

# DOWNLOAD PDF SHANTUNG : THE SACRED PROVINCE OF CHINA IN SOME OF ITS ASPECTS

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*Shantung: the sacred province of China in some of its aspects, being a collection of articles relating to Shantung, including brief histories with statistics, etc., of the Catholic and Protestant missions and life-sketches of Protestant martyrs, pioneers, and veterans connected with the province.*

See Article History Alternative Titles: Shan-tung, Shantung Shandong, Wade-Giles romanization Shan-tung, conventional Shantung, northern coastal sheng province of China , lying across the Yellow Sea from the Korean peninsula. Old and new buildings in Jinan, Shandong province, China. The province consists of two distinct segments. The first is an inland zone bounded by the provinces of Hebei to the north and west, Henan to the southwest, and Anhui and Jiangsu to the south. The provincial capital, Jinan , is situated just northwest of Mount Tai and about 3 miles 5 km south of the Huang He, which flows from southwest to northeast through the province before emptying into the Bo Hai. The Shandong Peninsula, by contrast, is entirely an upland area and, with its seaward orientation and indented coastline, has traditionally depended on fishing, mining, and port-related activities. The eastern peninsula historically had coveted autonomy , whereas the inland portion was closely tied to the inward-facing empire. Area 59, square miles , square km. Land Relief Shandong is dominated by two hill masses to the east-northeast of the Grand Canal and to the south-southwest of the present course of the Huang He. These hills are formed mainly of ancient crystalline shales and sedimentary rocks on their flanks and of hard, very ancient rocks with granitic intrusions in their core. The easternmost peninsular mass is connected to the Liaodong Peninsula Liaoning province by a submerged ridge that extends northward from the Penglai area of the Shandong Peninsula and emerges periodically between the Bo Hai and Yellow Sea as the Miaodao Archipelago. In fairly recent geologic times, the Shandong hill masses stood as islands in an inland sea that separated them from the Taihang Mountains of Shanxi province to the west. Waterfall cascading down Mount Tai, Shandong province, eastern China. The generally flat surface of the plain is interrupted occasionally by bedrock-derived monadnocks , or residual rocks or hills, that have resisted erosion. Another depression, part of the inland zone of western Shandong, forms the central segment of the North China Plain. It slopes eastward into a northwest-southeast trough skirting the western perimeter of the central Shandong hill mass and is filled with a mixture of loess windblown silt and alluvial materials sand, clay, and gravel , along with more recently deposited alluvium, resulting from the building up of the Huang He floodplain. Four narrow lakes forming part of the Grand Canal system stretch out along this depression and are also linked to a series of saline marshes that separate the fertile margin at the western edge of the central hills from the main sections of the North China Plain to the south and west. Of the two main hill masses, the westernmost inland complex is the most extensive. It consists of a northern series of three parallel faulted ranges—the Yi, Lu, and Tai, which stretch northeastward for more than miles km —and a more diversified, lower, and more exposed southern portion. The mountains of the peninsular mass to the east seldom rise above feet metres. There surface erosion has etched irregular and deeply cut valleys, and rounded hills contrast sharply with small intermontane basins. Both the north and south coasts of the peninsula are rocky, with hills dropping precipitously to the sea and separating a series of intensively cultivated crescent-shaped plains. The only navigable river other than portions of the Huang He is the Xiaoqing River, which emerges from a small spring-fed lake in a limestone outcrop zone near Jinan and flows parallel to the Huang He before emptying into Laizhou Bay. The southern hills, in contrast, are drained by several rivers in arable valleys and eventually terminate in the marshy plain east of the Grand Canal in Jiangsu province. Soils The soils of Shandong fall into two broad categories associated with upland or lowland distributions. The so-called Shandong brown soils are found over most of the two major hill masses and include a variety of brown forest and cinnamon-coloured soils formed through clay accumulations and sod processes. A distinctive variant of the typical Shandong brown soil is the recalcified soil soil that has been made hard or stony by the deposit of calcium salts found on the northern perimeter of the central hill mass. Calcareous alluvial soils

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predominate in both lowlands and plains. They are usually quite fertile, depending on both the length of time they have been cultivated and their proximity to urban centres, where heavier fertilization with human and animal wastes results in rich, dark-coloured soils. Silty alluvium covers most portions of the North China Plain area of the province. Such soils are always covered with alluvium or redeposited loess. Their name derives from the appearance of lime concretions that resemble the shape of ginger roots. Other shajiang tu soils develop impervious layers of limestone hardpan. Climate Shandong falls within the North China climatic region, which extends from the Huai River in the south to the Hebei-Liaoning border in the north. It is characterized by a continental climate with cold winters and hot, dry summers. Climatic variation prevails, however, between the peninsular and inland zones of the province. The inland zone, especially in its northern sections, is subject to the full effect of the winter monsoon, when cold, northwesterly winds continue through December. The wind direction gradually reverses by March, and warmer, southeasterly winds prevail throughout the summer. In the inland zone, annual precipitation ranges from about 20 inches mm in northwest Shandong to 40 inches 1, mm as one approaches the mouth of the Huang He. Of the total annual precipitation, 70 to 80 percent falls in summer. The interior areas of Shandong are also subject to severe winter and spring dust storms, sometimes followed by droughts, and frequent summer floods. This area is subject to freezing temperatures during one to three months, with frosts common from late October to April. Rivers often freeze over for extended periods during the winter months. In the interior zone the annual growing season extends from to days. The maritime orientation of the Shandong Peninsula tends to modify the climatic extremes of the inland zone. The northern half of the peninsula is subject to winter snow and rainstorms and to extensive coastal ice from the mouth of the Huang He to Weihai and Yantai Chefoo; the southern half is somewhat warmer. Sea fog is common along the north and south coasts of the peninsula. Because of the high relative humidity, annual mean precipitation over the peninsula reaches 31 inches mm, with less seasonal contrast than in the interior of the province. The heaviest precipitation occurs on the south-facing slopes of the central and peninsular hill masses. Plant and animal life The limited natural vegetation that remains in the intensively cultivated inland zone of Shandong is found in minor depressions in the flat, alluvial landscape. Species there include reeds, grassy legumes, and several varieties of shrubs, notably tamarisk. Halophytic salt-tolerant vegetation is common in alkaline and saline soil areas along the coasts of the Bo Hai and southern Shandong near the Jiangsu border. Many of the halophytic shrubs are harvested for fuel and are used for salt manufacture. Lianliu, a shrub with long willowy branches, is used for basket weaving, while other plants are woven into thatch mattings and sunshades. Poplars, pines, and arborvitae an aromatic evergreen tree of the cypress family are planted around settlements, along roads, and on the coasts. The mountainous zones of Shandong are almost completely deforested, with only a small part of the area covered by scattered deciduous and coniferous forests interspersed among barren, eroded hills. Several types of pine grow at higher elevations on rocky, shallow soils in association with alpine meadow species. On the lower slopes and in the valleys, mixed oak, elm, cedar, linden, ash, maple, and chestnut forests appear along with such economically important fruit trees as apple, pear, apricot, and peach. Other deciduous species found at the lower elevations include pagoda or Chinese scholar trees *Sophora japonica*, white mulberries, Persian walnuts, silk trees, and acacia. For centuries Shandong forests were overharvested for fuel and timber, and natural regeneration became extremely difficult. Since, aggressive reforestation efforts and closer regulation of timber harvesting have resulted in extensive growth. Along with common northern plants, uniquely southern varieties such as wing nuts trees of the walnut family, magnolias, and species of the genus *Styrax* are common. Some special plants found in the area, such as the Qingdao lily *Lilium tsingtauense*, have been listed as endangered and have been protected. Among the mammals found there today are roe deer and field and harvest mice; birds include mandarin ducks, dollar birds belonging to the roller group, and large owls. Even with the attempts at reforestation since the s, formerly extensive populations of native birds and mammals have almost vanished. Species of insects, beetles, and moths, however, are still unusually diverse and varied. The population, more than half of which is classified as rural, is fairly evenly distributed over the level, cultivated areas of the

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province. Farmers listening to a storyteller in Huji, southwestern Shandong province, China. Other major cities include Yantai and Weihai , ports and fishing centres on the northeast coast of the peninsula; Weifang , an industrial and commercial town on the central Jiaolai Plain; and Dezhou , a rail and highway hub and major supplier of electric power for the northern provinces. Skyline of Qingdao, Shandong province, China. The first is one of the earliest settled places in the province, where irrigation works were constructed as long ago as the Han dynasty bceâ€™ ce ; it lies along the foothills of the central hill mass. The second, the southwestern Heze-Qingdao-Jining area, is bounded on the northwest by the Huang He and on the southwest by the former course of the Huang He. This area was frequently subject to flooding but, because of its fertility and level terrain, gradually became densely settled. The third area comprises a fertile, irrigated strip along the north coast of the Shandong Peninsula. Economy Shandong has a diversified agricultural and industrial economy. A broad range of food and cash crops are grown for internal consumption and export to other provinces and overseas. Before World War II , light industrial enterprises produced limited quantities of goods. Although the province often suffered a food deficit, agricultural products were continuously exported along with salt, coal, iron ore, and bauxite. Since relatively greater emphasis has been given to the development of industry, mining, and electric-power generation, although the overall level of agricultural output continued to rise. Shandong attained food self-sufficiency in while still increasing cash crop production. Agriculture and fishing The success of agriculture in Shandong since is attributable to extensive investment in irrigation, flood control, and soil-conservation measures; drainage of alkalinized and salinized land; and increased mechanization. The leading food cropsâ€™wheat, corn maize , soybeans, kaoliang a variety of grain sorghum , spiked millet, and sweet potatoesâ€™account for most of the total cultivated acreage of the province. The remaining arable land is given over to cash crops, which contribute substantially to agricultural earnings. Peanuts groundnuts , the leading cash crop, are grown primarily in the peninsular uplands and in the south-central sector. The large size of the peanuts grown in Shandong is especially well suited for oil pressing, and Shandong is a leading manufacturer of peanut oil for cooking. Other cash crops include tobacco, grown chiefly on irrigated land in the vicinity of Yishui and Weifang; hemp, produced on low ground in the southwest; and fruit, formerly grown only on lower slopes of the central and peninsular hill masses but now cultivated over a wider area. Animal husbandry plays an important role. The most common animals are pigs, yellow oxen, and donkeys. Sheep are raised in the uplands. Sericulture silkworm raising , another important subsidiary activity, has been carried out in Shandong for hundreds of years. The popular fabric known as shantung was originally a rough-textured tussah, or wild-silk cloth, made in the province. Silkworm raising is most common in the central hills near Yishui, Linqu, Zichuan, and Laiwu, and most of the raw silk is sent to other provinces for processing and spinning. Trawlers and smaller fishing craft operate from ports around the peninsula and off the Huang He delta. The ocean catch consists mainly of eels, herring, gizzard shad, fish roe, and several varieties of shrimp and crab. Catches of prawns, scallops, abalone, and sea urchins are among the largest in the country. Freshwater varieties raised through aquaculture are chiefly carp and crucian carp. Considerable mechanization of coal-mining operations has taken place since The coal field around Yanzhou and Tengzhou in southern Shandong has some of the largest coal reserves in China.

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## Chapter 2 : Shandong - Government and society | calendrierdelascience.com

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Whereas the State of Qi was a major power of its era, the State of Lu played only a minor role in the politics of its time. Lu, however, became renowned for being the home of Confucius and hence its cultural influence came to eclipse that of the State of Qi. English speakers in the 19th century called the province Shan-tung. Shandong borders the Bohai Sea to the north, Hebei to the northwest, Henan to the west, Jiangsu to the south, and the Yellow Sea to the southeast; it also shares a very short border with Anhui, between Henan and Jiangsu. The earliest dynasties the Shang dynasty and Zhou dynasty exerted varying degrees of control over western Shandong, while eastern Shandong was inhabited by the Dongyi peoples who were considered "barbarians". Over subsequent centuries, the Dongyi were eventually sinicized. During the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period, regional states became increasingly powerful. At this time, Shandong was home to two major states: Lu is noted for being the home of Confucius. The state was, however, comparatively small, and eventually succumbed to the larger state of Chu from the south. The state of Qi, on the other hand, was a major power throughout the period. Cities it ruled included Linzi, Jimo north of modern Qingdao and Ju. After the Three Kingdoms period, a brief period of unity under the Western Jin dynasty gave way to invasions by nomadic peoples from the north. Northern China, including Shandong, was overrun. Shandong stayed with the Northern dynasties for the rest of this period. In CE, the Chinese Buddhist monk Faxian landed at Laoshan, on the southern edge of the Shandong peninsula, and proceeded to Qingzhou to edit and translate the scriptures he had brought back from India. The Sui dynasty reestablished unity in, and the Tang dynasty presided over the next golden age of China. For the earlier part of this period Shandong was ruled as part of Henan Circuit, one of the circuits a political division. Later on China splintered into warlord factions, resulting in the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. Shandong was part of the Five Dynasties, all based in the north. The Song dynasty reunified China in the late tenth century. The classic novel Water Margin was based on folk tales of outlaw bands active in Shandong during the Song dynasty. In, the discovery of over two hundred buried Buddhist statues at Qingzhou was hailed as a major archaeological find. The Song dynasty was forced to cede northern China to the Jurchen Jin dynasty in. After the Ming-Qing Transition in, Shandong acquired more or less its current borders. During the nineteenth century, China became increasingly exposed to Western influence, and Shandong, a coastal province, was especially affected. Qingdao was leased to Germany in and Weihai to Britain in. The rest of Shandong was generally considered to be part of the German sphere of influence. As a result of foreign pressure from the Russian Empire, which had annexed Outer Manchuria by, the Qing dynasty encouraged settlement of Shandong people to what remained of northeast China. Shandong was one of the first places in which the Boxer Rebellion started and became one of the centers of the uprising. In, the Qing general Yuan Shikai was appointed as governor of the province to suppress the uprising. He held the post for 3 years. The Treaty of Versailles transferred the German concessions in Shandong to Japan instead of restoring Chinese sovereignty over the area. Popular dissatisfaction with this outcome, referred to as the Shandong Problem, led to the May Fourth Movement. Among the reservations to the Treaty that the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations approved was "to give Shantung to China," the treaty with reservations was not approved. Weihai followed in Shandong was handed over to the Zhili clique of warlords, but after the Second Zhili-Fengtian War of, the northeast China-based Fengtian clique took over. He was succeeded by Han Fuju, who was loyal to the warlord Feng Yuxiang but later switched his allegiance to the Nanjing government headed by Chiang Kai-shek. Han Fuju also ousted the warlord Liu Zhennian, nicknamed the "King of Shandong East", who ruled eastern Shandong Province, hence unifying the province under his rule. However, he abandoned his base

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in Jinan when the Japanese crossed the Yellow River. He was executed for not following orders shortly thereafter. Shandong was occupied in its entirety by Japan, with resistance continuing in the countryside, and was one of the provinces where a scorched earth policy "Three Alls Policy": This lasted until the surrender of Japan in 1945. By then, communist forces already held some parts of Shandong. Over the next four years of the Chinese Civil War, they expanded their holdings, eventually driving the Kuomintang government of the Republic of China out of Shandong by June 1949. Under the new government, parts of western Shandong were initially given to the short-lived Pingyuan Province, but this did not last. Shandong also acquired the Xuzhou and Lianyungang areas from Jiangsu province, but this did not last either. For the most part Shandong has kept the same borders that it has today. The sacred Mount Tai The northwestern, western, and southwestern parts of the province are all part of the vast North China Plain. The center of the province is more mountainous, with Mount Tai being the most prominent. The east of the province is the hilly Shandong Peninsula extending into the sea; it separates Bohai Sea in the northwest from the Yellow Sea to the east and south. The highest peak of Shandong is the highest peak in the Taishan area: The Grand Canal of China enters Shandong from the northwest and leaves on the southwest. Weishan Lake is the largest lake of the province. Shandong Peninsula has a rocky coastline with cliffs, bays, and islands; the large Laizhou Bay, the southernmost of the three bays of Bohai Sea, is found to the north, between Dongying and Penglai; Jiaozhou Bay, which is much smaller, is found to the south, next to Qingdao. The Miaodao Islands extend northwards from the northern coast of the peninsula. Summers are hot and rainy except for a few coastal areas, while winters are cold and dry. Shandong has hence experienced extensive volcanism in the Tertiary. Some geological formations in Shandong are rich in fossils. For example, Zhucheng, which is located in southeastern Shandong, has been the site of many discoveries of dinosaur fossils. A major find of 7, dinosaur bones that including tyrannosaurus and ankylosaurus remains was announced in 1985, and is believed to be the largest collection ever found. The specific problem is: No references and poorly written. Please help improve this section if you can.

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Government and society Constitutional framework Shandong is divided into 17 prefecture-level municipalities dijishi. At the next lower administrative level there are districts under municipalities shixiaqu , counties xian , and county-level municipalities xianjishi. With the institution of family farms as the primary production units, commune labour allocation, production, and marketing have virtually ceased to be important. In many areas, county seats operate as coordinating centres for the production and distribution of commodities produced in the areas under their administrative jurisdiction. Health and welfare Before Shandong was particularly hard-pressed by the pressure of population on the land; by the common occurrence—especially since the latter half of the 19th century—of floods, droughts, dust storms, excessive soil salinization and alkalinization, and insect infestations; and by frequent military and civil disturbances. With the exception of missionary-financed and missionary-controlled undertakings in areas under foreign influence or administration, such as Qingdao, Yantai , and Jinan , modern intensive health care facilities were virtually nonexistent, and there was only token support for public higher education. Water supplies, sanitation facilities, and public housing were similarly inadequate to the needs of the populace, and public health services were neglected and understaffed. Since the public health services in both rural and urban areas have been improved, and formerly common ailments such as kala-azar a severe infectious disease transmitted by the sand fly , leprosy, and a variety of nutritional-deficiency diseases have been eliminated. All large and medium-size cities now have adequate water-supply systems, often built in conjunction with multipurpose water-conservancy schemes to improve and stabilize the watersheds of nearby rivers. Along with water supply , the construction of sewage-treatment facilities in many cities has helped raise public health standards. The commercialization of health care systems in the s caused difficulties for many rural people who could not afford the services. More recently, efforts have been made to reestablish public health care and social security systems. In Jinan a greenbelt has been built on the site of some dilapidated sections of the ancient city wall. Along with urban reforestation, recreational facilities have been expanded, improved, and made readily available for public use. Cultural life Shandong is the ancestral home of both Confucius and Mencius. Most of the temples, shrines, and their surrounding areas either have survived or have been restored, renovated, and converted to public parks so as to assure their preservation as important symbols of the national cultural heritage. Gate in the city wall, Qufu, Shandong province, China. It was also the place where for centuries Buddhists, Daoists, and Confucianists built more than temples and monuments to honour deified historical personages and to immortalize the sacred presence and supernatural powers of the supreme mountain deity of Mount Tai. Both the temple and the Kong residence are laid out with elaborate temples, monuments, pavilions, and gates and have collections of stelae dating in some cases from the Han dynasty. Many famous temples, hot springs, shrines, parks, lakes, and museums are frequented by the populace in other locales. In Jinan—a city famous for its hot springs, where for centuries poets, scholars, and officials enjoyed diverse pleasures—several new parks have been built and old buildings restored. Qingdao, known as the most pleasant beach resort in North China, is also famous for its parks and for Mount Lao, which lies a short distance to the east-northeast along the coast. Coastal resorts also sprang up on the northern shore of the Shandong Peninsula—for example, at Penglai with its renowned Penglai Pavilion complex northwest of Yantai, Yantai itself, and Liugongdao Island at Weihai. One of the popular beaches in Qingdao, Shandong province, China. It is notable for its use of a wide variety of seafood , especially in coastal areas, as well as onions and salt. Inland, in the Jinan area, dishes tend to feature meats and soups. Whereas coastal cooking typically consists of quick stir-frying or deep-frying, Jinan-style dishes commonly are stewed or slow cooked. Another notable feature of Shandong cuisine are its steamed breads, which often are served in lieu of rice. History A Neolithic culture—known as the Longshan

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because of archaeological remains discovered near the township of that name“existed on the Shandong Peninsula in the 3rd millennium bce. It played a key role in the establishment of a common rice-based cultural grouping that apparently spread along the Pacific seaboard from the peninsula to Taiwan and to the area that is now eastern Guangdong province. Western Shandong formed part of the territory of the Shang dynasty c. 1600. By the Spring and Autumn Chunqiu period “ bce it had become the centre of political and military activity that resulted from the eastward expansion of the Zhou dynasty , following their conquest of the Shang. A small state in southwestern Shandong was Lu, the birthplace of Confucius and Mencius. Thus, Shandong has been an integral part of China from its very beginning as an organized state. In the Grand Canal , running generally north to south, was completed, making western Shandong a major inland trading route. Yet even after completion of the canal, maritime trade remained important to Shandong, and the peninsula retained its dominant economic position. In the great agricultural areas of the province, however, early deforestation and the long-established practice of clearing land for cultivation without providing for flood prevention and control measures led to serious and ultimately disastrous erosion and wastage of valuable agricultural land. In the 19th century these problems were worsened by shifts in the course of the Huang He. From until the early s, the Huang He followed the original bed of the Huai River along the Shandong-Jiangsu border before emptying into the Yellow Sea. After , when a series of devastating floods was followed by extensive dike construction, the river changed to its present course some miles km to the north. Hardships and food shortages from floods and other natural calamities increased in intensity throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. This resulted in a substantial emigration of Shandong peasants to the Northeast Manchuria and to Inner Mongolia and Korea, with more than four million people emigrating between and . In the closing decade of the 19th century, Shandong came under the influence of German, British, and Japanese interests. It was occupied briefly by Japanese troops after the Sino-Japanese War of “ In Germany landed troops, and in a treaty was signed by which China ceded to Germany, for 99 years, two entries to Jiaozhou Bay and the islands in the bay and granted the right to construct a naval base and port, Qingdao. Germany used Qingdao as a base from which to extend its commercial influence throughout the peninsula; it developed coal mines and constructed a railway from Qingdao to Jinan. Similarly, in Great Britain obtained a lease for Weihaiwei present-day Weihai , another strategic port near the northern tip of the peninsula. With the advent of World War I , Japan took over German interests in the peninsula and in , as one of its infamous Twenty-One Demands , compelled the Chinese to give official recognition to the renewed occupation. Taking up the Shandong question , the imperialist powers decided in to grant Japanese occupation, which Japan maintained until . In the postwar struggle between the Chinese communists and the Nationalists , Shandong came under communist control by the end of .

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