

# China Local Records

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## On How Local Records Can Serve the Rural Rejuvenation Strategy

..... *Tian Baojia* (4)

Implementing the rural rejuvenation strategy was a major strategic deployment made by the 19th CPC National Congress. It is also the inexorable requirement at the defining period of establishing an all-round well-off society, and turning China into a prosperous, democratic, civilized, harmonious, and beautiful modern socialist nation. Combining the regular pattern and features of local records with rural construction and development, we can discover practically the following ways and means in which local records can serve the rural rejuvenation strategy: local records provide cultural content support for the rural rejuvenation strategy; feature records and imagery records record, inherit, and promote rural history and culture, and excavate historical wisdom; local records databases, mobile intelligent terminals, and bar code scanning functions provide efficient and convenient local information resources for the rural rejuvenation strategy; local records bookstores, local records arts and literature, and local records lectures provide platforms for educating the public, giving governance advices, and nurturing the civilized local customs.

## Several Issues of Key Attention in the Coming Third-round Compilation as Seen from

**Second-round Military Records Compilation Practice** ..... *Qu Hongzhang* (10)

Second-round military records compilation has made important practical, theoretical, and systematic achievements, pushed forward military culture construction, and played consultative role in the informationization of the armed forces and the combat capacity building practice. Due to the particularity of military organization work, further research and improvement is still needed in terms of military records compilation quality. As third-round military records compilation will soon be fully started, we must follow the requirements from China Local Records Guidance Group, pay attention to the overall circumstances of informationization and digitization development and the mission and target of strengthening the military in the new era, summarize and learn from the experiences of second-round military records compilation, and fully strengthen and improve the compilation quality of military records in areas such as top-tier mission design, reference materials work, realistic recording techniques, manuscripts review, and utilization of military records.

**Brief Survey of Historical Reference Materials on Which Luo Yuan’s *Xin’an Records* Was Based** ..... *Guan Renjie* (16)

Among the accounts of historical reference materials on which Luo Yuan’s *Xin’an Records* was based we have seen so far, some are fundamental misjudgements and some are macroscopic generalizations without specific and accurate conclusions. According to the contents of *Xin’an Records* and quotations and notes by Luo Yuan, we can see that historical references materials adopted in *Xin’an Records* were mainly local records at the same period, including Xu Kan’s *Fang Yu Records*, Le Shi’s *Taiping Universal Records*, *Xiangfu (Shezhou) Graphical Records*, and *Huizhou Graphical Records*. It also absorbed material objects such as local stone carvings and tablet inscriptions, and other literature such as official history, government documents, notes and miscellaneous records, and biographical sketches and tablets. This demonstrates the extensiveness of references materials collected and used by Luo Yuan during the compilation process.

**Two Accounts of Corrections and Supplements to Song History Using Local Records Materials** ..... *Ly Guannan* (21)

**The Compilation Styles and Textual Writings of Hongzhi *Fujian General Records*** ..... *Zhang Yingpin* (24)

Hongzhi *Fujian General Records* was the first set of Fujian general records compiled in Ming Dynasty. It was compiled under the supervision of the Governor Eunuch in imitation of the styles of *The Great Ming Unified Records*, but had features different from other local records. Historical references quoted in it were very extensive. It preserved much reference materials from history books and ancient local records, and had great literature value and academic value. It was clearly categorized and organized. The textual writing was as detailed as it can be. The inclusion and recordings of people’s life stories, in particular, had clear principles and standards, leaving inspirations for local records compilers of future generations.

**Two Problems and Analysis found in *Summary of Geography from History Readings*** ..... *Liu Zhengang* (33)

**Canal Management in Ningxia of Qing Dynasty as Seen in Qianlong *Ningxia Fu Records*** ..... *Wang Yuqin* (35)

Qianlong *Ningxia Fu Records* made records of canals in Ningxia irrigation area drawing diversion water of Yellow River on issues such as canals’ history, excavation, management and maintenance. It systematically summarized terminologies such as gate and dam, culvert, flying trough, branch canal, steep mouth, laborer, gatekeeper, materials with color, basic color material, discounted color material,

sao laying, sao clearing, and staff related to canals and canals management. It explained in detail water management and water usage systems such as the system of giving water (feng and biao system), water usage following traditional Chinese agricultural calendar, and canal dredging rules. It also recorded the thoughts, practices, and innovations of important people related to irrigation during the Qing Dynasty such as Wang Quanchen, Tong Zhi, Niu Tingcai, Fei Kai, and Wang Tingzan during the process of Ningxia canal management.

**Guangxu Yuncheng County Records Starfield Section Punctuation Corrections-A**  
**Discussion with Mr Zhang Youyun ..... Cheng Yingliang (44)**

The correctness of punctuation has direct impacts on the reading and understanding of classic literature. *Yuncheng County Records of Ming and Qing Dynasty* (Punctuated Edition) jointly prepared by three work units including Heze City History and Archeology Research Institute was published and circulated in January 2015 by China Literature and History Publishing House. The publication and circulation of this book has positive impacts on the research of regional local history, but punctuation errors in the book can easily mislead readers. The book has punctuation errors such as no break no punctuation at places where there should be a break, wrong break and wrong punctuation at places where there should be no break, wrongly attributing words to the next sentence rather than the last sentence, wrongly attributing words to the last sentence rather than the next sentence, and wrong punctuation at the right break. Following Li Feng’s punctuation views, this article now points out and analyzes the punctuation errors and causes of these errors in the book, and proposes corrections.

**Corrections and Amendments to the Book Category of Arts and Literature Survey of**  
**Anhui General Records Manuscripts ..... Wang Dukun (49)**

The most important difference between the Arts and Literature Survey of *Anhui General Records Manuscripts* and ordinary arts and literature section of local records is that it has abstracts to all books included in it. Moreover, to reduce the heavy workload of writing abstracts, the Arts and Literature Survey of *Anhui General Records Manuscripts* prefers quality to quantity in terms of book inclusion standards. Taking its Book Category as an example, we discover that the abstracts contain many errors related to names of people, places, and books and the other specific contents such as number of volumes. In comparison with books included in the Arts and Literature Records of Guangxu *Revised Anhui General Records*, though helpful, the Book Category contains many omissions not conducive to comprehensive presentation of the works of Anhui writers. To make better academic application of the Arts and Literature Survey of *Anhui General Records Manuscripts*, it is necessary to make corrections and amendments.

**New Historical Reference Materials for the Continued Compilation of Jing County  
Records in Republican Period ..... Liu Meng (58)**

During the Republican Period, local records compilation developed on the basis of traditional local records compilation activities. There were local records compilation activities in many areas. But records of some of these activities can no longer be found for factors such as loss of historical reference materials. Accordingly, although there were preparations for county records compilation during the Republican Period in Jing County, the actual state of compilation has always remained sketchy. Two items of newly discovered archival documents have important reference value, and provide detailed evidence for the continued compilation of county records in Jing County during the Republican Period.

**Research on the Distribution Pattern and Paths of Courier Posts Around Guangzhou  
Fu During Early Ming Dynasty-Analysis Based on Postal Information from Old  
Guangzhou City Maps in *The Yongle Canon* of Ming Dynasty  
..... Sun Haigang (62)**

The postal system in Ming Dynasty was fairly comprehensive, and a large number of courier posts were established all around the country. As one of the most important postal institutions, courier posts had the function of delivering official documents and information. Three old Guangzhou city maps in *The Yongle Canon* of Ming Dynasty-Guangzhou Fu Territory Map, Guangzhou Fu Panyu County Map, and Guangzhou Fu Nanhai County Map, all display information such as the name, number, and distribution pattern of courier posts around Guangzhou Fu. Through interpretation of courier posts information in these maps, we analyze the positions and distribution patterns of courier posts in three areas around Guangzhou Fu during early Ming Dynasty, i. e. the eastern, northern and northwestern areas. We also reconstruct three courier posts distribution paths during early Ming Dynasty, i. e. east of Guangzhou Fu to Zengcheng County, north of Guangzhou Fu to Qingyuan County, and northwest of Guangzhou Fu to Sihui County. We clarify the delivery passage of official documents between Guangzhou Fu and surrounding areas during that period, which is conducive to further postal delivery paths investigation of Guangzhou Fu in Ming Dynasty.

**Textual Constructions and Historical Facts-A Peep at the Causes and Truth about the  
Rarity of Local Records Accounts of Strongholds in Lu'an Fu During Ming and  
Qing Dynasty ..... Hao Wenjun (78)**

Building strongholds for self-defence during period of war and turmoil was a tradition of the rural population in Shangdong. Lu'an Fu during Ming Dynasty encountered multiple serious turmoils, and many strongholds settlements should be built following this logic. Currently, relics of countryside strongholds are

rarely seen in the former territory of Lu'an Fu. Few accounts of local strongholds can be seen in historical references such as local records. It seems that no great number of strongholds are built in turmoils locally during the Ming Dynasty. Is it that textual recordings truthfully reflect the history or there are any other causes? Through overall analysis, we discover that the rarity of references to local strongholds in local records does not truthfully reflect historical facts. There were several large-scale constructions of strongholds in rural Lu'an Fu during the Ming Dynasty. The surface cause of the lack of strongholds recordings in local records during Ming and Qing Dynasty is that there were few strongholds left when local records were compiled, while the deeper reason may lie in the fact that the compilers intentionally left no records because of compilers' consideration of the antipathy among the local population towards strongholds construction and that to reduce the burden of the local people from the constructions.

**Brief Review of Beijing-Hangzhou Canal Recordings in Shandong Old Local Records**  
..... *Zhou Guangqian* (87)

Shandong is an important province that the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal runs through, and a province with strong local records compilation tradition. On basis of meticulous study of the number of existing local records from Canal regions in Shandong and sources of literature, this article expounds Canal related literature preserved in Shandong local records from five aspects, i. e. grain transport, engineering, economy, culture, and literature. We also discuss the special value of Canal related local records literature in terms of preserving detailed and specific references, displaying overall local picture of the canal, and literature collating and emendating.

**Error Correction? about Qing Dynasty's Jinshi Namelist of Guangxi-Based on Comparison Between Qing Dynasty Jinshi Namelist and Education Records, Guangxi General Records** ..... *Huang Wenbo* (94)

Among books with records of Qing Dynasty's jinshi namelist of Guangxi published in the modern period, Qing Dynasty Jinshi Namelist and Education Records, Guangxi General Records are more comprehensive and authoratative. By comparison, we discovered that there were different records on the same jinshi in the two books. Through searching and sorting of relevant literature, analyzing errors, and brief explorations of probable causes of these errors, we can make the Guangxi jinshi namelist in Qing Dynasty more accurate.

**Tradition and Fission: The Transformation of Rural Society in 1938 – 1941 Zhongtiao Mountain Japanese-Resistance Bases** ..... *Zhang Yangliang* (103)

The war of invasion started by the Japanese army brought unprecedented holocaust and catastrophe to

traditional rural society in the guerrilla resistance area. Before the break of the war, Zhongtiao Mountain area was the typical traditional rural society. It was not only cut-off in information, backward in lifestyle, but also prevailed by a fairly strong feudal land production relationship. Yet the war brought huge impacts and social destruction to the Zhongtiao Mountain resistance bases in charge of the CNP ( China Nationalist Party) then. There were social panic, extreme lack of grains and other commodities, and acute rural crisis. In the endeavors of various organizations including the military and government departments in Zhongtiao Mountain resistance bases, popular movements burgeoned, the reduction of leases and interests movement was extensively pushed forward, and battlefield handicraft went through deformed development. Hence, deep social transformation occurred in rural society in the resistance bases, resulting in a multi-dimension fission.

**An Investigation of the Geographical Locations of Jingzhao Yinpan City and Yinpan Post House ..... *Lu Xijian* (115)**

Jingzhao Yinpan County is also known as Yinpan County and Yinban County. From the end of East Han Dynasty to the Northern Zhou Period, the county seat moved quite often. During Western Jin and Northern Wei Period, “Yinpan City” was located at what now is known as Lijiapo, Lintong. Scholars in Tang Dynasty called “ Xinfeng old city of Han Dynasty” as “Yinpan city” or “Yinpan old city”, which is now located at Shahe village. Scholars in Song Dynasty conducted thorough investigations of the two cities of Xinfeng and Yinpan. What is currently known as “Yinpan city” is only the other name of “Xinfeng old city of Han Dynasty” ( the Shahe site) , while the “Yinpan old city” refers specifically to the “Sima Village old site” that moved to “east of the Xi River, and west of the Ling River” in the ninth year of the Reign of Taihe of Northern Wei (485) , which is located at the south of the current Fangjia Village of Ma Er Town. The Northern Wei Yinpan Post House and “Sima Village old site” are both located on the Yinpan Plain, the current high hill in the southwest Diaozhuang Village of Lingkou Street neighborhood.

**An Investigation of Jin Youzi’s Place of Origin ..... *Hu Yuan* (122)**