

China Local Records

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Win the Uphill Battle of Achieving the “Goals of Two All’s” and Plan the Blueprint for the Development of Local Records Cause in the New Era: Speech at the 2020 National Working Conference of Directors of Provincial Local Records Institutions and Forum on the Development Planning of National Local Records Cause

..... *Xie Fuzhan* (4)

Firm up Confidence and Shoulder Responsibilities to Accomplish the Goals in the Guidelines and to Comprehensively Plan the Scientific Development of the Local Records Cause: Summary Speech at the 2020 National Working Conference of Directors of Provincial Local Records Institutions and Forum on the Development Planning of National Local Records Cause

Gao Xiang (7)

Audience Awareness in the Transcultural Communication of Chinese Local Records

..... *Tian Feng* (10)

As a major form of cultural inheritance and an important means of national soft power, Chinese local records has showcased such features as uniqueness, immediacy, high value, and authoritativeness in content and channels in terms of transcultural communication. It meets diverse demands of overseas audience and improves its own international profile as China’s cultural construction has attracted more attention and Chinese cultural confidence has been boosted. Meanwhile, we must notice that the current cultural products and activities are often generally oriented, aiming at a general rather than subdivided overseas audience. Therefore, a big gap is left for further research and practice. To maximize the communication effects of Chinese local records, we should raise our audience awareness and stress the different features of overseas recipients, so as to constantly optimize individualized communication tactics, facilitate more means and ways for Chinese local records to go global and effectively contribute to the popularity of Chinese culture.

Narrative Comments on the Process, Features and Values of Zhejiang Township and Village Records Compilation (1949 – 2018) Zhang Qin (23)

Zhejiang township and village records compilation features a long history, large number, strong continuity, high quality, high value, and has always been at the forefront of national ranking. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Zhejiang township and village records compilation has been developed further with joint efforts of the Party committees, government agencies, local records institutions, scholars and villagers. As a result, Zhejiang township and village records are impressive both in number and size, with high quality and prominent characteristics in terms of compilation and publication, style and contents. Besides, they have rich literary, social and textual value.

Sorting, Collecting and Supplementing Henan Old Local Records: A Study Focused on A Collection of Henan Local Records Throughout History Zhu Lihui (37)

Since the initial sorting of Henan old local records in the 1980s, a multitude of fruits have been achieved through primary screening and survey and relatively detailed research. The publication of *A Collection of Henan Local Records Throughout History* was a significant achievement of the sorting efforts. It includes not only the *Manuscripts of Henan General Records* and other archival materials collected and compiled during the Republican period (1912 – 1949), but also local records collections from libraries at home and abroad, as well as the research results of some scholars after the publication of *Summaries of Henan Local Records* by Liu Yongzhi and Geng Ruiling. Its local records covers a rich and full range of editions. Based on a survey into the 530 local records in *A Collection of Henan Local Records Throughout History*, this article points out that 31 more local records from the Ming and Qing dynasties and the Republican period have not been included in the collection. This discovery means that Henan old local records should amount to 561.

The Transformation of An Image in the Evolution of Historical Texts: A Case Study of Xiaoshan Lou Ying's Biographies Zheng Hong (46)

Many records of Lou Ying, a famous Ming Dynasty physician of Xiaoshan, Zhejiang Province, who went to the capital to provide treatments for Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, can be found in historical literature. Yet an investigation into Lou Ying's biographies in local records and family genealogies from

the Ming and Qing dynasties to the present reveals that this is a story formed through constant textual decoration and oral embroidery. The elite class embellished Lou Ying's figure in his biographies with euphemisms such as "he was learned but took no offices". But the distortion facilitated the "immortalizing" transformation of Lou Ying's image in popular culture. It is necessary to differentiate through retrospective analysis, and to write the texts of modern historical and local records cautiously.

Supplements to Song Dynasty Notes Seen in Local Records Liu Xiangpei (55)

Local records are the rallying points of historical facts of a certain place. Song Dynasty schooling notes in local records are important literature for the research of Song Dynasty educational institutions such as government-sponsored schools and academies. However, these notes are scattered and preserved in different local records, and are very difficult to use. *Complete Song Articles* edited by Zeng Zaozhuang and Liu Lin has included most of the notes from the Song Dynasty, providing great assistance to Song Dynasty research. Yet it is difficult for such a tremendous work to go without omissions. For example, Yu Yan's *Changzhou County School Notes* as his only extant article to the present, Xu Luqing's *Notes on Luo Biyuan's Old Residence*, and other notes have great reference value for research on Song Dynasty academies, ancestral halls, and genealogies, but were not included in *Complete Song Articles*. We now provide 9 articles from local records as supplements, in the hope of offering new historical references for research on literature from the Song Dynasty.

Reformation Explorations of the Viceroy, Governor and General Relations in the Xinjiang Provincial System Liu Zhijia (62)

Towards the end of the Qing Dynasty, Xinjiang Province was established to carry out a "new system". During this process, how to plan its high-level administration, and how to properly deal with the relations between its Viceroy, Governor and General, became two important issues that the Qing Court must deal with. As the provincial establishment agreed upon by the imperial court had in fact already deviated from the initial design by Zuo Zongtang and Liu Jintang, the most prominent issue that ran through the interior political life of Xinjiang Province at the end of Qing Dynasty – the fight for power between the Governor and the General, that is, the relations between the Viceroy, the Governor and the General, was essentially caused by the imperfection of the Xinjiang Provincial system and the deficiency

at administrative levels. When Xinjiang's social normal contradicted orders and regulations from the imperial court, the operational deficiency of its high-level administration became especially noticeable. The Qing Court was also constantly trying modulation mechanisms out to achieve balance between Xinjiang's interior and exterior. Finally, the operation and reform of the "new system" of Xinjiang was merged into the trajectory of reformation explorations of the late Qing government.

Jiangnan River Work During the Reign of Daoguang as Seen from the Dismissal of Wan Chengzi from the Office of Mid-River Magistrate: Along with Wan Chengzi's Life in Qingjiangpu of Huai'an *Du Tao* (72)

Zhou Enlai's maternal great grandfather Wan Chengzi held the office of South River Mid-River Magistrate during early years of the Reign of Daoguang. He was impeached and dismissed from office by Qi Shan, the Viceroy of Jiangnan and Jiangxi provinces for his collection of the Yuan Dynasty drawing *Dragonboats* to which Qi Shan took a fancy. From this case, we could see the Viceroy of Jiangnan and Jiangxi's involvement in Jiangnan river work during the Reign of Daoguang, the extravagance of Jiangnan river work, and the cultural atmosphere of South River officialdom. Wan Chengzi was fond of literature and art and had a rich collection. He socialized with literati who lived or travelled to and from South River. After his dismissal, his residence "Return to Read House" was a popular gathering place for men of letters. The Wan family who were originally from Nanchang moved to Qingjiangpu of Huai'an, the management center of South River because of river work. Wan Chengzi's sons and grandsons were also experts of river work. Three generations of river management experience also had certain effects on Zhou Enlai, who paid close attention to water conservancy when he worked as the country's Premier.

Academy Records from the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Chongqing Area and Their Academic Significance and Modern Value *Liu Xia* (88)

Academy records from the Ming and Qing dynasties in Chongqing area are historic documents recording and witnessing the development of the academies. The quantity, distribution, time of writing, and groups of writers of these records lively demonstrate Chongqing's academy culture. In terms of academic significance, these records are "archives" of the micro history of Chongqing academies, and witnesses of local scholars' cultural activities, revealing both the geographic features and humanistic

spirits of the Sichuan and Chongqing region. In terms of modern value, more in-depth research of academy records can play a positive role in the construction of campus culture, the reconstruction of academy culture from its remnants and the development of tourism.

Interactions Between Shaowu ABCFM and Folk Society As Seen from Church Agreements: With a View to the Historic Value of Church Agreements in Local History Research *Li Li* (102)

Taking Shaowu American Board of Commissioners Foreign Missions (ABCFM) agreements as a sample, this article investigates the interaction between Shaowu ABCFM and folk society surrounding the economic activity of property purchases from the 12th year of the Reign of Tongzhi (1873) to the 20th year of the Republic of China (1931). We hold the view that these church agreements constitute historical materials besides such conventional church research materials as memoirs of missionaries, missionary newspapers and periodicals and proceedings of meetings. They also serve as additional sources to government-sponsored works such as official history and local records. With these agreements, we can develop a new paradigm of regional church history research, which can objectively and comprehensively unfold the history of regional church development, and further enrich the overall picture of local history.

An Investigation of the Historical Events Related to the Song Dynasty Yizhou Iron City in Hechi *Qin Wang* (114)

Yizhou Iron City was a city built at the end of the Southern Song Dynasty by local officials of Guangxi Province to resist Mongolian invasion. It is closely related to both the history of Song-Mongolian War and the local history of Guangxi Province. On the basis of a field investigation of the existing cliff inscriptions and interpretation of them in combination with related historical data, the article explores into the reasons for the establishment of Yizhou Iron City, together with its initiators, the construction process and results. This article particularly studies the deeds of the two initiators, Hu Ying and Yun Gong, when they held offices in Guangxi. The establishment of Yizhou Iron City reflected the historical facts that against the background of the Mongol “scheme of outflanking the enemy’s underbelly”, Guangxi once was an important battleground in the Song-Mongolian War, where the Song Court took measures to build border defence.