

China Local Records

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Holding High the Great Banner of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era, and Striving to Create a New Phase of High-quality Development of the Local Records Cause in the New Era-Speech at the 2019 National Work Conference of Directors of Local Records Institutions and the Third National Experiences Exchange Conference of Local Records Work

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

China's New Local Records Compilation Planning, Modes, and Procedures from 1956 to 1966

Wang Zhangqiang (10)

Since 1956, new local records compilation has been actively pushed forward under the organization and leadership of the Party and the Chinese government. At the state level, new local records compilation plans were drawn up, with timely modulated work schedules in keeping with the development of compilation practices. At the local level, three different work modes were chosen to push forward new local records compilation, i. e. provincial records moving ahead along with city and county records, provincial records compilation leading city and county records compilation, and city and county records compilation pushing forward provincial records compilation. During specific compilation process, work procedures and processes such as drawing up and revising local records outlines, searching and sorting historical reference materials, division of labor in local records drafting, and local records reviewing, revision, and publication. New local records compilation practices during this period accumulated rich work experiences for local records compilation at later stage.

National Digital Local Records Resources Catalogue Database Construction Conceptions

..... *Zhao Hailiang* (23)

In recent years, national local records institutions' informatization work has made remarkable achievements. The digitization of local records resources in particular, was most outstanding, accumulating tremendous amounts of digitalized local records resources. Due to problems such as incompatible digitization standards, there has been great difficulty with the sharing of these digitalized resources. Therefore, we must propose new specific construction plans, and principles by pointing out the significance through analysis of the strengths of resources sharing by constructing digital local records resources catalogue database.

Analysis of the Current Status of Local Records Websites and Their Innovation and Development Under the Background of “Internet + ” Zhou Wei (28)

The “Internet + ” strategy aims to combine the Internet with various professions and industries including traditional professions and industries, and create a new ecology in new areas using Internet platforms and information and communication technologies. “Internet + Government Services” as an important component of “Internet + ”, is an important channel for local records to perform social service using modern methods. The first batch of local records websites, are now 18 years old since establishment in 2000. Both the Internet environment and applicable technology have undergone tremendous changes. Through random selection of 10 provincial (autonomous region, or municipalities directly administrated by central government) level local records websites as samples, and comparisons from aspects such as technology, user experiences, and contents, this article analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of websites at current stage, discusses innovation and progress of future website development, and strives to be revealing and helpful for future development of local records websites construction in our country.

“The Top Perfection Area” : The Compilation Thoughts of The Great China Capital Area Geographical Records Zhong Yiming (37)

Since start of the modern period, the compilation of local records and rural records has taken on a new task. In the 8th year of the Republic of China (1919), one of the volumes of The Great China Geographical Records compiled under the organization of Lin Chuanjia-The Great China Capital Area Geographical Records was published. The capital area (京兆) refers to the provincial level local administrative area administered by the capital region(京师) which represents the national administration center, the “top perfection area” at that time. From the compilation thoughts and styles of The Great China Capital Area Geographical Records, we can see that the thoughts held by the people at that time that saw the capital area as a special provincial level administrative area and flaunted it as “the top perfection area” were all hidden in the compilation of this set of geographical records.

Liu Xianxin’s Attempts and Overall Conceptions for Compiling Sichuan Local Records Xiong Rui (44)

Liu Xianxin was a master of Chinese Classics from Sichuan during the modern period, who was very passionate about the history of the Shu area. Liu’s history scholarship emphasized “observation of trends”, and paid special attention to local records. Although not actually involved in relevant local records compilation, Liu wrote Shuangliu References Collections, Odes to Shu, and Private Opinions on General Records to explain his views. The former two works were his concrete attempts to compile local records, and the latter was his overall conceptions for compiling local records. Liu’s scholarly attempts at history

and geography research of his hometown have the characteristics of expanding from closer issues to further issues in terms of space, and from smaller issues to bigger issues in terms of topics. The above-mentioned three works of Liu and the academic thoughts they displayed have important position in historical criticism, and have reference value for further exploration of local records compilation.

Liu Xianting's Academic Contributions and Examinations of His Time of Death

..... *Cui Ruiping* (55)

Between late Ming Dynasty and early Qing Dynasty, the scholar Liu Xianting followed utilitarianism and was well versed in all sorts of knowledge such as divination, calendar, phonology, geography, water conservation, finance and taxation, military affairs, traditional Chinese medicine, Buddhism and Daoism, traditional Chinese operas, and calligraphy, and often came up with original views about geography, history, and traditional Chinese operas. He was well known in the capital and southeast China as a famed commoner, praised by many master Confucian scholars, and was invited to the capital city to participate in the compilation of important works such as Ming History, and The Great Qing's Unified Records. In local records studies, he was the first to propose important concepts such as the recording of longitude and latitude in historical records. As most of his writings were lost, there were already different opinions about the exact year of his death in Qing Dynasty. Scholars of later generations such as Wang Xinfu, Liang Qichao, and Lai Xinxia often followed Wang Yuan's recording in Hermit Liu's Gravestone Obituary that he died in July 6 in the 34th year of the Reign of Kangxi. The author of this article finds this recording contradictory to some of his own writings, and therefore attempts to re-discuss the opinions about the time of his death.

Flexibility and Inspiration-Narrative Comments on Jiaqing Zouping County Records

..... *Li Shenyang* (60)

Jiaqing Zouping County Records was a great set of local records jointly completed by local officials and local gentry on the initiative of local officials. It changed the style of previous local records, and took the form of biographical history. It dealt with contents recorded in previous local records by way of addition, supplement, change, correction, and deletion. It has the characteristics of being appropriate in style, having rich references and extensive quotations in contents, and recording persons with facts and events. Despite its weaknesses in lack of details of certain persons included and factual inconsistencies, its style and contents were inherited and copied by later local records during the Reign of Daoguang and Republic of China. In the process of Qing Dynasty Zouping local records compilation, Jiaqing Zouping County Records played the role of flexibility and inspiration. Its setup of Summary Notes and its recording method of Arts and Literature Examinations have reference value for current local records compilation.

FlJiatai Kuaiji Records Error Correction *Liu Zhelin* (67)

Research on Shanbei Danxia Landform with the Military Culture-A Case Study of Fugu Lianhuachan *Zhang Bo* (68)

In 2017, a super-sized Danxia landform geological remains landscape zone was discovered in the Shanbei area. It not only has an important position in geology, but also is fairly significant in terms of history and culture. Due to the unique natural and social environment in the Shanbei area, and the unique background of its standing as the frontier of the long military stand-off between dynasties of the Central Plains and the nomadic powers, the Danxia culture in this area is vastly different from those in the southern areas. The Shanbei Danxia landform represented by the Fugu Lianhuachan region has three features of having “flat top”, “steep body”, and “gentle slope”. Providing favorable conditions for military defence deployments and operations in this region during dynasties such as Song and Ming, it developed further into the Shanbei Danxia culture with strong military flavors.

Explorations and Analysis of Space Distribution of Fire God Temples in Cities of Zhili Province in Qing Dynasty—A Survey Centered Around Local Records in Ming and Qing Dynasty *Du Kaiyue* (77)

Fire God is an important deity in Chinese popular beliefs. Fire God temples can be found all over China, but their distribution are not chaotic and totally ruleless. City Fire God temples were extensively recorded in Ming and Qing Dynasty notes collections and local records. Taking Qing Dynasty’s Zhili Province as an example, we discovered that in terms of overall space distribution, Fire God temples were mostly distributed along rivers and roads. In terms of specific site selection, the rule of being built either to the east or to the west often presented itself. The reasons behind this are directly related to the utilitarianism of traditional popular beliefs, and results of comprehensive interactions of factors such as the traditional Chinese yin and yang, five elements, and Feng Shui concepts, and the communication and integration of Chinese and Western culture. Through the Fire God temple space distribution and site selection issue, we can have a clear understanding and knowledge of the rich cultural information behind.

Investigation on Wenzhou Local Gentry in the Late Qing Dynasty and Local Education Transformation *You Yuhao* (96)

Education transformation was one of the main contents of institutional transformations during the New Deal period of late Qing Dynasty. This transformation not only had institutional design from the Imperial Court, but also voluntary participation from local areas. Late Wenzhou local school building and fund raising in Qing Dynasty mostly took the form of “collections from people with common interests” among the

local gentry. Some local gentry “circles” with certain influences often became the main group behind local school building. As the only fu-level education affairs management institution, the Wenzhou and Chuzhou Education Affairs Sub-Division, though jointly established by the government and the local gentry, had extremely “local gentry governance” colors. Its establishment, not only facilitated the gathering of the local gentry and provided institutional backing for their school building activities, but also allowed more room for self-independence in this area in comparison with other areas within the province in terms of school building. In summary, the interaction between the Imperial Court’s transfer of power in education affairs, and the activeness of the local gentry in school building, facilitated the formation of a fairly independent local education affairs management space, leading to an obvious feature of coexisting “national nature” and “local nature” in late Qing Dynasty local education transformation.

The Southern Song Dynasty Wuwei Wang Family Stranded in Yuezhong-Examinations and Explanations of the Newly Discovered Song Yiguo Taifuren Fang Qingjue’s Tombstone Obituary *Qian Ruping* (104)

The Wuwei Wang family once had important influences on Southern Song Dynasty politics and culture. Since Wang Zhidao brothers built up their family fortune, many prominent figures had emerged from this family. Through a newly discovered tombstone obituary tablet of Song Yiguo Taifuren Fang Qingjue, Wang Zhidao’s daughter-in-law, this article made detailed investigations of the Wuwei Wang family stranded in Yuezhong in combination with historical literature, revealed some family secrets of the Wuwei Wang family, added in particular biographical details of Wang Yong who wrote the famous work of historical notes Yan Yi Yi Mou Collections, and corrected some mistaken views about Wang Yong.

A Brief Introduction to Beijing Yongding River Tablets Inscriptions *Zhou Feng* (113)

In Qing Dynasty, three sets of Yongding River Records were compiled during the Reign of Qianlong, Jiaqing, and Guangxu, in which Yongding River tablets inscriptions started to be systematically collected and sorted. On basis of the three sets of local records mentioned above, searches in historical literature, references to works of others, and field investigations, we collected 65 Yongding River tablets inscriptions dated before 1949 in Beijing region. These 65 tablets inscriptions can be divided into five categories according to their contents, i. e. irrigation projects, laws and regulations, Imperial poems, river god worship, and irrigation disputes. A brief introduction to these inscriptions can hopefully push forward the protection and utilization of the West Mountain Yongding River culture zone.