

China Local Records

No. 4, 2019

A Review of Research on the Local Records Theoretical Debate Between Zhang Xuecheng and Dai Zhen *Zhang Yihe* (4)

In Qing Dynasty scholar Zhang Xuecheng and Dai Zhen once had a heated debate about local records compilation and related issues. The causes of the debate were mostly analyzed by late Qing Dynasty and early Republican Period scholars from the angle of psychology and academic thoughts, while analyses by current scholars also cover factors such as their life experiences and background of the time they lived in. As to the discussions about the division of their school of thoughts, scholars during the early 1980s mostly looked at the debate as that of school of thoughts or academic subjects, but this view has been challenged by the contemporary academic circle. On how to evaluate the views of Zhang and Dai, scholars in earlier period tended to favor Zhang over Dai, while in recent years there has been a trend of “rectifying the name of Dai Zhen”.

Kong Shangren’s Local Records Compilation Thoughts *Chen Shilong* (15)

In early Qing Dynasty the man of letters Kong Shangren compiled *Pingyang Fu Records* and *Laizhou Fu Records*. During practice of local records compilation, Kong Shangren formed his own understandings of local records and related local records compilation thoughts. In his view, though similar to history in terms of objectives, local records are different from history in terms of forms. As to specific compilation thoughts, he suggested that local records compilation should be appropriate in choosing details. The scope of recordings must be strictly controlled within certain regional limits. In terms of subjects and categories design and arrangements, Kong Shangren accepted the horizontal subjects style in the beginning, and tended to use the vertical categories style in later periods. He also created the category of “Warfares”, proposed that women with extraordinary abilities should be recorded in “Virtuous Women”, thus developed the categories of local records compilation.

Xie Guozhen and Local Records Studies *Ren Ruixin* (21)

Xie Guozhen was a famous Ming and Qing history specialist and philologist. In his view, local

records move ahead along with history. The schools of local records studies can be divided into the “historical methods” school and the “historical facts” school. The development of local records studies can be divided into three phases, i. e. the embryonic period, the formation period, and the flourishing period. Xie Guozhen’s local records understandings led to his emphasis on the application of local records in historical research, which are amply reflected in his research of Southern Ming history, early Qing history, social economic history, and peasants war history.

Analyzing the Big Data Features of Local Records Resources and Opinions on New Research Areas of Local Records “Computing” *Lin Hao* (27)

In broader sense, local records resources with rich contents of reference materials are both a reference base and a huge database. Through simple comparison, it is not hard to discover that traditional local records have certain attributes of the Big Data. In view of the Big Data, data become an important resource. The Big Data features of local records resources, if used properly, can not only better integrate local records culture into the powerful current of Big Data of this age, but also bring about new transformations to the development of local records research, and even lead research of this academic subject into a completely new “computing” territory.

Drawings Left, History Right—A Re-exploration of the Value of *Henan Records* to Luoyang City Research in Tang and Song Dynasty *Wang Shulin* (33)

Henan Records preserved a large amount of original texts in Song Dynasty. It was widely recognized by the academic circle as having fairly high historical value. Through comparative reading and research of its texts and drawings, we can learn that its texts are sound and rigorous, bearing witness to historical references and archeological materials. More importantly, some of the details displayed in the drawings of *Henan Records* reflect the city’s pattern and the spatial relationship of the city, providing new angles for our understandings of Luoyang City in Tang and Song Dynasty.

Explorations and Analysis of the Historical Value of *Jiajing Xiong Sheng* *Li Jianwu* (42)

Jiajing Xiong Sheng was the first set of local records in Xiong County history. It has important historical value, preserves a lot of precious historical references, and serves as a trailblazer in the history

of Xiong County local records compilation, followed by local records with the same title compiled during the Reign of Wanli and Kangxi. There are also many comments in the book on Xiong County affairs at that time, reflecting the author's thoughts of records serving for practical purposes.

Hang Shijun and the Compilation of Yongzheng *Canons*, *Zhejiang General Records*

..... *Wang Xuanbiao* (47)

In 1731, Hang Shijun was invited to take part in the compilation of *Zhejiang General Records*, responsible for the compilation of the *Canons*. But after the completion of his manuscripts, there seemed to be quite some criticisms from his colleagues, which led to Hang's great annoyance. Hang intended to publish his work "as a separate piece" under the title of *Zhejiang Canons Records*, which unfortunately had no extant copy. Scholars in later generations were mostly sympathetic towards Hang's misfortune. Liang Qichao even took the view that Hang's manuscripts "were pushed aside and cut out by members of the compilation bureau". However, through comparison of the *Preface to Zhejiang Canons Records* with the categorical styles section of the current edition of *Yongzheng Canons, Zhejiang General Records*, the connections between the two can be proved, thus Liang's view is not entirely reliable.

In Shunzhi Period Zhejiang County Records Compilation and Regional Order—A Case Study of the Four Counties of Songyang, Suichang, Longquan, and Xuanping of Chuzhou Fu *Xu Peng* (53)

This article takes four county records of Chuzhou Fu of Zhejiang during the Shunzhi Period as examples to analyze through textual interpretations the complex local records compilation groups and mentalities behind local records compilation in a chaotic world, and further discusses the significance of county records compilation to the restoration of regional order during this period. This article intends to clarify that the change from Ming to Qing Dynasty did not break up the tradition of county records compilation. On the contrary, the disorder of the real world provided the compilers with certain possibilities of overstepping the established practices. Local records compilation also allow for the convergence of all sorts of resources in common efforts to restore and reconstruct the postwar society, bringing benefits for popular sentiments, local customs, and production, and gradually forming identification towards the new dynasty and culture.

Preliminary Explorations on the Historical Value of Tokyo Keibunsha Edition of

***Tibet Overview with Amended Notations* Peng Lianqi (64)**

Tibet Overview was a set of local records compiled by Yamagata Hatsuo with comprehensive introductions to the natural environment and cultural customs of the Tibetan region. Its publication in 1907 sent reverberations to China, followed by the publication of its “stone-press edition” compiled and translated by Sichuan Tibet Research Society in 1909, and its “lead-press edition” compiled and translated by the Department of Army of the Beiyang Government in 1913. *Tibet Overview with Amended Notations* published by Tokyo Keibunsha in 2010 was its latest edition currently known to us. Explorations of this edition will not only point further literature sorting in the right direction, but also further enhance the understanding of the original work by Yamagata Hatsuo, making contributions to the development of Tibet research in our country.

Republican Period Hang County Local Records Compilation from Start to Finish

..... **Chen Jie (71)**

The Republican Period was an important period in which Chinese local records transformed from traditional local records to modern local records, when many local records were compiled around the whole country. In Republican Period Hang county records compilation, though an individual case of county-level local records compilation, was representative of the features of that age. This article, on basis of Republican Period Hang county records archives, recounts the start and operational process of Hang county records compilation, and analyzes the achievements and features of Hang county records compilation.

Wanli Ji'an Fu Records Corrigendum **Wang Bin (81)**

Examinations of “Dangshen” in Qianlong Lu'an Fu Records **Bai Yu (82)**

Qianlong *Lu'an Fu Records* has an entry called “Dangshen”. It looks to be an abbreviated form or a byname of “Shangdang ginseng”. Yet “Shangdang ginseng” belongs to the Araliaceae family, while the “Dangshen” in *Lu'an Fu Records* belongs to the Campanulaceae family, a different species. Through examinations of Qing Dynasty herbal medicine, we learn that the medicinal history of Dangshen of the Campanulaceae family was fairly short. It was used during the Reign of Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty at

the earliest, and appeared at the very beginning as the counterfeit of “Shangdang ginseng”. The name “Dangshen” appeared even more late. As people grew accustomed to its usage, Dangshen of the Campanulaceae family became a generally accepted alternative of ginseng, but the names of “Shangdang ginseng” “Shangdang shen” appeared in all sorts of literature during this period all refer to Dangshen of the Campanulaceae family like “Dangshen”.

Examinations of the Establishment of Heyin County *Sun Jingchao* (93)

There existed in history one Heyin (Pingyin) from Qing and Han Dynasty to Sui Dynasty, and the other Heyin from Tang to Qing Dynasty. As they were close to each other in territory, and connected in time, they were often mixed up in local records recordings. Through careful analysis of local records reference materials, we can discover that the two counties are different in terms of time sequence and in terms of geographical region, and bear no connection in terms of administrative establishment. The mix-ups in local records recordings firstly are due to failure to correctly refer to geography records over generations, and secondly are due to the misuse of tombstone inscriptions materials in Kangxi *Heyin County Records*.

A Collation Work of *Imperial Family Lineage, Song History*—A Survey and Interpretation of Newly Seen Song Dynasty Madame Dai Tombstone Inscriptions *Qian Ruping* (99)

A Profile of Shaanxi Writings and Its Features in Modern Period *Liang Yanbing, Liu Rong* (102)

The most fruitful achievement of Shaanxi writings during modern period was its local records compilation. Since the start of the Westernization Movement, writings about the old Chinese learning, especially those on the Imperial Examinations, went downhill, while writings on the new learning and new modern academic subjects began to flourish. The contents or events in Shaanxi writings of modern period happened in Shaanxi, but the influences of these writings were national or even worldwide. During the Northwest Associated University period, scholars wrote and published many academic works with great significance. In the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region, many classics by Marx and Engels and works on Mao Zedong’s thoughts were translated and published, bearing great significance on the realization of the first historical leap in the spread of Marxism in China.

**Explorations and Analysis of the Chinese Intelligentsia's War of Resistance Views
During the Early Period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion**

..... *Zhang Deming* (112)

In July, 1937, after the outbreak of the full-front War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion, the Chinese intelligentsia wrote many articles to freely express their views on the War of Resistance, and supported the War of Resistance in public opinion. Some called for a war of resistance by the whole nation, putting the emphasis on mobilization of the people's power by calling for the widely involvement by people from all social classes such as students, women, farmers, and teachers. Some analyzed the importance of protracted warfare, promoted belief in the final victory, and called for strengthening of solidarity among various parties to support the war efforts. And some commented on the necessity of restoring national self-belief and national spirit, called for the construction of national culture and common efforts for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through the War of Resistance. The Chinese intelligentsia's War of Resistance views are helpful to the formation of the national united front in the War of Resistance.