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# 歷史研究

HISTORICAL  
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# 历史研究

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# HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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## *Forum*

**To Develop Archaeology with Chinese Characteristics, Style and Manner** (12)

Editor's Note: On September 28, 2020, while presiding over the 23rd group study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that we need to pay high attention to archaeological research and develop archaeology with Chinese characteristics, style and manner, thus deepening the understanding of Chinese civilization featuring a long history and profoundness, and providing strong support for promoting excellent traditional Chinese culture and strengthening the confidence in Chinese culture. In order to study and expound General Secretary Xi's important remarks on archaeology, we have invited five scholars to have in-depth discussion on such issues as the origin of Chinese civilization, the community of the Chinese nation, the integrated development of archaeology and history, and the establishment of theoretical structure of archaeology in the new era, hoping to help develop archaeology with Chinese characteristics, style and manner.

*Research Articles*

**From “Recording Officer Instead of Office” to “Recording Office Instead of Officer”:  
Study on Recording Styles of Records of the Official Ranks and Changes of  
Administrative System during the Han and Tang Dynasties** Lou Jin (61)

The discourse of *Official Ranks* shifted substantially from Han to Tang Dynasty. The *List of the Official Ranks* in *Book of Han* and the *Records of the Official Ranks* in *Continuation of the Book of Han* only recorded official posts without mentioning organizations. Government departments were represented by chiefs, deputies and subordinates, which could be described as “recording officer instead of office”; while the *Records of the Official Ranks* in two *Tang Official Histories* “recorded office instead of officer”, that is to say, chiefs, deputies and subordinates were recorded under a certain department and collectively regarded as members of this department. The underlying cause of this change is the evolution of laws and decrees regulating the bureaucratic establishment as well as the administrative system. In the Han dynasty, records of the official ranks were mostly based on the management of officials, instead of official records, laws and other documents and decrees of a certain department. In the Tang dynasty, such records were based on regulations on bureaucratic establishment in each department. The different structure and source of records on official ranks showed the changes of bureaucratic establishment and corresponding laws and decrees since the Wei-Jin period, the turning point of which lay in the late period of the Southern and Northern dynasties. The integration of department and administration was the result of centralization of power and prevention against arbitrary power of chiefs.

***Biographies of Four Old Men in Liang* and Cultural Exchanges during the Reign of Emperor Wu of Liang**

Lü Bo (84)

*Biographies of Four Old Men in Liang* was a Chuanqi in the Tang dynasty. Absurd as it seemed, this story recorded plenty of information and historical facts about communications across the Eurasian Continent during the reign of Emperor Wu of Liang. As a precious historical record, *Biographies of Four Old Men in Liang* also reflects the situation in Funan, Pan Pan, Dan Dan, Gaochang, Khotan, Koguryo, Fusang, Persia, Tianzhu, Fulin and some other states. With *Portraits of Periodical Offering*, *Biographies of Foreign States in Book of Liang* and other related archaeological materials, we can figure out a magnificent historical picture of cultural exchanges and trade contacts across the Eurasian continent. From the stories and historical facts in *Biographies of Four Old Men in Liang*, we can see the history of material, spiritual and cultural exchanges across the Eurasian Continent in the 6th century, with Jiankang of Liang dynasty as the center.

**A New Study on the System of Embroidered-Uniform Guard and Its Function and Power**

Cao Xun (103)

Marked by a complete set of bureaucratic establishment, the function and power of the Embroidered-Uniform Guard (Jinyiwei 锦衣卫) was almost fully-developed during the Chenghua era. The Senior Officials (Tangguan 堂官) were in charge of arrest, hearing lawsuit and city management, to which guarding the emperor was second. The Judges of North Prison (Beizhenfusi 北镇抚司) were in charge of hearing Imperial Cases (Zhaoyu 诏狱), the North Prison was different from the Prison of Embroidered-Uniform Guard. The Embroidered-Uniform Guard mostly dealt with regular crimes in the capital.

The Senior Officials and the Judges of Prison were recommended by the Ministry of War ( Bingbu 兵部 ). After the middle period of the Jiajing era, academic and judicial examination was the only path to official posts. Hence, the offspring of civil officials took charge of the affairs of the Embroidered-Uniform Guard, which gradually became a civilian institution. According to the responsibilities, ranking and candidate requirements of Senior Officials and Judges of Prison, in the middle and late period of the Ming dynasty, Embroidered-Uniform Guard was more likely a judicial organ responsible for public security. The evolution of the bureaucratic establishment and function and power of Embroidered-Uniform Guard was a typical case showing the policy of civil administration (Wenzhi 文治) in middle and late Ming dynasty.

**The Advance Division and the Choice of Guerrilla Strategy in Fujian-Zhejiang-Jiangxi Border Area**

Wang Caiyou (128)

In 1935, the Advance Division of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army underwent a strategic transition from mobile warfare to guerrilla warfare after entering Zhejiang, and successfully gained connection with guerrilla zones in the east and north of Fujian. However, the "great guerrilla" strategy advocated by the Advance Division differed considerably from the "small guerrilla" strategy of most guerrilla zones in the eight southern provinces, thus, there was a conflict among three major guerrilla zones. In September 1936, after the "Liangguang Incident", the changes in the revolutionary situation prompted the Advance Division to converge towards the "small guerrilla" strategy. Under this strategy, the Advance Division boldly drove into the southern and southwestern areas of Zhejiang, and gained connection with the local people according to

local situations, thus establishing more consolidated guerrilla bases and growing its own strengths. The guerrilla zones in southern and southwestern Zhejiang, while remaining relatively independent, collaborated and linked up with each other, and echoed with the guerrilla zones in eastern and northern Fujian. The exploration of the revolution and the steady development of Fujian-Zhejiang-Jiangxi border area made the area an important fulcrum of the revolution in south China.

### **The Merovingian Councils and the Construction of the Theory of Frankish Kingship**

Liu Hongnan and Chen Wenhai (148)

The traditional view on the theory of Frankish kingship during the Merovingian Dynasty generally emphasizes the theory of *jus sanguinis* based on “mysterious powers”. Since the 1990s some Western scholars have attempted to break through this barrier and begun to focus on the Christian elements in the theory of Frankish kingship. A review of the ecclesiastical law of the Merovingian dynasty and related literature shows that through the councils or synods Merovingian kings not only defended the legitimacy of their ruling power in Gaul with many ethnic groups, but also gradually became orthodox Christian monarchs recognized by the Frankish episcopal conference. More importantly, the sanctity of Frankish kingship was perfectly proved in the rituals and decrees of the councils, which conveyed a symbolic connotation of the king and the bishops discussing and dealing with state affairs together. However, this doctrine of “joint discussion and governance” would ultimately become a theoretical source of the fall and collapse of the Merovingian monarchy.

**Comprehensive Study on the Principle of Consent: Regular Marriage in the Correspondences of the Gentry in the Fifteenth-Century England**

Huang Chungao (168)

The correspondences of three gentry families in the fifteenth-century England, namely Pastons, Stonors and Plumpton, are important historical materials for the study of economic and social history. With the marriage of Margery Paston in 1469 as the pointcut and the principle of consent to marriage in medieval Christianity as a broad context, an empirical study on the concept and practice of marriage among the English gentry in the 15th century reveals that the role of the principle of consent in disciplining and dominating the Christian public should not be over-interpreted; similarly, it is also improper to over-emphasize the modern characteristics of marriage, such as independence, freedom and love, under the principle of consent. The correspondences of the gentry give us a picture of their regular marriage, with occasional exceptions of marriages based on “love and independence” like that of Margery Paston. However, in terms of the gentry’s “good marriage”, conventional factors such as land, property and status still played a principal role.

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*Historical Notes*

**Marco Polo’s Itinerary in Persia on his way back to Europe**

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**A Study of the First Translations of Confucian Classics in Europe**

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