## Homer Dubs (1892-1969)

Homer H(asenpflug) Dubs (March 28, 1892-August 16, 1969) was born in Deerfield, Illinois, but spent his earliest years in Hunan province, where his parents were missionaries. Returning to the United States about 1902, he eventually studied at Oberlin College (1910-11) and graduated from Yale in 1914, majoring in philosophy; he was elected there to both Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He continued his education in New York, acquiring the A.M. degree in philosophy at Columbia University (1916) and the B.D. at Union Theological Seminary (1917). The succeeding years were spent in China as a missionary, first at the Language School in Nanking (it was here that Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, Dubs once told me, urged him to take up the study of Hsün-tzu) and next in Hunan. After a term of service he returned to study at the University of Chicago, where he acquired the Ph.D. degree in 1925, submitting a dissertation on his favorite thinker, later published in two volumes under the title Hsüntze, the Moulder of Ancient Confucianism (London, 1927, 1928), with a foreword by Dr. Stuart.

During the next few years, Dubs taught philosophy at the University of Minnesota (1925-27) and at Marshall College (1927-34). About this time the American Council of Learned Societies was looking for some scholar who might initiate a translation of one or more of the Chinese dynastic histories. Dubs was the one selected, and during the years 1934-37 he gave himself unstintingly to the translation and annotation of the basic annals of the Han shu, with the collaboration of Jen T'ai, C. H. Ts'ui, and P'an Lo-chi. In due course this work, entitled History of the Former Han Dynasty, appeared in three volumes (Baltimore, 1938, 1944, and 1955), published under the auspices of the American Council. Not surprisingly, the first two volumes received the Stanislas Julien prize of the Académie des Belles-Lettres et Inscriptions, Institut de France, in 1947.

From 1937 on, Dubs taught successively at Duke University and its Divinity School (1937-43), Columbia University (part-time, 1944-45), and Hartford Seminary Foundation (1945-47), and during the year 1943-44 he worked on the Chinese History Project of the Institute of Pacific Relations, then established at Columbia University. Finally (1947), Oxford University, at the suggestion of Professor J. J L. Duyvendak of Leiden University, invited him to occupy the chair of Chinese, made famous by James Legge and his successors. In 1958 Oxford honored him with the degree of D. Phil.—he had already received the M.A. (Oxon) on the occasion of his appointment. Dubs retired in 1959, but he spent the academic year 1962-63 as a visiting professor at the University of Hawaii and lectured in Australia on his way home. He lived on in Oxford until his death.

Homer Dubs was a man of many parts. A glance at his bibliography gives some idea of his widespread interests and of his special competence. With his classical, philosophical, and theological training he was well equipped to deal with many problems encountered in his study of China's antiquity. More unusual perhaps was his ability to write on astronomical and celestial phenomena. He developed a working knowledge of Th. von Oppolzer's Canon der Finsternisse

(Vienna, 1887), together with corrections made by F. K. Ginzel (Berlin, 1899) and P. B. Neugebauer (Berlin, 1929). Beyond this he worked on such diverse subjects as Chinese alchemy, the ancient crossbow, Han "hill censers," the economic reforms of Wang Mang, and a possible military contact between the soldiers of Rome and Ch'ang-an. Only in one respect did his fertile imagination carry him beyond where most students of the Chinese language wanted to go: a novel system of romanization. He loved good music and played the bassoon. He was an able teacher, a good conversationalist, and a staunch friend. In closing I may report that the indexes, prolegomena, and other matter with which he hoped to conclude the translation of the *Han shu*, have been assembled by Professor David Hawkes, Homer's successor at Oxford, and shipped to the United States. The publication of this material will be a fitting tribute to a worthy scholar.

## The Works of Homer Dubs

Hsüntze, the Moulder of Ancient Confucianism, 2 vols. (cited above) (reprinted Taipei, 1966).
Rational Induction: an Analysis of the Method of Science and Philosophy, xv, 510 p. (Chicago, 1930).

The History of the Former Han Dynasty, 3 vols. (cited above).

## Books

China, the Land of Humanistic Scholarship, an inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Oxford on February 23, 1948, 24 p. (Oxford, 1949). A Roman City in Ancient China, iv, 48 p. (London, 1957). Articles Did Confucius study the "Book of Changes"? TP, 25 (1928), 82-90. The failure of the Chinese to produce philosophic systems, TP, 26 (1928-29), 96-109. A comparison of ancient Chinese philosophy with that of Greece, China Jo. of Sci. & Arts, 10 (1929), 116-22, 166-70. "Nature" in the teaching of Confucius, JAOS, 50 (1930), 233-37. A comparison of Greek and Chinese philosophy, Chinese Social and Political Science Rev., 17 (1933), The types of religion, The Open Court (1934), 156-92. The conjunction of May, 205 B.C., JAOS, 55 (1935), 310-13. Eclipses during the first 50 years of the earlier Han dynasty, JRAS, No. China Br., 66 (1935), 73-82. Han Kao-tsu and Hsiang Yü, ibid., 67 (1936), 58-80. The name and ancestry of Han Kao-tsu, TP, 32 (1936), 59-64. The attitude of Han Kao-tsu to Confucius, JAOS, 57 (1937), 172-80. The "golden man" of Former Han times, TP, 33 (1937), 1-14. Postscript to Dubs, The golden idol of Former Han times, TP, 33 (1937), 191-92. Solar eclipses during the Former Han period, Osiris, 5 (1938), 499-532. Recent Chinese philosophy, Jo. of Philosophy, 35 (1938), 344-55. The victory of Han Confucianism, JAOS, 58 (1938), 435-49. Chinese histories and the first dynastic history, South Atlantic Qu., 39 (1940), 185-94. Wang Mang and his economic reforms, TP, 35 (1940), 219-65. China's first great Empress, The Marshall Rev., 4 (1940), 8-20. An ancient military contact between Romans and Chinese, Amer. Jo. of Philology, 42 (1941), 322-30. The date and circumstances of the philosopher Lao-dz, JAOS, 61 (1941), 215-21. The identification of the Lao-dz, JAOS, 62 (1942), 300-04. An ancient Chinese mystery cult, Harvard Theol. Rev., 35 (1942), 221-40. A military contact between Chinese and Romans in 36 B.C., TP, 36 (1942), 64-80. An ancient Chinese stock of gold, Jo. Econ. Hist., 2 (1942), 36-39. (with R. S. Smith) Chinese in Mexico City in 1635, FEQ, 1 (1942), 387-89. A Roman influence on Chinese painting, Classical Philology, 38 (1943), 13-19. The concept of unity in China, The Annual Report of the Amer. Hist. Assoc. for 1942, III (1944), 3-19. Chinese imperial designations, IAOS, 65 (1945), 26-33. The reliability of Chinese histories, FEQ, 6 (1946), 23-43.

The growth of a sinological legend: a correction of Yule's Cathay, JAOS, 66 (1946), 182-83.

The political career of Confucius, IAOS, 66 (1946), 273-82.

Taoism, in: China (ed. by McNair) Berkeley: University of California Press, 1946, 266-89.

A canon of lunar eclipses for Anyang and China—1400-1000, HIAS, 10 (1947), 162-78.

The beginnings of alchemy, Isis, 38 (1948), 62-86.

The date of Confucius' birth, AM, n.s. 1 (1949-50), 139-46.

The development of altruism in Confucianism, International Congress of Philosophy, 10th Proceedings (1949), 235-37.

The development of altruism in Confucianism, Philosophy East & West, 1 (1951), 48-55.

The development of altruism in Confucianism, (The influence of universalism on Confucianism.) Radha-krishnan (1951), 267-75.

The date of the Shang period, TP, 40 (1951), 322-35; 42 (1953-54), 101-05.

Confucius: his life and teachings, Philosophy, 26 (1951), 30-36.

On the supposed monosyllabic myth, JAOS, 72 (1952), 82-83.

A note to Erkes' paper (on Ssu erh pu wang), AM, n.s. 3 (1953), 159-61.

Mencius and Sün-dz on human nature, Philosophy East & West, 6 (1956), 213-22.

The archaic royal Jou religion, TP, 46 (1958), 217-59.

The beginnings of Chinese astronomy, 1AOS, 78 (1958), 295-300.

Han "hill censers," Studia Serica Bernhard Karlgren dedicata (1959), 259-64.

Theism and naturalism in ancient Chinese philosophy, Philosophy East & West, 9 (1959), 163-72.

The origin of alchemy, Ambix, 9 (1961), 23-36.

Most ancient China, Hibbert Jo., 61 (1963), 88-89.

The great fire in the state of Lu3TU in 492 B.C., JAOS, 84 (1964), 14-18.

Professor Dubs also made short contributions to the Rev. Bibl. de Sinologie, vols. I-VI (1955-60).

L. CARRINGTON GOODRICH