

# China Local Records

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## **Research on Several Issues of Local Records Legislation ..... Zhao Peng (4)**

Local records legislation is the specific embodiment of implementing local records management in accordance with law. To push forward local records legislation, we need to find the precise position of the local records cause in the overall planning of the CPC and the country, clarify the nature of legislation and the legal relations to be modified, identify problems that need to be solved in reality and possible problems that may pop up in the future, and propose scientific and systematic institutional design plan. Local records legislation must be problem-oriented, strengthen research on theory, practice, and the demand, and improve the scientific nature, focus, forward-looking, and effectiveness of legislation.

## **On Innovative Transformation of Military Records Achievements in the Background of Strengthening the Army Culture Construction in the New Era ..... Li Tao (11)**

Military records work, after more than 30 years' arduous cultivation, has made great achievements and become rare treasure house of historical materials. The realization of innovative transformation of military records achievements in the new era, and full excavation of valuable resources contained, will have important practical significance. We must make efforts to push forward the systematization of resources excavation, the diversification of content forms expansion, and the popularization of local records study and usage, strengthen the foundation of innovative transformation of military records achievements, improve paths of innovative transformation of military records achievements, and realize the goals of innovative transformation of military records achievements, so as to make them "full", "active", and "practical" in the real sense.

## **My Humble Opinions on the Application of the "Recordings of Events from Beginning to End Style" in Chronology—A Case Study of the Compilation of *Chronology, China Cultural Relics Records* ..... Xu Haiyi, Hu Aoqian (18)**

Chronology, summary, and sub-records collectively make up the recording framework of local records. The chronological style is the event entry arrangement style, while the recordings of events from beginning to end style is event entry recording style. Writing event entry recordings in chronology must pay attention to entirety, avoid by all means cutting up events with broken sub-recordings, while at the same time paying attention to record in summary, avoiding inappropriate event entry setup that may lead to omission of major events.

## **A Revisit to the Historical Contributions and Dialectical Thoughts of Zhang Xuecheng's History and Local Records Theories—In Commemoration of the 280<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Zhang Xuecheng's Birth ..... Pan Jiejun (23)**

Zhang Xuecheng was an epitomizing figure who played a leading role in the academic history of

China's modern history and local records studies. On one hand, he made brilliant expositions on historical research from aspects such as creating the history theory that "all the Six Classics are history", having the extensive and profound history spirit theory, and owning the outstanding history virtue theory. On the other hand, he made groundbreaking contributions to the development of China's local records in terms of his dedicated career of local records compilation, his revolutionizing local records academic system, and his unique and brilliant history and local records relation theory in particular. As "Zhang Xuecheng and his academic theories were out of public attention for almost a hundred years", but "experienced an opportunity to be 'rediscovered' during the modern period", it bears great significance for pushing forward the compilation and research cause of history and local records to review and excavate his academic thoughts in history and local records studies on the occasion of the 280<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth.

### **Brief Discussions about the Origin of Local Records on Basis of Lu Gu's *Southern Yue Travel Accounts* and Luopowan Han Dynasty Wooden Tablets**

..... **Chen Zehong** (30)

At the beginning of the Western Han Dynasty, during the Southern Yue Kingdom period, Lu Gu's *Southern Yue Travel Accounts* was the earliest known local records with separate accounts of Lingnan geography and customs. *Funerary Objects Records* and *Dongyang Funerary Farm Tools Records* unearthed from the Han Dynasty Tombs at Luopowan of Guangxi Gui County were the earliest known historical literature examples named as "records" in Lingnan. They reveal the cultural background of local records in Lingnan before *Southern Offsprings Strange Objects Records* written by Yang Fu of Eastern Han Dynasty, push forward our perspective of local records in Lingnan to the Western Han Dynasty, and further expand our way of thinking in research about the origins of local records.

### **An Investigation of Yi Luan's *Hezhou Records* in Jiajing** ..... **Sun Lizheng** (35)

The 17 volumes *Hezhou Records* by Yi Luan in Jiajing Period of Ming Dynasty is the earlier set of Anhui He County local records now in existence. There are now only two sets of this book's carved edition, respectively in the collection in Tianyi Pavilion of Ningbo, Zhejiang and of the Japanese Cabinet. The Tianyi Pavilion copy only has 8 volumes, while the full texts can only be seen in the Japanese Cabinet copy. The book has important literature value as featured reference materials, in literature restoration by quotation from various sources, and in emendation. Its author Yi Luan's life story, the book's circulation, characteristics, and literature value are all worthy of a thorough investigation.

### **The Compilation of *Shanghai County Records* in Republican Period** ..... **Min Tao** (44)

During the Republican Period, China's local records compilation entered a new phase. A new round of local records compilation was started in various places one after another. Shanghai, with a fine tradition of local records compilation, was naturally on the forefront. *Shanghai County Records* of Republican Period was the first set of Shanghai county records compiled by Shanghai County during the Republican Period, and one of the important achievements of Republican Period county records compilation. From its compilation process, we can learn about the approximate trail of Republican Period county records compilation: to draft local records compilation proposal, the preparation and

founding of local records compilation bureau , interviews and investigations for reference materials , draft of style and catalogue , compilation of local records manuscripts , and revision of the draft manuscripts. *Shanghai County Records* of Republican Period had both width and depth in terms of interviews and investigations for reference materials. It combined innovation with inheritance in terms of style and chapters and sections layout , demonstrated the scientific and modern nature of Republican Period county records compilation , and was the advent of the transformation from old local records to new local records.

**Chinese and Foreign Travel Notes of Taiwan in the Late Qing Dynasty in the Perspectives of Local Records Studies—Also on the Reconstruction of Taiwan Local Power of Discourse in the Modern Era ..... *Bian Liang , Lian Chenxi* (54)**

The concepts and connotations of local records and travel notes have always been different. The Taiwan region of our country , due to special reasons such as late in exploration and development , and lack of ways of transportation , blurred the distinction between Taiwan local records and travel notes , and Taiwan travel notes of Qing Dynasty were even endowed with “quasi local records” connotations. This article explains the similarities of Taiwan travel notes and local records of late Qing Dynasty in terms of style and content , sorts respectively the development and features of the two in special historical period through interpretation and comparison of aspects on like landscape and customs , or life of early settlers in travel notes of Taiwan in and abroad , attempts to analyze the cultural differences between China and the West demonstrated in the process of fighting for discourse power of Taiwan region in the modern era from the perspectives of local records studies , in the hope of widening the research area of Taiwan local records.

**Research on Nanjing Inland River Water Environment Management Model Evolution from Qing Dynasty to Republican Period ..... *Liu Liang* (66)**

From the Qing Dynasty to the Republican Period , the roles and functions of Nanjing officials and local gentry in water management presented varied and complex states along with the change of local power structure. Behind the constant transformation of water management models , the revolving and responding relationship the water management had with the political situation was reflected. Generally speaking , the advance of state power and retreat of private forces was the grand trend of Nanjing inland river water environment management model. Notably , no matter whether it was sponsored by the local gentry under government supervision , or sponsored by officials under government supervision , the government was constantly controlling the situation. In other words , where local affairs was going , the role of government never actually disappeared. It was only manifested when strong , and hidden when weak.

**Exploration and Analysis of the Sources of Local Records Compilation Fund in General Records Halls of Republican Period ..... *Zeng Rong* (75)**

The model of officially led local records compilation during the Republican Period determined that local records compilation in general records halls in various places mainly had financial support from the government. Yet the frequently alternated political situation and constantly changing social environment

led to unstable support for local records compilation finances, and the common money shortage problems, which prompted members of the general records halls to explore other sources of money, and to push forward increasingly diversified fund sources for local records compilation through methods such as fund-raising on one's own and social fund-raising. The diversification and overall situation of money sources of local records compilation in general records halls during the Republican Period reflected the trend of evolution of local records compilation fund in a chaotic world, and demonstrated the important position of local records compilation fund in the development of the local records cause.

**Amendments and Corrections of “Fengtianfuyin” Recordings in *Official Ranking Chronology of Qing Dynasty*—A Survey Based on Local Records Literature**

..... *Zhao Yicai* (83)

*Official Ranking Chronology of Qing Dynasty* compiled by Qian Shifu is one of the important reference tools for research of Qing Dynasty's official ranking system and politics. In reference to the position of “Fengtianfuyin”, there were altogether 97 terms of office and 92 officials (with 5 of them serving two terms) according to Qian's accounts. In local records literature compiled from the Qing Dynasty to the Republican Period, there were numerous recordings of “Fengtianfuyin” included in compartments such as personage records, official ranking records, and transformation records. By the author's observation, in local records literature recordings, there are discrepancies with *Official Ranking Chronology of Qing Dynasty* recordings concerning 6 officials. Cross-referenced with *Complete Personnel Archives of Qing Dynasty Officials in the Collection of the First Historical Archive of China*, we learn that those recordings about Liao Wenshan, Ding Yi, Jiang Xizhe, and Yu Huapeng should be wrong recordings on the part of local records; but Qi Yuan and Zeng Yun actually took the office of Fengtianfuyin, and were probably omitted in *Official Ranking Chronology of Qing Dynasty*.

**Biographical Sketch of Wang Zhensheng and Author Identification of the Poem *Xinjiang Register*** .....

*Zhang Guodong, Gao Rong* (91)

Wang Zhensheng, translator of Jiangnan Machinery Manufacturing Bureau Translation Department, had a fairly fine reputation, but very few biographical references except those scattered in particular literature such as *Western Expedition Diary*. According to biographical records in *Western Expedition Diary*, he was presumably born in the 24th year of the Reign of Daoguang (1844). Wang Zhensheng participated in the translation of 19 Western science and technology works with wide influences in areas such as public law, construction, foundry, and agriculture in the latter phase of Jiangnan Machinery Manufacturing Bureau Translation Department. During the course of sorting and investigating his biographical information, we discovered that the author of two poems entitled *Xinjiang Register* included in *Wanqing Study Collected Poems* was actually Wang Zhensheng, rather than Liu Bingqing of Longxi as believed previously.

**An Investigation of Haiyang Hou State and Hailing City of Han Dynasty**

..... *Zhou Jinbo* (97)

Taizhou, was known as Haiyang or Hailing in ancient times. The academic world, mostly on basis of

recordings from *Geography Records*, *The Book of Former Han*, previously took the sixth year of the Reign of Yuanshou (117 BC) when Emperor Wu first established Linhuai County as the time when Hailing was first established. There were little details about Hailing's history in the past and the Hailing City of Han Dynasty. Through our investigation, we learned that Hailing was established as a county in Qin Dynasty. In the early years of Han Dynasty, it was the fiefdom of Haiyang Hou State. The approximate location of Hailing City of Han Dynasty was in the current Hailing District of Taizhou City.

**Collation of Ruan Yuan's Examination of Shushi Brick and Mausoleum of Emperor Yang of Sui Dynasty ..... Yu Guojiang (108)**

Yangzhou scholar Ruan Yuan of Qing Dynasty made remarkable achievements in local history studies and was considered as the representative scholar during the Qianjia period. Researchers had extensive comments on his activities and characteristics. Yet in fact there are some errors in Ruan Yuan's research. Bricks with "Shushi" inscriptions were excavated in Yangzhou during the Qing Dynasty. Ruan Yuan concluded that they were city wall bricks used in the construction of Guangling City in the second year of the Reign of Wufeng (AD 255) of the Sun Wu Kingdom. However, from information we gathered, we can see that the "Shushi" bricks had little to do with Guangling City constructed by the Sun Wu Kingdom. Ruan Yuan concluded that the "emperor tomb mound" north of Yangzhou City was the Mausoleum of Emperor Yang of Sui Dynasty on basis of recordings from *Jiajing Weiyang Records*. According to archaeological findings of recent years, the "emperor tomb mound" had nothing to do with the Mausoleum of Emperor Yang of Sui Dynasty. Through discussions of these cases, we can summarize some of the reasons for Ruan Yuan's examination errors, and have more comprehensive knowledge of his local history studies.

**An Overview of National Social Sciences Fund Special Project "China War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion Records" and A Memo for Symposium on Chinese Local Project of War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion Records Compilation ..... Fan Xiaojing, Chang Jieqiong (113)**

At the Symposium on Chinese Local Project of War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion Records Compilation, Ji Xiangde summarized the compilation work of War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion Records and raised specific requirements. Qiu Xinli gave explanations of problems in compilation. Local records experts and historians made a series of valuable and practical comments and suggestions about issues related to compilation work such as local records positioning, differences between local records and history, criteria of categorization, chapters and sections structure, and styles of writing.