

China Local Records

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Second-round District and County Records Compilation Review and Suggestions for Third-round Local Records Compilation Wang Peng (4)

The compilation cycle of Beijing second-round district and county records lasted about five or six years from compilation of the first drafts to subsequent publications, with a length of about one million words. Whether these local records compilation achievements reached the ideal goal and what aspects need to be seriously summarized? Issues such as quality of personnels, collection of reference materials, and compilation cycle during second-round district and county records compilation need correctly dealing with. When reviewing drafts, we must raise concrete and feasible opinions according to the nature and attributes of local records. New breakthroughs for collection of reference materials for some chapters of third-round local records are needed, and professional capabilities of all involved in local records compilation need to be constantly improved.

Early Practices of Historical Records Compilation in Every Village: He Xiaokang's Compilation of Tiantong Village Historical Records

..... *Qian Maowei, Luo Yinning (9)*

He Xiaokang was a secretary of Tiantong Township of Yin County, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province, a local history worker with rural and historical compassions. In the 1980s, he single-handedly compiled three sets of Tiantong Township history, six sets of village history, and one set of factory history that covered all villages in Tiantong Township. Moreover, he pioneered in the path of templated compilation, which can be called the “Tiantong experience” of rural history compilation. It made the breakthrough of starting from scratch in terms of grassroot writings in the Tiantong region; first realized the ideal nationwide of “historical records compilation in every village” with township as the basic unit; provided a feasible paradigm for future nongovernmental history writing; and offered guidance value of great significance for contemporary research in rural history compilation.

Reflections on Old Military Records Sorting Huang Xuejue, Liu Xinsong (19)

Old military records sorting is the process of collecting, examining, categorizing, compiling, and publishing of old military records. The main contents include searching for old military records literature, editing old military records general catalogue, editing old military records summaries, collecting military

reference materials, compiling and publishing scattered old military records, and building old military records database. Old military records sorting work should be scientifically planned and steadily pushed forward to fully excavate and utilize old military records literature and to summarize military records theories.

Fate of Hunan Cut Tobacco Industry During the Republican Period and New Explorations of Its Basic Features (1912 – 1937) – Also On the Historical References Differentiation and Analysis Issue in Local Tobacco Industry Records Compilation and Countermeasures Wang Haozhong (27)

Hunan Province Tobacco Records is a great set of local records with detailed references and superb quality. Yet when the author once again conducted research on the quality, sales channels, output, and number of shops of cut tobacco produced in Hunan Province during 1912 – 1937, it was discovered that the conclusion in the book that “Hunan cut tobacco industry continued to develop during the Republican Period” was still open to discussion. Meanwhile, through detailed survey of this traditional industry, the basic features of Hunan cut tobacco industry during that period was initially revealed. In terms of local tobacco records compilation, on the premise of insisting on authorship chiefly by specialists in the tobacco industry circle, we must firstly further strengthen contacts with scholars in local higher education institutions who specialized in regional economic history and handicraft industry history. Secondly, we must analyze and examine from different angles all important references planned to be used in tobacco records, and give clear indication of the sources. And finally, when compiling provincial tobacco records, we must try to make good use of historical references in city and county level tobacco records already completed, and adopt the method of “reviewing and revising from county to province” before publication.

Cultural War of Resistance: Brief History of Guizhou Local Records Compilation During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion Period Liu Zixing (42)

Local records compilation in Guizhou as a rear area during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion, was a form of cultural War of Resistance. During this period, 27 Guizhou local records was compiled. The Resistance culture embodied in local records compilation can mainly be seen in three aspects: firstly great efforts in praising heroic and sacrificing behaviors, and in promoting patriotic compassions of everyman exerting his responsibility for the country; secondly ethnicity records writings in local records demonstrate people’s compassions for home and country, and historical memories of all

ethnic groups fighting against the foreign enemy in solidarity and coordination; and thirdly local records compilation expresses great spirits of creation, endeavor, and solidarity of the Chinese nation with patriotism at its core. Local records compilation not only became important method of preserving local culture and stimulating coordinated resistance from people all over the country, but also provided a platform to express emotions where people could admire national heroes and uphold national spirits.

Local Records and the Origins of Inspirations for “Bamboo Branch Poems” and Existing Problems Yan Qiyan (51)

“Bamboo Branch Poems”) are recitals for rural customs, which are supplementary to local records; on one hand, they serve the purpose of supplementing local records with materials from poems; on the other hand, some of the “Bamboo Branch Poems”) were originated from local records. “Bamboo Branch Poems” originated from local records are often confronted with two problems of historical references: firstly incorrectly relaying an erroneous message due to the error recording in local records; and secondly neglecting the timeliness of references and lack of considerations of cultural transformation. History researchers must be cautious in using historical references from “Bamboo Branch Poems”, their origins must be researched, and credibility of historical references must be ascertained.

Zheng Huan Gong Early Residence Transformation Examination Ye Xianchuang (58)

It was written in *Historical Records* that Zheng Huan Gong “was first granted a fiefdom in Zheng”. Most people in later generations followed the saying comparing ancient place names with contemporary ones, the place was in Zheng County of the ancient capital region. Since there were concrete examples that Sima Qian erroneously took the migrated capitals of feudal lords as the first-granted capitals, and the tendency of customarily considering the capitals of feudal lords with the longest history and greatest influence as the first-granted capitals, the recordings in *Historical Records* are not as specific and rational as the recording in *Genealogy Origins* that Huan Gong was first granted Yulin, and later migrated to Shidi. The place name Yulin was often mistaken as Xianlin in later generations, probably due to the influences of Zheng Xuan’s *Shi Pu* and Kong Yingda’s annotations. In fact, the place of Yulin was twice seen in *Zuo Zhuan*. There seemed to be little connections between Yulin of Xu region and Huan Gong’s first-granted capital, which can be eliminated. Yet Yulin of Qin region was situated to the west of Jing River, and may have a connection. It was therefore presumed that the location of Yulin was not in Zheng County (currently east of Hua County of Shaanxi Province), but in the surrounding area of Fufeng of Shaanxi, i. e. Huan Gong’s first-granted place. As to the first-migrated place of Shidi, it was found inseparable with Zheng County, and can be seen as the old Zheng before it was migrated eastward.

Charitable Manors of Patriarchal Clans in Northern Jiangsu Region-A Case Study of Jinye Charitable Manor of Wang Clan in Tai County *Li Xueru* (68)

As a patriarchal clan charitable organization from traditional society, Jiangsu's patriarchal clan charitable manors are mostly concentrated in the southern Jiangsu region. Those in northern Jiangsu region were not only few in number, but also sparsely dispersed. Based on historical references such as local records and genealogies, this article takes Jinye Charitable Manor of Wang Clan in Tai County as the center of investigation, examines the development and operational status of charitable manors in northern Jiangsu region, explores the reasons why charitable manors were not flourishing, and deepens our understandings of Jiangsu patriarchal clan history and charitable manors development history.

Irrigation Disputes and Regional Society in Sichuan Niutayan Irrigation Area During Ming and Qing Dynasty and Republican Period *Mu Xuping* (85)

There were fairly serious irrigation disputes in Niutayan during Ming and Qing Dynasty and the Republican Period. Through reproduction of the disputes process, we discovered that structural water division contradictions were important causes that triggered the disputes. Irrigation rules structured above water division contradictions were supposed to play the role of solving disputes and establishing order in water usage, yet when old irrigation rules failed to transform along with change of time and situation, they became the root causes of the disputes. In terms of dispute resolution, the government played the crucial role. In Ming Dynasty, geographical irrigation alliances of family clans have already been formed in Niutayan irrigation area. In Qing Dynasty, two separate irrigation organizations with boards of directors were derived. During the Republican Period, a unified management organization was established, but still incapable of solving the structural water division contradictions.

Examinations on the Origins of the Meaning of “Yellow Couchgrass Plague”-A Survey Cntered Around Local Records Literature *Jiang Zhen* (95)

“Yellow couchgrass plague” was one of the most commonly seen plague names in ancient times. It took its name from a commonly seen plant in places where it happened, mostly in Guangdong and Guangxi, the southern part of Jiangxi, and the western part of Fujian. The concept first appeared in West Jin Dynasty. Before Ming and Qing Dynasty, it was thought to be a plague that happened mostly in autumn. In Ming and Qing Dynasty local records, “yellow couchgrass plague” presented regional differences in terms of season and pathology. In Guangdong and Guangxi, “yellow couchgrass plague” mostly occurred between July and September of the Chinese traditional calendar, causing both the disease of “hot plague” (malignant malaria) and “cold plague”(malaria every two days or three days). In the western part of Fujian, “yellow couchgrass plague” mostly occurred in September of the Chinese traditional lunar calendar, causing mostly the

disease of “cold plague”. In the southern part of Jiangxi, “yellow couchgrass plague” mostly occurred between May and June of the lunar calendar, causing mostly the disease of “hot plague”. The regional development and improvement of medical conditions are the restricting factors against its occurrence.

Grassroot Election and Factions Disputes-A Case Study of Baozhang Election in the Eighth Bao of Fuxing District of Hankou City After the Victory of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion *Yang Weiwei* (105)

After the War of Resistance Against Japanese Invasion, in the Baozhang election in the Eighth Bao of Fuxing District of Hankou City, Wang Ganchen, a staff member of the KMT Party Headquarters, won the majority votes, but was opposed with full strength by the Youth League of Three Principles of the People. Both sides drew support from their own resources, and wrote official letters separately to Hankou City government that was responsible for election disputes settlement, which in turn referred the case to the judgement of the Civil Affairs Bureau of Hubei Province. Finally, at the joint forces of the Youth League of Three Principles of People, Hankou City government, and the Civil Affairs Bureau of Hubei Province, Wang Ganchen’s election was annulled, and reelection was held. In grassroot elections in various places after the War of Resistance, election disputes triggered by factions disputes were quite common, and these election disputes reflected the weakening of the KMT’s grassroot governance.

Brief Accounts of Wei, Jin, the Southern and Northern Dynasties Local Records Academic Research During Two Rounds of Local Records Compilation *Pan Jiejun* (114)

Wei, Jin, the Southern and Northern Dynasties occupies an important position in China’s local records development history. For this reason, some researchers see this period as an important start for standardized local records compilation. Although local records compilation activities in various forms were quite common at that time, related research in this area has long been relatively weak due to various reasons such as there’s great timespan from now, and local records are scattered and lost. With the development of two rounds of nationwide large-scale local records compilation work from the 1980s, this situation was gradually improved. In recent years, the academic circle has made useful explorations on topics such as the historical reasons for flourishing local records compilations during this period, and on features and problems of these local records, pushing the research of points to areas, and going deep. Therefore, general narrative comments on this basis are fairly significant in terms of academic value.

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