Chapter 1: 1/2 oz Gold Dream of Red Mansions Color Proof Coin - calendrierdelascience.com

A Dream of Red Mansions (4-Volume Boxed Set) by Cao Xueqin, Gao E. This celebrated Chinese classic novel is a masterpiece of realism written in the middle of the 18th century.

Payment Only accept paypal payment If you have any questions about this item,. We will be very happy to answer any questions you may have. Delivery details All items are to be paid for within 4 days. All non-payers will a non-paying-bidder alert will be filed plus reported to eBay. We only ship item to your ebay verified address. Please leave note in ebay when making the payment if you have any special request. Terms of sales We accept returns for replacement or refund within 7 days after receipt of item. You need sent me a picture of the item. If there is any problem when you receive your parcel, please Do not hesitate to contact us. I must glad to resolve it friendly. Please contact us to get a tracking number before I return your all money. Goods without item number will NOT be accepted. About us About us If which item was damaged or lost on shiping way. We are very willing to accept everything. This is very important. Thank you very much. We want you to be happy with our product and service. Thanks Each buyer for your patience and understanding, Kind regards! Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. Taiwan, Qatar, China No additional import charges at delivery! This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Quantity:

Chapter 2: The Dream of Red Mansions (TV series) - Wikipedia

A Dream of Red Mansions (4-Volume Set) [BOX SET]: Author: Cao Xueqin Gao E Publisher:Foreign Languages Press Date published Edition: Format:Paperback Number of pages Also Known as Hong Lou Meng, this is arguably China'a greatest literary masterpiece.

Language edit The novel is composed in written vernacular baihua rather than Classical Chinese wenyan. In the early 20th century, lexicographers used the text to establish the vocabulary of the new standardized language and reformers used the novel to promote the written vernacular. Even amongst some 12 independent surviving manuscripts, small differences in some characters, rearrangements and possible rewritings cause the texts to vary a little. The earliest manuscripts end abruptly at the latest at the 80th chapter. The earlier versions contain comments and annotations in red or black ink from unknown commentators. The most prominent commentator is Zhiyanzhai, who revealed much of the interior structuring of the work and the original manuscript ending, now lost. The early 80 chapters brim with prophecies and dramatic foreshadowings that give hints as to how the book would continue. For example, it is obvious that Lin Daiyu will eventually die in the course of the novel; that Baoyu and Baochai will marry; that Baoyu will become a monk. Today, several manuscripts of the novel can be still found in locations in China and Europe. The "Jiaxu manuscript" dated to is currently located in the Shanghai Museum, the "Jimao manuscript" is located in the National Library of China, and the "Gengchen manuscript" is located in the library of the Peking University. Petersburg both also held manuscripts of the novel dating before the first print edition of While the original Rouge manuscripts have eighty chapters, the edition completed the novel in chapters. The first 80 chapters were edited from the Rouge versions, but the last 40 were newly published. In , Cheng and Gao published a second edition correcting editorial errors of the version. Many modern scholars believe these chapters were a later addition. In , three researchers using data analysis of writing styles announced that "Applying our method to the Chengâ€"Gao version of Dream of the Red Chamber has led to convincing if not irrefutable evidence that the first 80 chapters and the last 40 chapters of the book were written by two different authors. Their ancestors were made Dukes and given imperial titles, and as the novel begins the two houses are among the most illustrious families in the city. Eventually the Jia clan falls into disfavor with the Emperor, and their mansions are raided and confiscated. The Stone, along with a companion in Cheng-Gao versions they are merged into the same character, is then given a chance to learn from the human existence, and enters the mortal realm. The main character of the novel is the carefree adolescent male heir of the family, Jia Baoyu. He was born with a magical piece of "jade" in his mouth. In this life he has a special bond with his sickly cousin Lin Daiyu, who shares his love of music and poetry. Baoyu, however, is predestined to marry another cousin, Xue Baochai, whose grace and intelligence exemplify an ideal woman, but with whom he lacks an emotional connection. Dream of the Red Chamber contains an extraordinarily large number of characters: Precious Jade The main protagonist is about 12 or 13 years old when introduced in the novel. A sensitive and compassionate individual, he has a special relationship with many of the women in the house. She is sickly, but beautiful in a way that is unconventional. She also suffers from a respiratory ailment. Fragile emotionally, prone to fits of jealousy, Daiyu is nevertheless an extremely accomplished poet and musician. The novel designates her one of the Twelve Beauties of Jinling, and describes her as a lonely, proud and ultimately tragic figure. Daiyu is the reincarnation of a flower from the frame story, and the purpose of her mortal birth is to repay Baoyu with tears for watering her in her previous incarnation. She dies of a broken heart after learning of the marriage of Baoyu and Baochai. Xue Baochai simplified Chinese: Where Daiyu is unconventional and hypersensitive, Baochai is sensible and tactful: The novel describes her as beautiful and intelligent, but also reserved and following the rules of decorum. Although reluctant to show the extent of her knowledge, Baochai seems to be quite learned about everything, from Buddhist teachings to how not to make a paint plate crack. She is not keen on elaborately decorating her room and herself. The novel describes her room as being completely free of

decoration, apart from a small vase of chrysanthemums. Baochai carries a golden locket with her which contains words given to her in childhood by a Buddhist monk. Her marriage to Baoyu is seen in the book as predestined. Jia Yuanchun simplified Chinese: Originally one of the ladies-in-waiting in the imperial palace, Yuanchun later becomes an Imperial Consort, having impressed the Emperor with her virtue and learning. Despite her prestigious position, Yuanchun feels imprisoned within the four walls of the imperial palace. She dies at the age of forty. Jia Tanchun simplified Chinese: Extremely outspoken, she is almost as capable as Wang Xifeng. Wang Xifeng herself compliments her privately, but laments that she was "born in the wrong womb," since concubine children are not respected as much as those by first wives. She is also a very talented poet. Tanchun is nicknamed "Rose" for her beauty and her prickly personality. She later marries into a military family on the South Sea far away from home. Shi Xiangyun simplified Chinese: Orphaned in infancy, she grows up under her wealthy maternal uncle and aunt who treats her unkindly. In spite of this Xiangyun is openhearted and cheerful. She is forthright and without tact, but her forgiving nature takes the sting from her casually truthful remarks. She is well educated and as talented a poet as Daiyu or Baochai. Her young husband dies shortly after their marriage. She vows to be a faithful widow for the rest of her life. Extremely beautiful and learned, while also extremely aloof, haughty and unsociable. She also has an obsession with cleanliness. The novel says she was compelled by her illness to become a nun, and shelters herself under the nunnery to dodge political affairs. Her fate is not known after her abduction by bandits. Jia Yingchun simplified Chinese: A kind-hearted, weak-willed person, Yingchun is said to have a "wooden" personality and seems rather apathetic toward all worldly affairs. Although very pretty and well-read, she does not compare in intelligence and wit to any of her cousins. The newly married Yingchun becomes a victim of domestic abuse and constant violence at the hands of her cruel, abusive husband. Jia Xichun simplified Chinese: A gifted painter, she is also a devout Buddhist. She is the young sister of Jia Zhen, head of the Ningguo House. At the end of the novel, after the fall of the house of Jia, she gives up her worldly concerns and becomes a Buddhist nun. Wang Xifeng simplified Chinese: Splendid Phoenix, alias Sister Feng. Xifeng is hence related to Baoyu both by blood and marriage. An extremely handsome woman, Xifeng is capable, clever, humorous, conversable and, at times, vicious and cruel. Undeniably the most worldly woman in the novel, Xifeng is in charge of the daily running of the Rongguo household and wields remarkable economy as well as political power within the family. Being a favorite of Grandmother Jia, Xifeng keeps both Lady Wang and Grandmother Jia entertained with her constant jokes and amusing chatter, playing the role of the perfect filial daughter-in-law, and by pleasing Grandmother Jia, rules the entire household with an iron fist. One of the most remarkable multi-faceted personalities in the novel, Xifeng can be kind-hearted toward the poor and helpless. On the other hand, Xifeng can be cruel enough to kill. Her feisty personality, her loud laugh, and her great beauty contrast with many frail, weak-willed beauties of 18th-century Chinese literature. She makes a fortune through loan sharking and brings downfall to the family. She dies soon after the family assets are seized by the government. Jia Qiaojie simplified Chinese: She is a child through much of the novel. After the fall of the house of Jia, in the version of Gao E and Cheng Weiyuan, she marries the son of a wealthy rural family introduced by Granny Liu and goes on to lead a happy, uneventful life in the countryside. Li Wan simplified Chinese: Her primary task is to bring up her son Lan and watch over her female cousins. The novel portrays Li Wan, a young widow in her late twenties, as a mild-mannered woman with no wants or desires, the perfect Confucian ideal of a proper mourning widow. She eventually attains high social status due to the success of her son at the Imperial Exams, but the novel sees her as a tragic figure because she wasted her youth upholding the strict standards of behavior. Of all the characters in the novel, the circumstances of her life and early death are amongst the most mysterious. Apparently a very beautiful and flirtatious woman, she carried on an affair with her father-in-law and dies before the second quarter of the novel. Her bedroom is bedecked with priceless artifacts belonging to extremely sensual women, both historical and mythological. The original twelve songs hint that Qin Keqing hanged herself. Other main characters[edit] Grandmother Jia simplified Chinese: Grandmother to both Baoyu and Daiyu, she is the highest living authority in the Rongguo house and the oldest and most respected of the

entire clan, yet also a doting person. Daiyu is brought to the house of the Jias at the insistence of Grandmother Jia, and she helps Daiyu and Baoyu bond as childhood playmates and, later, kindred spirits. She distributes her savings among her relatives after the seizure of their properties by the government shortly before her death. Jia She simplified Chinese: Chia Sheh The elder son of the Dowager. He is the father of Jia Lian and Jia Yingchun. He is a treacherous and greedy man, and a womanizer.

Chapter 3: CHINA A Dream of Red Mansions 3rd Series set of 4 plus M/S MNH - \$ | PicClick CA

Like me, he is a book collector, and has been wanting the first volume of this title, "A Dream of Red Mansions" for some time now (he already has Volumes 2 and 3). I purchased this book through a third party vendor here on Amazon and the book arrived intact and in excellent, almost new condition.

Ok, hate is a strong word. If I rated on your technicality alone I would give you a solid 3 or 4. I felt that the prose style of the original was awkward and it somehow feels less distorted in the English version to a degree. This is because Xueqin used vernacular Chinese in composing his proses. Vernacular is straightforward, easily comprehensible, brash, raw, characteristic, and should remind me somewhat warmly of my Chinese neighbours. But Xueqin changed it all. English feels much more normal for some reason, bringing forthwith more unconscious magnitude in the dialogue. Then again, English also concealed the brilliancy of the original proses and descriptions, so there are wins and losses. Next, I have a problem with the central themes, which cannot be changed with translation. Due to its uncertainty of themes, the book can be read as a surreal, poetic metaphor or a realistic piece of fiction. But when you actually think about it, the plot boils down to this: And it talks about this for roughly 80 chapters before we lose the original manuscript and read the flawed 40 chapters. Then this book is hailed as the height of Chinese literature. To be honest, the plot was good. It still is good. The ideas and philosophies are not. It stereotypes men and women to a huge degree with its kind of reversal sexism appeal. Who the hell does she or the author think they are?! For some reason some see the book as a novel of feminism while it had minimum impact on the Chinese feminist movement. For another, they see it as a hidden way of expressing political satire. The author does a bad job of this if that is the case, because his sadness, his losses and his flames are quite trivial and does not match up to the greater kindness and understanding of Buddhism. Worst of all the author seems to take enjoyment in it too alongside his forgotten sadness. He also did not really show the intensity of corruptive activities in the families. Last of all comes the poetry. The poetry is greatly emphasized in this novel, but upon reading it, it becomes clear that Qing dynasty poems were on the decline. The poems in the novel are most elegantly and skillfully composed. Yet they lack creativity, originality, and sophistication. The poems are mainly concerning either of the emptiness of human life or mourning about the, again, most trivial things, such as flowers, plants, people etc. The grandeur, mysticism of Tang, Spring and Autumn and Three Kingdoms era poets are sadly failing in the hands of Qing poets, and only begins to revive a little within chapter 78 in which Bao Yu composes a Song and a mournful Rhapsody, which were the loveliest to read. Overall, technically speaking, this book is not bad standing alone. In terms of surreal and romantic aestheticism it does not match up to Genji Japanese, but earlier than this book by years! If Murasaki can do it why not Xueqin? Nevertheless one does admire his strength of weaving stories, and feels sorry that they could not read the completed work, but it is not the best.

Chapter 4: - A Dream of Red Mansions (4-Volume Set) [BOX SET] by Xueqin; Gao E. Cao

A Dream of Red Mansions 3 Volume Set Foreign Languages Press by Tsao Hsueh Chin. Hardcover. \$ (7 used & new offers) The Dream of Red Mansion (Chinese Edition).

Silver or Grey The Meaning of Color in a Dream This article contains a list of possible meanings of each color in a dream. It cannot be emphasized enough that the meaning of the color in the dream is related to the object s that have the color, the quality of the color is the color vibrant or muted? A dream of bright pink lipstick would have a much different meaning than a dream of a bright pink knife. Dreaming of bright pink has one meaning if it is your favorite color and an entirely different meaning if you absolutely despise that hue. It is important to note that dreams can mean so many things to each individual and could even mean more than one thing within the same dream. It is common for dreams to be layered; a symbol may relate to something that occurred during the day, to our subconscious, to our spiritual growth, and to events in our childhood influencing our beliefs, thoughts, and behavior now. In other words, dreams rarely have only one specific meaning. Dreaming of Red Red typically represents feelings of passion, anger, aggression, power, impulsiveness, or a sense of danger. Red is typically associated with blood. It could symbolize life for some while others may view red as a symbol of death. It is important to determine if the dream is showing high energy or loss of energy. Red is also associated with the root chakra located at the base of the spine. For some, the color red may relate to chakras and symbolize earth, grounding oneself, the physical body, survival, and physical health. Maroon is associated with warriors, heroism, strength, bravery, and courage. A red alligator could mean the dreamer is threatened by his urges and instinctual nature. Source Dreaming of Pink Pink is a combination of red and white. It is an innocent version of red. Pink represents love, sweetness, happiness, kindness, romance, compassion, softness, and affection. It is associated with femininity and could also be associated with being in young love or the healing powers of love and friendship. Hot pink or magenta may represent feelings of lust and have a sensual undertone, like the color red. Pink may also have negative connotations, especially if the dreamer dislikes pink. It can be a color of immaturity and weakness. Dreaming of pink consistently may represent issues of dependency or unresolved issues with parents. Finally, some may associate pink with getting a pink slip or getting fired from a job. Pink is associated with the heart chakra or the fourth chakra. Some may associate pink with universal love and caring for others. Pink lipstick in a dream could emphasize the need to verbally express caring and affection. Source Dreaming of Orange Orange is typically associated with warmth, friendship, and other positive sun-related symbols such as a new dawn. Orange is a stimulating color. Bright orange gives a sense of vitality and optimism; it is the color of newness due to its association with the sun and a new day, new outlook. For some, orange symbolizes the sacral chakra located in the lower abdomen. This chakra is associated with sexual desire, pleasure, procreation, and fertility. Peach is similar to orange but is much softer. Eating an orange in a dream may mean the dreamer is taking in new ideas and giving themselves what they need for new growth. Source Dreaming of Yellow The quality of yellow and the context in which this color appears is important. It could have a negative or positive meaning, depending upon the dream. In general, yellow is found to be a mentally stimulating color which is why many offices and classrooms use this color. Most individuals connect yellow with the sun. This meaning may also show that the dreamer has a weakness in areas associated with the third chakra. A yellow butterfly may mean a dreamer is experiencing a mood transformation or a more positive and defined sense of self. Source Dreaming of Gold Gold is similar to yellow and silver but is associated with richness in life or spirit and enhancing the true self who you truly are beyond the conscious ego or developing the psyche. The object is important. Golden fruit could symbolize the rewards we reap after facing our unconscious and taming those aspects of self that have become wild and aggressive through periods of neglect, ultimately integrating them back into our sense of self and our waking life. A gold coin in a dream may mean the dreamer is rich in virtues and inner strength. Source Dreaming of Green Green is commonly associated with nature, mother earth, good

health, growth, fertility, healing, vitality, and serenity. Many dreamers may also associate green with a traffic light, making green a symbol telling them to go or allowing them to make a move. Green may represent being new to something or lacking experience. Green is also associated with the fourth chakra. This chakra is associated with love, compassion, and healing. A green beverage may show the need for rejuvenation or the concept of loving self in order to love others. Source Dreaming of Blue Blue tends to be a very spiritual color for most dreamers. Blue often represents truth, heaven, tranquility, peace, intuition, and whatever the dreamer associates with sky or ocean. Blue could even signify the desire for a vacation! The color can represent the collective conscious see information on Carl Jung or the subconscious. Blue is often associated with boys and could represent masculinity for the dreamer. Different shades of blue can have very different meanings. Navy blue often means conformity and a lack of individualism since this color is typically associated with uniforms. Dark or washed-out blue may indicate depression and feelings of sadness. Blue may also be associated with the fifth, throat chakra. This chakra is associated with communication, self-expression, thinking, and planning. Navy uniforms may warn the dreamer he is losing his individuality and feels lost amongst societal pressures. Source Dreaming of Purple Purple often represents devotion, loving kindness, compassion, and healing abilities. In contrast, purple can also mean royalty, richness, highest rank, social power, and elitism. Peep purple often represents mystery. Psychologically, this color could mean the dreamer is beginning to have awareness of an undiscovered dimension of self. Violet is a shade of purple that can have a more spiritual meaning. It tends to still be associated with affection, charm, intimacy but is also associated with intuition, spirituality, religious aspirations, peace, and spiritual cleansing. The sixth chakra is associated with intuition, spiritual abilities, seeing beyond the physical, and psychic abilities. The seventh chakra is associated with our link to spirituality or God. It should be noted an active seventh chakra is associated with the color white. A purple handprint could mean a healing touch or spiritual impression. Source Dreaming of Black Black symbolizes mystery, the unknown, and the unconscious. These aspects can either be negative or positive. Negative meanings include danger, emptiness, evil, death, mourning, hatred, despair, deep depression, lack of energy, and lack of love. Positive meanings include exploration of the unknown, a blank slate, change, and hidden potential or possibilities. Dreaming of White White represents purity, innocence, cleanliness, new awareness, new beginnings, happiness, clarity, and peace. In Eastern cultures, white represents death and mourning. Off-white or ivory may represent impurities or a blemish in something the dreamer one believed or expected to be perfect. A bride in white may represent innocence and purity yet may also represent false appearances. Source Dreaming of Brown Brown represents the ground and the earth. It could mean practicality, domesticity, the physical, instinctual, or materialistic. Dreaming of the color brown may mean the dreamer needs to get back to basics, become more grounded, or explore their roots or the root cause of an issue. The color could also represent having a neutral or unbiased position or opinion. A bare foot could symbolize the need to strip all pretenses and take an unbiased position on an issue. Source Dreaming of Silver Silver, like gold, often means the object of this color is personally valuable to the dreamer. Silver is also associated with the moon, femininity, intuition, protective spiritual energy, and the unconscious. Gray typically indicates fear, depression, old age, death, social isolation, feeling under the weather, indecisiveness, and confusion. Since dreaming of black and white tends to represent rigid, inflexible thinking, gray may represent blurred lines and loss of direction. Finding an ancient silver object may indicate the dreamer is rediscovering something precious that lies within. This could be a special aspect of self that the dreamer has not integrated into his self image.

Chapter 5: Two Set of Chinese Novel by Cao Xueqin, A Dream of Red Mansions - Theodore Bruce | Find

A Dream of Red Mansions (Chinese Classics, Classic Novel in 4 Volumes) by Cao Xueqin. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, Four volume set, apparently unread and unused with no creasing to wraps or spine, unmarked and in excellent condition.

A home is a personal place, an environment offering affection and security. As human beings our primary need for shelter and warmth are met within the home. We decorate our house in a way that promotes a sense of personal satisfaction in our environment. A home or house is a place where we can collect ourselves, spend quality time with loved ones and relax and escape from the stresses and dangers of the outside world. And from the outside it is the personal structure that we present to the world. Thus, it makes sense that dreams about houses will incorporate some of these common societal feelings about what a house is to us collectively. Dreams about houses therefore can represent the life that you are living, the protections that you create and the structure you present to other people. The environment you put yourself in in your dream reflects your state of mind or emotions you have about a particular life situation. For instance, dreaming of a safe environment from your past, a parental home or a grandparents home suggests a regression to a time and place when you felt safe and cared for. You are seeking security, or the safety of childhood when there was little responsibility. Or perhaps something in your life right now is making you feel like what these structures represent to you. Perhaps the house you are dreaming about from your past was not a pleasant place for you and is somewhere you associate with pain. Take a look at your life right now, what is bringing back this association from your past? What is making you feel the way you did when you were present in this house? A presence or somebody else in the house could suggest you may be feeling threatened by an aspect of your own personality. If there are different activities going on in the house, this could indicate conflicts between different parts of your personality, possibly the creative and intellectual. If you dream about moving house or about construction on your dream house this can indicate change is needed or that your relationship with yourself needs to be repaired or worked on. Also look at health matters as the house or home can represent your body as well as your personality. Take note of any damage or decay that has occurred in your life and see how this is represented through your dream house. Throughout your dreams about houses look at the different rooms that you are in within the house as well and your personal associations with these rooms. They can definitely represent the different aspects of our personality and life experiences. In general terms different rooms could mean: This could represent old memories, past experiences or family attitudes handed down. This could represent your unconscious and subjects suppressed through your inability to handle them. This could represent your attitude to personal cleanliness and your most personal thoughts and actions. This is a place where you can let go of negativity in safety. This could represent a place of safety, a place to relax and be sensual. This could represent the transition from one state to another, and how we meet and relate to other people. This could represent your inner workings, or mind and how you store the information you receive. This could represent the facade we present t the world, the structure of our external appearance. This is concerned with our public side and how we relate to external interests. If you are moving from room to room and going in and out of the house this indicates uncertainty about who you are right now or an awareness of different parts of your personality. You are potentially exercising the different personality traits, trying out different aspects of yourself. Perhaps you are going through a transition in your personality or trying to discover who you really are. Also look at the items within this dream house, as they could definitely mirror some aspect of your character or day to day concerns. Write About It Here! Discovered a new room in your house or perhaps you have visited a house you used to live in many years ago? Share your house dream or perhaps a tip for another dreamer on how to interpret seeing a house in their dreams! Enter Your Dream Title.

Chapter 6: 5 oz Silver The Dream of Red Mansions Color Fan Proof Coin - calendrierdelascience.com

"A Dream of Red Mansions" (Hung Lou Meng, sometimes translated as "The Dream of the Red Chamber"), the great classical Chinese novel written in the mid-eighteenth century during the reign of Emperor Chien-lung of the Ching Dynasty, has been widely popular throughout the last two hundred years and more.

Chapter 7: A Dream of Red Mansions (3-volume set) - Tsao Hsueh-Chin - | HPB

Find great deals on eBay for a dream of red mansions book. Shop with confidence.

Chapter 8 : Dreaming of Colors: A Dream Dictionary | Exemplore

This is a full set of 12 plates of the Beauties Of The Red Mansion Series inspired by the classic Chinese tale A Dream of Red Mansions. The series was created by a Master Chinese Artisan. This series was sold new by the Bradford Exchange in the late 's and early 's.

Chapter 9 : Chinese classic a dream of red mansions glaze bowls tea set 12 characters | eBay

Beauties of The Red Mansion - All 12 Plates - From A Dream of Red Mansions - A Classic Chinese Tale.