

**TWO POST-HONGZHI (13-14th c.)
MOVEMENTS IN CAODONG/SOTO SECT:
(1) The Wanshi (C. Hongzhi)-Ha (Stream)
& (2) The Northern (Beijing) Lineage**

Steven Heine

Two “Black Holes” in Sōtō Zen History

- The **Post-Hongzhi (Wanshi) or Dongming lineage** that was mixed with Linji/Rinzai temple lines in both China and Japan by focusing during the 14th century on the production of Sinitic-style poetry known as Five Mountains Literature (Gozan Bungaku) - but this faction did retain a degree of Caodong/Sōtō identity until 1370
- The **Wansong + Linqun lineage** centered in Beijing under Jin and then Mongol rule in the 13th century, and it produced numerous, mostly voluminous koan commentaries based on original works by **Touzi and Danxia** from the 11th century in addition to **Hongzhi** from the 12th century

Hongzhi Zhengjue/ Wanshi Shōgaku

From Taigen Dan Leighton, *Cultivating the Empty Mind*

“Hongzhi's lineage did achieve some degree of longevity. One of his direct successors, S(Z)ide Huihui, had two successors four and five generations after him who went to Japan, Dongming Huiji (1272-1340) and Dongling Yungyu (d. 1365).

There they established a branch of the Soto tradition referred to as the Wanshi-ha, J. for "Hongzhi school"), which was housed mostly amid the Japanese Rinzai temples (where prowess in Chinese cultural matters was valued), and whose followers also extensively studied the five ranks teachings. This lineage survived into the 16th c. but seems to have had little contact with the Soto branch established by Dogen.”



THREE PERENNIAL ZEN STEREOTYPES

EARLY CHINA

- Northern School of Zen = Gradual, Ongoing, Passive
- Southern School of Zen = Sudden, Spontaneous, Active

LATER PERIODS

- Literary Zen = Adding flowers to brocade
- Non-Literary Zen = withdrawal from interactions

TRANSMITTED TO JAPAN

- Linji/Rinzai School = Poetry and Kōan plus Zazen
- Caodong/Sōtō School = Shikan Taza, not Literary Zen

Historical Periods

CHINA

Tang 618-907

N. Song 960-1126

S. Song 1127-1279

Yuan 1279-1368

Ming 1368-1644

JAPAN

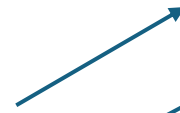
Heian 800-1185

Kamakura 1185-1333

Muromachi 1336-1573

Edo 1600-1868

Jin Rule
until 1215
then Khans,
Genghis d. 1227





KAZAKHSTAN

RUSSIA

MONGOLIA

CHINA

NORTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

JAPAN

INDIA

BURMA

LAOS

VIETNAM

TAIWAN

Tashkent Bishkek

Urumqi

Ulaanbaatar

Harbin

Jilin

Shenyeng

Jihxi

Pyongyang

Seoul

Sapporo

Sendai

Tokyo

Nagoya

Osaka

Daegu

Busan

Hiroshima

Fukuoka

Islamabad

New Delhi

Jaipur

Lucknow

Kanpur

Kathmandu

Patna

Thimphu

Nagpur

Kolkata

Dhaka

Chittagong

Naypyidaw

Rangoon

Lanzhou

Xian

Baotou

Beijing

Tianjin

Shijianzhuang

Jinan

Zibo

Qingdao

Linyi

Xuzhou

Chengdu

Nanchong

Chongqing

Wuhan

Changsha

Nanchang

Xiangtan

Guiyang

Kunming

Nanjing

Shanghai

Hangzhou

Wenzhou

Fuzhou

Xiamen

Taipei

Guangzhou

Nanning

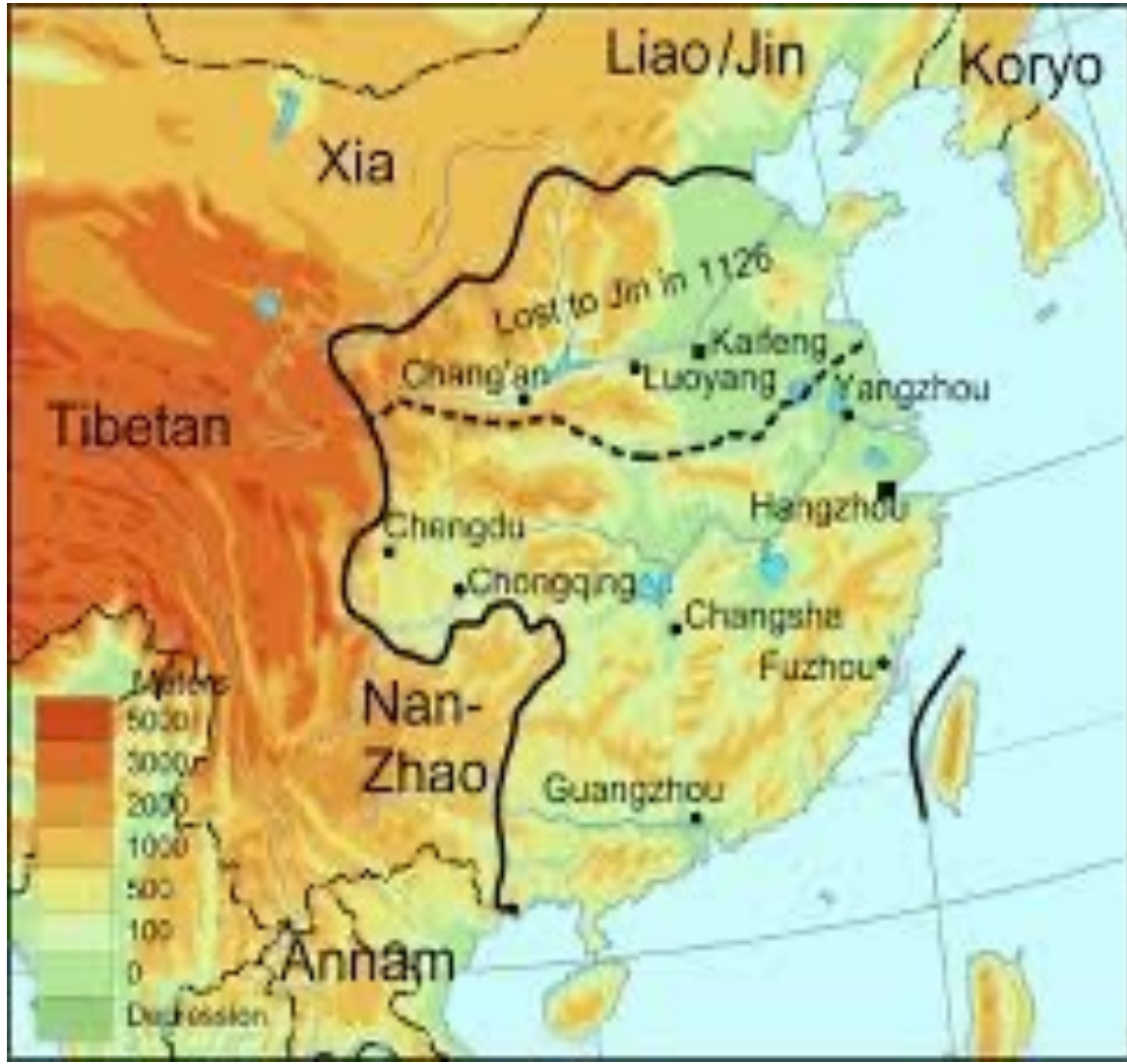
Shenzhen

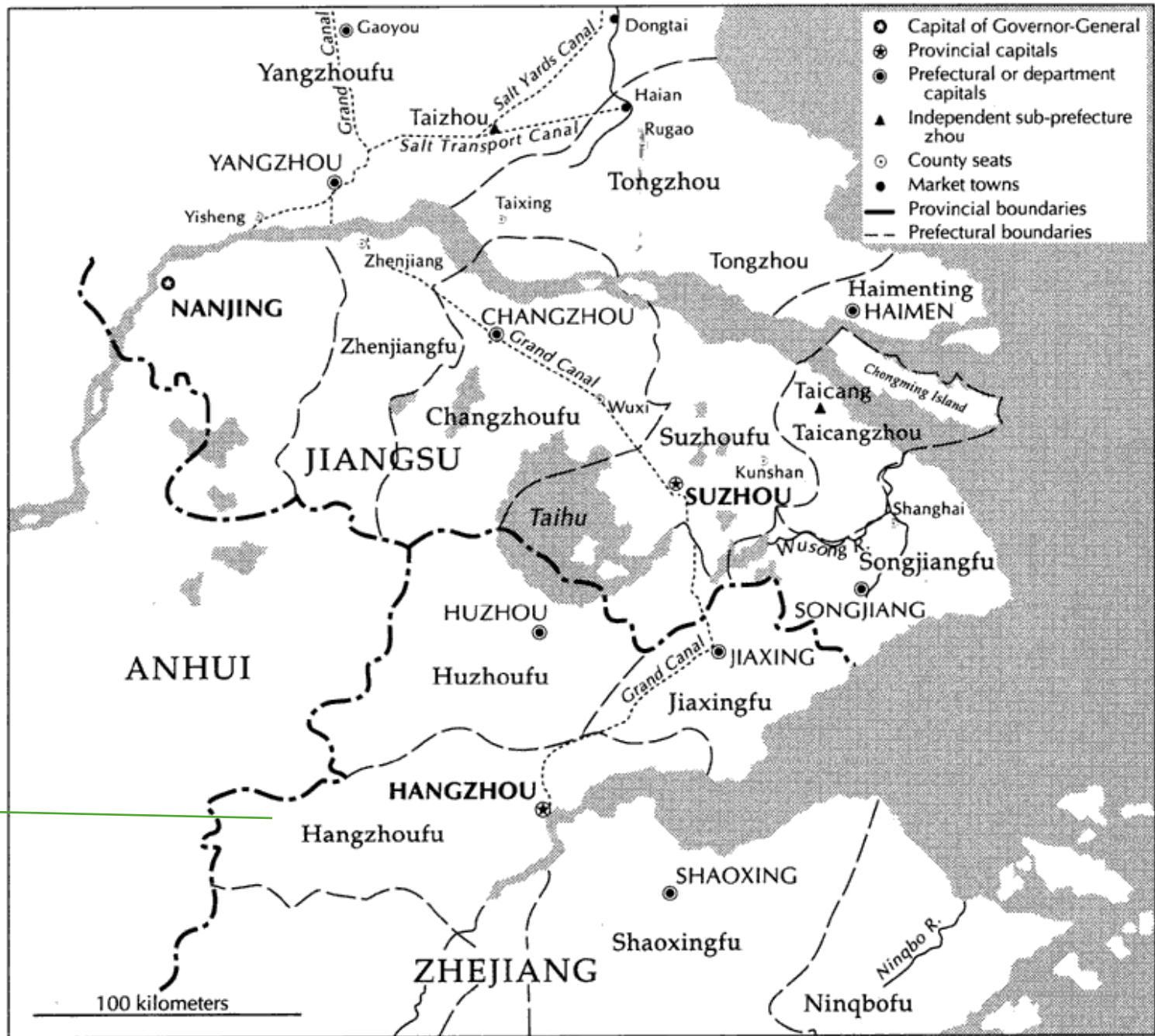
Hong Kong

Hanoi

Haikou

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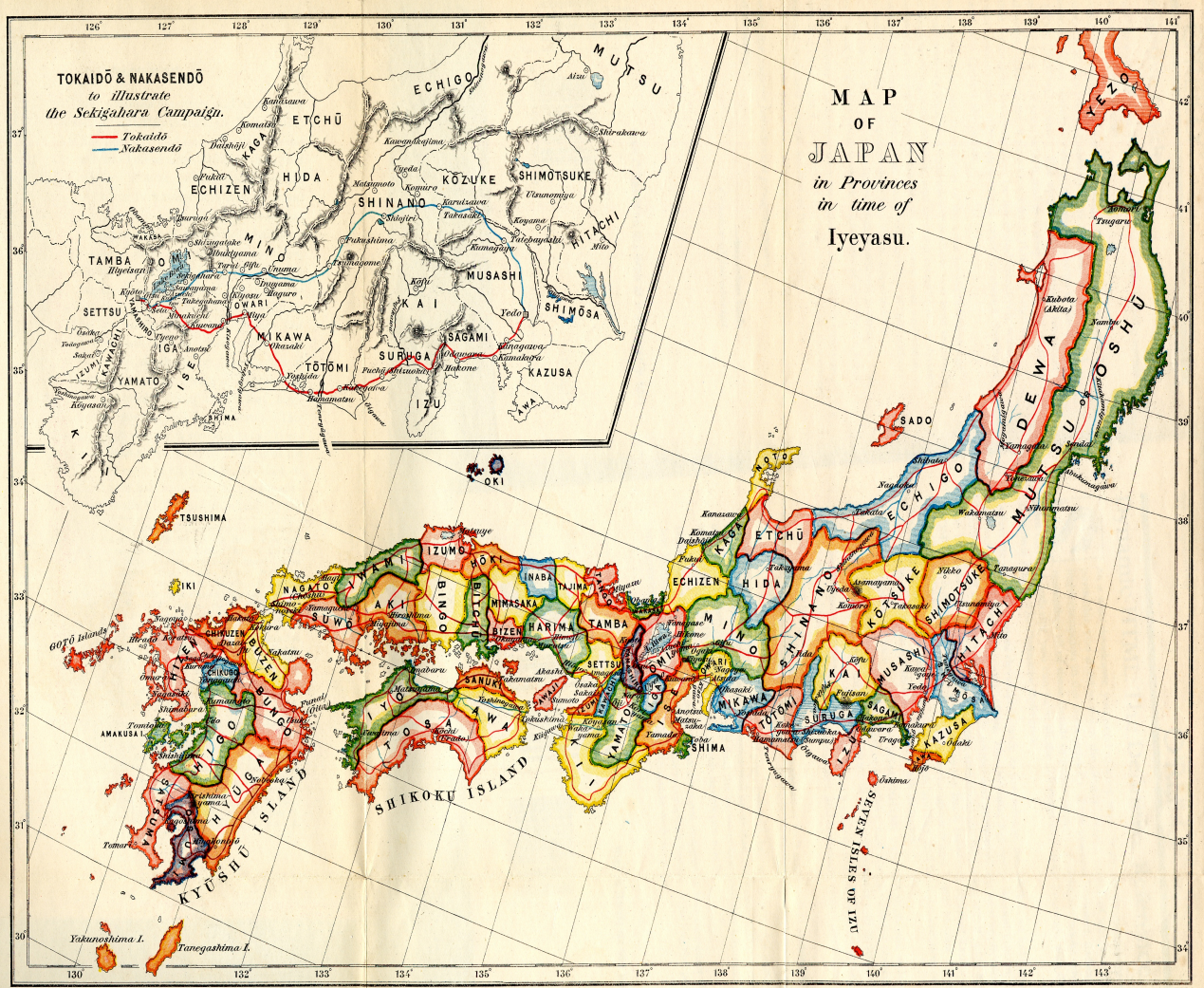




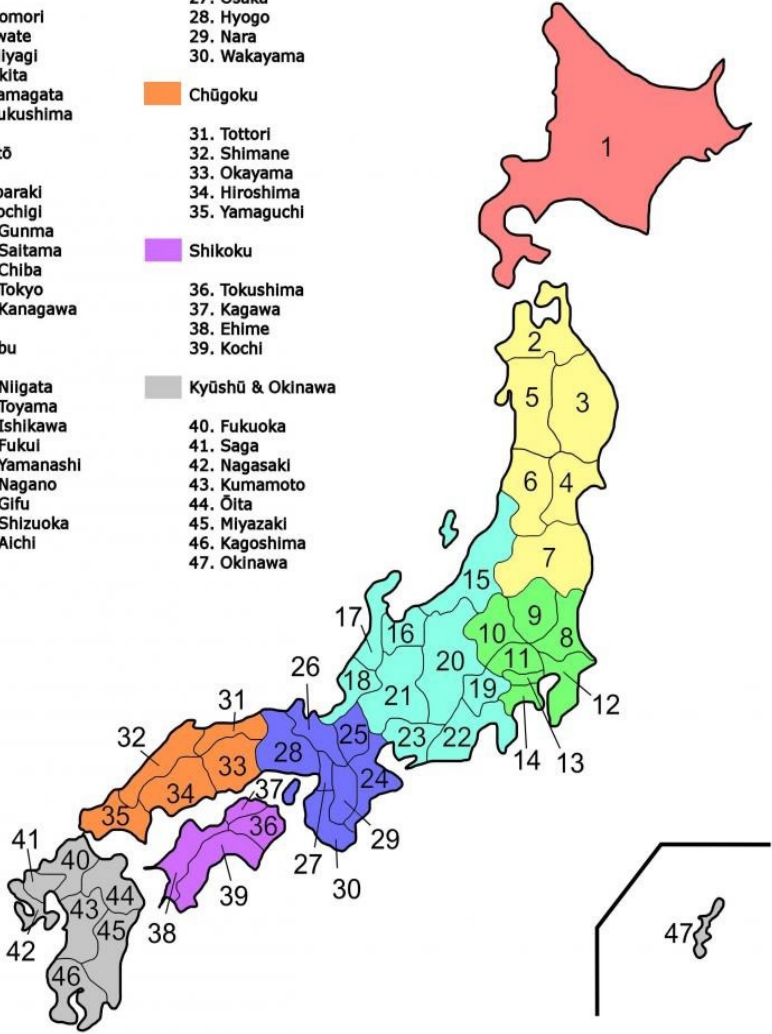
Mount Tianmu

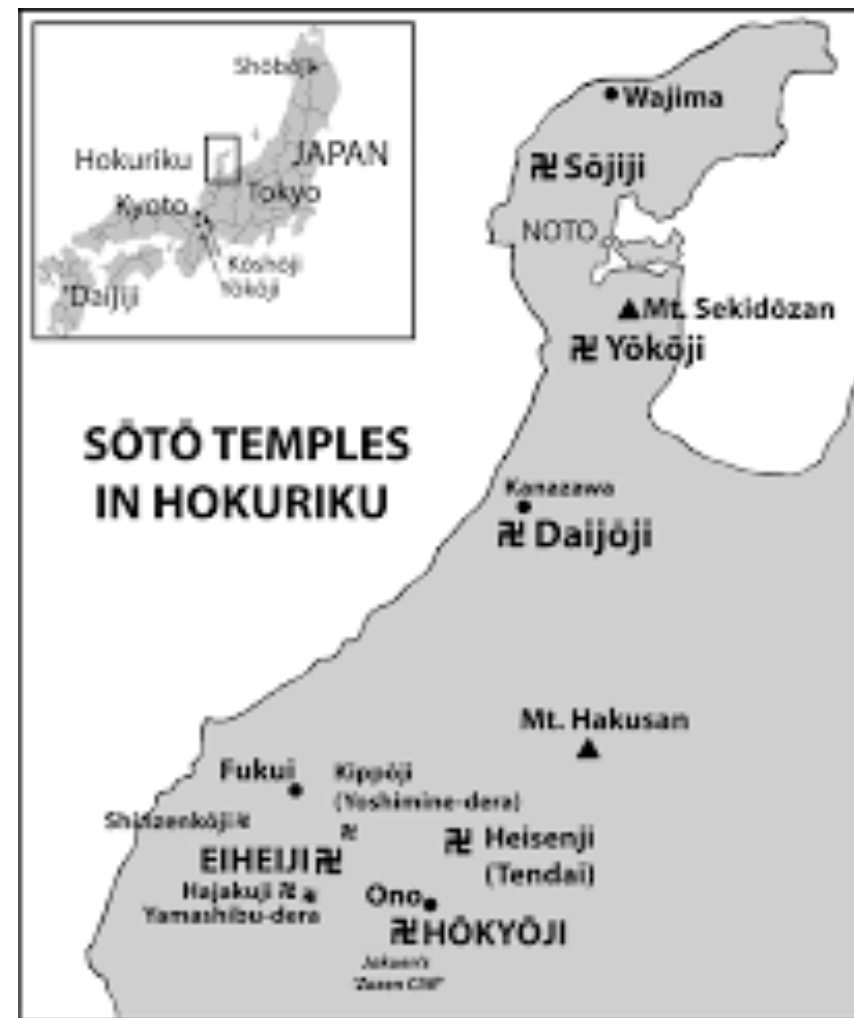


Regions and Prefectures of Japan



- Hokkaidō**
 - Tōhoku**
 - Kantō**
 - Chūbu**
 - Kansai**
 - Chūgoku**
 - Shikoku**
 - Kyūshū & Okinawa**
1. Hokkaidō
 2. Aomori
 3. Iwate
 4. Miyagi
 5. Akita
 6. Yamagata
 7. Fukushima
 8. Ibaraki
 9. Tochigi
 10. Gunma
 11. Saitama
 12. Chiba
 13. Tokyo
 14. Kanagawa
 15. Niigata
 16. Toyama
 17. Ishikawa
 18. Fukui
 19. Yamanashi
 20. Nagano
 21. Gifu
 22. Shizuoka
 23. Aichi
 24. Mie
 25. Shiga
 26. Kyoto
 27. Osaka
 28. Hyogo
 29. Nara
 30. Wakayama
 31. Tottori
 32. Shimane
 33. Okayama
 34. Hiroshima
 35. Yamaguchi
 36. Tokushima
 37. Kagawa
 38. Ehime
 39. Kochi
 40. Fukuoka
 41. Saga
 42. Nagasaki
 43. Kumamoto
 44. Ōita
 45. Miyazaki
 46. Kagoshima
 47. Okinawa

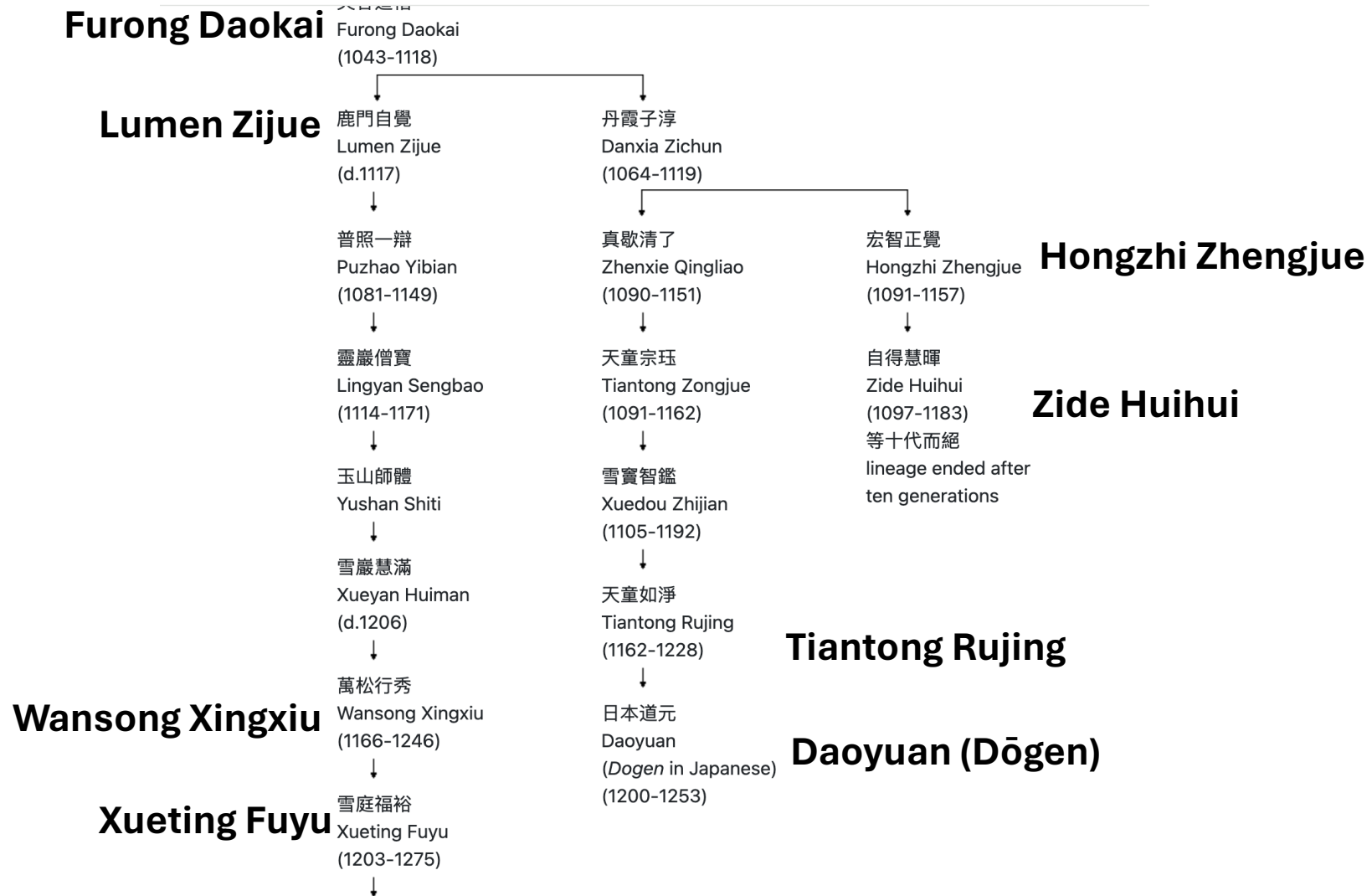




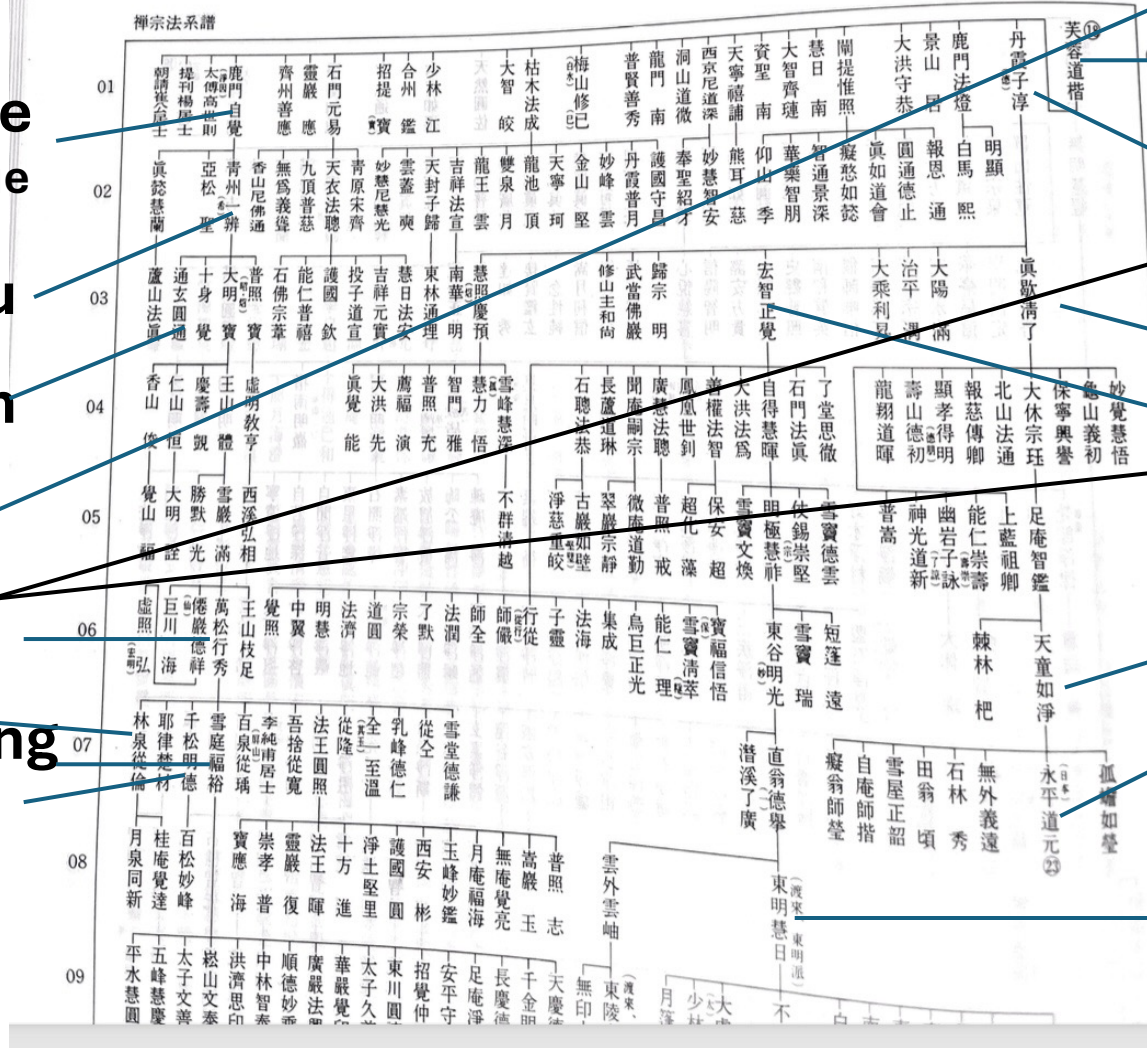
THE ROARING '20s: That is, the 1220s

- **Dogen Visits China, 1223-1227,
Copies “One Night Blue Cliff Record”
Learns and Cites Hongzhi in “Extensive Record”**
- **Wansong Writes “Record of Serenity,” 1224, based on Hongzhi**
- **First Korean Koan Collection (Hyesim), 1225**
- **Genghis Khan dies, 1227**
- **Rujing dies, 1228**
- **“Gateless Gate” (Mumonkan) Collection, 1228**

Streamlined Version of Caodong Lineage



Caodong Lineages



Lumen Zijue
aka Jingyin Zijue

Qingzhou
Tongxuan

WANSONG

Linquan, Xueting

Yelu Chucai

Touzi Yiqing

Furong Daokai

Danxia Zichun

Qingliao,
HONGZHI

RUJING

DŌGEN

Dongming

Wansong (1166-1246) and Linquan (n.d.)



Dongming Huiri/Tōmyō Enichi



Dramatis Personae for Wanshi-Ha

- **Hongzhi/Wanshi** 1091-1157, Caodong leader and greatest Chan poet
- Dongming 1272-1340, 6th gen follower, invited to Japan in 1309
- Dongling d. 1365, came to Japan in 1351
- Zhongfeng 1263-1323, Linji poet taught Japanese monks at Mt. Tianmu
- Gulin 1262-1329, Linji poet taught Japanese monks in Suzhou

- Giun 1253-1333, 5th abbot Eiheiji taught Five Mountains monks
- Gasan 1275-1366, disciple of Keizan at Sojiji & Yokoji taught Five Ranks
- Daichi 1290-1366, great Soto school poet who also read *Shobogenzo*
- Jakuhitsu 1290-1367, poet who kept some Soto connections
- Betsugen 1294-1364, poet from Echizen province who retired there
- Chūgan 1300-1375, key poet follower of Dongming, who left his lineage

