his sayings is this, that "in the West the true Saint must be looked for and found." He has a perception, such as truly great men have often had, of some one higher than himself, who was to come after him. We cannot doubt, therefore, that God, who forgets none of his children, has given this teacher to the swarming millions of China to lead them on till they are ready for a higher light. And certainly the temporal prosperity and external virtues of this nation, and their long-continued stability amid the universal changes of the world, are owing in no small degree to the lessons of reverence for the past, of respect for knowledge, of peace and order, and especially of filial piety, which he inculcated. In their case, if in no other, has been fulfilled the promise of the divine commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." In comparing the system of Confucius with Christianity, it appears at once that Christianity differs from this system, as from most others, in its greater completeness. Jesus says to the Chinese philosopher, as he said to the Jewish law, "I have not come to destroy, but to fulfil." He fulfils the Confucian reverence for the past by adding hope for the future; he fulfils its stability by progress, its faith in man with faith in God, its interest in this world with the expectation of another, its sense of time with that of eternity. Confucius aims at peace, order, outward prosperity, virtue, and good morals. All this belongs also to Christianity, but Christianity adds a moral enthusiasm, a faith in the spiritual world, a hope of immortal life, a sense of the Fatherly presence of God.

So that here, as before, we find that Christianity does not exclude other religions, but includes them, and is distinguished by being deeper, higher, broader, and more far-reaching than they. A people with such institutions and such a social life as we have described cannot be despised, and to call them uncivilized is as absurd in us as it is in them to call Europeans barbarians. They are a good, intelligent, and happy people. Lieutenant Forbes, who spent five years in China,--from 1842 to 1847,--says: "I found myself in the midst of as amiable, kind, and hospitable a population as any on the face of the earth, as far ahead of us in some things as behind us in others." As to the charge of dishonesty brought against them by those who judge the whole nation by the degraded population of the suburbs of Canton, Forbes says, "My own property suffered more in landing in England and passing the British frontier than in my whole sojourn in China." "There is no nation," says the Jesuit Du Halde, "more laborious and temperate than this. They are inured to hardships from their infancy, which greatly contributes to preserve the innocence of their manners.... They are of a mild, tractable, and humane disposition." He thinks them exceedingly modest, and regards the love of gain as their chief vice. "Interest," says he, "is the spring of all their actions; for, when the least profit offers, they despise all difficulties and undertake the most painful journeys to procure it" This may be true; but if a Chinese traveller in America should give the same account of us, would it not be quite as true? One of the latest writers--the author of "The Middle Kingdom"--accuses the Chinese of gross sensuality, mendacity, and dishonesty. No doubt these are besetting sins with them, as with all nations who are educated under a system which makes submission to authority the chief virtue. But then this writer lived only at Canton and Macao, and saw personally only the refuse of the people. He admits that "they have attained, by the observance of peace and good order, to a high security of life and property; that the various classes are linked together in a remarkably homogeneous manner by the diffusion of education; and that property and industry receive their just reward of food, raiment, and shelter." He also reminds us that the religion of China differs from all Pagan religions in this, that it encourages neither cruelty nor sensuality. No human victims have ever been offered on its altars, and those licentious rites which have appeared in so many religions have never disgraced its pure worship. The Chinese citizen enjoys a degree of order, peace, and comfort unknown elsewhere in Asia. "He can hold and sell landed property with a facility, certainty, and security which is absolute perfection compared with the nature of English dealings of the same kind." [22] He can traverse the country for two thousand miles unquestioned by any official. He can follow what occupation he pleases. He can quit his country and re-enter it without a passport. The law of primogeniture does not exist. The emperor appoints his heir, but a younger son quite as often as an elder one. The principle that no man is entitled by birth to rule over them is better known to the three hundred and sixty millions of China than to the twenty-seven millions of Great Britain that they have a right to a trial by their peers. [23] The principle of Chinese government is to persuade rather than to compel, to use moral means rather than physical. This rests on the fundamental belief in human goodness. For, as Mr. Meadows justly observes: "The theory that man's nature is radically vicious is the true psychical basis of despotic or physical-force government; while the theory that man's nature is radically good is the basis of free or moral-force government." The Chinese government endeavors to be paternal. It has refused to lay a tax on opium, because that would countenance the sale of it, though it might derive a large income from such a tax. The sacred literature of the Chinese is perfectly free from everything impure or offensive. There is not a line but might be read aloud in any family circle in England. All immoral ceremonies in idol worship are forbidden. M. Hue says that the birth of a daughter is counted a disaster in China; but well-informed travellers tell us that fathers go about with little daughters on their arms, as proud and pleased as a European father could be. Slavery and concubinage exist in China, and the husband has absolute power over his wife, even of life and death. These customs tend to demoralize the Chinese, and are a source of great evil. Woman is the slave of man. The exception to this is in the case of a mother. She is absolute in her household, and mothers, in China, command universal reverence. If an officer asks leave of absence to visit his mother it must be granted him. A mother may order an official to take her son to prison, and she must be obeyed. As a wife without children woman is a slave, but as a mother with grownup sons

she is a monarch.

§ 8. *The Tae-ping Insurrection.*

Two extraordinary events have occurred in our day in China, the results of which may be of the utmost importance to the nation and to mankind. The one is the Tae-ping insurrection, the other the diplomatic mission of Mr. Burlingame to the Western world. Whatever may be the immediate issue of the great insurrection of our day against the Tartar dynasty, it will remain a phenomenon of the utmost significance. There is no doubt, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary, that it has been a religious movement, proceeding from a single mind deeply moved by the reading of the Bible. The hostility of the Chinese to the present Mantchoo Tartar monarchs no doubt aided it; but there has been in it an element of power from the beginning, derived, like that of the Puritans, from its religious enthusiasm. Its leader, the Heavenly Prince, Hung-sew-tseuen, son of a poor peasant living thirty miles northeast of Canton, received a tract, containing extracts from the Chinese Bible of Dr. Morison, from a Chinese tract distributor in the streets of Canton. This was in 1833, when he was about twenty years of age. He took the book home, looked over it carelessly, and threw it aside. Disappointed of his degree at two competitive examinations, he fell sick, and saw a vision of an old man, saying: "I am the Creator of all things. Go and do my work." After this vision six years passed by, when the English war broke out, and the English fleet took the Chinese forts in the river of Canton. Such a great national calamity indicated, according to Chinese ideas, something rotten in the government; and such success on the part of the English showed that, in some way, they were fulfilling the will of Heaven. This led Hung-sew-tseuen to peruse again his Christian books; and alone, with no guide, he became a sincere believer in Christ, after a fashion of his own. God was the Creator of all things, and the Supreme Father. Jesus was the Elder Brother and heavenly Teacher of mankind. Idolatry was to be overthrown, virtue to be practised. Hung-sew-tseuen believed that the Bible confirmed his former visions. He accepted his mission and began to make converts. All his converts renounced idolatry, and gave up the worship of Confucius. They travelled to and fro teaching, and formed a society of "God-worshippers." The first convert, Fung-yun-san, became its most ardent missionary and its disinterested preacher. Hung-sew-tseuen returned home, went to Canton, and there met Mr. Roberts, an American missionary, who was induced by false charges to refuse him Christian baptism. But he, without being offended with Mr. Roberts, went home and taught his converts how to baptize themselves. The society of "God-worshippers" increased in number. Some of them were arrested for destroying idols, and among them Fung-yun-san, who, however, on his way to prison, converted the policemen by his side. These new converts set him at liberty and went away with him as his disciples. Various striking phenomena occurred in this society. Men fell into a state of ecstasy and delivered exhortations. Sick persons were cured by the power of prayer. The teachings of these ecstasies were tested by Scripture; if found to agree therewith, they were accepted; if not, rejected. It was in October, 1850, that this religious movement assumed a political form. A large body of persons, in a state of chronic rebellion against the Chinese authorities, had fled into the district, and joined the "God-worshippers." Pursued by the imperial soldiers, they were protected against them. Hence war began. The leaders of the religious movement found themselves compelled to choose between submission and resistance. They resisted, and the great insurrection began. But in China an insurrection against the dynasty is in the natural order of things. Indeed, it may be said to be a part of the constitution. By the Sacred Books, taught in all the schools and made a part of the examination papers, it is the duty of the people to overthrow any bad government. The Chinese have no power to legislate, do not tax themselves, and the government is a pure autocracy. But it is not a despotism; for old usages make a constitution, which the government must respect or be overthrown. "The right to rebel," says Mr. Meadows, "is in China a chief element of national stability." The Tae-ping (or Universal-Peace) Insurrection has shown its religious character throughout. It has not been cruel, except in retaliation. At the taking of Nan-king orders were given to put all the women together and protect them, and any one doing them an injury was punished with death. Before the attack on Nan-king a large body of the insurgents knelt down and prayed, and then rose and fought, like the soldiers of Cromwell. The aid of a large body of rebels was refused, because they did not renounce idolatry, and continued to allow the use of opium. Hymns of praise to the Heavenly Father and Elder

Brother were chanted in the camp. And the head of the insurrection distinctly announced that, in case it succeeded, the Bible would be substituted in all public examinations for office in the place of Confucius. This would cause the Bible to be at once studied by all candidates for office among three hundred and sixty millions of people. It would constitute the greatest event in the history of Christianity since the days of Constantino, or at least since the conversion of the Teutonic races. The rebellion has probably failed; but great results must follow this immense interest in Christianity in the heart of China,--an interest awakened by no Christian mission, whether Catholic or Protestant, but coming down into this great nation like the rain from heaven. In the "History of the Ti-Ping Revolution" (published in London in 1866), written by an Englishman who held a command among the Ti-Piugs, there is given a full, interesting, and apparently candid account of the religious and moral character of this great movement, from which I take the following particulars:-- "I have probably," says this writer,[24] "had a much greater experience of the Ti-Ping religious practices than any other European, and as a Protestant Christian I have never yet found occasion to condemn their form of worship. The most important part of their faith is the Holy Bible,--Old and New Testaments, entire. These have been printed and circulated gratuitously by the government through the whole population of the Ti-Ping jurisdiction." Abstracts of the Bible, put into verse, were circulated and committed to memory. Their form of worship was assimilated to Protestantism. The Sabbath was kept religiously on the seventh day. Three cups of tea were put on the altar on that day as an offering to the Trinity. They celebrated the communion once a month by partaking of a cup of grape wine. Every one admitted to their fellowship was baptized, after an examination and confession of sins. The following was the form prescribed in the "Book of Religious Precepts of the Ti-Ping Dynasty":--[25] _Forms to be observed when Men wish to forsake their Sins_--"They must kneel down in God's presence, and ask him to forgive their sins. They may then take either a basin of water and wash themselves, or go to the river and bathe themselves; after which they must continue daily to supplicate Divine favor, and the Holy Spirit's assistance to renew their hearts, saying grace at every meal, keeping holy the Sabbath day, and obeying all God's commandments, especially avoiding idolatry. They may then be accounted the children of God, and their souls will go to Heaven when they die." The prayer offered by the recipient of Baptism was as follows:-- "I (A. B.), kneeling down with a true heart, repent of my sins, and pray the Heavenly Father, the great God, of his abundant mercy, to forgive my former sins of ignorance in repeatedly breaking the Divine commands, earnestly beseeching him also to grant me repentance and newness of life, that my soul may go to Heaven, while I henceforth truly forsake my former ways, abandoning idolatry and all corrupt practices, in obedience to God's commands. I also pray that God would give me his Holy Spirit to change my wicked heart, deliver me from all temptation, and grant me his favor and protection, bestowing on me food and raiment, and exemption from calamity, peace in this world and glory in the next, through the mercies of our Saviour and Elder Brother, Jesus, who redeemed us from sin." In every household throughout the Ti-Ping territory the following translation of the Lord's Prayer was hung up for the use of the children, printed in large black characters on a white board:-- "Supreme Lord, our Heavenly Father, forgive all our sins that we have committed in ignorance, rebelling against thee. Bless us, brethren and sisters, thy little children. Give us our daily food and raiment; keep from us all calamities and afflictions; that in this world we may have peace and finally ascend to heaven to enjoy everlasting happiness. We pray thee to bless our brethren and sisters of all nations. We ask these things for the redeeming merits of our Lord and Saviour, our heavenly brother, Jesus. We also pray, Heavenly Father, that thy will may be done on earth as in heaven: for thine are all the kingdoms, glory, and power. Amen." The writer says he has frequently watched the Ti-Ping women teaching the children this prayer; "and often, on entering a house, the children ran up to me, and pulling me toward the board, began to read the prayer." The seventh day was kept very strictly. As soon as midnight sounded on Friday, all the people throughout; Ti-Pingdom were summoned to worship. Two other services were held during the day. Each opened with a doxology to God, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit. Then was sung this hymn:-- "The true doctrine is different from the doctrine of this world; It saves men's souls and gives eternal bliss. The wise receive it instantly with joy;

The foolish, wakened by it, find the way to Heaven. Our Heavenly Father, of his great mercy, Did not spare his own Son, but sent him down To give his life to redeem sinners. When men know this, and repent, they may go to Heaven." The rest of the services consisted in a chapter of the Bible read by the minister; a creed, repeated by the congregation standing; a prayer, read by the minister and repeated by the whole congregation kneeling. Then the prayer was burned, the minister read a sermon, an anthem was chanted to the long life of the king; then followed the Ten Commandments, music, and the burning of incense and fire-crackers. No business was allowed on the Sabbath, and the shops were closed. There was a clergy, chosen by competitive examination, subject to the approval of the Tien-Wong, or supreme religious head of the movement. There was a minister placed over every twenty-five families, and a church, or Heavenly Hall, assigned to him in some public building. Over every twenty, five parishes there was a superior, who visited them in turn every Sabbath. Once every month the whole people were addressed by the chief Wong. The writer of this work describes his attendance on morning prayers at Nan-king, in the Heavenly Hall of the Chung-Wang's household. This took place at sunrise every morning, the men and women sitting on opposite sides of the hall. "Oftentimes," says he, "while kneeling in the midst of an apparently devout congregation, and gazing on the upturned countenances lightened by the early morning sun, have I wondered why no British missionary occupied my place, and why Europeans generally preferred slaughtering the Ti-Pings to accepting them as brothers in Christ. When I look back," he adds, "on the unchangeable and universal kindness I always met with among the Ti-Pings, even when their dearest relatives were being slaughtered by my countrymen, or delivered over to the Manchoos to be tortured to death, their magnanimous forbearance seems like a dream. Their kind and friendly feelings were often annoying. To those who have experienced the ordinary dislike of foreigners by the Chinese, the surprising friendliness of the Ti-Pings was most remarkable." They welcomed Europeans as "brethren from across the sea," and claimed them as fellow-worshippers of "Yesu." Though the Ti-Pings did not at once lay aside all heathen customs, and could not be expected to do so, they took some remarkable steps in the right direction. Their women were in a much higher position than among the other Chinese; they abolished the custom of cramping their feet; a married woman had rights, and could not be divorced at will, or sold, as under the Manchoos. Large institutions were established for unmarried women. Slavery was totally abolished, and to sell a human being was made a capital offence. They utterly prohibited the use of opium; and this was probably their chief offence in the eyes of the English. Prostitution was punished by death, and was unknown in their cities. Idolatry was also utterly abolished. Their treatment of the people under them was merciful; they protected their prisoners, whom the Imperialists always massacred. The British troops, instead of preserving neutrality, aided the Imperialists in putting down the insurrection in such ways as this. The British cruisers assumed that the Ti-Ping junks were pirates, because they captured Chinese vessels. The British ship Bittern and another steamer sank every vessel but two in a rebel fleet, and gave up the crew of one which they captured to be put to death. This is the description of another transaction of the same kind, in the harbor of Shi-poo: "The junks were destroyed, and their crews shot, drowned, and hunted down, until about a thousand were killed; the Bittern's men aiding the Chinese on shore to complete the wholesale massacre." [26] It is the deliberate opinion of this well-informed English writer that the Ti-Ping insurrection would have succeeded but for British intervention; that the Tartar dynasty would have been expelled, the Chinese regained their autonomy, and Christianity have been established throughout the Empire. At the end of his book he gives a table of forty-three battles and massacres in which the British soldiers and navy took part, in which about four hundred thousand of the Ti-Pings were killed, and he estimates that more than two millions more died of starvation in 1863 and 1864, in the famine occasioned by the operations of the allied English, French, and Chinese troop's, when the Ti-Pings were driven from their territories. In view of such facts, well may an English writer say: "It is not once or twice that the policy of the British government has been ruinous to the best interests of the world. Disregard of international law and of treaty law in Europe, deeds of piracy and spoliation in Asia, one vast system of wrong and violence, have everywhere for years marked the dealings of the British government with the weaker races of the globe." [27]

Other Englishmen, beside "Lin-Le" and Mr. Meadows, give the same testimony to the Christian character of this great movement in China. Captain Fishbourne, describing his visit in H.M.S. Hermes to Nan-king, says: "It was obvious to the commonest observer that they were practically a different race." They had the Scriptures, many seemed to him to be practical Christians, serious and religious, believing in a special Providence, thinking that their trials were sent to purify them. "They accuse us of magic," said one. "The only magic we employ is prayer to God." The man who said this, says Captain Fishbourne, "was a little shrivelled-up person, but he uttered words of courageous confidence in God, and could utter the words of a hero. He and others like him have impressed the minds of their followers with their own courage and morality." The English Bishop of Victoria has constantly given the same testimony. Of one of the Ti-Ping books Dr. Medhurst says: "There is not a word in it which a Christian missionary might not adopt and circulate as a tract for the benefit of the Chinese." Dr. Medhurst also describes a scene which took place in Shanghai, where he was preaching in the chapel of the London Missionary Society, on the folly of idolatry and the duty of worshipping the one true God. A man arose in the middle of the congregation and said: "That is true! that is true! the idols must perish. I am a Ti-Ping; we all worship one God and believe in Jesus, and we everywhere destroy the idols. Two years ago when we began we were only three thousand; now we have marched across the Empire, because God was on our side." He then exhorted the people to abandon idolatry and to believe in Jesus, and said: "We are happy in our religion, and look on the day of our death as the happiest moment of life. When any of our number dies, we do not weep, but congratulate each other because he has gone to the joy of the heavenly world." The mission of Mr. Burlingame indicated a sincere desire on the part of the sagacious men who then governed China, especially of Prince Kung, to enter into relations with modern civilization and modern thought. From the official papers of this mission,[28] it appears that Mr. Burlingame was authorized "to transact all business with the Treaty Powers in which those countries and China had a common interest," (communication of Prince Kung, December 31, 1867). The Chinese government expressly states that this step is intended as adopting the customs of diplomatic intercourse peculiar to the West, and that in so doing the Chinese Empire means to conform to the law of nations, as understood among the European states. It therefore adopted "Wheaton's International Law" as the text-book and authority to be used in its Foreign Office, and had it carefully translated into Chinese for the use of its mandarins. This movement was the result, says Mr. Burlingame, of the "co-operative policy" adopted by the representatives in China of the Treaty Powers, in which they agreed to act together on all important questions, to take no cession of territory, and never to menace the autonomy of the Empire. They agreed "to leave her perfectly free to develop herself according to her own form of civilization, not to interfere with her interior affairs, to make her waters neutral, and her land safe" (Burlingame's speech at San Francisco). There is no doubt that if the states known as the "Treaty Powers," namely, the United States, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, North Germany, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, will loyally abstain from aggression and interference in China and respect her independence, that this great Empire will step forth from her seclusion of fifty centuries, and enter the commonwealth of nations. The treaty between the United States and China of July 28, 1868, includes provisions for the neutrality of the Chinese waters; for freedom of worship for United States citizens in China, and for the Chinese in the United States; for allowing voluntary emigration, and prohibiting the compulsory coolie trade; for freedom to travel in China and the United States by the citizens of either country; and for freedom to establish and attend schools in both countries. We add to this chapter a Note, containing an interesting account, from Hue's "Christianity in China," of an inscribed stone, proving that Christian churches existed in China in the seventh century. These churches were the result of the efforts of Nestorian missionaries, who were the Protestant Christians of their age. Their success in China is another proof that the Christianity which is to be welcomed there must be presented in an intelligible and rational form. * * * * *

NOTE. The Nestorian Inscription in China.[29] In 1625 some Chinese workmen, engaged in digging a foundation for a house, outside the walls of the city of Si-ngau-Fou, the capital of the province of Chen-si, found buried in the earth a large monumental stone resembling those which the Chinese are in the habit of raising to preserve to posterity the remembrance of remarkable events and illustrious men. It was a dark-colored marble tablet, ten feet high and five broad, and bearing on one side an inscription in ancient Chinese, and also some other characters quite unknown in China. * * * * * Several exact tracings from the stone were sent to Europe by the Jesuits who saw it. The library of their house at Rome had one of the first, and it attracted numerous visitors; subsequently, another authentic copy of the dimensions of the tablet was sent to Paris, and deposited at the library in the Rue Richelieu, where it may still be seen in the gallery of manuscripts. This monument, discovered by chance amidst rubbish in the environs of an ancient capital of the Chinese Empire, excited a great sensation; for on examining the stone, and endeavoring to interpret the inscription, it was with surprise discovered that the Christian religion had had numerous apostles in China at the beginning of the seventh century, and that it had for a long time flourished there. The strange characters proved to be those called *_estrangéllhos_*, which were in use among the ancient inhabitants of Syria, and will be found in some Syriac manuscripts of earlier date than the eighth century. * * * * * *_Monument of the great Propagation of the Luminous Doctrine in the Central Empire, composed by Khing-Tsing, a devout Man of the Temple of Ta-Thsin._*

1. There has always been only one true Cause, essentially the first, and without beginning, supremely intelligent and immaterial; essentially the last, and uniting all perfections. He placed the poles of the heavens and created all beings; marvellously holy, he is the source of all perfection. This admirable being, is he not the *_Triune_*, the true Lord without beginning, *_Oloho_*? He divided the world by a cross into four parts. After having decomposed the primordial air, he gave birth to the two elements. Chaos was transformed, and then the sun and the moon appeared. He made the sun and the moon move to produce day and night. He elaborated and perfected the ten thousand things; but in creating the first man, he endowed him with perfect interior harmony. He enjoined him to watch over the sea of his desires. His nature was without vice and without error; his heart, pure and simple, was originally without disorderly appetites.

2. But Sa-Thang propagated lies, and stained by his malice that which had been pure and holy. He proclaimed, as a truth, the equality of greatness, and upset all ideas. This is why three hundred and sixty-five sects, lending each other a mutual support, formed a long chain, and wove, so to speak, a net of law. Some put the creature in the place of the Eternal, others denied the existence of beings, and destroyed the two principles. Others instituted prayers and sacrifices to obtain good fortune; others proclaimed their own sanctity to deceive mankind. The minds of men labored, and were filled with anxiety; aspirations after the supreme good were trampled down; thus perpetually floating about they attained to nothing, and all went from bad to worse. The darkness thickened, men lost their sight, and for a long time they wandered without being able to find it again.

3. Then our Triune God communicated his substance to the very venerable Mi-chi-ho (Messiah), who, veiling his true majesty, appeared in the world in the likeness of a man. The celestial spirits manifested their joy, and a virgin brought forth the saint in Ta-Thsin. The most splendid constellations announced this happy event; the Persians saw the splendor, and ran to pay tribute. He fulfilled what was said of old by the twenty-four saints; he organized, by his precepts, both families and kingdoms; he instituted the new religion according to the true notion of the Trinity in Unity; he regulated conscience by the true faith; he signified to the world the eight commandments, and purged humanity from its pollutions by opening the door to the three virtues. He diffused life and extinguished death; he suspended the luminous sun to destroy the dwelling of darkness, and then the lies of demons passed away. He directed the bark of mercy towards the palace of light, and all creatures endowed with intelligence have been succored. After having consummated this act of power, he rose at midday towards the Truth. Twenty-seven books have been left. He has enlarged the springs of mercy, that men might be converted. The baptism by water and by the Spirit is a law that purifies the soul and beautifies the exterior. The sign of the cross unites the four quarters of the world, and restores the harmony that had been destroyed. By striking upon a piece of wood, we make the voice of

charity and mercy resound; by sacrificing towards the east we indicate the way of life and glory. Our ministers allow their beards to grow, to show that they are devoted to their neighbors. The tonsure that they wear at the top of their heads indicates that they have renounced worldly desires. In giving liberty to slaves we become a link between the powerful and weak. We do not accumulate riches, and we share with the poor that which we possess. Fasting strengthens the intellectual powers, abstinence and moderation preserve health. We worship seven times a day, and by our prayers we aid the living and the dead. On the seventh day we offer sacrifice, after having purified our hearts and received absolution for our sins. This religion, so perfect and so excellent, is difficult to name, but it enlightens darkness by its brilliant precepts. It is called the Luminous Religion.

5. Learning alone without sanctity has no grandeur, sanctity without learning makes no progress. When learning and sanctity proceed harmoniously, the universe is adorned and resplendent. The Emperor Tai-Tsoung illustrated the Empire. He opened the revolution, and governed men in holiness. In his time there was a man of high virtue named Olopen, who came from the kingdom of Ta-Thsin. Directed by the blue clouds, he bore the Scriptures of the true doctrine; he observed the rules of the winds, and traversed difficult and perilous countries. In the ninth year of Tching-Kouan (636) he arrived at Tehang-ngan. The Emperor ordered Fang-hi-wen-Ling, first minister of the Empire, to go with a great train of attendants to the western suburb, to meet the stranger and bring him to the palace. He had the Holy Scriptures translated in the Imperial library. The court listened to the doctrine, meditated on it profoundly, and understood the great unity of truth. A special edict was promulgated for its publication and diffusion. In the twelfth year of Tching-Kouan, in the seventh moon, during the autumn, the new edict was promulgated in these terms:-- The doctrine has no fixed name, the holy has no determinate substance; it institutes religions suitable to various countries, and carries men in crowds in its tracks. Olopen, a man of Ta-Thsin, and of a lofty virtue, bearing Scriptures and images, has come to offer them in the Supreme Court. After a minute examination of the spirit of this religion, it has been found to be excellent, mysterious, and pacific. The contemplation of its radical principle gives birth to perfection and fixes the will. It is exempt from verbosity; it considers only good results. It is useful to men, and consequently ought to be published under the whole extent of the heavens. I, therefore, command the magistrates to have a Ta-Thsin temple constructed in the quarter named T-ning of the Imperial city, and twenty-one religious men shall be installed therein. * * * * *

10. Sou-Tsoung, the illustrious and brilliant emperor, erected at Ling-on and other towns, five in all, luminous temples. The primitive good was thus strengthened, and felicity flourished. Joyous solemnities were inaugurated, and the Empire entered on a wide course of prosperity.

11. Tai-Tsoung (764), a lettered and a warlike emperor, propagated the holy revolution. He sought for peace and tranquillity. Every year, at the hour of the Nativity (Christmas), he burnt celestial perfumes in remembrance of the divine benefit; he prepared imperial feasts, to honor the luminous (Christian) multitude. * * * * *

21. This stone was raised in the second year of Kien-Tchoung of the great dynasty of Thang (A.D. 781), on the seventh day of the moon of the great increase. At this time the devout Ning-Chou, lord of the doctrine, governed the luminous multitude in the Eastern country. Such is the translation of the famous inscription found at Si-ngau-Fou, in 1625. On the left of the monument are to be read the following words in the Syriac language: "In the days of the Father of Fathers, Anan-Yeschouah, Patriarch Catholicos." To the right can be traced, "Adam, Priest, and Chor-Episcopus"; and at the base of the inscription: "In the year of the Greeks one thousand nine hundred and two (A.D. 781), Mar Yezd-bouzid, Priest and Chor-Episcopus of the Imperial city of Komdam, son of Millesins, priest of happy memory, of Balkh, a town of Tokharistan (Turkistan), raised this tablet of stone, on which are described the benefits of our Saviour, and the preaching of our fathers in the kingdom of the Chinese. Adam, Deacon, son of Yezd-bouzid, Chor-Episcopus; Sabar-Jesu, Priest; Gabriel, Priest, Archdeacon, and Ecclesiarch of Komdam and Sarage." * * * * *

The abridgment of Christian doctrine given in the Syro-Chinese inscription of Si-ngau-Fou shows us, also, that the propagators of the faith in Upper Asia in the seventh century professed the Nestorian errors. Through the vague and obscure verbiage which characterizes the Chinese style, we recognize the mode in which that heresiarch admitted the union of the Word with man, by

indwelling plenitude of grace superior to that of all the saints. One of the persons of the Trinity communicated himself to the very illustrious and venerable Messiah, "veiling his majesty." That is certainly the doctrine of Nestorius; upon that point the authority of the critics is unanimous. History, as we have elsewhere remarked, records the rapid progress of the Nestorian sects in the interior of Asia, and their being able to hold their ground, even under the sway of the Mussulmans, by means of compromises and concessions of every kind. Setting out from the banks of the Tigris or the Euphrates, these ardent and courageous propagators of the Gospel probably proceeded to Khorassan, and then crossing the Oxus, directed their course toward the Lake of Lop, and entered the Chinese Empire by the province of Chen-si. Olopen, and his successors in the Christian mission, whether Syrians or Persians by birth, certainly belonged to the Nestorian church. Voltaire, who did not like to trouble himself with scientific arguments, and who was much stronger in sarcasm than in erudition, roundly accuses the missionaries of having fabricated the inscription on the monument of Si-ngau-Fou, from motives of "pious fraud." "As if," says Remusat, "such a fabrication could have been practicable in the midst of a distrustful and suspicious nation, in a country in which magistrates and private people are equally ill-disposed towards foreigners, and especially missionaries, where all eyes are open to their most trivial proceedings, and where the authorities watch with the most jealous care over everything relating to the historical traditions and monuments of antiquity. It would be very difficult to explain how the missionaries could have been bold enough to have printed and published in China, and in Chinese, an inscription that had never existed, and how they could have imitated the Chinese style, counterfeited the manner of the writers of the dynasty of Thang, alluded to customs little known, to local circumstances, to dates calculated from the mysterious figures of Chinese astrology, and the whole without betraying themselves for a moment; and with such perfection as to impose on the most skilful men of letters, induced, of course, by the singularity of the discovery to dispute its authenticity. It could only have been done by one of the most erudite of Chinese scholars, joining with the missionaries to impose on his own countrymen." "Even that would not be all, for the borders of the inscription are covered with Syrian names in fine _estranghelo_ characters. The forgers must, then, have been not only acquainted with these characters, but have been able to get engraved with perfect exactness ninety lines of them, and in the ancient writing, known at present to very few." "This argument of Remusat's," says another learned Orientalist, M. Felix Neve, "is of irresistible force, and we have formerly heard a similar one maintained with the greatest confidence by M. Quatremère, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and we allow ourselves to quote the opinion of so highly qualified a judge upon this point. Before the last century it would have been absolutely impossible to forge in Europe a series of names and titles belonging to a Christian nation of Western Asia; it is only since the fruits of Assemam's labors have been made public by his family at Rome, that there existed a sufficient knowledge of the Syriac for such a purpose; and it is only by the publication of the manuscripts of the Vatican, that the extent to which Nestorianism spread in the centre of Asia, and the influence of its hierarchy in the Persian provinces could have been estimated. There is no reason to suppose that missionaries who left Europe in the very beginning of the seventeenth century could have acquired a knowledge which could only be obtained from reading the originals and not vague accounts of them." The sagacity of M. Saint Martin, who was for a long time the colleague of M. Quatremère, has pointed out in a note worthy of his erudition, another special proof, which is by no means to be neglected. "Amongst the various arguments," he says, "that might be urged in favor of the legitimacy of the monument, but of which, as yet, no use has been made, must not be forgotten the name of the priest by whom it is said to have been erected. The name _Yezd-bouzid_ is Persian, and at the epoch when the monument was discovered it would have been impossible to invent it, as there existed no work where it could have been found. Indeed, I do not think that, even since then, there has ever been any one published in which it could have been met with. "It is a very celebrated name among the Armenians, and comes to them from a martyr, a Persian by birth, and of the royal race, who perished towards the middle of the seventh century, and rendered his name illustrious amongst the Christian nations of the East." Saint Martin adds in the same place, that the

famous monument of Si-ngau-Fou, whose authenticity has for a long time been called in question from the hatred entertained against the Jesuit missionaries who discovered it, rather than from a candid examination of its contents, is now regarded as above all suspicion. [Clark1]

1871.3

Clarke, James Freeman. *Ten great religions* [ID D32174]. (3)

Chapter IV. *Buddhism, or the Protestantism of the East.*

§ 1. Buddhism, in its Forms, resembles Romanism; in its Spirit, Protestantism

§ 2. Extent of Buddhism. Its Scriptures §

3. Sakya-muni, the Founder of Buddhism

§ 4. Leading Doctrines of Buddhism

§ 5. The Spirit of Buddhism Rational and Humane

§ 6. Buddhism as a Religion

§ 7. Karma and Nirvana

§ 8. Good and Evil of Buddhism

§ 9. Relation of Buddhism to Christianity

§ 1. *Buddhism, in its Forms, resembles Romanism; in its Spirit, Protestantism.*

On first becoming acquainted with the mighty and ancient religion of Buddha, one may be tempted to deny the correctness of this title, "The Protestantism of the East." One might say, "Why not rather the Romanism of the East?" For so numerous are the resemblances between the customs of this system and those of the Romish Church, that the first Catholic missionaries who encountered the priests of Buddha were confounded, and thought that Satan had been mocking their sacred rites. Father Bury, a Portuguese missionary,[92] when he beheld the Chinese bonzes tonsured, using rosaries, praying in an unknown tongue, and kneeling before images, exclaimed in astonishment: "There is not a piece of dress, not a sacerdotal function, not a ceremony of the court of Rome, which the Devil has not copied in this country." Mr. Davis (Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, II. 491) speaks of "the celibacy of the Buddhist clergy, and the monastic life of the societies of both sexes; to which might be added their strings of beads, their manner of chanting prayers, their incense, and their candles." Mr. Medhurst ("China," London, 1857) mentions the image of a virgin, called the "queen of heaven," having an infant in her arms, and holding a cross. Confession of sins is regularly practised. Father Huc, in his "Recollections of a Journey in Tartary, Thibet, and China," (Hazlitt's translation), says: "The cross, the mitre, the dalmatica, the cope, which the grand lamas wear on their journeys, or when they are performing some ceremony out of the temple,--the service with double choirs, the psalmody, the exorcisms, the censer suspended from five chains, and which you can open or close at pleasure,--the benedictions given by the lamas by extending the right hand over the heads of the faithful,--the chaplet, ecclesiastical celibacy, religious retirement, the worship of the saints, the fasts, the processions, the litanies, the holy water,--all these are analogies between the Buddhists and ourselves." And in Thibet there is also a Dalai Lama, who is a sort of Buddhist pope. Such numerous and striking analogies are difficult to explain. After the simple theory "que le diable y était pour beaucoup" was abandoned, the next opinion held by the Jesuit missionaries was that the Buddhists had copied these customs from Nestorian missionaries, who are known to have penetrated early even as far as China.[93] But a serious objection to this theory is that Buddhism is at least five hundred years older than Christianity, and that many of these striking resemblances belong to its earliest period. Thus Wilson (Hindu Drama) has translated plays written before the Christian era, in which Buddhist monks appear as mendicants. The worship of relics is quite as ancient. Fergusson[94] describes topes, or shrines for relics, of very great antiquity, existing in India, Ceylon, Birmah, and Java. Many of them belong to the age of Asoka, the great Buddhist emperor, who ruled all India B.C. 250, and in whose reign Buddhism became the religion of the state, and held its third Œcumenical Council. The ancient Buddhist architecture is very singular, and often very beautiful. It consists of topes, rock-cut temples, and monasteries. Some of the topes are monolithic columns, more than forty feet high, with ornamented capitals. Some are immense domes of brick and stone, containing sacred relics. The tooth of Buddha was once preserved in a magnificent shrine in India, but was conveyed to Ceylon A.D. 311, where it still remains an object of universal reverence. It is a piece of ivory or bone two inches long, and is kept in six cases, the largest of which, of solid silver, is five feet high. The other cases are inlaid with rubies and precious stones.[95] Besides this, Ceylon possesses the "left collar-bone relic," contained in a bell-shaped tope, fifty feet high, and the thorax bone, which was placed in a tope built by a Hindoo Raja, B.C. 250, beside which two others were subsequently erected, the last being eighty cubits high. The Sanchi tope, the finest in India,[96] is a solid dome of stone, one hundred and six feet in diameter and forty-two feet high, with a basement and terrace, having a colonnade, now fallen, of sixty pillars, with richly carved stone railing and gateway. The rock-cut temples of the Buddhists are very ancient, and are numerous in India. Mr. Fergusson, who has made a special personal study of these monuments, believes that more than nine hundred still remain, most of them within the Bombay presidency. Of these, many date back two centuries before our era. In form they singularly resemble the earliest Roman Catholic churches. Excavated out of the solid rock, they have a nave and side aisles, terminating in an apse or semi-dome, round which the aisle is carried. One at Karli, built in this manner, is one hundred and twenty-six feet long and forty-five wide, with fifteen richly carved columns on each side,

separating the nave from the aisles. The facade of this temple is also richly ornamented, and has a great open window for lighting the interior, beneath an elegant gallery or rood-loft. The Buddhist rock-cut monasteries in India are also numerous, though long since deserted. Between seven and eight hundred are known to exist, most of them having been excavated between B.C. 200 and A.D. 500. Buddhist monks, then as now, took the same three vows of celibacy, poverty, and obedience, which are taken by the members of all the Catholic orders. In addition to this, all the Buddhist priests are mendicants. They shave their heads, wear a friar's robe tied round the waist with a rope, and beg from house to house, carrying their wooden bowl in which to receive boiled rice. The old monasteries of India contain chapels and cells for the monks. The largest, however, had accommodation for only thirty or forty; while at the present time a single monastery in Thibet, visited by MM. Huc and Gabet (the lamasery of Kounboum), is occupied by four thousand lamas. The structure of these monasteries shows clearly that the monkish system of the Buddhists is far too ancient to have been copied from the Christians. Is, then, the reverse true? Did the Catholic Christians derive their monastic institutions, their bells, their rosary, their tonsure, their incense, their mitre and cope, their worship of relics, their custom of confession, etc., from the Buddhists? Such is the opinion of Mr. Prinsep (Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia, 1852) and of Lassen (*Indische Alterthumskunde*). But, in reply to this view, Mr. Hardwicke objects that we do not find in history any trace of such an influence. Possibly, therefore, the resemblances may be the result of common human tendencies working out, independently, the same results. If, however, it is necessary to assume that either religion copied from the other, the Buddhists may claim originality, on the ground of antiquity. But, however this may be, the question returns, Why call Buddhism the Protestantism of the East, when all its external features so much resemble those of the Roman Catholic Church? We answer: Because deeper and more essential relations connect Brahmanism with the Romish Church, and the Buddhist system with Protestantism. The human mind in Asia went through the same course of experience, afterward repeated in Europe. It protested, in the interest of humanity, against the oppression of a priestly caste. Brahmanism, like the Church of Rome, established a system of sacramental salvation in the hands of a sacred order. Buddhism, like Protestantism, revolted, and established a doctrine of individual salvation based on personal character. Brahmanism, like the Church of Rome, teaches an exclusive spiritualism, glorifying penances and martyrdom, and considers the body the enemy of the soul. But Buddhism and Protestantism accept nature and its laws, and make a religion of humanity as well as of devotion. To such broad statements numerous exceptions may doubtless be always found, but these are the large lines of distinction. The Roman Catholic Church and Brahmanism place the essence of religion in sacrifices. Each is eminently a sacrificial system. The daily sacrifice of the mass is the central feature of the Romish Church. So Brahmanism is a system of sacrifices. But Protestantism and Buddhism save the soul by teaching. In the Church of Rome the sermon is subordinate to the mass; in Protestantism and in Buddhism sermons are the main instruments by which souls are saved. Brahmanism is a system of inflexible castes; the priestly caste is made distinct and supreme; and in Romanism the priesthood almost constitutes the church. In Buddhism and Protestantism the laity regain their rights. Therefore, notwithstanding the external resemblance of Buddhist rites and ceremonies to those of the Roman Catholic Church, the internal resemblance is to Protestantism. Buddhism in Asia, like Protestantism in Europe, is a revolt of nature against spirit, of humanity against caste, of individual freedom against the despotism of an order, of salvation by faith against salvation by sacraments. And as all revolts are apt to go too far, so it has been with Buddhism. In asserting the rights of nature against the tyranny of spirit, Buddhism has lost God. There is in Buddhism neither creation nor Creator. Its tracts say: "The rising of the world is a natural case." "Its rising and perishing are by nature itself." "It is natural that the world should rise and perish." [97] While in Brahmanism absolute spirit is the only reality, and this world is an illusion, the Buddhists know only this world, and the eternal world is so entirely unknown as to be equivalent to nullity. But yet, as no revolt, however radical, gives up all its antecedents, so Buddhism has the same aim as Brahmanism, namely, to escape from the vicissitudes of time into the absolute rest of eternity. They agree as to the object of existence; they differ as to the method

of reaching it. The Brahman and the Roman Catholic think that eternal rest is to be obtained by intellectual submission, by passive reception of what is taught us and done for us by others: the Buddhist and Protestant believe it must be accomplished by an intelligent and free obedience to Divine laws. Mr. Hodgson, who has long studied the features of this religion in Nepal, says: "The one infallible diagnostic of Buddhism is a belief in the infinite capacity of the human intellect." The name of Buddha means the Intelligent One, or the one who is wide awake. And herein also is another resemblance to Protestantism, which emphasizes so strongly the value of free thought and the seeking after truth. In Judaism we find two spiritual powers,--the prophet and the priest. The priest is the organ of the pardoning and saving love of God; the prophet, of his inspiring truth. In the European Reformation, the prophet revolting against the priest founded Protestantism; in the Asiatic Reformation he founded Buddhism. Finally, Brahmanism and the Roman Catholic Church are more religious; Buddhism and Protestant Christianity, more moral. Such, sketched in broad outline, is the justification for the title of this chapter; but we shall be more convinced of its accuracy after looking more closely into the resemblances above indicated between the religious ceremonies of the East and West. These resemblances are chiefly between the Buddhists and the monastic orders of the Church of Rome. Now it is a fact, but one which has never been sufficiently noticed, that the whole monastic system of Rome is based on a principle foreign to the essential ideas of that church. The fundamental doctrine of Rome is that of salvation by sacraments. This alone justifies its maxim, that "out of communion with the Church there is no salvation." The sacrament of Baptism regenerates the soul; the sacrament of Penance purifies it from mortal sin; the sacrament of the Eucharist renews its life; and that of Holy Orders qualifies the priest for administering these and the other sacraments. But if the soul is saved by sacraments, duly administered and received, why go into a religious order to save the soul? Why seek by special acts of piety, self-denial, and separation from the world that which comes sufficiently through the usual sacraments of the church? The more we examine this subject, the more we shall see that the whole monastic system of the Church of Rome is an included Protestantism, or a Protestantism within the church. Many of the reformers before the Reformation were monks. Savonarola, St. Bernard, Luther himself, were monks. From the monasteries came many of the leaders of the Reformation. The Protestant element in the Romish Church was shut up in monasteries during many centuries, and remained there as a foreign substance, an alien element included in the vast body. When a bullet, or other foreign substance, is lodged in the flesh, the vital powers go to work and build up a little wall around it, and shut it in. So when Catholics came who were not satisfied with a merely sacramental salvation, and longed for a higher life, the sagacity of the Church put them together in convents, and kept them by themselves, where they could do no harm. One of the curious homologons of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia. Buddhism was, for many centuries, tolerated in India in the same way. It took the form of a monasticism included in Brahmanism, and remained a part of the Hindoo religion. And so, when the crisis came and the conflict began, this Hindoo Protestantism maintained itself for a long time in India, as Lutheranism continued for a century in Italy, Spain, and Austria. But it was at last driven out of its birthplace, as Protestantism was driven from Italy and Spain; and now only the ruins of its topes, its temples, and its monasteries remain to show how extensive was its former influence in the midst of Brahmanism.

§ 2. *Extent of Buddhism. Its Scriptures.*

Yet, though expelled from India, and unable to maintain its control over any Aryan race, it has exhibited a powerful propagandist element, and so has converted to its creed the majority of the Mongol nations. It embraces nearly or quite (for statistics here are only guesswork)[98] three hundred millions of human beings. It is the popular religion of China; the state religion of Thibet, and of the Birman Empire; it is the religion of Japan, Siam, Anam, Assam, Nepaul, Ceylon, in short, of nearly the whole of Eastern Asia. Concerning this vast religion we have had, until recently, very few means of information. But, during the last quarter of a century, so many sources have been opened, that at present we can easily study it in its original features and its subsequent development. The sacred books of this religion have been preserved independently, in Ceylon, Nepaul, China, and Thibet. Mr. G. Turnour, Mr. Georgely, and Mr. R. Spence Hardy are our chief authorities in regard to the Pitikas, or the Scriptures in the Pali language, preserved in Ceylon. Mr. Hodgson has collected and studied the Sanskrit Scriptures, found in Nepaul. In 1825 he transmitted to the Asiatic Society in Bengal sixty works in Sanskrit, and two hundred and fifty in the language of Thibet. M. Csoma, an Hungarian physician, discovered in the Buddhist monasteries of Thibet an immense collection of sacred books, which had been translated from the Sanskrit works previously studied by Mr. Hodgson. In 1829 M. Schmidt found the same works in the Mongolian. M. Stanislas Julien, an eminent student of the Chinese, has also translated works on Buddhism from that language, which ascend to the year 76 of our era.[99] More recently inscriptions cut upon rocks, columns, and other monuments in Northern India, have been transcribed and translated. Mr. James Prinsep deciphered these inscriptions, and found them to be in the ancient language of the province of Magadha where Buddhism first appeared. They contain the decrees of a king, or raja, named Pyadasi, whom Mr. Turnour has shown to be the same as the famous Asoka, before alluded to. This king appears to have come to the throne somewhere between B.C. 319 and B.C. 260. Similar inscriptions have been discovered throughout India, proving to the satisfaction of such scholars as Burnouf, Prinsep, Turnour, Lassen, Weber, Max Müller, and Saint-Hilaire, that Buddhism had become almost the state religion of India, in the fourth century before Christ.[100]

§ 3. *Sakya-muni, the Founder of Buddhism.*

North of Central India and of the kingdom of Oude, near the borders of Nepaul, there reigned, at the end of the seventh century before Christ, a wise and good king, in his capital city, Kapilavastu[101]. He was one of the last of the great Solar race, celebrated in the ancient epics of India. His wife, named *Maya* because of her great beauty, became the mother of a prince, who was named Siddârtha, and afterward known as the Buddha[102]. She died seven days after his birth, and the child was brought up by his maternal aunt. The young prince distinguished himself by his personal and intellectual qualities, but still more by his early piety. It appears from the laws of Manu that it was not unusual, in the earliest periods of Brahmanism, for those seeking a superior piety to turn hermits, and to live alone in the forest, engaged in acts of prayer, meditation, abstinence, and the study of the Vedas. This practice, however, seems to have been confined to the Brahmans. It was, therefore, a grief to the king, when his son, in the flower of his youth and highly accomplished in every kingly faculty of body and mind, began to turn his thoughts toward the life of an anchorite. In fact, the young Siddârtha seems to have gone through that deep experience out of which the great prophets of mankind have always been born. The evils of the world pressed on his heart and brain; the very air seemed full of mortality; all things were passing away. Was anything permanent? anything stable? Nothing but truth; only the absolute, eternal law of things. "Let me see that," said he, "and I can give lasting peace to mankind. Then shall I become their deliverer." So, in opposition to the strong entreaties of his father, wife, and friends, he left the palace one night, and exchanged the position of a prince for that of a mendicant. "I will never return to the palace," said he, "till I have attained to the sight of the divine law, and so become Buddha." [103] He first visited the Brahmans, and listened to their doctrines, but found no satisfaction therein. The wisest among them could not teach him true peace,—that profound inward rest, which was already called Nirvana. He was twenty-nine years old. Although disapproving of the Brahmanic austerities as an end, he practised them during six years, in order to subdue the senses. He then became satisfied that the path to perfection did not lie that way. He therefore resumed his former diet and a more comfortable mode of life, and so lost many disciples who had been attracted by his amazing austerity. Alone in his hermitage, he came at last to that solid conviction, that KNOWLEDGE never to be shaken, of the laws of things, which had seemed to him the only foundation of a truly free life. The spot where, after a week of constant meditation, he at last arrived at this beatific vision, became one of the most sacred places in India. He was seated under a tree, his face to the east, not having moved for a day and night, when he attained the triple science, which was to rescue mankind from its woes. Twelve hundred years after the death of the Buddha, a Chinese pilgrim was shown what then passed for the sacred tree. It was surrounded by high brick walls, with an opening to the east, and near it stood many topes and monasteries. In the opinion of M. Saint-Hilaire, these ruins, and the locality of the tree, may yet be rediscovered. The spot deserves to be sought for, since there began a movement which has, on the whole, been a source of happiness and improvement to immense multitudes of human beings, during twenty-four centuries. Having attained this inward certainty of vision, he decided to teach the world his truth. He knew well what it would bring him,—what opposition, insult, neglect, scorn. But he thought of three classes of men: those who were already on the way to the truth, and did not need him; those who were fixed in error, and whom he could not help; and the poor doubters, uncertain of their way. It was to help these last, the doubters, that the Buddha went forth to preach. On his way to the holy city of India, Benares, a serious difficulty arrested him at the Ganges, namely, his having no money to pay the boatman for his passage. At Benares he made his first converts, "turning the wheel of the law" for the first time. His discourses are contained in the sacred books of the Buddhists. He converted great numbers, his father among the rest, but met with fierce opposition from the Hindoo Scribes and Pharisees, the leading Brahmans. So he lived and taught, and died at the age of eighty years. Naturally, as soon as the prophet was dead he became very precious in all eyes. His body was burned with much pomp, and great contention arose for the unconsumed fragments of bone. At last they were divided into eight parts, and a tope was erected, by each of the eight fortunate possessors, over such relics as had fallen to him. The ancient books of the North and South agree as to the

places where the topes were built, and no Roman Catholic relics are so well authenticated. The Buddha, who believed with Jesus that "the flesh profiteth nothing," and that "the word is spirit and life," would probably have been the first to condemn this idolatry. But fetich-worship lingers in the purest religions. The time of the death of Sakya-muni, like most Oriental dates, is uncertain. The Northern Buddhists, in Thibet, Nepaul, etc., vary greatly among themselves. The Chinese Buddhists are not more certain. Lassen, therefore, with most of the scholars, accepts as authentic the period upon which all the authorities of the South, especially of Ceylon, agree, which is B.C. 543. Lately Westergaard has written a monograph on the subject, in which, by a labored argument, he places the date about two hundred years later. Whether he will convince his brother _savans_ remains to be seen. Immediately after the death of Sakya-muni a general council of his most eminent disciples was called, to fix the doctrine and discipline of the church. The legend runs that three of the disciples were selected to recite from memory what the sage had taught. The first was appointed to repeat his teaching upon discipline; "for discipline," said they, "is the soul of the law." Whereupon Upali, mounting the pulpit, repeated all of the precepts concerning morals and the ritual. Then Ananda was chosen to give his master's discourses concerning faith or doctrine. Finally, Kasyapa announced the philosophy and metaphysics of the system. The council sat during seven months, and the threefold division of the sacred Scriptures of Buddhism was the result of their work; for Sakya-muni wrote nothing himself. He taught by conversation only. The second general council was called to correct certain abuses which had begun to creep in. It was held about a hundred years after the teacher's death. A great fraternity of monks proposed to relax the conventual discipline, by allowing greater liberty in taking food, in drinking intoxicating liquor, and taking gold and silver if offered in alms. The schismatic monks were degraded, to the number of ten thousand, but formed a new sect. The third council, held during the reign of the great Buddhist Emperor Asoka, was called on account of heretics, who, to the number of sixty thousand, were degraded and expelled. After this, missionaries were despatched to preach the word in different lands. The names and success of these missionaries are recorded in the _Mahawanso_, or Sacred History, translated by Mr. George Turnour from the Singhalese. But what is remarkable is, that the relics of some of them have been recently found in the Sanchi topes, and in other sacred buildings, contained in caskets, with their names inscribed on them. These inscribed names correspond with those given to the same missionaries in the historical books of Ceylon. For example, according to the _Mahawanso_, two missionaries, one named Kassapo (or Kasyapa), and the other called Majjhima (or Madhyama), went to preach in the region of the Himalayan Mountains. They journeyed, preached, suffered, and toiled, side by side, so the ancient history informs us,--a history composed in Ceylon in the fifth century of our era, with the aid of works still more ancient;[104] and now, when the second Sanchi tope was opened in 1851, by Major Cunningham, the relics of these very missionaries were discovered.[105] The tope was perfect in 1819, when visited by Captain Fell,--"not a stone fallen." And though afterward injured, in 1822, by some amateur relic-hunters, its contents remained intact. It is a solid hemisphere, built of rough stones without mortar, thirty-nine feet in diameter; it has a basement six feet high, projecting all around five feet, and so making a terrace. It is surrounded by a stone railing, with carved figures. In the centre of this tope was found a small chamber, made of six stones, containing the relic-box of white sandstone, about ten inches square. Inside this were four caskets of steatite (a sacred stone among the Buddhists), each containing small portions of burnt human bone. On the outside lid of one of these boxes was this inscription: "Relics of the emancipated Kasyapa Gotra, missionary to the whole Hemawanta." And on the inside of the lid was carved: "Relics of the emancipated Madhyama." These relics, with those of eight other leading men of the Buddhist Church, had rested in this monument since the age of Asoka, and cannot have been placed there later than B.C. 220. The missionary spirit displayed by Buddhism distinguishes it from all other religions which preceded Christianity. The religion of Confucius never attempted to make converts outside of China. Brahmanism never went beyond India. The system of Zoroaster was a Persian religion; that of Egypt was confined to the Valley of the Nile; that of Greece to the Hellenic race. But Buddhism was inflamed with the desire of bringing all mankind to a knowledge of its truths. Its ardent and

successful missionaries converted multitudes in Nepaul, Thibet, Birmah, Ceylon, China, Siam, Japan; and in all these states its monasteries are to-day the chief sources of knowledge and centres of instruction to the people. It is idle to class such a religion as this with the superstitions which debase mankind. Its power lay in the strength of conviction which inspired its teachers; and that, again, must have come from the sight of truth, not the belief in error.

§ 4. *Leading Doctrines of Buddhism.*

What, then, are the doctrines of Buddhism? What are the essential teachings of the Buddha and his disciples? Is it a system, as we are so often told, which denies God and immortality? Has *atheism* such a power over human hearts in the East? Is the Asiatic mind thus in love with eternal death? Let us try to discover. The hermit of Sakya, as we have seen, took his departure from two profound convictions,--the evil of perpetual change, and the possibility of something permanent. He might have used the language of the Book of Ecclesiastes, and cried, "Vanity of vanities! all is vanity!" The profound gloom of that wonderful book is based on the same course of thought as that of the Buddha, namely, that everything goes round and round in a circle; that nothing moves forward; that there is no new thing under the sun; that the sun rises and sets, and rises again; that the wind blows north and south, and east and west, and then returns according to its circuits. Where can rest be found? where peace? where any certainty? Siddârtha was young; but he saw age approaching. He was in health; but he knew that sickness and death were lying in wait for him. He could not escape from the sight of this perpetual round of growth and decay, life and death, joy and woe. He cried out, from the depths of his soul, for something stable, permanent, real. Again, he was assured that this emancipation from change and decay was to be found in knowledge. But by knowledge he did not intend the perception and recollection of outward facts,--not learning. Nor did he mean speculative knowledge, or the power of reasoning. He meant intuitive knowledge, the sight of eternal truth, the perception of the unchanging laws of the universe. This was a knowledge which was not to be attained by any merely intellectual process, but by moral training, by purity of heart and life. Therefore he renounced the world, and went into the forest, and became an anchorite. But just at this point he separated himself from the Brahmins. They also were, and are, believers in the value of mortification, abnegation, penance. They had their hermits in his day. But they believed in the value of penance as accumulating merit. They practised self-denial for its own sake. The Buddha practised it as a means to a higher end,--emancipation, purification, intuition. And this end he believed that he had at last attained. At last he *saw* the truth. He became "wide awake." Illusions disappeared; the reality was before him. He was the Buddha,--the MAN WHO KNEW. Still he was a man, not a God. And here again is another point of departure from Brahminism. In that system, the final result of devotion was to become absorbed in God. The doctrine of the Brahmins is divine absorption; that of the Buddhists, human development. In the Brahminical system, God is everything and man nothing. In the Buddhist, man is everything and God nothing. Here is its atheism, that it makes so much of man as to forget God. It is perhaps "without God in the world," but it does not deny him. It accepts the doctrine of the three worlds,--the eternal world of absolute being; the celestial world of the gods, Brahma, Indra, Vischnu, Siva; and the finite world, consisting of individual souls and the laws of nature. Only it says, of the world of absolute being, Nirvana, we know nothing. That is our aim and end; but it is the direct opposite to all we know. It is, therefore, to us as nothing. The celestial world, that of the gods, is even of less moment to us. What we know are the everlasting laws of nature, by obedience to which we rise, disobeying which we fall, by perfect obedience to which we shall at last obtain Nirvana, and rest forever. To the mind of the Buddha, therefore, the world consisted of two orders of existence,--souls and laws. He saw an infinite multitude of souls,--in insects, animals, men,--and saw that they were surrounded by inflexible laws,--the laws of nature. To know these and to obey them,--this was emancipation. The fundamental doctrine of Buddhism, taught by its founder and received by all Buddhists without exception, in the North and in the South, in Birmah and Thibet, in Ceylon and China, is the doctrine of the four sublime truths, namely:-- 1. All existence is evil, because all existence is subject to change and decay. 2. The source of this evil is the desire for things which are to change and pass away. 3. This desire, and the evil which follows it, are not inevitable; for if we choose we can arrive at Nirvana, when both shall wholly cease. 4. There is a fixed and certain method to adopt, by pursuing which we attain this end, without possibility of failure. These four truths are the basis of the system. They are: 1st, the evil; 2d, its cause; 3d, its end; 4th, the way of reaching the end. Then follow the eight steps of this way, namely:-- 1. Right belief, or the correct faith. 2. Right judgment, or wise application of that faith to life. 3. Right utterance, or

perfect truth in all that we say and do. 4. Right motives, or proposing always a proper end and aim. 5. Right occupation, or an outward life not involving sin. 6. Right obedience, or faithful observance of duty. 7. Right memory, or a proper recollection of past conduct. 8. Right meditation, or keeping the mind fixed on permanent truth. After this system of doctrine follow certain moral commands and prohibitions, namely, five, which apply to all men, and five others which apply only to the novices or the monks. The five first commandments are: 1st, do not kill; 2d, do not steal; 3d, do not commit adultery; 4th, do not lie; 5th, do not become intoxicated. The other five are: 1st, take no solid food after noon; 2d, do not visit dances, singing, or theatrical representations; 3d, use no ornaments or perfumery in dress; 4th, use no luxurious beds; 5th, accept neither gold nor silver. All these doctrines and precepts have been the subject of innumerable commentaries and expositions. Everything has been commented, explained, and elucidated. Systems of casuistry as voluminous as those of the Fathers of the Company of Jesus, systems of theology as full of minute analysis as the great *_Summa Totius Theologiæ_* of St. Thomas, are to be found in the libraries of the monasteries of Thibet and Ceylon. The monks have their Golden Legends, their Lives of Saints, full of miracles and marvels. On this simple basis of a few rules and convictions has arisen a vast fabric of metaphysics. Much of this literature is instructive and entertaining. Some of it is profound. Baur, who had made a special study of the intricate speculations of the Gnostics, compares them with "the vast abstractions of Buddhism."

§ 5. *The Spirit of Buddhism Rational and Humane.*

Ultimately, two facts appear, as we contemplate this system,—first, its rationalism; second, its humanity. It is a system of rationalism. It appeals throughout to human reason. It proposes to save man, not from a future but a present hell, and to save him by teaching. Its great means of influence is the sermon. The Buddha preached innumerable sermons; his missionaries went abroad preaching. Buddhism has made all its conquests honorably, by a process of rational appeal to the human mind. It was never propagated by force, even when it had the power of imperial rajas to support it. Certainly, it is a very encouraging fact in the history of man, that the two religions which have made more converts than any other, Buddhism and Christianity, have not depended for their success on the sword of the conqueror or the frauds of priestcraft, but have gained their victories in the fair conflict of reason with reason. We grant that Buddhism has not been without its superstitions and its errors; but it has not deceived, and it has not persecuted. In this respect it can teach Christians a lesson. Buddhism has no prejudices against those who confess another faith. The Buddhists have founded no Inquisition; they have combined the zeal which converted kingdoms with a toleration almost inexplicable to our Western experience. Only one religious war has darkened their peaceful history during twenty-three centuries,—that which took place in Thibet, but of which we know little. A Siamese told Crawford that he believed all the religions of the world to be branches of the true religion. A Buddhist in Ceylon sent his son to a Christian school, and told the astonished missionary, "I respect Christianity as much as Buddhism, for I regard it as a help to Buddhism." MM. Hue and Gabet converted no Buddhist in Tartary and Thibet, but they partially converted one, bringing him so far as to say that he considered himself at the same time a good Christian and a good Buddhist. Buddhism is also a religion of humanity. Because it lays such stress on reason, it respects all men, since all possess this same gift. In its origin it broke down all castes. All men, of whatever rank, can enter its priesthood. It has an unbounded charity for all souls, and holds it a duty to make sacrifices for all. One legend tells us that the Buddha gave his body for food to a starved tigress, who could not nurse her young through weakness. An incident singularly like that in the fourth chapter of John is recorded of the hermit, who asked a woman of low caste for water, and when she expressed surprise said, "Give me drink, and I will give you truth." The unconditional command, "Thou shalt not kill," which applies to all living creatures, has had great influence in softening the manners of the Mongols. This command is connected with the doctrine of transmigration of souls, which is one of the essential doctrines of this system as well as of Brahmanism. But Buddhism has abolished human sacrifices, and indeed all bloody offerings, and its innocent altars are only crowned with flowers and leaves. It also inculcates a positive humanity, consisting of good actions. All its priests are supported by daily alms. It is a duty of the Buddhist to be hospitable to strangers, to establish hospitals for the sick and poor, and even for sick animals, to plant shade-trees, and erect houses for travellers. Mr. Malcom, the Baptist missionary, says that he was resting one day in a *_zayat_* in a small village in Birmah, and was scarcely seated when a woman brought a nice mat for him to lie on. Another brought cool water, and a man went and picked for him half a dozen good oranges. None sought or expected, he says, the least reward, but disappeared, and left him to his repose. He adds: "None can ascend the river without being struck with the hardihood, skill, energy, and good-humor of the Birmese boatmen. In point of temper and morality they are infinitely superior to the boatmen on our Western waters. In my various trips, I have seen no quarrel nor heard a hard word." Mr. Malcom goes on thus: "Many of these people have never seen a white man before, but I am constantly struck with their politeness. They desist from anything on the slightest intimation; never crowd around to be troublesome; and if on my showing them my watch or pencil-case, or anything which particularly attracts them, there are more than can get a sight, the outer ones stand aloof and wait till their turn comes.... "I saw no intemperance in Birmah, though an intoxicating liquor is made easily of the juice of a palm.... "A man may travel from one end of the kingdom to the other without money, feeding and lodging as well as the people." "I have seen thousands together, for hours, on public occasions, rejoicing in all ardor, and no act of violence or case of intoxication.... "During my whole residence in the country I never saw an indecent act or immodest gesture in man or woman.... I have seen hundreds of men and women bathing, and

no immodest or careless act.... "Children are treated with great kindness, not only by the mother but the father, who, when unemployed, takes the young child in his arms, and seems pleased to attend to it, while the mother cleans the rice or sits unemployed at his side. I have as often seen fathers caressing female infants as male. A widow with male and female children is more likely to be sought in marriage than if she has none.... "Children are almost as reverent to parents as among the Chinese. The aged are treated with great care and tenderness, and occupy the best places in all assemblies." According to Saint-Hilaire's opinion, the Buddhist morality is one of endurance, patience, submission, and abstinence, rather than of action, energy, enterprise. Love for all beings is its nucleus, every animal being our possible relative. To love our enemies, to offer our lives for animals, to abstain from even defensive warfare, to govern ourselves, to avoid vices, to pay obedience to superiors, to reverence age, to provide food and shelter for men and animals, to dig wells and plant trees, to despise no religion, show no intolerance, not to persecute, are the virtues of these people. Polygamy is tolerated, but not approved. Monogamy is general in Ceylon, Siam, Birinah; somewhat less so in Thibet and Mongolia. Woman is better treated by Buddhism than by any other Oriental religion.

§ 6. *Buddhism as a Religion.*

But what is the religious life of Buddhism? Can there be a religion without a God? And if Buddhism has no God, how can it have worship, prayer, devotion? There is no doubt that it has all these. We have seen that its *cultus* is much like that of the Roman Catholic Church. It differs from this church in having no secular priests, but only regulars; all its clergy are monks, taking the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Their vows, however, are not irrevocable; they can relinquish the yellow robe, and return into the world, if they find they have mistaken their vocation. The God of Buddhism is the Buddha himself, the deified man, who has become an infinite being by entering Nirvana. To him prayer is addressed, and it is so natural for man to pray, that no theory can prevent him from doing it. In Thibet, prayer-meetings are held even in the streets. Huc says: "There is a very touching custom at Lhassa. In the evening, just before sundown, all the people leave their work, and meet in groups in the public streets and squares. All kneel and begin to chant their prayers in a low and musical tone. The concert of song which rises from all these numerous reunions produces an immense and solemn harmony, which deeply impresses the mind. We could not help sadly comparing this Pagan city, where all the people prayed together, with our European cities, where men would blush to be seen making the sign of the cross." In Thibet *confession* was early enjoined. Public worship is there a solemn confession before the assembled priests. It confers entire absolution from sins. It consists in an open confession of sin, and a promise to sin no more. Consecrated water is also used in the service of the Pagodas. There are thirty-five Buddhas who have preceded Sakya-muni, and are considered the chief powers for taking away sin. These are called the "Thirty-five Buddhas of Confession." Sakya-muni, however, has been included in the number. Some lamas are also joined with them in the sacred pictures, as Tsonkhapa, a lama born in A.D. 1555, and others. The mendicant priests of Buddha are bound to confess twice a month, at the new and full moon. The Buddhists have also nunneries for women. It is related that Sakya-muni consented to establish them at the earnest request of his aunt and nurse, and of his favorite disciple, Ananda. These nuns take the same vows as the monks. Their rules require them to show reverence even to the youngest monk, and to use no angry or harsh words to a priest. The nun must be willing to be taught; she must go once a fortnight for this purpose to some virtuous teacher; she must not devote more than two weeks at a time to spiritual retirement; she must not go out merely for amusement; after two years' preparation she can be initiated, and she is bound to attend the closing ceremonies of the rainy season.

§ 7. *Karma and Nirvana.*

One of the principal metaphysical doctrines of this system is that which it called Karma. This means the law of consequences, by which every act committed in one life entails results in another. This law operates until one reaches Nirvana. Mr. Hardy goes so far as to suppose that Karma causes the merits or demerits of each soul to result at death in the production of another consciousness, and in fact to result in a new person. But this must be an error. Karma is the law of consequences, by which every act receives its exact recompense in the next world, where the soul is born again. But unless the same soul passes on, such a recompense is impossible. "Karma," said Buddha, "is the most essential property of all beings; it is inherited from previous births, it is the cause of all good and evil, and the reason why some are mean and some exalted when they come into the world. It is like the shadow which always accompanies the body." Buddha himself obtained all his elevation by means of the Karma obtained in previous states. No one can obtain Karma or merit, but those who hear the discourses of Buddha. There has been much discussion among scholars concerning the true meaning of Nirvana, the end of all Buddhist expectation. Is it annihilation? Or is it absorption in God? The weight of authority, no doubt, is in favor of the first view. Burnouf's conclusion is: "For Buddhist theists, it is the absorption of the individual life in God; for atheists, absorption of this individual life in the nothing. But for both, it is deliverance from all evil, it is supreme enfranchisement." In the opinion that it is annihilation agree Max Müller, Tumour, Schmidt, and Hardy. And M. Saint-Hilaire, while calling it "a hideous faith," nevertheless assigns it to a third part of the human race. But, on the other hand, scholars of the highest rank deny this view. In particular, Bunsen (*Gott in der Geschichte*) calls attention to the fact that, in the oldest monuments of this religion, the earliest Sutras, Nirvana is spoken of as a condition attained in the present life. How then can it mean annihilation? It is a state in which all desires cease, all passions die. Bunsen believes that the Buddha never denied or questioned God or immortality. The following account of NIRVANA is taken from the Pali Sacred Books:-- "Again the king of Ságala said to Nágaséna: 'Is the joy of Nirvana unmixed, or is it associated with sorrow?' The priest replied that it is unmixed satisfaction, entirely free from sorrow. "Again the king of Ságala said to Nágaséna: 'Is Nirvana in the east, west, south, or north; above or below? Is there such a place as Nirvana? If so, where is it?' Nágaséna: 'Neither in the east, south, west, nor north, neither in the sky above, nor in the earth below, nor in any of the infinite sakwalas, is there such a place as Nirvana.' Milinda: 'Then if Nirvana have no locality, there can be no such thing; and when it is said that any one attains Nirvana, the declaration is false.' Nágaséna: 'There is no such place as Nirvana, and yet it exists; the priest who seeks it in the right manner will attain it.' 'When Nirvana is attained, is there such a place?' Nágaséna: 'When a priest attains Nirvana there is such a place.' Milinda: 'Where is that place?' Nágaséna: 'Wherever the precepts can be observed; it may be anywhere; just as he who has two eyes can see the sky from any or all places; or as all places may have an eastern side.'" The Buddhist asserts Nirvana as the object of all his hope, yet, if you ask him what it is, may reply, "Nothing." But this cannot mean that the highest good of man is annihilation. No pessimism could be more extreme than such a doctrine. Such a belief is not in accordance with human nature. Tennyson is wiser when he writes:-- "Whatever crazy sorrow saith, No life that breathes with human breath Has ever truly longed for death. "'T is LIFE, whereof our nerves are scant, O life, not death, for which we pant; More life, and fuller, that I want." The Buddhist, when he says that Nirvana is *nothing*, means simply that it is *no thing*; that it is nothing to our present conceptions; that it is the opposite of all we know, the contradiction, of what we call life now, a state so sublime, so wholly different from anything we know or can know now, that it is the same thing as nothing to us. All present life is change; *that* is permanence: all present life is going up and down; *that* is stability: all present life is the life of sense; *that* is spirit. The Buddhist denies God in the same way. He is the unknowable. He is the impossible to be conceived of. "Who shall name Him And dare to say, 'I believe in Him'? Who shall deny Him, And venture to affirm, 'I believe in Him not?'" [106] To the Buddhist, in short, the element of time and the finite is all, as to the Brahman the element of eternity is all. It is the most absolute contradiction of Brahmanism which we can conceive. It seems impossible for the Eastern mind to hold at the same time the two conceptions of God

and nature, the infinite and the finite, eternity and time. The Brahmaus accept the reality of God, the infinite and the eternal, and omit the reality of the finite, of nature, history, time, and the world. The Buddhist accepts the last, and ignores the first. This question has been fully discussed by Mr. Alger in his very able work, "Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," and his conclusion is wholly opposed to the view which makes Nirvana equivalent to annihilation.

§ 8. *Good and Evil of Buddhism.*

The good and the evil of Buddhism are thus summed up by M. Saint-Hilaire. He remarks that the first peculiarity of Buddhism is the wholly practical direction taken by its founder. He proposes to himself the salvation of mankind. He abstains from the subtle philosophy of the Brahmans, and takes the most direct and simple way to his end. But he does not offer low and sensual rewards; he does not, like so many lawgivers, promise to his followers riches, pleasures, conquests, power. He invites them to salvation by means of virtue, knowledge, and self-denial. Not in the Vedas, nor the books which proceed from it, do we find such noble appeals, though they too look at the infinite as their end. But the indisputable glory of Buddha is the boundless charity to man with which his soul was filled. He lived to instruct and guide man aright. He says in so many words, "My law is a law of grace for all" (Burnouf, Introduction, etc., p. 198). We may add to M. Saint-Hilaire's statement, that in these words the Buddha plainly aims at what we have called a catholic religion. In his view of man's sorrowful life, all distinctions of rank and class fall away; all are poor and needy together; and here, too, he comes in contact with that Christianity which says, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden." Buddha also wished to cure the sicknesses, not only of the Hindoo life, but of the life of mankind. M. Saint-Hilaire adds, that, in seeking thus to help man, the means of the Buddha are pure, like his ends. He tries to convince and to persuade: he does not wish to compel. He allows confession, and helps the weak and simple by explanations and parables. He also tries to guard man against evil, by establishing habits of chastity, temperance, and self-control. He goes forward into the Christian graces of patience, humility, and forgiveness of injuries. He has a horror of falsehood, a reverence for truth; he forbids slander and gossip; he teaches respect for parents, family, life, home. Yet Saint-Hilaire declares that, with all these merits, Buddhism has not been able to found a tolerable social state or a single good government. It failed in India, the land of its birth. Nothing like the progress and the development of Christian civilization appears in Buddhism. Something in the heart of the system makes it sterile, notwithstanding its excellent intentions. What is it? The fact is, that, notwithstanding its benevolent purposes, its radical thought is a selfish one. It rests on pure individualism,—each man's object is to save his own soul. All the faults of Buddhism, according to M. Saint-Hilaire, spring from this root of egotism in the heart of the system. No doubt the same idea is found in Christianity. Personal salvation is herein included. But Christianity _starts_ from a very different point: it is the "kingdom of Heaven." "Thy kingdom come: thy will be done on earth." It is not going on away from time to find an unknown eternity. It is God with us, eternity here, eternal life abiding in us now. If some narrow Protestant sects make Christianity to consist essentially in the salvation of our own soul hereafter, they fall into the condemnation of Buddhism. But that is not the Christianity of Christ. Christ accepts the great prophetic idea of a Messiah who brings down God's reign into this life. It is the New Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven. It is the earth full of the knowledge of God, as the waters cover the sea. It is all mankind laboring together for this general good. This solitary preoccupation with one's own salvation causes the religious teachers of Buddhism to live apart, outside of society, and take no interest in it. There is in the Catholic and Protestant world, beside the monk, a secular priesthood, which labors to save other men's bodies and souls. No such priesthood exists in Buddhism. Moreover, not the idea of salvation from evil,—which keeps before us evil as the object of contemplation,—but the idea of good, is the true motive for the human conscience. This leads us up at once to God; this alone can create love. We can only love by seeing something lovely. God must seem, not terrible, but lovely, in order to be loved. Man must seem, not mean and poor, but noble and beautiful, before we can love him. This idea of the good does not appear in Buddhism, says M. Saint-Hilaire. Not a spark of this divine flame—that which to see and show has given immortal glory to Plato and to Socrates—has descended on Sakya-muni. The notion of rewards, substituted for that of the infinite beauty, has perverted everything in his system. Duty itself becomes corrupted, as soon as the idea of the good disappears. It becomes then a blind submission to mere law. It is an outward constraint, not an inward inspiration. Scepticism follows. "The world is empty, the heart is dead surely," is its language. Nihilism arrives sooner or later. God is nothing; man is nothing; life is nothing;

death is nothing; eternity is nothing. Hence the profound sadness of Buddhism. To its eye all existence is evil, and the only hope is to escape from time into eternity,--or into nothing,--as you may choose to interpret Nirvana. While Buddhism makes God, or the good, and heaven, to be equivalent to nothing, it intensifies and exaggerates evil. Though heaven is a blank, hell is a very solid reality. It is present and future too. Everything in the thousand hells of Buddhism is painted as vividly as in the hell of Dante. God has disappeared from the universe, and in his place is only the inexorable law, which grinds on forever. It punishes and rewards, but has no love in it. It is only dead, cold, hard, cruel, unrelenting law. Yet Buddhists are not atheists, any more than a child who has never heard of God is an atheist. A child is neither deist nor atheist: he has no theology. The only emancipation from self-love is in the perception of an infinite love. Buddhism, ignoring this infinite love, incapable of communion with God, aiming at morality without religion, at humanity without piety, becomes at last a prey to the sadness of a selfish isolation. We do not say that this is always the case, for in all systems the heart often redeems the errors of the head. But this is the logical drift of the system and its usual outcome.

§ 9. *Relation of Buddhism to Christianity.*

In closing this chapter, let us ask what relation this great system sustains to Christianity. The fundamental doctrine and central idea of Buddhism is personal salvation, or *the salvation of the soul by personal acts of faith and obedience*. This we maintain, notwithstanding the opinion that some schools of Buddhists teach that the soul itself is not a constant element or a special substance, but the mere result of past merit or demerit. For if there be no soul, there can be no transmigration. Now it is certain that the doctrine of transmigration is the very basis of Buddhism, the corner-stone of the system. Thus M. Saint-Hilaire says: "The chief and most immovable fact of Buddhist metaphysics is the doctrine of transmigration." Without a soul to migrate, there can be no migration. Moreover, the whole ethics of the system would fall with its metaphysics, on this theory; for why urge men to right conduct, in order to attain happiness, or Nirvana, hereafter, if they are not to exist hereafter. No, the soul's immortality is a radical doctrine in Buddhism, and this doctrine is one of its points of contact with Christianity. Another point of contact is its doctrine of reward and punishment,--a doctrine incompatible with the supposition that the soul does not pass on from world to world. But this is the essence of all its ethics, the immutable, inevitable, unalterable consequences of good and evil. In this also it agrees with Christianity, which teaches that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap"; that he who turns his pound into five will he set over five cities, he who turns it into ten, over ten cities. A third point of contact with Christianity, however singular it may at first appear to say so, is the doctrine of Nirvana. Nirvana, to the Buddhist, means the absolute, eternal world, beyond time and space; that which is nothing to us now, but will be everything hereafter. Incapable of cognizing both time and eternity, it makes them absolute negations of each other. The peculiarity of Plato, according to Mr. Emerson and other Platonists was, that he was able to grasp and hold intellectually both conceptions,--of God and man, the infinite and finite, the eternal and the temporal. The merit of Christianity is, in like manner, that it is able to take up and keep, not primarily as dogma, but as life, both these antagonistic ideas. Christianity recognizes God as the infinite and eternal, but recognizes also the world of time and space as real. Man exists as well as God: we love God, we must love man too. Brahmanism loves God, but not man; it has piety, but not humanity. Buddhism loves man, but not God; it has humanity, but not piety; or if it has piety, it is by a beautiful want of logic, its heart being wiser than its head. That which seems an impossibility in these Eastern systems is a fact of daily life to the Christian child, to the ignorant and simple Christian man or woman, who, amid daily duty and trial, find joy in both heavenly and earthly love. There is a reason for this in the inmost nature of Christianity as compared with Buddhism. Why is it that Buddhism is a religion without God? Sakya-muni did not ignore God. The object of his life was to attain Nirvana, that is, to attain a union with God, the Infinite Being. He became Buddha by this divine experience. Why, then, is not this religious experience a constituent element in Buddhism, as it is in Christianity? Because in Buddhism man struggles upward to find God, while in Christianity God comes down to find man. To speak in the language of technical theology, Buddhism is a doctrine of works, and Christianity of grace. That which God gives all men may receive, and be united by this community of grace in one fellowship. But the results attained by effort alone, divide men; because some do more and receive more than others. The saint attained Buddha, but that was because of his superhuman efforts and sacrifices; it does not encourage others to hope for the same result. We see, then, that here, as elsewhere, the superiority of Christianity is to be found in its quantity, in its fulness of life. It touches Buddhism at all its good points, in all its truths. It accepts the Buddhistic doctrine of rewards and punishments, of law, progress, self-denial, self-control, humanity, charity, equality of man with man, and pity for human sorrow; but to all this it adds--how much more! It fills up the dreary void of Buddhism with a living God; with a life of God in man's soul, a heaven here as well as hereafter. It gives us, in addition to the struggle of the soul to find God, a God coming down to find the soul. It gives a divine as real as the human, an infinite as solid as the finite. And this it does, not by a system of thought, but by a fountain and stream of life. If all Christian works, the New Testament included, were destroyed, we should lose a vast deal no doubt; but we should not lose Christianity; for that is not a book, but a life. Out of that stream of life would be again

developed the conception of Christianity, as a thought and a belief. We should be like the people living on the banks of the Nile, ignorant for five thousand years of its sources; not knowing whence its beneficent inundations were derived; not knowing by what miracle its great stream could flow on and on amid the intense heats, where no rain falls, and fed during a course of twelve hundred miles by no single affluent, yet not absorbed in the sand, nor evaporated by the ever-burning sun. But though ignorant of its source, they know it has a source, and can enjoy all its benefits and blessings. So Christianity is a full river of life, containing truths apparently the most antagonistic, filling the soul and heart of man and the social state of nations with its impulses and its ideas. We should lose much in losing our positive knowledge of its history; but if all the books were gone, the tablets of the human heart would remain, and on these would be written the everlasting Gospel of Jesus, in living letters which no years could efface and no changes conceal. [Clark1]

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Once while lecturing in the Lutheran Seminary in Shatin, Hong Kong, the discussion turned to a perennial problem: how can one be authentically Christian and authentically Chinese in the same existence? I was interested to learn that many had found Lewis the most helpful writer at just this point. This seemed especially significant to me since he had never visited Asia, nor written about contextual theology, nor entered into ecumenical conferences or congresses on evangelism for Asians. What he had done was to show that Christ completes cultural aspirations, since, as Augustine put it, God places salt on our tongues so that we thirst for Him.

The college where I teach has taken as its symbol the old Nestorian Christian symbol of the lotus and the cross. This has been the Asian Christian's way of saying that the best of Asian wisdom and insight must be brought to, and enhanced by seeing it in the light of, the cross and the resurrection. The Chinese Bible uses the rich word Tao to translate the Greek word Logos.

In our great city-state [Hong Kong] every possible missionary society seeks to have a beach-head, or at least a launching-pad, to show that it takes China seriously. Hong Kong is an ecumenical chaos! It is no wonder that Christians in China today insist that there will be no going back to the days of divisive, sectarian Western Christianity. They keep saying that today the Chinese must make their own way and not be disintegrated by the influences of Western Christian money and people who will be eager to spread their peculiar and divisive emphases.

Lewis's use of the Bible shows it to be the source of truth and nourishment which the Christian community has always claimed it to be. He points to a way which avoids the rocks of literalism and the whirlpool of de-mythologization.

Few things are as important as this for Asian Christians. The legacy of Protestant evangelical missions has produced a 'people of the Book', to borrow an Islamic phrase. The Bible, obviously, has a large place in the life of Asian Christians. But giving the Bible to all, and insisting on the priesthood of all believers, has not been an unmixed blessing or a pure strength.

We could wish that Asian Christians might be spared some of the bloody battles over the use of the Bible which has seared Western Christendom. The insistence on the acceptance of a certain view of the way inspiration must have taken place does nothing to aid in the understanding or profitable use of the Bible.

One of the deepest yearnings of Asian Christians is in the vague area called 'the quest for an Asian spirituality' and the experience which the catholic tradition has termed 'spiritual direction'. I believe this yearning is also deeply sensed in the West, so we are here in touch with one of the 'signs of the times'. But there is a special concern for it in the East. Asian Christians are surrounded by time-honored disciplines of 'spirituality'. Their own poverty in this regard seems all the more apparent.

Anyone living in Hong Kong, London or New York will be aware of the problem of trying to transplant the life-style of Judson or Lewis. But if our concern is with 'missionary theology' we cannot get off the hook so easily. 'Missionary theology' is by nature a listening and learning theology; it takes the other seriously, which means taking time for conversation and communion. Lewis has given us more than fresh ideas well expressed; his life-style is also a source of encouragement.

He is like a hearty older brother whose zesty friendship is an encouragement to us to use what gifts we have in the part of the vineyard where we have been called to serve.

In a way, this is what Asian Christians most want and need from their Western friends. In China today you will hear it said, as we did last summer in Shanghai: "We don't need you to do it for us or even to show us your ways. But support us with your concern, friendship and understanding." [LewCS36]

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Conger, Edwin H. = Kang, Ge = Conger, Edwin Hurd (Galesburg, Ill. 1843-1907 Pasadena, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1898-1905 Edwin H. Conger ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]

1900-1901 Edwin H. Conger und William Woodville Rockhill sind Bevollmächtigte der amerikanischen Regierung zur Vermittlung im Boxer-Aufstand in Beijing. [Cor60]

1903 Edwing H. Conger vermittelt zum Schutz der amerikanischen Handelsrechte in der Mandschurei. [ANB]

Coole, Arthur Braddan (Birmingham, Kan. 1900-1978) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China

Biographie

1924-1937 Arthur Braddan Coole ist Lehrer der Tianjin Hui Wen Academy. [Coo1]

1938 Arthur Braddan Coole macht administrative Arbeit für die Methodist Episcopal Church in Beijing. [Coo1]

1944 Arthur Braddan Coole ist Treasurer der Methodist Episcopal Church in China. [Coo1]

1947 Arthur Braddan Coole ist Lehrer der Tianjin Hui Wen Academy. [Coo1]

Coolidge, J.G. (um 1906) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1905-1906 J.G. Coolidge ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Coombs-Strittmater, Lucinda L. (Cazenovia, N.Y. 1849-1919 Columbus, Ohio) : Medizinische Missionarin Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China

Biographie

- 1873-1877 Lucinda L. Coombs-Strittmater ist Missionarin der Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Beijing und gründet das erste Spital für Frauen. [Shav1]
- 1877-1881 Lucinda L. Coombs-Strittmater ist Missionarin der Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jiujiang. [Shav1]

Cooper, Charles A. = Cooper, Charles Albert (1908-1960) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 Charles A. Cooper ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938-1939 Charles A. Cooper ist Sekretär des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Int]

Corbett, Hunter (Leatherwood, Penn. 1835-1920 Yantai) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China

Biographie

- 1863-1920 Hunter Corbett ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Yantai. [Shav1]
- 1900 Gründung der Cheeloo Universität [Qi lü da xue] durch Hunter Corbett der American Presbyterian Mission, der English Baptist Mission, der Anglican und Canadian Presbyterian Mission. [Wik]

Corbin, Paul Leaton (Carlinville, Ill. 1875-1936 Taigu, Shanxi) : Missionar Shanxi Mission des American Board

Biographie

- 1905-1936 Paul Leaton Corbin ist als Missionar der Shanxi Mission des American Board in Taigu. (1904 hält er sich in Tongzhou auf ; 1928-1931 hält er sich in Amerika auf). [OCA]

Cornell, Ezra (1809-1874) : Amerikanischer Geschäftsmann

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1957 [Bolton, Sarah Knowles]. *Ku er cheng ming ji*. Shala Baoerdeng zhu ; Zhong Yan yi. (Taipei : Shi jie shu ju, 1957). Übersetzung von Bolton, Sarah Knowles. *Lives of poor boys who become famous*. (New York, N.Y. : Crowell, 1962). [Betr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Johnson, James Watt, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Michael Faraday, David Glasgow Farragut, William Lloyd Garrison, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Ezra Cornell, Abraham Lincoln, Ole Bull, Charles Dickens, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas Alva Edison, Pope Pius XI., The Mayo brothers, George Washington Carver, Edward Bok, Henry Ford, The Wright brothers, Calvin Coolidge, Will Rogers, Grant Wood].
苦兒成名記 [WC]

Cornish, Clement H. (um 1924) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 Clement H. Cornish ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Coudray, Robert C. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1927 Robert C. Coudray ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1929 Robert C. Coudray ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
 1932 Robert C. Coudray ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]

Cowles, Ben Thomson (Shantou 1915-) : Amerikanischer Geistlicher Presbyterian Board of Ecumenical Missions in China, Lehrer Nanjing University

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1946 Cowles, Ben Thomson. *Through the dragon's mouth : journeys into the Yangtzi's Three Gorges*. (Santa Barbara, Calif. : Fithian Press, 1999). [Bericht seiner Reise 1946 auf dem Yangzi]. [WC]

Cowles, John P. (um 1884) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1884 John P. Cowles ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Crane, Charles R. = Crane, Charles Richard (Chicago, Ill. 1858-1939) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1920-1921 Charles R. Crane ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Crawford, Tarleton Perry (Warren County, Ky 1821-1902 Dawson, Georgia) : Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

- 1852-1863 Tarleton Perry Crawford ist als Missionar in Shanghai tätig. [Shav1]
 1863-1900 Tarleton Perry Crawford ist als Missionar in Shandong tätig. [Shav1]
 1892 Tarleton Perry Crawford verschickt 1000 Pamphlete gegen das Foreign Mission Board to Southern Churches und wird entlassen. [BDCC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1909 Foster, L[ovelace] S[avidge]. *Fifty years in China : an eventful memoir of Tarleton Perry Crawford*. (Nashville, Tenn. : Bayless-Pullen Company, 1909).
<https://archive.org/details/fiftyyearsinchin00fost>. [WC]

Crofoot, Jay William (Nile, N.Y. 1874-1960 Plainfield, N.J.) : Missionar Seventh Day Baptist Mission

Biographie

- 1899-1926 Jay William Crofoot ist Missionar der Seventh Day Baptist Mission in Shanghai, Sekretär der East China Christian Educational Association und Mitglied der Shanghai Moral Welfare League. [Who2]
 1912 Jay William Crofoot ist Principal der Language School for new missionaries in Shanghai. [Who2]

Cross, Charles T. = Cross, Charles Tenney (Beijing 1922-2008 Seattle, Wash.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1974-1977 Charles T. Cross ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Crossett, Margaret = Crossett, Margaret Elliott (Daming, Hebei 1906-1991 Lancaster, Penn.) : Amerikanische protestantische Missionarin China Inland Mission

Biographie

1931-1933 Margaret Crossett ist als Missionarin in Shucheng (Anhui) und gibt Bibelunterricht. [BGC]

1933-1934 Margaret Crossett ist als Missionarin in Tongcheng (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1934 Margaret Crossett ist als Missionarin in Shucheng (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1935 Heinrat von Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett. [BGC]

1935-1939 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett sind als Missionare in Zhengyangguang (Anhui) und in Huoqiu (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1941-1944 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett sind nach einem Amerika-Aufenthalt als Missionare in Zhengyangguang (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1944 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett fliehen vor den Japanern. [BGC]

1946-1947 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett sind als Missionare zuerst in Lu Xian (Sichuan), dann in Zhengyangguang (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1947 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett kehren nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

1963-1973 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett unterrichten am Yu Shan Theological Institute in Hualian (Taiwan). [BGC]

Crossett, Vincent = Crossett, Vincent Leroy (Grand Island, Nebraska 1907-1999 Lancaster, Penn.) : Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

1934-1935 Vincent Crossett ist nach seinen Chinesisch-Studien als Missionar in Huoshan (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1935 Heinrat von Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett. [BGC]

1935-1939 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett sind als Missionare in Zhengyangguang (Anhui) und in Huoqiu (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1941-1944 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett sind nach einem Amerika-Aufenthalt als Missionare in Zhengyangguang (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1944 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett fliehen vor den Japanern. [BGC]

1946-1947 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett sind als Missionare zuerst in Lu Xian (Sichuan), dann in Zhengyangguang (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1947 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett kehren nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

1961-1963 Vincent Crossett ist Sekretär des Overseas Missionary Fellowship in Tainan (Taiwan). [BGC]

1963-1973 Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett unterrichten am Yu Shan Theological Institute in Hualian (Taiwan). [BGC]

Crouch, Archie R. (1909-1999) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1989 Crouch, Archie R. *Christianity in China : a scholars' guide to resources in the libraries and archives of the United States.* (Armonk, N.Y. : M.E.Sharpe, 1989). [WC]

Crumpacker, Franklin Henry (Leeton, Missouri 1876-1951) : Missionar Church of the Bethren in China

Biographie

- 1908-1941 Franklin Henry Crumpacker ist Missionar der Church of the Bethren in Pingding (Shanxi). [Shav1]

Cui, Guoyin (Huangshan, Anhui 1831-1909) : Diplomat

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1897 Cui, Guoyin. *Chu shi Mei Ri bi guo ri ji.* In : Wang, Xiqi. *Xiao fang hu zhai yu di cong chao xu bian.* Vol. 11. (Shanghai : Zhu yi tang, 1897). [Tagebuch eines Diplomaten in Amerika, Spanien und Peru 1894].
出使美日秘國日記 [AOI]

Culbertson, Michael S. = Culbertson, Michael Simpson (Chambersburg, Penn. 1819-1862 Shanghai) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China

Biographie

- 1845-1851 Michael Simpson Culbertson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Ningbo. [Shav1]
- 1851-1862 Michael Simpson Culbertson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1851-1862 Michael Simpson Culbertson ist Mitglied des Committee of Delegates on the revision of the Old Testament. [Culb4]
- 1859 Elijah C. Bridgman und Michael S. Culbertson veröffentlichen eine Überarbeitung des Neuen Testaments der Delegates Version. [Zet]
- 1862 Veröffentlichung der Übersetzung des Alten Testaments, Delegates Version von Elijah C. Bridgman und Michael S. Culbertson. [Zet]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1852 Culbertson, M[ichael] S. *Reply to the strictures on the remarks made on the translation of Genesis and Exodus in the revision of the Chinese scriptures.* (Canton : [s.n.], 1852). [Altes Testament]. [SOAS]
- 1853 Culbertson, Michael S. *Papers relating to the Shanghai revision of the Chinese scriptures.* (Shanghai : [s.n.], 1851). [SOAS]
- 1857 Culbertson, M. Simpson. *The religious condition of the Chinese, and their claims on the church: a sermon preached for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in New York, May 3, 1857.* (New York, N.Y. : Printed for the Board of Foreign Missions by Edward O. Jenkins, 1857). [WC]

- 1857 Culbertson, [Michael S.]. *Darkness in the flowery land : or, religious notions and popular superstitions in North China*. (New York, N.Y. : Charles Scribner, 1857).
<http://umac.lib3.umac.mo/record=b2552768>.
- 1863 Bridgman, Elijah C. ; Culbertson, Michael S. *Xin yue quan shu*. Vol. 1-2. (Shanghai : American Bible Society, 1863). Übersetzung der Bibel.
新約全書 [Zet]
- 1880 Bridgman, Elijah Coleman ; Culbertson, Michael Simpson. *Matai fu fu yin shu : Matthew's Gospel in Chinese and English*. (Shanghai : [s.n.], 1880). Übersetzung des Matthäus Evangeliums, Neues Testament. [WC]
- 2015 Michael Simpson Culbertson : http://self.gutenberg.org/articles/michael_simpson_culbertson.

Cummings, Seneca (1817-1856) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1848-ca. 1853 Seneca Cummings ist Missionar in Fujian an. [Prot2]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1856 Cummings, Seneca. *Zhen shen zong lun*. (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei zong hui, 1856).
[Abhandlung über Gott].
真神總論
- 1883 Cummings, Seneca. *Seneca Cummings and family papers, 1847-1853*. (Mappe mit 21 Artikeln, 1883). [Geschichte der China Mission].

Cunningham, Edward = Cunningham, Edvard = Cunningham, Edward (1823-1889 Milton, Mass.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1845-1877 Edward R. Cunningham ist Angestellter von Russell and Co. (1845-1849) und Manager Partner (1850-1857, 1861-1863, 1867-1877) in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1851-1852 Edward R. Cunningham ist Vize-Konsul des britischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1852-1853 Edward R. Cunningham ist Konsul des britischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [FFC1]
- 1853-1864 Edward R. Cunningham ist schwedisch-norwegischer Konsul in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1862-1869 Edward R. Cunningham ist Präsident der Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (1862-1863, 1868-1869). [Shav1]
- 1868-1870 Edward R. Cunningham ist Chairman of the Municipal Council Shanghai. [FFC1]

Cunningham, Edwin Sheddan (Sevier County, Tenn. 1868-1953 Maryville, Tenn. : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1893 Edwin Sheddan Cunningham ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Int]
- 1914-1919 Edwin Sheddan Cunningham ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [Shav1]
- 1919-1935 Edwin Sheddan Cunningham ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Curtis, Glen H. = Curtis, Glen Hammond (Hammondsport, N.Y. 1878-1930 Buffalo) : Amerikanischer Flugzeug-Pionier, Gründer der amerikanischen Flugzeug-Industrie

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1936 *Jin shi da fa ming jia xiao zhuan = Biographies of modern inventors.* Dan Jushi zhi ; Tan Qinyu. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1936). [Biographien von Marie Curie, Alexander Graham Bell, Alfred Nobel, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Glen H. Curtis, George Westinghouse, Isaac Merritt Singer, George Eatsman.
近世大發明家小傳 [WC]

Cushing, John Perkins (Bei Boston, Mass. 1787-1862 Boston, Mass.) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1804-1806 John Perkins Cushing kommt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an und ist für die Thomas Handasyd Perkins und E. Bumstead & Co. tätig. [ANB]
- 1806 Gründung der Firma Perkins & Co. durch Thomas Handasyd Perkins und John Perkins Cushing in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1806-1827 John Perkins Cushing ist für die Firma Perkins & Co. in Guangzhou (Guangdong) tätig. [ANB]
- 1827 John Perkins Cushing kehrt nach Boston zurück. [ANB]
- 1830-1831 John Perkins Cushing ist für die Firma Perkins & Co. in Guangzhou (Guangdong) tätig. [ANB]
- 1831 John Perkins Cushing kehrt nach Boston zurück und beginnt europäische und chinesische Fruchtbäume, Sträucher und Blumen, sowie chinesische Rinder und Schweine nach Amerika zu importieren. [ANB]

Custer, Sadie (Allendale, Mich. 1911-1992) : Missionarin China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1936 Sadie Custer kommt in China an. [BGC]
- 1936-1944 Sadie Custer ist Evangelistin und gibt Bibelunterricht in Shaanxi. [BGC]
- 1946-1951 Sadie Custer ist Evangelistin und gibt Bibelunterricht in Shaanxi. [BGC]
- 1973-1976 Sadie Custer ist als Missionarin bei den Paiwan Stämmen in Taiwan. [BGC]
- 1976 Sadie Custer kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

Dai, Li (Baoan, Zhejiang 1897-1946 Flugzeugabsturz) : Führer der Guomindang Armee, Leiter des Chinesisch-Amerikanischen Nachrichtendienstes

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2003 Wakeman, Frederic. *Spymaster : Dai Li and the Chinese secret service.* (Berkeley, Calif. : University of California Press, 2003). (A Philip E. Lilienthal book in Asian studies).

- 2004 [Wakeman, Frederic]. *Te gong jiao fu : Dai Li he ta de mi qin zu zhi*. Wei Feide zhu ; Liang He yi. (Taipei : Shi ying chu ban she, 2004). (Jun shi ji qing bao xi lie cong shu ; 24-25). = *Jian die wang : Dai Li yu Zhongguo te gong*. Wei Feide zhu ; Liang He yi. (Beijing : Tuan jie chu ban she, 2004). Übersetzung von Wakeman, Frederic. *Spymaster : Dai Li and the Chinese secret service*. (Berkeley, Calif. : University of California Press, 2003). (A Philip E. Lilienthal book in Asian studies).
特工教父：戴笠和他的秘勤組織

Davidson, James W. = Davidson, James Wheeler (Austin, Minn. 1872-1933 Calgary, Kanada) : Diplomat, Geschäftsmann, Forscher

Biographie

- 1897-1898 James W. Davidson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Shav1]
1904 James W. Davidson ist Commercial Attaché des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai und Konsul in Nanjing. [Shav1]
1904-1905 James W. Davidson ist Konsul des amerikaischen Konsulats in Andong und Leiter des Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
1905 James Wheeler Davidson ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1903 Davidson, James W. [WC]
1903 Davidson, James Wheeler. *The island of Formosa, past and present : history, people, resources, and commercial prospects : tea, camphor, sugar, gold, coal, sulphur, economical plants, and other productions*. (London : Macmillan, 1903). [WC]

Davies, John (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 John Davies ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Davies, John Paton (Jiadong = Leshan, Sichuan 1908-1999 Asheville, N.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1933-1942 John Paton Davies ist Konsul in Kunming, Beijing, Shenyang und Hankou. [DavJP1]
1942 John Paton Davies beteiligt isch am Chinesisch-burmesisch-indischen Kriegsplatz. [DavJP1]
1944 John Paton Davies ist politischer Attaché von Joseph Stilwell. [DavJP1]
1949 John Paton Davies trifft Huang Hua in Nanjing. [ChiCan17]

Bibliographie : Autor

- Davies, John Paton. *Dragon by the tail : American, British, Japanese, and Russian encounters with China and one another*. (New York, N.Y. : W.W. Norton & Co., 1972). [WC]
2012 Davies, John Paton. *China hand : an autobiography*. (Philadelphia : University of Pennsylvania Press, 2012). [WC]

Davis, James P. = Davis, James Porter = Davis, James Porter (Tennille, Ga. 1899-nach 1924) : Diplomat

Biographie

1924 James P. Davis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Davis, John Angell (1839-1897) : Amerikanischer Missionar*Bibliographie : Autor*

1880 David, J[ohn] A[ngell]. *The Chinese slave-girl : a story of woman's life in China.* (Philadelphia : Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1880). = *Leng Tso, The Chinese Bible-woman.* (Philadelphia : Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1886).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100613202>. [WC]

Davis, John Ker = Davis, John K. (Suzhou 1882-1969) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1909 John Ker Davis ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [DavisJ1]
 1910-1913 John Ker Davis ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1913-1914 John Ker Davis ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
 1914-1915 John Ker Davis ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
 1915-1919 John Ker Davis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [DavisJ1]
 1919-1927 John Ker Davis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [DavisJ1]

Davis, John W. = Davis, John Wesley (New Holland, Pa. 1799-1859 Carlisle, Ind.) : Diplomat, Politiker*Biographie*

1848-1850 John W. Davis ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Davis, Monnett B. = Davis, Monnett Bain (Greencastle, Ind. 1893-1953 Ramat Gan, Israel) : Diplomat*Biographie*

1935-1936 Monnett B. Davis ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1946 Monnett B. Davis ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Davis, Walter Wiley (Beijing 1882-1947 Beijing) : Amerikanischer Missionar Methodist Episcopal Church, Dozent Beijing Universität*Biographie*

1907-nach 1922 Walter Wiley Davis ist Dozent an der Beijing Universität. [Who2]

Dawley, William Sanborn (Stevens Point, Wisc. 1856-1927 St. Louis) : Eisenbahn-Ingenieur*Biographie*

1909-1913 William Sanborn Dawleys ist Chef Ingenieur der Yunnan, Sichuan und Deng Yue Railway Company, eine Eisenbahn, die nie gebaut wurde. [Shav1]

De Lano, Milton M. = De Lano, M. (um 1880) : Amerikanischer Konsul

Biographie

1869-1880 Milton M. De Lano ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [GranU1:S. 472]

Dean, William (Morrisville, N.C. 1807-1895 San Diego, Calif.) : Missionar American Baptist Foreign Missionary Union

Biographie

1842-1865 William Dean ist als Missionar der American Baptist Foreign Missionary Union in Hong Kong tätig. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1839 *Mark*. Revised by W[illiam] Dean and Koh Cheng. (Bankok : [s.n.], 1839). Übersetzung des Markus-Evangeliums, Neues Testament.

1847 *Sheng chai yan xing = The Acts of the Apostles : with marginal references*. Translated into Chinese by William Dean. (Hong Kong : [s.n.], 1847). Übersetzung der Apostelgeschichte, Neues Testament.
聖差言行

1848 *Matai chuan fu yin shu zhu shi = The gospel according to St. Matthew*. With explanatory notes. (Hong Kong : Qun dai di, 1848). Übersetzung des Matthäus Evangeliums, Neues Testament der Delegates Version durch ein Komitee. William Dean ist Mitarbeiter.
馬太傳福音書註釋

1850 *Genesis, with explanatory notes*. Translated by W[illiam] Dean. (Hong Kong : [s.n.], 1850). [Genesis, Altes Testament].

1859 Dean, William. *The China mission : embracing a history of the various missions of all denominations among the Chinese, with biographical sketches of deceased missionaries*. (New York, N.Y. : Sheldon, 1859).
<http://umaclib3.umac.mo/record=b2552796>.

1880 Dean, William. *Make fu yin zhu shi*. (Shanghai : Mei hua shu guan, 1880). [Übersetzung des Markus Evangeliums, Neues Testament].
馬可福音註釋

Deichman, Carl F. (St. Joseph, Missouri 1871-nach 1932) : Diplomat

Biographie

1908-1909 Carl F. Deichman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [PoGra]

Delano, Amasa (Duxburg, Mass. 1763-1823) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann, Kapitän

Bibliographie : Autor

1817 Delano, Amasa. *Narrative of voyages & travels, in the northern and southern hemispheres, comprising three voyages round the world ; together with a voyage of survey and discovery, in the Pacific ocean and Oriental islands*. (Boston : E.G. House, 1817). [Enthält einen Beitrag über Guangzhou (Guangdong)].

Delano, Warren (Fairhaven, Mass. 1809-1898 Newburgh, N.Y.) : Kaufmann*Biographie*

- 1840-1846 Warren Delano ist Partner von Russell and Company in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
 1861-1866 Warren Delano ist Partner von Russell and Company in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Denby, Charles, Jr. (Evansville, Ind. 1861-1938 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1885 Charles H. Denby und Charles Denby, Jr. kommen in Beijing an. [ANB]
 1885-1894 Charles Denby ist zweiter Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
 1894-1897 Charles Denby ist erster Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. 1894 und 1896 vertritt er seinen Vater Charles H. Denby. Er ist Vermittler bei den Verträgen zwischen China und Japan. [ANB]
 1897-1900 Charles Denby ist Mitarbeiter der Import / Export Firma Arnhold, Karberg & Co. in Tianjin. [ANB]
 1900-1901 Charles Denby ist Generalsekretär der provisorischen Regierung der Alliierten in Tianjin. [ANB]
 1902-1905 Charles Denby ist Ratgeber des Gouverneurs der Provinz Zhili. [ANB]
 1905 Edwin Hurd Conger verlässt China und wird Botschafter in Mexiko. [ANB]
 1905-1907 Charles Denby ist Chefsekretär des Ostasien-Departements des State Department in Washington D.C. [ANB]
 1907-1909 Charles Denby ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [ANB]
 1918 Charles Denby ist Berichterstatter für das War Trade Board des State Department Washington D.C. in China. [ANB]
 1922-1923 Charles Denby ist Abgeordneter des U.S. Shipping Board in China. [ANB]

Denby, Charles H. = Denby, Charles Harvey (Mount Joy, Botetourt County, Va. 1830-1904 Jamestown, N.Y.) : Diplomat, Jurist*Biographie*

- 1885-1898 Charles H. Denby ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er vermittelt zwischen China und dem Westen. [PoGra,ANB]
 1895 Charles H. Denby vermittelt im Chinesisch-japanischen Krieg. [ANB]

Denny, Owen Nickerson (Morgan County, Ohio 1838-1900 Long Beach, Wash.) : Diplomat, Jurist*Biographie*

- 1877-1880 Owen Nickerson Denny ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [Shav1]
 1880-1883 Owen Nickerson Denny ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Devan, Thomas T. (Nyack, New York 1809-1890 New Brunswick, N.J.) : Missionar
American Southern Baptist Mission

Bibliographie : Autor

1847 Devan, Thomas T. *The beginner's first book in the Chinese language (Canton vernacular)*. (Hong Kong : China Mail, 1847).
<https://books.google.at/books?id=5hBgAAAACAAJ>. [New]

Dick, Hasell H. = Dick, Hasell Hutchison (Rock Hill, S.C. 1888-1972) : Diplomat

Biographie

1933-1937 Hasell H. Dick ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Dickinson, Horace J. = Dickinson, Horace Jewell (Arkansas City, Ark. 1885-nach 1943) : Diplomat

Biographie

1909-1911 Horace J. Dickinson ist Konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Dickover, Erle R. = Dickover, Erle Roy (Long Beach, Los Angeles, Calif. 1888-1963 Santa Barbara, Calif.) : Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

1916 Erle R. Dickover ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

Dinger, John R. (Charles City, Iowa 1952-) : Diplomat

Biographie

2000 John R. Dinger ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft der Mongolei. [PoGra]

Dixwell, George Basil (Boston 1815-1885 Boston) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann

Biographie

1870-1871 George Basil Dixwell ist Chairman des Municipal Council in Shanghai. [FFC1]

Dockweiler, Henry I. = Dockweiler, Henry Isidore (Los Angeles, Calif. 1893-1970 Los Angeles) : Diplomat

Biographie

1920-ca. 1922 Henry I. Dockweiler ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Who2]

Doolittle, Justus = Lu Gongming (Rutland, Vt. 1823-1880 Clinton, N.Y.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions ; Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

1850-1864 Justus Doolittle ist als Missionar und Lehrer in Suzhou (Jiangsu) tätig. Er überarbeitet, schreibt und publiziert Missionsliteratur. [Barn]

1850-1869 Justus Doolittle ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. [Shav1]

- 1850-1872 Justus Doolittle ist als Missionar in Suzhou (Jiangsu) tätig. [Barn,Shav1]
 1866-1868 Justus Doolittle ist als Missionar in Tianjin tätig. [Barn]
 1869-1872 Justus Doolittle ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. [Shav1]
 1870-1872 Justus Doolittle ist Herausgeber des *Chinese recorder*. [WC]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1853 Doolittle, Justus. *Sheng jing wen da*. (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei, 1853). [Fragen und Antworten über die Bibel].
 聖經問答 [WC]
- 1854 Medhurst, Walter Henry ; Doolittle, Justus. *Hui zui xin Yesu lun : Funjian ping hua*. (Fuzhou : Ya bi shan mei zong hui juan, 1954). [Glauben an Jesu, Fujian Dialekt].
 悔罪信耶穌論：福建平話 [WC]
- 1855 Doolittle, Justus. *Quan jie ya pian lun*. In : Doolittle, Justus. *Quan shan liang yan*. (Foochow : American Board Press, 1853). [Ermahnungen gegen das Opium].
 勸戒鴉片論 [Barn]
- 1855 Lowrie, Walter M. ; Doolittle, Justus. *Shou li bai ri lun*. (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei zong hui, 1855). (Protestant missionary works in chinese ; D., CH-1228. Ritual, liturgy and missionary works ; D2). [Über Sonntag].
 守禮拜日論 [WC]
- 1855 Medhurst, Walter Henry ; Doolittle, Justus. *Mazu po lun : Funjian ping hua*. (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei zong hui, 1855). [Mazu = Göttin der Seefahrer und Händler].
 媽祖婆論：福建平話. [WC]
- 1865 Doolittle, Justus. *Social life of the Chinese : with some account of their religious, governmental, educational, and business customs and opinions, with special but not exclusive reference to Fuhchau*. Vol. 1-2. (New York : Harper, 1865).
http://classiques.uqac.ca/classiques/chine_ancienne/auteurs_chinois.html. [Barn]
- 1872 Doolittle, Justus. *Vocabulary and hand-book of the Chinese language, romanized in the Mandarin dialect*. 2 vol. (Foochow : Rozario, Marcal and Co. ; London : Trübner and Co. ; New York : Anson D.F. Randolph and Co., 1872).
<https://archive.org/details/vocabularyandha00doolgoog>. [Barn]
- 1872-1873 Doolittle, Justus. *Ying-Han cui lin yun fu = A vocabulary and handbook of the Chinese language, romanized in the Mandarin dialect*. Vol. 1-2. (Foochow, Shanghai : Rosario, Marcal & Co., 1872-1873). [New]

Dormady, Francis P. (um 1924) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 Francis P. Dormady ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Dorsey, W. Roderick = Dorsey, William Roderick (New Market, Md. 1868-1946 Orlando, Florida) : Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

- 1907-1908 W. Roderick Dorsey ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

- 1908-1912 W. Roderick Dorsey ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 W. Roderick Dorsey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1926-1927 W. Roderick Dorsey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1929 W. Roderick Dorsey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]

Doty, Elihu (Berne, N.Y. 1809-1864 auf Seereise nach New York) : Missionar

Biographie

- 1844-1864 Elihu Doty ist als Missionar in Xiamen (Fujian). [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1850 Doty, Elihu. *Some thoughts on the proper term to be employed to translate Elohim and Theos into Chinese*. (Shanghae : Printed at the Mission Press, 1850). [WC]
- 1853 Doty, Elihu. *Anglo Chinese manual of the Amoy dialect*. (Canton : Samuel Wells Williams, 1853). [WC]

Doyle, G. Wright (um 2015) : China Evangelical Seminary, Taipei

Bibliographie : Autor

- 2015 *Builder of the Chinese church : pioneer protestant missionaries and Chinese Church leaders*. Ed. by G. Wright Doyle. (Cambridge : Lutterworth Press, 2015). (Studies in Chinese Christianity). [WC]

Drew, Edward Bangs = Drew, E.B. (Orleans, Mass 1843-1924 Cotuit, Mass.) : Beamter Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs

Biographie

- 1865-1908 Edward Bangs Drew ist Beamter der Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs. [Shav1]
- 1867-1868 Edward Bangs Drew ist Deputy Commissioner of Customs und Sekretär des Inspectorate General of Customs in China. [Shav1]
- 1868-1871 Edward Bangs Drew ist Commissioner der Chinese Maritime Customs in Jiujiang. [Shav1]
- 1874-1875 Edward Bangs Drew ist Commissioner der Chinese Maritime Customs in Yantai. [Shav1]
- 1875-1877 Edward Bangs Drew ist Commissioner der Chinese Maritime Customs in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1882-1887 Edward Bangs Drew ist Statistical Secretary des Generalinspektorats der Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1889-1893 Edward Bangs Drew ist Sekretär der Chinese Maritime Customs in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1893-1899 Edward Bangs Drew ist Commissioner der Chinese Maritime Customs in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1899-1900 Edward Bangs Drew ist Commissioner der Chinese Maritime Customs in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1902-1906 Edward Bangs Drew ist Commissioner der Chinese Maritime Customs in Fuzhou. [Shav1]

Drumright, Everett F. = Drumright, Everett Francis (Drumright, Oklahoma 1906-1993 Poway, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1931-1932 Everett F. Drumright ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1934-1937 Everett F. Drumright ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938 Everett F. Drumright ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1941 Everett F. Drumright ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1942-1944 Everett F. Drumright ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1954-1958 Everett F. Drumright ist Generalkonsulonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hongkong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1958-1962 Everett F. Drumright ist amerikanischer Botschafter in Taiwan. [PoGra]

DuBose, Hampden C. = Dubose, Hampden C. = Du Bose, Hampden Coit (South Carolina 1845-1910) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in China

Biographie

- 1872-1910 Hampden C. DuBose ist als Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in China in Suzhou tätig. [And]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1886 DuBose, Hampden C. *The dragon, image, and demon or the three religions of China : confucianism, buddhism, and taoism giving an account of the mythology, idolatry, and demonolatry of the Chinese.* (London : S.W. Partridge, 1886).
<https://archive.org/details/dragonimagedemon1887dubo> [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1932 DuBose Junkin, Nettie. *For the glory of God : memoirs of Dr. and Mrs. H.C. DuBose, of Soochow, China.* (Lewisburg, Va. : W.H.DuBose, 1932). [Betr. Hampden C. DuBose]. [WC]

Dubs, C. Newton = Dubs, Charles Newton (Plainfield, Ill. 1862-1936 Changsha, Hunan) : Missionar United Evangelical Church in China

Biographie

- 1900-1936 C. Newton Dubs ist Missionar der United Evangelical Church in China und gründet die Changsha Mission. [Shav1]

Duncan, Marion H. = Duncan, Marion Herbert (Celina, Ohio 1896-1977) : Missionar United Christian Missionary Society in Western China

Biographie

- 1921-1932 Marion H. Duncan ist Misionar der United Christian Missionary Society in Western China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1929 Duncan, Marion H. *The mountain of silver snow.* (Chicao : Powell and White, 1929). [Bericht seiner Reise von Shanghai, den Yangzi bis in sein Missionsgebiet an der tibetischen Grenze].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001872167>. [Cla]

- 1952 Duncan, Marion Herbert. *The Yangtze and the yak; adventurous trails in and out of Tibet.* (Alexandria, Va. [s.n.], 1952). [Yangzi].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001258773>. [WC]

Dunn, Nathan (bei Woodstown, N.J. 1782-1844 Vevey, Schweiz) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1818-1831 Nathan Dunn ist Kaufmann in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
 1838 Gründung des Chinese Museum in Philadelphia durch Nathan Dunn.. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1839 Dunn, Nathan ; Langdon, William B. (2) *Ten thousand Chinese things : a descriptive catalogue of the Chinese collection, in Philadelphia : with miscellaneous remarks upon the manners, customs, trade, and government of the celestial empire.* (Philadelphia : Printed for the proprietor, 1839).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001257415>.
 1839 Wines, E[noch] C[obb] ; Dunn, Nathan. *A peep at China in Mr. Dunn's Chinese collection : with miscellaneous notices relating to the institutions and customs of the Chinese and our commercial intercourse with them.* (Philadelphia : Printed for N. Dunn, 1839).
<https://archive.org/details/peepatchinainmrd00wine>. [WC]

Dutko, Paul M. = Dutko, Paul Michael (1894-1971) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1921-1932 Paul M. Dutko ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Dykman, Carl F. (um 1909) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1908-1909 Carl F. Dykman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Eastlack, R.F. (um 1897) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1897 R.F. Eastlack ist handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Eastman, George (Waterville, N.Y. 1854-1932 Rochester, N.Y.) : Industrieller

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1936 *Jin shi da fa ming jia xiao zhuan = Biographies of modern inventors.* Dan Jushi zhi ; Tan Qinyu. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1936). [Biographien von Marie Curie, Alexander Graham Bell, Alfred Nobel, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Glen H. Curtis, George Westinghouse, Isaac Merritt Singer, George Eastman.
 近世大發明家小傳 [WC]

Edgar, Donald D. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1932 Donald D. Edgar ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Edison, Thomas A. = Edison, Thomas Alva (Milan, Ohio 1847-1931 West Orange, N.J.) : Erfinder auf dem Gebiet Elektrizität

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1936 *Jin shi da fa ming jia xiao zhuan = Biographies of modern inventors.* Dan Jushi zhi ; Tan Qinyu. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1936). [Biographien von Marie Curie, Alexander Graham Bell, Alfred Nobel, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Glen H. Curtis, George Westinghouse, Isaac Merritt Singer, George Eatsman.
近世大發明家小傳 [WC]
- 1957 [Bolton, Sarah Knowles]. *Ku er cheng ming ji.* Shala Baoerdeng zhu ; Zhong Yan yi. (Taibei : Shi jie shu ju, 1957). Übersetzung von Bolton, Sarah Knowles. *Lives of poor boys who become famous.* (New York, N.Y. : Crowell, 1962). [Betr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Johnson, James Watt, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Michael Faraday, David Glasgow Farragut, William Lloyd Garrison, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Ezra Cornell, Abraham Lincoln, Ole Bull, Charles Dickens, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas Alva Edison, Pope Pius XI., The Mayo brothers, George Washington Carver, Edward Bok, Henry Ford, The Wright brothers, Calvin Coolidge, Will Rogers, Grant Wood].
苦兒成名記 [WC]
- 1982 [Cousins, Margaret]. *Aidisheng.* Magelite zuo zhe ; Liang Shiqiu zhu bian ; Zhang Xueying yi zhe. (Taibei : Ming ren chu ban shi ye gu fen you xian gong si, 1982). (Ming ren wei ren zhuan ji quan ji ; 1). Übersetzung von Cousins, Margaret. *The story of Thomas Alva Edison.* Ill. with photos and map. (New York, N.Y. : Random House, 1965).
愛迪生
- 1986-1999 *Wai guo ming ren xiao gu shi.* [Editorial staff of Xin Ya wen hua shi ye you xian gong si]. Vol. 1-9. (Xianggang : Xin ya wen hua shi ye you xian gong si, 1986-1999). [Enthält Biographien von Benjamin Franklin, Marie Curie, Thomas A. Edison, William Shakespeare, Florence Nightingale, Napoleon I., Pablo Picasso, James Watt, Jacob Grimm, Wilhelm Grimm]. [WC]

Edson, Andrew W. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1932 Andrew W. Edson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Edwins, August W. = Edwins, August William (bei Swede Valley, Iowa 1871-1942 auf See) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Augustana Lutheran Church in China

Biographie

- 1905-1942 August W. Edwins ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Augustana Lutheran Church in Xuchang und Jigongshan (Henan). [Shav1]
- 1922-1942 August W. Edwins ist Professor des Union Theological Seminary in Shekou (Guangdong). [Shav1]

Ehlers, Joseph (Haartford, Conn. 1892-1988 Russellville, Ky.) : Ingenieur

Bibliographie : Autor

1966 Ehlers, Joseph. *Far horizons : the travel diary of an engineer*. (New York, N.Y. : Carlton Press, 1966). Reisebericht über China und Japan. [Cla]

Eichelberger, George H. (um 1898) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

1898 George H. Eichelberger ist Konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Eisenhower, Dwight David (Denison, Tex. 1890-1969 Washington D.C.) : General, 34. Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika

Biographie

1956 Richard M. Nixon besucht Taipei mit einer persönlichen Nachricht von Dwight David Eisenhower an Chiang Kai-shek. [ChiRus3:S. 353]

Eisler, Whitney Irving (Amerika 1873-1936 China) : United States Naval Service

Biographie

1893-1912 Whitney Irving Eisler ist Agent des American Bureau of Shipping in Shanghai. [Who2]

Ekvall, Robert B. = Ekvall, Robert Brainerd (Minxian, Gansu 1898-1983 King County, Wash.) : Missionar Christian and Missionary Alliance

Biographie

1923-1941 Robert B. Ekvall ist Missionar der Christian and Missinary Alliance, Lehrer und Schul-Administrator in China und Tibet. [Shav1]

1941-1943 Robert B. Ekvall ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft. [Shav1]

1944-1951 Robert B. Ekvall dient in der U.S. Army in Burma und China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1938 Ekvall, Robert B. *Gateway to Tibet : the Kansu-Tibetan border*. (Harrisburg, Pa. : Christian Publications, 1938). [WC]

1964 Ekvall, Robert B. *Religious observances in Tibet : patterns and function*. (Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press, 1964). [WC]

Elliott, Ruth = Elliott, Eleanor Ruth (Indianapolis, Ind. 1908-1995 Winona Lake, Kosciusko, Ind.) : Missionarin China Inland Mission

Biographie

1932-1933 Ruth Elliott ist als Missionarin, Evangelistin und Lehrerin in Tongcheng (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1934-1936 Ruth Elliott ist als Missionarin, Evangelistin und Lehrerin in Shucheng (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1936 Ruth Elliott ist als Missionarin, Evangelistin und Lehrerin in Yingshan (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1937-1939 Ruth Elliott ist als Missionarin, Evangelistin und Lehrerin in Yingshang (Anhui), Jigongshan (Henan) und Huangchuan (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]

1940-1944 Ruth Elliott ist als Missionarin, Evangelistin und Lehrerin in Shucheng (Anhui) und Jiading (Shanghai) tätig. [BGC]

- 1944-1946 Ruth Elliott ist als Missionarin für die China Inland Mission in Kalimpong Indien, dann in Shanghai tätig. [BGC]
- 1948-1951 Ruth Elliott ist als Missionarin, Evangelistin und Lehrerin in Guling (Guangxi) tätig. [BGC]
- 1951 Ruth Elliott kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

Elterich, Harold N. = Elterich, Harold Nevins (Yantai 1896-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1918-1919 Harold N. Elterich ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Emery, Henry A.C. (um 1905) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1897 Henry A.C. Emery ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1905 Henry A.C. Emery ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Emmerson, John K. = Emmerson, John Kenneth (Canon City, Colo. 1908-1984 Stanford, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938-1940 John K. Emmerson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taiwan. [Shav1]

Engbring, Francis Xavier (Cincinnati, Ohio 1857-1895 Wuhan, Hubei) : Katholischer Franziskaner-Priester

Biographie

- 1889-1890 Francis Xavier Engbring ist Rektor eines Priester-Seminars in Hunan. [Shav1]
- 1891-1892 Francis Xavier Engbring ist Rektor eines Priester-Seminars in Wuchang (Hubei). [Shav1]
- 1893-1894 Francis Xavier Engbring ist Dekan der Church in Northeastern Hubei. [Shav1]
- 1895 Francis Xavier Engbring ist Aspostolischer Prokurator in Hankou. [Shav1]

Engdahl, F. Russell = Engdahl, Felix Russell (1907-1942) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1935-1941 F. Russell Engdahl ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai und geht 1941 nach Hong Kong. [Diplo]

Engst, Erwin = Engst, Sid (1919-2003 Beijing) : Amerikanischer Berater in China

Biographie

- 1946-1952 Erwin Engst ist Mitarbeiter bei der Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft und beim späteren Aufbau der sozialistischen Wirtschaft in China. [Wik]
- 1948 Erwin Engst arbeitet in einer Landwirtschafts-Fabrik in Shanxi. [Bay4]
- 1949 Erwin Engst heiratet Joan Hinton in Yan'an. [Wik]

- 1953-1966 Erwin Engst und Joan Hinton arbeiten auf einer Farm bei Xi'an. [Wik]
- 1966 Erwin Engst und Joan Hinton gehen nach Beijing und arbeiten als Übersetzer und Editoren. [Wik]
- 1972 Erwin Engst und Joan Hinton arbeiten für die Beijing Red Star Commune. [Wik]
- 1982 Erwin Engst und Joan Hinton ziehen auf eine Farm in der Nähe von Beijing. [Wik]

Espy, James (Cincinnati, Ohio 1908-1976 Washington, D.C. : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1937-1938 James Espy ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai, dann in Nanjing. [LuS2]

Etting, Benjamin (1798-1895) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1770-1780 ca. Amerikanische jüdische Kaufleute lassen sich in Guangzhou (Guangdong) und in Macao nieder. Dabei sind Benjamin Etting, Horatio Etting und Lionel Moses. [Gol]

Etting, Horatio (1805-1891) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1770-1780 ca. Amerikanische jüdische Kaufleute lassen sich in Guangzhou (Guangdong) und in Macao nieder. Dabei sind Benjamin Etting, Horatio Etting und Lionel Moses. [Gol]

Evans, Richard T. = Evans, Richard Taylor (Indianapolis, Ind. 1885-1940 Tianjin) : Jurist, Professor of Law

Biographie

- 1910 ca.-1920 Richard T. Evans ist Professor of Law der Peiyang Universität in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1920-1930 Richard T. Evans ist Jurist in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1938-1940 Richard T. Evans ist Jurist des United States Court for China. [Shav1]

Everett, Alexander Hill (Boston, Mass.1790-1847 Guangzhou) : Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

- 1845-1847 Alexander Hill Everett ist amerikanischer bevollmächtigter Kommissar in China. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1847 Everett, Alexander Hill ; Tucker, George. *The condition of China, with reference to the Malthusian theory.* (New York, N.Y. : [s.n.], 1847). [WC]

Fagg, John Gerardus (1860-1917) : Missionar American Reformed Church in Amerika

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1894 Fagg, John Gerardus. *Forty years in South China : the life of Rev. John Van Nest Talmage.* (New York, N.Y. A.D.F. Randolph & Co., 1894). [LOC]

Fairfield, Wynn C. = Fairfield, Wynn Cowan (Tabor, Iowa 1886-1961 Claremont, Calif.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in China

Biographie

- 1910-1917 Wynn C. Fairfield ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Taigu (Shanxi). [Shav1]
- 1918-1928 Wynn C. Fairfield ist Dekan und Vize-Präsident der Oberlin Shanxi Memorial Academy. [Shav1]
- 1930-1935 Wynn C. Fairfield ist stellvertretender Sekretär und 1934-1935 Sekretär des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions für China und Japan. [Shav1]

Faison, Paul F. = Faison, Paul Fletcher (Raleigh, N.C. 1882-1967 Tokyo) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1918-1919 Paul F. Faison ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Farnham, John Marshall Willoughy = Farnham, J.M.W. (1829-1917) : Missionar North American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

- 1860-1878 John Marshall Willoughby Farnham gründet die erste Presbyterian Church und die American Presbyterian Mission Press in Shanghai. [BDCC]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1879 Farnham, J.M.W. *Homeward ; or, Travels in the holy land, China, India, Egypt, and Europe.* (Schenectady : Yages & Moir, 1879). [WC]

Faulkner, Matthew G. = Faulkner, Matthew Grover (Mercer, Missouri 1885-1919 Missouri) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1908-1915 Matthew G. Faulkner ist konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1915-1918 Matthew G. Faulkner ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Fearn, Anne Walter (Holly Springs, Mississippi 1865-1939 Berkeley, Calif.) : Ärztin, medizinische Missionarin Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South

Biographie

- 1893-1907 Anne Walter Fearn ist verantwortlich für das Women's Hospital und hat eine eigene Praxis in Suzhou. Sie gründet 1895 eine medizinische Schule für Chinesen. [Fea2,Shav1]
- 1908-1938 Anne Walter Fearn ist Ärztin in Shanghai. [Shav1,Fea2]
- 1916-1926 Anne Walter Fearn gründet und ist Leiterin des Fearn Sanatorium in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1940 Fearn, Anne Walter. *My days of strength : a woman doctor's forty years in China.* (London : Robert Hale, 1940). [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2007 Fearn, Anne Walter (1865–1939) :
<http://www.encyclopedia.com/women/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/fearn-anne>

Fenn, Courtenay Hughes = Fenn, Courtenay H. (Clyde, N.Y. 1866-1927) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China

Biographie

- 1893-1925 Courtenay Hughes Fenn ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China [Shav1]
 1905-1919 Courtenay Hughes Fenn ist Professor und Principal Union Theological College und Beijing School of Theology. [Who2]
 1915-1925 Courtenay Hughes Fenn ist Leiter des Union Bible Institute in Beijing. [Shav1]
 1928-1936 Courtenay Hughes Fenn ist Sekretär des Board of Foreign Missions. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1923 Fenn, Courtenay H. *A concordance of the Old and New Testaments in the revised Union Mandarin version alphabetically arranged, with indexes to radicals, strokes, and standard Romanization.* (Shanghai : Printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press, 1923). [WC]
 1926 Fenn, Courtenay H. ; Chin, Hsien Tseng. *The five thousand dictionary : a pocket dictionary and index to the character cards of the Yenching school of Chinese studies (Peking Language School).* (Shanghai : Mission Book Co., 1926). [WC]
 1944 Fenn, Courtenay Hughes. *Chinese-English pocket dictionary.* Rev. American ed. (Cambridge : Harvard University Press, 1944). [WC]

Fesler, John H. (um 1905) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1902-1905 John H. Fesler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Fielde, Adele M. = Fielde, Adele Marion (East Rodman, N.Y. 1839-1916 Seattle, Wash.) : Missionarin American Baptist Missionary Union, Lehrerin, Wissenschaftlerin, Autorin

Biographie

- 1872-1890 Adele M. Fielde ist Missionarin der American Baptist Missionary Union in China. 1873-1883 und 1885-1889 als Missionarin in Shantou (Guangdong). Sie gründet Schulen und bildet chinesische Frauen als Evangelisten der Bibel aus. [Shav1,FieA1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1878 Fielde, Adele M. *First lessons in the Swatow dialect.* (Swatow : Printed by the Swatow Print. Office Co., 1878). [Shantou].
<https://archive.org/details/FirstLessonsInTheSwatowDialect>. [WC]
 1883 Fielde, Adele M. *A pronouncing and defining dictionary of the Swatow dialect, arranged according to syllables and tones.* (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1883). [Shantou].
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011715149>. [WC]

- 1884 Fielde Adele M. *Pagoda shadows studies from life in China*. Introd. by Joseph Cook. (Boston : W.G. Corthell 1884).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/007475862>. [WC]
- 1893 Fielde, Adele M. *Chinese night's entertainment : forty stories told by almond-eyed folk actors in the romance of The strayed arrow*. (New York, N.Y. : G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1893).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001287024>. [WC]
- 1894 Fielde, Adele M. *A corner of Cathay : studies from life among the Chinese*. (New York, N.Y. : Macmillan, 1894).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001257464>. [WC]
- 1912 Fielde, Adele M. *Chinese fairy tales : forty stories told by almond-eyed folk*. (New York, N.Y. : G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1912).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001881074>. [WC]

Fisher, Fred D. = Fisher, Fred Douglas (Albany, Oregon 1874-nach 1917) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1904-1906 Fred D. Fisher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1906-1908 Fred D. Fisher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1908-1909 Fred D. Fisher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1909-1914 Fred D. Fisher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 Fred D. Fisher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Tianjin. [FisF1]

Fisher, Welthy Honsinger (Rome, N.Y. 1879-1980 Southbury, Conn.) : Missionarin Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Nanchang (Jianxi), Gründerin der Word Education und World Literacy Canada

Biographie

- 1906-1911 Welthy Honsinger Fisher ist Missionarin des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nanchang. [Shav1]
- 1906-1917 Welthy Honsinger Fischer ist Leiterin der Mädchenschule Bao Lin School in Nanchang. [FishW1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1924 Fischer, Welthy Honsinger. *Beyond the moon gate : being a diary of ten years in the interior of the Middle Kingdom*. (New York, N.Y. : Abingdon Press, 1924). [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2014 Welthy Honsinger Fisher : 1879-1980.

Fitch, George A. = Fitch, George Ashmore (Suzhou 1883-1979 Pomona, Calif.) : Amerikanischer protestantischer Missionar YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

Biographie

- 1909-1936 George A. Fitch ist Sekretär des International Committee der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Shanghai. [Shav1]

- 1936-1938 George A. Fitch ist Sekretär des International Committee der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1938-1944 George A. Fitch ist Sekretär des International Committee der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Chongqing. [Shav1]
- 1944-1945 George A. Fitch ist Sekretär des International Committee der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Northwest China. [Chav1]
- 1945 George A. Fitch ist Sekretär des International Committee der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Lanzhou. [Shav1]

Fitch, George Field (Avon, Ohio 1845-1923 Shanghai) : Missionar American Presbyterian North Mission

Biographie

- 1870-1923 George Field Fitch ist als Missionar in Shanghai. [Fitch1]
- 1888 George Field Fitch wird Vorsitzender der Chinese branch of the U.S. Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. [Fitch1]
- 1893-1914 George Field Fitch [et al.] ist Herausgeber des *Chinese recorder*. [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2016 The George Fitch family : <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20160627000647>.

Fitzwilliam, Jenny = Fitzwilliam, Jennie Kingston (Newberry, Mass. 1903-2002 Carol Stream, Ill.) : Missionarin China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1926 Jennie Fitzwilliam kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch an der Sprachenschule der China Inland Mission in Yangzhou (Jiangsu). [BGC]
- 1927 Jennie Fitzwilliam geht der Unruhen wegen nach Shanghai. [BGC]
- 1928-1929 Jennie Fitzwilliam ist als Missionarin in Tengchong (Yunnan) tätig. [BGC]
- 1929-1933 Jennie Fitzwilliam ist als Missionarin in Muchengpo (Mengjia, Yunnan) tätig und besucht die Lisu Stämme. [BGC]
- 1935-1940 Jennie Fitzwilliam ist als Missionarin in Muchengpo (Yunnan, dann in Longqiu (Zhefang, Yunnan) tätig und besucht die Atsi Kachin Stämme. [BGC]
- 1940 Jennie Fitzwilliam gibt Unterricht an der Missionsschule in Yantai (Shandong). [BGC]
- 1941-1943 Jennie Fitzwilliam ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft in Yantai (Shandong), dann in Weixian (Shandong). [BGC]
- 1943 Jennie Fitzwilliam verlässt China. [BGC]

Fletcher, Henry Prather = Fletcher, Henry (Greencastle, Penn. 1873-1959 Newport, Rhode Island) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1903-1905 Henry Prather Fletcher ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1907-1910 Henry Prather Fletcher ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Fletcher, Samuel J. = Fletcher, Samuel Johnson (Portsmouth, N.H. 1891-nach 1949) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1935-1939 Samuel J. Fletcher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
 1939 Samuel J. Fletcher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
 1939-1941 Samuel J. Fletcher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Floyd, Arva Colbert (Chipley, Georgia 1898-1973 Atlanta) : Methodistische Missionarin, Professor of Christian Missions and world religions Candler School of Theology, Emory

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1859-1860 Allen, Young J. *The diary of a voyage to China, 1859-1860*. Ed. By Arva Colbert Floyd. (Atlanta, Ga. : The Library, Emory University, 1943). (Emory University publications. Sources & reprints ; ser. 1).

Forbes, Francis Blackwell = Forbes, Frank B. (1839-1908) : Amerikanischer Geschäftsmann, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1857-1904 Francis B. Forbes ist Partner von Russell & Co. [ForbL1]
 1864-1882 Francis B. Forbes ist norwegisch-schwedischer Generalkonsul in Shanghai. [forF1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1886-1905 Forbes, Francis Blackwell ; Hemsley, William Botting. *Index florae sinensis : an enumeration of all the plants known from China proper, Formosa, Hainan, the Corea, the Luchu Archipelago, and the island of Hongkong ; together with their distribution and synonymy*. Vol. 1-3. (London : Linnean Society, 1886-1905). [WC]

Forbes, John Murray (Bordeaux 1813-1898 Milton, Mich.) : Geschäftsmann

Biographie

- 1830 John Murray Forbes kommt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [ANB]
 1830-1831 John Murray Forbes ist Agent der Firma Russell & Company von Thomas Handasyd Perkins und Vertrauensmann von Houqua & Company in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]
 1934-1937 John Murray Forbes ist Agent der Firma Russell & Company von Thomas Handasyd Perkins und Vertrauensmann von Houqua & Company in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]
 1937 John Murray Forbes kehrt nach Boston zurück. [ANB]

Forbes, Robert Bennet (Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. 1804-1889 Boston, Mass.) : Kapitän, Diplomat, Kaufmann, Schiffsbesitzer, Schriftsteller

Biographie

- 1817 Robert Bennet Forbes reist als Mitglied der Mannschaft auf der Canton Packet nach Guangzhou. [Wik]
 1819 Robert Bennet Forbes reist als Mitglied der Mannschaft auf der Canton Packet nach China [Wik]

- 1830-1834 Robert Bennet Forbes ist Angestellter der Russell and Company in China. [Shav1]
 1834 Robert Bennet Forbes kehrt nach Boston zurück. [Forb1]
 1839-1840 Robert Bennet Forbes reist auf der Canton Packet nach China und ist Leiter von Russell and Company. [Forb1]
 1849-1851 Robert Bennet Forbes hält sich in China auf. Er arbeitet für Russell and Co. und wird Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen und französischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Forb1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1838-1840 Forbes, Robert Bennet. *Letters from China : the Canton-Boston correspondence of Robert Bennet Forbes, 1838-1840*. Compiled and edited, and with background essays, by Phyllis Forbes Kerr. (Mystic, Ct. : Mystic Seaport Museum, 1996).
<http://leddynamic.net/letters-from-china-the-canton-boston-correspondence-of-robert-bennet-forbes-1838-1840.pdf>. [WC]
 1844 Forbes, Robert Bennet. *Remarks on China and the China trade*. (Boston : Samuel N. Dickinson, 1844).
<http://umac.lib3.umac.mo/record=b2554071>. [WC]
 1849 Forbes, Robert Bennet. *Letters from Robert Bennet Forbes in England and en route to China to John Murray Forbes*. ([S.l. : s.n.], 1849). [Online Cornell University]. [WC]
 1855 Forbes, Robert Bennet. *On the establishment of a line of mail steamers from the western coast of the United States, on the Pacific, to China*. (Boston : Boston journal office, 1855).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011638911>. [WC]
 1892 Forbes, Robert Bennet. *Personal reminiscences ; to which is added rambling recollections connected with China*. (Boston : Little, Brown, 1892).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009025852>. [WC]
 2015 Robert Bennet Forbes papers : <http://www.masshist.org/collection-guides/view/fa0039>.

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1839 *Personal letters from Robert Bennet Forbes to Rose Smith Forbes from China*. In : Forbes Family Papers / Massachusetts Historical Society. (1839). [WC]

Ford, Francis Xavier (Brooklyn, N.Y. 1892-1952 Gefängnis Guangzhou) : Missionar Maryknoll Mission

Biographie

- 1918-1921 Francis Xavier Ford ist Missionar der Maryknoll Mission in Yangjiang (Guangdong). [Shav1]
 1921 Francis Xavier Ford gründet das erste Maryknoll Seminar Chinas in Yangjiang (Guangdong). [Shav1]
 1925 Francis Xavier Ford wird apostolischer Präfekt in Jiaying (Guangdong). [Shav1]
 1935 Francis Xavier Ford wird Bischof und apostolischer Vikar in Jiaying (Guangdong). [Shav1]
 1950-1952 Francis Xavier Ford ist in kommunistischer Gefangenschaft. [Shav1]

Ford, Henry (Wayne County, Mich. 1863-1947 Dearborn, Mich.) : Autohersteller

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1982 [Ford, Henry]. *Hengli Fute*. Liang Shiqiu zhu bian ; Hengli Fute zuo zhe ; You Lüren yi zhe. (Taipei : Ming ren chu ban shi ye gu fen you xian gong si, 1982). (Ming ren wei ren zhuan ji quan ji ; 15). Übersetzung von Ford, Henry. *My life and my work*. In collab. with Samuel Crowther. (Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday, 1922).
亨利福特

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1936 *Jin shi da fa ming jia xiao zhuan = Biographies of modern inventors*. Dan Jushi zhi ; Tan Qinyu. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1936). [Biographien von Marie Curie, Alexander Graham Bell, Alfred Nobel, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Glen H. Curtis, George Westinghouse, Isaac Merritt Singer, George Eatsman.
近世大發明家小傳 [WC]
- 1957 [Bolton, Sarah Knowles]. *Ku er cheng ming ji*. Shala Baoerdeng zhu ; Zhong Yan yi. (Taipei : Shi jie shu ju, 1957). Übersetzung von Bolton, Sarah Knowles. *Lives of poor boys who become famous*. (New York, N.Y. : Crowell, 1962). [Betr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Johnson, James Watt, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Michael Faraday, David Glasgow Farragut, William Lloyd Garrison, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Ezra Cornell, Abraham Lincoln, Ole Bull, Charles Dickens, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas Alva Edison, Pope Pius XI., The Mayo brothers, George Washington Carver, Edward Bok, Henry Ford, The Wright brothers, Calvin Coolidge, Will Rogers, Grant Wood].
苦兒成名記 [WC]

Fowler, John (Boston, Mass. 1858-1923) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1890-1896 John Fowler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [PoGra]
- 1896-1904 John Fowler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1904-1908 John Fowler ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1908-1911 John Fowler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1914 John Fowler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Frame, Alice = Frame, Alice Seymour = Frame, Alice Seymour Browne (Harpoat, Türkei 1878-1941 West Newton, Mass.) : Missionarin American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Dozentin North China Union Women's College Beijing

Biographie

- 1905-1912 Alice Frame ist als Missionarin in Tongzhou (Zhili = Hebei) tätig. [ANB]
- 1912-1931 Alice Frame ist Dozentin für Erziehung und Geschichte am North China Union Women's College in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1922 Alice Frame wird Dekan des North China Union College in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1931 Alice Frame ist Sekretärin für religiöse Erziehung der Mission in Tongzhou (Zhili = Hebei). [ANB]
- 1931-1933 Alice Frame ist Sekretärin der North China Congretational Church in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1937-1940 Alice Frame hält sich zuerst in Baoding (Hebei), dann in Tongzhou (Zhili = Hebei) auf. [ANB]
- 1938 Alice Frame ist eine der ausländischen Delegierten des China Christian Council an der International Missionary Council Konferenz in Madras. [ANB]

- 1939 Alice Frame wird Generalsekretärin der Tongzhou (Zhili = Hebei) Mission und Vizeregeneralsekretärin der North China Gong li hui. [ANB]
- 1940 Alice Frame kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

Franklin, Benjamin J. = Franklin, Benjamin Joseph (Maysville, Ky 1839-1898 Phoenix, Ariz.) : Diplomat, Politiker, Jurist, Lehrer

Biographie

- 1885-1890 Benjamin J. Franklin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Franklin, Lynn W. = Franklin, Lynn Winterdale (Ocean Grove, N.J. 1888-1952 Fredericksburg, Va.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1925 Lynn W. Franklin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1925-1927 Lynn W. Franklin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1932 Lynn W. Franklin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Freeman, Mansfield (Waltham, Mass. 1895-1992 Greensboro, Vt.) : Versicherungs-Manager, Dozent

Biographie

- 1919-1924 Mansfield Freeman ist Dozent für Englisch und Philosophie, Qinghua College in Beijing. [FreeM1]
- 1924-1947 Mansfield Freeman ist Manager der Asia Life Insurance Co. in Beijing, dann Präsident der U.S. Life Insurance Co. [FreeM1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2012 Mansfield Freeman (1895-1992) : <http://archive.is/L3qE>.

Freer, Charles Lang (Kingston, N.Y. 1854-1919 Gotham Hotel, New York) : Hersteller von Eisenbahnwaggonen in Detroit, Kunstsammler

Biographie

- 1923 Eröffnung der Freer Gallery der Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. Beginn des Baues 1916 durch Charles Lang Freer. Sie enthält Kunst aus Asien und Ostasien. [BM1]
- 2013 Charles Lang Freer macht zwei Kunst-Reisen nach China und Japan, 1909, 1910-1911. Die Sammlung enthält 200 Bilder chinesischer Malerei. [BM1]

Fries, Henry (um 1840-1850) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1840-1850 Henry Fried ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Frillmann, Paul W. = Frillmann Paul William (Melrose Park, Ill. 1911-1972 Scituate, Mass.) : Missionar Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Offizier

Biographie

- 1936-1941 Paul W. Frillmann ist Missionar der Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Hankou. [Shav1]
 1941-1942 Paul W. Frillmann ist Kaplan der American Volunteer Group in China. [Shav1]
 1945 Paul W. Frillmann dient in der U.S. Army Air Forces und dem Office of Strategic Services. [Shav1]
 1946-1947 Paul W. Frillmann ist Offizier des U.S. Information Service in Shenyang. [Shav1]
 1947-1949 Paul W. Frillmann ist Offizier des U.S. Information Service in Shanghai. [Shav1]
 1950-1953 Paul W. Frillmann ist Chef des U.S. Information Service in Hong Kong. [Shav1]

Fritz, Chester (Buxton, North Dakota 1892-1983 Lausanne) : Bankier

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1892 Fritz, Chester. *China journey : a diary of six months in western inland China, 1917.* (Seattle : School of International Studies, University of Washington, 1981). [LOC]

Fuller, Stuart J. = Fuller, Stuart Jamieson (Keokuk, Iowa 1880-1941 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1906-1910 Stuart J. Fuller ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
 1919-1923 Stuart J. Fuller ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Fulton, Mary Hannah (Ashland, Ohio 1854-1927 Pasadena, Calif.): Medizinische Missionarin Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A in China

Biographie

- 1885-1886 Mary Hannah Fulton ist Missionarin des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Kuaiping (Guangxi). [Shav1]
 1886-1915 Mary Hannah Fulton ist Missionarin des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Guangzhou. Sie gründet ein Spital für Frauen und Kinder, eine Schule für Krankenschwestern und ein Medical College for Women. [Shav1]
 1915-1918 Mary Hannah Fulton ist Missionarin des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Gage, Brownell (Astoria, N.Y. 1874-1945 Bolton, Conn.) : Dekan Yale-in-China Missionary Society

Biographie

- 1904-1923 Brownell Gage ist Mitbegründer, Dekan und Vorsitzender von Yale-in-China in Changsha. [Shav1]

Gaillard, Charles W. = Gaillard, Charles Washinton (gest. 1862 Guangzhou) : Protestantischer Missionar American Southern Baptist Mission

Biographie

1854-1862 Charles W. Gaillard ist Missionar der China Inland Mission in Guangzhou ausser einem Aufenthalt in Macao. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

1860 Gaillard, Charles W. *Shi tu xing chuan zhu shi*. (Canton : Privatdruck, 1860). [Übersetzung der Apostelgeschichte, Neues Testament].
使徒行傳注釋 [Zet]

Gale, Ailie = Gale, Ailie May Spencer (Bozeman, Montana 1878-1958) : Missionarin
Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, Ärztin

Biographie

1908 Ailie Gale kommt in Nanchang (Jiangxi) an. [Lodw1]
1908-1922 Ailie Gale ist als Ärztin im Nanchang General Hospital tätig, gründet eine Mädchenschule und gibt Unterricht in Medizin an der Methodist Baldwin School in Nanchang (Jiangxi). [Lodw1]
1923-1927 Ailie Gale gründet und leitet ein Spital der Methodist Board of Foreign Missions in Dunji (Anhui). [Lodw1]
1927 Ailie Gale muss das Spital der Methodist Board of Foreign Missions in Dunji (Anhui) aus finanziellen Gründen schliessen. [Lodw1]
1927-1931 Ailie Gale gibt Unterricht an der Shanghai American School. [Lodw1]
1930 Ailie Gale hält sich in Amerika auf, hält Vorträge über die Verhältnisse in China und sammelt Geld für das Spital in Dunji (Anhui). [Lodw1]
1950 Ailie Gale kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Lodw1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2005 Lodwick, Kathleen L. ; Cheng, W.K. *The missionary kaleidoscope : portraits of six China missionaries*. (Norwalk, Ct. : EastBridge, 2005). (Missionary enterprise in Asia).
[Enthält] :
Introduction / Kathleen L. Lodwick --
Karl F. A. Gu#tzlaff : representation and misrepresentation / Jessie G. Lutz --
Absolom Syndenstricker (1852-1931) : a ruling minority of one / Jost O. Zetzsche --
For God and queen : James Gilmour in Mongolia, 1870-1891 / Kathleen L. Lodwick --
Between mission and empire : John Macgowan and the construction of China knowledge / W. K. Cheng --
Women, medicine and religion : Dr. Ailie Gale, M.D. in China, 1908-1950 / M. Cristina Zaccarini --
A Gobi mission : Alice Mildred Cable of the China Inland Mission / Linda Benson. [WC]

Gale, Esson M. = Gale, Esson McDowell (Bad Axe, Mich. 1884-1964 Bay City, Mich.) :
Diplomat, Chairman Department of Oriental Languages and Literature, University of
California, Professor of Political Science University of Michigan, 2nd Director of the
International Center

Biographie

1908-ca. 1910 Esson M. Gale ist Student Interpreter, dann Diplomat der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in
Beijing. [GaleE1]

- 1911-1914 Esson M. Gale ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1914-1927 Esson M. Gale ist 1914-1922 und 1924-1927 stellvertretender Commissioner der Chinese Salt Revenue Administration des Chinese Ministry of Finance in Zentralchina. 1922-1924 in der Mandschurei. [Shav1]
- 1928-1932 Esson M. Gale ist Lecturer in Oriental Languages der University of California. [Shav1]
- 1932-1939 Esson M. Gale ist Sekretär des Chief Inspectorate of the Chinese Salt Revenue Administration (1932-1937) und stellvertretender Generaldirektor (1937-1939) in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1943-1955 Esson M. Gale ist Lecturer in Political Science der University of Michigan. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1953 Gale, Esson McDowell. *Salt for the dragon : a personal history of China, 1908-1945*. (East Lansing : Michigan State College Press, 1953).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009977278>. [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2017 Esson M. Gale papers :
<https://quod.lib.umich.edu/b/bhlead/umich-bhl-851311?rgn=main;view=text>.

Gale, William H. = Gale, William Holt (New York, N.Y. 1864-1932 Rom) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1921-1924 William H. Gale ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Galt, Howard Spilman (Shenandoah, Iowa 1872-1948 Claremont, Calif.) : Missionar
 American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in China

Biographie

- 1899-1935 Howard Spilman Galt ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in China. [Shav1]
- 1902 Howard Spilman Galt ist Lehrer des North China Union College in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1911-1917 Howard Spilman Galt ist Präsident des North China Union College in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1918-1935 Howard Spilman Galt ist Professor of Education der Yanjing University in Beijing. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1929 Galt, Howard Spilman. *The development of Chinese educational theory : the historical development of the theory of education in China to the close of the Han dynasty, A.D. 220*. (Shanghai : Commercial Press, 1929). [WC]

Gamble, Sidney D. = Gamble, Sidney David (Cincinnati, Ohio 1890-1968 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar, Sekretär YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

Biographie

- 1918-1919 Sidney D. Gamble ist Sekretär des International Committee der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in China. [Shav1]

1924-1927 Sidney D. Gamble ist Sekretär des International Committee der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1921 Gamble, Sidney David. *Peking : a social survey*. (New York, N.Y. : George H. Doran, 1921). [Beijing].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000976052>. [WC]
- 1933 Gamble, Sidney David. *How Chinese families live in Peiping : a study of the income and expenditure of 283 Chinese families receiving from \$8 to \$550 silver per month*. (New York, N.Y. : Funk & Wagnalls, 1933). [WC]
- 1933 Gamble, Sidney David. *North China Villages : social, political, and economic activities before 1933*. (Berkeley, Calif. : University of California Press, 1933).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000976040>. [WC]

Gamewell, Frank D. = Gamewell, Frank Francis Dunlap (Camden, S.C. 1857-1950 Clifton Springs, N.Y.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China

Biographie

- 1881-1901 Frank D. Gamewell ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. [Shav1]
- 1884-1887 Frank D. Gamewell ist Superintendenten der West China Mission. [Shav1]
- 1889-1890 Frank D. Gamewell ist Professor of Chemistry and Physics der Beijing Universität. [Shav1]

Gamewell, Mary Porter (1848-1906) : Amerikanische Missionarin Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1907 Gamewell, Mary Porter. *Mary Porter Gamewell and her story of the siege in Peking*. Ed. by A.H. Tuttle. (New York, N.Y. : Eaton & Mains, 1907). [Bericht ihres Aufenthaltes 1871-1900 in Beijing und Umgebung und in Chongqing wo sie 1886 die Ausschreitungen gegen Missionare und dann den Boxeraufstand erlebt].
<https://archive.org/details/maryportergamewe00gameiala>. [WC]

Gates, Thomas S. = Gates, Thomas Sovereign (Germantown, Pa. 1906-1983 Philadelphia, Pa.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1976-1979 Thomas S. Gates ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Gauss, Clarence E. = Gauss, Clarence Edward (Washington D.C. 1887-1960 Santa Barbara, Calif.) : Offizier des U.S. Foreign Service, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1907-1909 Clarence E, Gauss ist im Auftrag des State Department Washington D.C. handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1912-1915 Clarence E. Gauss ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1916 Clarence E. Gauss ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [ANB,Shav1]

- 1916-1919 Clarence E. Gauss ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen (Fujian). [ANB]
- 1920-1923 Clarence E. Gauss ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan (Shandong). [PoGra]
- 1923-1924 Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang (Liaoning). [ANB,PoGra]
- 1924-1926 Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [ANB,Shav1]
- 1926-1927 Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [ANB,PoGra]
- 1927-1931 Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1933-1935 Clarence E. Gauss ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1,ANB]
- 1935-1940 Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1,ANB]
- 1941-1944 Clarence E. Gauss ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra,ANB]
- 1944 Clarence Edward Gauss kehrt nach Washington D.C. zurück. [ANB]
- 1944 Franklin Roosevelt und das U.S. War Department wollen die Teilnahme Chinas im Krieg gegen Japan. Er schickt Abgesandte zu Chiang Kai-shek um ihn von der alliierten militärischen Strategie zu überzeugen. Clarence Edward Gauss schlägt vor, bewaffnete chinesische Kommunisten gegen die Japaner einzusetzen, was Chiang Kai-shek ablehnt. [ANB]

Gest, Guion Moore (1864-1948) : Amerikanischer Ingenieur, Gründer der Gest Engineering Company, Gründer der Gest Oriental Library

Biographie

- 1926 Errichtung der Gest Library in der McGill University Montreal, entstanden aus der Sammlung von Guion Moore Gest, I.V. Gillis und Nancy Lee Swann. [Gest1]

Gibson, Otis (Moir, N.Y. 1826-1889 San Francisco, Calif.) : Pastor, Missionar Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1855 Otis Gibson reist als methodistischer Pastor nach Shanghai. [Wik]
- 1856 Otis Gibson gründet die ersten beiden methodistischen Kirchen in China, die Church of the true God und Church of Heavenly Peace, sowie eine Schule in Fuzhou. [Wik]
- 1857-1864 Otis Gibson tauft seinen ersten Chinesen, Ting An. Er hilft bei der Übersetzung der Bibel und anderen christlichen Bücher in Fuzhou Dialekt. [Wik]
- 1864 Otis Gibson started die methodistische Mission in Nanping (Fujian). [Wik]
- 1865 Otis Gibson kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1873 Gibson, Otis. *Chu xue wen da : Ying Yue bai wen*. (Fuzhou : Mei hua shu ju, 1873). = *Easy questions for beginners in English and Chinese*. Prepared by Rev. O. Gibson, for the use of Chinese sunday schools in America. (Foochow : M.E. Mission Press, 1873). [Bibel, Katechismus].
初學問答：英粵白文
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924025218482>. [WC]
- 1877 Gibson, Otis. *The Chinese in America*. (Cincinnati : Hitchcock & Walden, 1877).
<https://archive.org/details/chineseinamerica00gibs>. [WC]

Gieser, Paul = Gieser, Paul Kenneth (Highland Park, Ill. 1908-1987) : Missionar Southern Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

- 1934 Paul Gieser kommt in Shanghai an. [BGC]
- 1935-1937 Paul Gieser ist als Arzt am Spital in Taizhou (Jiangsu) tätig und kehrt dann an das Spital in Qingjiangpu (Jiangsu) zurück. [BGC]
- 1938-1939 Paul Gieser ist nach einem Amerika-Aufenthalt als Arzt in Shanghai, dann in Taizhou (Jiangsu) tätig. [BGC]
- 1939-1940 Paul Gieser ist als Arzt am Spital in Qingjiangpu (Jiangsu) tätig. [BGC]
- 1940-1941 Paul Gieser ist als Arzt am Spital in Qingjiangpu (Jiangsu) tätig. [BGC]

Gilbert, Alvin W. (geb. Iowa ; um 1916) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1910-1914 Alvin W. Gilbert ist Vze-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1916 Alvin W. Gilbert ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

Gilbert, Rodney = Gilbert, Rodney Yonkeers (Lancaster, Penn. 1889-1968 Morristown, N.J.) : Diplomat, Journalist

Biographie

- 1912-1929 Rodney Gilbert ist Korrespondent der *North China daily news* in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1918-1919 Rodney Gilbert ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1944-1946 Rodney Gilbert ist Dekan der Graduate School of Journalism des Central Political Instituts in Chongqing. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1926 Gilbert, Rodney. *What's wrong with China*. (London : J. Murray, 1926). [WC]
- 1929 Gilbert, Rodney. *The unequal traties : China and the foreigner*. (London : J. Murray, 1929). [WC]

Gilman, Alfred A. = Gilman, Alfred Alonzo (North Platte, Nebraska 1878-1966 Pompton Lakes, N.J.) : Bischof, Missionar Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America

Biographie

- 1901-1907 Alfred A. Gilman ist Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Hankou. [Shav1]
- 1907-1913 Alfred A. Gilman ist Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Changsha. [Shav1]
- 1913-1916 Alfred A. Gilman ist Herausgeber des *Chinese churchman*. [Shav1]
- 1924-1929 Alfred A. Gilman ist Präsident der Central China University = Huazhong University. [Shav1]
- 1925-1948 Alfred A. Gilman ist Bischof in Hankou. [Shav1]

Gilman, Frank Patrick Sparta, N.Y. 1853-1918 Haikou, Guangdong) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

Biographie

- 1885 Frank Patrick Gilman kommt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [ANB]
- 1885-1918 Frank Patrick Gilman ist als Missionar auf Hainan (Guangdong) tätig. [ANB]
- 1888 Frank Patrick Gilman gründet eine Missionsstation in Nada = Dan Xian (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1891-1918 Frank Patrick Gilman ist als Missionar zuerst in Nadan = Dan Xian (Guangdong), dann in Haikou und Qiongzhou (Guangdong) tätig. Er unternimmt Reisen nach Liuchou un zu den Miao. [ANB]
- 1900 Frank Patrick Gilman gründet eine Missionsstation in Jiaji = Qionghai (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1903 Frank Patrick Gilman hat Heimurlaub in Amerika. [ANB]

Gilmore, John W. = Gilmore John Washington (White Country, Arkansas 1872-1942 Woodland, Calif.) : Landwirtschaftler

Biographie

- 1898 John W. Gilmore gründet die erste westliche Landwirtschafts-Schule in Wuchang. [Shav1]

Gilstrap, Sam P. = Gilstrap, Samuel Patrick (Chandler, Oklahoma 1907-1989 Cocoa Beach, Florida) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1961 Sam P. Gilstrap ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Goddard, Dwight (Worcester 1861-1939) : Amerikanischer Missionar, Buddhist

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1919 Lao-tzu. *Tao-tê-ching : Lao-tzu's tao and wu wei*. Transl. by Dwight Goddard ; Wu wei, an interpretation by Henri Borel, transl. by M.E. Reynolds. (New York, N.Y. : Brentano, 1919). [Laozi. Dao de jing].
<http://www.sacred-texts.com/tao/ltw2/index.htm>. [WC]

Goddard, Josiah = Gao, De (Wendell, Mass. 1813-1854 Ningbo) : Missionar American Baptist Missionary Union in Thailand und China

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1850 Goddard, Josiah. *Sheng jing jiu yi zhao chuang shi zhuan*. (Ningbo : Zhen shen tang, 1850). [Übersetzung der Genesis, Altes Testament].
聖經舊遺詔創世傳
- 1852 Goddard, Josiah. *Sheng jing xin yi zhao Matai fu yin zhuan*. (Ningbo : Zhen shen tang, 1852).
Übersetzung des Matthäus Evangeliums, Neues Testament.
聖經新遺詔馬太福音傳.
- 1853 Goddard, Josiah. *Sheng jing xin yi zhao quan shu*. (Ningbo : American and Foreign Bible Society, 1853). Übersetzung des Neuen Testaments.
聖經新遺詔全書 / [Zet]
- 1873 Goddard, Josiah ; Lord, Edward Clemens. *The New testament in Chinese*. (Shanghai : American and Foreign Bible Society, 1873). [Zet]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1838 Lovell, N.G. *What constitutes a call to the foreign mission ? : a discourse delivered before the Wendell Baptist Association, at the ordination of Mr. Josiah Goddard, missionary to China, Sept. 27, 1838*. (Worcester : Printed by H.J. Howland, 1838).
https://books.google.ch/books?id=Bh1dAAAACAAJ&pg=PA1&lpg=PA1&dq=Lovell,+N.G.+What+constitutes+a+call+to+the+foreign+mission&source=bl&ots=9Y4POa_UXL&sig=ACfU3U1bHk0XneALCe_W_ivESrVmEJW18w&hl=de&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi0jP702aniAhWGepoKHeeGD94Q6AEwAHoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=Lovell%20N.G.%20What%20constitutes%20a%20call%20to%20the%20foreign%20mission&f=false. [WC]

Goette, Athanasius (Paderborn 1857-1908 Dongyuan, Guangdong) : Amerikanischer Franziskaner-Missionar, Bischof

Biographie

- 1881-1908 Athanasius Goette ist Franziskaner-Missionar in Xi'an (Shaanxi). 1905-1908 Apostolischer Vikar, dann Bischof. [Shav1]

Goette, John Capistran (Paderborn 1859-1919 Shaanxi) : Amerikanischer Franziskaner-Missionar

Biographie

- 1884-1919 John Capistran Goette ist Franziskaner-Missionar in Henzhou (Hunan). [Shav1]

Goette, Ramy (Paderborn, Deutschland 1856-1920) : Amerikanischer Franziskaner-Missionar

Biographie

- 1881-1920 Remy Goette ist Franziskaner-Missionar in Hubei, später in Shanghai. [Shav1,Int]

Goldberg, Isaac = Goldberg, Ajsik (Boston 1887-1938) : Amerikanischer Übersetzer jiddischer Literatur

Goldsborough, W. Elwell = Goldsborough, Washington Elwell (Greensboro, Md. 1844-1912) : Diplomat

Biographie

1884 W. Elwell Goldsborough ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Goldstein, Morris (New York, N.Y. 1944-) : Dennis Weatherstone Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics

Bibliographie : Autor

2008 *Debating China's exchange rate policy*. Morris Goldstein, Nicholas R. Lardy, editors. (Washington, D.C. : Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2008). [WC]

Goodier, Harvey T. = Goodier, Harvey Treadway (1892-1977 Sacramento, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1922-1925 Harvey T. Goodier ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Goodnow, Frank J. = Goodnow, Frank Johnson (Brooklyn, N.Y. 1859-1939 Baltimore, Md.) : Rechts- und Politikwissenschaftler

Biographie

1913-1914 Frank J. Goodnow ist Rechtsberater der chinesischen Regierung. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1926 Goodnow, Frank Johnson. *China, an analysis*. (Baltimore : Johns Hopkins Press, 1926). <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001257477>. [WC]

Goodnow, John (Greensburg, Ind. 1858-1907) : Diplomat

Biographie

1897-1905 John Goodnow ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Gordon, Simeon Moore (Chicao, Ill. 1887-1969) : Missionar North China Mission of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

Biographie

1917-1918 Simeon Moore Gordon ist Mitarbeiter des Flood Relief Work in China. [Who2]

Gottschang, Thomas R. (um 2000) : Department of Economics, College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.

Bibliographie : Autor

2000 Gottschang, Thomas R. ; Lary, Diana. *Swallows and settlers : the great migration from North China to Manchuria*. (Ann Arbor, Mich. : University of Michigan, Center for Chinese Studies, 2000). (Michigan monographs in Chinese studies ; vol. 87). [WC]

Gourley, Louis Hill (Springfield, Ill. 1889-1950 Detroit, Ill.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1933-1936 Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong. [Shav1]

- 1936-1938 Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
 1938 Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao (Shandong). [Shav1]
 1940 Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dairen (Mandschurei). [Shav1]
 1940-1941 Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin (Heilongjiang). [Shav1]

Gowland, T.G. (um 1890) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1886 T.G. Gowland ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
 1890 T.G. Gowland ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Gracey, John Talbot (Montgomery County, Md. 1831-1912 Clifton Sprints Ontario County, New York) : Missionar Methodist Episcopal Church Missionar Society

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1879 Gracey, J[ohn] T[albot]. *China in outline, and women in China*. (New York, N.Y. : Phillips & Hunt, 1879).
<https://archive.org/details/chinainoutlinewo00grac>. [WC]

Gracey, Samuel Levis (Philadelphia 1835-1911 Newton, Mass.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1890-1893 Samuel Levis Gracey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [Grac2]
 1897-1911 Samuel Levis Gracey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Gracey, Spencer P. (Pennsylvania 1866-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1898 Spencer P. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Gracey, Wilbur T. = Gracey, Wilbur Tirrell (Weymouth, Mass. 1877-1945 New Jersey) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1899-1902 Wilbur T. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
 1902-1904 Wilbur T. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
 1904-1905 Wilbur T. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
 1905-1906 Wilbur T. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hongkong und Macao. [PoGra]
 1906-1910 Wilbur T. Gracey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
 1910-1912 Wilbur T. Gracey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

Graham, Charles I. (um 1924) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1924 Charles I. Graham ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Graham, James Robert III. (1898)-1982) : Missionar American Presbyterian Mission*Biographie*

1921-1927 James Robert Graham III. ist Missionar in Yangcheng (Shanxi). [BDCC]

1929-1936 James Robert Graham III. ist Missionar in Zhenjiang (Jiangsu). [BDCC]

Graves, Frederick R. = Graves, Frederick = Graves, Frederick Rogers (Auburn, N.Y. 1858-1940 Shanghai) : Missionar, Bischof Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in United States of America*Biographie*

1881-1893 Frederick R. Graves ist Missionar in Wuchang. [Shav1]

1881-1937 Frederick R. Graves ist Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in United States of America in China. [Shav1]

1885-1887 Frederick R. Graves ist Professor für Theologie des St. John's College in Shanghai. [Shav1]

1891-1937 Frederick Graves ist Bischof von Shanghai. [Wik]

1893-1937 Frederick R. Graves ist Bischof von Shanghai. [Shav1]

Graves, George M. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1929-1932 George M. Graves ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Graves, Rosewell Hobart (Baltimore, Md. 1833-1912 Guangzhou) : Medizinischer Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China*Biographie*

1856-1912 Rosewell Hobart Graves ist Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Guangdong und Guangxi. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1895 Graves, R[osewell] H[obart]. *Forty years in China, or, China in transition.* (Baltimore, Md. : R. H. Woodward, 1895).
<https://archive.org/details/fortyyearsinchi00gravgoog>. [WC]

Green, John Cleve (Maidenhead = Lawrenceville, N.J. 1800-1875 New York, N.Y.) : Kaufmann*Biographie*

1823-1835 John Cleve Green treibt Handel mit Frachtschiffen zwischen Amerika und China. [Shav1]

1833-1839 John Cleve Green ist Angestellter der Firma Russel & Company und verantwortlich für den Export von Tee, Seide und Opium in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]

Green, Leonard N. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1932 Leonard N. Green ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]

Green, Marshall (Holyoke, Mass. 1916-1998 Chevy Chase, Md.) : Diplomat*Biographie*

1961-1963 Marshall Green in Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Greene, Phillips Foster (Van, Türkei 1892-1967 New Richmond, Ohio) : Medizinischer Missionar*Biographie*

1931-1941 Phillips Foster Greene ist Professor of Surgery des Xiangya Medical College in Changsha. [Shav1]

1941-1942 Phillips Foster Greene ist Direktor des American Red Cross China Relief Unit. [Shav1]

Greene, Roger Sherman (Westborough, Mass. 1881-1947 West Palm Beach, Florida) : Diplomat, Medizinischer Administrator*Biographie*

1909-1911 Roger Sherman Greene ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin, [PoGra]

1911-1914 Roger Sherman Greene ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [ANB]

1914-1934 Roger Sherman Greene ist Leiter des China Medical Board. [ANB]

1914-1951 Gründung und Bestehen des Beijing China Medical Board. Gründung durch Roger Sherman Greene im Auftrag der Rockefeller Foundation um die medizinischen Bedingungen in China zu ermitteln. Sie gründen Spitäler und fördern die medizinische Bildung. [ANB]

1917 Roger Sherman Greene ist während den Überschwemmungen und der Hungersnot in Nord-China in der Administration des Roten Kreuzes tätig. [ANB]

1921 Roger Sherman Greene wird Direktor des China Medical Board. [ANB]

1927-1929 Roger Sherman Greene ist Vizepräsident der Rockefeller Foundation. [ANB]

1927-1935 Roger Sherman Greene ist Vize-Direktor des Beijing Union Medical College. [ANB]

1935 ca. Roger Sherman Greene kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

1938 Roger Sherman Greene wird Vorsitzender des American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression. Er möchte Sanktionen gegen Japan ergreifen, um China im Krieg gegen Japan zu helfen. [ANB]

1939-1945 Roger Sherman Greene ist Berater für medizinische Angelegenheiten in China des Department of State's Cultural Affairs Division in Washington D.C. [ANB]

Griffin, Calvin B. (um 1921) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1919-1921 Calvin B. Griffin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Griffing, John B. (Tecumseh, Kansas 1885-1962 Columbia, S.C.) : Landwirtschaftler

Biographie

1919-1927 John B. Griffing ist Professor of Agricultural Sciences, University of Nanjing. [Shav1]

Griswold, John = Griswold, John Noble Alsop (New York, N.Y. 1822-1909 Newport, R.I.) : Diplomat, Geschäftsmann

Biographie

1848-1852 John Griswold ist handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [DenE1:S. 35]

Gross, Paul L. (um 1924) : Amerikanisches Diplomat

Biographie

1924 Paul L. Gross ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Gruen, Olive Dorothy = Grün, Oliva Dorothea (St. Louis. Missouri 1883-1963) : Missionarin Missionary Board of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod in China

Biographie

1921-1960 Olive Dorothy Gruen ist Missionarin des Missionary Board of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod in China. [Shav1]

1922-1926 Olive Dorothy Gruen ist Lehrerin in Hankou und in Wanxian (Chongqing). [Shav1]

1951-1960 Olive Dorothy Gruen ist Missionarin des Missionary Board of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod in Taiwan. [Shav1]

Gulick, John Thomas (Kaua'i Island, Hawaii 1832-1923 Honolulu, Hawaii) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Biologe, Zoologe, Photograph

Biographie

1858-1864 John Thomas Gulick ist als Missionar in Xiamen. [Guli1]

1864-1865 John Thomas Gulick ist als Missionar in Beijing. [Shav1]

1865-1875 John Thomas Gulick ist als Missionar in Kalgan. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1876-1879 *Poems of places : an anthology in 31 volumes*. Ed. by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (Boston : J.R. Osgood, 1876-1879). Asia : Vol. 21-23.
<http://www.bartleby.com/270/11/>.
 [Enthält] :
Introductory to Chinese Empire
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell. *At the banquet to the Chinese embassy*.
 Schiller, Friedrich von. *The wall of China*.
 Stoddard, Richard Henry. *Chinese songs*.
Chinese Empire
 Kin
 Leland, Charles Godfrey. *The music-lesson of Confucius*.
 King-te-tching
 Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. *China ware*.
 Macao, the island
 Irwin, Eyles. *The grotto of Camões*.
 Mecon, the river
 Camões, Luis de. *The river Mecon*.
 Nankin
 Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. *The porcelain tower*.
 Peking
 Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. *Kambalu*.
 Gulick, John T. *In a mountain pass West of Peking*.
 Sarra
 Chaucer, Geoffrey. *Cambus Khan*.
 Xanadu
 Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. *Xanadu*.
 Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. *Vox populi*.

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2011 Bennett, Terry. *John Thomas Gulick (1832-1923) : pioneer photographer in Japan*. In : TAP, Trans Asia photography review ; vol. 1, issue 2 (2011).
<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/t/tap/7977573.0001.203?rgn=main;view=fulltext>.

Gunn, Charles A. = Gunn, Charles Alexander (Evanston, Ill. 1870-1945 Los Angeles) : Architekt, American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

- 1921-1924 Charles A. Gunn arbeitet als Architekt in Guangzhou, dann baut er das Missions Building in Shanghai. [Cody1]

Guptill, Albert M. (um 1929) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1929 Albert M. Guptill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

Guttery, Arthur M. (1885-1981) : Amerikanischer protestantischer Missionar YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

Biographie

1913-1928 Arthur M. Guttery ist General-Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Hankou (Wuhan). [Gutt1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2006 Archives West: Arthur M. Guttery papers, 1919-1981 : <http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv66706>.

Habersham, Alexander Wyllly (New York, N.Y. 1826-1883 Baltimore, Md.) : Kaufmann, Marine-Offizier

Bibliographie : Autor

1958 Habersham, Alexander Wyllly. *The North Pacific surveying and exploring expedition : or, My last cruise, where we went and what we saw, being an account of visits to the Malay and Loo-Choo Islands, the coasts of China, Formosa, Japan, Kamtschatka, Siberia, and the mouth of the Amoor River.* (Philadelphia : J.B. Lippincott ; London : Trübner, 1857). [1853 entsenden die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika eine Flottille von fünf Booten, um die Schifffahrtskarten der ostasiatischen Küsten zu verbessern. Alexander Wyllly Habersham nimmt daran teil]. <https://archive.org/details/northpacificsurv00haberich>. [WC]

Hadley, Frank W. = Hadley, Frank Wright (Kansas City 1883-1948 Los Angeles, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1908-1909 Frank W. Hadley ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1909-1911 Frank W. Hadley ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Hager, Charles Robert (Nänikon, Schweiz 1851-1917 Claremont, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Geistlicher, Arzt, Medizinischer Missionar

Biographie

1883 Charles Robert Hager tauft Sun Yatsen. [HagC3]

1883-1910 Charles Robert Hager wird nach Hong Kong geschickt und arbeitet für die Hong Kong Missionary Association. [HagC3]

1886 Charles Robert Hager heiratet Maria von Rausch. [HagC3]

1910 Charles Robert Hager kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [HagC3]

Bibliographie : Autor

1853 Hager, Charles Robert. *Jin zhai men zou xia lu lun.* (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei, 1853). 進窄門走狹路論 [WC]

1900 Hager, Charles Robert. *Zheng xin lu.* (Xianggang : Mei Hua zi li gong hui, 1900). (Protestant missionary works in Chinese, E. CH-1229. Church histories and biographies ; E37). 徵信錄 [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2013 Dr. Charles Robert Hager.
<http://hongkongfirst.blogspot.ch/2013/01/dr-charles-robert-hager-dr-sun-yat-sens.html>.

Hager-von Rausch, Maria (Mottlingen, Deutschland 1863-1918 Claremont, Calif.) :
 Missionarin Basler Mission

Biographie

1883 Maria Hager-von Rausch ist als Missionarin der Basler Mission in Hong Kong und eröffnet den ersten Kindergarten. [HagC3,HagC4]

1886 Charles Robert Hager heirated Maria von Rausch. [HagC3]

Hall, George Rogers (Bristol, R.I. 1820-1899 Milton, Mass.) : Kaufmann, Arzt,
 Pflanzensammler

Biographie

1846-1854 George Rogers Hall ist Arzt in Shanghai. [Shav1]

1854-1861 George Rogers Hall ist Kaufmann in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Hall, Monroe B. (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1932 ca.-ca. 1934 Monroe B. Hall ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Int]

1938 Monroe B. Hall ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Hallock, Henry Galloway Comingo (Holliday's Cove, W.Va. 1870-1951Shanghai) :
 Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.

Biographie

1896-1951 Henry Galloway Comingo Hallock ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. [Shav1]

1906-1914 Henry Galloway Comingo Hallock ist Sekretär der International Bible Reading Association for the Empire of china. [Shav1]

1907-1908 Henry Galloway Comingo Hallock ist Sekretär des National Christian Endeavor General for China. [Shav1]

1925-1927 Henry Galloway Comingo Hallock ist Professor of Homiletics und Dekan der School of Theology der University Chenju chen in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Hamilton, Maxwell = Hamilton, Maxwell McGaughey (Tahlequah, Oklahoma 1896-1957 Palo Alto, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1920 Maxwell Hamilton kommt in China an. [ANB]

1920-1921 Maxwell Hamilton ist zuständig für die ostasiatische Abteilung des United States Foreign Service an der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]

1924 Maxwell Hamilton ist zuerst Vizekonsul, dann Dolmetscher und 1924 Konsul in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]

- 1925-1927 Maxwell Hamilton ist Konsul in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1927-1931 Maxwell Hamilton ist Mitarbeiter der Division of Far Eastern Affairs des U.S. Department of State in Washington D.C. [ANB]
- 1937-1943 Maxwell Hamilton ist Leiter der Division of Far Eastern Affairs des U.S. Department of State in Washington D.C. [ANB]

Hamilton, Pauline G. (Pennsylvania 1915-1988) : Protestantische Missionarin China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1947 Pauline G. Hamilton kommt in China an, unterrichtet in der Chefoo Children's School. [Yantai]. [BDCC]
- 1948-1950 Pauline G. Hamilton gibt Bibel-Unterricht in Nanjing, dann in Shanghai. [BDCC]
- 1952-1978 Pauline G. Hamilton gibt Bibel-Unterricht in Taizhong (Taiwan). [BDCC]

Han, Xu (Jiangning, Jiangsu 1924-1994 Beijing) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1985-1989 Han Xu ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]

Hanna, Rea (Aurora, Ill. 1878-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1906-1907 Rea Hanna ist Vize-Konsul und stellvertretene Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Hanson, Francis R. (Durham County, Md. 1807-1873 Baltimore, Md.) : Missionar Protestant Episcopal Church Mission

Biographie

- 1835 Francis R. Hanson ist Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission in Guangzhou. [Tied1]

Hanson, George C. = Hanson, George Charles (Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Conn. 1883-1935 Salonika) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1911 George C. Hanson ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [HanG1]
- 1912-1913 George C. Hanson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [HanG1,PoGra]
- 1913-1914 George C. Hanson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [HanG1]
- 1914-1915 George C. Hanson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [HanG1]
- 1915 George C. Hanson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [HanG1]
- 1915-1917 George C. Hanson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [HanG1]
- 1917-1918 George C. Hanson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [HanG1]

- 1918-1921 George C. Hanson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [HanG1]
 1922-1931 George C. Hanson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [HAN1]
 1931-1932 George C. Hanson ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin.. [HanG1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2009 George Charles Hanson (1883-1935) :
<http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/CT/presbyterian.html>.

Hanson, Haldore E. (Virginia, Minn. 1912-1992 Texcoco, Mexico) : Beamter des State Departments

Biographie

- 1937 Hanson Haldore ist Mitarbeiter der Associated Press in Beijing. [Bay4]
 1938 Haldore E. Hanson reist mit der Achten Roten Armee in Hebei, Shanxi und Shaanxi und trifft Mao Zedong in Yan'an. [Bay4]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1939 Hanson, Haldore E. *Humane endeavour : the story of the China war.* (New York, N.Y. : Farrar & Rinehart, 1939). [WC]

Happer, Andrew Patton = Haba Ande (Monogahela City, Washington, Penn. 1818-1894 Wooster, Ohio) : Medizinischer Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

- 1844 Andrew Patton Happer ist als Arzt und Pädagoge in der South China Mission in Hong Kong tätig. [Ricci]
 1844-1847 Andrew Patton Happer ist als Arzt und Pädagoge in Macao tätig. [Shav1]
 1847 Andrew Patton Happer ist als Arzt und Pädagoge in Guangzhou (Guangdong) tätig. [Ricci]
 1885-1889 Andrew Patton Happer ist Herausgeber des *Chinese recorder*. [WC]
 1888-1891 Andrew Patton Happer gründet das Canton Christian College in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1877 Happer, A[ndrew] P[atten]. *Is the Shangdi of the Chinese classics the same being as Jehovah of the Sacred Scriptures? : what being is designated Shangdi in the Chinese classics and in the ritual of the state religion of China.* (Shanghai, Presbyterian Mission Press, 1877).
<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/andrew-patton-happer.shtml>. [WC]
 1879 Happer, A[ndrew] P[atten]. *A visit to Peking : with some notice of the imperial worship at the altars of heaven, earth, sun, moon, and the gods of the grain and the land.* (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1879). [WC]
 1881 Happer, A[ndrew] P[atten]. *The state religion of China.* (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1881).
<https://archive.org/details/statereligionofc00happ>. [WC]

Harrington, Julian F. = Harrington, Julian Fiske (Framingham, Mass. 1901-1984) : Diplomat

Biographie

1952-1954 Julian F. Harrington ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Harris, George Kaufelt (Winona, Minn. 1887-1962) : Protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

1916 George Kaufelt Harris ist Missionar der China Inland Mission in Xinjiang. [And]

1917-1946 Georg Kaufelt Harris reist als Missionar der China Inland Mission in China zur Evangelisierung der Muslime. [And]

1927 Georg Kaufelt Harris gründet Society of Friends of Moslems in China. [And]

Bibliographie : Autor

1946 Harris, George Kaufelt. *How to lead Moslems to Christ : a concise manual indispensable to all who pray and labor for the speedier evangelization of the Moslems of the world.* (Philadelphia : China Inland Mission, 1946) [WC]

Hart, Virgil C. = Hart, Virgil Chittenden (Lorraine, N.Y. 1840-1904 Burlington, Ontario, Kanada) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, Gründer der amerikanischen und kanadischen Missionen in Zentral- und Westchina

Biographie

1866 Virgil C. Hart und Adeline Hart kommen in Fuzhou (Fujian) an. [HartV2]

1866-1888 Virgil C. Hart baut Apotheken, Spitäler, Mädchen- und Knabenschulen in Yangzhou, Nanchang und Wuhu. [HartV2]

1867 Virgil C. Hart gründet eine Mission in Jiujiang, Jinjiang, Wuhau, Nanjing und Nanchang. [Shav1]

1886 Virgil C. Hart gründet ein Spital in Nanjing. [HartV2]

1887-1888 Virgil C. Hart gründet eine Mission in Sichuan. [Shav1]

1891 Die ersten Missionare der Methodist Church of Canada kommen unter der Leitung von Virgil C. Hart in China an und reisen nach Chengdu (Sichuan). [Yam]

1892 Virgil C. Hart gründet eine Apotheke in Shanghai. [AustA1:S. 55]

1992-1900 Virgil C. Hart gründet eine Mission in Chengdu und Chongqing. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1888 Hart, Virgil C. *Western China, a journey to the great buddhist center of mount Omei.* (Boston : Ticknor, 1888). [Emei Shan, Sichuan].
<https://archive.org/stream/westernchinajour00hart#page/n9/mode/2up>.

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1917 Hart, Evanston Ives. *Virgil C. Hart : missionary statesman, founder of the American and Canadian missions in central and west China*. (New York, N.Y. : Hodder & Stoughton, 1917).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100135975>. [WC]

Hartman, Ward (Alpha, Ohio 1882-1967 Columbus, Ohio) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States

Biographie

- 1911-1922 Wart Hartman ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States in Shenzhou. [Shav1]
- 1922-1931 Ward Hartman ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States bei den Miao in Yongsui = Huayuan (Hunan). [Shav1]
- 1936-1944 Ward Hartman ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States in Yongsui = Huayuan (Hunan). [Shav1]

Hartwell, Charles (Lincoln, Mass. 1825-1905 Fuzhou) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1853-1905 Charles Hartwell ist Missionar in Fuzhou (Fujian). [Wik]

Hartwell, Jesse Boardman (Darlington, S.C. 1835-1912 Yantai, Shandong) : Missionar Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

- 1859-1875 Jesse Boardman ist Missionar des Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Yantai und dann in Tongzhou. [Shav1]
- 1879-1893 Jesse Boardman Hartwell ist Missionar der Chinese community in San Francisco und Superintendent der American Baptist Home Mission Society der Pacific coast. [Shav1]
- 1893-1912 Jesse Boardman Hartwell ist Missionar des Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China. [Shav1]

Haskell, Georges-Louis (um 1849-1857) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Bevollmächtigter Konsul für Frankreich, Geschäftsmann

Biographie

- 1849-1856 Georges-Louis Haskell ist erster Bevollmächtigter Konsul für Frankreich in Hong Kong. [NC]

Hawks, Francis L. = Hawks, Francis Lister (1798-1866) : Amerikanischer Priester Episcopal Church, Politiker

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1856 Perry, M[atthew] C[albraith]. *Narrative of the expedition of an American squadron to the China seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of commodore M.C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the government of the United States.* With numerous illustrations ; compiled from the original notes and journals of commodore Perry and his officers, at his request, and under his supervision by Francis L. Hawks. Vol. 1-3. (Washington : Nicholson, 1856).
<https://archive.org/details/narrativeofexped0156perr>. [Wol]

Hawthorne, Carl O. (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932-1938 Carl O. Hawthorne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

Hay, John = Hay, John Milton (Salem, Washington, Ind. 1838-1905 Newbury, N.H.) : Politiker, Aussenminister USA

Biographie

- 1899-1900 John Hay first articulated the concept of the "Open Door" in China in a series of notes in 1899–1900. These Open Door Notes aimed to secure international agreement to the U.S. policy of promoting equal opportunity for international trade and commerce in China, and respect for China's administrative and territorial integrity. [HayJ1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 2017 *Secretary of State John Hay and the Open Door in China, 1899–1900* :
<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/hay-and-china>.

Hayes, Watson M. = Hayes, Watson Macmillan (bei Greenfield, Penn. 1857-1944 im Lager in Weixian (Shandong). : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. ; Professor

Biographie

- 1893-1895 Watson M. Hayes ist Professor des Dengzhou College. [Shav1]
 1896-1901 Watson M. Hayes ist Präsident des Dengzhou College. [Shav1]
 1901-1903 Watson M. Hayes ist Gründer und Präsident der Provincial University of Shandong. [Shav1]
 1904-1919 Watson M. Hayes ist Professor des Union Theological Seminary in Jinan. [Shav1]
 1919-1937 Watson M. Hayes ist Präsident des North China Theological Seminary in Shandong. [Shav1]
 1924 Watson M. Hayes gründet das North China Women's Bible Seminary. [Shav1]
 1937 ca.-1944 Watson M. Hayes ist von den Japanern inhaftiert. [Shav1]

Haygood, Laura = Haygood, Laura Askew (Watkinsville, Georgia 1845-1900 Shanghai) : Missionarin Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South

Biographie

- 1884 Laura Haygood kommt in Shanghai an. [ANB]
 1884-1888 Laura Haygood studiert die chinesische Sprache und Kultur. Sie ist Lehrerin für Schrift, Geographie, Arithmetik, Musik und Religion an der Clopton School für Mädchen in Shanghai. [ANB]

- 1884-1900 Laura Haygood ist Missionarin des Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in China. [Shav1]
- 1889 Laura Haygood wird Mitarbeiterin der Woman's Board of Missions der Methodist Episcopal Church South. [ANB]
- 1892 Gründung der McTyeire Mädchenschule in Shanghai durch die Methodist Episcopal Church South und Laura Haygood. [ANB,ChuS1]
- 1896-1899 Laura Haygood ist nach zwei Jahren Urlaub in Amerika Leiterin des Woman's Board in Shanghai. [ANB]

Haynes, Thornwell (um 1906) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1906 Thornwell Haynes ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

He, Yafei (Ningbo, Zhejiang 1955-) : Deputy Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council

Biographie

- 1998-2001 He Yafei ist Counsellor der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Headland, Isaac Taylor (Headland Freedom Pa. 1859-1942 Alliance, Ohio) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China ; Professor Beijing Universität, Präsident Anglo-Chinese College, Fuzhou

Biographie

- 1890-1907 Isaac Taylor Headland ist Professor of Science der Beijing-Universität. [Shav1]
- 1890-1914 Isaac Taylor Headland Board ist Missionar der Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. [Shav1]
- 1901-1914 Isaac Taylor Headland ist Präsident des Anglo-Chinese College in Fuzhou. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1886 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Our little Chinese cousin*. (Boston : L.C. Page, 1903). <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100768057>. [WC]
- 1900 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Chinese mother goose rhymes*. (New York, N.Y. : F.H. Revell, 1900). <http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/gutbook/lookup?num=40425>. [WC]
- 1901 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *The Chinese boy and girl*. (New York, N.Y. : F.H. Revell, 1901). <http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/522>. [WC]
- 1902 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Chinese heroes : being a record of persecutions endured by native Christians in the Boxer uprising*. (New York, N.Y. : Eaton & Mains, 1902). <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100164637>. [WC]
- 1904 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *The little Chinese girl*. (London : Ward, Lock & Co., 1904). [WC]
- 1907 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *A tourist's guide to Peking*. (Tientsin : China Times, 1907). [Beijing]. [WC]

- 1909 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Court life in China : the capital, its officials and people*. (New York, N.Y. : F.H. Revell, 1909). [Betr. u.a. Kaiserin Cixi].
<https://archive.org/details/courtlifeinchina00head>. [WC]
- 1909 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Exhibition of Chinese paintings*. (New York, N.Y. : Century Club, 1909).
http://research.nyarc.org/digital_projects/gilded_age/ND2081_5_H34.pdf. [WC]
- 1912 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *China's new day : a study of events that have led to its coming*. (West Medford, Mass. : Central Committee on the United Study of Missions, 1912).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001258049>. [WC]
- 1912 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Some by-products of missions*. (New York, N.Y. : Eaton & Mains, 1912).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100218027>. [WC]
- 1912 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *The young China hunters : a trip to China by a class of juniors in 1912*. (West Medford, Mass. : Central Committee on the United Study of Missions, 1912). [Fiktives Jugendbuch über China].
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008417301>. [WC]
- 1914 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Home life in China*. (New York, N.Y. : Macmillan, 1914).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/006110048>. [WC]
- 1933 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Chinese rhymes for children ; with a few from India, Japan and Korea*. (New York, N.Y. : F.H. Revell, 1933). [WC]
- 1967 Headland, Isaac Taylor. *Chinese nursery rhymes*. (Westwood, N.J. : F.H. Revell, 1967). [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2016 *Isaac Taylor Headland papers*.
http://library.columbia.edu/content/dam/libraryweb/locations/burke/fa/mrl/ldpd_8516138.pdf.

Healy, Paul J. (um 1997) : Assistant Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, The Ohio State University, Columbus

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1997 *Critical perspectives on Mao Zedong's thought*. Ed. by Arif Dirlik, Paul Healy and Nick Knight. (Atlantic Highland, N.J. : Humanities Press, 1997).

Heintzleman, P. Stewart = Heintzleman, Percival Stewart (Chambersburg, Pa. 1880-1942 Chambersburg, Pa.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1904-1906 P. Stewart Heintzleman ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1908-1909 P. Stewart Heintzleman ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1911 P. Stewart Heintzleman ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1914-1916 P. Stewart Heintzleman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 P. Stewart Heintzleman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1919-1925 P. Steward Heintzleman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Hemenway, Ruth C. (Williamsburg, Mass. 1894-1974 Williamsburg, Mass.) :
Medizinische Missionarin Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal
Church

Biographie

1924-1936 Ruth C. Hemenway ist Superintendentin des Hospital for Women in Minqing
(Fujian). [Shav1]

1936-1941 Ruth C. Hemenway ist Missionarin in Nanchang (Jiangxi), Chongqing und Zezhou (Jincheng,
Shanxi). [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1977 Hemenway, Ruth A. *A memoir of Revolutionary China, 1924-1941*. Ed. with an introd. by
Fred W. Drake. (Amherst : The University of Massachusetts Press, 1977). [WC]

Hemingway, Willoughby = Hemingway, Willoughby Anson (Oak Park, Ill. 1874-1932
Taigu, Shanxi) : Arzt, Missionar Congregational Church, Shanxi Mission, Onkel von Ernest
Hemingway

Biographie

1900-1932 Willoughby Hemingway ist als Arzt und Missionar der Shanxi Mission in Taigu. Er hilft 1901
die Mission wieder aufzubauen und gründet das Taigu Spital. [Int]

Henderson, Joseph J. (Missouri 1843-1919) : Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

1874 Joseph J. Henderson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Henke, Frederick G. = Henke, Frederick Goodrich (Alden, Iowa 1876-1963 Charles City,
Iowa) : Professor of Philosophy and Psychology ; Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of
the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

1901-1904 Frederick G. Henke ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal
Church in Jiujiang. [Shav1]

1904-1907 Frederick G. Henke ist Distrikt Superintendent von Jiujiang, Vize-Präsident und Professor of
Homiletics des William Nast College in Jiujiang [Shav1]

1910-1913 Frederick G. Henke ist Professor of Philosophy and Psychology der University of
Nanjing. [Shav1]

Henry, Benjamin Couch (1850-1901) : Amerikanischer Missionar, Priester,
Pflanzensammler

Bibliographie : Autor

1885 Henry, B[enjamin] C[ouch]. *The cross and the dragon or light in the broad East*. (New York,
N.Y. : Anson D.F. Randolph, 1885).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100480231>. [WC]

- 1886 Henry, Benjamin Couch. *Ling-nam : interior views of Southern China ; including explorations in the hitherto untraversed island of Hainan*. (London : S.W. Partridge, 1886). [Erste Beschreibung der Insel Hainan].
<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924023225307#page/n5/mode/2up>. [Cla]

Henry, James McClure (Guangzhou 1880-1958 Nokomis, Fla.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

- 1909-1919 James McClure Henry ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1919-1924 James McClure Henry ist Beamter der Lingnan University. [Shav1]
- 1924 James McClure Henry ist Präsident Lingnan University. [Shav1]
- 1927-1948 James McClure Henry ist Provost Lingnan University. [Shav1]
- 1938-1941 James McClure Henry ist Vorsitzender der Canton Refugee Areas Relief Commission. [Guangzhou]. [Shav1]
- 1941-1943 James McClure Henry ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft. [Shav1]
- 1944-1945 James McClure Henry ist Mitglied des 14th U.S. Air Force in Guangdong. [Shav1]
- 1945-1947 James McClure Henry ist stellvertretender Direktor der United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency in Guangdong. [Shav1]
- 1948 James McClure Henry ist Berater der Provinz-Regierung in Guangdong. [Shav1]
- 1951-1952 James McClure Henry ist Chef der Overseas Chinese Section of the Committee for Free Asia der amerikanischen Regierung in Washington D.C. [Shav1]

Henry, Philip Walter (Scranton, Penn. 1864-1947 New York, N.Y.) : Ingenieur

Biographie

- 1923-1927 Philip Walter Henry ist Vize-Präsident und Ingenieur der Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company zur Organisation der Eisenbahn Chengdu bis Hankou und Überwachung der Sanierung des Grossen Kanals zwischen dem Yangzi und Tianjin. [Shav1]

Hepburn, James Curtis (Milton, Penn 1815-1911 East Orange, N.J.) : Medizinischer Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A

Biographie

- 1843-1845 James Curtis Hepburn ist Medizinischer Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Xiamen. [Shav1]

Hill, Hayward G. (um 1931) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1931 Hayward G. Hill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Hill, Sylvester G. (geb. Iowa ; um 1899) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1897-1899 Sylvester G. Hill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Hillis, Dick (Kanada 1913-2005 Ripon, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1934 Dick Hillis kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch an der Schule der China Inland Mission in Huaning (Anhui). [BGC]
- 1935-1941 Dick Hillis ist als Missionar in Shenqiu (Henan) tätig. [BGC]
- 1942-1945 Dick Hillis ist Direktor des Missions-Departements der Biola University in La Mirada, Calif. [BGC]
- 1947-1948 Dick Hillis ist Lehrer an der Bibelschule in Zhoukou (Henan). [BGC]
- 1948 Dick Hillis ist für die Youth for Christ in Shanghai tätig. [BGC]
- 1948-1949 Dick Hillis ist in kommunistischer Gefangenschaft. [BGC]
- 1949 Dick Hillis muss China verlassen. [BGC]
- 1950 Dick Hillis geht mit Mitarbeitern der Youth for Christ nach Taiwan. [BGC]
- 1951-1970 Dick Hillis ist Gründer und Generaldirektor der Formosa Crusades. [BGC]

Hinke, Frederick W. = Hinke, Frederick William (um 1926-1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 Frederick W. Hinke ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1936-1929 Frederick W. Hinke ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1938 Frederick W. Hinke ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Hipps, John Burder (Madison County, N.C. 1884-1967 Wake Forest, N.C.) : Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

- 1913-1949 John Burder Hipps ist Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China. [Shav1]
- 1923-1935 John Burder Hipps ist Professor und Dekan des Theological Seminary der University of Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1944-1949 John Burder Hipps hilft bei der Rehabilitation der University of Shanghai. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1964 Hipps, John Burder. *History of the University of Shanghai*. (Richmond, Va. : University of Shanghai Trustees, 1964). [WC]
- 1966 Hipps, John Burder. *Fifty years in Christian missions : an autobiography*. (Raleigh, N.C. : Edwards & Broughton, 1966). [China Mission]. [WC]

Hitchcock, Henry B. (um 1922) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1919-1922 Henry B. Hitchcock ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Hixson, J. Courtney (1863 ca.-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1893 J. Courtney Hixson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [PoGra]

Hobbins, Harry M. (um 1905) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1904-1905 Harry M. Hobbins ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Hodgens, J. Thomas (um 1927) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1927 J. Thomas Hodgens ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Hogan, Milo Arthur Van Norman (1891-1980) : Missionar American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

1919 Milo Arthur Van Norman Hogan ist Missionar in Lianzhou. [Prot2]

Holcomb, Thomas (New Castle, Del. 1879-1965 New Castle, Del.) : Kommandant der U.S. Marine, Diplomat

Biographie

1905-1906 Thomas Holcomb ist Leutnant an der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]

1908-1914 Thomas Holcomb ist Naval attaché in China. [ANB]

1927-1930 Thomas Holcomb ist Kommandant der Marine an der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]

Holcombe, Chester (Winfield, N.Y. 1844-1912 Rochester, N.Y.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Diplomat

Biographie

1869 Chester Holcombe kommt in Beijing an. [ANB]

1869-1879 Chester Holcombe lernt Chinesisch und ist Lehrer an der Missionsschule für Knaben in Beijing. [ANB]

1871-1875 Chester Holcombe ist Dolmetscher der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]

1875 Chester Holcombe ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Sin10]

1876-1885 Chester Holcombe verlässt die American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions und ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]

1878-1879 Chester Holcombe ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Sin10]

- 1880 Verhandlungen über die Anerkennung der Unabhängigkeit Koreas von China zwischen Robert Wilson Shufeldt und Li Hongzhang in Tianjin. Chester Holcombe ist sein Assistent und Dolmetscher. [ANB]
- 1881-1882 Chester Holcombe ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Sin10]
- 1889-1912 Chester Holcombe ist gelegentlicher Berater für chinesische Angelegenheiten und gibt Vorlesungen über chinesische Kultur und Gesellschaft. [ANB]
- 1989 ca. Chester Holcombe kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1894 Holcombe, Chester. *Ancient Chinese porcelains and other curios : belonging to Mr. George A. Hearn*. Descriptions by Chester Holcombe. (New York, N.Y. : George A. Hearn, 1894).
- 1895 Holcombe, Chester. *The real Chinaman*. With seventy-seven illustrations. (London : B.F. Stevens, 1895).
<http://umaclib3.umac.mo/record=b2578866>.
- 1900 Holcombe, Chester. *The real Chinese question*. (New York, N.Y. : Dodd, Mead & Co., 1900).
- 1904 Holcombe, Chester. *China's past & future*, by Hon. Chester Holcombe ; *Britain's sin & folly*, by B. Broomhall. (London : Morgan & Scott, 1904). Rev. repr. von *The real Chinese question*. [Betr. Opium-Handel].

Holliday, John (um 1914) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1914 John Holliday ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Holman, Charles W. (geb. Mississippi ; um 1918) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1918 Charles W. Holman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Holmes, Julius C. = Holmes, Julius Cecil (Pleasanton, Kansas 1899-1968) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1959-1961 Julius C. Holmes ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Hoover, Herbert = Hoover, Herbert Clark (West Branch, Iowa 1874-1964 New York, N.Y.) : Politiker, 31. Präsident von Amerika, Unternehmer, Bergbauingenieur

Biographie

- 1898 Herbert Hoover erhält das Angebot in China ausgedehnte Erkundungs- und Minenarbeiten zu beaufsichtigen. [Wik]
- 1899 Hebert Hoover ist Chef-Ingenieur der Chinese Engineering and Mining Company in Zhili. [Shav1]
- 1900 Herbert Hoover organisiert die Nahrungsmittelversorgung und Instandhaltung der Barrikaden in Tianjin. [Wik]

1901 Herbert Hoover erwirbt die Minen von Kaiping. [Wik]

Hope, Leighton (gest. United States Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif. 1927) :
Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1917 Leighton Hope ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1921 Leighton Hope ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Howard, Hungerford B. (um 1945) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1945 Hungerford B. Howard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing, dann in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Howard, J.J. (um 1884) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1884 J.J. Howard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Howe, Gertrude (Amerika 1847-1928 Nanchang, Jiangxi) : Missionarin Women's Foreign
Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

1872 Gertrude Howe kommt in Jiujiang (Jiangxi) an. [And]

1873 Gertrude Howe gründet ein Mädchenkolleg in Jiujiang (Jiangxi) und adoptiert vier chinesische Mädchen, denen sie Englisch-Unterricht gibt. [And]

1883 Gertrude Howe gründet eine Mädchenschule in Chongqing (Sichuan). [And]

1892 Gertrude Howe nimmt fünf chinesische Schüler nach Amerika mit, um sie an der University of Michigan studieren lassen zu können. Kang Cheng und Shi Meiyu studieren Medizin. [And]

1926 Gertrude Howe und Kang Cheng sind als Missionarinnen in Nanchang (Jiangxi) tätig.

Howe, William S. = Howe, William Stuart (Somerville, Mass. 1890-nach 1944) : Diplomat,
Politiker

Biographie

1917 William S. Howe ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Howes, Mary = Howes, Mary Ann Fickett (Galveston, Texas 1897-1978 Tucson, Arizona) :
Missionarin China Inland Mission

Biographie

1925 Roger W. Howes kommt in China an. Mary Howes kommt in China an. [BGC]

1925-1926 Mary Howes lernt Chinesisch an der Sprachenschule der China Inland Mission in Yangzhou (Jiangsu). [BGC]

- 1926 Mary Howes unterrichtet in Xufu = Yibin (Sichuan), reist der Unruhen wegen nach Shanghai und zurück nach Tucson. [BGC]
- 1928-1930 Roger W. Howes ist Geschäftsleiter der China Inland Mission, Mary Howes führt den Haushalt der Mission in Chongqing (Sichuan). [BGC]
- 1929 Heirat von Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes in Chongqing (Sichuan). [BGC]
- 1930 Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes sind als Missionare in Jiang'an (Sichuan) tätig.
- 1931-1932 Roger W. Howes ist als Evangelist tätig und gibt Bibelunterricht in Chishui (Guizhou), Mary Howes führt den Haushalt der China Inland Mission in Chongqing (Sichuan) und gibt Bibelunterricht. [BGC]
- 1933-1935 Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes halten sich in Amerika und Kanada auf. [BGC]
- 1935-1937 Roger W. Howes arbeitet im Transport- und Finanzdepartement der China Inland Mission, Mary Howes hält sich in Guling auf. [BGC]
- 1938 Mary Howes gibt Bibelunterricht und führt den Haushalt einer Knabenschule in Yantai = Zhifu (Shandong). [BGC]
- 1938-1939 Roger W. Howes ist als Evangelist tätig und gibt Bibelunterricht in Jiande (Zhejiang). [BGC]
- 1939-1943 Roger W. Howes ist Sekretär des Hauptquartiers der China Inland Mission in Shanghai. Er und Mary Howes geben Bibelunterricht und Sonntagsschule. [BGC]
- 1943-1945 Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes sind in japanischer Gefangenschaft in Shanghai. Roger ist Pastor der Union Church und Mary gibt Sonntagsschule. [BGC]
- 1945 Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes kehren nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

Howes, Roger W. = Howes Roger Williams (Holyoke, Mass. 1898-1993 Lancaster, Penn.) : Missionar China Inland Mission, Overseas Missionary Fellowship

Biographie

- 1925 Roger W. Howes kommt in China an. Mary Howes kommt in China an. [BGC]
- 1925-1926 Roger W. Howes lernt Chinesisch an der Sprachenschule der China Inland Mission in Anqing (Anhui). [BGC]
- 1927 Roger W. Howes ist als Evangelist in Yongning (Sichuan) tätig. [BGC]
- 1929 Heirat von Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes in Chongqing (Sichuan). [BGC]
- 1930 Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes sind als Missionare in Jiang'an (Sichuan) tätig.
- 1931-1932 Roger W. Howes ist als Evangelist tätig und gibt Bibelunterricht in Chishui (Guizhou), Mary Howes führt den Haushalt der China Inland Mission in Chongqing (Sichuan) und gibt Bibelunterricht. [BGC]
- 1932-1933 Roger W. Howes ist Geschäftsleiter der China Inland Mission in Chongqing (Sichuan). [BGC]
- 1933-1935 Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes halten sich in Amerika und Kanada auf. [BGC]
- 1935-1937 Roger W. Howes arbeitet im Transport- und Finanzdepartement der China Inland Mission, Mary Howes hält sich in Guling auf. [BGC]
- 1938-1939 Roger W. Howes ist als Evangelist tätig und gibt Bibelunterricht in Jiande (Zhejiang). [BGC]
- 1939-1943 Roger W. Howes ist Sekretär des Hauptquartiers der China Inland Mission in Shanghai. Er und Mary Howes geben Bibelunterricht und Sonntagsschule. [BGC]

- 1943-1945 Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes sind in japanischer Gefangenschaft in Shanghai. Roger ist Pastor der Union Church und Mary gibt Sonntagsschule. [BGC]
- 1945 Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes kehren nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

Hu, Dingyi (Chongqing 1921-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1954-1958 Hu Dingyi ist Sekretär des chinesischen Office of Chargé d'affaires in London. [HuDi1]
- 1979-1983 Hu Dingyi ist Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in San Francisco. [Wik]
- 1983-1985 Hu Dingyi ist Berater der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [HuDi1]
- 1985-1987 Hu Dingyi ist chinesischer Botschafter des Court of St. James's in London. [HuDi1]

Huang, Zhen = Huang, Chen (Tongcheng, Anhui 1909-1989 Beijing) : Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

- 1950-1954 Huang Zhen ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Budapest, Ungarn. [LACH]
- 1964-1971 Huang Zhen ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Frankreich. [Wik]
- 1972 Gründung diplomatischer Beziehungen zwischen Australien und der Volksrepublik China. Alain Renouf und Huang Zhen unterschreiben ein gemeinsames Kommuniqué. [Tho2,Wik]
- 1973-1977 Huang Zhen ist Vorsitzender des Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in America. [Wik]
- 1979 Huang, Zhen. *My days in Washington*. In : Beijing review ; no 4 (1979).
"I would like to end with a quote from the American poet Walt Whitman, who wrote in *The song of the open road* :
Allons !
The goal that was named
Cannot be countermanded.
Allons ! the road is before us.
We Chinese people and the American people will march on from generation to generation
along this road of friendship !" [WhiW102:S. 48]
- 1981 Huang Zhen besucht Australien. Vereinbarung einer kulturellen Zusammenarbeit zwischen China und Australien zwischen Huang und Anthony Street. [Tho2,ChiAus]

Hubbard, Hug W. = Hubbard, Hugh Wells (Sivas, Türkei 1887-1975 Washington D.C.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions ; Ornithologe

Biographie

- 1908-1952 Hugh W. Hubbard ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in China. [Shav1]
- 1913-1933 Hugh W. Hubbard ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Baoding und Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association). [Shav1]
- 1930-1931 John W. Hubbard ist Sekretär des National Christian Council in China. [Shav1]
- 1941-1946 John W. Hubbard ist 1941-1943 und 1945-1946 Sekretär der North China Congregational Churches. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1938 Wilder, George D. ; Hubbard, Hugh W. *Birds of Northeastern China : a practical guide based on studies made chiefly in Hopei province*. (Peking : Peking natural history bulletin, 1938). (Special publications of the Peking natural history bulletin ; no 6). [Hebei]. [WC]

Hubner, John (Catonsville, Md. 1904-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1931-1932 John Hubner ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Huggins, Harold C. (um 1916) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1916 Harold C. Huggins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]

Hughes, Howard (Houston, Texas 1905-1976 Flugzeugabsturz über Texas) : Unternehmer

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1982 [Keats, John (2)]. *Haohua Xiusi*. Liang Shiqiu zhu bian ; Yuehan Kenci zuo zhe ; Shi Qing yi zhe. (Taipei : Ming ren chu ban shi ye gu fen you xian gong si, 1982). (Ming ren wei ren zhuan ji quan ji ; 19). Übersetzung von Keats, John. *Howard Hughes*. (New York, N.Y. : Random House, 1966).
豪華休斯 [KVK]

Hughes, Jennie (um 1920) : Amerikanische methodistische Missionarin

Biographie

- 1920 Gründung der Bethel Mission durch Jennie Hughes und Shi Meiyu in Shanghai. Ihre Missionstätigkeit ist in Hebei, Hong Kong, Guizhou, Shanghai und Sichuan. [Ricci,Lian]

Hume, Edward H. = Hume, Edward Hicks (Ahmednagar, Indien 1876-1967 Wallingford, Conn.) : Amerikanischer Missionar Yale-in-China Mission, Arzt, Erzieher

Biographie

- 1905 Edward H. Hume geht für die Yale-in-China Mission nach Changsha, Hunan. [HumE2]
1906 Edward H. Hume gründet das Yale Hospital in Changsha, Hunan. [HumE2]
1914 Edward H. Hume gründet das Hunan-Yale Medical College in Changhsa, Hunan. [HumE2]
1914-1927 Edward H. Hume ist Dekan des Hunan-Yale Medical College in Changsha, Hunan. [HumE2]
1923-1926 Edward H. Hume ist Präsident des College of Yale-in-China in Changsha, Hunan. [HumE2]
1927 Edward H. Hume kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [HumE2]
1927-1957 Edward H. Hume arbeitet für die Yale-in-China Mission, die Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China und das American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. [Wik]
1934-1937 Edward H. Hume arbeitet in der Chinese National Health Administration in China. [Wik]
1938-1946 Edward H. Hume ist Sekretär des Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1930 Hume, Edward H. *Medicine in China : old and new*. (New York, N.Y. : Paul B. Hoeber, 1930). [WC]

- 1940 Hume, Edward H. *The Chinese way in medicine*. (Baltimore, Md. : The Johns Hopkins Press, 1940) [WC]
- 1946 Hume, Edward H. *Doctors East, doctors West : an American physician's life in China*. (New York, N.Y. : W.W. Norton, 1946).
=
Hume, Edward H. *In ärztlicher Mission : das Leben eines amerikanischen Arztes in China*. (Linz : Demokratische Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft, 1949). [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2011 Edward Hicks Hume Papers, 1914 - 1957 :
http://library.columbia.edu/content/dam/libraryweb/libraries/burke/fa/mrl/ldpd_4492586.pdf.

Hummel, Arthur W. Jr. = Hummel, Arthur William Jr. = Hummel, Arthur W. (Fenzhou = Fenyang, Shanxi 1920-2001 Chevy Chase, Maryland) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1941-1944 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft im Lager in Weixian (Shandong) und flieht 1944. [Hum10]
- 1945 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. arbeitet bei der United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in China. [Hum10]
- 1946 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. arbeitet für die United China Relief Agency. [Hum10]
- 1949 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. erhält den M.A. in International Relations der University of Chicago. [Hum10]
- 1965-1968 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Deputy chief of Mission in Taipei. [Hum10]
- 1971-1975 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Deputy Assistant Secretary of State für East Asian and Pacific Affairs. [Hum10]
- 1995-2001 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Mitbegründer und Mitglied der U.S.-China Policy Foundation. [Hum10,CPF]
- 1981-1985 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1982 Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Vermittler im United States-China Joint Communiqué on U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan. [Hum10]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2006 Flynn, Kathryn. *Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and William B. Pettus* :
<http://www.cgu.edu/pages/3225.asp>.

Hunt, John A. (um 1897) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1897 John A. Hunt ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Hunt, Phineas R. (Arlington, Vt. 1816-1878) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1868 Phineas R. Hunt gründet die erste Druckerei in Beijing. [Shav1]

Hunt, William E. (um 1897) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1897 William E. Hunt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konslats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Hunt, William P. (um 1926) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1926 William P. Hunt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Hunter, William C. (Kentucky 1812-1891 Nizza) : Kaufmann

Biographie

1829-1842 William C. Hunter arbeitet bei der amerikanischen Firma Russel & Cie in Guangzhou (Guangdong). Er sit der erste Amerikaner, der Chinesisch sprechen und schreiben kann. [SonX1,Boot]

Bibliographie : Autor

1882 Hunter, William C. *The fan kwae' at Canton before treaty days, 1825-1844, by an old resident.* (London : K. Paul, Trench & Co., 1882). [Bericht über Handel und Industrie in Guangzhou (Guangdong)].
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924009908421>. [Boot]

1911 Hunter, William C. *Bits of old China.* (Shanghai : Kelly and Walsh, 1911).
<https://archive.org/details/bitsofoldchinaby00hunt>. [WC]

Huntington, Daniel Trumbull (Norwich, Conn. 1868-1950 Wellesley, Mass.) : Missionar
Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America

Biographie

1896-1900 Daniel Trumbull Huntington ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Hankou. [Shav1]

1900-1911 Daniel Trumbull Huntington ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Yichang. [Shav1]

1912-1940 Daniel Trumbull Huntington ist Bischof des Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Wuhu. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1943 Huntington, Daniel Trumbull. *The diocese of Anking.* (Hartford, Conn. : Church Missions Publication Co., 1943). [Anqing, Anhui]. [WC]

Hurley, Patrick Jay (Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma 1883-1963 Santa Fe, New Mexico) :
Anwalt, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1944 Patrick Jay Hurley versucht in Chongqing zwischen Joseph Stilwell und Chiang Kai-shek zu vermitteln, was ihm nicht gelingt. [ANB]
- 1944-1945 Patrick Jay Hurley ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Huston, Jay C. (geb. Indiana ; um 1917-1932) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1917-1918 Jay C. Huston ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konslats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1919 Jay C. Huston ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konslats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1920-1921 Jay C. Huston ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konslats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1924 Jay C. Huston ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konslats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1926 Jay C. Huston ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konslats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1927 Jay C. Huston ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konslats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 Jay C. Huston ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konslats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Hutchinson, James Lafayette (Charlotte, N.C. ca. 1890-1937 Cambridge, Mass.) :
Geschäftsmann

Biographie

- 1911-1917 James Lafayette Hutchinson ist Vertreter der British-American Tobacco Company in China. [Shav1]
- 1929-1933 James Lafayette Hutchinson ist Berater der British-American Tobacco Company in China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1936 Hutchinson, James Lafayette. *China hand*. (New York, N.Y. : Grosset & Dunlap, 1936). [WC]

Ingle, James Addison (Frederick, Md. 1867-1903 Hankou) : Missionar Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America ; Bischof

Biographie

- 1891-1903 James Addison Ingle ist Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in China. [Shav1]
- 1902-1903 James Addison Ingle ist Bischof der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Hankou. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1899 Ingle, James Addison. *Hankow syllabary : with references to Giles dictionary*. (Hankou : Printed by Kung Hing, 1899). [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1913 Jefferys, W. Hamilton. *James Addison Ingle (Yin Teh-sen) first bishop of the missionary district of Hankow, China.* (New York, N.Y. : Domestic and foreign Missionary Society, 1913). [Yin Desheng].
<https://archive.org/details/jamesaddisoningl00jeff>. [WC]

Inslee, Elias Brown (Woodbridge, N.J. 1822-1871 New Orleans) : Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States

Biographie

- 1857-1861 Elias Brown Inslee ist Missionar in Ningbo. [Int]
 1865-1866 Elias Brown Inslee ist Missionar der London Mission in Shanghai. [Int]
 1867 Elias Brown Inslee eröffnet eine Schule in Hangzhou. [Int]

Irwin, William (gest. Xiamen 1865) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1864-1865 William Irwin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Jackson, Josiah Alexander (gest. 1909 Shanghai) : Amerikanischer protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1866-ca. 1909 Josiah Alexander Jackson der China Inland Mission in Wenzhou (Zhejiang). [Prot2,Int]

Jacobs, Joseph E. = Jacobs, Joseph Earle (Johnson, S.C. 1893-1971 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1915-1918 Joseph E. Jacobs ist Student Interpreter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
 1917-1918 Joseph E. Jacobs ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
 1918-1919 Joseph E. Jacobs ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1924 Joseph E. Jacobs ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1926-1928 Joseph E. Jacobs ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
 1928-1930 Joseph E. Jacobs ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

James, Mary Latimer (Gambier, Ohio 1883-1963 North Haven, Conn.) : Medizinische Missionarin Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America

Biographie

- 1912 Mary Latimer James ist Ärztin des Beiyang Woman's Hospital in Tianjin. [Shav1]
 1914-1937 Mary Latimer James ist Missionarin der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Hankou. [Shav1]
 1937 Mary Latimer James ist Superintendent des Woman's Department, dann des ganzen Spitals Church General Hospital in Wuchang. [Shav1]

Jameson, Charles Davis (Bangor, Maine 1855-1927 Sarasota, Fla.) : Ingenieur*Biographie*

1895-1918 Charles David Jameson ist Chef Ingenieur und Architekt des Imperial Chinese Government in China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1913 Jameson, Charles David. *River, lake and land conservancy in portions of the provinces of Anhui and Kiangsu, north of the Yangtze river.* (Shanghai : Printed by the Commercial Press, 1913). [Jiangsu ; Yangzi]. [WC]

Jameson, J. Paul = Jameson, Jay Paul (Washington, D.C. 1883-) : Diplomat*Biographie*

1910-1911 J. Paul Jameson ist Vize-Generalkonsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1914 J. Paul Jameson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

1915-1917 J. Paul Jameson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

Jarvis, Robert Y. (um 1926-1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1926-1927 Robert Y. Jarvis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1938 Robert Y. Jarvis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Jenkins, Douglas (Adams Run, S.C. 1880-1961 South Carolina) : Diplomat*Biographie*

1918-1922 Douglas Jenkins ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

1924-1929 Douglas Jenkins ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

1932 Douglas Jenkins ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1938 Douglas Jenkins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Jester, Perry N. = Jester, Perry Northen (West Point, Ga. 1902-1982) : Diplomat*Biographie*

1928-1931 Perry N. Jester ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Jewell, John F. = Jewell, John Franklin (Scales Mound, Ill. 1874-1927 Birmingham) : Diplomat*Biographie*

1916 John F. Jewell ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Jiang, Chengzong (1932-) : Chinesischer Generalsekretär der China National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation

Biographie

1984-1990 Jiang Chengzong ist Counsellor der chinsischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Jiang, Tingfu = Tsiang, Tingfu (Shaoyang, Hunan 1895-1965) : Historiker, Diplomat

Biographie

1936-1937 Jiang Tingfu ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in der Sowjetunion / Russland. [ChiRus6:S. 16]

1961-1965 Jiang Tingfu ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

1936 Tsiang, Tingfu F. [Jiang, Tingfu]. *Das kämpfende China die störenden und fördernden Kräfte im Einigungsproblem Chinas*. (Berlin : Gerlt, 1936). (Schriften des Chinesischen Kultur-Dienstes). [WC]

Johansen, Beppo R. = Johansen, Beppo Rolff (New York, N.Y. 1909-nach 1945) : Diplomat

Biographie

1945 Beppo R. Johansen ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Johnson, Anson Burlingame (um 1898) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1897-1898 Anson Burlingame Johnson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yiamen. [PoGra]

Johnson, Carl (um 1904) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1898-1902 Carl Johnson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

1904 Carl Johnson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Johnson, Stephen (Griswold, Conn. 1803-1886) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1847-1853 Stephen Johnson ist Missionar und Gründer der Fuzhou Mission. [Wik]

Johnston, James (2) (um 1905)

Biographie

1905 James Johnston (2) ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Jones, Alexander C. (um 1897) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1886-1897 Alexander C. Jones ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]

Jones, Emma G. (gest. 1879 Baltimore) : Amerikanische Missionarin Protestant Episcopal Church Mission

Biographie

1844-1856 Emma G. Jones ist Missionarin der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission und Lehrerin in Shanghai. 1846 gründet sie eine Schule- [PEC]

Jones, Howard P. = Jones, Howard Palfrey (Chicago, Ill. 1899-1973 Stanford, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1951-1954 Howard P. Jones ist diplomatischer amerikanischer Berater in Taiwan. [Shav1]

Jones, John Edward (Washington D.C. 1866-1918) : Diplomat

Biographie

1905-1907 John Edward Jones ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

Jones, William T. (um 1884) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1884 William T. Jones ist Consular Agent des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]

Jordan, J.N. (um 1884) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1884 J.J. Jordan ist Consular Agent des amerikanischen Konsulats in Haikou. [PoGra]

Jordan, Russell B. (um 1930) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1929-1930 Russell B. Jordan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Jordan, Wayne Clark (Lewison, Maine 1885-) : Missionar YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

Biographie

1913-1914 Wayne Clark Jordan studiert Chinesisch an der North China Language School. [Who2]

1913-1924 Wayne Clark Jordan ist Missionar der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in China [Int]

1914-1915 Wayne Clark Jordan ist Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Beijing. [Who2]

1915 Wayne Clark Jordan ist Missionar der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Hankou. [Who2]

- 1916-1921 Wayne Clark Jordan ist Missionar der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Wuchang (Stadtbezirk von Wuhan). [Who2]
- 1921 Wayne Clark Jordan ist Mitglied des International Committee Shanghai, Xi'an (Shaanxi), Field Manager American des Red Cross China Famine Relief Zhili. [Who2]

Josselyn, Paul R. = Josselyn, Paul Reitler (Cedar Rapids, Iowa 1885-nach 1948) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1912-1914 Paul R. Josselyn ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1914-1917 Paul R. Josselyn ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 Paul R. Josselyn ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1918-1921 Paul R. Josselyn ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1930-1934 Paul R. Josselyn ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1934-1938 Paul R. Josselyn ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Jouett, John H. = Jouett, John Hamilton (San Francisco, Calif. 1892-1968 ertrunken) : Berater für Luftfahrt

Biographie

- 1932-1935 John H. Jouett ist Berater für Luftfahrt in China. [Shav1]

Joyce, Robert P. (Pasadena, Calif. 1903-1984 London) : Diplomat

Judd, Walter Henry (Rising City, Nebraska 1898-1994 Mitchellville, Md.) : Politiker, Arzt, Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1925-1931 Walter Henry Judd ist Missionar und Arzt in Fujian. [Wik]
- 1934-1938 Walter Henry Judd ist Missionar und Arzt in Fujian. [Wik]

Kearny, Lawrence (Perth Amboy, N.J. 1789-1868 Perth Amboy, N.J.) : Schiffsoffizier

Biographie

- 1842-1943 Lawrence Kearny kommt in Macao an und reist nach Guangzhou (Guangdong). Er nimmt mit britischen und chinesischen Behörden Kontakt auf und verlangt, dass Amerika die gleichen Handelsrechte wie England bekommt. [ANB]

Keenan, James (Youngstown, Penn. 1823-1862 Blanchard's Hotel, New York, N.Y.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1953-1962 James Keenan ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Kelhofer, Ernest (Gutmadingen, Schweiz 1875-1961) : Amerikanischer Missionar American Baptist Foreign Mission

Biographie

1904 Ernest Kelhofer kommt als Missionar der American Baptist Foreign Mission in China an. [Who2]

1922-ca. 1943 Ernest Kelhofer ist Manager und Schatzmeister des Shanghai College. [Int,Who2]

Keller, Frank A. = Keller, Frank Arthur (Fort Plain, N.Y. 1862-1945 Los Angeles, Calif.) : Protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

1898-1940 Frank A. Keller ist Missionar der China Inland Mission in Changsha (Hunan). [Int]

Kendrick, John (Harwich, Mass. ca. 1840-1794 Honolulu, Hawaii) : Kapitän

Biographie

1789 John Kendrick reist mit der *Washington* nach China um einen Handel mit Sandelholz zu eröffnen. [Shav1]

1793-1794 John Kendruck macht zwei weitere Handels-Reisen nach China. [Shav1]

Kent, William P. = Kent, William Patton (Wytheville, Va. 1857-nach 1924) : Diplomat

Biographie

1910-1914 William P. Kent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]

Kepler, Asher Raymond (Easton, Penn. 1879-1942 Lithia, Mass.) : Presbyterianischer Missionar Nantao Christian Institute

Biographie

1901-1909 Asher Raymond Kepler ist Missionar in Ningbo (Zhejiang). [BDCC,Who2]

1910-1921 Asher Raymond Kepler ist Missionar in Hunan. [BDCC]

1921-1924 Asher Raymond Kepler ist Sekretär des Nantao Institute in Shanghai. [BDCC]

1922 Asher Raymond Kepler ist Organisator der National Christian Conference zur Gründung der Church of Christ in China. [BDCC]

1927-1934 Asher Raymond Kepler ist General-Sekretär der Church of Christ in China. [BDCC]

1939 Asher Raymond Kepler ist Direktor des National Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers. [BDCC]

Kerr, John G. = Kerr, John Glasgow = Jia Yuehan (Duncansville, Ohio 1824-1901 Guangzhou, Guangdong) : Medizinischer Missionar Board of Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Arzt

Biographie

1854 John G. Kerr kommt in Hong Kong an. [And]

1855-1898 John G. Kerr ist Arzt des Hospital of the Medical Missionary Society in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Shav1]

1892-1898 John G. Kerr gründet das erste Spital in China für die Behandlung von Geisteskranken. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1865-1871 *Guangzhou xin bao*. Gegründet von John Chalmers und John G. Kerr. (Guangzhou : [s.n.], 1865-1871).
廣州新報 [Ben]
- 1870 Kerr, John G. ; He, Liaoran. *Hua xue chu jie*. (Guangzhou : Bo ji yi ju, 1870). [Abhandlung über Chemie]. [New]
- 1873 Kerr, J[ohn] G. *The Canton directory*. (Canton : Printed by James Parker, Canton Printing Office, 1873). [SOAS]
- 1873 Kerr, John G. *Chinese medicine*. In : China review ; no 3 (1873). [SOAS]
- 1894 Kerr, J[ohn] G. *A vocabulary of diseases based on Thomson's Vocabulary and Whitney's Anatomical Terms : for the Committee on Nomenclature of the Medical Missionary Association of China*. (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1894). [WC]

Ketcham, John B. (um 1931-1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1931-1934 John B. Ketcham ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1938 John B. Ketcham ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [Dans1]

Khan, Azizur Rahman (1939-) : Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, University of California, Riverside*Bibliographie : Autor*

- 2001 Khan, Azizur Rahman ; Riskin, Carl. *Inequality and poverty in China in the age of globalization*. (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2001). [WC]

Kidder, Daniel P. = Kidder, Daniel Parish (Darien, Genesee County, Co., N.Y. 1815-1891 Evanston, Ill.) : Theologe, American Methodist Episcopal Church*Bibliographie : Autor*

- 1848 Kidder, Daniel P. *Notices of Fuh-Chau, and the other open ports of China : with references to missionary operations*. (New York, N.Y. : Lane & Tippett, 1848). [Fuzhou, Fujian]. [WC]
- 1849 Kidder, Daniel P. ; Longking, Joseph. *The Chinese ; or, Conversations on the country and people of China*. (New York, N.Y. : Lane & Scott, 1849). [WC]

King, George (ca. 1857-nach 1915) : Amerikanischer protestantischer medizinischer Missionar China Inland Mission, Arzt*Biographie*

- 1875 George King wird Missionar der China Inland Mission in Shaanxi. [Prot2]
- 1915 George King gründet das Borden Memorial Hospital in Lanzhou (Gansu). [BDCC]

King, Martin Luther = King, Michael (Atlanta 1929-1968 ermordet Memphis, Tenn.) : Baptistenpastor, Bürgerrechtler*Bibliographie : Autor*

- 1998 *Bu pei de ling xu : qi ye ling dao li de qi shi : Bolatu, Shashibiya, Jinen, Kelaosaiweizi, Qiuji, Gandi. = The timeless leader : lessons on leadership from : Plato, Shakespeare, Antigone, Melville, Robert Penn Warren, Cleopatra, Churchill, Martin Luther King, von Clausewitz, Castiglione, Gandhi.* Yuehan Kelimen [John Clemens] ; Shitifu Aibohete ; Li Wanrong yi.(Taibei : Mai tian chu ban gong si,1998). (Qi hua cong shu ; FP2013).
不朽的领袖：企业领导力的启示柏拉图莎士比亚金恩克劳塞维兹邱吉尔甘地 [WC]

Kinsman, Nathaniel (Salem, Mass. 1798-1847 Macao) : Kapitän, Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1839 Nathaniel Kinsman kommt mit dem Schiff *Zenobia* nach Guangzhou. [Shav1]
1843 Nathaniel Kinsman wird Partner von Wetmore and Company in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
1843 Nathaniel Kinsman ist Partner von Wetmore and Company in Macao. [Int]

Kirjassoff, Max D. = Kirjassoff, Max David (St. Petersburg 1888-1923 Erdbeben Yokohama) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1913 Max D. Kirjassoff ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
1917-1919 Max D. Kirjassoff ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Kirk, Alan G. = Kirk, Alan Goodrich (Philadelphia, Penn. 1888-1963 New York, N.Y.) : Admiral, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1962-1963 Alan G. Kirk ist Botschafter in Taiwan. [Wik]

Kissinger, Henry = Kissinger, Heinz Alfred = Kissinger, Henry Alfred (Fürth 1923-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

- 1971 Henry Kissinger unternimmt zwei geheime Reisen nach Beijing um in Gesprächen mit Zhou Enlai den Weg für Richard M. Nixons Besuch und eine Normalisierung der Beziehungen zwischen China und den USA zu bereiten. [Wik]

Kline, Charles E. (geb. Pennsylvania ; um 1919) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1918 Charles E. Kline ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
1919 Charles E. Kline ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Klosson, Michael (Washington, D.C. 1949-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1999-2002 Michael Klosson ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Knabenshue, Samuel S. (Toledo, Ohio 1845-1926) : Diplomat

Biographie

1909-1914 Samuel S. Knabenshue ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Knight, Francis P. (um 1870) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1867-1870 Francis P. Knight ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yinkou. [Qing1]

Knowlton, Miles Justin (West Wardsboro, Vt. 1825-1874 Ningbo) : Baptistischer Missionar

Biographie

1854-1874 Miles Justin Knowlton ist als Missionar in Ningbo, wirkt auch in Zhoushan (Zhejiang). 1862 und 1871 reist er nach Amerika. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

1872 Knowlton, M[iles] J[ustin]. *The foreign missionary : his field and his work.* (Philadelphia : Bible and Publication Society, 1872). [Enthält China].
https://archive.org/stream/foreignmissionar00know/foreignmissionar00know_djvu.txt. [WC]

Kohlberg, Alfred (San Francisco, Calif. 1887-1960 New York, N.Y.) : Geschäftsmann

Biographie

1915 Alfred Kohlberg macht seine erste Geschäftsreise nach China um ein Export-Import Handel für Textilien aufzubauen. [ANB]

1939-1943 Alfred Kohlberg ist Vorsitzender des Executive Committee of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. [ANB]

1946 Alfred Kohlberg schliesst sich der antikommunistischen American China Policy Association an. Er wird Vize-Präsident, dann Vorsitzender. Die Association, die sich hinter Chiang Kai-shek stellt, ist nicht erfolgreich. [ANB]

Kopp, Edgar (Xiamen 1885-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1909-1911 Edgar Kopp ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

Krause, Oliver Josiah (Best Station, Penn. 1874-1940 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar North China Mission Methodist Episcopal Church

Krentz, Kenneth C. (um 1926-1949) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1926-1932 Kenneth C. Krentz ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1949 Kenneth C. Krentz ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]

Kreyer, Carl T. = Jin Kaili (um 1863-1878) : Missionar American Baptist Missionary Union, Zeitungsherausgeber, Übersetzer von militärischem Material und Werke über internationale Beziehungen

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1873-1898 *Xi guo jin shi hui bian*. Hrsg. von Carl T. Kreyer, Young J. Allen und John Fryer. (Shanghai : [s.n.], 1873-1898). [Aktuelle Berichterstattung über westliche Länder]. 西國近事彙編 [Ben,WC]
- 1876 Kreyer, Carl T. ; Zhao, Yuanyi. *Guang xue*. (Shanghai : Jiang nan zhi zao ju, 1876). [Abhandlung über Optik]. [New]

Krisel, Alexander (1890-1983) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

- 1916-1917 Alexander Krisel ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1928 Alexander Krisel ist Commissioner des U.S. Court for China. [Wik]

Kuhn, John Becker (Manheim, Penn. 1906-1966 Houston, Tex.) : Protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission, Bibel Übersetzer, Bibel Lehrer

Biographie

- 1928-1930 John Becker Kuhn und Isobel Selina Kuhn sind Missionare der China Inland Mission in Chengjiang (Yunnan). [Wik]
- 1930-1932 John Becker Kuhn und Isobel Selina Kuhn sind Missionare der China Inland Mission in Dali (Yunnan). [Wik]
- 1932-1934 John Becker Kuhn und Isobel Selina Kuhn sind Missionare der China Inland Mission in Yongping. [Wik]
- 1934-1950 John Becker Kuhn und Isobel Selina Kuhn arbeiten als Missionare der China Inland Mission bei den Lisu in der Schlucht des Salween-Flusses. [Wik]

La Gendre, Charles (Frankreich 1829-1899) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

- 1866 Charles La Gendre ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

La Mont, George D. (um 1942) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 George D. La Mont ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1942 George D. La Mont ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Lacy, George Carleton (Fuzhou 1888-1951 Fuzhou) : Amerikanischer Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1914-1951 George Carleton Lacy ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. [Shav1]

- 1916-1917 George Carleton Lacy ist District Superintendent in Jiangxi. [Shav1]
 1918-1919 George Carleton Lacy ist Präsident des William Nast College in Jiujiang. [Shav1]
 1921-1941 George Carleton Lacy ist Sekretär der American Bible Society in China. [Shav1]
 1933-1941 George Carleton Lacy ist Sekretär des China Bible House. [Shav1]
 1941-1951 George Carleton Lacy ist Bischof der Methodist Church in Fuzhou. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1941 Chen, Robin ; Lacy G. Carleton. *The great migration and the church in West China : reports of a survey made under the auspices of the Nanking Theological Seminary and the National Christian Council of China.* (Shanghai : T. Chu, 1941). [WC]

Lacy, William Henry (Milwaukee, Wis. 1858-1925 Shanghai) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1887-1894 William Henry Lacy ist Profesor des Anglo-Chinese Collegein Fuzhou. [Shav1]
 1891-1902 William Henry Lacy ist Superintendent des Anglo-Chinese Book Concern in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
 1902-1906 William Henry Lacy ist Senior manager des Anglo-Chinese Book Concern in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
 1907-1925 William Henry Lacy ist Manager des Methodist Publishing House in Fuzhou, dann in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Lafoon, Sidney K. = Lafoon, Sidney Kennedy (Danielstown, Va. 1904-1978 Monroe, Floriad) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 Sidney K. Lafoon ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Lake, Joseph Edward (Jacksonville, Tex. 1941-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1990-1993 Joseph Edward Lake ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft der Mongolei. [PoGra]

Lamb, Eugene M. = Lamb, Eugene Melvin (Washington D.C. 1891-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1916-1917 Eugene M. Lamb ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]

Lambert, Alexander C. (um 1905) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1905 Alexander C. Lambert ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Lambuth, James William (Greene County, Ala. 1830-1892 Kobe, Japan) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Biographie

1854-1885 James William Lambuth ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Lambuth, Walter Russell (Shanghai 1854-1921 Japan, begraben in Shanghai) : Arzt, Missionar, Bischof Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South

Biographie

1877 Walter Russell Lambuth kommt in China an. [Ben]

1877-1885 Walter Russell Lambuth ist als Arzt und Missionar in China tätig. Er baut einen Spital in Shanghai und gründet das spätere Rockefeller Hospital in Beijing. [And]

1883 Walter Russell Lambuth und Hector William Park gründen das Suzhou Hospital. [Who2,Int]

Lane, George Bliss (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1932 George Bliss Lane ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Lane, Ortha May (Lone Tree, Iowa 1894-nach 1948) : Missionarin Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

1919-1948 Ortha May Lane ist Missionarin des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. [Shav1]

1929-1930 Ortha May Lane ist Leiterin der Beijing Union Bible Training School for Women. [Shav1]

1935-1948 Ortha May Lane ist Missionarin des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1935-1941 und 1946-1948 in Tianjin. [Shav1]

Langdon, William R. = Langdon, William Russell (Smyrna = Izmir, Türkei 1891-1963 Wellesley, Mass.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1924 William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]

1926 William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]

1927 William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

1929-1932 William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

1938 William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Langhorne, Marshall = Langhorne, Maurice Mashall (Lynchburg, Va. 1870-1942 Washington, D.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1901-1902 Marshall Langhorne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

1903-1904 Marshall Langhorne ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

1904-1905 Marshall Langhorne ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]

Lanneau, Sophie Stephens (Lexington, Miss. 1880-1963) : Protestantische Missionarin
American Southern Baptist Mission, Lehrerin

Biographie

- 1907 Sophie Stephens Lanneau kommt in Suzhou an. [BDCC]
- 1911-1942 Sophie Stephens Lanneau ist Gründerin, Leiterin und Lehrerin der Wei Ling Girl's Academy in Suzhou. Sie ist Treuhänderin des College of Shanghai und Mitglied der East China Christian Educational Association. [BDCC]
- 1942-1943 Sophie Stephens Lanneau wird von den Japanern inhaftiert und 1943 nach Amerika geschickt. [BDCC]
- 1946-1950 Sophie Stephens Lanneau ist Leiterin der Wei Ling Girl's Academy in Suzhou. [BDCC]

Larkin, William E. (um 1924) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 William E. Larkin ist Vze-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Lasseter, Dillard B. = Lasseter, Dillard Brown (Vienna, Georgia 1894-1973 Bladensburg, Md.) : Diplomat, Administrator

Biographie

- 1916-1917 Dillard B. Lasseter ist Language Officer der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. . [LasD1]
- 1919-1924 Dillard B. Lasseter ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin, dann Konsul der amerikanischen Konsulate in Andong, Mandschurei und Hankou. [LasD1]

Latimer, John R. = Latimer, John Richardson (1793-1865 bei Wilmington, Del.) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1816-1834 John R. Latimer ist 1816-1821 und 1824-1834 als Kaufmann in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Lawney, Josephine C. (1881-1962 New York, N.Y.) : Medizinische Missionarin Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Biographie

- 1919-1921 Josephine C. Lawney besucht Spitäler in China. [Shav1]
- 1921-1943 Josephine C. Lawney ist medizinische Leiterin des Margaret Williamson Hospital und Dekan und Professorin of Medicine des Women's Christian Medical College in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1941-1943 Josephine C. Lawney ist interniert durch die Japaner. [Shav1]
- 1946-1949 Josephine C. Lawney leistet medizinische Hilfe in China. [Shav1]

Lawton, Wesley Willingham (Allendale, S.C. 1869-1943 Asheville, N.C.) : Missionar
Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

1894-1939 Wesley Willingham Lawton ist Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Zhenjiang und in Kaifeng. [Shav1]

Lay, Julius G. = Lay, Julius Gareché (Washington D.C. 1872-1939) : Diplomat

Biographie

1904-1906 Julius G. Lay ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Lee, Frederic Edward (Cowley County, Kan. 1886-1952) : Diplomat

Biographie

1920-1922 Frederic Edward Lee ist Wirtschafts-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai und der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing [Who2,Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

1926 Lee, Frederic E. *Currency, banking and finance in China*. (Washington D.C. : Government Printint Office, 1926). [WC]

Lee, James Wideman (1849-1919) : Amerikanischer methodistischer Geistlicher

Bibliographie : Autor

1913 [Lee, James Wideman]. *Ren xue. Liyuege chu ; Lin Lezhi yi ; Fan Yi shu ci*. (Shanghai : Guang xue hui, 1913). Übersetzung von Lee, James W[ideman]. *The making of a man*. (New York, N.Y. : Cassell, 1892). (Conduct of life).

Legendre, Charles W. = Legendre, Charles William (Ouillins, Frankreich 1830-1899 Seoul) : Diplomat, Abenteurer

Biographie

1866-1872 Charles W. Legendre ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [Shav1]

Leonard, Charles Alexander (Statesville, S.C. 1882-1973 Deming, N.M.) : Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

1910-1924 Charles Alexander Leonard ist Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China. [Shav1]

1924-1940 Charles Alexander Leonard ist Leiter einer Knabenschule in Laizhou (Shandong) und in Harbin. [Shav1]

Levin, Burton (New York, N.Y. 1930-2016 Sherborn, Mass.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1982-1986 Burtin Levin ist Generalkonsul des amrikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Lewis, Charles (Perry Township, Penn. 1865-1932 Grove City, Tenn.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

1896-1932 Charles Lewis ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Dengzhou, Jinan und Baoding. [Shav1]

Li, Daoyu (Shanghai 1932-) : Diplomat, Präsident China International Public Relations Association

Biographie

1993-1998 Li Daoyu ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Li, Gang (2) (Laiyang, Shandong 1955-) : Diplomat, Direktor Central Government's Liaison Office Macao

Biographie

1994-1998 Li Gang (2) Ist Kultur Attaché der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Li, Hongzhang (Hefei, Anhui 1823-1901) : Administrativer und militärischer Beamter, Regierungsbeamter von Zhili, Minister der nördlichen Küsten-Provinzen, Diplomat, Vertreter der Verwestlichungsbewegung

Biographie

1862-1871 Gründung der Schule Tongwenguan 1862 in Beijing durch den Vorschlag von Li Hongzhang, einer Schule für westliche Sprachen und Wissenschaften, sowie Übersetzer und Dolmetscher. Chinesen sollen geschult werden um Verhandlungen mit dem Westen zu führen. Ausländische Lehrer geben Unterricht in Sprachen, Chemie, Astronomie und Medizin. Chinesische Lehrer unterrichten Chinesisch und Mathematik. Gegründet 24.8.1862 mit einer englischen Abteilung. 1863 kommen französische und russische Abteilungen dazu. 1866 kommt das Institut für Mathematik, Astronomie, Chemie und Physik dazu. 1871 kommt eine deutsche Abteilung dazu. [MenH1,China 1]

1863 Gründung einer Fremdsprachenschule in Shanghai durch Vorschlag von Li Hongzhang. [MenH1]

1864 Gründung einer Fremdsprachenschule in Guangzhou (Guangdong) durch Vorschlag von Li Hongzhang. [MenH1]

1865 Li Hongzhang gründet eine Fachschule und die Jiangnan Maschinenbau-Fabrik in Shanghai um die Herstellung von westlichen Maschinen und Waffen zu erlernen. [MenH1]

1868-1870 Erste offizielle chinesische Gesandtschaft nach Amerika, England, Frankreich, Schweden, Dänemark, Holland, Russland, Deutschland und Italien unter der Leitung von Anson Burlingame. Es nehmen Li Hongzhang, Zhi Gang, Zhang Deyi und Sun Jiagu daran teil. Der Vertrag gibt China das Recht, Botschafter nach Amerika zu schicken, Religionsfreiheit für Amerikaner in China, das Recht Bürger des Landes zu werden und Rechte zur Immigration. [Wik, Ren, Kuo, Sun Y, Jing]

1870 Li Hongzhang wird Generalgouverneur von Zhili = Hebei, Minister von Beiyang und bestellt deutsche Waffen für die Huai-Armee. Er schickt chinesische Studenten zur Ausbildung im Militärwesen nach Deutschland. [Kuo 1]

1872-1875 Joseph Hopkins Twichell helped and sponsored the project 'Chinese Educational Mission', proposed by Rong Hong and approved by Li Hongzhang. [Twa24]

1876 Li Fengbao reist im Auftrag von Li Hongzhang nach Europa um chinesische Studenten und Praktikanten in Militärschulen und Industriebetrieben zu inspizieren. [Sun Y]

- 1876 Gustav Detring trifft Li Hongzhang in Yantai (Zhifu) und wird sein Berater. [MoAs1,Detr1]
- 1877 Li Hongzhang nimmt Ma Jianzhong nach seinem Studium der französischen, griechischen und lateinischen Sprache in Jesuitenschulen in Shanghai nach Frankreich mit. [Fair 1]
- 1877 Li Hongzhang und Ma Jianzhong sind Übersetzer für Studenten, die in Europa studieren wollen. [Ren]
- 1877 Li Hongzhang gründet die Kaiping Mining Company. [MoAs1]
- 1879-1895 Constantin von Hanneken ist Militärberater von Li Hongzhang in China. Er ist Ausbildner der Militäreinheiten und leitet den Bau von Küstenbefestigungen in Port Arthur = Lüshunkou (Dalian, Liaoning) und Weihaiwei und gründet eine Militärakademie in Tianjin. [Hann1]
- 1880 Verhandlungen über die Anerkennung der Unabhängigkeit Koreas von China zwischen Robert Wilson Shufeldt und Li Hongzhang in Tianjin. Chester Holcombe ist sein Assistent und Dolmetscher. [ANB]
- 1880 Max von Brandt überbringt Li Hongzhang die Nachricht, dass er Beijing besetzen soll. Auch Thomas Francis Wade rät es ihm, aber er hat keinen Mut. [Kuo 1]
- 1880 Li Hongzhang lässt in Deutschland Kriegsschiffe bauen. [Kuo 1]
- 1880 Ma Jianzhong kehrt nach China zurück und bearbeitet im Auftrag von Li Hongzhang auswärtige Angelegenheiten . [Ren]
- 1880 Charles George Gordon will einen Krieg zwischen China und Russland verhindern. Er hält sich in Beijing und Tianjin auf und arbeitet mit Li Hongzhang. [Hsu1]
- 1880-1881 Letter from Mark Twain to William Dean Howells ; 24 Dec. (1880), Harford, Conn. Xmas Eve.
 "Next day I attended to business—which was, to introduce [Joseph Hopkins] Twichell to Gen. [James Hope] Grant & procure a private talk in the interest of the Chinese Educational Mission here in the U. S. Well, it was very funny. Joe had been sitting up nights building facts & arguments together into a mighty & unassailable array, & had studied them out & got them by heart—all with the trembling half-hearted hope of getting Grant to add his signature to a sort of petition to the Viceroy of China; but Grant took in the whole situation in a jiffy, & before Joe had more than fairly got started, the old man said: "I'll write the Viceroy a letter—a separate letter—& bring strong reasons to bear upon him; I know him well., & what I say will have weight with him; yes, & with the advers I will attend to it right away. No, no thanks—I shall be glad to do it—it will be a labor of love."
 Letter from James Hope Grant to Mark Twain. (1881).
 "Li Hung Chang is the most powerful and most influential Chinaman in his country. He professed great friendship for me when I was there, and I have had assurances of the same thing since. I hope, if he is strong enough with his government, that the decision to withdraw the Chinese students from this country may be changed."
 Letter from Mark Twain to James Hope Grant ; March 16 (1881).
 "Your letter to Li Hung Chang [Li Hongzhang] has done its work, & the Chinese Educational Mission in Harford is saved. This cablegram mentions the receipt of your letter, & at the same time it commands the minister Chin to take Yung Wing [Rong Hong] into his consultations." [Twa14]
- 1882-1896 Wu Tingfang wird als Anwalt, Diplomat und Eisenbahnmanager Mitarbeiter von Li Hongzhang. Er ist bei den Verhandlungen des Chinesisch-französischen Krieges dabei. [Fair 1]
- 1884 Li Hongzhang unterzeichnet den Friedensvertrag mit Frankreich in Tianjin. [Cou]
- 1885 Handelsvertrag mit Frankreich in Tianjin, unterzeichnet von Li Hongzhang und Jules Patenôtre des Noyers. [Wik,Cou]

- 1885 Li Hongzhang unterschreibt den Vertrag von Shimonoseki, was den chinesisch-japanischen Krieg beendet. Die Halbinsel Liaodong geht an Japan, Öffnung weiterer Häfen, wie Chongqing (Sichuan). Nicholas R. O'Connor ist mitverantwortlich. Ma Jianzhong und Li Hongzhang gehen auf eine Weltreise. [Fair 1]
- 1886 Li Hongzhang schickt Ma Xiangbo nach Amerika um über ein Darlehen zu verhandeln. [Fair 1]
- 1896 Léon Van der Elst bereitet die Reise nach Belgien für Handels-Austausch zwischen China und Belgien von Li Hongzhang vor. [Int]
- 1896 Li Hongzhang ist kaiserlicher Gesandter und reist nach Russland, Deutschland, Niederlande, Belgien, Frankreich, England, Amerika, Toronto und Vancouver, Kanada. Esper Esperovich Ukhtomsky begleitet Li Hongzhang zu Verhandlungen in St. Petersburg. [ChiCan12,Jing]
- 1896-1905 Georg Baur ist Berater für Eisenbahnfragen bei Li Hongzhang in Tianjin. [LeutM2:S. 555]
- 1925 Grautoff, Ferinand. *Fu, Gebieter der Welt* [ID D13273]
 Zhang Zhenhuan : Der Roman beginnt mit einem Zitat von Li Hongzhang : Es ist töricht von Euch Weissen, dass Ihr uns aus unserm Schlummer aufwecken wollt. Ihr werdet es bereuen, wenn wir einmal erwacht sind, und werdet dann den frühen Schlummer zurückwünschen. Thema ist eine fiktiv-historische Protestbewegung der Bevölkerung in Mittelchina in den 1920er Jahren gegen die westlichen Mächte. Dr. Fu wird nicht als Individuum dargestellt, sondern als Verkörperung der chinesischen unheimlichen Masse. Chinesen, die in anderen Romanen als dumm und unfähig beschrieben werden, sind hier als sehr gebildet dargestellt und beherrschen europäische Sprachen. Es besteht eine Gemeinsamkeit der Beziehung zwischen China und Deutschland, beide leiden nach dem 1. Weltkrieg unter der Herrschaft von England und Frankreich. Die Auseinandersetzung zwischen China und dem Westen wird ohne Deutschland ausgetragen. Der deutsche Ingenieur Wegener hofft, dass es China mit seiner Hilfe gelingen wird, Deutschland aus der Misere zu helfen. Um das zu realisieren, wird das Schlagwort „gelbe Gefahr“ umgedeutet in eine Vorstellung, dass China mit seiner nicht von der westlichen Zivilisation verdorbenen Menschenmasse in Zusammenarbeit mit Deutschland die Weltherrschaft erringt. Wegener glaubt : China ist eine werdende Macht und in einem Jahre holen die Chinesen technisch und wirtschaftlich Jahrzehnte nach. [ZhaZ3:S. 178-186]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1868-1880 [Li Hongzhang]. *Li Fuxiang li pin Ou Mei ji*. Lin Lezhi [Young J. Allen] yi ; Cai Erkang ji. (Shanghai : Shanghai shang wu yin shu guan, 1898). [Tagebuch der Reise nach Europa von Li Hongzhang].
 李鴻章歷聘歐美記 [WC]
- 1898 [Li Hongzhang]. *Li Fuxiang li pin Ou Mei ji*. Lin Lezhi [Young J. Allen] yi ; Cai Erkang ji. (Shanghai : Shanghai shang wu yin shu guan, 1898). [Tagebuch der Reise nach Europa von Li Hongzhang].
 李鴻章歷聘歐美記

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1895 Douglas, Robert K. *Li Hungchang*. (London : Bliss, Sands and Foster, 1895). [Li Hongzhang].
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/010074992>. [WC]

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ftp://ftp.bnf.fr/635/N6350864_PDF_1_-1DM.pdf. [WC]
- 1902 Coucheron-Aamot, William. *Li Hung-changs Vaterland*. Autorisierte Übersetzung von K. Robolsky. (Leipzig : Tiefenbach, 1902). Teil-Übersetzung von *Li Hung-changs faedreland og Ost-Asiens historie efter freden i Shimonoseki*. [Li Hongzhang]- [WC]
- 1917 Bland, J[ohn] O[tway] P[ercy]. *Li Hung-chang*. (London : Constable, 1917). [Li Hongzhang].
- 1964 Spector, Stanley. *Li Hung-chang and the Huai army : a study in nineteenth-century Chinese regionalism*. Introduction, Regionalism in nineteenth-century China by Franz Michael. (Seattle, Wash. : University of Washington Press, 1964). [Li Hongzhang]. [KVK]
- 1991 *Li Hung-chang : diplomat and modernizer*. Guest ed., Samuel C. Chu, Kwang-ching Liu. (Armonk, N.Y. : M.E. Sharpe, 1991). (Chinese studies in history ; vol. 25, no 1). [Li Hongzhang]. [WC]
- 1994 *Li Hung-chang and China's early modernization*. Ed. by Samuel C. Chu & Kwang-ching Liu. (Armonk, N.Y. : M.E. Sharpe, 1994). (An East gate book). [Li Hongzhang]. [WC]
- 1995 *Li Hongzhang ping zhuan : Zhongguo jin dai hua de qi shi*. Liu Guangjing, Zhu Changling bian ; Chen Jiang yi jiao. (Shanghai : Shanghai gu ji chu ban she, 1995). Übersetzung von *Li Hung-chang and China's early modernization*. Ed. by Samuel C. Chu & Kwang-ching Liu. (Armonk, N.Y. : M.E. Sharpe, 1994). (An East gate book).
李鸿章评传：中国近代化的起始 [WC]

Li, Zhaoxing (Jiaonan, Shandong 1940-) : Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

1998-2001 Li Zhaoxing ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Liggins, John (1829-1912) : Amerikanischer Missionar Protestant Episcopal Church Mission

Biographie

1856-1858 John Liggins ist Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission in Shanghai. [PEC]

Lilley, James R. (Qindao 1928-2009 Sibley Hospital, Washington D.C.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1989-1991 James R. Lilley ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Bibliographie : Autor

1999 *China's military faces the future*. James R. Lilley and David Shambaugh, ed. [et al.]. (Washington, D.C. : AEI ; Armonk, N.Y. : M.E. Sharpe, 1999). (Studies on contemporary China).

Lilliestrom, T. Leonard (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1929-1932 T. Leonard Lilliestrom ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Lindbergh, Charles = Lindberth, Charles Augustus (Detroit, Mich. 1902-1974 Kipahulu, Maui, Hawaii) : Pilot

Bibliographie : Autor

1982 [Lindbergh, Charles]. *Linbai*. Liang Shiqiu zhu bian ; Linbai zuo zhe ; Lin Jin yi zhe. (Taipei : Ming ren chu ban shi ye gu fen you xian gong si, 1982). Übersetzung von Davie, Emily ; Lindbergh, Charles. *Profile of America : an autobiography of the U.S.A.* (New York, N.Y. : Grosset & Dunlap, 1954).
林白

Linebarger, Paul M.W. = Lineberger, Myron Wentworth (Warren, Ill. 1871-1939 Washington, D.C.) : Jurist

Biographie

1907-1925 Paul M.W. Linebarger ist Berater von Sun Yat-sen. [Shav1]

1930-1937 Paul M.W. Linebarger ist juristischer Berater des Chinese Nationalist Government. [Shav1]

1936-1938 Paul M.W. Linebarger ist Gründer und Herausgeber des *Chinese nationalist*. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1915 Linebarger, Paul Myron. *Our Chinese chances through Europe's war*. (Chicago, Ill. Lineberger Bros., 1915). [Wirtschaft China-USA]. [WC]

1925 Linebarger, Paul Myron. *Sun Yat Sen and the Chinese republic*. (New York, N.Y. : Century Co., 1925). [WC]

1936 Linebarger, Paul Myron. *Deutschlands gegenwärtige Gelegenheiten in China*. (Brüssel : [s.n.], 1936). [WC]

1937 Linebarger, Paul Myron. *The ocean men : an allegory of the Sun Yat-sen revolutions*. (Washington, D.C. : Mid-nation Editions, 1937). [WC]

Linnell, Irving N. = Linnell, Irving Nelson (Boston, Mass. 1881-1954 San Mateo, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1938 Irving N. Linnell ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Lippit, Victor D. (1938-) : Professor of Economics, College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, Economics, University of California, Riverside

Biographie

1959 Victor D. Lippit erhält den B.A. in Economics der Harvard University. [Lipp2]

1963 Victor D. Lippit erhält den M.A. in Economics der Yale University, New Haven, Conn. [Lipp2]

1971 Victor D. Lippit promoviert in Economics an der Yale University, New Haven, Conn. [Lipp2]

1972-1973 Victor D. Lippit ist Postdoctoral Fulbright Research Fellow an der Universität Tokyo. [Lipp2]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1974 Lippit, Victor D. *Land reform and economic development in China : a study of institutional change and development finance*. (White Plains, N.Y. : International Arts and Sciences Press, 1974). [WC]
- 1976 Lippit, Victor D. *The development of underdevelopment in China*. (Riverside : University of California, Department of Economics, 1976). (Working paper series / University of California, Riverside, Department of Economics ; no 8) [WC]
- 1982 *The transition to socialism in China*. Mark Selden and Victor Lippit, editors. (Armonk, N.Y. : M.E. Sharpe, 1982). [WC]
- 1987 Lippit, Victor D. *The economic development of China*. (Armonk, N.Y. : M.E. Sharpe, 1987). [WC]

Little, Lester Knox (Pawtucket, R.I. 1892-1981 Windsor, Vt.) : Beamter Chinese Maritime Customs Service*Biographie*

- 1914-1950 Lester Knox Little ist Beamter des Chinese Maritime Customs Service. [Shav1]
- 1941-1942 Lester Knox Little ist von den Japanern interniert. [Shav1]
- 1943-1950 Lester Knox Little ist Generalinspektor der Chinese Maritime Customs. [Shav1]
- 1950-1954 Lester Knox Little ist Berater des Nationalist Chinese Ministry of Finance in Taiwan. [Shav1]

Liu, Xiaoming (Jieyang, Guangdong 1956-) : Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1998-2001 Liu Xiaoming ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Lobenstine, Edwin C. = Lobenstine, Edwin Carlyle (Leavenworth, Kan. 1872-1958 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.*Biographie*

- 1898-1911 Edwin C. Lobenstine ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Anhui. [Shav1]
- 1913-1922 Edwin C. Lobenstine ist Sekretär Continuation Committee of the National Christian Conference in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1922-1935 Edwin C. Lobenstine ist Sekretär des National Christian Council of China. [Shav1]
- 1932-1935 Edwin C. Lobenstine ist Mitglied der China International Famine Relief Commission. [Shav1]
- 1935-1944 Edwin C. Lobenstine ist Präsident der Yale-in-China Association. [Shav1]
- 1936-1945 Edwin C. Lobenstine ist Vorsitzender des China Medical Board in New York, N.Y. [Shav1]

Lobinger, Charles Sumner (Lanark, Ill. 1866-1956 Washington D.C.) : Jurist, Richter*Biographie*

- 1914-1924 Charles Sumner Lobinger ist Richter des amerikanischen Gerichts in China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1919 Lobingier, Charles Sumner. *American courts in China*. (Shanghai : Far Eastern American Bar Association, 1919).
<http://library.umac.mo/ebooks/b21515244.pdf>. [WC]

Lockhart, Frank P. (Pittsburg, Texas 1881-1949 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1925-1931 Frank P. Lockhart ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1931-1935 Frank P. Lockhart ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
 1935-1940 Frank P. Lockhart ist Berater der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft / Botschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
 1940-1941 Frank P. Lockhart ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1941-1942 Frank P. Lockhart ist von den Japanern interniert. [Shav1]

Lockwood, Henry (gest. 1883) : Amerikanischer Missionar Protestant Episcopal Church Mission*Biographie*

- 1835 Henry Lockwood ist Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission in Guangzhou. [Tied1]

Loehr, Allen G. = Loehr, Allen George (Shanghai 1888-1936) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1918-1919 Allen G. Loehr ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Loomis, Augustus Ward = Loomis, A.W. (New York, N.Y. 1816-1891 San Francisco) : Missionar Presbyterian Chinese Mission Church San Francisco*Biographie*

- 1845-1849 Augustus Ward Loomis ist Missionar in Ningbo, Zhejiang. [Loom1]
 1849 Augustus Ward Loomis hält sich in Chusan [Zhoushan], Zhejiang auf. [Loom1]
 1849 Augustus Ward Loomis kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Loom1]
 1865-1867 Augustus Ward Loomis ist Missionar der Chinesen in San Francisco. [Loom1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1857 Loomis, A.W. *Scenes in Chusan ; or missionary labours by the way*. (Philadelphia : Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1857). [Zhoushan, Zhejiang].
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100127389>. [WC]
 1867 *Confucius and the Chinese classics : readings in Chinese literature : selections from [James] Legge's translation of the Four books, and from various other sources*. Ed. and compiled by Rev. A.W. Loomis. (San Francisco : A. Roman & Co., 1867). [Si shu].
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Lord, Edward Clemens (1817-1887) : Missionar American Baptist Missionary Union

Biographie

- 1847-1877 Edward Clemens Lord ist als Missionar in Ningbo (Zhejiang) tätig. [Bro1]
- 1872 Edward Clemens Lord überarbeitet die Übersetzung des Neuen Testaments von Josiah Goddard von 1853. [Zet]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1856 Lord, E[dward] C[lemens]. *Zan shen yue zhang : qu pu fu = Hymns and tunes*. Compiled by E.C. Lord. (Ningbo : [s.n.], 1856).
 讚神樂章 曲譜附
- 1873 Goddard, Josiah ; Lord, Edward Clemens. *The New testament in Chinese*. (Shanghai : American and Foreign Bible Society, 1873). [Zet]
- 1877 Lord, Edward Clemens. *The Book of psalms in Chinese, Ningbo colloquial*. (Shanghai : Presbyterian Mission Press, 1877).

Lord, Everett William (1871-1965) : Amerikanischer Reverend, Dean Business College Boston University

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1939 [Lord, Everett William]. *Zen yang jian she ni zi ji*. Lote zhu ; Shi Zhecun, Zhu Guangyi yi. (Shanghai : Zong heng chu ban she, 1939). Übersetzung von Lord, Everett William. *A plan for self-management*. (New York, N.Y. : Ronald Press, 1925). (Ronograph library ; no 34).
 怎樣建設你自己

Lord, Winston (New York, N.Y. 1937-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1985-1989 Winston Lord ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Loring, H. Selden (um 1874) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

1874 H. Selden Loring ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Love, Harry H. = Love, Harry Houser (Taylorsville, Ill. 1880-1966 Ithaca, N.Y.) : Landwirt, Professor

Biographie

1925 Harry H. Love ist Berater für Pflanzenzucht der University of Nanjing. [Shav1]
 1929 Harry H. Love ist Berater für Pflanzenzucht der University of Nanjing. [Shav1]
 1931-1933 Harry H. Love ist Berater für Landwirtschaft des Ministry of Industries des National Government of China in Jiangsu und Zhejiang. [Shav1]

Low, Abiel Abbott (Salem, Mass. 1811-1893 Brooklyn, N.Y.) : Kaufmann

Biographie

1833-1940 Abiel Abbott Low ist Angestellter, ab 1837 Partner von Russell and Company in China. [Shav1]

Low, Frederick F. = Low, Frederick Ferdinand (Frankfort, Maine 1828-1894 San Francisco, Calif.) : Geschäftsmann, Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

1869-1873 Frederick F. Low ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er verurteilt das Massaker an französischen Missionaren und Amtspersonen in Tianjin und verlangt Bestrafung und Vergeltung. [ANB,PoGra]
 1873 Frederick Low ist einer der ersten Ausländer, der zu einer Audienz beim Kaiser empfangen wird. [ANB]

Lowrie, James Walter (Shanghai 1856-1930 Baoding) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

1883-1992 James Walter Lowrie ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Beijing. [Shav1]
 1893-1910 James Walter Lowrie gründet eine Mission des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Baoding. [Shav1]
 1910-1925 James Walter Lowrie ist Vorsitzender des China Council der Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Lowrie, Reuben Post (Butler, Penn. 1827-1860 Shanghai) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A

Biographie

1854-1860 Reuben Post Lowrie ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Lowrie, Walter M. = Lowrie, Walter Macon (Butler, Penn. 1819-1847 ermordet von Piraten auf einem Boot von Shanghai nach Ningbo) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

1842-1847 Walter M. Lowrie ist erster Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Chongqing. [Shav1,Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1845 Lowrie, Walter M. *The land of Sinim, or, An exposition of Isaiah XLIX, 12 ; together with a brief account of the Jews and Christians in China.* (Philadelphia : William S. Martien, 1845). [WC]
- 1849 Lowrie, Walter M. *Memoirs of the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie : missionary to China.* Ed. by his father. (New York, N.Y. : Robert Carter & brothers ; Philadelphia : William S. Martien, 1849). [Int]
- 1851 Lowrie, Walter M. *Sermons preached in China.* (New York, N.Y. : R. Carter, 1851). [WC]
- 1853 Lowrie, Walter M. *Sheng jing xin yue : chu ji.* (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei, 1853). [Übersetzung der Bibel, Neues Testament].
聖經新約：初集 [WC]
- 1855 Lowrie, Walter M. ; Doolittle, Justus. *Shou li bai ri lun.* (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei zong hui, 1855). (Protestant missionary works in chinese ; D., CH-1228. Ritual, liturgy and missionary works ; D2). [Über Sonntag].
守禮拜日論 [WC]

Lowry, Hiram Harrison (bei Zanesville, Ohio 1843-1924 Beijing) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1867-1869 Hiram Harrison Lowry ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1869-1924 Hiram Harrison Lowry ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1873-1893 Hiram Harrison Lowry ist Gründer und Leiter der Methodist Mission in Nord-China. [Shav1]
- 1894-1919 Hiram Harrison Lowry ist Präsident der Beijing Universität. [Who4]

Luce, Henry Winters (Scranton, Penn. 1868-1941 Haverford, Penn.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Misions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

- 1897-1928 Henry Winters Luce ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Misions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Shandong und Mitglied der Fakultät des Dengzhou College. [Shav1]
- 1917-1919 Henry Winters Luce ist Sekretär der China Christian Education Association. [Shav1]
- 1919-1928 Henry Winters Luce ist Präsident der Yanjing Universität in Beijing. [Shav1]

Ludden, Raymond P. (Fall River, Mass. 1909-1979 USA) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 Raymond P. Ludden ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1943 Raymond P. Ludden ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
- 1949 Raymond P. Ludden ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Lukin, Alexander (1961-) : Associate Professor Faculty of World Economy and International Affairs, School of International Affairs, National Research University Higher School of Economics [Erlaubnis des Autors 27.1.2016]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 2003 Lukin, Alexander. *The bear watches the dragon : Russia's perceptions of China and the evolution of Russian-Chinese relations since the eighteenth century*. (Armonk, N.Y. : M.E. Sharpe, 2003). [AOI]

Lunt, William Henry (Salem, Mass. 1848-1923 Shanghai) : Superintendent China Merchants Steam Navigation

Biographie

- 1872-ca. 1922 William Henry Lunt kommt in China an, wird Mitarbeiter von Russell & Co., dann Superintendent der China Merchants Steam Navigation in Shanghai. [Who2]

Lupton, Stuart K. = Lupton, Stuart Kenneth (Clarksville, Tenn. 1875-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1905-1906 Stuart K. Lupton ist Vize-Konsul und stellvertretender Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1919-1921 Stuart K. Lupton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Lutkins, Larue R. (um 1946-1961) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1946-1948 Larue R. Lutkins studiert Chinesisch am Department of State und in Beijing. [TuckN1]
- 1948-1949 Larue R. Lutkins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [TuckN1]
- 1954-1957 Larue R. Lutkins ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Hong Kong. [TuckN1]
- 1957-1961 Larue R. Lutkins ist handelnder Direktor des Office of Chinese Affairs des Department of State. [TuckN1]

Lynch, Andrew G. = Lynch, Andrew Green (Utica, N.Y. 1902-1966) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1928-1929 Andrew G. Lynch ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 Andrew G. Lynch ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Lynch, William R. (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1926-1938 William R. Lynch ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Lyon, Cecil B. = Lyon, Cecil Burton (Staten Island, N.Y. 1903-1993 Hancock, N.H.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1932 Cecil B. Lyon ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1938 Cecil B. Lyon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Lyon, David Nelson, (Pseud.) = Sharman, Lyon (1842-1927) : Amerikanischer Missionar Presbyterian Church

Bibliographie : Autor

1869 Lyon, David Nelson. *Youth and the China journey in 1869*. (Pebble Beach, Calif. : [s.n.], 1937).

1870 Lyon, David Nelson. *Hangchow journal of 1870*. (Pebble Beach, Calif. : [s.n.], 1936).

1937 Lyon, David Nelson. *Youth and the China journey in 1869*. (Pebble Beach, Calif. : [s.n.], 1937).

Lyon, David Willard (Ningbo 1870-1949 Claremont, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Mitarbeiter der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

Biographie

1895-1900 David Willard Lyon ist Mitarbeiter und Administrator der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Jinan. [Shav1]

1901-1930 David Willard Lyon ist Sekretär des National Committee of the Chinese YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association). [Shav1]

Ma, Yuzhen (Shandong 1934-) : Diplomat

Biographie

1988-1991 Ma Yuzhen ist Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in Los Angeles. [MaYu1]

1991-1995 Ma Yuzhen ist chinesischer Botschafter des Court of St. James's in London. [MaYu1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2006 Biographical notes of Ambassador Ma Yuzhen : <http://www.chinese-embassy.org.uk/eng/ambassador/lrds/trans1/t229789.htm>.

Ma, Zhengang (Shandong 1940-) : Diplomat

Biographie

1970-1974 Ma Zhengang ist Mitglied, dann Attaché der chinesischen Botschaft in Jugoslawien. [MaZ1]

1981-1986 Ma Zhengang ist Konsul, dann Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in Vancouver, Kanada. [MaZ1]

1990-1991 Ma Zhengang ist Berater der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [MaZ1]

1997-2001 Ma Zhengang ist chinesischer Botschafter des Court of St. James's in London. [MaZ1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2006 Biographical notes of Ambassador Ma Zhengang :
<http://www.chinese-embassy.org.uk/eng/trans/t229787.htm>.

Macgowan, Daniel Jerome (Pawtucket, Rhode Island 1815-1893 Shanghai) : Arzt, Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1848-1893 Daniel Jerome MacGowan ist als Arzt und Missionar in Ningbo, Zhejiang. 1861-1865 dient er als Arzt im amerikanischen Civil War. [MacDa1]

1866 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) family papers, 1768-1972.
<http://www.nps.gov/long/historyculture/upload/HWLfamilyaidNMSCfinal.pdf>.
 Daniel Jerome Macgowan gives Henry Wadsworth Longfellow a 'Confucian tract' from the Ningbo gazette and 'a tract against opium' from the Peking gazette.

Bibliographie : Autor

1849 MacGowan, Daniel Jerome. *Notices regarding the plants yielding the fibre from which the grass-cloth of China is manufactured*. (Calcutta : Bishop's College Press, 1849). [WC]

1851 MacGowan, Daniel Jerome. *Bo wu tong shu*. (Ningbo : Zhen shen tang, 1851). [Electric telegraph].
 博物通書 [WC]

1857 MacGowan, Daniel J. *Dr. Macgowan's remarks on Chinese foreign relations*. (Shanghai : North-China Herald, 1857).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100767585>. [WC]

1892 MacGowan, Daniel Jerome. *Sociologia chinesa : Autoplastia : transformação do homem em animal estiolamento e atrophia humana, casos de teratologia*. Trad. Demetrio Cinatti. (Lisboa : Imprensa Nacional, 1892).
<http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/27388>. [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2013 [Obituary Daniel Jerome Macgowan]. In : The New York Times ; August 30 (1893).
<http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=F00D17FB3D5A1A738DDDA90B94D0405B8>

Mackay, Ramond C. (Minneapolis, Minn. 1891-1978 Matthews, Va.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1915-1918 Raymond C. Mackay ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

1919-1920 Raymond C. Mackay ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Maclay, Robert Samuel = Mai, Lihe (Concord, Penn. 1824-1907 Los Angeles, Calif.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1847-1883 Robert Samuel Maclay ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. 1849 gründet er drei Knaben-Schulen in Fuzhou. 1850 heiratet er Henrietta Caroline Sperry. Sie gründet die erste Mädchen-Schule 1850. 1871 kehren sie nach America zurück. [Wik,Shav1]
- 1852-1872 Robert Samuel Maclay ist Sekretär und Schatzmeister der Mission in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1881 Robert Samuel Maclay reorganisiert das Anglo-Chinese College in Fuzhou. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1861 Maclay, Robert Samuel. *Life among the Chinese : with characteristic sketches and incidents of missionary operations and prospects in China = Sheng huo zai Zhongguo ren zhong jian.* (New York, N.Y. : Carlton & Porter, 1861).
生活在中国人中间 [WC]
- 1871 [Maclay, Robert Samuel ; Baldwin, Caleb Cook]. *An alphabetical dictionary of the Chinese language in the Foochow dialect.* (Foochow [Fuzhou] : Methodist Episcopal Mission Press, 1871). [WC]

MacMurray, John Van A. = MacMurray, John V.A. = MacMurray, John Van
Antwerp (Schenectady, N.Y. 1881-1960 Norfolk, Conn.) : Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

- 1914-1915 John Van A. MacMurray ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1917-1919 John Van A. MacMurray ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Legation in Beijing. [Wik]
- 1924-1925 John Van A. MacMurray ist Assistant Secretary of State in China. [Wik]
- 1925-1929 John Van A. MacMurray ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1921 *Treaties and agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919 : a collection of state papers, private agreements, and other documents, in reference to the rights and obligations of the Chinese Government in relation to foreign powers, and in reference to the interrelation of those powers in respect to China, during the period from the Sino-Japanese war to the conclusion of the World War of 1914-1919.* Compiled and edited by John V.A. MacMurray. Vol. 1-2. (New York : Oxford University Press, 1921). (Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law).
Vol. 1 : Manchu period (1894-1911).
Vol. 2 : Republican period (1912-1919).
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924017545231>. [WC]

Magruder, John (Woodstock, Va. 1887-1958 Washington, D.C.) : Offizier

Biographie

- 1920-1924 John Magruder ist Assistant Military Attaché der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1941-1942 John Magruder ist Chef der American Military Mission in China. [Shav1]

Main, William Artyn (Magnolia, Iowa 1866-1945) : Missionar Methodist Episcopal Mission

Biographie

- 1896 William Artyn Main kommt in China an. [Who2]
 1906-1914 William Artyn Main ist Präsident der Union Theological School in Fuzhou. [Who2]
 1916-1921 William Artyn Main ist Schatzmeister der Methodist Missions in China. [Who2]

Malcolm, Howard (Boston ? 1799-1879) : Baptistischer Pastor, Pädagoge, Journalist

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1839 Malcolm, Howard. *Travels in South-Eastern Asia, embracing Hindustan, Malaya, Siam, and China*. (Boston : Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln, 1839). [Enthält den Bericht über seinen Besuch von Guangzhou, Guangdong].
 Vol. 2 : <https://archive.org/details/travelsinsouthe00malcgoog>. [Lust]

Maney, Edward S. = Maney, Edward Strait (Pearsall, Texas 1899-1963 Texas) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1935-1937 Edward S. Maney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Manget, Fred Prosper (Marietta, Ga. 1880-1979 Atlanta, Ga.) : Medizinischer protestantischer Missionar American Southern Methodist Mission

Biographie

- 1909 Fred Prosper Manget ist Missionar der American Southern Methodist Mission in Suzhou (Jiangsu). [Wik]
 1910-1941 Fred Prosper Manget ist Missionar der American Southern Methodist Mission in Huzhou (Zhejiang). [Wik]
 1924 Fred Prosper Manget ist Gründer und Leiter des Huzhou General Hospital. [Wik]

Mangum, William Person = Mangum, Willie Person (Wake County, N.C. 1827-1881 Tianjin) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1861-1864 William Person Mangum ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [ManW1]
 1864 William Person Mangum ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [ManW1]
 1867 William Person Mangum ist handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [ManW1]
 1880-1881 William Person Mangum ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [ManW1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2013 William Person "Willie" Mangum, Jr :
<https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=122147756>.

Mansfield, Michael Joseph (New York, N.Y. 1903-2001 Washington, D.C.) : Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

1944 Michael Joseph Manfield hat eine vertrauliche Mission in China um Präsident Franklin D. Roosevelt eine Übersicht über die politische und militärische Situation zu verschaffen. [Shav1]

Marshall, Humphrey (Frankfort, Ky 1812-1872 Louisville, Ky) : Politiker, Diplomat, Offizier

Biographie

1853-1854 Humphrey Marshall ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

Martin, William (geb. in England ; um 1906) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1897 William Martin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]

1903-1905 William Martin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

1906 William Martin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Marvin, George (Brewster, N.Y. 1873-1955 Washington, D.C.) : Journalist, Herausgeber, Diplomat

Biographie

1907-1908 1907-1908 George Marvin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Shav1]

1908-1910 George Marvin ist Public Relations Officer des Imperial Government of China. [Shav1]

Mateer, Calvin Wilson = Mateer, Calvin W. = Di Kaowen (Mechanicsburg, Penn. 1836-1908 Jinan, Shandong) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

1863-1908 Calvin Wilson Mateer ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Dengzhou. [Shav1]

1864 Calvin Wilson Mateer kommt in Penglai (Shandong) an. [And]

1864 Calvin Wilson Mateer und seine Gattin Julia B. Mateer der American Presbyterian Church gründen das Dengzhou Knaben-College in Dengzhou = Penglai (Shandong), die spätere Shandong Christian Universität. [And]

1872 Calvin Wilson Mateer gibt Unterricht in Chinesisch. [And]

1877 John Fryer und Calvin Mateer gründen das von der Allgemeinen Konferenz vorgeschlagene ‚School and Textbook Series Committee‘ (Yi zhi shu hui), dessen Mitglieder verantwortlich für Lehrbücher, Publikationen, Karten und Pläne sind. [Mun,Wang]

1904 Calvin Wilson Mateer gründet eine Schule in Weixian und Jinan (Shandong). (And).

Bibliographie : Autor

1870 *Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines : plain statement of facts. Published by the gentry and people.* Translated [by Calvin W. Mateer] from the Chinese. (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1870). [A Chinese pamphlet against Christianity.] [WC]

- 1904 Mateer, Calvin W. *Technical terms : English and Chinese*. (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1904. [New])
- 1911 Mateer, Calvin Wilson. *A short course of primary lessons in Mandarin*. (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1911). [Yale]
- 1953 Mateer, Calvin Wilson ; Nevius, John L. ; Blodget, Henry [et al.]. *Xin yue quan shu : guo yu he he yi ben fu biao zhu yin fu hao, Shen*. (Hong Kong : Xianggang sheng jing hui, 1953). [Übersetzung der Bibel].
新約全書：國語和合譯本附標注音符號

Mateer, Julia B. (Ohio 1837-1898) : Presbyterianische Missionarin, Musikpädagogin, Gattin von Calvin W. Mateer

Biographie

- 1862 Calvin W. Mateer und Julia B. Mateer werden von der American Presbyterian Mission nach China geschickt. [Int]
- 1864 Calvin Wilson Mateer und seine Gattin Julia B. Mateer der American Presbyterian Church gründen das Dengzhou Knaben-College in Dengzhou = Penglai (Shandong), die spätere Shandong Christian Universität. [And]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1892 Mateer, Julia B. *Sheng shi pu*. 2nd ed. (Shanghai : Mei hua shu guan, 1892). 3rd ed. 1907. [Anthologie der christlichen Hymnen].
聖詩譜 [WC]

Maynard, Lester (San Francisco, Calif. 1877-nach 1932) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1911-1912 Lester Maynard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1912-1916 Lester Maynard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1916-1919 Lester Maynard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

McCafferty, William J. = McCafferty, William Joseph (San Francisco, Calif. 1889-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1921-1923 William J. McCafferty ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1923 William J. McCafferty ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1923 William J. McCafferty ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1924 William J. McCafferty ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

McCandliss, Henry M. (Mt. Pleasant, Iowa 1859-1931 Pasadena, Calif.) : Arzt, Missionar
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1885 Henry M. McCandliss kommt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [And]
- 1885-1925 Henry M. McCandliss ist als Missionar und Arzt auf Hainan (Guangdong) tätig. [And]
- 1925 Henry M. McCandliss kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [And]

McCartee, Divie Bethune (Philadelphia 1820-1900 San Francisco) : Arzt, Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. ; Diplomat, Pädagoge

Biographie

- 1844 Divie Bethune McCartee ist medizinischer Missionar in Ningbo und gründet ein Spital. [Shav1]
- 1861-1865 Divie Bethune McCartee ist medizinischer Missionar in Yantai. [Shav1]
- 1862-1865 Divie Bethune McCartee ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [Shav1]
- 1865-1872 Divie Bethune McCartee ist medizinischer Missionar in Ningbo. [Shav1]
- 1872 Divie Bethune McCartee ist Dolmetscher des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1853 McCartee, Divie Bethune. *Sheng jing xin yue*. (Fuzhou : Ya bi si xi mei, 1853). [Übersetzung der Bibel, Neues Testament].
聖經新約 [WC]
- 1869 McCartee, Divie Bethune. *Sheng jiao li yan*. (Fuzhou : Fu yin tang yin, 1869). [Abhandlung über das christliche Leben].
聖教例言

McClintock, Paul Whiting (Mount Pleasant, Iowa 1869-1892 Laurel, Mississippi) : Missionar American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

- 1892-1916 Paul Whiting McClintock ist Missionar in Nador, Hainan. Er baut eine Schule und ein Spital. [McCL1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2017 Paul Whiting McClintock : http://mail.romshe.com/Geneology/ps05/ps05_236.htm.

McConaughy, Walter P. = McConaughy, Walter Patrick (Montevallo, Alabama 1908-2000 Atlanta, Ga.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1934-1935 Walter P. McConaughy ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1941 Walter P. McConaughy ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Wik]
- 1948-1950 Walter P. McConaughy ist Leiter des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Dans1]
- 1950-1952 Walter P. McConaughy ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Wik]
- 1966-1974 Walter P. McConaughy ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Taiwan. [Wik]

McGiffin, Philo Norton (Washington, Penn. 1860-1897 Selbstmord New York, N.Y.) :
Schiffsoffizier

Biographie

- 1885 Norton McGiffin ist Leutnant der Imperial Chinese Navy und Professor des Naval College in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1894 Philo Norton McGiffin dient im Chinesisch-japanischen Krieg und nimmt an der Schlacht von Yalu teil, wo er verwundet wird. [Shav1]

McHugh, James Marshall (Nevada, Mo 1899-1966 Needwood, Md.) : Marineoffizier

Biographie

- 1923 James Marshall McHugh lernt Chinesisch in China. [Shav1]
- 1933-1935 James Marshall McHugh ist Offizier des Fourth Marines and U.S. Asiatic Fleet in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1935-1940 James Marshall McHugh ist Assistant Naval Attaché der amerikanischen Botschaften in Nanjing, Hankou und Chongqing. [Shav1]

McKenna, James E. = McKenna, James Edward (Boston, Mass. 1887-nach 1949) :
Diplomat

Biographie

- 1927-1929 James E. McKenna ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1945 James E. McKenna ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1949 James E. McKenna ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

McKiernan, Charles P. = McKiernan, Charles Patrick (Naugatuck, Conn. 1887-1916 Chongqing) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1916 Charles P. McKiernan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1916 Charles P. McKiernan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

McLane, Robert M. = McLane, Robert Milligan (Wilmington, Del. 1815-1898 Paris) :
Diplomat, Anwalt, Professor für Medizin

Biographie

- 1854 Robert M. McLane ist bevollmächtigter Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er fährt auf dem Yangzi, reist bis Nanjing und Shanghai um mit China, England und Frankreich für gleiche Handelsrechte aller westlichen Länder zu verhandeln. [ANB,Cou]
- 1916 Robert M. McLane kommt in Beijing an. [ANB]
- 1916 Robert M. McLane wird Direktor und Professor für Medizin am Beijing Union Medical College. [ANB]
- 1916-1918 Robert M. McLane nimmt am 1. Weltkrieg in Europa teil. [ANB]
- 1919-1920 Robert M. McLane ist Direktor und Professor für Medizin am Beijing Union Medical College. [ANB]

1920-1923 Robert M. McLane ist Professor für Medizin am Beijing Union Medical College und widmet sich medizinischen Forschungen. [ANB]

1923 Robert M. McLane kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

McNally, James C. = McNally, James Clifford (Staffordshire, England 1865-1920 Hotel Ostend, Atlantic City, N.J.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1907-1910 James C. McNally ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

1910-1914 James C. McNally ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

McPherson, Anna Talbott (Damascus, Ohio 1904-2003) : Autorin von christlichen Biographien

Bibliographie : Autor

1989 [McPherson, Anna Talbott]. *Zhong sheng tu de shu ling mi jue*. Mai Anna. (Taipei : Gan lan jin hui = Olive Christian Foundation, 1989). (Gui zhong qi min cong shu ; 2). Übersetzung von McPherson, Anna Talbott. *Spiritual secrets of famous Christians*. (Grand Rapids, Mich. : Zondervan Publ. House, 1964). [Enthält John Bunyan]. 眾聖徒的屬靈秘訣 [WC]

McShane, Daniel Leo (Columbus, Ind. 1888-1927 Luoding, Guangdong) : Priester, Missionar Maryknoll Order

Biographie

1919-1927 Daniel Leo McShane ist Missionar der Maryknoll Order in Guangdong und eröffnet ein Waisenhaus in Luoding. [Shav1]

McWade, Robert M. (um 1903) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1903 Robert M. McWade ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Meinhardt, Carl D. = Meinhardt, Carl David (Brockport, N.Y. 1888-1972) : Diplomat

Biographie

1916-1917 Carl D. Meinhardt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

1917-1919 Carl D. Meinhardt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

1921-1924 Carl D. Meinhardt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]

1926 Carl D. Meinhardt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]

1927-1929 Carl D. Meinhardt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1932 Carl D. Meinhardt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]

Melby, John F. = Malby, John Fremont (Portland, Or. 1913-1992 Guelph General Hospital, Guelph, Ontario, Canada) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1944-1945 John F. Melby ist Sekretär und Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [Shav1]
- 1946-1947 John F. Melby ist Sekretär und Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1947-1948 John F. Melby ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Shav1]

Merrell, George R. = Merrell, George Robert (St. Louis, Mo. 1898-1962 London) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1935-1937 George R. Merrell ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1937-1940 George R. Merrell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [Shav1]

Merrill, Henry F. = Merrill, Henry Ferdinand (White River, Vt. 1853-1935 East Neston, Mass.) : Commissioner Imperial Maritime Customs

Biographie

- 1884 Henry F. Merrill ist handelnder Commissioner der Imperial Maritime Customs in Takao, Taiwan. [Shav1]
- 1892-1897 Henry F. Merrill ist Commissioner der Imperial Maritime Customs in China. [Shav1]
- 1899-1904 Henry F. Merrill gründet Poststellen in China. [Shav1]
- 1906-1908 Henry F. Merrill ist Commissioner der Imperial Maritime Customs in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1909-1913 Henry F. Merrill ist Commissioner der Imperial Maritime Customs und Direktor des Conservancy Board in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1915-1916 Henry F. Merrill ist Commissioner der Imperial Maritime Customs in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Meyer, Bernard F. = Meyer, Bernard Francis (Brooklyn, Iowa 1891-1975 Phelps Memorial Hospital, North Terrytown, N.Y.) : Missionar Maryknoll Fathers

Biographie

- 1918-1925 Bernard F. Meyer ist Missionar der Maryknoll Fathers der Jiangmen Mission in Guandong. [Shav1]
- 1925-1931 Bernard F. Meyer ist Superior der Maryknoll Mission in Guangxi. [Shav1]
- 1931-1934 Bernard F. Meyer ist Superior der Maryknoll Mission in Wuzhou (Guangxi). [Shav1]
- 1934-1939 Bernard F. Meyer ist apostolischer Präfekt der Maryknoll Mission in Wuzhou (Guangxi). [Shav1:wik,Wik]
- 1939 ca.-1945 Bernard F. Meyer ist inhaftiert durch die Japaner in Hong Kong. [Shav1]
- 1947-1950 Bernard F. Meyer ist nach einem Aufenthalt in Amerika apostolischer Präfekt der Maryknoll Mission in Guangzhou [Shav1]

Meyer, Paul W. (um 1927-1945) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1927-1929 Paul W. Meyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1932 Paul W. Meyer ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

1938 Paul W. Meyer ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qngdao. [PoGra]

1945 Paul W. Meyer ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Milbourne, Harvey L. = Milbourne, Harvey Lee (Rockville, Md. 1895-1966 Martinsburg, Va.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1919-1920 Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

1920 Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]

1920-1924 Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]

1925-1926 Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1927-1928 Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

1928-1929 Harvey L. Milbourne ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

1943-1946 Harvey L. Milbourne ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]

Miller, Henry B. (Sidney, Ohio 1854-1921 Portland, Oregon) : Diplomat

Biographie

1900 Henry B. Miller ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [Shav1]

1901-1904 Henry B. Miller ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [Shav1]

1905 Henry B. Miller ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]

Miller, Hugh S. (um 1922) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1921-1922 Hugh S. Miller ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Miller, Samuel (Dover, Delaware 1769-1850 Mt. Holly, N.J.) : Dozent Princeton Theological Seminary

Bibliographie : Autor

1803 Miller, Samuel. *Brief retrospect of the eighteenth century*. Vol. 1-4. (New York, N.Y. : Printed by T. and J. Swords, 1803). [WC]

Mills, Charles Rogers (Alden, N.Y. 1829-1895 China) : Missionar American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

1857-1895 Charles Rogers Mills ist Missionar in Dengzhou (Henan), dann in Yantai (Shandong). Er gründet die Memorial School for Chinese Deaf Children in Yantai. [Presb1]

Mills, Wilson Plumer (Winnsboro, S.C. 1883-1959 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board

Biographie

- 1912-1931 Wilson Plumer Mills arbeitet für die YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in China. [BDCC]
- 1933-1949 Wilson Plumer Mills ist Missionar des Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board.in China. [BDCC]
- 1938 Wilson Plumer Mills wird Chairman International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone. [BDCC]
- 1943 Wilson Plumer Mills ist von den Japanern inhaftiert. [BDCC]
- 1944-1949 Wilson Plumer Mills ist Missionar in Chongqing und Shanghai. [BDCC]

Miner, Sarah Luella = Miner, Luella (Oberlin, Ohio 1861-1935 Jinan, Shandong) :
Missionarin American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Leiterin North China Union Women's College

Biographie

- 1887 Sarah Luella Miner kommt in Baoding (Hebei) an und lernt Chinesisch. [ANB]
- 1888-1900 Sarah Luella Miner unterrichtet Theologie und Geologie, später noch Biologie, Politische Wirtschaft und Internationales Recht am North China College for Men in Tongxian (Beijing). [ANB]
- 1900 Sarah Luella Miner kommt in Gefangenschaft der Boxer. [ANB]
- 1900-1903 Sarah Luella Miner hält sich in Amerika auf, schreibt Bücher und hält Vorträge über China. [ANB]
- 1903 Sarah Luella Miner kehrt nach China zurück. [ANB]
- 1903-1913 Sarah Luella Miner ist Leiterin der Bridgman Academy in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1905 Gründung des North China Union College for Women in Beijing, die frühere Bridgman Academy, durch die American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, die London Missionary Society und die American Presbyterian Mission North und Sarah Luella Miner. [Univ]
- 1905-1920 Sarah Luella Miner ist Leiterin des North China Union Women's College in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1911 Gründung des Committee for the Protection of Women and Children. Sarah Luella Miner ist Mitbegründerin. [ANB]
- 1914-1915 Sarah Luella Miner ist Mitorganisatorin einer Schule für chinesische christliche Frauen, die das Christentum lehren sollen in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1916-1920 Zusammenschluss des North China Union College for Women, der Beijing-Universität und des American North China College zur Gründung der Yanjing-Universität. Sarah Luella Miner ist Mitbegründerin. [ANB]
- 1920-1922 Sarah Luella Miner ist Dekan des North China Union Women's College. [ANB]
- 1923-1935 Sarah Luella Miner ist Professorin für religiöse Erziehung an der Shandong Christian Universität in Jinan (Shandong). [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1903 *Two heroes of Cathay : an autobiography and a sketch*. Ed. by [Sarah] Luella Miner. (New York, N.Y. : Fleming H. Revell, 1903.
- 1903 Miner, [Sarah] Luella. *China's book of martyrs : a record of hero martyrdoms and marvelous deliverances of Chinese christians during the summer of 1900*. (Philadelphia, Pa.: Westminster Press, 1903).

- 1911 [Miner, Sarah Luella]. *Di zhi xue*. Maimeide bian. (Beijing : Xie he nü shu yuan chu ban, 1911). [Abhandlung über Geologie].
地質學
- 1933 [Miner, Sarah Luella]. *Qing chun qi zhi zong jiao xin li xue = Religious psychology of the adolescent*. Maimeide zhu. (Shanghai : Guang xue hui, 1933). (Qi Lu shen xue cong shu ; 3).
青春期之宗教心理學

Mitchell, Mason (Hamilton, N.Y. 1859-1930 New York, N.Y.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1905-1908 Mason Mitchell ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]

Moninger, Mary = Moninger, Mary Margaret (bei Marshalltown, Iowa 1892-1950 Marshalltown, Iowa) : Missionarin Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1915 Mary Moninger reist von San Francisco über Hawaii, Japan, die Philippinen und Hong Kong nach Hainan (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1915-1941 Mary Moninger ist als Missionarin in Hainan (Guangdong) in den Missionsstationen Jiaji, Nada und Qiongshan tätig. Sie spricht den Dialekt Jiaji, verfasst ein Wörterbuch der Umgangssprache Hainans - Englisch, das nie publiziert wird, macht Beiträge in einigen Zeitschriften und sammelt Pflanzen. Sie hat Heimurlaub 1922-1923, 1927-1929 und 1933-1934. [ANB]
- 1939-1940 Die Japaner stellen Mary Moninger unter Hausarrest. [ANB]
- 1941 Die Japaner stellen Mary Moninger unter Hausarrest in Qiongshan und Haikou (Hainan, Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1942 Mary Moninger muss Hainan verlassen. Sie reist über Taiwan, Shanghai, Afrika und Rio de Janeiro nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1912-1949 *Hainan new letter*. [Ed. by Mary Moninger]. (Hainan : American Presbyterian Mission, 1912-1949). [ANB]
- 1919 Moninger, M[ary] M[argaret]. *The isle of palms : sketches of Hainan : the American Presbyterian Mission, island of Hainan, South China*. (Shanghai : Commercial Press, 1919). [Erstes Buch über modernes Hainan in Englisch].

Moon, Lottie = Moon, Charlotte Digges (Viewmont, Albermarle County, Va. 1840-1912 auf Schiff im Hafen von Kobe) : Missionarin Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

- 1873-1876 Lottie Moon leitet eine Knabenschule und ist als Evangelistin in China. [ANB]
- 1873-1912 Lottie Moon ist Missionarin des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China. [Shav1]
- 1877-1885 Nach Urlaub in Amerika leitet Lottie Moon eine Schule in Dengzhou = Penglai (Shandong) [ANB]

- 1885-1912 Lottie Moon gründet mehrere Schulen in Pingdu (Shandong) und ist als Evangelistin tätig. [ANB]
- 1903-1904 Lottie Moon hat Urlaub in Amerika und gibt Vorträge über das chinesische Volk. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1996 Rankin, Jerry. *A journey of faith and sacrifice : retracing the steps of Lottie Moon*. Written by Jerry Rankin ; photography by Don Rudledge ; foreword by Dellana O'Brien. (Birmingham, Ala. : New Hope, 1996). [LOC]

Moore, T.E. (um 1906) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1906 T.E. Moore ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Morgan, Edwin V. = Morgan, Edwin Vernon (Aurora, N.Y. 1865-1934 Petropolis, Brasilien) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1904-1905 Edwin V. Morgan ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

Morgan, John Pierpont (Hartford, Conn. 1837-1913 Rom) : Amerikanischer Industrieller, Bankier, Kunstsammler

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1907 Bushell, Stephen W. ; Laffan, William M. *Catalogue of the Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains*. (New York, N.Y. : The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1907). [John Pierpont Morgan]. [WC]

Morse, Jedidiah (Woodstock, Conn. 1761-1826 New Haven, Conn.) : Geograph, Theologe

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1793 Morse, Jedidiah. *The American universal geography : or, a view of the present state of all the empires, kingdoms, states, and republics in the known world, and of the United States of America in particular*. Ill. with maps. (Boston : Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews, 1793). [Enthält Eintragungen über China]. [WC]

Morse, Mary J. (gest. 1879) : Amerikanische Missionarin Protestant Episcopal Church Mission, Lehrerin

Biographie

- 1845-1852 Mary J. Morse ist Missionarin der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission in Shanghai. [PEC]

Morse, William Reginald (Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia, Kanada 1874-1939 Boston, Mass.) : Arzt, medizinischer Missionar American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Biographie

- 1909-1914 William Reginald Morse ist Missionar der American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in Suifu (Sichuan). [Shav1]

- 1914-1938 William Reginald Morse ist Professor of Anatomy and Surgery der West China University in Chengdu. [Shav1]
- 1919 William Reginald Morse ist Dekan der Medical School der West China University in Chengdu. [Shav1]
- 1935 William Reginald Morse ist Direktor des College of Medicine and Dentistry der West China University in Chengdu. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1934 Morse, William Reginald. *Chinese medicine*. (New York, N.Y. : Hoeber, 1934). [WC]

Morton, William (geb. Russland ; um 1919) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1914 William Morton ist handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1915-1919 William Morton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Mosby, Beverly Clarke (um 1884) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1884 Beverly Clarke Mosby ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Mosby, John S. (um 1885) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1878-1885 John S. Mosby ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Moser, Charles K. = Moser, Charles Krath (Marion, Va. 1877-1968 See, Va.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1914-1919 Charles K. Moser ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Moses, Lionel (1825-1895) : Amerikanischer Rabbiner

Biographie

- 1770-1780 ca. Amerikanische jüdische Kaufleute lassen sich in Guangzhou (Guangdong) und in Macao nieder. Dabei sind Benjamin Etting, Horatio Etting und Lionel Moses. [Gol]

Mosher, Gouverneur Frank (Stapleton, N.Y. 1871-1941 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America

Biographie

- 1896-1920 Gouverneur Frank Mosher ist Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in China. [Shav1]
- 1902 Gouverneur Frank Mosher ist Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Shanghai und eröffnet eine Mission in Wuxi (Jiangsu). [Shav1]

Mosher, Robert B. = Mosher, Robert Brent (Washington, D.C. 1857-1927) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1910-1911 Robert B. Mosher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1932 Robert B. Mosher ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Muccio, John J. = Muccio, John Joseph (Caserta, Italien 1900-1989 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1926 John J. Muccio ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
 1927-1929 John J. Muccio ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
 1932 John J. Muccio ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Mueller, Richard W. (um 1993) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Murphy, Robert C. = Murphy, Robert Creighton (Chillicothe, Ohio 1827-1888 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1854-1857 Robert C. Murphy ist erster Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [FFC1,U.S.1]

Mustard, Robert West (Lewes, Del. 1839-1900 Shanghai) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1865-1868 Robert West Mustard ist Angestellter der Augustine Heard and Company in Shanghai. [Shav1]
 1869-1900 Robert West Mustard gründet seine eigene Co. Mustard and Company in Shanghai, als Agent für American Tobacco Company in China. [Shav1]

Myers, Myrl S. = Myers, Myrl Scott (Cumberland, Pa. 1886-nach 1932) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1909-1910 Myrl S. Myers ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
 1910-1911 Myrl S. Myers ist Vize-Generalkonsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
 1911 Myrl S. Myers ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
 1916-1917 Myrl S. Myers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
 1917-1920 Myrl S. Myers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
 1924-1926 Myrl S. Myers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
 1927 Myrl S. Myers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
 1929-1932 Myrl S. Myers ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Nance, Florence Rush (Staunton, Va. 1875-1940 Shanghai) : Missionarin, Lehrerin, Gattin von Walter Buckner Nance

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1911 Nance, Florence Rush. *The love story of a maiden of Cathay*. (New York, N.Y. : Fleming H. Revell, 1911). [WC]
 1936 Nance, Florence Rush. *Soochow, the garden city*. (Shanghai : Kelly & Walsh, 1936). [Yuan]

Nance, Walter Buckner (Cornesville, Tenn. 1868-1964 Oak Ridge, Anderson, Tenn.) : Missionar Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Professor of Philosophy

Biographie

- 1896 Walter Buckner Nance kommt in China an. [Who2]
 1901-1922 Walter Buckner Nance ist Professor of Philosophy der Suzhou Universität. [Nan1]
 1922-1927 Walter Buckner Nance ist Präsident der Suzhou Universität. [WR10]
 1928-1949 Walter Buckner Nance ist Berater der chinesischen Administration der Suzhou Universität. [Nan1,Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 2017 Walter Buckner Nance : <http://prabook.com/web/person-view.html?profileId=279670>.

Nardini, Joseph C. (Jackson, Calif. 1871-1936 Jackson, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1918-1919 Joseph C. Nardini ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Nason, William F. = Nason, William Franklin (Brockton, Mass. 1897-1954 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924-1925 William F. Nason ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Nelson, Bert N. (Eagle Grove, Iowa 1888-1932 nach Gefangenschaft durch Piraten in Henan) : Missionar Board of Foreign Mission of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

Biographie

- 1927-1928 Bert N. Nelson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Mission of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America in Luoshan (Xinyang, Henan). [Shav1]
 1930 Bert N. Nelson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Mission of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America in Guangshui (Hubei). [Shav1]
 1930-1932 Gefangennahme von Bert N. Nelson durch Piraten in Henan. [Shav1]

Nelson, Robert (1819-1886 Virginia) : Amerikanischer Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission

Biographie

1851-1881 Robert Nelson ist Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission in Shanghai. [PEC]

Neville, Edwin L. = Neville, Edwin Lowe (Cleveland, Ohio 1884-1944 Pasadena, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1909 Edwin L. Neville ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

1911-1912 Edwin L. Neville ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

1913-1914 Edwin L. Neville ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]

1914-1916 Edwin L. Neville ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [PoGra]

1916 Edwin L. Neville ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]

Nevius, John L. = Nevius, John Livingston (Ovid, N.Y. 1829-1893 Yantai, Shandong) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

1854 John L. Nevius kommt in Ningbo (Guangdong) an. [And]

1854-1858 Jhn L. Nevius ist als Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Ningbo. [ANB]

1859 John L. Nevius gründet eine Missionsstation in Hangzhou (Zhejiang). [ANB]

1861-1893 John L. Nevius als Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Dengzhou = Penglai (Shandong). [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

1862 Nevius, John L. *Make chuan fu yin shu lüe jie*. (Shanghai : Presbyterian Mission Press, 1862). Übersetzung der Apostelgeschichte und des Markus Evangeliums, Neues Testament. 馬可傳福音書畧解. [Zet]

1869 Nevius, John L. *China and the Chinese : a general description of the country and its inhabitants ; its civilization and form of government ; its religious and social institutions ; its intercourse with other nations, and its present condition and prospects*. By the Rev. John L. Nevius. (New York : Harper & brothers, 1869).
<https://archive.org/details/chinaandchinese00nevigoog>.

1869 Nevius, John Livingston. *San-poh, or North of the hills : a narrative of missionary work in an out-station in China*. (Philadelphia : Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1869). [WC]

1895 Nevius, John L. *Methods of mission work*. (New York, N.Y. : Foreign Mission Library, 1895). [Betr. China Mission].

1899 Nevius, John L. *The planting and devlopment of missionary churches*. (New York, N.Y. : Foreign Mission Library, 1899). [Betr. China Mission].

1953 Mateer, Calvin Wilson ; Nevius, John L. ; Blodget, Henry [et al.]. *Xin yue quan shu : guo yu he he yi ben fu biao zhu yin fu hao, Shen*. (Hong Kong : Xianggang sheng jing hui, 1953). [Übersetzung der Bibel].
新約全書：國語和合譯本附標注音符號

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

1895 Nevius, Helen Sanford. *The life of John Livingston Nevius : for forty years a missionary in China.* (York, N.Y. : Fleming H. Revell, 1895).
<https://archive.org/details/lifeofjohnliving00nevi>. [WC]

Newbill, Hiram E. (um 1929) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1924-1929 Hiram E. Newbill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdago. [PoGra]

Newhall, W. Mayo (um 1929) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1929 W. Mayo Newhall ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Nicholson, John B. (geb. Alabama ; um 1918) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1917-1918 John B. Nicholson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]

Northrop, Henry Davenport (1836-1909) : Pastor der amerikanischen Congregational Church

Bibliographie : Autor

1900 Northrop, Henry Davenport. *China ; the Orient, and the yellow man : containing a full account of the great insurrection in China ; atrocities of the Boxers ; massacre of foreigners and native Christians ; heroic attempts to recue the foreign ministers and ambassadors, etc. ; together with the complete history of China down to the present time, including the war with Japan ; manners, customs and peculiarities of the people ; superstitions ; idol worship ; industries ; natural scenery, etc.* (Kansas City, Mo : S.D. Knapp, 1900).
<http://umaclib3.umac.mo/record=b1362631>. [WC]

1900 Northrop, Henry Davenport. *Chinese horrors and persecutions of the christians ; containing a full account of the great insurrection in China ; atrocities of the ,boxers' ; massacre of foreigners and native christians ; heroic attempts to rescue the foreign ministers and ambassadors, etc. ; together with the complete history of China down to the present time, including the war with Japan ; manners, customs and peculiarities of the people ; superstitions ; idol worships ; industries ; natural scenery, etc.* (Philadelphia : World Bible House, 1900).
<http://www.archive.org/stream/chinesehorrorspe00nort#page/n17/mode/2up>. [Yale]

Norton, Henry Kittredge (Chicago, Ill. 1884-1965) : Erzieher, Journalist, Autor, Geschäftsmann, Lecturer in economics Qinghua College, Beijing

Bibliographie : Autor

1927 Norton, Henry Kittredge. *China and the powers.* (New York, N.Y. : John Day, 1927). [WC]

Noyes, Harriet Newell (Guilford, Ohio 1844-1924) : Missionarin Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board

Biographie

1868 Harriet Newell Noyes ist Missionarin in Fangcun (Guangzhou). [Wik]

1872 Harriet Newell Noyes gründet die True Light Academy in Shakee, die erste Schule für Frauen in Guangdong. [Wik]

Nye, Gideon (Acushnet, Mass. 1812-1888 Guangzhou) : Diplomat, Kunstsammler, Autor, Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1833 Gideon Nye kommt in Guangzhou an und handelt mit Tee. [Shav1]
- 1843-1856 Gideon Nye eröffnet das House of Nye, Parkin & Co., die spätere Firma Nye Brothers & Co. [Wik]
- 1858-1863 Gideon Nye ist handelnder Konsul, dann Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Macao. [Shav1]
- 1878-1888 Gideon Nye ist Vize-Konsul des Konsulats in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1850 Nye, Gideon. *Tea and the tea trade*. Pt. 1-2. (New York : Printed at the Press of Hunt's merchants' magazine, 1850). [Enthält Einträge über China].
<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6833q61z;view=1up;seq=35>. [WC]
- 1857 Nye, Gideon. *Reviews of the China trade : particularly with reference to the tea trade with England and America :-1852-1856. Being the period from the spread of the rebellion to Nanking to the suspension of payments by Nye Brothers & Co.* (Canton ; Macao : [s.n.], 1857). [WC]
- 1857 Nye, Gideon. *The rationale of the China question: comprising an inquiry into the repressive policy of the imperial government, with considerations of the duties of the three treaty powers, England, France & America, in regard to it; and a glance at the origins of the first and second wars with China, with incidental notices of the rebellion.* (Macao : [s.n.], 1857).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011536415>. [WC]
- 1858 Nye, Gideon. *The memorable year : of the war in China : the mutiny in India ; the opening up of the resources of Siam ; the projected movement upon Cochin-China ; and the monetary crisis in Europe and America ; being a record of periodical reflections and comments elicited by the course of events in the East, with incidental notices of political and commercial affairs in the West and some special papers upon political and geographical topics of the period ; and including a sketch of the inflation and collapse of Mr. High-Commissioner Yeh.* (Macao : [s.n.], 1858). [WC]
- 1860 Nye, Gideon. *The gage of the two civilizations: shall Christendom waver ? : being an inquiry into the causes of the rupture of the English and French treaties of Tien-tsin: and comprising a general review of our relations with China: with notices of Japa, Siam and Cochin-China. Supplemental of the "Rationale of the China question" and the "Memorable year".*(Macao : [s.n.], 1860). [Tianjin].
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001871773>. [WC]
- 1873 Nye, Gideon. *Peking the goal : the sole hope of peace : comprising an inquiry into the origin of the pretension of universal supremacy by China and into the causes of the first war : with incidents of the imprisonment of the foreign community and of the first campaign of Canton.* 1841. (Canton : [s.n.], 1873). [Opium-Krieg 1840-1842].
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/006582646>. [WC]

- 1873 Nye, Gideon. *The morning of my life in China : comprising an outline of the history of foreign intercourse from the last year of the regime of Honorable East India Company, 1833, to the imprisonment of the foreign community in 1839.* (Canton : [s.n.], 1873).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/006572289>. [WC]
- 1874 Nye, Gideon. *"British opium policy and its results to India and China" : an essay, in response to the published invitation from London ... for the best and second best essays on British opium policy.* (Canton : [s.n.], 1874). [WC]
- 1875 Nye, Gideon. *The opium question and the Northern campaigns : including notices of some strictures by reviewers of the former ; and indications of the salient points of the latter, down to the Treaty of Nanking.* (Canton : [s.n.], 1875).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/006255623>. [WC]
- 1876 Nye, Gideon. *The centennial celebration of American independence at Canton, China, on the 4th July, 1876.* (Canton : "Daily Advertiser", 1876). [WC]

O'Connor, Francis William (Limerick, Irland 1884-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1910-1911 Francis William O'Connor ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [PoGra]

O'Leary, Cedric Patrick (1919-) : Amerikanischer Bankangestellter

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1956 O'Leary, Cedric Patrick. *A shamrock up a bamboo tree : the story of eight years behind the 8-ball in Shanghai, 1941-49.* (New York, N.Y. : Exposition Press, 1956). [WC]

O'Shea, John A. (Deep River, Conn. 1887-1969 Washington D.C.) : Missionar American Vincentian Mission

Biographie

- 1921 John A. O'Shea ist Missionar der American Vincentian Mission in Ganzhou (Jiangxi). [Shav1]
- 1928 John A. O'Shea wird Bischof der American Vincentian Mission in Ganzhou (Jiangxi). [Shav1]
- 1931-1946 John A. O'Shea ist apostolischer Vikar der American Vincentian Mission in Ganzhou (Jianxi). [Shav1]
- 1946-1952 John A. O'Shea ist Bischof von Ganzhou (Jianxi). [Shav1]
- 1952 John A. O'Shea kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Shav1]

Ohlinger, Franklin (Mud Creek, Ohio 1845-1919 Amerika) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1870-1887 Franklin Ohlinger ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1895- Franklin Ohlinger unabhängiger Missionar in China. [Shav1]
- 1901-1905 Franklin Ohlinger ist Dekan der Theological School in Fuzhou. [Shav1]

1901-1911 Franklin Ohlinger ist Sprachlehrer der Provincial University der chinesischen Regierung. [Shav1]

1905-1908 Franklin Ohlinger ist Missionar in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Olyphant, David = Olyphant, David Washington Cincinnatur (Newport, R.I. 1789-1851 Kairo) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann

Biographie

1820-1827 David Oliphant ist 1820-1823 und 1826-1827 Agent der Firma Thomas H. Smith in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

1828 David Oliphant gründet die Firma Olyphant and Company mit Charles N. Talbot in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

1834-1837 David Oliphant ist Kaufmann in China. [Shav1]

1850-1851 David Oliphant ist Kaufmann in China. [Shav1]

Osborn, David L. = Osborn, David Lawrence (Bethlehem, Ind. 1921-1994 San Diego, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1949-1950 David L. Osborn ist Information officer des U.S. Information Service in Taipei. [Int]

1970-1974 David L. Osborn ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Osgood, Elliott I. = Osgood, Elliott Irving (Allgen, Mich. 1871-1940 Hiran, Ohio) : Medizinischer Missionar United Christian Missionary Society

Biographie

1898-1927 Elliott I. Osgood ist medizinischer Missionar der United Christian Missionary Society in Chuzhou (Anhui) und eröffnet eine Apotheke und ein Spital. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1908 Osgood, Elliott I. *Breaking down Chinese walls from a doctor's viewpoint*. (New York, N.Y. : Fleming H. Revell, 1908).

<https://archive.org/details/breakingdownchi01osgogoog>. [WC]

1922 Osgood, Elliott I. *China's crossroads*. (Cincinnati : Powell and White, 1922).

<https://archive.org/details/cu31924023123130>. [WC]

Paddock, Gordon (New York, N.Y. 1865-1932 Dep. Somme, Frankreich) : Diplomat

Biographie

1909 Gordon Paddock ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

1909-1910 Gordon Paddock ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Paddock, Harry L. (um 1907) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1907 Harry L. Paddock ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Paddock, Paul E. = Paddock, Paul Ezekiel (Des Moines, Iowa 1970-1975 Palm Beach, Fla.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1947-1950 Paul E. Paddock ist Vize-Konsul, dann Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [Shav1]

Page, Edward (Ardmore, Pa. 1905-1965 Rom) : Diplomat

Biographie

1930-1931 Edward Page ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Palmer, William Morgan (Plattsburgh, N.Y. 1887-1925 von Banditen ermordet) : Beamter der chinesischen Regierung

Biographie

1911-1913 William Morgan Palmer ist Lehrer des Zhili Provincial Norman College in Baoding. [Who4]

1913-1925 William Morgan Palmer ist Beamter der Chinese Government Salt Revenue Administration vor allem in der Mandschurei. [Who4]

Parker, Alvin P. (bei Austin, Tex. 1850-1924 Oakland, Calif.) : Missionar Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Biographie

1875-1996 Alvin P. Parker ist Missionar des Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in Suzhou. Er gründet und ist Leiter der Buffigton School. [Shav1]

1896-1906 Alvin P. Parker ist Präsident des Anglo-Chinese College in Shanghai. [Shav1]

1896-1924 Alvin P. Parker ist Missionar des Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Parker, Edward C. = Parker, Edward Cary (St. Paul, Minn. 1881-1939 Chevy Chase, Md.) : Landwirt

Biographie

1908-1912 Edward C. Parker ist Berater landwirtschaftlicher Regierung der Mandschurei. [Shav1]

Parker, Henry M. (1831-1862 Yantai, ermordet von Rebellen) : Amerikanischer Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission

Biographie

1860-1862 Henry M. Parker ist Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission in China. [PEC]

Parker, Peter = Bojia (Framingham, Mass. 1804-1888 Washington D.C.) : Arzt, Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1834 Peter Parker kommt als erster medizinischer Missionar in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [BBKL]
- 1835 Peter Parker eröffnet mit ansässigen Missionaren, Ärzten und chinesischen Geschäftsleuten in Guangzhou (Guangdong) das Hospital of Universal Love mit kostenfreier Behandlung, was bei der chinesischen Bevölkerung ein grosser Erfolg wird. [BBKL]
- 1836-1855 Lamqua had his paintings displayed at the Royal Academy in London and several American exhibitions. He produced a series of medical portraits of patients under treatment with physician Peter Parker. [Int,FanF1:S. 49]
- 1838 Gründung der Medical Missionary Society in Guangzhou durch Peter Parker, die es sich zur Aufgabe macht, die Medizin in die christliche Missionsarbeit einzubeziehen. Elijah C. Bridgman und Thomas Richardson Colledge sind Mitbegründer. Er eröffnet ein Spital in Macao. [BBKL,Ricci]
- 1840-1841 Peter Parker wird durch den Opiumkrieg gezwungen, China zu verlassen. Er reist durch Amerika und Europa, um sich für die Medical Missionary Society einzusetzen. [BBKL]
- 1842 Peter Parker kommt mit seiner Gattin Harriet Webster, der ersten Frau, die in China eine Aufenthaltsgenehmigung bekommt, nach China zurück. [BBKL]
- 1844 Peter Parker nimmt seine medizinische Arbeit wieder auf und ist Teilzeit Sekretär und Dolmetscher der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in China. [BBKL]
- 1846-1848 Peter Parker ist Charché d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1847-1855 Peter Parker wird aus den Diensten der Mission entlassen, da er sich zu sehr mit medizinischen und diplomatischen Aufgaben beschäftigt habe, anstatt das Evangelium zu verkünden. Er widmet sich fortan seiner Arbeit am Hospital. [BBKL]
- 1850-1857 Peter Parker ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1857 Peter Parker kehrt nach Washington D.C. zurück. [BBKL]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1836 Parker, Peter. *The fourth quarterly report of the Ophthalmic hospital at Canton, for the term ending on the 4th of November, 1836.* (Canton : Canton Hospital, 1836).
<https://archive.org/details/39002086452092.med.yale.edu>. [WC]
- 1839 *The China mission advocate.* Vol. 1, no 1-12. Ed. by Issachar J. Roberts, Karl Friedrich August Gützlaff, Peter Parker. (Louisville, Ky. : [s.n.], 1839).
- 1839-1852 *The hospital reports of the Medical Missionary Society in China, for the year 1839.* (Canton : Printed at the office of the Chinese Repository, 1840-1852). [WC]
- Parker, Peter. *First and second reports of the Medical Missionary Society in China, with hospital reports, &c.* (Macao : China Medical Missionary Society, 1841).
<https://archive.org/details/39002086452209.med.yale.edu/page/n2>.
- Report of the Medical Missionary Society, containing an abstract of its history and prospects ; and the Report of the Hospital at Macao, for 1841-1842 ; together with Dr. Parker's statement of his proceedings in England and the United States in behalf of the Society.* (Macao : Press of S. Wells Williams, 1843).
- Parker, Peter. *Report of the Medical Missionary Society in China : including the thirteenth report of the Ophthalmic hospital in Canton.* (Canton : Printed at the Office of the Chinese repository, 1845).
<https://archive.org/details/39002086452241.med.yale.edu/page/n2>.

Parker, Peter. *Report of the Medical Missionary Society in China : including the thirteenth report of the Ophthalmic hospital in Canton.* 1845-1847. (Canton : Printed at the Office of the Chinese repository, 1848).

<https://archive.org/details/39002011125367.med.yale.edu/page/n2>

Parker, Peter. *Minutes of the annual meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China : and fifteenth report of its Ophthalmic hospital at Canton, for the years 1848 and 1849. Medical Missionary Society in China.* (Canton : Printed at the office of the Chinese repository, 1850).

Minutes of two annual meetings of the Medical Missionary Society in China : including the sixteenth report of its ophthalmic hospital at Canton, for the years 1850 and 1851. Medical Missionary Society in China, Canton Hospital (Guangzhou, China). (Canton : Printed at the Office of the Chinese repository, 1852).

<https://archive.org/details/39002086452290.med.yale.edu>.

1842 Parker, Peter. *Statements respecting hospitals in China ; preceded by a letter to John Abercrombie.* (Glasgow : J. Maclehose, 1842).

<https://archive.org/details/39002086452191.med.yale.edu>. [WC]

1852 Parker, Peter. *Letter from B.J. Bettelheim, M.D., missionary in Lewchew, addressed to Rev. Peter Parker, M.D.* (Canton : Printed at the Office of the Chinese Repository, 1852). Briefe von Bernard Jean Bettelheim. [Yale]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

1973 Gulick, Edward Vose. *Peter Parker and the opening of China.* (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1973). [WC]

Parker, W. Leonard (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1938 W. Leonard Parker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Parsons, William Barclay (New York, N.Y. 1859-1932 New York, N.Y.) : Ingenieur, Eisenbahnspezialist

Biographie

1898-1899 William Barclay Parsons überwacht die chinesischen Eisenbahnen in China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1900 Parsons, William Barclay. *An American engineer in China.* (New York, N.Y. : McLure and Co., 1900). [Bericht über seine Suche nach einer neuen Eisenbahnlinie 1898-1899]. <https://archive.org/stream/amerengineerinch00pars#page/n7/mode/2up>. [Boot]

Partridge, Sidney C. = Partridge, Sidney Catlin (New York, N.Y. 1857-1930 Kansas City) : Missionar Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America

Biographie

1884-1887 Sidney C. Partridge ist Kaplan des St. John's College in Shanghai. [Shav1]

1887-1890 Sidney C. Partridge ist Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Wuchang. [Shav1]

Paschal, George R. (um 1929) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1925 George R. Paschal ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Congqing. [PoGra]
 1927-1929 George R. Paschal ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Pasquet, Maurice (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1938 Maurice Pasquet ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

Pawley, William Douglas (Florence, S.C. 1896-1977 Miami Beach, Fla.) :
Flugzeugtechniker*Biographie*

- 1933 William Douglas Pawley unterstützt die China National Aviation Corporation in Shanghai. [Shav1]
 1934 William Douglas Pawley entwickelt einen Plan um China's erste Flugzeugfabrik für das Chinese Nationalist Government zu bauen. [Shav1]

Paxton, J. Hall = Paxton, John Hall (Galesburg, Ill. 1899-1952 Isfahan, Iran) : Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1925-1929 J. Hall Paxton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Nanjing. [Pax1]
 1929-1931 J. Hall Paxton ist Language Attaché des amerikanischen Konsulats in Beijing. [Pax1]
 1932-1934 J. Hall Paxton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Pax1]
 1934-1936 J. Hall Paxton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [Pax1]
 1937 J. Hall Paxton ist zweiter Sekretär des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Pax1]
 1938-1942 J. Hall Paxton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Pax1]
 1944-1946 J. Hall Paxton ist amerikanischer Cultural Attaché in China. [Pax1]
 1946-1949 J. Hall Paxton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xinjiang. [Pax1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2017 Paxton, John Hall, 1899-1952 :
<http://drs.library.yale.edu/HLTransformer/HLTransServlet?style=yul.ead2002.xhtml.xsl&pid=>

Peary, Robert Edwin (Cresson, Penn. 1856-1920 Washington D.C.) : Ingenieur,
Polarforscher*Bibliographie : erwähnt in*

- 1946 Zhang, Zhaopeng ; Ye, Yannong. *Xiao xiang zhuo se hua ben : shi jie ming ren tu zhi.* (Shanghai : Jiao yu hua ku chu ban she, 1946). [Portraits coloring book : world famous people]. [Betr. Francis Bacon, Benjamin Franklin, Louis Pasteur, Robert Edwin Peary, Michael Faraday, Marie Curie, Issac Newton]. [WC]

Peck, Willys R. = Peck, Willys Ruggles (Tianjin 1882-1952 Belmont, San Francisco, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1906 Willys R. Peck ist Student Interpreter in China. [Shav1]
- 1908-1913 Willys R. Peck ist Assistant Chinese Secretary det amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1913-1914 Willys R. Peck ist Chinese Secretary der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1914 Willys R. Peck ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao [PoGra]
- 1914-1915 Willys R. Peck ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1916-1919 Willys R. Peck ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao, Shanghai und Tianjin. [PoGra,Shav1]
- 1919-1926 Willys R. Peck ist handelnder Chinese Secretary, dann Chinese Secretary der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1931-1935 Willys R. Peck ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Shav1]

Peet, L.P. = Peet, Lyman Plimpston (Fuzhou 1860-1945 Santa Barbara, Calif.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missiona

Biographie

- 1888-1917 L.P. Peet ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1890-1913 L.P. Peet ist Präsident des Fuzhou College [Shav1]
- 1907-1915 L.P. Peet ist Präsident der North Fujian Religious Tract Societyl [Shav1]
- 1915-1920 L.P. Peet ist Direktor der Language School of New Missionaries to North Fujian. [Shav1]
- 1921 L.P. Peet ist Sektretär des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1923 *An English-Chinese dictionary of the Foochow dialect.* Compiled by T.B. Adam ; rev. and enlarged by L.P. Peet. (Shanghai : Methodist Publ. House, 1923). [WC]
- 1923 Peet, L.P. *A handy vocabulary of the Foochow colloquial.* (Foochow : Stewart Peet Memorial Press, 1928). [WC]

Peet, Lyman Bert (Cornwall, Vt. 1809-1878 West Haven, Conn.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1846-1871 Lyman Bert Peet ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission in Fuzhou. [Shav1]

Penfield, James K. = Penfield, James Kedzie (New York, N.Y. 1908-2004 Seattle, Wash) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 James K. Penfield ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Perkins, Dwight H. = Perkins, Dwight Heald (Chicago, Ill. 1934-) : Harold Hitchings
Burbank Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University

Biographie

- 1952-1956 Dwight H. Perkins studiert am College of Arts and Sciences der Cornell University, Ithaca N.Y. [Perk]
- 1956 Dwight H. Perkins erhält den B.A. in Far Eastern Studies der Cornell University, Ithaca N.Y. [Perk]
- 1958-1963 Dwight H. Perkins studiert an der Graduate School of Arts and Sciences der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1961 Dwight H. Perkins erhält den M.A. in Economics der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1961-1962 Dwight H. Perkins forscht für die Dissertation in Hong Kong. [Perk]
- 1963-1966 Dwight H. Perkins ist Instructor und Associate Professor of Economics an der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1963-1980 Dwight H. Perkins ist Associate des East Asian Research Center der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1964 Dwight H. Perkins promoviert in Economics an der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1966-1969 Dwight H. Perkins ist Associate Professor of Modern China and Economics an der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1968-1969 Dwight H. Perkins ist Gastprofessor am Institute of Economic Research der Hitotsubashi Universität in Tokyo. [Perk]
- 1969- Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied der Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Economics und der Kennedy School of Government der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1969-1980 Dwight H. Perkins ist Professor of Modern China Studies and Economics an der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1970-2006 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Executive Committee des Council on East Asian Studies, Asia Center, Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1971-1995 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Social Science Research Council. [Perk]
- 1973-1976 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des China and Inner Asia Regional Council der Association for Asian Studies. [Perk]
- 1973-1977 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Visiting Committee to the Center for Far Eastern Studies der University of Chicago. [Perk]
- 1974 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Academic Advisory Board des National Council on U.S.-China Trade. [Perk]
- 1974- Dwight H. Perkins macht Reisen in China. [Perk]
- 1974-2000 Dwight H. Perkins ist Faculty Fellow des Harvard Institute for International Development, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1975 Dwight H. Perkins ist Leiter der Rural Small-Scale Industry Delegation in China. [Perk]
- 1975-1979 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China. [Perk]

- 1977-1978 Dwight H. Perkins ist Präsident der Association of Comparative Economic Systems. [Perk]
- 1977-1980 Dwight H. Perkins ist Vorsteher des Department of Economics der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1978 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Academic Advisory Board des National Council on U.S.-China Trade. [Perk]
- 1979- Dwight H. Perkins ist Vize-Vorsitzender der American Economics Delegation to the People's Republic of China. [Perk]
- 1980- Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Board of Advisors der Chinese Economists Society. [Perk]
- 1980-1995 Dwight H. Perkins ist Direktor des Harvard Institute for International Development der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1981-2006 Dwight H. Perkins ist Harold Hitchings Burbank Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1983-1990 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied der Asian Agenda Advisory Group der The Asia Society. [Perk]
- 1984-1989 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Committee on International Relations Studies with the People's Republic of China. [Perk]
- 1985 Dwight H. Perkins ist H.M. Jackson Visiting Professor of Chinese Studies an der University of Washington. [Perk]
- 1985 Dwight H. Perkins ist Visiting Lecturer an der Fudan-Universität in Shanghai. [Perk]
- 1985- Dwight H. Perkins ist Vize-Vorsitzender des Committee on Economics Education and Research with China. [Perk]
- 1988 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied der World Bank Country Economic Mission in China. [Perk]
- 1990 Dwight H. Perkins ist Berater für Wirtschaftspolitik Chinas des Development Research Center of the State Council. [Perk]
- 1991 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied der National Committee Delegation nach Tibet. [Perk]
- 1991-1996 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Board of Directors des National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. [Perk]
- 1992-1993 Dwight H. Perkins ist Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar. [Perk]
- 1994 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Council on Foreign Relations Hearings on America's China Policy in Washington D.C. [Perk]
- 1995-2004 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Board of Trustees des China Medical Board of New York. Vorsitzender 2000-2004. [Perk]
- 1996- Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Academic Advisory Board des Graduate Institute of Peace Studies der Kyung Hee University, Korea. [Perk]
- 1997-1998 Dwight H. Perkins ist Dozent des Fulbright Economics Teaching Program in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. [Perk]
- 1998-2000 Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Board of Directors des National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. [Perk]
- 1999- Dwight H. Perkins ist Senior Scholar der Harvard Academy of Scholars, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- 1999- Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Board of Advisors des China Center for Economic Research der Beijing-Universität. [Perk]
- 1999-2000 Dwight H. Perkins ist Präsident der Association of Comparative Economic Systems. [Perk]

- 2000 Dwight H. Perkins ist Honorary Research Professor an der Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. [Perk]
- 2000 Dwight H. Perkins ist Gastprofessor an der Wuhan-Universität. [Perk]
- 2000-2005 Dwight H. Perkins ist Berater für Wirtschaftspolitik Chinas des Development Research Center of the State Council. [Perk]
- 2002- Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied der American Philosophical Society. [Perk]
- 2002-2005 Dwight H. Perkins ist Direktor des Harvard University Asia Center. [Perk]
- 2006- Dwight H. Perkins ist Harold Hitchings Burbank Research Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. [Perk]
- ????- Dwight H. Perkins ist Mitglied des Editorial Advisory Board des *Journal of Asian economics*. [Perk]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1963 Perkins, Dwight H. *The economics of price formation in communist China*. (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University, 1963). Diss. Harvard Univ., 1963.
- 1965 Halperin, Morton H. ; Perkins, Dwight H. *Communist China and arms control*. (New York, N.Y. : Praeger, 1965). (Praeger special studies in international politics and public affairs).
- 1966 Perkins, Dwight H. *Market control and planning in communist China*. (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1966). (Harvard economic studies ; vol. 128).
- 1969 Perkins, Dwight H. *Agricultural development in China, 1368-1968*. With the assistance of Yeh-chien Wang, Kuo-ying Wang Hsiao, Yung-ming Su. (Chicago, Ill. : Aldine, 1969).
- 1975 *China's modern economy in historical perspective*. Ed. by Dwight H. Perkins ; contributions by Robert F. Dernberger [et al.]. (Stanford, Calif. : Stanford University Press, 1975).
- 1977 *Rural small-scale industry in the People's republic of China*. The American Rural Small-Scale Industry Delegation ; [ed. by Dwight H. Perkins]. (Berkeley, Calif. : University of California Press, 1977).
- 1980 Bary, Wm. Theodore de. *China's future and its implications for U.S.-China relations*. Wm. Theodore de Bary, Dwight H. Perkins, Harry Harding. (Washington D.C. : East Asia Program, Wilson Center, 1980). (Occasional paper ; no 2).
- 1984 Perkins, Dwight H. ; Yusuf, Shahid. *Rural development in China*. (Baltimore : Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984).
- 1986 Perkins, Dwight H. *China, Asia's next economic giant ?* (Seattle, Wash. : University of Washington Press, 1986). (The Henry M. Jackson lectures in modern Chinese studies).
- 1988 *The first electronic seminar on U.S.-PRC relations : conversation with Professor Dwight Perkins, Professor Kenneth Lieberthal, Professor William Tow ; October 18, 1988, Consulate General, Hong Kong*. (Hong Kong : USIS Hong Kong, 1988).
- 2001 *Industrialization and the state : the changing role of the Taiwan government in the economy, 1945-1985*. [Ed. by] Li-min Hsueh, Chen-kuo Hsu, and Dwight H. Perkins. (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press ; Harvard Institute for International Development, 2001). (Harvard studies in international development).
- 2003 *Innovative East Asia : the future of growth*. Shahid Yusuf, Dwight H. Perkins [et al.]. (New York, N.Y. ; Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2003).
- 2006 Yusuf, Shahid ; Nabeshima, Kaoru ; Perkins, Dwight H. *Under new ownership : privatizing China's state-owned enterprises*. (Stanford, Calif. : Stanford University Press, 2006).

Perkins, Mahlon Fay (North Adams, Mass. 1882-1963 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1911-192 Mahlon Fay Perkins ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1915-1917 Mahlon Fay Perkins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1917-1920 Mahlon Fay Perkins ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
- 1926-1927 Mahlon Fay Perkins ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Perkins, Thomas Handasyd (Boston, Mass. 1764-1854 Brookline, New Hampshire) : Kaufmann, Politiker, Philantrop*Biographie*

- 1789 Thomas Handasyd Perkins beginnt Handel mit China in Guangzhou (Guangdong) zu treiben. Er bringt Seide, Tee, Opium, Baumwollkleider, Gewürze und chinesische Keramik nach Amerika. [ANB]
- 1806 Gründung der Firma Perkins & Co. durch Thomas Handasyd Perkins und John Perkins Cushing in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1841 Perkins, Thomas H. *Communication from Thomas H. Perkins, and a great number of other merchants, of Boston and Salem, Mass., interested in the China trade, containing a statement of intelligence recently received from undoubted sources in China, which has not before been made publicly known.* (Washington, D.C. : Printed by Blair & Rives, 1841). [WC]

Perry, Matthew Calbraith (Newport, R.I. 1794-1858 New York, N.Y.) : Schiffsoffizier*Bibliographie : Autor*

- 1856 Perry, M[atthew] C[albraith]. *Narrative of the expedition of an American squadron to the China seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of commodore M.C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the government of the United States.* With numerous illustrations ; compiled from the original notes and journals of commodore Perry and his officers, at his request, and under his supervision by Francis L. Hawks. Vol. 1-3. (Washington : Nicholson, 1856).
<https://archive.org/details/narrativeofexped0156perr>. [Wol]

Pethick, William N. (1848-1901 Beijing) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Abenteurer*Biographie*

- 1873-1875 William N. Pethick ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1885-1893 William N. Pethick ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Phillips, William (Beverly, Mass. 1878-1968 Sarasota, Fla.) : Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1905-1907 William Phillips ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

Pigou, Frederick (1711-1792) : Amerikanischer Direktor East India Company*Biographie*

1756 Frederick Pigou besucht Shanghai. Im Report an die East India Company schreibt er, dass Shanghai ein günstiger Platz für Handel wäre, was aber nicht in Betrachtung gezogen wurde. [DenE1:S. 31]

Pike, R. Drake = Pike, Robinson Drake (um 1976) : Amerikanischer Direktor China Life Insurance, Sinologe*Bibliographie : Autor*

1976 *Lu Xun : 1881-1936*. English translation by R. Drake Pike. (Beijing : Wen wu chu ban she, 1976). [Includes 8 poems and excerpts from the Diary of Lu Xun].
鲁迅 : 1881-1936. [WC]

Pilcher, James B. (um 1932-1959) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1932 James B. Pilcher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

1958-1959 James B. Pilcher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Pitcher, Philip Wilson (Upper Red Hook, N.Y. 1856-1919 Lushan, Jiangxi) : Missionar American Dutch Reform Missionary Amoy*Bibliographie : Autor*

1893 Pitcher, P[hilip] W[ilson]. *Fifty years in Amoy, or, A history of the Amoy mission, China*. (New York, N.Y. : Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America, 1893). [Xiamen, Fujian].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100758731>. [WC]

1909 Pitcher, P[hilip] W[ilson]. *Fifty years in Amoy, or, A history of the Amoy mission, China*. (New York, N.Y. : Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America, 1893). [Xiamen, Fujian].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100758731>. [WC]

Pitkin, Horace Tracy (Philadelphia 1869-1900 Baoding ermordet) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*Biographie*

1897-1900 Horace Tracy Pitkin ist Missionar in Tianjin, dann Baoding (Hebei). [Wik]

Pitman, Timothy Goodwin (Boston 1790-) : Kaufmann*Biographie*

1809-1824 Timothy Goodwin Pitman arbeitet zuerst in der amerikanischen Handels-Firma Perkins & Co. in Guangzhou, eröffnet eine eigene Handels-Firma und kehrt 1824 nach Hobart und Sydney zurück, wo er weiterhin Handel mit China treibt. [Moun1:S. 30]

Platt, A.R. (um 1884) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1884 A.R. Platt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Plumer, James Marshall (Newton Centre, Mass. 1899-1960 Concord, N.H.) : Chinese Maritime Customs, Experte für asiatische Kunst, Professor of Eastern Art, University of Michigan

Biographie

1923-1937 James Marshall Plumer ist Angestellter der Chinese Maritime Customs in China. Er macht Kunst- und Archäologie-Forschungen. [Shav1]

1943-1944 James Marshall Plumer ist Organisator und Administrator des China Unit of the Army Map Service of the U.S. Corps of Engineers. [Shav1]

Plymire, Victor Guy (Loganville, Penn. 1881-1956 Springfield, Missouri) : Missionar Gospel Herald Society, Assembly of God Mission

Biographie

1908 Victor Guy Plymire kommt in Shanghai an, reist nach Huanggang (Hubei), Nanzheng (Shaanxi) bis Lintan (Gansu). [BGC]

1908-1912 Victor Guy Plymire ist als Missionar in Lintan (Gansu) tätig, lernt Chinesisch und beschäftigt sich mit Sitten und Bräuche Tibets. [BGC]

1912 Victor Guy Plymire reist nach Xi'an (Shaanxi), kehrt aber den Unruhen wegen nach Hankou (Hubei) zurück. [BGC]

1914-1919 Victor Guy Plymire ist nach einem Aufenthalt in Amerika als Missionar in Lintan (Gansu) tätig. Er besucht buddhistische Klöster und Orte in Tibet. [BGC]

1920 Victor Guy Plymire verlässt die Gospel Heral Society und wird Missionar der Assembly of God Mission. [BGC]

1922-1927 Victor Guy Plymire ist als Missionar in Tangar = Huangyuan (früher Gansu, heute Qinghai) tätig. [BGC]

1927-1928 Victor Guy Plymire reist von Tangar = Huangyuan (früher Gansu, heute Qinghai) zum Qinghai Hu, zum Quai Damm, den Burhan Budhai Bergen nach Danza Obo. Er durchquert den Dri Fluss, reist zu den Dang La Bergen bis zum Shiabden Gonpa Kloster, nach Garyarsa, Rutog bis Indien. Er kehrt über Shanghai, Beijing nach Tangar = Huangyuan (Qinghai) zurück. [BGC]

1932-1936 Victor Guy Plymire ist als Missionar in Tibet tätig. Er besucht die Kantsa Stämme und das Kloster Kum Bun. [BGC]

1936-1937 Victor Guy Plymire ist der Unruhen wegen als Missionar in Lanzhou (Gansu) tätig. [BGC]

1937-1945 Victor Guy Plymire ist als Missionar in Tangar = Huangyuan (früher Gansu, heute Qinghai) tätig. [BGC]

1947-1949 Victor Guy Plymire ist nach einem Amerika-Aufenthalt in Tangar = Huangyuan (früher Gansu, heute Qinghai) tätig. [BGC]

1949 Victor Guy Plymire kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

Points, John Trevis (1830-1860) : Amerikanischer Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission

Biographie

1851-1856 John Revis Points ist Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission und Lehrer in Shanghai. [PEC]

Pollak, Michael = Pollak, Isidore Michael (New York, N.Y. 1918-2008 Dallas) : Vize-Präsident Sino-Judaic Institute, Palo-Alto

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1984 *Kehilat Kaifeng : Yehudim Sinim 'al gedot ha-Nahar ha-Tsahov = The Jews of Kaifeng.* Otseret Liorah Kroyanker ; yo'atsim mada'iyim Airin Eber [Irene Eber], Mikhael Plak [Michael Pollak] [et al.]. (Tel Aviv : Bet ha-tefutsot 'al shem Nahum Goldman, 1984). [Catalog of an exhibition Bet ha-tefutsot 'al shem Nahum Goldman, Tel Aviv, 1984]. [WC]
- 1988 *The sino-judaic bibliographies of Rudolf Loewenthal.* Ed. by Michael Pollak. (Cincinnati : Hebrew Union College Press ; Palo Alto : The Sino-Judaic Institute, 1988). (Bibliographica Judaica ; 12). = *The Jews of dynastic China : a critical bibliography.* Ed. by Michael Pollak. (Cincinnati : Hebrew Union College Press, 1993). [LoeR1]

Pontius, Albert W. = Pontius, Albert William (St. Paul, Minn. 1878-1923) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1905-1906 Albert W. Pontius ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1906-1908 Albert W. Pontius ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1908 Albert W. Pontius ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1909-1910 Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1910 Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1911 Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1914 Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1920-1922 Albert W. Pontius ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Porter, Gordon (New Haven, Conn. 1891-nach 1922) : Missionar, Professor of New Testament and Interpretation

Biographie

1915 ca.-nach Gordon Porter ist Professor of New Testament and Interpretation des Shanghai
1922 College. [Who2]

Porter, Lucius C. = Porter, Lucius Chapin (Tianjin 1880-1958 Beloit, Wis.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1908-1918 Lucius C. Porter ist Mitglied der Fakultät des North China College in Tongxian. [Shav1]

1918-1949 Lucius C. Porter ist Professor of Philosophy der Yanjing University in Beijing. [Shav1]

1941-1945 Lucius C. Porter ist von den Japanern inhaftiert. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1024 Porter, Lucius Chapin. *China's challenge to Christianity*. (New York, N.Y. : Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 1924).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001400916>. [WC]

Poteat, Gordon = Poteat, Gordon McNeill (New Haven, Conn. 1891-1986 Florida) : Arzt, Missionar Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

1915-1921 Gordon Poteat ist als Missionar der Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Kaifeng (Henan). [PotG1]

1921-1927 Gordon Poteat ist Professor of New Testament and Ethics an der University of Shanghai. Er kehrt 1927 nach Amerika zurück. [PotG1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1934 Poteat, Gordon. *Luke and Acts*. ([S.l.] : Association Press of China, 1934). Übersetzung des Lukas Evangeliums und der Apostelgeschichte, Neues Testament. [Zet]

Pott, F.L. Hawks = Pott, Francis Lister Hawks (New York, N.Y. 1864-1947 Shanghai) : Missionar Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, Erzieher, Präsident St. John's Universität Shanghai

Biographie

1886 F.L. Hawks Pott kommt in Shanghai an. [Pott1]

1886-1888 F.L. Hawks Pott ist als Missionar in Shanghai tätig. [Pott1]

1888-1939 F.L. Hawks Pott ist Leiter des St. John's College, 1905 St. John's Universität. [Pott1]

1929 F.L. Hawks Pott erhält den STD (honorary degree) der Columbia University. [CU]

1937 F.L. Hawks Pott wird Mitglied der American Oriental Society. [AOS]

1939-1936 F.L. Hawks Pott hält sich in Amerika auf. [Pott1]

1946-1947 F.L. Hawks Pott ist Direktor der St. John's Universität in Shanghai. [Pott1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1900 Pott, F.L. Hawks. *The outbreak in China : its causes*. (New York, N.Y. : James Pott & Co., 1900).
<https://archive.org/details/outbreakinchinai00pott>.

1903 Pott, F.L. Hawks. *A sketch of Chinese history*. (Shanghai : Kelly & Walsh, 1903). [4th rev. ed. (1923) ; 5th rev. ed. (1936)].
<https://archive.org/details/sketchofchinese00pott>.

1907 Pott, F.L. Hawks. *Lessons in the Shanghai dialect*. (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1907). [Rev. ed. (1909), (1939)].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000738146>.

- 1908 Morse, Hosea Ballou. *The trade and administration of the Chinese empire*. With illustrations, maps and diagrams. (London : Longmans, Green, and Co., 1908). [Die ersten beiden Kapitel über Geschichte sind von F.L. Hawks Pott].
https://archive.org/details/tradeandadminis00pirygoog.
- 1913 Pott, F.L. Hawks. *The emergency in China*. (New York, N.Y. : Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, 1913). (Forward mission study courses).
https://archive.org/details/emergencyinchin00pottgoog.
- 1925 Pott, F.L. Hawks. *The teaching of Micus*. In : The journal of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society ; vol. 56 (1925). [Mozi].
- 1926 Pott, F.L. Hawks. *Chuan dao wei ren ji = Pioneers of the Chung-hua sheng kung hui : lessons of the Women's Missionary Service League, 1925*. (Shanghai : Zhonghua sheng gong hui, 1926).
- 1926 [Pott, F.L. Hawks]. *Baoluo da Gelinduo ren qian shu xin zhu shi = New commentary on the first epistle of Paul to the Corinthian*. Bu Fangji zhu. (Shanghai : Guang xue hui, 1926). [Neues Testament].
保羅達哥林多人前書新註釋
- 1928 Pott, F.L. Hawks. *A short history of Shanghai : being an account of the growth and development of the international settlement*. With seven illustrations and one map. (Shanghai : Kelly & Walsh, 1928).
- 1931 Pott, F.L. Hawks. *Shanghai zu jie lue shi*. Cen Dezhang bian yi. (Shanghai : Qin ye, 1931).
Übersetzung von Pott, F.L. Hawks. *A short history of Shanghai : being an account of the growth and development of the international settlement*. With seven illustrations and one map. (Shanghai : Kelly & Walsh, 1928).
上海租界略史

Preston, Charles Finney (1829-1877) : Amerikanischer Missionar Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board

Biographie

1854-1877 Charles Finney Preston ist Missionar in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Int]

Price, Ernest B. = Ernest Batson Price Henzada, Burma 1890-1973 Los Gatos, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1917 Ernest B. Price ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1919-1920 Ernest B. Price ist Vize-Konsul / Assistant Chinese Secretary der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra,Wik]

1921 Ernest B. Price ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

1924-1927 Ernest B. Price ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

1929 Ernest B. Price ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

Price, Frank W. = Price, Francis Wilson = Price, Frank Wilson = Price, Francis (Jiaying 1895-1974 Lexington, Va.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Mission in the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

- 1915-1917 Frank W. Price ist Leiter der Hillcrest School in Nanjing- [Shav1]
- 1917-1918 Frank W. Price ist Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) der Southeastern University of Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1923-1952 Frank W. Price ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Mission in the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China. [Shav1]
- 1939-1945 Frank W. Price ist Professor of Religious Education des Nanjing Seminary und Direktor des West China Unit des Nanjing Theological Seminary in Chengdu. [Shav1]
- 1945-1952 Frank W. Price ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Mission in the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Nanjing. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1960 Price, Frank W. ; Gu, Dunrou. *Xin yue shi yi Bao luo zhi Feilimen shu*. In : The translator, vol. 11 (1960). Übersetzung des Briefes von Apostel Paulus an Philemon, Neues Testament. [Zet]

Proctor, John Thomas (Palmyra, Mo. 1869-1927 Shanghai) : Missionar American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, Professor of History and Philosophy

Biographie

- 1906-1911 John Thomas Proctor ist Präsident und Professor of History and Philosophy der University of Shanghai for Science and Technology. [Int]

Prueher, Joseph W. = Prueher, Joseph Wilson (Nashville, Tenn. 1942-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1999-2001 Joseph W. Prueher ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Pruitt, Cicero Washington (Barrettsville, Ga. 1857-1946) : Protestantischer Missionar American Southern Baptist Mission

Biographie

- 1882-1936 Cicero Washington Pruitt ist Missionar American Southern Baptist Mission in Huangxian und Mitbegründer des späteren North China Baptist College. [Wik]

Purdon, John Graeme (Philadelphia, Penn. 1834-1910 Boston, Mass.) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1840-1900 John Graeme Purdon lebt in Shanghai. [FFC1]
- 1874-1876 John Graeme Purdon ist Chairman of the Municipal Council in Shanghai. [FFC1]
- 1892-1893 John Graeme Purdon ist Chairman of the Municipal Council in Shanghai. [FFC1]

Putnam, John R. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 John R. Putnam ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1926-1929 John R. Putnam ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1932 John R. Putnam ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Pye, Watts Orson (bei Faribault, Minn. 1878-1926 Fenzhou) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1907-1926 Watts O. Pye ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Fengzhou (Shaanxi) und Zentral- und Nord Shaanxi. [Shav1]

Pyke, James Howell (Glenwood, Ind. 1845-1924 Qinhuangdao, Hebei) : Missionar Methodist Episcopal Mission

Biographie

1873-1924 James Howell Pyke ist Missionar der Methodist Episcopal Mission in Beijing, Tianjin, Zunhua und Zhangli. [Who4]

Quarterman, John Way (1821-1857 Ningbo) : Amerikanischer Missionar Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board

Biographie

1846-1857 John Way Quarterman ist Missionar in Ningbo. [Presb1]

Quarterman, Richard (Liberty, Ga. 1819-1895) : Missionar Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board

Biographie

1844-1859 Richard Quarterman ist Missionar in Ningbo und Shanghai. [Presb1]

Ragsdale, James Wilson (Fairfax, Ind. 1848-1932 Florida) : Diplomat, Zeitungsherausgeber

Biographie

1897-1903 James Wilson Ragsdale ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1903-1908 James Wilson Ragsdale ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Randall, Thomas (gest. 1811) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1786-1789 Thomas Randall ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Randolph, John C.F. = Randolph, John Cooper Fritz (Trenton, N.J. 1846-1911 Morristown, N.J.) Minen-Ingenieur

Biographie

1884-1888 John C.F. Randolph untersucht Goldminen-Vorkommen des Yangzi für die chinesische Regierung. [Shav1]

Rankin, Henry Van Vleck (Newark, N.J. 1825-1863 begraben Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark) : Missionar Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board

Biographie

1848-1863 Henry Van Vleck Rankin ist Missionar in Ningbo und Yantai. [Int]

Rankin, Jerry (Tupelo, Miss. 1942-) : Präsident International Mission Board

Bibliographie : Autor

1996 Rankin, Jerry. *A journey of faith and sacrifice : retracing the steps of Lottie Moon*. Written by Jerry Rankin ; photography by Don Rudledge ; foreword by Dellana O'Brien. (Birmingham, Ala. : New Hope, 1996). [LOC]

Rankin, Karl L. = Rankin, Karl Lott (Manitowoc, Wis. 1898-1991 Kennebunkport, Maine) : Diplomat

Biographie

1949 Karl L. Rankin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

1949-1950 Karl L. Rankin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1950-1953 Karl L. Rankin ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Botschaft in Taipei. [Wik]

1953-1957 Karl L. Rankin ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Taipei. [Wik]

Read, Sheridan P. = Read, Sheridan Pitt (Paris, Ill. 1861-1912 London) : Diplomat

Biographie

1893-1897 Sheridan P. Read ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]

Reagan, Ronald = Reagan, Ronald Wilson (Tampico, Ill. 1911-2004 Los Angeles) : Politiker, 40. Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten

Biographie

1984 Ronald Reagan besucht China. [OPJ8]

Reat, Samuel C. = Reat, Samuel Callaway (Tuscola, Ill. 1868-nach 1917) : Diplomat

Biographie

1909-1913 Samuel C. Reat ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Rebok, Denton Edward (Newbury, Penn. 1897-1983) : Missionar South China Union Mission of Seventh day Adventists

Biographie

1917-1940 Denton Edward Rebok ist Missionar in China. [Who2,Wik]

1922 ca. Denton Edward Rebok ist Sekretär der South China Union Mission of Seventh day Adventists und Leiter des History Department des Shanghai Missionary College. [Who2]

Reed, Alanson (Chesterfield, Mass. 1807-1937 China) : Protestantischer Missionar American Southern Baptist Mission

Biographie

1836-1853 Alanson Reed ist Missionar der American Southern Baptist Mission in China. [Int]

Reed, Charles S. (um 1931) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1929-1931 Charles S. Reed ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

1932 Charles S. Reed ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]

Reed, Thomas B. (um 1858) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1857-1858 Thomas B. Reed ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Reed, William B. = Reed, William Bradford (Philadelphia, Pa. 1806-1876 New York, N.Y.) : Jurist, Diplomat, Historiker

Biographie

1857-1859 William B. Reed ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er soll mit der chinesischen Regierung über einen neuen bilateralen Vertrag verhandeln. W.A.P. Martin ist sein Übersetzer, S. Wells Williams sein Sekretär. [Shav1,ANB,Sin10]

Reid, Gilbert = Li Jiabai (Laurel, N.Y. 1857-1927 Shanghai) : Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

1882 Gilbert Reid ist als Missionar in Shandong tätig. [Int]

1882 Gilbert Reid kommt in Yantai (Shandong) an. [Bays]

1887 Gilbert Reid versucht die anderen Missionare zu überzeugen, dass eine Vermittlung mit der führenden chinesischen Gesellschaft für die Mission nötig ist. [Bays]

1890 Konferenz der protestantischen Missionare in China. Sie entschlossen sich, die Bibel in Mandarin zu übersetzen. Gilbert Reid hält eine Rede über seine Arbeit mit der führenden chinesischen Gesellschaft. [Bays]

1892 Gilbert Reid reist nach Amerika. [Bays]

1894 Gilbert Reid ist als unabhängiger Missionar in Housuipao bei Xuanwumen tätig. [Bays]

1894 Gilbert Reid gründet das International Institute of China in Shanghai. Es ist ein Treffpunkt für chinesische und ausländische Studenten, sowie eine Institution für missionarische Erziehung. [Int]

1894 Gilbert Reid geht nach China zurück. [Bays]

1896 Gilbert Reid ist als Reformer in Beijing tätig. [Bays]

1921 Gilbert Reid kehrt aus dem Exil in Manila nach Shanghai zurück. [Int]

- 1922.03.09 Russell, Bertrand. *China's entanglements*. In : Foreign affairs ; vol. 3, no 9 (March 1922). Review of Reid, Gilbert. *China, captive or free ?* (London : G. Allen & Unwin, 1922). Among all the many recent books on the Far East there are extraordinarily few that are tolerably free from national bias. The British bias is familiar to readers of Mr. J.O.R Bland and The Times. In Chinese internal affairs it is reactionary, sneering at Young China, exalting the virtues of the old-fashioned mandarins, and desiring to uphold the traditional family ethics. At bottom, this attitude is usually, though not always, inspired by the fear of seeing China become strong enough to stand alone. It goes with an admiration for Japan, which takes the form of assurances that Japan's misdeeds have been due to a small military clique and will soon be ended by the victory of some imaginary Liberal Party in Japanese politics. There is, of course, a Liberal Party as regards home affairs, but in foreign affairs all Japanese are united except the small band of Socialists and Labour leaders. The American bias is different from the British, and politically less noxious. Almost all Americans are friendly to Young China and inclined to side with Canton as against Peking. They have no doubt that it would be for China's good to be developed commercially and industrially, and they do not wish to see this done by Japan alone. So far I think we ought to agree with them. But their dislike of Japan makes them hardly just to that country, and their fanatical belief in capitalistic enterprise makes them perhaps blind to the dangers of international exploitation. Dr. Reid is that rare exception, a truly just man. The faults of Japan are told, but not exaggerated ; the faults of America are not passed over. One of the most interesting portions of his book deals with the injury done to China by the Allied and Associated Powers when they induced China to participate in the war. In inducing a severance of diplomatic relations, America took the lead; in inducing the declaration of war, Japan was foremost. The intrigues and faction fights required to bring about the result caused the failure of parliamentary government and of the all-but successful attempts to unite North and South. No one supposed that the participation of China would help to win the war ; the sole object of the European Allies, especially Great Britain, was to capture German trade and German property, both public and private. This laudable object was achieved. After the armistice, the Germans in China were sent home at twenty-four hours' notice, in crowded ships through the tropics, with confiscation of everything belonging to them except their clothes. This policy was mainly British. The British were inexorable, even in the case of delicate women holding medical certificates to the effect that they would probably die on the voyage; but the Chinese often managed to hide away their German friends until passions had cooled. I know of nothing in the whole war so sordidly and inhumanly money-grubbing as our behaviour in China in 1918. Although Dr. Reid is a Doctor of Divinity, his book compels the conclusion that Christian nations are more degradedly cruel than the heathen Chinese. From the opium war onward, our record is one of shame and infamy. [Russ6]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1892 Reid, Gilbert. *Glances at China*. (London : Religious Tract Society, 1892). = Reid, Gilbert. *Peeops into China*.
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100759805>. [WC]
- 1893 Reid, Gilbert. *Chinese exclusion : its bearing on American interests in China*. (Rochester, N.Y. : Union and Advertisting Press, 1893). *Abhandlung über Chinas Beziehungen zu Amerika*.
- 1893 Reid, Gilbert. *The sources of the anti-foreign disturbances in China*. (Shanghai : Printed at the North-China Herald Office, 1893).
- 1894-1909 Reid, Gilbert. *Report of the Mission among the higher classes in China : reports*. (Shanghai : International Institute of China, Methodist Publ. House, 1894-1909). [WC]
- 1908 Reid, Gilbert. *Zhong wai sheng xian shi ji cong tan Li Jiabai zhu*. (Shanghai : Shanghai Hua mei shu ju yin Qing Guangxu, 1908). [*Abhandlung über die Missionen*].
中外聖賢事蹟叢談

Reimert, William A. = Reimert, William Anson (New Tripoli, Penn 1877-1920 ermordet Shanghai) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States

Biographie

1902-1920 William A. Reimert ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States in Youzhou (Hunan) und unterrichtet am Huping College. [Shav1]

Reinsch, Paul S. = Reinsch, Paul Samuel (Milwaukee, Wis. 1869-1923 Shanghai) : Politiker, Diplomat, Jurist, Professor Universität Wisconsin

Biographie

1913-1919 Paul S. Reinsch ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [SteA1:S. 597]

1919-1920 Paul S. Reinsch ist juristischer Berater der chinesischen Regierung. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1922 Reinsch, Paul S[amuel]. *An American diplomat in China*. (Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday, Page & Co., 1922).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001258136>. [WC]

1990 Reinsch, Paul S[amuel]. *World politics at the end of the nineteenth century, as influenced by the Oriental situation*. (New York, N.Y. : Macmillan, 1990).
<https://archive.org/details/worldpoliticsate01rein>. [WC]

Reisner, John H. = Reisner, John Henry (Fredericksburg, Va. 1888-1965 Hicksville, N.Y.) : Landwirtschaftler, Professor

Biographie

1914-1916 John H. Reisner ist Professor der Fakultät des College of Agriculture and Forestry der Nanjing University. [Shav1]

1914-1931 John H. Reisner ist Dekan des College of Agriculture and Forestry der Nanjing University. [Shav1]

1924 John H. Reisner ist gründet das Rural Church of the Nanjing Union Theological Seminary. [Shav1]

Remer, C.F. = Remer, Charles Frederick (Young America, Minn. 1889-1972) : Professor of Economics, St. John's University Shanghai, University of Michigan

Biographie

1917-1922 C.F. Remer ist Professor of Economics an der St. John's University, Shanghai. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

1920 Remer, C.F. *John Dewey in China*. In : Millard's review ; vol. 13 (July 3, 1920).
Remer, C.F. *John Dewey's responsibility for American opinion*. In : Millard's review ; vol. 13 (July 10, 1920). [DewJ2]

Remillard, Horace (Roxbury, Mass. 1885-1918 St. Thomas, Quebec, Kanada) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1914 Horace Remillard ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1916 Horace Remillard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1917 Horace Remillard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Shantou. [PoGra]

Reynolds, Lincoln C. (um 1917) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1932 Lincoln C. Reynolds ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Nanjing. [PoGra]

Rice, Edward E. (um 1967) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1964-1967 Edward E. Rice ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Hong und Macao. [PoGra]

Rice, Hattie Jane (Massachusetts 1858-1900 Lucheng, Shanxi ermordet) : Protestantische Missionarin China Inland Mission.*Biographie*

- 1893-1900 Hattie Jane Rice ist Missionarin der China Inland Mission in Lucheng (Shanxi). [ForsR2,Prot2]

Rigney, Harold = Rigney, Harold W. = Rigney, Harold William (1900-1980) : Amerikanischer Pater Steyler-Mission, Rektor Furen-Universität Beijing*Biographie*

- 1946-1950 Harold Rigney ist Rektor der Furen-Universität in Beijing. [Furen1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1956 Rigney, Harold W. *Four years in a red hell : the story of Father Rigney.* (Chicago, Ill. : H. Regnery, 1956).
=
Rigney, Harold W. *Vier Jahre in roter Hölle : ein Tatsachenbericht.* (Sankt Augustin : Steyer Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1956). [WC]

Ringgold, Cadwalader (Fountain Rock bei Hagerstown, Md. 1802-1867 New York, N.Y.) : Schiffsoffizier*Bibliographie : erwähnt in*

- 1858-1859 Heine, Wilhelm. *Die Expedition in die Seen von China, Japan und Ochotsk, unter Commando von Commodore Colin Ringgold und Commodore John Rodgers, im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten unternommen in den Jahren 1853 bis 1856.* Vol. 1-3. (Leipzig : Hermann Costenoble, 1858-1859).
Vol. 1 : <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015035389645;view=1up;seq=9>.
Vol. 2 : https://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht?PPN=PPN657925861&PHYSID=PHYS_0001&DMDID=DMDLOG_0001.
Vol. 3 : <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015035389660;view=1up;seq=11>. [Deu]

Ringwalt, Arthur R. = Ringwalt, Arthur Rumney (Omaha, Neb. 1899-1981 Chapel Hill, N.C.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1928-1932 Arthur R. Ringwalt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1938 Arthur R. Ringwalt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
 1943 Arthur R. Ringwalt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
 1943-1944 Arthur R. Ringwalt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guilin. [PoGra]

Roberts, Issachar J. = Roberts, Issachar Jacob = Roberts, Issachar Jacox = Lo Xiaoquan (Sumner County, Tenn. 1802-1871 Upper Alton, Ill.) : Missionar Paptist Mission

Biographie

- 1837 Issachar J. Roberts kommt in Macao an. [And]
 1837 Issachar J. Roberts predigt Leprakranken. [And]
 1842 Issachar J. Roberts lässt sich in Hong Kong nieder. [And]
 1842-1860 Issachar J. Roberts ist als Missionar in Guangzhou. Hong Xiuquan und Hong Ren'gan studieren die christlichen Doktrinen bei Issachar J. Roberts. [Shav1,Humm]
 1860 Issachar Jacob Roberts ist Verantwortlicher für die Aussenbeziehungen der Taipings in Nanjing. [And]
 1860-1862 Issachar J. Roberts ist Assistent der Staatsministers und wird Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanjing.
 1862 Issachar J. Roberts hält sich in Shanghai auf. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1839 *The China mission advocate*. Vol. 1, no 1-12. Ed. by Issachar J. Roberts, Karl Friedrich August Gützlaff, Peter Parker. (Louisville, Ky. : [s.n.], 1839).

Roberts, William Payne (Summerdeen, Va. 1888-1971 Devon, Pa.) : Missionar American Church Mission

Biographie

- 1914-1920 William Payne Roberts ist Dozent der St. John's University Shanghai. [Wik]
 1923-1937 William Payne Roberts ist Priester der St. Paul's Church in Nanjing. [Wik]
 1937 William Payne Roberts wird Bischof in Jiangsu. [LuS3]
 1946-1951 William Payne Roberts ist Schatzmeister der China Mission. [LuS3]

Robertson, Clarence H. = Robertson, Clarence Hovey (Scranton, Iowa 1871-1960 Anderson, Ind.) : Missionar YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

Biographie

- 1902-1908 Clarence H. Robertson ist Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Nanjing. [Int]

- 1902-1931 Clarence H. Robertson ist Director of Education, Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in China. [Int]
- 1908-ca. 1913 Clarence H. Robertson ist Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Tianjin. [Int]
- 1913 ca.-1931 Clarence H. Robertson ist Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Shanghai. [Int]

Rockefeller, John D. (Richford, N.Y. 1839-1937 The Casements, Ormond Beach, Florida) : Industrieller, Philanthrop

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1957 [Bolton, Sarah Knowles]. *Ku er cheng ming ji*. Shala Baoerdeng zhu ; Zhong Yan yi. (Taipei : Shi jie shu ju, 1957). Übersetzung von Bolton, Sarah Knowles. *Lives of poor boys who become famous*. (New York, N.Y. : Crowell, 1962). [Betr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Johnson, James Watt, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Michael Faraday, David Glasgow Farragut, William Lloyd Garrison, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Ezra Cornell, Abraham Lincoln, Ole Bull, Charles Dickens, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas Alva Edison, Pope Pius XI., The Mayo brothers, George Washington Carver, Edward Bok, Henry Ford, The Wright brothers, Calvin Coolidge, Will Rogers, Grant Wood].
苦兒成名記 [WC]
- 1982 [Nevins, Allan]. *Luokefeile*. Yalun Niwensi zuo zhe ; Liang Shiqiu zhu bian ; Zhao Guomei yi zhe. (Taipei : Ming ren chu ban shi ye gu fen you xian gong si, 1982). (Ming ren wei ren zhuan ji quan ji ; 89). Übersetzung von Nevins, Allan. *John D. Rockefeller : the heroic age of American enterprise*. Vol. 1-2. (New York, N.Y. : C. Scribner's Sons, 1940).
洛克菲勒

Rockhill, William Woodville = Rou, Keyi (Philadelphia 1854-1914 Honolulu, Hawaii) : Diplomat, Tibetologe

Biographie

- 1884-1886 William Woodville Rockhill ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing, nach einem Tibetisch-Studium in Paris. [Cor60]
- 1886-1887 William Woodville Rockhill ist verantwortlich für das amerikanische Konsulat in Korea. [Cor60]
- 1888-1889 William Woodville Rockhill macht eine geographische Forschungsreise in die Mongolei und nach Tibet. [Cor60]
- 1891-1892 William Woodville Rockhill macht eine geographische Forschungsreise in die Mongolei und nach Tibet. [Cor60]
- 1900-1901 Edwin H. Conger und William Woodville Rockhill sind Bevollmächtigte der amerikanischen Regierung zur Vermittlung im Boxer-Aufstand in Beijing. [Cor60]
- 1905-1910 William Woodville Rockhill ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou,Cor60]
- 1910-1913 William Woodville Rockhill ist Botschafter zuerst in Russland und dann in Konstantinopel. [Cor60]
- 1913 William Woodville Rockhill reist über Russland, Sibirien und die Mongolei nach China. Er wird korrespondierendes Mitglied der Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres. [Cor60]
- 1914 William Woodville Rockhill kommt in Beijing an. [Cor60]

- 1914 William Woodville Rockhill richtet seine Sammlungen in Edgehill, Litchfield, Conn. ein und macht seine letzte Reise nach China. [Cor60]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1883 *Udânavarga : a collection of verses from the buddhist canon*. Compiled by Dharmatrâta ; being the northern buddhist version of Dhammapada ; transl. from the Tibetan of the Bkah-hgyur ; with notes and extracts from the commentary of Pradjnâvarman by W[illiam] Woodville Rockhill. (London : Trübner & Co., 1883). (Trübner's Oriental series). [Cor60]
- 1884 *The life of the buddha and the early history of his order*. Derived from Tibetan works in the Bkah-hgyur and Bstan-hgyur ; followed by notices on the early history of Tibet and Khoten ; transl. by W[illiam] Woodville Rockhill. (London : Trübner & Co., 1884). (Trübners Oriental series). [Cor60]
- 1891 *Tibet : a geographical, ethnographical, and historical sketch from Chinese sources*. By W[illiam] Woodville Rockhill. In : *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* ; vol. 23 (1891). [Cor60]
- 1891 Rockhill, William Woodville. *The land of the lamas : notes of a journey through China, Mongolia and Tibet*. (London : Longmans, Green, & Co., 1891). [LOC]
- 1892 Rockhill, William Woodville. *Travels in Tibet*. In : *Edinburgh review* ; april (1892). [Cor60]
- 1894 Rockhill, William Woodville. *Diary of a journey through Mongolia and Tibet in 1891 and 1892*. (Washington : Smithsonian Institution, 1894). [Bericht seiner zweiten Reise]. <https://archive.org/stream/diaryofjourneyth00rock#page/n3/mode/2up>. [LOC]
- 1895 Rockhill, William Woodville. *Notes on the ethnology of Tibet*. Based on the collections in the U.S. National Museum. (Washington : Government Printing Office, 1895). [Cor60]
- 1897 Rockhill, William Woodville. *Diplomatic missions to the court of China : the Kotow question*. In : *American historical review* ; vol. 2, nos 3-4 (1897). [Cor60]
- 1900 [Ruysbroeck, Willem van]. *The journey of William of Rubruck to the Eastern parts of the world, 1253-55 ; as narrated by himself, with two accounts of the earlier journey of John of Pian de Carpine*. Transl. from the Latin, and ed., with an introd. notice by William Woodville Rockhill. (London : Printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1900). (Publications / Hakluyt Society ; ser. 2, no 4). <http://depts.washington.edu/silkroad/texts/rubruck.html>. [Cor60]
- 1902 Dás, Sarat Chandra. *Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet*. Ed. by W[illiam] W[oodville] Rockhill. (London : John Murray, 1902). <https://archive.org/stream/journeytolhasace00dass#page/n9/mode/2up>. [Cor60]
- 1904 Rockhill, William Woodville. *Treaties and conventions with or concerning China and Korea, 1894-1904 ; together with various state papers and documents affecting foreign interests*. (Washington : Government Print. Office, 1904).
- 1905 Rockhill, William Woodville. *An inquiry into the population of China*. From the Smithsonian report for 1904 (no 1639). (Washington : Government Printing Office, 1905). [Cor60]
- 1905 Rockhill, William Woodville. *China's intercourse with Korea from the XVth century to 1895*. (London : Luzac, 1905).
- 1911 Chau, Ju-kua. *His work on the Chinese and Arab trade in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, entitled Chu-fan-chi*. Transl. from the Chinese and annotated by Friedrich Hirth and W[illiam] W[oodville] Rockhill. (St. Petersburg : Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1911). [Zhao, Rugua. *Zhu fan zhi*]. <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100835796>.

- 1912 Rockhill, William Woodville. *The 1910 census of the population of China*. (Leyden : E.J. Brill, 1912), eine Abhandlung über eine Volkszählung.

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1915 Cordier, Henri. *William Woodville Rockhill*. In : T'oung Pao ; vol. 16 (1915). [AOI]

Rockness, John Morris (Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash. 1911-1998 Brewster, Barnstable County, Mass.) : Protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1936 John Morris Rockness wird Missionar der China Inland Mission in Yunnan [Prot2]

Rodgers, James Linn (Columbus, Ohio 1861-1930) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1905-1907 James Linn Rodgers ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Rodgers, John (Sion Hill, Md. 1812-1882 Washington D.C.) : Schiffsoffizier

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1858-1859 Heine, Wilhelm. *Die Expedition in die Seen von China, Japan und Ochotsk, unter Commando von Commodore Colin Ringgold und Commodore John Rodgers, im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten unternommen in den Jahren 1853 bis 1856*. Vol. 1-3. (Leipzig : Hermann Costenoble, 1858-1859).
 Vol. 1 : <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015035389645;view=1up;seq=9>.
 Vol. 2 : https://digital.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/werkansicht?PPN=PPN657925861&PHYSID=PHYS_0001&DMDID=DMDLOG_0001.
 Vol. 3 : <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015035389660;view=1up;seq=11>. [Deu]

Rogers, H. Kendall = Rogers, Ken (1948-) : Professor of Historical Studies Bethany Theological Seminary

Biographie

- 1986 H. Kendall Rogers ist Direktor der Bethany Christian Assembly in China. [Int]

Roosevelt, Kermit (Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York 1889-1943 Fort Richardson, Anchorage, Alaska) : Geschäftsmann, Forscher

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1929 Roosevelt, Theodore ; Roosevelt, Kermit. *Trailing the giant panda*. (New York, N.Y. : Scribner, 1929). [Bericht der Reise und Jagd Kermit Roosevelts in Yunnan und Sichuan 1928-1929. Er bringt den ersten stubsnasigen Affen und Riesenpanda nach Amerika]. [ANB]

Roots, Logan H. = Roots, Logan Herbert (Illinois 1870-1945 Mackinac Island, Mich.) : Missionar, Bischof Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of Amrica

Biographie

- 1896 Logan H. Roots kommt in China an. [And]

- 1896-1937 Logan H. Roots ist als Bischof der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of Amricain in Hankou (Hubei) und Wuchang (Hubei). [And]
- 1938 Logan H. Roots kehrt nach New York zurück. [And]
- 1938.03.08 W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood in Hankou. "This is the real capital of war-time China. All kinds of people live in this town – Chiang Kai-shek, Agnes Smedley, Chou En-lai ; generals, ambassadors, journalists, foreign naval officers, soldiers of fortune, airmen, missionaries, spies... The Consul has offered us the hospitality of a big empty room." They visit Bishop Logan H. Roots. [Aud5:S. 40-41]

Rostow, Walt Whitman (New York, N.Y. 1916-2003 Austin, Tex.) : Ökonom, Wirtschaftshistoriker, Politiker

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1954 Rostow, W[alt] W[hitman]. *The prospects for communist China*. In collab with Richard W. Hatch, Frank A. Kierman, Alexander Eckstein. (Cambridge, Mass. : Technology Press of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1954). (Technology Press books in the social sciences).

Roundy, Henry Jenks (Beverly, Mass 1820-1873 New York, N.Y.) : Kaptiän

Biographie

- 1840-1854 Henry Jenks Roundy ist Kapitän von Küstenschiffen für Russell & Company in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Rowe, Alvin T. (um 1937) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1937 Alvin T. Rowe ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1938 Alvin T. Rowe ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Roy, J. Stapleton (Nanjing 1935-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1991-1995 J. Stapleton Roy ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Rublee, William A. = Rublee, William Alvah (Madison, Wis. 1860-1910 Hong Kong) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1901-1902 William A. Rublee ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Russell, Maud = Russell, Maud Muriel (Hayward, Calif. 1893-1989 Irland) : Sozialarbeiterin Young Women's Christian Association

Biographie

- 1917-1943 Maud Russell ist Sozialarbeiterin der Young Women's Christian Association in China. [RusM1]

- 1946-1952 Maud Russell ist Executive Director des Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy in New York. [RusM1]
- 1953-1989 Maud Russell gibt Vorträge über China und ist Herausgeberin des *Far East reporter*. [RusM1]
- 1972 Maud Russell ist Mitglied der United States People's Friendship Association und reist in China. [RusM1]
- 1978 Maud Russell reist in China. [RusM1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2008 Maud Russell papers, 1914-1990 :
<http://www.nypl.org/research/chss/spe/rbk/faids/russell.html>.

Russell, Nellie Naomi (Ontonagon, Mich. 1862-1911 Qinhuangdao Hebei) : Missionarin

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1915 Russell, Nellie Naomi. *Gleanings from Chinese folklore, by Nellie N. Russell, with some of her stories of life in China, to which are added memorial sketches of the author from associates and friends*. Comp. by Mary H. Porter. (New York, N.Y. ; Chicago, Ill. : Fleming H. Revell Company, 1915).
<https://archive.org/details/gleaningsfromchi00russiala>. [LOC]

Russell, Samuel = Russell, Samuel Wadsworth Middletown, Conn. 1789-1862 Middletown, Conn.) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1823-1837 Samuel Russell gründet und leitet die Firma Russell and Company in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Safford, Anna Cunningham (Athens, Ga. 1847-1890 Shanghai) : Missionarin American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

- 1873-1890 Anna Cunningham Safford ist Missionarin in Suzhou. Sie gründet eine Mädchenschule und ein Heim für alleinstehende Frauen. [Presb2]

Sallee, W. Eugene (Middleburg, Ky. 1878-1931 Raleigh, N.C.) : Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

- 1908-1930 W. Eugene Sallee ist Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Kaifeng und baut 1915 das Keifang Baptist College. [Shav1]

Sammons, Thomas N. (Sammonsville, N.Y. 1863-1935) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1905-1906 Thomas N. Sammons ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1913-1919 Thomas N. Sammons ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Sanford, E.T. (um 1868) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1865-1868 E.T. Sanford ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Sargent, Clarence E. = Sargent, Clarence Elmer (Yokohama 1887-1957 Los Angeles, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1909-1911 Clarence E. Sargent ist Konsul Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]

1910-1911 Clarence E. Sargent ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]

Sasser, James R. = Sasser, Jim = Sasser, James Relph (Memphis, Tenn. 1936-) : Diplomat

Biographie

1995-1999 James R. Sasser ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Saunders, Alexander R. (1862-1934) : Amerikanischer Presbyterianischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

1887 Alexander R. Saunders kommt als Missionar in China an. [Prot2]

Bibliographie : Autor

1900 Saunders, Alexander R. *"In weariness and painfulness." : being the account by Rev. A.R. Saunders of the flight from Ping-iao to Han-kow of himself and party.* (London : China Inland Mission, 1900). [Pingyao (Shanxi) to Hankou]. [WC]

1901 Saunders, Alexander R. *A God of deliverances : the story of the marvellous deliverances through the sovereign power of God of a party of missionaries, when compelled by the Boxer rising to flee from Shan-si, North China.* (London : Morgan and Scott : China Inland Mission, 1901). [Shanxi]. [WC]

Sawyer, John B. = Sawyer, John Birge (Appleton, Wis. 1881-nach 1938) : Diplomat

Biographie

1911-1917 John B. Sawyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1918-1921 John B. Sawyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1921 John B. Sawyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1921-1938 John B. Sawyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Scheerer, Aloysius Louis (Philadelphia, Penn 1909-1966 Multan, Pakistan) : Geistlicher, Dominikanermissionar

Biographie

1936-1949 Aloysius Louis Scheerer ist Dominikanermissionar in Fujian. [Shav1]

1949-1955 Aloysius Louis Scheerer ist Dominikanermissionar in Hong Kong. [Shav1]

Schereschewsky, Samuel Isaac Joseph (Tauroggen, Litauen 1831-1906 Tsukiji, Tokyo) :
Bischof Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the
United States of America

Biographie

- 1859 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky kommt in Shanghai an. [And]
- 1860 Priesterweihe von Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky durch William Jones Boone. [ANB]
- 1862 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky beginnt die Bibel in Mandarin zu übersetzen. [Int]
- 1863-1875 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky ist Missionar in Beijing. [Int,Shav1]
- 1867 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky besucht Kaifeng (Henan). [Les2]
- 1877 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky beginnt die Bibel in Wenli zu übersetzen. [Int]
- 1877-1883 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky ist Bischof von Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1879 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky gründet das St. John's College, die spätere St. John's-Universität in Shanghai. [Yam]
- 1881-1882 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky ist Missionar in Wuchang. [Shav1]
- 1883 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky reist krankheitshalber nach Europa. [And]
- 1895 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky kehrt nach Shanghai zurück. [And]
- 1897-1906 Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky lebt in Tokyo und widmet sich der Übersetzung christlicher Texte. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1872 *Jiao hui dao wen = The book of common prayer*. Translated into Mandarin by J[ohn] S[haw] Burdon and Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky. (Beijing : Mei hua, 1872).
教會禱文
- 1874 Schereschewsky, Samuel Isaac Joseph. *Jiu yue quan shu*. (Beijing : Mei hua shu yuan, 1874).
Übersetzung des Alten Testaments in Mandarin.
舊約全書 [Zet]
- 1888 Schereschewsky, Samuel Isaac Joseph. *The Bible, Prayer book, and terms in our China missions : addressed to House of Bishops*. (Geneva, N.Y. : [s.n.] ca. 1888).
- 1902 Schereschewsky, Samuel Isaac Joseph. *Jiu xin yue sheng jing*. (Shanghai : Da Meiguo sheng jing hui, 1902). Übersetzung der Bibel.
舊新約聖經 [Zet]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1999 Eber, Irene. *The Jewish bishop and the Chinese Bible : S.I.J. Schereschewsky (1831-1906)*. (Leiden : Brill, 1999). (Studies in christian mission ; vol. 22). [WC]

Schnare, Lester L. = Schnare, Lester Llewellyn (Mondovi, Wis. 1884-1955 Kentucky) :
Diplomat

Biographie

- 1916-1917 Lester L. Schnare ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

- 1917-1918 Lester L. Schnare ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
 1922-1923 Lester L. Schnare ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]

Schoerner, Otto Frederick (Pennsylvania 1906-2008) : Protestantischer Missionar China
 Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1932 Otto Frederick Schoerner kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch an der Sprachenschule der China Inland Mission in Anqing (Anhui) und reist nach Urumchi (Xinjiang). [BGC]
 1932-1938 Otto Frederick Schoerner ist als Missionar im nördlichen Teil der Provinz Xinjiang tätig. [BGC]
 1940-1951 Otto Frederick Schoerner ist als Missionar zuerst in Henan tätig und dann administrativer Leiter des Borden Memorial Hospital in Lanzhou (Gansu). [BGC]

Schurman, Jacob Gould = Schurman, Jacob (Prince Edward Island, Kanada 1854-1942
 New York, N.Y.) : Diplomat, Professor of Philosophy Cornell University, Präsident Cornell
 University

Biographie

- 1921-1925 Jacob Gould Schurman ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er bemüht sich, die amerikanischen und westlichen Rechte in China zu schützen und reist zu allen amerikanischen Konsulate. [SteA1:S. 598,ANB]

Scidmore, George H. = Scidmore, George Hawthorne (Iowa 1854-1922) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1885 George H. Scidmore ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Scott, Robert Lee (Waynesboro, Georgia 1908-2006 Warner Robins, Georgia) :
 Brigadegeneral

Biographie

- 1942-1944 Robert Lee Scott fliegt im 2. Weltkrieg mit der Staffel 'Flying Tigers', stationiert in Yunnan, um die chinesischen Streitkräfte zu unterstützen. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1988 Scott, Robert Lee. *The day I owned the sky*. (Toronto : Bantam Books, 1988). [Bericht seiner Reise 1980 von Beijing nach Kaxgar, der Seidenstrasse entlang, Jiayuguan, entlang der Grossen Mauer, Lanzhou, Yinchuan, Hochland der Ordos nach Yulin, Fugu, Datong, entlang der Grossen Mauer, Gubeikou, bis Shanhaiguan]. [Cla]

Scovel, Myra = Scovel, Myra Scott (Mechanicville, N.Y. 1905-1974) : Medizinische
 Missionarin Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

- 1930-1951 Myra Scovel ist medizinische Missionarin des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China. Sie arbeitet 1946 im Hope Hospital in Huaiyuan (Anhui) und 1948 im Hackett Medical Center in Guangzhou. [Shav1,Int]

Scruggs, William S. (um 1880) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1880 William S. Scruggs ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Seidle, Francis O. (um 1922) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1922 Francis O. Seidle ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Service, John S. = Service, John Stewart (Chengdu, Sichuan 1909-1999 Oakland, Calif.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1933-1935 John S. Service ist Angestellter des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming (Yunnan). [TL]

1935-1938 John S. Service ist Language Attaché der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [TL]

1938-1941 John S. Service ist Vize-Konsula am Generalkonsulat in Shanghai. [TL]

1941-1943 John S. Service ist Dritter, dann 1943 Zweiter Sekretär der Botschaft in Chongqing (Sichuan). [TL]

1943-1945 John S. Service ist Political Officer im Stab von Joseph W. Stilwell. Er nimmt an der Dixie Mission in Yan'an teil. [TL,Wik]

1972 Richard Nixon besucht als erster amerikanischer Präsident Beijing, China. John S. Service ist ein Begleiter. James A. Michener besucht als Korrespondent für China und Russland mit Nixon Moskau und China. [Mey]

Bibliographie : Autor

1974 Service, John S. *Lost chance in China : the World war II despatches of John S. Service*. Ed. by Joseph W. Esherick. (New York, N.Y. : Random House, 1974).

1989 [Service, John S.]. *Zai Zhongguo shi diao de ji hui : Meiguo qian zhu Hua wai jiao quan Yuehan S. Xieweisi di 2 ci shi jie da zhan shi qi de bao gao*. Yuesefu W. Aixielike bian zhu ; Luo Qing, Zhao Zhongqiang yi. (Beijing : Guo ji wen hua chu ban gong si, 1989).
Übersetzung von Service, John S. *Lost chance in China : the World war II despatches of John S. Service*. Ed. by Joseph W. Esherick. (New York, N.Y. : Random House, 1974).
在中国失掉的机会 : 美国前驻华外交官约翰 S. 谢伟思第二次世界大战时期的报告

Service, Richard M. (um 1943) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1943 Richard M. Service ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]

Sevey, George E. (um 1898) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1898 George E. Sevey ist Konsulats Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]

Seward, George F. = Seward, George Frederick (Florida, N.Y. 1840-1910 New York, N.Y.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1861-1863 George F. Seward ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1863-1876 George F. Seward ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1876-1880 George F. Seward ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er ist Förderer der Einführung westlicher Technologien, wie der Telegraph und die erste Dampf-Eisenbahn von Shanghai nach Wusong. Er beginnen den Vertrag über eingeschränkte Immigration für Chinesen nach Amerika aufzusetzen. [Cou,ANB]
- 1879 George F. Seward wird wegen finanziellen Unregelmässigkeiten am Konsulat beschuldigt. [ANB]
- 1880 George F. Seward wird von seinem Posten abberufen und kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1881 Seward, George F. *Chinese immigration, in its social and economical aspects.* (New York, N.Y. : C. Scribner's Son, 1881).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011597199>.

Seymour, Charles (Vermont 1821-nach 1897) : Diplomat, Zeitungsherausgeber

Biographie

- 1884-1897 Charles Seymour ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Shaler, William (ca. 1778-1833) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1804 Shaler, William. *Journal of a voyage between China and the north-western coast of America, made in 1804.* (Claremont, Calif. : Saunders Studio Press, 1935).
https://archive.org/details/cihm_18590. [LOC]
- 1935 Shaler, William. *Journal of a voyage between China and the north-western coast of America, made in 1804.* (Claremont, Calif. : Saunders Studio Press, 1935). [WC]

Shantz, Harold (Rochester, N.Y. 1894-1967) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1926-1929 Harold Shantz ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Shaw, James Metcalf (1849-1876) : Amerikanischer Missionar American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

- 1874-1876 James Metcalf Shaw ist Missionar in Penglai (Shandong). [Prot2]

Shaw, Samuel (Boston, Mass. 1754-1794 auf See, in der Nähe des Kap der Guten Hoffnung) : Major, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1784 Samuel Shaw kommt in Macao an und reist nach Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ShawS2]
- 1784-1794 Samuel Shaw treibt Handel in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ShawS2]
- 1789 Samuel Shaw reist nach Amerika zurück. [ShawS2]
- 1790 Samuel Shaw wird nochmals als Konsul für China ernannt. Er reist nach China und treibt Handel. [ShawS2]
- 1792 Samuel Shaw reist nach Amerika zurück. [ShawS2]
- 1793-1794 Samuel Shaw reist nach China, wird krank und stirbt auf der Rückreise nach Amerika. [ShawS2]
- 1786-1794 Samuel Shaw ist erster Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1847 Shaw, Samuel. *The journals of major Samuel Shaw : the first American consul at Canton : with a life of the author.* By Josiah Quincy. (Boston : Wm. Crosby and H.P. Nichols, 1847). <https://archive.org/stream/journalsofmajors00shaw#page/n9/mode/2up>. [Copac]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1997 Teixeira, Manuel. *Samuel Shaw : the first American consul in Macao.* In : Review of culture, nos 27-28 (1997). [AOI]

Sheffield, Devello Z. = Xie, Weilou = Xie, Weilou = Sheffield, Devello Zelotes (Gainesville, Wyoming Co., New York 1841-1913) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Direktor North China College

Biographie

- 1882 Sheffield, Devello Z. *Wan guo tong jian* [ID D2406].
Li Ruru : Sheffield introduced William Shakespeare as 'Shasipier', as a great playwright as well as a poet : "pathos or mirth in Shakespeare's plays was brought to perfection, which nobody had ever matched since Homer". [Shak17]
- 1890-1909 Devello Z. Sheffield ist Präsident des North China College in Tongzhou (Zhili = Hebei). [Shav1]
- 1896-1899 Devello Z. Sheffield ist Präsident der China Educational Association. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1882 Sheffield, Devello Z.. *Wan guo tong jian.* Xie Weiliou zhu. (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Press, 1882). [Weltgeschichte].
萬國通鑑

Sheldon, Sidney Roby (Greenville, Mich. 1873-1959 Seattle, Wash.) : Professor of Engineering

Biographie

- 1910-1927 Sidney Roby Sheldon ist Professor of Electrical Engineering, Nanyang College, Shanghai. [ShelS1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2014 Sheldon Family Association :
<https://sheldonfamily.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/SFAQ-Apr-2014.pdf>.

Shen, Tong (Beijing 1968-) : Amerikanischer Aktivist, Dissident, Geschäftsmann

Biographie

1990 Vaclav Havel lädt chinesische Exil-Dissidenten, Liu Binyan, Shen Tong und andere nach Prag, Tschechoslowakei ein. [FürR1]

Shepard, Isaac F. (1816-1889) : Amerikanischer Diplomat, Brigadier General

Biographie

1884-1886 Isaac F. Shepard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra,Int]

Sheppard, Eli Taylor (Belmont, Ohio 1842-1927 Oakland, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1869-1971 Eli Taylor Sheppard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [Shav1]

1871-1876 Eli Taylor Sheppard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]

Shoemith, Thomas P. (Palmerton, Pa. 1922-2007 Springfield, Va.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1977-1981 Thomas P. Shoemith ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Shryock, John K. = Shryock, John Knight (1890-1953 Philadelphia, Penn.) : Missionar
 Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Episcopal Church in the
 United States of America

Biographie

1916-1926 John K. Shryock ist Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the
 Presbyterian Episcopal Church in the United States of America und Mitglied der St. Paul's
 School in Anqing (Anhui). [Shav1]

Shuck, Henrietta Hall (Kilmarnock, Va. 1817- 1844 Hong Kong) : Missionarin American
 Baptist Board for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1836-1844 Henrietta Hall Shuck ist als Missionarin des American Baptist Board for Foreign Mission in
 Hong Kong. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

1852 Shuck, Henrietta Hall. *Scenes in China : or, Sketches of the country, religion, and customs of
 the Chinese.* (Philadelphia : American Baptist Publication Society, 1852). [WC]

1874 Shuck, Henrietta Hall. *An American woman in China : and her missionary work there.*
 (Boston : D. Lothrop & Co., 1874). [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1846 Jeter, Jeremiah Bell. *A memoir of Mrs. Henrietta Shuck, the first American female missionary to China*. (Boston : Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1846).
<https://archive.org/details/memoirofmrshenri00shuc>. [WC]

Shuck, Jehu Lewis (Alexandria, Va. 1812-1863 Barnwell Courthouse, S.C.) :
 Protestantischer Missionar American Southern Baptist Mission

Biographie

- 1836-1842 Jehu Lewis Shuck ist Missionar des Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Macao. [Int]
 1842-1845 Jehu Lewis Shuck ist Missionar des Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Hong Kong. [Int]
 1846 Jehu Lewis Shuck ist Missionar des Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Guangzhou. [Int]
 1847-1853 Jehu Lewis Shuck ist Missionar des Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Shanghai. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1840 Shuck, J. Lewis. *Portfolio chinensis : or, A collection of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China*. (Macao : Printed for the translator, 1840). [Opium Krieg].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001257947>. [WC]

Shufeldt, Robert Wilson (Red Hook, N.Y. 1822-1895) : Schiffsoffizier, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1880 Verhandlungen über die Anerkennung der Unabhängigkeit Koreas von China zwischen Robert Wilson Shufeldt und Li Hongzhang in Tianjin. Chester Holcombe ist sein Assistent und Dolmetscher. [ANB]

Silverman, Herman (Camden, N.J. 1924-) : Geschäftsmann

Biographie

- 1972 Silverman, Herman. *Michener and me : a memoir*. (Philadelphia, Pa. : Running Press, 1999).
 "In 1972, Jim had joined the press horde that accompanied President Richard Nixon on his historic visit to China. When Jim returned to Pennsylvania, Ann and I had lunch with him and Mari at the Candlewick Inn near Red Hill in neighboring Montgomery County so he could tell us about his trip. After lunch, he gave me a little red book, Quotations of Chairman Mao, which Premier Chou En-lai had handed out as souvenirs to the press. Jim inscribed his copy to me" :
 "1 March 1972
 To Herman Silverman
 This book was given to James A. Michener
 In Peking, China, by Chou En-Lai
 On 27 February 1972."

Singer, Isaac Merritt (Pittstown, N.Y. 1811-1875 Paignton, Devonshire) : Industrieller, Erfinder

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1936 *Jin shi da fa ming jia xiao zhuan = Biographies of modern inventors*. Dan Jushi zhi ; Tan Qinyu. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1936). [Biographien von Marie Curie, Alexander Graham Bell, Alfred Nobel, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Glen H. Curtis, George Westinghouse, Isaac Merritt Singer, George Eatsman.
近世大發明家小傳 [WC]

Sink, H. Hoyle (um 1917) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1916-1917 H. Hoyle Sink ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Smith, A. Viola = Smith, Addie Viola (Stockton, Calif. 1894-1976) : Diplomatin, Handelsagentin

Biographie

- 1931-1941 A. Viola Smith ist zuständig für den Handelsregister China Trade Act in Shanghai. [Shav1]
1934 A. Viola Smith ist Mitarbeiterin des Court for China in Shanghai. [Shav1]
1939-1941 A. Viola Smith ist Konsulin der amerikanischen Botschaft in Shanghai. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1931 Fischer, Emil S. *From Shanghai to Changsha in an automobile : interesting account of a test journey by Emil Fischer who accompanied Miss A. Viola Smith as her pilot*. (Shanghai : [s.n.], 1935). [Yuan]

Smith, Arthur Henderson (Vernon, Conn. 1845-1932 Claremont, Calif.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Journalist

Biographie

- 1872 Arthur Henderson Smith kommt in Tinajin an. [And]
1872-1879 Arthur Henderson Smith ist als Missionar in Tianjin tätig. [And]
1880-1889 Arthur Henderson Smith ist als Missionar in Pangjiazhuang (Shandong), eine von ihm neu gegründete Missionstation, tätig. Er beginnt für den *Chinese recorder* und die *North China Daily News* zu schreiben. [And]
1890 Arthur Henderson Smith nimmt an der zweiten China Missionary Conference in Shanghai teil. [Cou]
1900 Arthur Henderson Smith hält sich der Boxer wegen im Diplomatenviertel in Beijing auf. [ANB]
1906 Arthur Henderson Smith reist nach Amerika und sammelt für das Qinghua College (Jiangxi), die spätere Qinghua Universität. [And]
1907 Arthur Henderson Smith nimmt an der Centenary Missionary Conference in Shanghai teil. Er wird Vorsitzender des China Continuation Committee. [And,ANB]
1908-1926 ca. Arthur Henderson Smith ist als Missionar in der Missionsstation Tongzhou (Zhili = Hebei). [ANB]

- 1910 World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh = Weltmissionskonferenz. Jonathan Goforth und Rosalind Goforth, Arthur Henderson Smith, Kang Cheng, Cheng Jingyi, Shi Meiyu und Timothy Richard nehmen daran teil. Die Konferenz betonte das kolonialistische Konzept der Verkündigung des Evangeliums an die "Heiden" und der Ausbreitung der Werte der "westlichen Zivilisation". [BGC,And,Wik]
- 1926 Arthur Henderson Smith kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1890 Smith, Arthur Henderson. *Chinese characteristics*. (Shanghai : North-China Herald Office, 1890).
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924023247160>.
 =
 Smith, Arthur Henderson. *Chinesische Charakterzüge*. (Würzburg : A. Stubers, 1900). [KVK]
- 1899 Smith, Arthur H[enderson]. *Village life in China : a study in sociology*. (Edinburg : Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, 1899).
<https://archive.org/details/villagelifeinch01smitgoog>.
- 1901 Smith, Arthur H[enderson]. *China in convulsion*. With illustrations and maps in two volumes. (Edinburg : Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1901). [Betr. Boxer-Aufstand].
<https://archive.org/details/chinainconvulsio02smituoft>.
- 1907 Smith, Arthur H[enderson]. *The uplift of China*. With a supplementary chapter upon the work of the Church Missionary Society. (London : Church Missionary Society, 1907). (New. ed., rev. and partly re-written. (London : United Council for Missionary Education, 1914)).
<https://archive.org/details/theupliftofchina00smit>.
 =
 Smith, Arthur H. *Das neue China*. Berechtigte deutsche Bearbeitung von Luise Öhler. (Basel : Basler Missionsbuchhandlung, 1909). (Handbu#cher zur Missionskunde ; 1).
- 1914 Smith, Arthur H. *Proverbs and common sayings from the Chinese ; together with much related and unrelated matter ; interspersed with observations on Chinese things-in-general*. (Shanghai : Printed at the American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1914).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100024853>. (Limited search). [WC]
- 1918 Smith, Arthur H. *A manual for young missionaries to China*. (Shanghai : Christian Literature Publishing House, 1918).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/102219238>. (Limited search). [WC]

Smith, Charles W. (um 1943) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1943 Charles W. Smith ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Smith, Edward Huntington (Franklin, Conn. 1873-1968 Cleveland, Ohio) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1901-1943 Edward Huntington Smith ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1944-1950 Edward Huntington Smith bleibt nach das Pensionierung auf eigene Kosten in Fuzhou. [Shav1]

Smith, Horace H. = Smith, Horace Harrison (Xenia, Ohio 1905-1976) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 Horace H. Smith ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
 1938 Horace H. Smith ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]

Smith, Walter E. = Smith, Walter Evans (Chattanooga, Tenn. 1898-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 Walter E. Smith ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

Smith, William L.G. (1814-1878) : Amerikanischer Jurist, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1857-1863 William L.G. Smith ist amerikanischer Konsul in Shanghai. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1863 Smith, W[illiam] L.G. *Observations on China and the Chinese*. (New York, N.Y. : Carleton, 1863).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/006530706>. [WC]

Smithers, George F. (um 1899) : Amerikanischer Diplomst

Biographie

- 1896-1899 George F. Smithers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]

Smyth, Robert L. (um 1924-1949) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 Robert L. Smyth ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1925 Robert L. Smyth ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
 1925-1926 Robert L. Smyth ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
 1932 Robert L. Smyth ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1949 Robert L. Smyth ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Snell, John Abner (Knife Falls, Minn. 1880-1936 Suzhou) : Protestantischer medizinischer Missionar American Southern Methodist Mission

Biographie

- 1908-1936 John Abner Snell ist medizinischer Missionar American Southern Methodist Mission in Suzhou. [Wik]
 1922 John Abner Snell eröffnet ein Spital in Suzhou. [Wik]

Snow, Samuel (Providence, R.I. 1758-1838) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1798-1802 Samuel Snow ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Sokobin, Samuel (Newark, N.J. 1893-1986 Santa Clara, Calif.) : Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1916 Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1917 Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918 Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1919 Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1921 Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan. [PoGra]
- 1924 Samuel Sokobin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan. [PoGra]
- 1926 Samuel Sokobin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 Samuel Sokobin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1938 Samuel Sokobin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

Sorle, Amos L. (um 1905) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1905 Amos L. Sorle ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Spamer, Carl O. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

- 1932 Carl O. Spamer ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Speer, Robert Elliott = Speer, Robert E. (Huntington, Penn. 1867-1947) : Missionar Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Administrator der presbyterianischen Mission*Biographie*

- 1896-1897 Robert Elliott Speer besucht Missionen in Persien, Indien, China, Korea und Japan. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1897 Speer, Robert E. *Report on the China missions of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions*. (New York, N.Y. : Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 1897).
- 2006 William Speer : <http://www.famousamericans.net/williamspeer/>.

Speer, William (Alexandria, Penn. 1822-1904) : Missionar Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Arzt*Biographie*

- 1846 William Speer kommt in China an und errichtet die erste Missionsstation der Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [SpeW1]
- 1846-1850 William Speer ist als Missionar und Arzt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) tätig. [SpeW1]
- 1850 William Speer kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [SpeW1]

- 1852 William Speer gründet die erste chinesische christliche Kirche Amerikas in Kalifornien, predigt als erster Priester in chinesisch, gründet Schulen und eröffnet eine Krankenstation. [SpeW1]
- 1876 William Speer reist in China und Japan und widmet sich von da an der Mission der beiden Länder. [SpeW1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1855-1856 Speer, William. *The Oriental, or, Tung-ngai san-luk*. Vol. 1 (1855)-vol. 2 (1856). (San Francisco, Calif. : Whitton, Towne & Co., 1855-1856).
- 1870 Speer, William. *The oldest and the newest empire : China and the United States*. (Hartford, Conn. : S.S. Scranton, 1870).
<https://archive.org/details/oldestnewestempi00speerich>.

Spiker, Clarence J. (geb. Washington D.C. ; um 1916-1927) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1916-1917 Clarence J. Spiker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1919 Clarence J. Spiker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1924 Clarence J. Spiker ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1926-1927 Clarence J. Spiker ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Sprouse, Philip D. = Sprouse, Philip Dodson (Greenbrier, Tenn 1906-1977 San Francisco, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1935-1938 Philip D. Sprouse ist Schreiber der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1938-1947 Philip D. Sprouse ist Sprachstudent in Beijing, Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou, Sektretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Chongqing, Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [Shav1]
- 1948 Philip D. Sprouse ist Chef der Division of Chinese Affairs des Department of State, Washington D.C. [Shav1]
- 1949-1950 Philip D. Sprouse ist Direktor des Office of Chinese Affairs, Washington D.C. [Shav1]

Squiers, H.G. (um 1901) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1901 H.G. Squiers ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Stafford, Roy Davis (Chicago, Ill. 1882-1942 Berey, Ky.) : Schatzmeister American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Biographie

- 1909-ca. 1924 Roy Davis Stafford ist Schatzmeister der American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in Shanghai. [Who2,Int]

Stahel, Julius H. = Stahel-Számwald, Julius H. (Szeged, Ungarn 1827-1912 Hotel St. James, New York, N.Y.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1884-1885 Julius H. Stahel ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Stam, Elizabeth Alden Scott (Albion, Mich. 1906-1934 ermordet von kommunistischen Soldaten Miaoshou, Anhui) : Protestantische Missionarin China Inland Mission, Gattin von John Stam

Biographie

- 1931 Elizabeth Alden Scott Stam kommt in Shanghai an, geht nach Yingzhou (Anhui), dann nach Yingshan. [Stam2]
- 1933 Elizabeth Alden Scott Stam ist Missionarin der China Inland Mission in Jinan, dann Qingdao (Shandong), dann Shucheng, (Anhui). [Stam2]
- 1934 Elizabeth Alden Scott Stam ist Missionar der China Inland Mission in Jingde (Anhui) und Miaoshou (Anhui). [Stam2]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2011 Biography of Elisabeth (Betty) Alden Scott Stam 1906-1934 : <http://womenofchristianity.com/biography-of-elisabeth-betty-alden-scott-stam-1906-1934/>.

Stam, John Cornelius (New Jersey 1907-1934 Miaoshou, Anhui, ermordet von kommunistischen Soldaten) : Protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1934 John Cornelius Stam ist Missionar der China Inland Mission in Jingde (Anhui) und Miaoshou (Anhui). [Wik]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2011 Biography of Elisabeth (Betty) Alden Scott Stam 1906-1934 : <http://womenofchristianity.com/biography-of-elisabeth-betty-alden-scott-stam-1906-1934/>.

Stanard, Hugh C. (um 1919) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1919 Hugh C. Stanard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Stanton, Edwin F. = Stanton, Edwin Forward (Bouckville, N.Y. 1901-1968 Bridgeport, Conn.) : Diplomat .

Biographie

- 1921-1938 Edwin F. Stanton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang, in Kalgan (1924-1926), in Tianjin, Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing, Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan (1927-1929), in Guangzhou, in Hankou und Shanghai (1938). [Shav1]
- 1924-1926 Edwin F. Stanton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 Edwin F. Stanton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1938 Edwin F. Stanton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1941-1942 Edwin F. Stanton ist von den Japanern interniert. [Shav1]

Staten, Verne G. = Staten, Verne Glenn (Downs, Ill. 1890-1982) : Diplomat

Biographie

1921 Verne G. Staten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1924 Verne G. Staten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

1926-1927 Verne G. Staten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]

1929-1938 Verne G. Staten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Steeves, John M. = Steeves, John Milton (Brinsmade, N.D.-1998 Mechanicsburg, Penn.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1959 John M. Steevens ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Stephan, Charles H. (um 1926) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1924 Charles H. Stephan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

1926 Charles H. Stephan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

Stevens, Edwin (um 1884) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1884 Edwin Stevens ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [Qing1]

Stevens, Edwin (2) (New Canaan, Conn. 1802-1837) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1832-1836 Edwin Stevens (2) ist Priester in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Wik]

1834-1835 Edwin Stevens (2) macht missionarische Reisen mit Karl Gützlaff und 1835 mit Walter Medhurst. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

1833 Stevens, Edwin (2). *Address to seamen in the port of Canton.* (Canton : [s.n.], 1833). [WC]

Stevens, Harry E. (um 1926-1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1926 Harry E. Stevens ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

1927 Harry E. Stevens ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1929 Harry E. Stevens ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1932 Harry E. Stevens ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]

1938 Harry E. Stevens ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou [PoGra]

Stevens, N.C. (um 1874) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1874 N.C. Stevens ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Stilwell, Joseph = Stilwell, Joseph Warren (Palatka, Florida 1883-1946 San Francisco, Calif.) : General

Biographie

1920-1923 Joseph Stilwell lernt Chinesisch an der University of California, Berkeley und anschliessend in Beijing und reist durch China. [ANB]

1926-1929 Joseph Stilwell ist Kommandant der amerikanischen Truppen in Tianjin. [ANB]

1935-1939 Joseph Stilwell ist Militärattaché in Beijing. [ANB]

1942 May-ling Soong Chiang ist Vorsitzende eines Treffens zwischen amerikanischen und chinesischen Offizieren in Chongqing (Sichuan) um über die Luftwaffe zu diskutieren. Anwesend sind u.a. Joseph Stilwell und Claire Lee Chennault. [ChuS1]

1942 Lauchlin Currie versucht zwischen Chiang Kai-shek und Joseph W. Stilwell bei ihren Differenzen in Chongqing (Sichuan) zu vermitteln. [ANB]

1942-1944 Joseph Stilwell ist Oberbefehlshaber der chinesischen Armee und militärischer Berater von Chiang Kai-shek und ist Kommandant der Truppen in China, Burma und Indien. [ANB]

1943-1944 George Edward Stratemeyer ist Generalmajor der Luftwaffe der Army Air Forces im China-Burma-Indien Konflikt zum Schutz der Flugroute nach China, der Koordination des Lufttransportes und zum Training von Chinesen und Amerikanern, sowie als Berater von Joseph W. Stilwell. [ANB]

1944 John Paton Davies ist politischer Attaché von Joseph Stilwell. [DavJP1]

1944 Joseph Stilwell wird wegen seinen Differenzen mit britischen Offizieren, Chiang Kaishek und Claire Lee Chennault nach Amerika zurückgerufen. [ANB]

1948 Theodore H. White ist Herausgeber der *Stilwell papers*. [ANB]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

1985 Aili [Alley, Rewi]. *Zai Zhongguo di liu ge Meiguo ren*. (Beijing : Xin hua chu ban she, 1985). Übersetzung von Alley, Rewi. *Six Americans in China*. (Beijing : Intercul ; China International Books Trading Corporation, 1985). [Betr. George Hatem, Edgar Snow, Anna Louise Strong, Agnes Smedley, Joseph Warren Stilwell, Evans Fordyce Carlson]. 在中国的六个美国人 / 路易艾黎著.

1985 Alley, Rewi. *Six Americans in China*. (Beijing : Intercul ; China International Books Trading Corporation, 1985). [Betr. George Hatem, Edgar Snow, Anna Louise Strong, Agnes Smedley, Joseph Warren Stilwell, Evans Fordyce Carlson]. <https://archive.org/details/sixamericansinch00alle>.

Stone, John F. (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1938 John F. Stone ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Straight, Willard Dickerman (Oswego, N.Y. 1880-1918 Paris) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1901-1904 Willard Dickerman Straight ist für den Chinese Imperial Customs Service in China tätig. [ANB]
- 1904-1906 Willard Dickerman Straight ist als Korrespondent des Reuters News Service in Korea und in der Mandschurei um über den Russisch-japanischen Krieg zu berichten. [ANB]
- 1906-1908 Willard Dickerman Straight ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang (Liaoning). [ANB]
- 1909-1913 Willard Dickerman Straight ist Mitglied des International Banking Consortum, das sich mit der Entwicklung von Chinas Infrastruktur und den Eisenbahnen in der Mandschurei beschäftigt, in China. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1912 Straight, Willard Dickerman. *China's loan negotiations*. (New York, N.Y. 1912). <https://archive.org/details/chinasloannegoti00strarich>. [WC]
- 1917-1942 *Asia : journal of the American Asiatic Association*. Vol. 17-42 (1917-1942). (New York, N.Y. 1917-1942). [Gegründet von Willard Dickerman Straight]. <https://archive.org/details/asiajournalofa18n04ameruoft>. [Copac]

Strand, Joseph X. = Strand, Joseph Xavier (San Francisco, Calif. 1873-1951 San Francisco) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1911 Joseph X. Strand ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Stratemeyer, George Edward (Cincinnati, Ohio 1890-1969 Orlando, Florida) : Luftwaffen Offizier

Biographie

- 1943-1944 George Edward Stratemeyer ist Generalmajor der Luftwaffe der Army Air Forces im China-Burma-Indien Konflikt zum Schutz der Flugroute nach China, der Koordination des Lufttransportes und zum Training von Chinesen und Amerikanern, sowie als Berater von Joseph W. Stilwell. [ANB]
- 1945 George Edward Stratemeyer ist Generalkommandant der Army Air Forces und Überwacher der chinesischen nationalistischen Truppen. [ANB]
- 1946 George Edward Stratemeyer kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

Streeper, Robert B. (um 1929) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1926-1929 Robert B. Streeper ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Stribling, C.K. (um 1861) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1960-1961 C.K. Stribling ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Strong, George W. (um 1926) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1925 George W. Strong ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

1926 George W. Strong ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Stuart, John Leighton = Situ Leideng = Situ, Leideng (Hangzhou, Zhejiang 1876-1962 Washington, D.C.) : Rektor Yanjing Universität, Botschafter, Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States*Biographie*

1904 John Leighton Stuart kommt in China an. [And]

1904-1908 John Leighton Stuart ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States In Hangzhou. [Shav1]

1908-1919 John Leighton Stuart ist Professor of New Testament des Theologischen Seminar der Nanjing Universität. [And]

1919-1945 John Leighton Stuart ist Präsident der Beijing Universität, der späteren Yanjing-Universität. [Shav1]

1921-1922 John Leighton Stuart ist Mitglied der China Educational Commission. [Shav1]

1945 John Leighton Stuart flieht aus japanischer Gefangenschaft nach Chongqing (Sichuan) und nimmt an den Verhandlungen zwischen den Kommunisten und Nationalisten teil. Er trifft Mao Zedong und Zhou Enlai. [ChuS1]

1946-1949 John Leighton Stuart ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. Er trifft sich öfters mit Chiang Kai-shek. [ChuS1,PoGra]

1949 John Leighton Stuart verlässt Nanjing und kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ChuS1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1917 Stuart, John Leighton. *The essentials of New testament Greek in Chinese : based on Huddilston's The essentials of New testament Greek*. (Shanghai : Presbyterian Mission Press, 1917).

1918 Stuart, John Leighton. *Greek-Chinese-English dictionary of the New testament*. (Shanghai : Presbyterian Mission Press, 1918). [Neuauf]. (Shanghai : Kwang Huseh Publ. House, 1940)].

1946 *Chinese four-character phrases*. Compiled with explanations by J[ohn] Leighton Stuart. (Peiping : Yenching University, 1946).

1954 Stuart, John Leighton. *Fifty years in China : the memoirs of John Leighton Stuart, missionary and ambassador*. (New York, N.Y. : Random House, 1954).

1955 [Stuart, John Leighton]. *Zai Zhongguo wu shi nian, you ming*. Situ Leideng hui yi lu, Situ Leideng yuan zhu, Yan Renjun yi. (Xianggang : Qiu jing chu ban she, 1955). Übersetzung von Stuart, John Leighton. *Fifty years in China : the memoirs of John Leighton Stuart, missionary and ambassador*. (New York, N.Y. : Random House, 1954).
在中國五十年又名司徒雷登回憶錄

- 1957 Stuart, John Leighton. *Christianity and confucianism*. (New York, N.Y. ; London : International Missionary Council, 1928).
- 1980 Stuart, John Leighton. *John Leighton Stuart's diary (mainly of the critical year 1919)*. (Palo Alto, Calif. : Yenching University Alumni Association of USA, 1980).
- 1981 Stuart, John Leighton. *The forgotten ambassador : the reports of John Leighton Stuart, 1946-1949*. Ed. by Kenneth W. Rea and John C. Brewer. (Boulder, Colo. : Westview Press, 1981). (A Westview replica edition).
- 1982 [Stuart, John Leighton]. *Situ Leideng ri ji : Meiguo tiao ting guo gong zheng chi qi jian qian hou*. Chen Lisong yi ; Fu Jinbo jiao ding. (Hua Shengdun : Fu Jinbo ; Xianggang : Xianggang wen shi chu ban she dai li, 1982). Übersetzung von Stuart, John Leighton. *John Leighton Stuart's diary*. (Palo Alto, Calif. : Yenching University Alumni Association of USA, 1980). 司徒雷登日記：美国调停国共爭持期间前后
- 1990 [Stuart, John Leighton]. *Bei yi wang de da shi : Situ Leideng zhu Hua bao gao, 1946-1949*. Gennisi Lei, Yuehan Bulu'er bian ; You Cun, Niu Jun yi. (Shanghai : Jiangsu ren min chu ban she, 1990). Übersetzung von Stuart, John Leighton. *The forgotten ambassador : the reports of John Leighton Stuart, 1946-1949*. Ed. by Kenneth W. Rea and John C. Brewer. (Boulder, Colo. : Westview Press, 1981). (A Westview replica edition).
Bei yi wang de da shi : Situ Leideng zhu Hua bao... Autor: John Leighton Stuart
被遗忘的大使：司徒雷登驻华报告，1946-1949

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1992 Shaw, Yu-ming. *An American missionary in China : John Leighton Stuart and Chinese-American relations*. (Cambridge, Mass. : Council on East Asian Studies, Harvard University : Distributed by Harvard University Press, 1992).

Sturgeon, Leo D. (um 1926) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1924-1926 Leo D. Sturgeon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

Sturgis, William (Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass. 1782-1863 Boston) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1799 William Sturgis treibt Handel in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1806 William Sturgis treibt Handel in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1809 William Sturgis treibt Handel in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1810-1840 Die Firma Bryant, Sturgis & Co. treibt Handel in China. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1978 Sturgis, William. *The journal of William Sturgis*. Ed. with an introd. and notes by S.W. Jackman. (Victoria, B.C. : Sono Nis Press, 1978). Tagebuch der Schiffsreise nach China 1799. [ANB]

Suchocki, Marjorie Hewitt (1933-) : United Methodist Professor of Theology, Claremont School of Theology

Bibliographie : Autor

- 2001 Suchocki, Marjorie Hewitt. *Skillful in means : the Buddha and the Whiteheadian god*. I(n : Journal of Chinese philosophy ; vol. 28, no 4 (2001). [AOI]

Sullivan, Murray (Oxford, Miss. 1881-1941) : Ingenieur

Biographie

- 1916-1921 Murray Sullivan ist senior engineer der American Railway Enterprise der American International Corporation in China, Hauptquartier in Beijing. Seine Hauptaufgabe ist eine Bahnlinie von der Ostküste Chinas bis Sichuan zu bauen. [Sull1]
- 1921 Murray Sullivan ist Präsident der American Association of North China, Vize-Präsident der Association of Chinese and American Engineers, Treasurer des American College Club of North China. [Who2]

Summers, Jake R. (um 1924) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 Jake R. Summers ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Sundell, Charles C. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 Charles C. Sundell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

Suttie, Melvin David (Chicago, Ill. 1912-2006 Johnson Healthcare Center in Carol Stream) : Protestantischer Missionar China Inland Mission

Biographie

- 1940 Melvin David Suttie kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch in Qingdao (Shandong). [BGC]
- 1941-1944 Melvin David Suttie ist als Missionar in Fuyang (Anhui) tätig. [BGC]
- 1944-1946 Melvin David Suttie ist als Missionar in Ningchang (Shaanxi) tätig. [BGC]
- 1947-1949 Melvin David Suttie ist als Missionar für Studenten in Nanyo, Nanyang (Henan) tätig. [BGC]
- 1950 Melvin David Suttie kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]

Swaney, Alexander G. (um 1926) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1926 Alexander G. Swaney ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]

Swenson, Victor E. = Swenson, Victor Emanuel (Bertrand, Neb. 1886-1965 Los Angeles, Calif.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Augustana Church, Bischof der Chinese Lutheran Church

Biographie

- 1913-1946 Victor E. Swenson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Augustana Church und Bischof der Chinese Lutheran Church in Henan. [Shav1]
- 1952-1957 Victor E. Swenson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Augustana Church und Bischof der Chinese Lutheran Church in Taipei. [Shav1]

Sydenstricker, Absalom (Virginia 1852-1931 Nanjing) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, Vater von Pearl S. Buck

Biographie

- 1880 Absalom Sydenstricker kommt in Shanghai an und lernt Suzhou Dialekt. [Lodw1]
- 1880-1883 Absalom Sydenstricker ist als Missionar in Hangzhou (Zhejiang) tätig. [Lodw1]
- 1884-1886 Absalom Sydenstricker ist als Missionar in Yantai tätig. [Lodw1]
- 1886 Absalom Sydenstricker ist als Missionar in Zhenjiang (Jiangsu) tätig. [Lodw1]
- 1887-1889 Absalom Sydenstricker gründet eine Missionsstation und eine Schule in Qingjiang (Jiangsu). [Lodw1]
- 1890-1892 Absalom Sydenstricker hat Heimurlaub in Amerika. [Lodw1]
- 1892-1896 Absalom Sydenstricker ist als Missionar zuerst in Zhenjiang (Jiangsu), dann in Qingjiang (Jiangsu) tätig und gründet eine Missionsstation in Suqian (Jiangsu). [Lodw1]
- 1896-1898 Absalom Sydenstricker ist als Missionarin Zhenjiang (Jiangsu) tätig. [Lodw1]
- 1899 Absalom Sydenstricker ist als Missionar in Xuzhou (Jiangsu) tätig. [Lodw1]
- 1907 Absalom Sydenstricker ist Mitglied der Gründung des Committee for the Promotion of Bible Study among Christian Workers. [Lodw1]
- 1909 Absalom Sydenstricker ist Mitglied der Gründung der Evangelical Association und des Translation Committee für the Bible in Mandarin. [Lodw1]
- 1921-1931 Absalom Sydenstricker lebt bei Pearl S. Buck in Nanjing. [Lodw1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1889 Sydenstricker, Absalom. *An exposition of the construction and idioms of Chinese sentences, as found in colloquial Mandarin : for the use of learners of the language.* (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1889).
- 1913 Sydenstricker, Absalom ; Zhu, Baohui. *Si fu yin shu.* (Shanghai : Presbyterian Mission Press, 1913). Übersetzung des Neuen Testaments. [Zet]
- 1936 Zhu, Baohui. *Chong yi xin yue quan shu.* (Hong Kong : Shizhen, 1936). Überarbeitung der Übersetzung von Sydenstricker, Absalom ; Zhu, Baohui. *Si fu yin shu.* (Shanghai : Presbyterian Mission Press, 1913). [Zet]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1912 Buck, Pearl S. *Fighting angel : portrait of a soul.* (New York, N.Y. : Reynal & Hitchcock, 1936). [Betr. Absalom Sydenstricker].
=
Buck, Pearl S. *Der Engel mit dem Schwert : Roman.* Übersetzung von Richard Hoffmann. (Hamburg : Zsolnay, 1938).

- 2005 Lodwick, Kathleen L. ; Cheng, W.K. *The missionary kaleidoscope : portraits of six China missionaries*. (Norwalk, Ct. : EastBridge, 2005). (Missionary enterprise in Asia).
[Enthält] :
Introduction / Kathleen L. Lodwick --
Karl F. A. Gu#tzlaff : representation and misrepresentation / Jessie G. Lutz --
Absolom Syndenstricker (1852-1931) : a ruling minority of one / Jost O. Zetzsche --
For God and queen : James Gilmour in Mongolia, 1870-1891 / Kathleen L. Lodwick --
Between mission and empire : John Macgowan and the construction of China knowledge / W. K. Cheng --
Women, medicine and religion : Dr. Ailie Gale, M.D. in China, 1908-1950 / M. Cristina Zaccarini --
A Gobi mission : Alice Mildred Cable of the China Inland Mission / Linda Benson. [WC]

Syle, Edward W. (1817-1890) : Amerikanischer Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission

Biographie

- 1845-1872 Edward W. Syle ist 1845-1861 und 1868-1872 Missionar der Protestant Episcopal Church Mission in Shanghai. [PEC]

Sze, Alfred Sao-ke = Shi, Zhaoji (China 1877-1958) : Politiker, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1901 Alfred Sao-ke Sze promoviert an der Cornell University. [Wik]
1914-1920 Alfred Sao-ke Sze ist chinesischer Botschafter des Court of St. James's in London [Wik]
1921-1929 Alfred Sao-ke Sze leitet die chinesische Gesandtschaft für Amerika. [Wik]
1929-1932 Alfred Sao-ke Sze ist chinesischer Botschafter des Court of St. James's in London. [Wik]
1935-1936 Alfred Sao-ke Sze ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]

Taft, Marcus Lorenzo (Brooklyn, N.Y. 1850-1936 Pasadena, Calif.) : Missionar Methodist Episcopal Church, Professor of Historical Theology, Wiley School of Theology, Peijing University ; Professor of Missions Atlanta Theological Seminary, Georgia

Biographie

- 1880-1882 Marcus Lorenzo Taft ist als Missionar in Jiujiang (Jiangxi). [Taft2]
1882-1884 Marcus Lorenzo Taft ist als Missionar in Zhenjiang (Jiangsu). [Taft2]
1884-1907 Marcus Lorenzo Taft ist als Missionar in Tinajin : 1884-1885, 1890-1891, 1896-1899, 1905-1907. [Taft2]
1885-1894 Marcus Lorenzo Taft ist als Missionar in Beijing : 1885-1888, 1891-1894. [Taft2]
1892-1894 Marcus Lorenzo Taft ist Professor of Historical Theology, Wiley School of Theology, Beijing University. [Taft2]
1907-1909 Marcus Lorenzo Taft ist als Missionar in Zhangli (Shanxi). [Taft2]
1913-1921 Marcus Lorenzo Taft ist Professor of Missions am Atlanta Tehological Seminary, Georgia. [Taft2]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1911 Taft, Marcus Lorenzo. *Strange Siberia along the Trans-Siberian railway : a journey from the Great wall of China to the sky-scrapers of Manhattan*. (New York, N.Y. : Eaton & Mains ; Cincinnati : Jennings & Graham, 1911). [LOC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2017 Sanfilippo, Mike. *Marcus Lorenzo Taft (1850-1936)*.
http://divinity-adhoc.library.yale.edu/ChinaCollegesProject/wesleyan/bios/marcus_taft.html.

Taintor, Edward C. (1842-1878) : Amerikaner, Chinese Customs Service

Biographie

- 1865-1875 Edward C. Taintor kommt 1865 in China an. Arbeitet für den Chinese Customs Service in Beijing und anderen Hafenzentren. Gesundheitshalber kehrt er 1870 nach Amerika zurück und wieder nach China um bis 1875 für das Customs Service's Department of Statistics zu arbeiten. [Tain1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1874 Taintor, Edward C. *The aborigines of northern Formosa : a paper read before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, 18th June, 1874*. (Shanghai : Customs Press, 1874).
<https://archive.org/details/aboriginesnorth00taingoog>. [WC]

Talbot, Charles N. (um 1828) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1828 David Oliphant gründet die Firma Olyphant and Company mit Charles N. Talbot in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Talmage, John Van Nest (Somerville, N.J. 1819-1892 Bound Brook, N.J.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions ; Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America

Biographie

- 1847-1857 John Van Nest Talmage ist als Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Gulang bei Xiamen (Fujian).. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1853 Bunyan, John. *Thian lo lek theng : toe it pun... Ti E-mng Khek = Tian lu li cheng juan yi*. Translated into the Amoy dialect by J[ohn] V[an] N[est] Talmage and J[ohn] Macgowan. ([S.l.] : Ham-hong san ni, 1853). Übersetzung von Bunyan, John. *The pilgrim's progress from this world, to that which is to come : delivered under the similitude of a dream wherein is discovered, the manner of his setting out, his dangerous journey ; and safe arrival at the desired country*. (London : N. Ponder, 1678). Pt. 1.
 天路歷程卷壹
- 1863 Talmage, J[ohn] V[an] N[est]. *The history and ecclesiastical relations of the churches of the presbyterial order, at Amoy, China*. (New York, N.Y. : Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas, 1863). [Xiamen (Fujian)] [SOAS]

- 1871 Talmage, J[ohn] V[an] N[est]. *The anti-missionary movement in South China : more especially in the Amoy district and adjacent localities : being a letter from Rev J.V.N. Talmage to General Le Gendre, Consul for the United States at Amoy.* (Hong Kong : Printed by De Souza & Co., 1871). [Xiamen (Fujian)]. [SOAS]
- 1885 Talmage, John Van Nest. *E-mng im ê ji-tián ; Tân-má-ji Bok-su chò ê.* (E-mng : [s.n.], 1885). [Chinese-English dictionary of the Amoy dialect].
- 1885 Talmage, [John Van Nest]. *Chinese-English dictionary : dictionary of Amoy vernacular and English.* (Amoy : [s.n.], 1885). [Tal2]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1894 Fagg, John Gerardus. *Forty years in South China : the life of Rev. John Van Nest Talmage.* (New York, N.Y. A.D.F. Randolph & Co., 1894). [LOC]

Tang, Shubei (Shanghai 1931-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1986-1988 Tang Shubei ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Taylor, Adrian Stevenson (Mobile, Ala 1883-1962 Fairfield, Ala.) : Arzt und Professor of Surgery, Beijing Union Medical College ; Missionar Baptist Mission

Biographie

- 1907 Adrian Stevenson Taylor ist Missionar der Baptist Mission in Huangxian. [TayA1]
- 1911 Adrian Stevenson Taylor ist Medizinischer Missionar in Yangzhou. [TayA1]
- 1914-nach
1925 Adrian Stevenson Taylor ist Mitglied des China Medical Board des Beijing Union Medical College. [TayA1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2011 Dr Adrian Stevenson Taylor :
<https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=66719247>.

Taylor, Charles (3) (Alabama 1819-1897 Courtland, Ala.) : Methodistischer, medizinischer Missionar

Biographie

- 1850 Charles Taylor (3) kommt als Missionar in Shanghai an. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1860 Taylor, Charles. *Five years in China : with some account of the Great Rebellion, and a description of St. Helena.* (Nashville, Tenn. : J.B. McFerrin, 1860). [Missionar in Shanghai, Ausflüge nach Suzhou und Nanjing].
<https://archive.org/stream/fiveyearsinchina00tayl#page/n7/mode/2up>. [WC]

Taylor, Eli (New York, N.Y. 1873-nach 1932) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1919 Eli Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

- 1921 Eli Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [DS]
 1923 Eli Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian, dann in Shenyang. [DS]
 1924 Eli Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian, dann in Shenyang. [DS]

Taylor, Frederick Winslow (Germantown, Penn. 1856-1915 Philadelphia) : Ingenieur, Begründer der Arbeitswissenschaft

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1997 *Ying xiang shi jie de zhu ming wen xian*. Jing ji juan. Xing Benshi [et al.] zhu bian. (Beijing : Xin hua chu ban she, 1997).
 [Enthält Auszüge aus] :
 Smith, Adam. *An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations*. (London : Printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1776).
 Marx, Karl ; Engels, Friedrich. *Das Kapital : Kritik der politischen Ökonomie*. Bd. 1-3. (Hamburg : Meissner, 1867-1894).
 Keynes, John Maynard. *The general theory of employment, interest, and money*. (New York, N.Y. : Harcourt, Brace, 1936).
 Taylor, Frederick Winslow. *The principles of scientific management*. (New York, N.Y. : Harper, 1947).
 影响世界的著名文献经济卷 [WC]

Taylor, George P. (um 1909) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1907-1909 George P. Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Taylor, Howard C. = Taylor, Howard Charles (Meckling, S.D. 1899-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 Howard C. Taylor ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Taylor, Robert M. (um 1942) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 Robert M. Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
 1942 Robert M. Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Tenney, Charles Daniel (Boston, Mass. 1857-1930 Palo Alto, Calif.) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, Erzieher, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1882 Charles Daniel Tenney kommt in Taigu (Shanxi) an. [ANB]
 1882-1886 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions in Shanxi und gründet und leitet eine Primarschule in Taigu (Shanxi). [Shav1,ANB]
 1886 Gründung des Anglo-Chinese College durch Charles Daniel Tenney in Tianjin. [ANB]
 1886-1895 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Leiter des Anglo-Chinese College in Tianjin. [ANB]
 1894-1896 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Vizekonsul in Tianjin. [ANB]

- 1895 Gründung der Tianjin-Universität durch Charles Daniel Tenney. [Univ,ANB]
- 1895-1906 Charles Daniel Tenney ist erster Präsident der Tianjin-Universität. [ANB]
- 1901 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Berater für ein modernes Schulsystem von Yuan Shikai. [ANB]
- 1902-1906 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Leiter der Mittel- und Hochschulen von Hebei. [ANB]
- 1906 Charles Daniel Tenney wird Direktor des Chinese Government Students in Cambridge, Mass. [ANB]
- 1907 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Dozent für chinesische Geschichte an der Harvard University. [ANB]
- 1908-1912 Charles Daniel Tenney ist chinesischer Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1909 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Mitglied der amerikanischen Delegation der International Opium Commission. [ANB]
- 1912-1913 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Konsul der amerikanischen Botschaft in Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1914-1919 Charles Daniel Tenney ist chinesischer Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1919-1920 Charles Daniel Tenney ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1921 Charles Daniel Tenney kehrt nach Palo Alto, Calif. zurück. [ANB]
- 1923-1924 Charles Daniel Tenney reist in China. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1898 Tenney, C[harles] D[aniel]. *Geography of Asia*. By C.D. Tenney ; assisted by Hsüeh Sung Hsün. (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1898). [Xue Song Xun].

Tenney, Paul E. (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 Paul E. Tenney ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1938-1940 Paul E. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Tenney, Raymond P. = Tenney, Raymond Parker (Tianjin 1887-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1911 Raymond P. Tenney ist Vize-Generalkonsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1913 Raymond P. Tenney ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [TenR1]
- 1919-1920 Raymond P. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1922 Raymond P. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [TenR1]
- 1923-1924 Raymond P. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [TenR1]
- 1924 Raymond P. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Tennien, Mark S. (Pittsford, Vt. 1900-1983 Tarrytown, N.Y.) : Missionar Maryknoll Fathers

Biographie

- 1927-1932 Mark S. Tennien ist Missionar der Maryknoll Fathers in Wuzhou. [Shav1]
 1952-1956 Mark S. Tennien ist Herausgeber des *China mission bulletin* in Hong Kong. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1952 Tennien, Mark. *No secret is safe behind the bamboo curtain*. (New York, N.Y. : Farrar, Straus & Young, 1952).
<https://archive.org/details/nosecretissafebe00tenn>.
 =
 Tennien, Mark. *Kein Geheimnis ist sicher hinter dem Bambusvorhang*. (Salzburg : Otto Müller, 1954). [WC]

Tewksbury, Elwood Gardner (West Newbury, Mass. 1865-1945 Philadelphia, Penn.) :
 American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1890-1906 Elwood Gardner Tewksbury ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions der North China Mission in Tonzhou. [BDCC]
 1910 Elwood Gardner Tewksbury ist Generalsekretär der China Sunday School Union in Shanghai. [Who2]

Thomas, Edward B. (um 1921-1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1921 Edward B. Thomas ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
 1929-1932 Edward B. Thomas ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Thomas, Frederick L. (um 1929) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1926-1929 Frederick L. Thomas ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Thomas, James A. = Thomas, James Augustus (Lawsonville, N.C. 1862-1940 White Plains, N.Y.) : Kaufmann British-American Tobacco Compabny

Biographie

- 1904-1923 James A. Thomas ist Leiter der British-American Tobacco Company in China. [Shav1]
 1920 James A. Thomas gründet die Chinese American Bank of Commerce in Beijing. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1928 Thomas, James A. *A pioneer tobacco merchant in the Orient*. (Durham, N.C. : Duke University Press, 1928). [Bericht über seine Reise und Tabak Handel in China und Ostasien].

Thompson, Thomas P. = Thompson, Thomas Percivale (Staten Island, N.Y. 1887-) :
 Diplomat

Biographie

1911-1914 Thomas P. Thompson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Throop, Montgomery Hunt (Crawfordsville, Ind. 1885-1969 Metuchen, N.J.) : Missionar, Professor of English

Biographie

1907-nach 1922 Montgomer Hunt Throop ist Professor of English der St. John's University Shanghai und Priester der St. Paul's Church in Jiangwan. [Who2]

Bibliographie : Autor

1918 *The apostolic fathers*. Transl. into Chinese by Montgomery H. Throop. (London : Church Literature Committee ; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1918). [Altes Testament]. [WC]

Thurston, Matilda = Thurston, Matilda Smyrell Calder (Hartford, Conn. 1875-1958 Auburndale, Mass.) : Präsidentin Ginling College for Women, Missionarin Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

Biographie

- 1902 Matilda Thurston married John Lawrence Thurston and travelled with him to work for the Yale Foreign Missionary Society at Changsha (Hunan). [ThurM1]
- 1904-1905 Matilda Thurston served as travelling secretary of the Student Volunteer for Foreign Missions in China. [ThurM1]
- 1906-1911 Matilda Thurston unterrichtet an einer Knabenschule der Yale Mission und arbeitet im Spital in Changsha (Hunan). [ANB]
- 1911-1913 Matilda Thurston hält sich der Unruhen in China wegen in Amerika auf. [ANB]
- 1913 Gründung des Ginling College (= Ginling Women's Universität = Ginling Women's College of Arts and Sciences = Nanjing shi fan da xue) durch die Northern Baptist Mission Board, die Disciples of Christ, die Northern and Southern Methodist Mission Board, die Northern Presbyterian Mission Board und Matilda Thurston in Nanjing. [Univ]
- 1913 Matilda Thurston kommt in Nanjing an. [ANB]
- 1915-1928 Matilda Thurston ist Präsidentin den Ginling College for Women in Nanjing und unterrichtet Astronomie, Mathematik, das Evangelium und lehrt über das Leben Christus. [ANB]
- 1918-1923 Henry K. Murphy worked for Matilda Thurston in designing the Ginling College for Girls campus in Nanjing. [Cody1]
- 1929-1935 Matilda Thurston ist Beraterin des Gingling College for Women in Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1936-1939 Matilda Thurston hält sich in Amerika auf. [ANB]
- 1939-1943 Matilda Thurston ist von den Japanern interniert. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

1955 Thurston, Matilda S. ; Chester, Ruth M. *Ginling College*. Part 1 Mrs. Lawrence Thurston ; part 2 Ruth M. Chester. (New York, N.Y. : United Board for Christian Colleges in China, 1955).

- 1999 [Thurston, Matilda S. ; Chester, Ruth M.] *Jinling nü zi da xue*. Debenkang fu ren, Cai Lude zhu ; Yang Tianhong yi ; Wang Weijia jiao. (Zhuhai : Zhuhai chu ban she, 1999).
Übersetzung von Thurston, Matilda S. ; Chester, Ruth M. *Ginling College*. Part 1 Mrs. Lawrence Thurston ; part 2 Ruth M. Chester. (New York, N.Y. : United Board for Christian Colleges in China, 1955).
金陵女子大学

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2014 Matilda Calder Thurston papers : http://library.columbia.edu/content/dam/libraryweb/locations/burke/fa/mr1/ldpd_8529390.pdf.

Thwing, Edward Waite (Boston, Mass. 1868-1943 Los Angeles, Calif.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Mssions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

- 1892-1895 Edward Waite Thwing ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Mssions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Süd-China. [Shav1]
1896-1898 Edward Waite Thwing ist Professor of Theology and Natural Philosophy des Christian College in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Tiffany, Francis (1827-1908) : Amerikanischer Pfarrer Unitarian ministry, Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric Antioch College, Ohio

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1895 Tiffany, Francis. *This goodly frame the earth : stray impressions of scenes, incidents and persons in a journey touching Japan, China, Egypt, Palestine and Greece*. (Boston : Houghton, Mifflin ; Cambridge : Riverside Press, 1895). [Bericht seiner Weltreise mit Schiff. Er besucht die Hafenstädte Shanghai und Guangzhou].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100525129>.

Tiffany, Osmond (1823-1895) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann in Baltimore

Biographie

- 1844 Osmond Tiffany kommt in Macao an und reist nach Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Tiff2]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1849 Tiffany, Osmond. *The Canton Chinese, or, The American's sojourn in the celestial empire*. (Boston : J. Munroe, 1849).
<https://archive.org/details/cantonchineseor01tiffgoog>. [WC]

Tindall, Robert Morris (um 1874) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1874 Robert Morris Tindall ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Todd, Oliver Julian (Colon, Mich. 1880-1974 Stanford, Calif.) : Ingenieur

Biographie

- 1919-1921 Oliver Julian Todd überwacht den Grossen Kanal in Shangdong. [Shav1]
- 1921 Oliver Julian Todd überwacht das Famine Work Relief Program in Shandong. [Shav1]
- 1923-1935 Oliver Julian Todd ist Chef-Ingenieur der China International Famine Relief Commission. [Shav1]
- 1945 Oliver Julian Todd überwacht die Umleitung des Gelben Flusses für die United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. [Shav1]

Tong, Hollington K. = Dong, Xianguang (1887-1971) : Chinesischer Diplomat, Journalist
Biographie

- 1956-1958 Hollington K. Tong ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]

Tooker, Frederick Jagger (Norwood, N.J. 1871-1952 Ocala, Fla.) : Medizinischer Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Biographie

- 1901-1935 Frederick Jagger Tooker ist medizinischer Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in China, 1901-1903 in Hengzhou, Xiangtan und Guling. [Shav1]

Torrey, Reuben Archer (Hoboken, N.J. 1856-1928 Ansheville, N.C.) : Priester, Evangelist

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1962 Torrey, Reuben Archer. *Sheng jing bao xun*. (Hong Kong : Jin xin hui chu ban bu, 1962), eine theologische Abhandlung über die Bibel.
聖經寶訓

Towery, Britt (um 1999) : Southern Baptist Missionar, Lecturer, Journalist

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1999 Towery, Britt. *Lao She, China's master storyteller*. (Waco, Tex. : Tao Foundation, 1999). [WC]

Townsend, L.T. = Townsend, Luther Tracy (1838-1922) : Amerikanischer Theologe

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1876 Townsend, L.T. *The Chinese problem*. (Boston, Mass. : Lee and Shepard, 1876).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008431167>. [WC]

Townsend, Ralph Raynham, N.C. 1900-1976 Fairfax, Va.) : Diplomat, politischer Aktivist

Biographie

- 1932 Ralph Townsend ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1935 Townsend, Ralph. *Ways that are dark : the truth about China*. (New York, N.Y. : Putnam, 1935). [Kritik an der chinesischen Kultur]. [WC]

Tracy, Ira (1806-1875) : Missionarin American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1833 S. Wells Williams und Ira Tracy, Missionare der American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions kommen in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. S. Wells Williams studiert Chinesisch und Japanisch. [Men 1,Cou]

Tredwell, Roger C. = Tredwell, Roger Culver (Brooklyn, N.Y. 1885-1961) : Diplomat

Biographie

1925-1929 Roger C. Tredwell ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Truxtun, Thomas (bei Hempstead, Long Island, New York, N.Y. 1755-1822 Philadelphia) : Schiffsoffizier, Kaufmann

Biographie

1786-1787 Thomas Truxtun reist von Philadelphia nach China um Handel in Guangzhou (Guangdong) zu treiben. [ANB]

1787-1789 Thomas Truxtun reist von Philadelphia nach China um Handel in Guangzhou (Guangdong) zu treiben. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

1794 Truxtun, Thomas. *Remarks, instructions, and examples relating to the latitude & longitude : also, the variation of the compass, &c. &c. &c. : to which is annexed, a general chart of the globe, where the route made by the author, in difference ships under his command, to the Cape of Good Hope, Batavia, Canton in China, the different parts of India, Europe, and the Cape of Verde Islands are marked, for the purpose of shewing the best tract of sea to meet the most favourable winds, and avoid those perplexing calms which too often attend Asiatic voyages : together with a short, but general account of variable winds, trade-winds, monsoons, hurricanes, tornadoes, tuffoons, calms, currents, and particular weather met with in those voyages, &c. &c. &c.* (Philadelphia : T. Dobson, 1794). [Enthält eine Weltkarte].

Tucker, Margaret Emmeline (Pangjia, Shandong 1907-1975 Cleveland, Ohio) : Medizinische Missionarin Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church

Biographie

1945-1950 Margaret Emmeline Tucker ist Professor of Radiology and Physical Medicine des West China Union University Medical College und Hospital in Chengdu. [Shav1]

Turner, William T. (um 1949) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1938 William T. Turner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

1949 William T. Turner ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

Twichell, Joseph Hopkins (Southington, Conn. 1838-1918 Hartford, Conn.) : Pastor Asylum Hill Congregational Church Harford, Conn., Freund von Mark Twain

Biographie

- 1872-1875 Joseph Hopkins Twichell helped and sponsored the project 'Chinese Educational Mission', proposed by Rong Hong and approved by Li Hongzhang. [Twa24]
- 1874 Joseph Hopkins Twichell reported that ninety Chinese boys had already been sent to the New England states : "Here the boys are, and the Church of Christ is called upon to regard them with tender interest, to pray for them, and to watch them with real solicitude." [Twa24]
- 1874 Letter from Mark Twain to Dean Sage ; 22 April (1875), Hartford, Conn.
 "[Joseph Hopkins] Twichell & I were to do the Centennial together; but he had a remorseful streak after his loose career & indecent conversation in Brooklyn & while under the spell of it he concluded to stay at his post on Sunday. He preached twice that day, left here at [midnight], took an early breakfast in Boston, infested Concord & Lexington all day & reached Hartford after [midnight] that night, so as to be on hand early next day—for he had an opportunity to bury a Chinaman with some Congregational orgies & would h not have missed it for the world." [Twa14]
- 1880-1881 Letter from Mark Twain to William Dean Howells ; 24 Dec. (1880), Harford, Conn. Xmas Eve.
 "Next day I attended to business—which was, to introduce [Joseph Hopkins] Twichell to Gen. [James Hope] Grant & procure a private talk in the interest of the Chinese Educational Mission here in the U. S. Well, it was very funny. Joe had been sitting up nights building facts & arguments together into a mighty & unassalilable array, & had studied them out & got them by heart—all with the trembling half-hearted hope of getting Grant to add his signature to a sort of petition to the Viceroy of China; but Grant took in the whole situation in a jiffy, & before Joe had more than fairly got started, the old man said: "I'll write the Viceroy a letter—a separate letter—& bring strong reasons to bear upon him; I know him well., & what I say will have weight with him; yes, & with the adwers I will attend to it right away. No, no thanks—I shall be glad to do it—it will be a labor of love."
 Letter from James Hope Grant to Mark Twain. (1881).
 "Li Hung Chang is the most powerful and most influential Chinaman in his country. He professed great friendship for me when I was there, and I have had assurances of the same thing since. I hope, if he is strong enough with his government, that the decision to withdraw the Chinese students from this country may be changed."
 Letter from Mark Twain to James Hope Grant ; March 16 (1881).
 "Your letter to Li Hung Chang [Li Hongzhang] has done its work, & the Chinese Educational Mission in Harford is saved. This cablegram mentions the receipt of your letter, & at the same time it commands the minister Chin to take Yung Wing [Rong Hong] into his consultations." [Twa14]
- 1909 Yung, Wing [Rong, Hong]. My life in China and America [ID D7870].
 The breaking of the 'Chinese Educational Commission' and the young students in 1881 was not brought about without a strenuous effort on the part of some thoughtful men... who came forward in their quiet and modest ways to enter a protest against the revocation of the Mission. Chief among them were my life-long friend, the Rev. J.H. Twichell, and Rev. John W. Lane, through whose persistent efforts Presidents Porter and Seelye, Samuel Clemens [Mark Twain], T.F. Frelinghuysen, John Russell Young and others were enlisted and brought forward to stay the work of retrogression of the part of the Chinese. [Twa24]

Ulmer, Laura M. White (1896-1974) : Amerikanische Missionarin United Methodist Church

Biographie

- 1924-1939 Sara M. White Ulmer ist als Missionarin in China, 1924-1930, 1932-1939. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1923 [Burnett, Frances Hodgson]. *Xiao gong zhu*. Transl. and adapted in Chinese by Laura M. White Ulmer and Chou Tsai-lan [Zhou Cailan]. (Shanghai : Christian Literature Society, 1923). Übersetzung von Burnett, Frances Hodgson. *A little princess ; being the whole story of Sara Crewe*. (New York, N.Y. : C. Scribner's sons, 1905).
小公主 [WC]

Van den Arend, Frederik = Arend, Frederik van den (Den Haag 1894-) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1949 Frederik van den Arend ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]

Vault, Charles L. de = De Vault, Charles L. (um 1928) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1925-1928 Charles L. de Vault ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Vautrin, Minnie = Vautrin, Wilhelmina (Secor, Ill. 1886-1941 Irvington, Ill. Selbstmord) : Missionarin United Christian Missionary Society§§§§, Lehrerin Ginling College for Women

Biographie

- 1912 Minnie Vautrin studiert Chinesisch an der Nanjing-Universität. [ANB]
- 1913-1918 Minnie Vautrin ist Lehrerin für Englisch, Bibel-Unterricht, Zeichnen und Gymnastik an einer Primarschule in Luzhou (Anhui). [ANB]
- 1919 Minnie Vautrin kehrt nach einem Aufenthalt in Amerika nach China zurück. [ANB]
- 1919-1940 Minnie Vautrin ist Lehrerin am Ginling College for Women in Nanjing. Sie betätigt sich sozial, eröffnet eine Schule für Nähen, Sticken und Weben, organisiert literarische Kurse, eröffnet eine Klinik, ein Badehaus und gibt Sonntagsschule für Kinder der Angestellten des College. [ANB]
- 1923 Minnie Vautrin ist Dekan des Ginling Colleg for Women in Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1924-1925 Minnie Vautrin ist Präsidentin des Ginling College for Women in Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1937 Minnie Vautrin verteidigt Frauen und Kinder des Ginling Colleges for Women gegen die Japaner. [ANB]
- 1940 Minnie Vautrin fällt in Depressionen und kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

Vincent, John Carter (Seneca, Kansas 1900-1972 Cambridge, Mass.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 John Carter Vincent kommt in Changsha (Hunan) an. [ANB]
- 1924-1927 John Carter Vincent ist Vizekonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha (Hunan) und anschliessend in Hankou (Hubei). [ANB]
- 1928-1929 John Carter Vincent studiert chinesische Sprache und Geschichte in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1930-1931 John Carter Vincent ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1931-1932 John Carter Vincent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

- 1932 John Carter Vincent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1932-1934 John Carter Vincent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1934-1935 John Carter Vincent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1936-1939 John Carter Vincent ist Verantwortlicher für China an der Far Eastern Division des State Department in Washington D.D. [ANB]
- 1941 John Carter Vincent kommt in Shanghai an. [ANB]
- 1941-1943 John Carter Vincent ist erster Sekretär, dann Berater der amerikanischen Botschaft in Chongqing (Sichuan). Er ist überzeugt, dass Chiang Kai-sheks Regierung wirtschaftliche und militärische Reformen braucht, was von Harry S. Truman abgelehnt wird. [ANB]
- 1944-1945 John Carter Vincent ist Leiter der China Division des State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs in Washington D.C. [ANB]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1946 *U.S. policy toward China with general foreign and Far Eastern policy : statement, letter and speeches.* By President Harry S. Truman, State secretary James F. Byrnes and Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, State Department John Carter Vincent ; with Chinese translation. (Shanghai : International Publishers, 1946).
- 1970 Vincent, John Carter. *The extraterritorial system in China : final phase.* (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, East Asian Research Center, 1970). (Harvard East Asian monographs ; 30).

Vollmer, Ernest (San Luis Obispo, Calif. 1885-1957 San Luis Obispo, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1907 Ernest Vollmer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1907-1909 Ernest Vollmer ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

Vongehr, Otto E. (um 1917) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1916-1917 Otto E. Vongehr ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Vorenkamp, Dirck (um 2005) : Associate Professor, Department of Religious Studies, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisc.

Bibliographie : Autor

- 2005 Vorenkamp, Dirck. *Reconsidering the Whiteheadian critique of huayan temporal symmetry in light of Fazang's views.* In : Journal of Chinese philosophy, vol. 32, no 2 (2005). [AOI]

Vyse, William Clarke (Baylornr, Long Island, N.Y. 1895-1979 Laguna Hills, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1931-1939 William Clarke Vyse ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Wailes, Edward T. = Wailes, Edward Thompson (Brooklyn, N.A. 1903-1969 New York, N.Y.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1930 Edward T. Wailes ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1931-1933 Edward T. Wailes ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]

Walk, Maurice (um 1924) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924 Maurice Walk ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Walker, Mark = Walker, Mark Sir (Gore Port, Neuseeland 1827-1902 Arlington Rectory bei Barnstaple, England) : Major

Biographie

- 1859 Mark Walker kommt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [ODNB]
 1859-1860 James Hope fährt mit einem Kriegsschiff zur Mündung des Beihe um einen Weg nach Beijing zu finden. Die englischen und französischen Truppen sollen nach Beitang (Tianjin), was durch den chinesischen Widerstand verhindert wird und eine Verletzung des Vertrages von Tainjin bedeutet. Er entschliesst sich, den Vertrag in Beijing bestätigen zu lassen. Er erobert mit den französischen Truppen die Festung Dagu (Tianjin). George Edward Sanford, Robert Cornelis Napier, Robert Swinhoe und Mark Walker nehmen an der Aktion teil. [ODNB]
 1860 James Bruce führt mit Harry Smith Parkes und seinem Sekretär Henry Brougham Loch die Verhandlungen, die zur Eroberung der Festung Dagu führen. Er trifft seinen Bruder Frederick Bruce in Hong Kong. Sie reisen nach Shanghai und zerstören anschliessend mit britischen und französischen Truppen den Yuanmingguan, Sommerpalast in Beijing. Mark Walker nimmt daran teil. Thomas William Bowlby nimmt als Korrespondent der Times daran teil. [Bowl1,ODNB]

Wallace, William E. (gest. 1998) : Amerikanischer Dieplomat

Biographie

- 1946 William E. Wallace ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
 1947 William E. Wallace ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]

Wallace, William L. = Wallace, William Lindsey (Lindsey, Knoxville, Tenn. 1908-1951 Gefängnis der Kommunisten) : Medizinischer Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

- 1935-1951 William L. Wallace ist Medizinischer Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China. [Shav1]

Waln, Robert (Philadelphia, Penn. 1794-1825 Providence, R.I.) : Kaufmann, Reisender

Biographie

- 1819-1820 Robert Waln ist als Geschäftsmann in Guangzhou (Guangdong). Er handelt mit Baumwolle, amerikanischem Ginseng, Taback und Eisen und erhält in China Textilien, Tee und Keramik. [Waln3,ANB]
- 1823 Waln, Robert. *Painters of Canton*.
 "Chinese painters offend against every rule of perspective, which, with the effects produced by the proper disposition of light and shade, they affect to consider unnatural. Always taking a horizontal view of their subject, they place themselves alternately in front of the objects, whatever may be their position or extent ; thus, in their paintings, houses are placed one on top of another, and the method which they have imagined to express objects at a distance, is to represent clouds intersecting tress, buildings and men. They absurdly contend that it is proper to represent the objects in the back, of the same size as those in the fore ground, because they are so in nature." [Huang1:S. 159]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1823 Waln, Robert. *China : comprehending a view of the origin, antiquity, history, religion, morals, government, laws, population, literature, drama, festivals, games, women, beggars, manners, customs, &c. of that empire ; with remarks on the European embassies to China and the policy of sending a mission from the United States to the court of Peking ; to which is added a commercial appendix, containing a synopsis of the trade of Portugal, Holland, England, France, Denmark, Ostend, Sweden, Prussia, Trieste, and Spain, in China and India ; and a full description of the American trade to Canton, its riese, progress, and present state : with mercantile information, useful to the Chinese trader and general merchant*. (Philadelphia : The Author, 1823). [Beijing ; Guangzhou (Guangdong)].

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1999 Goldstein, Jonathan. *America's first sinologist : Philadelphia's Robert Waln, Jr. (1794-1825)*. In : *Asian culture* ; vol. 27, no 1 (1999). [AOI]

Walsh, James Anthony (Cambridge, Mass. 1867-1936 Maryknoll, N.Y.) : Gründer der Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic = Maryknoll Sisters

Biographie

- 1917 James Anthony Walsh reist durch Ostasien um ein Missionsgebiet für die Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic zu suchen und erhält es in Yangjiang und Luoding (Guangdong). [And]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1919 Walsh, James Anthony. *Observations in the Orient : the account of a journey to catholic mission fields in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Indo-China, and the Philippines*. (Ossining, N.Y. : Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, 1919). [Yale]

Walsh, James Edward = Walsh, James Edward (Cumberland, Md. 1891-1981 Jiangmen, Guangdong) : Missionar Marykoll Fathers, Apostolischer Superior, Bischof Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America

Biographie

- 1924 James Edward Walsh wird Apostolischer Vikar der Maryknoll Fathers Mission- [Shav1]
- 1927 James Edward Walsh wird Bischof von Jiangmen (Guangdong). [Cath]
- 1936 James Edward Walsh wird Superior General der Catholic Foreign Mssion Society of America. [Cath]

- 1948-1951 James Edward Walsh ist Leiter des Catholic Central Bureau in Shanghai. [Shav1]
 1958-1970 James Edward Walsh ist im Gefängnis der Kommunisten in Shanghai. [Shav1]
 1970 Bischof James E. Walsh wird aus dem Gefängnis entlassen und kommt nach Hong Kong. [Mal 1]

Walters, William Thompson (Liverpool, Penn. 1819-1894) : Amerikanischer Kaufmann, Kunstsammler

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1897 Walters, W[illiam] T[hompson]. *Oriental ceramic art*. Ill. by examples from the collection of W.T. Walters, with one hundred and sixteen plates in colors and over four hundred reproductions in black and white ; text and notes by S.W. Bushell. Vol. 1-2. (New York, N.Y. : D. Appleton, 1897). [WC]

Wampler, Ernest Michael (Virginia 1885-1978 Bridgewater, Va.) : Missionar Church of the Brethren

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1945 Wampler, Ernest Michael. *China suffers ; or, My six years of work during the incident*. (Elgin, Ill. : Brethren Publ. House, 1945). [Yuan]

Ward, Angus I. = Ward, Angus Ivan (Alvinston, Ontario, Kanada 1893-1969 Coin, Spanien) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1926 Angus I. Ward ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
 1927-1929 Angus I. Ward ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
 1932 Angus I. Ward ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
 1949 Angus I. Ward ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

Ward, Frederick Townsend (Salem, Mass. 1831-1862 Schlacht von Cixi, bei Ningbo (Zhejiang), begraben Songjiang, Jilin) : Abenteurer, Offizier amerikanische Handelsmarine

Biographie

- 1854 Frederick Townsend Ward unternimmt eine Reise nach Hong Kong. [ANB]
 1860 Frederick Townsend Ward kommt in Shanghai an. [Wik]
 1860 Frederick Townsend Ward wird Offizier des Botes 'Confucius'. [Wik]
 1860-1862 Frederick Townsend Ward führt eine führende Rolle im Taiping-Aufstand. Er reist auf dem Yangzi, kämpft mit englischen und französischen Truppen und bildet chinesische Soldaten aus. Er führt die Armee gegen Chingpu. [Wik,ANB]

Ward, John E. = Ward, John Elliott (Sunbury, Ga. 1814-1902 Dorchester, N.Y.) : Diplomat, Jurist .

Biographie

- 1859-1960 John W. Ward ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Ward, Ralph Ansel (Leroy, Ohio 1882-1958 Hong Kong) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1900-1958 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. [Shav1]
- 1910-1915 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1919-1924 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Sekretär des Board of Missions for Eastern China. [Shav1]
- 1925-1927 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Präsident Anglo-Chinese College in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1933-1937 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1937-1940 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Bischof des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chengdu. [Shav1]
- 1940-1942 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Bischof des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1942-1945 Ralph Ansel Ward ist von den Japanern inhaftiert. [Shav1]
- 1947-1951 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. [Shav1]
- 1951-1953 Ralph Ansel Ward ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hong Kong. [Shav1]

Ward, Robert S. (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1938 Robert S. Ward ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Warner, Gerald (Boothwyn, Penn. 1907-1989) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 Gerald Warner ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1937-1941 Gerald Warner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. 1937-1939 in Danshui. [Dans1,PoGra]
- 1945 Gerald Warner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]

Warner, Southard P. = Warner, Southard Parker (Washington D.C. 1881-1914 Harbin) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1914 Southard P. Warner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

Warnshuis, Abbe Livingston (Clymer, N.Y. 1877-1958 Bronxville, N.Y.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America

Biographie

1900-1920 Abbe Livingston Warnshuis ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America in China. [Shav1]

Waterman, Henry S. (um 1927) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1926-1927 Henry S. Waterman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Webber, Leroy (1891-1935) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1924 Leroy Webber ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

1926-1932 Leroy Webber ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

Webber, Wilfred H. (um 1917) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1914-1917 Wilfred H. Webber ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

Webster, James B. = Webster, James Benjamin (Passumpsic, Vt. 1879-1929 Stockton, Calif.) : Missionar Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

1908-1912 James B. Webster ist Missionar des Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in China. [Shav1]

1917-1925 James B. Webster ist Head of Department of Education und Professor of Education des Shanghai College. [WebJ1]

1918-1920 James B. Webster ist Director of pastoral work und Lecturer in Chinese and English des Shanghai Baptist College and Seminary. [WebJ1]

1924 James B. Webster ist stellvertretender Dekan des Shanghai College. [WebJ1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1923 Webster, James B. *Christian education and the national consciousness in China.* (New York, N.Y. : E. P. Dutton, 1923). [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2003 Inventory to the James B. Webster papers, 1894-2003 : http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf696nb1gb/entire_text/.

Wedemeyer, Albert C. = Wedemeyer, Albert Coady (Omaha, Neb. 1897-1989 Fort Belvoir, Va.) : Armee-Offizier

Biographie

1944-1945 Albert C. Wedemeyer ist Kommandant der Armee Chiang Kai-sheks und kämpft gegen die Kommunisten. [ANB]

1947 Albert C. Wedemeyer prüft im Auftrag von George C. Marshall die Lage in China und Korea. Er verlangt Hilfe für die Armee und Regierung Chiang Kai-sheks, was nicht bewilligt wird. [ANB]

Wei, Daoming = Wei, Tao-ming (Jiujiang 1899-1978 Taipei) : Diplomat

Biographie

1942-1946 Wei Daoming ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]

Weil, T. Eliot (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomst

Biographie

1938 T. Eliot Weil ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Wellborn, Alfted T. (New Orleans 1914-2005 Lake Regional Medical Center, Baton Rouge, La.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1941-1945 Alfred T. Wellborn ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming, dann in Chongqing. [WelA1]

1949-1950 Alfred T. Wellborn ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [WelA1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

2005 Alfred T. Wellborn : <http://obits.theadvocate.com/obituaries/theadvocate/obituary.aspx?n=alfred-t-wellborn&pid=323821>

Wells, Guilford Wiley = Wells, G. Wiley (New York, N.Y. 1840-1909) : Diplomat, Jurist

Biographie

1877 Guilford Wiley Wells ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Westbrook, Charles Hart (Griffin, Ga. 1886-1970) : Missionar Southern Baptist Convention, Professor

Biographie

1912-1914 Charles Hart Westbrook ist Professor of English Shanghai College. [Who2]

1920-1931 Charles Hart Westbrook ist Professor of Education Shanghai College. [Who2,Int]

1921 Charles Hart Westbrook ist Sekretär der Central China Mission of Southern Baptist Convention. [Who2]

Westinghouse, George (Central Bridge, N.Y. 1846-1914 New York, N.Y.) : Erfinder, Ingenieur, Industrieller

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1936 *Jin shi da fa ming jia xiao zhuan = Biographies of modern inventors*. Dan Jushi zhi ; Tan Qinyu. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1936). [Biographien von Marie Curie, Alexander Graham Bell, Alfred Nobel, Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Glen H. Curtis, George Westinghouse, Isaac Merritt Singer, George Eatsman.
近世大發明家小傳 [WC]

Wetmore, William Shepard (St. Albans, Vt. 1801-1862) : Kaufmann

Biographie

- 1833 William Shepard Wetmore reist nach Guangzhou (Guangdong) und wird Partner von Dunn & Co. [Wik]
- 1834-1839 William Shepard Wetmore leitet seine gegründete Firma Wetmore & Company. [Wik]
- 1855 William Shepard Wetmore ist Chairman des Municipal Council in Shanghai. [Wik]

Wheeler, Lucius Nathan = Wheeler, Lucius N. (Waukesha, Wis. 1839-1893 Shanghai) :
Missionar Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

- 1866 Lucius Nathan Wheeler kommt in Fuzhou an. [Whe2]
- 1869-1873 Lucius Nathan Wheeler ist als Missionar in Beijing. [Whe2]
- 1881 Lucius Nathan Wheeler ist als Missionar in Jiujiang. [Whe2]
- 1881-1887 Lucius Nathan Wheeler ist als Missionar in Chongqing. [Whe2]
- 1890 Lucius Nathan Wheeler ist Agent der American Bible Society for China. [Whe2]
- 1891-1893 Lucius Nathan Wheeler ist Herausgeber des *Chinese recorder* in Shanghai. [WC]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1881 Wheeler, L[ucius] N. *The foreigner in China*. (Chicago : S.C. Griggs and Co., 1881).
<https://archive.org/details/foreignerinchina00whee>. [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 1998 Wheeler, Rev. Lucius Nathan : <http://www.wiclarkcountyhistory.org/0data/11/11281A.htm>

Wheeler, W. Reginald = Wheeler, William Reginald (Tidioute, Penn. 1889-1963 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar Yale Mission

Biographie

- 1915-1916 W. Reginald Wheeler ist Missionspädagoge in Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1916-1919 W. Reginald Wheeler ist Mitglied der Fakultät des Hangzhou College. [Shav1]
- 1919-1921 W. Reginald Wheeler ist Sekretär der Beijing Universität. [Shav1]
- 1932-1936 W. Reginald Wheeler ist Missionspädagoge der University of Nanjing. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1949 Wheeler, W. Reginald. *Flight to Cathay : an aerial journey to Yale-in-China*. (New Haven, Conn. : [s.n.], 1949). [Bericht über die Yale Mission in Changsha, Hunan]. [LOC]

Wherry, John (bei Shippensburg, Penn. 1837-1919 Beijing) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. : Professor

Biographie

1864-1919 John Wherry ist Superintendent der Presbyterian Mission Press in Shanghai, Präsident des Shandong College, Professor of Astronomy des North China Union College, Professor of New Testament North China Union Theological School. [Shav1]

White, Arthur H. (um 1898) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1898 Arthur H. White ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

White, Francis Johnstone (Decatur, Ill. 1870-1959 Whittier, Calif.) : Missionar American Baptist Missionary Union ; Professor

Biographie

1901-1904 Francis Johnstone White ist Leiter einer Knabenschule in Ningbo. [Shav1]

1904-1906 Francis Johnstone White ist Professor of New Testament des Theological Seminary in Shanxing. [Shav1]

1906-1935 Francis Johnstone White ist Professor of the History of Religion University of Shanghai. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1935 White, Francis Johnstone. *The story of the University of Shanghai : from the year 1906 to the year 1934.* (Shanghai : University of Shanghai, 1935). [WC,Int]

White, Moses C. = White, Moses Clark (Paris, N.Y. 1819-1900 New Haven, Conn.) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Biographie

1847-1853 Moses C. White ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. [Shav1]

White, Thaddeus = White, Thaddeus Cohu (Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y. 1878-1953 Los Angeles, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

1909-1911 Thaddeus White ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Whiteside, Joseph (Calhoun County, Ala. 1868-1950 Claremont, Calif.) : Missionar Methodist Episcopal Church, South, American Southern Methodist Episcopal Mission, Professor

Biographie

1900 ca.-1929 Joseph Whiteside ist Professor der Suzhou Universität. [White1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2010 Joseph Whiteside diaries, 1899-1929 :
http://library.columbia.edu/content/dam/libraryweb/locations/burke/fa/mrl/ldpd_4492602.pdf.

Whittaker, Carter R. (um 1932) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1932 Carter R. Whittaker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Wight, Joseph K. = Wight, Joseph Kingsbury (um 1848-1899) : Amerikanischer Missionar
 American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

- 1848-1857 Joseph K. Wight ist Missionar in Shanghai und Ningbo. [Presb1]

Wilbur, Hollis Adelbert (Honeoye, N.Y. 1874-1964 Pasadena, Calif.) : Gatte von Mary Matteson Wilbur, General-Sekretär YMCA

Biographie

- 1909-1912 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur reisen nach Japan. Hollis ist General-Sekretär für YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Kobe. [WilMM1]
- 1913-1923 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur reisen nach Shanghai. Hollis ist leitender Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Shanghai. [WilMM1]
- 1923 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in Dayton, Ohio. [WilMM1]
- 1924-1930 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in Shanghai und Kobe. [WilMM1]
- 1931-1935 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in Seoul, Korea. [WilMM1]
- 1935-1936 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in San Francisco, Calif. [WilMM1]
- 1937-1938 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur arbeiten für YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in China. [WilMM1]
- 1939 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in Pasadena, Calif. bis zu ihrem Tode. 1941 Hollis wird von YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) pensioniert. [WilMM1]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2008 *Papers of Mary Matteson Wilbur, 1880-1995* :
<http://oasis.lib.harvard.edu/oasis/deliver/~sch01190>.

Wilbur, Mary Matteson (Seville, Ohio 1872-1957 Pasadena, Calif.) : Missionarin, Gattin von Hollis Adelbert Wilbur

Biographie

- 1909-1912 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur reisen nach Japan. Hollis ist General-Sekretär für YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Kobe. [WilMM1]
- 1913-1923 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur reisen nach Shanghai. Hollis ist leitender Sekretär der YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in Shanghai. [WilMM1]

- 1923 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in Dayton, Ohio. [WilMM1]
- 1924-1930 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in Shanghai und Kobe. [WilMM1]
- 1931-1935 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in Seoul, Korea. [WilMM1]
- 1935-1936 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in San Francisco, Calif. [WilMM1]
- 1937-1938 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur arbeiten für YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in China. [WilMM1]
- 1939 Mary Matteson Wilbur und Hollis Adelbert Wilbur leben in Pasadena, Calif. bis zu ihrem Tode. 1941 Hollis wird von YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) pensioniert. [WilMM1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1921 Wilbur, Mary Matteson. *Arts and art crafts of ancient China*. Papers of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, China, season 1920-1921. (Shanghai : Presbyterian Mission Press, 1921). [WC]
- 1995 Wilbur, C. Martin. *In her own words : Mary Matteson Wilbur in bygone America, Japan, China, and Korea, 1872-1957*. ([S.l.] : C.M. Wilbur, 1995).

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2008 *Papers of Mary Matteson Wilbur, 1880-1995* : <http://oasis.lib.harvard.edu/oasis/deliver/~sch01190>.

Wilcocks, Benjamin Ches (Philadelphia, Penn 1887-1845 Philadelphia, Penn.) : Kaufmann, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1913-1922 Benjamin Chew Wilcocks ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]

Wilcox, Benjamin C. (um 1812-1822) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1812-1822 Benjamin C. Wilcox ist Konsul des amerianischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Int]

Wilcox, Levi S. (um 1903) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1898-1903 Levi S. Wilcox ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Wilder, Amos Parker (Calais, Maine 1862-1936 New Haven, Conn.) : Diplomat, Zeitungsherausgeber, Vater von Thornton Wilder

Biographie

- 1906-1909 Amos Parker Wilder ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1909-1914 Amos Parker Wilder ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Wild16:S. 3]

Wilder, George D. = Wilder, George Durand (Ripon, Wis. 1869-1946) : Missionar
American Board of Foreign Mission

Biographie

- 1894-1910 George D. Wilder reist nach Tongzhou, beginnt evangelistische und erzieherische Arbeit in Tianjin, kehrt nach Dongzhou als Pastor zurück. Er hilft 1900 mit U.S. Soldaten christlichen Flüchtlingen während der Boxer Rebellion. [WildG1]
- 1910-1938 George D. Wilder ist Dozent des Theological Seminary der University of Beijing und Lehrer von theologischen Schulen. [WildG1]
- 1943 George D. Wilder kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [WildG1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1922 Wilder, G[eorge] D.; Ingram, John H. *Analysis of Chinese characters*. ([S.l.] : North China Union Language School, d 1922).
<https://ia800207.us.archive.org/18/items/cu31924023476546/cu31924023476546.pdf>. [WC]
- 1938 Wilder, George D. ; Hubbard, Hugh W. *Birds of Northeastern China : a practical guide based on studies made chiefly in Hopei pdrovince*. (Peking : Peking natural history bulletin, 1938). (Special publications of the Peking natural history bulletin ; no 6). [Hebei]. [WC]

Bibliographie : erwähnt in

- 2017 Wilder, George D. : <http://snaccooperative.org/ark:/99166/w6pz5j97>.

Wildman, Rounsevelle (Batavia, N.Y. 1864-1901 San Francisco, Calif.) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1897-1898 Rounsevelle Wildman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Shav1]
- 1898-1901 Rounsevelle Wildman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1900 Wildman, Rounsevelle. *China's open door : a sketch of Chinese life and history*. (Boston : Lothrop Publishing Company, 1900).
<https://archive.org/details/chinasopendoorsk00wildiala>. [WC]

Wiley, Isaac William (Lewistown, Penn. 1824-1884 Fuzhou) : Methodisten-Missionar,
Bischof der Methodist Episcopal Church, Arzt

Biographie

- 1850-1854 Isaac William Wiley ist als Missionar in China. [Wik]
- 1877-1878 Isaac William Wiley reist als Missionar in Japan und China. [Wik]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1858 Wiley, Isaac William. *The mission cemetery and the fallen missionaries of Fuh Chau, China : with an introductory notice of Fuh Chau and its missions*. (New York, N.Y. : Carlton & Porter, 1858). [Fuzhou]. [WC]

- 1879 Wiley, Isaac William. *China and Japan: a record of observations made during a residence of several years in China, and a tour of official visitation to the missions of both countries in 1877-78.* (Cincinnati : Hitchcock and Walden, 1879).
<https://archive.org/stream/chinajapanrecord00wile#page/n7/mode/2up>. [WC]

Wilfley, Lebbeus Redman (Audrain, Mo. 1867-1926 Greenwich, Conn.) : Anwalt, Richter
Biographie

- 1906-1909 Lebbeus Redman Wilfley ist Richter des amerikanischen Gerichts in China. [Shav1]

Wilkinson, A. Noris (um 1905) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1900-1905 A. Noris Wilkinson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

Williams, Channing = Williams, Channing Moore (Richmond, Va. 1829-1910 Richmond, Va.) : Missionar Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, Bischof

Biographie

- 1855-1959 Channing Williams ist als Missionar der Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in Shanghai- [Shav1]
 1866 Bischofsweihe von Channing Williams in New York, N.Y. [ANB]
 1866-1874 Channing Williams ist Bischof für China und Japan. [ANB]

Williams, Charles Henry (um 1911) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1908-1911 Charles Henry Williams ist Konsular Marschall (1908-1911) und handelnder Generalkonsul (1910-1911) des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Williams, Charles L.L. = Williams, Charles Louis Loos (Cincinnati, Ohio 1887-) :
 Diplomat

Biographie

- 1903-1910 Charles L.L. Williams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Yantai. [Who2]
 1910-1912 Charles L.L. Williams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [Who2]
 1913 Charles L.L. Williams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [Who2]
 1914-1915 Charles L.L. Williams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Who2]
 1917-1919 Charles L.L. Williams ist Assistant des Gesandten der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Who2]
 1919-ca. 1922 Charles L.L. Williams ist Associate Inspector General der National Wine & Tobacco Administration in Beijing. [Who2]

Williams, Colen C. (um 1880) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1880 Colen C. Williams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]

Williams, E.T. (um 1913) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1898 E.T. Williams ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

1911 E.T. Williams ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

1913 E.T. Williams ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]

Williams, Henry R. (um 1899) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Williams, Isabella Riggs (1840-1897 Shantou, Jiangxi) : Missionarin American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Bibliographie : Autor

1909 Williams, Isabella Riggs. *By the great wall : letters from China : the selected correspondence of Isabella Riggs Williams, missionary of the American Board to China, 1866-1897.* (New York, N.Y. : Fleming H. Revell, 1909). [Yale]

Williams, John Elias (Ohio 1871-1927 Nanjing ermordet) : Missionar American Presbyterian Mission

Biographie

1899-1907 John Elias Williams ist Missionar in Nanjing und Leiter der Presbyterian Academy. [BDCC]

1907-1927 John Elias Williams ist Dekan des College of Arts and Sciences und dann Präsident der University of Nanjing. [BDCC]

Williams, Mark (Peddy's Run, Ohio 1834-1920 auf See bei Yokohama) : Missionar American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Biographie

1866-1916 Mark Williams ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Kalgan. [Shav1]

Williams, Richard L. = Williams, Richard Llewellyn (Chicago, Ill. 1929-) : Diplomat

Biographie

1888 Richard L. Williams ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft der Mongolei. [PoGra]

1979-1981 Richard L. Williams ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [Int]

1981-1985 Richard L. Williams ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Int]

1985-1990 Richard L. Williams ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft der Mongolei. [PoGra]

1990-1993 Richard L. Williams ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]

Williamson, Adolph A. (um 1911-1917) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1911 Adolph A. Williamson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
 1913-1914 Adolph A. Williamson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
 1916-1917 Adolph A. Williamson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]

Wilson, James Harrison (bei Shwneetown, Ill. 1837-1925 Wilmington, Del.) : General

Biographie

- 1885-1886 James Harrison Wilson untersucht mögliche Eisenbahn-Entwicklungen in China. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1888 Wilson, James Harrison. *China : travels and investigations in the Middle kingdom : a study of its civilization and possibilities : with a glance at Japan.* (New York, N.Y. : Appleton, 1888).
<https://archive.org/stream/pioneeringintibe00tayl#page/n5/mode/2up>. [Cor,KVK]

Wilson, Thomas M. = Wilson, Thomas Murray (Memphis, Tenn 1881-1967) . Diplomat

Biographie

- 1919-1920 Thomas M. Wilson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

Wilson, Walter B. (um 1928) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Wingate, Joseph C.A. = Wingate, Joseph Charles Augustus (um 1880) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1863-1873 Joseph C.A. Wingate ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
 1884 Joseph C.A. Wingate ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]

Withers, Robert E. = Withers, Robert Enoch (bei Lynchburg, Va. 1821-1907 Wytheville, Va.) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1885-1889 Robert E. Withers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

Wolcott, Henry G. = Wolcott, Henry Griswold (Litchfield, Conn. 1820-1852 New York, N.Y.) : Agent Russell & Co., Diplomat, Geschäftsmann

Biographie

- 1846 Henry G. Wolcott der Firma Russell & Co. wird amtierender amerikanischer Konsul in Shanghai. [HeSi1]

Woodard, Granville O. (um 1925) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1924-1925 Granville O. Woodward ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Woodbridge, Samuel Isett (Henderon, Ky. 1856-1926 Shanghai) : Missionar Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States

Biographie

1882-1926 Samuel Isett Woodbridge ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in China. 1882-1901 in Zhenjiang und Zhangzhou. [Shav1]

Bibliographie : Autor

1919 Woodbridge, Samuel Isett. *Fifty years in China : being some account of the history and conditions in China and of the missions of the presbyterian church in the United States there from 1867 to the present day.* (Richmond : Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1919). [Yale]

Woodcock, Leonard = Woodcock, Leonard Freel (Providence, R.I. 1911-2001 Ann Arbor, Mich.) : Diplomat, Präsident United Auto Workers

Biographie

1979-1981 Leonard Woodcock ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

Woodruff, Francis Eben (New York, N.Y. 1844-1914 Morristown, N.J.) : Commissioner Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs

Biographie

1865-1897 Francis Eben Woodruff ist Assistant, dann Commissioner der Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs in Takao, Taiwan und in Yichang. [CIMC]

Woods, Henry M. = Woods, Henry McKee (1857-1943) : Missionar Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America

Bibliographie : Autor

1912 Woods, Henry M. *Si shu jie yi shi jin = A commentary on the four books : adapted to modern times : prepared especially for the use in christian schools and colleges.* Vol. 1-2. 2nd rev. ed. (Shanghai : Guang xue hui, 1912).
四書解義適今

Wortman, Sterling = Wortman, Leo Sterling (Qinlan, Oklahoma 1923-1981 Greenwich, Conn.) : Pflanzen-Genetiker, Agronom

Biographie

1974 Sterling Wortman ist Leiter einer Gruppe amerikanischer Pflanzen-Wissenschaftler für eine Chinareise auf Einladung des Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, dem Social Science Research Council und des American Council of Learned Society. Sie bereisen Forschungszenter und Farmen in Guangzhou (Guangdong), Nanjing, Beijing, Shanghai, Xi'an (Shaanxi). [ANB]

Wright, Jerauld (Amherst, Mass. 1898-1995 Washington D.C.) : Admiral, Diplomat

Biographie

1963-1965 Jerauld Wright ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Taiwan. [PoGra]

Wright, John T. (um 1924) : Amerikanischer Diplomat*Biographie*

1924 John T. Wright ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

Wright, Orville (Dayton, Ohio 1871-1948 Dayton, Ohio) : Flugzeugbauer*Bibliographie : erwähnt in*

1957 [Bolton, Sarah Knowles]. *Ku er cheng ming ji*. Shala Baoerdeng zhu ; Zhong Yan yi. (Taipei : Shi jie shu ju, 1957). Übersetzung von Bolton, Sarah Knowles. *Lives of poor boys who become famous*. (New York, N.Y. : Crowell, 1962). [Betr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Johnson, James Watt, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Michael Faraday, David Glasgow Farragut, William Lloyd Garrison, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Ezra Cornell, Abraham Lincoln, Ole Bull, Charles Dickens, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas Alva Edison, Pope Pius XI., The Mayo brothers, George Washington Carver, Edward Bok, Henry Ford, The Wright brothers, Calvin Coolidge, Will Rogers, Grant Wood].
苦兒成名記 [WC]

Wright, Wilbur (Melville, Ind. 1867-1912 Dayton, Ohio) : Flugzeugbauer*Bibliographie : erwähnt in*

1957 [Bolton, Sarah Knowles]. *Ku er cheng ming ji*. Shala Baoerdeng zhu ; Zhong Yan yi. (Taipei : Shi jie shu ju, 1957). Übersetzung von Bolton, Sarah Knowles. *Lives of poor boys who become famous*. (New York, N.Y. : Crowell, 1962). [Betr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Johnson, James Watt, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Michael Faraday, David Glasgow Farragut, William Lloyd Garrison, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Ezra Cornell, Abraham Lincoln, Ole Bull, Charles Dickens, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas Alva Edison, Pope Pius XI., The Mayo brothers, George Washington Carver, Edward Bok, Henry Ford, The Wright brothers, Calvin Coolidge, Will Rogers, Grant Wood].
苦兒成名記 [WC]

Wu, Tingfang = Ng Choy (Singapore 1842-1922) : Anwalt, Diplomat*Biographie*

1859 Wu Tingfang promoviert am St. Paul's College in Hong Kong. [Fair 1]
 1859-1874 Wu Tingfang ist Übersetzer des Polizeidepartements in Hong Kong. [Fair 1]
 1874 Wu Tingfang reist nach London und studiert Rechtswissenschaften. [Fair 1]
 1877 Wu Tingfang kehrt nach China zurück. [Fair 1]
 1877 Wu Tingfang wird erster chinesischer Anwalt am Gerichtshof in Hong Kong. [Fair 1]
 1882-1896 Wu Tingfang wird als Anwalt, Diplomat und Eisenbahnmanager Mitarbeiter von Li Hongzhang. Er ist bei den Verhandlungen des Chinesisch-französischen Krieges dabei. [Fair 1]
 1897 Wu Tingfang wird Diplomat für Amerika, Spanien und Peru. [Fair 1]
 1907-1909 Wu Tingfang wird Diplomat für Washington. [Fair 1]
 1922 Tod von Wu Tingfang.

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1858-1859 *Zhong wai xin bao*. (Ningbo : Da fu qian li bai tang, 1858-1859). [Erste chinesische Tageszeitung mit Auslandnachrichten. Wu Tingfang ist Mitbegründer].
中外新報 [Fair]
- 1991 [Brontë, Charlotte]. *Jian Ai*. Xialüdi Bolangte yuan zhu ; Wu Tingfang bian yi. (Taipei : Zhi yuan chu ban she, 1991). (Shi jie wen xue tu shu guan ; 19). Übersetzung von Brontë, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre : an autobiography*. Vol. 1-3. (London : Smith, Elder, 1847).
簡愛 [WC]

Xu, Shaochang (Zhejiang 1913-1999 Kalifornien) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1937-1945 Xu Shaochang is Vize-Konsul des chinesischen Konsulats in Los Angeles. [Wik]

Yang, Jiechi (Shanghai 1950-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1993-1995 Yang Jiechi ist Gesandter der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]
- 1998 Australia-China Human Rights Dialogue in Canberra. Australische Delegation unter Kim Jones und chinesische Delegation unter Yang Jiechi. [Tho2]
- 1999 Dritter bilateraler Menschenrechts Dialog in Beijing unter Miles Kupa und Yang Jiechi. [Tho2]
- 2000 Ashton Calvert und Yang Jiechi besuchen das 14. politische Beratungs-Treffen in Canberra. Yang Jiechi trifft Miles Kupa zum 4. Sino-Australian Human Rights Dialogue. [Tho2]
- 2000-2004 Yang Jiechi ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Yang, Ru (um 1892-gest. 1902) : Chinesischer Diplomat

Biographie

- 1892 Yang Ru wird Diplomat für Amerika, Spanien und Peru. [Ren]
- 1896-1902 Yang Ru ist Gesandter der chinesischen Gesandtschaft in Russland. [ChiRus8]

Yates, Matthew Tyson (Wake County, N.C. 1819-1888 Shanghai) : Missionar Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Biographie

- 1847 Matthew Tyson Yates kommt in Shanghai an. [And]
- 1847-1888 Matthew Tyson Yates ist Missionar des Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Shanghai und baut Kirchen. [And,Shav1]
- 1847-1889 Matthew Tyson Yates ist Übersetzer für Geschäftsleute und den amerikanischen Vize-Konsul in Shanghai. [And]
- 1847-1889 Matthew Tyson Yates arbeitet an einer umgangssprachlicher Übersetzung der Bibel. [And]
- 1847-1889 Matthew Tyson Yates gründet Schulen in Shanghai. [And]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1853 Yates, M[atthew] T[yson]. *The T'ai-ping rebellion : a lecture delivered at the Temperance Hall, for the benefit of the Shanghai Temperance Society*. (Shanghai : Printed at the "Celestial Empire" Office, 1853). [Taiping].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/006828330>. [WC]
- 1871 Yates, M[atthew] T[yson]. *First lessons in Chinese*. (Shanghai : American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1871).
<https://archive.org/details/firstlessonsinch00yateiala>. [WC]

Ye, Gongchao = Yeh, George (Jiangxi 1904-1981) : Aussenminister, Diplomat, Maler, Kalligraph, Mitglied National Palace Museum Taipei

Biographie

- 1920-1925 Ye Gongchao studiert an der High School in Urbana, Ill., am Bates College in Maine und Lyrik am Amherst College, Mass. und erhält den B.A. 1925.
 In Amherst Ye was instructed by Robert Frost, who taught students how to write poetry and novels. This instruction resulted in Ye publishing his own English poetry collection, entitled *Poems*, under the name George Yeh. [HalT1,DickE1]
- 1926 Ye Gongchao studiert am Magdalene College der University of Cambridge und erhält den M.A. [HalT1]
- 1928 Ye, Gongchao. *Manshufei'erde xin zha* [ID D30053].
 "... The two collections of her letters newly published have helped to make on us a deeper impression of Mansfield's personality. The most unusual thing is that her most profound and affectionate letters were all written after she had acknowledged her fatal disease. Reading some of her letters, we see that she is a person who emits rays of light or makes things shine. I believe that her stories are also like rays of sunshine falling upon those things in our garden that have never been noticed by other people." [Mans8:S. 17, 109-110]
- 1929 Ye Gongchao. [Review essay] Aiken, Conrad. *American poetry, 1671-1928*. (New York, N.Y. : The Modern Library, 1929). In ; Xin yue ; vol. 2, no 2 (April 1929).
 Ye reports that Aiken foregrounded Emily Dickinson in his anthology by including twenty-four poems of hers. He reiterates Aiken's view that Dickinson's work functioned as a landmark indicative of the increasing quality of American poetry. If Dickinson was a strange name to the target audience of Ye's essay, and evidently this was the case, Ye would have had a responsibility of say more about her. [DickE1]
- 1932 [Woolf, Virginia]. *Qiang sheng yi dian hen ji*. Ye Gongchao yi. [ID D311573].
 Ye Gongchao published the translation of Woolf's story *The mark on the wall* with a brief and objective introduction of Woolf's works and influence in British literature world. He describes Woolf as 'the most widely known novelist in the past decade', who got both praise and censure in British literary world. Ye notes that some celebrated novelists such as Arnold Bennett, H.G. Wells, John Galsworthy, Frank Swinnterton and H.J. Massingham held the idea that Woolf's works were written with extreme elegance, but without any value, while E.M. Forster, Clive Bell, Roger Fry, Lytton Strachey, John Maynard Keynes, and André Maurois responded that Woolf's opponents did not understand Woolf's representation of the emancipation of individuals. Ye claims that 'Woolf definitely has no intention to preach to her audience or critique human life, which alone runs counter to the convention. What she is concerned with is neither the struggle of emotions nor problems of society and life, but the extremely vague, extremely abstract, and extremely acute feelings that psychoanalysis calls the subconsciousness'. Ye argues, Woolf's description of individuality is 'original', and thus her 'technique is absolutely valuable, 'because the novel is based on the presentation of individual behavior. Ye explains that he chose to translate *The mark on the wall* because it is 'the most typical representative work of Woolf's work. [Woolf4:S. 18-19]
- 1949-1959 Ye Gongchao ist Aussenminister in Taiwan. [HalT1]

1958-1961 Ye Gongchao ist Botschafter für Amerika in Taiwan. [HalT1]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1929 Ye, Gongchao. *Manshufei'erde xin zha*. In : Xin yue ; vol. 1, no 11 (1929). [Review of The letters of Katherine Mansfield. Ed. by John Middleton Murry. (London : Constable, 1928). [Mans8]
- 1932 [Woolf, Virginia]. *Qiang sheng yi dian hen ji*. Ye Gongchao yi. In : Xin yue ; vol. 4, no 1 (Jan. 1932). Übersetzung von Woolf, Virginia. *The mark on the wall*. (Richmond : Hogarth Press, 1917). [Erste Übersetzung von Woolf]. [WC]
- 1948 Yeh, George [Ye, Gongchao] ; FitzGerald, C.P. *Introducing China*. (London : I. Pitman, 1948).

Yeans, Kenneth J. (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1938 Kenneth J. Yeans ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Young, Arthur N. = Young, Arthur Nichols (Los Angeles, Calif. 1890-1984 Claremont, Calif.) : Wirtschaftsberater

Biographie

- 1929-1937 Arthur N. Young ist Wirtschaftsberater der chinesischen Regierung und Berater der Central Bank. [Shav1]
- 1937-1945 Arthur N. Young ist Direktor der Chinese National Aviation Corporation. [Shav1]

Young, John Russell (Tyrone, Irland 1840-1899 Washington D.C.) : Diplomat, Journalist

Biographie

1872-1885 John Russell Young ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou,Shav1]

Young, Whitney (um 1938) : Amerikanischer Diplomat

Biographie

1938 Whitney Young ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

Zha, Peixin (Jiangsu 1946-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1973-1978 Zha Peixin ist Attaché der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]
- 1990-1993 Zha Peixin ist Councillor der chinesischen Botschaft in Ottawa, Kanada. [CV]
- 1996-1998 Zha Peixin ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Ottawa, Kanada. [CV]

Zhang, Qian = Chang, Henry K. (Xinhui, Guangdong 1888-) : Diplomat

Biographie

1929-1931 Zhang Qian ist Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in San Francisco. [PorChi3]

- 1931 Zhang Qian ist Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in New York, N.Y. [PorChi3]
- 1943-1946 Zhang Qian ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Lissabon. [PorChi3]
- 1946 Zhang Qian ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft der Niederlande in Den Haag. [PorChi3]

Zhang, Wenjin (1915 ca.-1991) : Chinesischer Diplomat, Präsident der Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

Biographie

- 1973-1976 Zhang Wenjin ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Kanada. [ChiCan1]
- 1980 Andrew Peacock und Zhang Wenjin unterschreiben eine Vereinbarung über Wissenschaft und Technologie. [Tho2]
- 1982 Zhang Wenjin reist nach Australien für ein Treffen mit australischen Beamten. [Tho2]
- 1983-1985 Zhang Wenjin ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
- 1988 Reise einer chinesischen Delegation unter Zhang Wenjin nach Australien. [Tho2]

Zhang, Xiaoqiang (1952-) : Diplomat

Biographie

- 1994-1995 Zhang Xiaoqiang ist Counsellor für Wirtschaft der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1989 [Ackroyd, Peter]. *Aliüete zhuan*. Bide A'ekeluoyide zhu ; Liu Changying, Zhang Xiaoqiang yi. (Beijing : Guo ji wen hua chu ban gong si, 1989). ("Er shi shi ji wai guo da shi ren" cong shu). Übersetzung von Ackroyd, Peter. *T.S. Eliot*. (London : H. Hamilton, 1984). 艾略特传 [WC]

Zhang, Yinhuan (Foshan, Guangdong 1837-1900) : Diplomat in Spanien, Amerika, Peru

Biographie

- 1886-1889 Zhang Yinhuan ist chinesischer Gesandter in Amerika, Spanien und Peru. [Ark2]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1896 Zhang, Yinhuan. *San zhou ri ji*. (Jingdu : Yuedong xin guan, 1896). [Tagebuch über drei Kontinente 1896]. 三洲日記 [Ark]

- 1989 *Land without ghosts : Chinese impressions of America from the mid-nineteenth century to the present*. Transl. and ed. by R. David Arkush and Leo O. Lee. (Berkeley, Calif. : University of California Press, 1989).
 [Enthält] :
 Xu, Jiyu. George Washington and the American political system. 1848.
 Zhi, Gang. Trains and teaties. 1868.
 Zhang, Deyi. Strange customs. 1868
 Li, Gui. Glimpses of a modern society. 1876.
 Chen, Lanbin. Traveil in the interior. 1878.
 Cai, Jun. How to cope with Western dinner parties. 1881.
 Huang, Zunxian. Two poems. 1882-1885.
 Zhang, Yinhuan. Chinese in America. 1886.
 Lin, Shu. Translator's notes to Uncle Tom's cabin. 1901.
 Liang, Qichao. The power and threat of America. 1903.
 Huang, Yanpei. Report of an investigation of American education. 1915.
 Hu, Shi. An American woman. 1914-1918.
 Tang, Hualong. The contradictory American character. 1918.
 Xu, Zhengkeng. "Things about America and Americans". 1918-1921.
 Li, Gongpu. Presidential elections. 1928.
 "Gongwang". The American family : individualism, material wealth, and pleasure-seeking. 1932.
 Zou, Taofen. Alabama : reds and blacks. 1935.
 Lin, Yutang. Impressions on reaching America. 1936.
 Kao, George. Burlesque. 1937.
 Fei, Xiaotong. The shallowness of cultural tradition. 1943-1944.
 Xiao, Qian. Some judgments about America. 1945.
 Yang, Gang. Betty : a portrait of loneliness. 1948.
 Du, Hengzhi. A day in the country. 1946-1948.
 Yin, Haiguang. Americans' lack of personal style. 1954.
 Yu, Guangzhong. Black ghost. 1965.
 Cai, Nengying ; Luo, Lan ; Liang Shiqiu. Eating in America. 1960s-1970s.
 "Jiejun". A family Christmas. ca. 1970.
 Zhang, Beihai. America, America. 1986-1987.
 Cold War denunciations. 1949-1955.
 Wang, Ruoshui. A glimpse of America. 1978.
 Xiao, Qian. Working students. 1979.
 Fei, Xiaotong. America revisited. 1979.
 Zhang, Jie. I do not regret visiting New York. 1982.
 Liu, Binyan. America, spacious yet confining. 1982.
 Wang, Yuzhong. Six don'ts for Chinese students in America. 1986.
 Li, Shaomin. Private ownership and public ownership. [WC]

Zhou, Shukai (um 1971) : Chinesischer Diplomat

Biographie

1965-1971 Zhou Shukai ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]

Zhou, Wenzhong (Jiangsu 1945-) : Politiker, Diplomat

Biographie

1978-1983 Zhou Wenzhong ist Attaché der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]

1987-1990 Zhou Wenzhong ist stellvertretender Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in San Francisco. [Wik]

- 1995 Zhou Wenzhong ist Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in Los Angeles. [Wik]
 1996-1998 Zhou Wenzhong ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [Wik]
 1998-2001 Zhou Wenzhong ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Sydney. [ChiAus2]

Zhu, Qizhen (Yixing, Jiangsu 1927-2014 Beijing) : Diplomat, Politiker

Biographie

- 1989-1993 Zhu Qizhen ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]

Zuck, James Clay (Caldedonia, Ohio 1844-1913) : Bankier, Diplomat

Biographie

- 1881-1883 James Clay Zuck ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]

Zwemer, Samuel M. (Vriesland, Mich. 1867-1952 New York, N.Y.) : Missionar Reformed Church in America, Professor of Christian Missions and History of Religions Princeton Theological Seminary

Biographie

- 1933 Samuel M. Zwemer, der sein Leben damit verbringt, die Muslime auf der ganzen Welt zum Christentum zu bekehren, predigt auf seiner Reise durch China das Evangelium. [Int]

Bibliographie : Autor

- 1905 Zwemer, Samuel. *The Moslem doctrine of God : an essay on the character and attributes of Allah according to the Koran and orthodox tradition.* (Edinburgh : Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier : London : Darf, 1905). [KVK]
 1920 Zwemer, Samuel M. *The influence of animism on Islam : an account of popular superstitions.* (London : Central Board of Mission ; London : Macmillan, 1920). [KVK]