



2017 / 12

CHINA LOCAL RECORDS

中国地方能

12/2017

1981 年 1 月创刊 月刊 总第 305 期 12 月 20 日出版

责任编辑:周 全

・专稿・

以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导 全面推进地方志事业转型升级

冀祥徳・4・

学习贯彻党的十九大精神笔谈

.9.

・方志理论・

方志文化研究的兴起与意义

江万丰 高新伟・19・

・新方志编纂・

略论如何继承旧方志的地理记述

——以福州市新旧方志为例

张 灵·29·

CHINA LOCAL RECORDS

・旧志研究・

英文目录与摘要 (CONTENTS)		• 63 •
2018年全国地方志系统可供交换的省级史志期刊		• 62 •
2018 年全国公开出版史志期刊联合征订		• 61 •
《中国地方志》2017年总目录		• 58 •
・动态消息・		
清代广东贡院修建考	袁尔纯	王建军・51・
・地方史研究・		
中国旧志整理与出版概况		南江涛・42・
历代安次地区方志述论	王 通	白丽萍・37・

China Local Records

No. 12, 2017

The 19th National Congress of CPC was a very important meeting convened at the decisive stage in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and a crucial period when socialism with Chinese characteristics was entering a new era. At present and in the following period, the primary task for national local records institutions is to deeply study and implement the core principles of the 19th National Congress of CPC on the basis of reality of local records work, and to fully reflect and realize the important guiding significance of these core principles during the process of national local records cause transformation and upgrading. Specifically speaking, under the new historical condition of local records entering a new era, we must be clear about the new historical position of the development of the local records cause, comprehensively push forward the transformation and upgrading of the local records cause, and reach the "two comprehensive targets" on time and with quality guarantee. We must constantly push forward innovation of local records theories and provide theoretical support for making local records studies into a first level dicipline. We must also insist on a people-oriented approach to strengthen the local records cause development, and provide solid human resources guarantee to the development of the local records cause.

The Rise and Significance of Local Records Cultural Research

...... Jiang Wanfeng, Gao Xinwei (19)

Local records cultural research in the narrow sense refers to researching local records and local records work using theories of culture studies and cultural communication studies. This research started in the 1990s but had slow development. After 2006, in the guidance of China Local Records Guidance Group, and with the opportunities on platforms such as China Local Records and of various forums and annual conferences, the local records cultural research gradually flourished. More than 30 years' local records cultural research reveals the concepts and intensions of local records culture, expounds the position and role of local records culture, summarizes the features and essences of traditional local records culture, explores the inheritance of traditional local records culture and construction issues of local records culture in the new era, and establishes the basic theoretical system of local records culture. These researches have great significance for local records work in the new era. Local records culture concepts make the cultural attributes of local records work clearer, point out new directions for local records work in the new era, and provide new thinking for innovation and development of local records work in the new era.

Brief Comments on How to Inherit Geographical Recordings of Old Local Records A Case Study of New and Old Local Records of Fuzhou City Zhang Ling (29)

Fuzhou City has a long history of local records compilation. Old local records must not merely be

considered as historical literature for information searching, but also play a role in the continuous compilation of new local records of Fuzhou City. Through comparison and analysis of geographical recordings of 9 old local records and 6 new local records of Fuzhou City, we can discover the differences of geographical recordings of new and old local records in terms of lengths, weight, styles, grammar, and details, further analyze the causes of these differences, examine the origins of issues in terms of mechanism, thinking, human resources, reference materials, and environment, and establish problem models. This article attempts to solve problems by studying effective experiences of old local records in combination with science and technology in the new era. By combining regional features and demands of the time, we attempt to find the focal point of making local records culture prosperous, and answer some of the problems encountered in the usage and promotion of local records literature.

Anci county records was first compiled in the Yuan Dynasty. The earliest one in existence is *Dong An County Records* compiled by Zheng Zhicheng during the Reign of Tianqi of Ming Dynasty. In the Qing Dynasty, there was *Dong An County Records* during the Reign of Kangxi and Qianlong. And during the Republican Period, there was *Anci County Records*. Through narrative comments on the compilation circumstances, current status, and historical value of local records of Anci region over the past generations, and research on aspects such as historical development, changes of river courses, land circulation, and the usage of silver recorded in existing Anci local records (*Combined Four Editions of Old Anci County Records*), this article was written in the hope of providing useful revelations for further excavation of regional local records and research.

This article, from four aspects including catalogies compilation, photocopying and publication, punctuation and emendation, and database, provides a sestematic and comprehensive overview of sorting and publication of China's old local records since the founding of the PRC. The sorting and photocopying of old local records, in particular, is divided into 7 categories including China Local Records Series and the publication of Taiwan old local records; Integrated (hina Local Records; local records series named after collection institutions; newly compiled regional or local records; collected publication of special records and classified compilation; local records in large scale comprehensive literature; and other types of old local records photocopying. The collected display of these categories has certain value of guidance for the understanding, utilization, and research of old local record, and new local records compilation.

Guangdong Examination Court in the Qing Dynasty experienced 6 constructions, namely the first construction during the Reign of Kangxi, the expansion of Ruan Yuan in the first year of the Reign of Daoguang (1821), the construction solely funded by Pan Shicheng's donation in the 22nd year of the Reign of Daoguang (1842), Lao Chongguang's reconstruction during the Reign of Xianfeng, the expansion by Rui Lin and Jiang Yifeng during the Reign of Tongzhi, and Zhang Zhidong's reparation during the Reign of Guangxu. Through analysis of the history of 6 constructions of Guangdong Examination Court in the Qing Dynasty, we can learn about the intention of the Qing imperial government's attempts to strengthen social governance through imperial examinations.



2017年第12期(月刊)(总第305期)

主 管: 中国社会科学院

主 办: 中国地方志指导小组办公室

主 编: 邱新立

编辑出版:《中国地方志》编辑部

(北京市朝阳区潘家园东里9号邮编:100021 电话:010-87791754)

发 行: 社会科学文献出版社

(北京市西城区北三环中路甲29号院3号楼华龙大厦A座1403室期刊运营中心

邮编:100029 电话:010-59366555)

印 刷:北京季蜂印刷有限公司(电话:010-80545046)

网 址: www.zgdfz.cn

广告经营许可证:京朝工商广字第8191号

ISSN 1002-672X

9,771002,672175

ISSN 1002-672X CN 11-1395/K

邮发代号: 80-996 定 价: 25.00元