Selected Titles on Chinese Drama

Wang Shifu’s 王實甫 (1295–1307) The Romance of Western Chamber 西廂記, Gao Ming’s 高明 (1307–1371) Lute 琵琶記 and Ji Junxiang’s 紀君祥 (13th century) Sole Heir of the Zhao Clan 趙氏孤兒 are very popular Chinese dramas even today.

马致远全集校注 傅丽英 & 马恒君 Ma Zhiyuan quan ji Fu, Liying & Ma, Hengjun
PL2691 .A19 2002 East Asian Library (Stacks)

关汉卿杂剧选 Selected plays of Guan Hanqing Translated by Yang, Xianyi & Yang, Gladys
PL2689 .A6 2001 East Asian Library (Stacks)

The story of the western wing Translated with an introduction by West, Stephen H. and Idema, Wilt L. PL 2693 .H8E5 1995X Robarts Library (Stacks)

白樸戲曲集校注 王文才 Bai Pu xi qu ji jiao zhu Wang, Wencai
PL2694.P32 296 1984 East Asian Library (Stacks)

The lute: Kao Ming’s Pii-pia chi Translated by Mulligan, Jean
PL2698 .K3 513 1980 Robarts Library (Stacks)

Double jeopardy : a critique of seven Yüan courtroom dramas Perng, Ching-Hsi
PL2384 .P4 Robarts Library (Stacks)

Injustice to Tou O (Tou O yün); a study and translation Shih, Chung-wen
PL2689 .T63 S4 Robarts Library (Stacks)


孔尚任全集 徐振貴主編 Kong Shangren quan ji Xu Zhengui zhu bian
PL2717.U47 A13 2004 v.1-4 East Asian Library (Stacks)

Ming,清 (1368—1911 A.D.)

Representative works in this period include Liang Chenyu’s 梁辰魚 (1519—1591) Huan Sha Ji 洗沙記, Tang Xianzu’s 湯顯祖 (1550—1616) The Peony Pavilion 牡丹亭, Hong Sheng's 洪昇 (1645—1704) The Palace of Eternal Youth 長生殿 and Kong Shangren's 孔尚任 (1648—1718) The Peach Blossom Fan 桃花扇.

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III. How to find information on Chinese Drama

Preamble

Chinese drama consists of sung verses, interspersed with percussion-accompanied sections of stylized chanting in prose, or spoken dialogue. The music is usually very simple and the instruments are normally played in unison and harmony.

The varied fascinations of Chinese drama have enthralled all levels of society and all kinds of people. Peasant and emperor, statesman and scholar, general and soldier have acted in plays and delighted in plays.

This guide includes:

- Selective titles of major plays and criticisms from antiquity to Qing dynasty.
- Highlights of the selected works and playwrights.

Please consult other brochures on major literary works and authors in specific historical periods or literary genres.
**Selected Titles on Chinese Drama**

### Tang Dynasty 唐代 (618–907 A.D.)
Representative works in this period include a dance sketch called *Ta Yao Niang 踏搖娘* (Stepping and Singing Woman), *Lan Ling Wang 蘭陵王* (Melody of the Prince of Orchid Mound’s Going into Battle) which is a drama of a prince who, because of his effeminate features, wore a mask into battle, and *Can Jun Xi 參軍戲* (Adjudant play).

**Tang xi nong 任半塘**

**Song to Jin Dynasty 宋至金 (960 – 1237 A.D.)**
The predominant forms of drama in this period are *Zaju 雜劇*, *Yuanben 元本* (variety play performed both in palace and market), *Zhugongdiao 諸宮調* (tale in ballad form for singing) and *Nanxi 南戲* (a mixture of folk dance, Zaju and Zhugongdiao). **Dong Jieyuan's 董解元 (1189—1208) Western Chamber Romance 西廂記** and *Nanxi Top Graduate Zhang Xie 張協狀元* are the earliest drama scripts exist today.

**Can jun xi yu Yuan za ju 郑, 永義**

**Yuan Dynasty 元朝 (1260–1368 A.D.)**
Yuan is the golden period of Chinese drama. Many scholars unwilling or unable to serve the Mongolian government poured their genius and their frustrations into the writing of drama. The most prominent playwright in this period is **Guan Hanqing 關漢卿** (1210–1298). He is considered the father of the Yuan Zaju and wrote over fifty plays. **Guan’s Dou E Yuan 窦娥冤, Bai Pu’s 白撲 Rain on the Paulownia Tree 梧桐雨, Ma Zhiyuan’s 馬致遠 Autumn in the Han Palace 漢宮秋,**