

should be Dalian; *avant le lettre* (p. 189 and elsewhere) should be *avant la lettre*; Beilin 北陵 (p. 251) should be Beiling; and the characters for Chiang Kai-shek's formal name, Jiang Zhongzheng (p. 226), are reversed. (Incidentally, the press is to be commended for incorporating Chinese characters into the text rather than relegating them to a separate glossary towards the end of the book.) More troublesome to the reader is the author's fondness for neologisms, such as "provincialization" (referring to the establishment of provinces in Manchuria in 1907), "territorialization," "deterritorializing," "ethnicizing," and "ethnification." (Admittedly, a few such terms might be necessary to advance the analysis—"Hanized" [as opposed to "Sinicized"] comes to mind—but it's overdone.) Finally, the last two chapters of the book—focusing on the treason trial of Aisin Gioro Xianyu and on "the [contemporary] Manzu's narrations of their pasts" (p. 246)—seem out of place. The former might have been better incorporated into the section dealing with Manchoukuo; the latter, with the PRC.

Overall, this is a well-researched book on an interesting topic.

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Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms. Edited by Peter Lorge. Hong Kong: Chinese University Press, 2011. Pp. ix + 252. \$52.00.

English-language scholarship on tenth-century China has advanced rapidly in the last decade. Richard Davis should be credited for helping open the field with his impressive translation of Ouyang Xiu's *Historical Records of the Five Dynasties*.¹ Another important milestone was the publication of *The Cambridge History of China*, vol. 5, part 1, *The Sung Dynasty and Its Precursors, 907–1279*,² which has long chapters by Naomi Standen on the Five Dynasties (pp. 38–132), and Hugh Clark on the Ten Kingdoms (pp. 133–205). During the many years that volume was in press, books started appearing that give considerable attention to the tenth century, including Naomi Standen's *Unbounded Loyalty: Frontier Crossings in Liao China*, Peter Lorge's *War, Politics and Society in Early Modern China, 900–1795*, De-nin Deanna

¹ New York: Columbia University Press, 2004.

² Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Lee's *Night Banquet: A Chinese Scroll through Time*, and Johannes L. Kurz's *China's Southern Tang Dynasty, 937–976*.³

The volume under review adds substantially to the scholarship on this period, not only with chapters by scholars who had already treated this period (Lorge, Standen, Clark, Kurz, and Lee), but also by two scholars whose previous studies were confined to the Song (Tracy Miller and Ruth Mostern). It is to the credit of the editor, Peter Lorge, that he was able to get such a fine group of scholars to collaborate on this book.

In overall tone, this collection of articles reminds me of a panel at the Association for Asian Studies meeting. Each author, it would seem, had done some research on this period that he or she had not fully treated in other publications and was happy to contribute it to the joint project. The chapters themselves are highly diverse, not only in discipline, but also in scope. Johannes Kurz's chapter focuses on a single official, Han Xizai, famous mostly because of the survival of a painting of his night revels, and De-nin Deanna Lee's on the paintings in a single tomb in a region of Inner Mongolia then under Liao control. At the other extreme is Ruth Mostern's institutional study of changes in regional administration from mid Tang till about 1000.

Taken together, the chapters in this volume make a case against trying to generalize about this period. Since there was no strong political or cultural centre, different things were happening in different places. Even though later Chinese historians tried to tidy up the story and simplify it, making the rise of the Song dynasty the logical outcome, they left enough untidy evidence for modern scholars to pick apart and show how complex things were below the surface. As Hugh Clark shows, the founders of the southern kingdoms were a very mixed bag, including scoundrels, thugs, smugglers, and refugees. What they had in common is that they "were the survivors in a vicious cycle of violence and predation that characterized the collapse of the Tang" (p. 70).

Unlike many edited volumes, this book did not have its origins in a conference at which everyone read each other's papers. As a consequence, the authors rarely refer to points made in the other chapters and there is little sense of joint enterprise. Often the authors seem more intent on addressing specialists in their discipline than in contributing to an interdisciplinary inquiry into the tenth century. For instance,

³ Naomi Standen, *Unbounded Loyalty: Frontier Crossings in Liao China* (Honolulu, HI: University of Hawai'i Press, 2007); Peter Lorge, *War, Politics and Society in Early Modern China, 900–1795* (London: Routledge, 2005); De-nin D. Lee, *The Night Banquet: A Chinese Scroll through Time* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2010); Johannes L. Kurz, *China's Southern Tang Dynasty, 937–976* (New York: Routledge, 2011).

De-nin Lee seems mostly to want to criticize surveys of Chinese painting for not taking into account material from the tomb she studies (even taking to task surveys written before the report on the tomb was published). She does not seem to be interested in such questions as how the tomb helps us understand Kitan living in the southern part of their realm or Chinese serving those Kitans. Tracy Miller, similarly, addresses issues in the history of Chinese architecture without trying to convince scholars of other fields that her finding should be of interest to them. To me, the somewhat scattered feeling of this volume offers good evidence that conferences are still worth funding. Despite the ease with which we can now circulate papers electronically, collaborating at a distance has its shortcomings. It may be inexpensive and allows authors to read each other's work when they have the time. But emailing each other is not an adequate substitute for sitting around a table and debating inferences and observations.

None of this should be taken to detract from the chapters as separate articles. Scholars in many fields will want to read these chapters, which they will find filled with interesting cases and thoughtful analysis. All of them are fluently written and admirably compact.

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Merchants of Canton and Macao: Politics and Strategies in Eighteenth-Century Chinese Trade. By Paul A. Van Dyke. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press; Kyoto: Kyoto University Press, 2011. Pp. xxxii + 545. \$80.00/¥7,000.00.

本書在學界既有的基礎上，進行廣州及澳門商人個人與其家族資料的考證，獲得了相當程度的進展。作者范岱克 (Paul A. Van Dyke) 開發的檔案種類相當多元，對於增益相關主題的理解很有貢獻。例如，作者利用比利時所藏檔案，使我們對那家短命的 Ostend 公司在廣州的貿易概況，特別是與該公司往來的那些中國行商，增加了不少的了解。比利時商人及 Ostend 公司於 1715 至 1732 年間，頻繁派船前往中國交易，從而留下記錄。同一段時期，經常往來廣州貿易的，除了英國東印度公司之外，就只有法國印度公司。至於荷蘭東印度公司，在 1729 年前並未開啟前往廣州的直接貿易。丹麥和瑞典的特許貿易公司則要到十八世紀三十年代初期才抵達廣州。因此，對 1715 年後十餘年間的廣州貿易狀況來說，Ostend 公司的檔案真的彌足珍貴，而這一部分的資料前此極少有人使用。然而，本書所處理的廣州及澳門地方的商人，正