

China Local Records

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Fu Zhenlun and Marxist Local Records Studies Xue Yanwei (4)

Fu Zhenlun was a famous Chinese historian in the 20th century, and a master in Chinese local records studies. During his youth, Fu Zhenlun accepted Marxism through reading Li Dazhao's *Key Theories of History*. He consciously applied basic views of historical materialism in local records studies. Fu Zhenlun actively advocated guiding local records studies research with Marxism and implementing historical materialism in local records compilation. Fu Zhenlun made great contributions to the formation and development of Marxist local records studies, and can be called the forerunner of China's Marxist local records studies.

Explorations of Predicament in Fine Quality Local Records Compilation

..... **Meng Yueting (13)**

Local records compilation must put quality first. We must establish fine quality consciousness, improve local records quality, and forge fine quality local records. During second-round local records compilation, problems of various sorts often exist when it comes to fine quality local records creation or compilation, leading to various difficulties for production of fine quality local records: stereotyped and identical contents design, leading to loss of regional characteristics; lack of detailed, accurate, and specific reference materials, showing only the forest without the trees; flashy contents without substances and bad writing style; irregular manner of writing and poor academic and practical value; unvaried form of data processing, and lack of aesthetic appearance and innovation; low standard usage of pictures with incomplete elements; with mostly complimentary but few critical contents, evading recording mistakes and lessons; and internal frictions between members of compilation team-all these are restricting factors for the forging of fine quality local records.

Newly Compiled County Records Must Stress Recording and Inheritance of Local Sage Culture Sun Zhenzhong (25)

Chinese feudal society had the tradition that "imperial power does not apply below the county

level”. The governance of rural society mainly relies on the local sages to maintain order and to educate the rural population, leading to the unique local sage culture. Local records and local sage culture have fundamental connections, as reflected in the saying “county records praise the local sages and the clan”. Recordings of local sages in traditional local records had become must-have contents of related categories. *The 13th Five-year Plan Outline* requires “nurturing civilized local customs, fine family tradition, and new local sage culture”. During the course of strengthening cultural confidence, inheriting and carrying forward excellent Chinese traditional culture and traditional virtues, strengthening rural ethics and culture construction and diversifying social management, paying attention to recording and inheriting local sage culture is not only the reflection of local records’ role in undertaking the mission of developing traditional culture, but also is conducive to the innovative development of the local records cause.

Brief Accounts of Wu Yi’s Achievements in Local Records Studies

..... *Gan Liangyong* (32)

As a symbolic figure of the Qianjia Han Scholars in the Central Plains, Wu Yi made world-renowned achievements in the studies of Confucius classics and epigraphy. In the area of local records studies, Wu Yi also made remarkable achievements. Since the 60th Year of the Reign of Qianlong (1795), Wu Yi was successively invited and supervised the compilation of three local records, i. e. Jiaqing *Lushan County Records*, *Baofeng County Records*, and *Anyang County Records*. Wu Yi was in charge of the writings of compilation guides and compilers organization of all these three local records. After completion, they become symbolic examples of local records compilation with the clear and precise style and rich reference materials. Meanwhile, during the course of compilation, Wu Yi also raised his own views and propositions about local records style and reference materials collection that turned into important resources of theoretical research in local records studies of the Qing Dynasty.

Old Local Records Authentification Methodology-A Case Study of Gansu and Ningxia

Old Local Records *Han Zhonghui* (37)

During sorting and researching old local records, it is sometimes necessary to ascertain their authenticity. It could be said that authentification is an indispensable link in the sorting process of old local records. In the process of compilation and circulation, some falsified old local records may appear.

The falsification phenomenon can be divided into two major categories, falsification of original old local records, and falsification of photocopied old local records. The former was done by the compiler, while the latter was done by the publisher, with different motivations and methods. The falsification of some old local records of Ningxia and Gansu is representative to a certain extent. To ascertain the authenticity of old local records, we need traditional authentication theories and methods as foundation, in combination with the compilation styles of old local records, so as to compare ancient and contemporary catalogues and writings, conduct investigation on aspects such as prefaces and afterwords, contents, and styles, reveal traces of falsification, and rationally understand the literature value of falsified local records. By doing so, we hope to provide approaches and experiences for sorters of old local records in other provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities in the direct administration of the central government.

Investigations of *Nankang Records* by Deng Deming of Song During the Southern Dynasties Period *Jiang Yonghong* (46)

Nankang Records by Deng Deming of the Southern Dynasties period was a fairly early set of Jiangxi local records. It was thought to be written during the middle of Yuanjia, and was lost probably during the turn of the Song and Yuan Dynasty or in the Yuan Dynasty. Currently, the collected editions of *Nankang Records* include the Hanfenlou *Shuo Fu* edition, the Wanweishangtang *Shuo Fu* edition, the *Hanxuetang Zhizuzhai Series* edition, and Liu Weiyl’s *Collection of Scattered Han Tang Local Records* editions. Among these four collected editions, there are instances of no author accreditations, no accreditations of sources, and mistaken or omitted editings. Currently there are 32 passages of scattered scripts of *Nankang Records* by Deng Deming. Among these passages, the recordings of rivers, mountains, landscape, products and resources of Nankang region have fairly high historical value, and the contents containing Taoism thoughts, folklores, and landscape descriptions have fairly high literary value.

A Circulation Survey of Different Editions of *Jinling Past and Present Graphic Survey* *Li Hao* (53)

Jinling Past and Present Graphic Survey was an important set of historical literature compiled by Chen Yi of Ming Dynasty to record transformation of the city of Nanjing. Currently, there are five editions available, i. e. the Zhengde edition in the collection of Taiwan“National Library”, the Jiajing edition in

the collection of Toyo Bunko of Japan, the Wanli Nanjing Department of Defense edition in the collection of Central University of Nationalities Library, the Tianqi carved edition of Zhu Zhifan, and the photocopied edition of Nanjing Zhongshe in the Republican period. The time of publication of the original copy on which the Zhongshe photocopied edition was based presumably was during the Wanli period. The five editions can be roughly divided into three circulation systems: the Zhengde edition and Jiajing edition as one system, the Wanli edition and the original copy of Zhongshe photocopied edition as one system, and the Tianqi edition alone as one system.

Narrative Survey of the Unabridged Zhengde Edition of *Lanxi County Records* in Japan *Jin Xiaogang* (59)

The compilation process of Zhengde *Lanxi County Records* was full of twists and turns. Currently in China, there is only the three-volume remanent edition in the collection of Zhejiang Library. However, the five-volume complete edition in the collection of Japan Cabinet Library and Congress Library has important literature value, serving to amend the Zhejiang Library edition in terms of recordings of local population, economy, and poems and articles. The book also demonstrates strong Neo-Confucianism concerns of the compilers, and reflects the cultural history significance embedded in the writings of local records since the Song Dynasty.

Brief Survey of Anyue Stone Carvings as Seen in Local Records *Wang Yi* (66)

There are well over ten thousand Sichuan Anyue stone carving statues. Most of them are Buddhist statues, with a small number of Taoist statues, and Confucian/Buddhist/Taoist or Buddhist/Taoist statues in the same niche. Most of them can be dated to the Tang and Song period, inheriting northern stone carvings in the past, and inspiring Dazu stone carvings in the future. There are nine national level heritage protection units, and 17 provincial level heritage protection units (all stone carving statues), praised as “ancient, prolific, refined, and beautiful” and “another great treasure-house of our country’s ancient sculptures”. This article, from the angle of reading and using local records, has conducted a brief survey of Anyue stone carvings (temples) with the help of *Anyue County Records* and other related local records. It is significant in terms of exploration and methodology for clarifying historical status, and even provides new perspective for the research of famous stone grottoes (carvings) of our country.

On Zaoqiang Migrants in Shandong Laiwu During Early Years of Hongwu-A Case Study of Ancient Ying Wu Family and Its Genealogy Gao Ying (72)

At present, the earliest records of Shandong migrants in the Ming Dynasty are those about the migration of Hebei people north of the Great Wall to Linqing and Dongchang in the second year of the Reign of Hongwu (1369). Migration into Laiwu county reached a small peak at the end of Yuan Dynasty and the start of Ming Dynasty. Records of the migration wave in Laiwu, apart from Laiwu County Rural Records, can be found in genealogies, tablet inscriptions, and oral materials of migrating experiences from family members. The Wu family was among the Zaoqiang migrants, but its military status was obviously special among early Ming Dynasty migrants. With help from oral history materials and field study achievements, we can have discussions about issues such as where the Wu family lived originally, when its military status was obtained, and whether it was government compulsory migration or not.

Change of Dynasties from Ming to Qing and the Transformation of Fortunes of Shandong Local Family Clans-A Case Study of Laiyang Song Family Zhang Huaqing (84)

The change of dynasties from Ming to Qing brought far-reaching influences on the fortunes of Shandong local family clans. Taking the example of the Song family of Shandong Dengzhoufu, Laiyang County, it became a well-known family of culture at home and abroad at the end of Ming Dynasty for its prolific achievements in the Imperial Exams, government posts, literature, and social societies. Yet at the turn of Ming and Qing Dynasty, the family was actively involved in anti-Qing movements and suffered great damages that led to decline in family education. During the Qing Dynasty, despite submission to the Qing Court of certain members of the Song family, active participation in Imperial Exams, and engagements in government posts, the fate of family decline was not turned around. The descendents of the Song family suffered many mishaps, and were repeatedly struck by disasters of imprisonments. The Song family experienced decline one step after another, and became a victim of the Ming and Qing change of dynasties struggle.

A Survey of Wenzhou Coastal Defense Posts and Its Regional Subculture You Yuhao (95)

Coastal defense posts in the Ming Dynasty were the specific products of state policy. They have not

only military and historical meaning, but also cultural significance. The establishment of coastal defense posts not only implanted a geographical unit of military nature in Wenzhou local society, but also wove an important knot in the net of Wenzhou local culture. The special nature of defense posts precipitated in local dialects, popular beliefs, popular ceremonies, and folk customs, making them unique cultural and geographical units different from other surrounding areas. The formation and transformation of coastal defense posts regional subculture was not only determined by its unique cultural mechanism and relative exclusivity, but also the product due to cultural clashes, exchanges, and interactions with the local society.

The Deduction of Yutian and Fengrun County Change of Affiliation to Yongpingfu in the Fourth Year of the Reign of Yongzheng *Chen Bing* (105)

About the time of affiliation change from Shuntianfu to Yongpingfu of Yutian and Fengrun county, there are six different theories in the reference materials of Qing Dynasty, but to this date still no unanimous conclusion can be reached. Archives in the Qing Dynasty already made public provide a complete chain of evidence for the time of affiliation change. Firstly through official reports of rain and snow to the throne during the Reign of Yongzheng, we can determine that the time of affiliation change should be between July of the third year of the Reign of Yongzheng (1725) to November of the fourth year of the Reign of Yongzheng. Next, through official reports to the throne from the “Personnel Department” “Revenue Department” in *History of Six Cabinet Departments of the Reign of Yongzheng*, it can be deducted that the affiliation change happened after February of the fourth year of the Reign of Yongzheng.

Summary of the International Symposiu “Chinese Local Records Culutre Going Global” (113)