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China Local Records

No. 5, 2019

“Recording” Great Expectations: A Review of New China Local Records Academic Studies in the Past 70 Years *Pan Jiejun*(4)

Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China 70 years ago, the local records cause in various parts of China has gone through several periods such as the start and difficult explorations of local records compilation shortly after the founding of new China, the first-round local records compilation in full swing since the reform and opening-up, and the steady quality improvement of second-round local records compilation. Academic studies also gradually developed and became more and more prosperous during these periods. A systematic review of this development from various angles such as development stages, major achievements, and future outlook, are not only valuable for the summary of development experiences in the past 70 years, but also of great significance for pushing forward the development of the local records cause in the future.

Local Records Studies Knowledge System Structuring Research (1994—2018) Based on Quantitative Statistics of *China Local Records* *Ba Zhaoxiang, Li Ying* (16)

China Local Records is the most authoritative periodical in the local records studies circle. Articles published in it reflect the most important and most concentrated knowledge production achievements in that field. Taking the publications in *China Local Records* from 1994 to 2018 as objects of research, we ran through all the articles published over the 25 years period, and finally found 2769 articles related with local records. Taking these articles as samples, we statistically analyzed the constitution of the key producers of local records studies related knowledge, the production of local records studies related knowledge, the construction of knowledge system, and features of the construction, and made several proposals.

Qianlong Pingxiang County Records Research *Zeng Wei* (28)

Qianlong *Pingxiang County Records* was compiled in the 49th year of the Reign of Qianlong (1784). Consisting of 12 volumes, it was the second Pingxiang county records of the Qing Dynasty. Xu Shengwu, the compiler, was both a local official and a book collector dedicated to local records compilation. In terms of styles, it was under the influences of the burgeoning local records studies during the Qianlong period and the textual research academic school that stressed the sourcing of references and

research of their origins. In terms of contents, it amended omissions in Kangxi *Pingxiang County Records*, expanded the scope of references collection, increased inclusions of poems and essays, and had distinctive features in the research of local scenery and the survey of local customs.

Researching the Distinctions Between *Yan City Famous Sights Records* and *Odd Notes of Past Events of Yan* Yang Juntao (37)

According to historical references, *Odd Notes of Past Events of Yan* and *Yan City Famous Sights Records* are both important local records of famous scenery spots and historical relics of Beijing. The manuscripts contents of *Odd Notes of Past Events of Yan* are entries about 16 Beijing city gates, while *Yan City Famous Sights Records* printed and published by Zhang Jiangcai also included the same entries about 16 Beijing city gates. Through analysis of the authors and entries contents of the two books, we can make the conclusion that the two books are in fact the same book. In addition, different editions of *Odd Notes of Past Events of Yan* have different contents from those of *Yan City Famous Sights Records*. Through analysis of circulation processes of the two books, we can discuss the causes of the distinctions between the two books and their textual differences from the angle of historical references studies.

Analysis of *Shuangfeng Township and Guicun Brief Records* Hou Fufang (42)

Shuangfeng Township included in the township records special collection of *China Local Records Integration Series*, was seen as local records of Shuangfeng township of Changshu, Jiangsu Province, with the author recorded as “the Anonymous in the Qing Dynasty”. In fact, the academic circle has long taken *Shuangfeng Township* as a separate set of township records. And it has become a consensus that it was “Compiled by Anonymous (Qing Dynasty)”. Yet no matter we analyze *Shuangfeng Township* from its structure or from its content of 48 entries, the book can not be taken as a set of separate and complete township records. Through comparative research, we can see that *Shuangfeng Township* is a small part of the unpublished manuscripts of *Guicun Brief Records* privately compiled by Wu Zhuoxin of Qing Dynasty, or a part of one of its hand-copied editions. Moreover, there are yet another two kinds of *Guicun Brief Records* compiled respectively by Shi Ruolin of Qing Dynasty and Xu Zhaowei of the recent period.

Taoism and the Worship of Hua Tuo Zeng Qinghuan (49)

The origin of the worship of Hua Tuo was related to Taoism. Hua Tuo was closely related to Taoism. He was born and educated in an area where Taoism prevailed. He himself once practised Taoism necromancy, and was hence deified in later generations. Through fermentation and transition in the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, the worship of Hua Tuo was finally established in the Tang and

Song Dynasty. At the very beginning, it was a local worship. Due to the utilitarian psychology of getting rid of diseases or asking for good fortune among the populace, and their well acceptance of the Three Kingdoms stories, it was gradually widely spread out in the Ming and Qing Dynasty through temple sacrifices, mythologies and legends, and festival celebrations.

The Images and Community Roles of Confucian Physicians in Northern China During the Qing Dynasty—Case Studies Based on Local Records Recordings

..... *Di Hongxu* (57)

Qing Dynasty governments did not undertake major responsibility in the construction of grassroots social medical care system below the county level, and thus provided space for Confucian physicians to place their roles in community life. Confucian physicians, while playing the role of saving people's lives, were also active participants, supporters, and facilitators of local public affairs such as charitable activities, bridge buildings and road constructions, free schools and academies of classical learnings, and irrigation projects. Medical techniques, interactions with patients, and moral resources from practising medicine enabled Confucian physicians to organize and participate in many sorts of community public affairs, and consequently obtained special status and position in grassroots society, and became an important social group that had influences on grassroots society together with the local gentry that relied on social resources such as success in Imperial Examinations, wealth, moral integrity, and kinship of family clans.

The Contributing Factors and Social Influences of Imperial Examinations Successes in Hancheng County During Ming and Qing Dynasty—A Survey Based on Local Records Recordings *Li Shizhong, Duan Qionghui* (68)

Education based on Imperial Examinations in Hancheng County of Shaanxi made great success during Ming and Qing Dynasty. The contributing factors behind this success include influences of prominent local personages of virtue in Hancheng County since ancient times, the prevalent customs of attaching great importance on education among local populations, the importance attached to successes in Imperial Examinations by successive county magistrates during Ming and Qing Dynasty, the feedback to hometown education by officials from Hancheng, and the assiduous attitude of Hancheng scholars and their learning method of studying from many teachers. Successes in Imperial Examinations made Hancheng that situated in a corner of the Northwest an important county that contributed talents to the whole country during Ming and Qing Dynasty. After their entrance into the officialdom on basis of success

in Imperial Examinations, they were mostly honest, of integrity, and famous for good governance, making good contributions to the political life and educational development of the nation, and bearing important influences on social cultural development at that time.

The Lives, Livelihood, and Life of People at the Bottom of Society in Shaanxi During Mid-Qing Dynasty—Intertextuality Research Based on Cabinet Criminal Cases Archives and Local Records During the Reign of Emperor Jiaqing

..... *Feng Lei* (75)

Qing Dynasty cabinet criminal cases archives have abundant records on the social and economic life of people at the bottom of society, and serve as rare references on social history and life history. Through statistical analysis of descriptive references of household population, age, children, and marriage and birth status from parties involved in criminal cases in Shaanxi as recorded in cabinet criminal cases archives during the Reign of Emperor Jiaqing, we attempt to put on display the basic shapes of household size, marital and birth status, and livelihood of people at the bottom of society in Shaanxi during the mid-Qing Dynasty. In combination with survey over the livelihood of who involved in criminal cases as recorded in cabinet archives, and intertextuality research with local records, we attempt to reveal the existence conditions of people at the bottom of society in different regions of Shaanxi during the mid-Qing Dynasty in terms of clothing, food, residence, and transportation, and think about new trends in historical research on everyday life of a certain locality.

Investigative Explanations of Chen Sheng the Envoy to Ryukyu—Analysis Based on Local Records References

Xu Bin (97)

On the issue of who was the envoy to Ryukyu in the 35th year of the Reign of Hongwu (1402) of Ming Dynasty, there are no records in official history and suspended doubts within the academic circle. On the basis of investigative research of several local records references such as *Baoying County Records* and *Yangzhoufu Records*, and comparisons with references in official history such as *Ming Court Factual Records* and *Ming History*, we take the view that Chen Sheng was one of envoys on diplomatic mission to Ryukyu in that year. Meanwhile, we provide investigative explanations to issues such as Chen Sheng's live story, when he served as envoy to Ryukyu, references that he was convicted for privately traded in horses by taking advantages of the convenience of the trip, whether he was envoy only to Ryukyu or envoy to Ryukyu and Japan at the same time. By doing so, we attempt to improve the understanding of certain specific historical facts about the relationship between China and Ryukyu during early Ming Dynasty.

Investigations of Qin Shi Huang Memorial Temples Lu Xijian (104)

During Han Dynasty, rulers due to political needs portrayed Qin Shi Huang as a wicked tyrant, which led to the fact that rulers of later generations mostly held no memorial ceremonies for Qin Shi Huang and built no memorial temples for him. Nowadays, there are only about tens of Qin Shi Huang memorial temples that can be traced in historical records, i. e. Qin Dynasty “Shi Huang Ji Miao” “Back Temple”, Han Dynasty “Shi Huang Ci” “Dayu/Shi Huang Miao”, Tang Dynasty “Xianyang Shi Huang Miao”, Song Dynasty “Lintong Shi Huang Miao” “Jiang County Shi Huang Miao” “Zhuji Shi Huang Miao” “Shangyu Shihuang Miao”, and temples in places such as Zhuji, Shangyu, Haiyan, Xiangshan, Tai’an, Rongcheng, and Xing’an during the Yuan, Ming, and Qing Dynasty. These Qin Shi Huang temples can be roughly divided into two series according to region and historical inheritance relations, i. e. “Kuaiji” and “Langya”, among which only the Shi Huang temple in Rongcheng of Weihai is currently in existence.

General Profile and Development Trend of Local Records Map Research Against the Background of the Rise of Map History Pan Sheng (111)

In the recent decade, map history research attracted more and more attention and made great progress, among which local records map research was an important aspect. Although few periodic research on local records map are seen, there have been quite a great deal of developments in various branch areas. A review of existing achievements shows an obvious development trend of interdisciplinary and diversifying theoretical approach in current local records map research that combines local records map with city and rural society and with academic transformation in modern period, and expands discussion from the angles of knowledge history and spatial cognition. Relatively speaking, researches on basic issues such as the quantity, quality, types, and compiler groups of local records maps are yet to be strengthened.

**“Writings” and “Expressions”: History Writings and Expressions of Local Emotions
—On Reading Zouping County Huopo Village Records Li Zongji (116)**

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