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China Local Records

No. 6, 2019

Shi Nianhai's Contributions to New Local Records Studies Hu Xiaobing (4)

Shi Nianhai was not only one of the founders of modern Chinese historical geography, but also an important participant of the new local records compilation cause and new local records studies theoretical construction. After 1949, Shi Nianhai started to use Marxist theories as guidance for the research and utilization of local records literature. Since the 1980s, he started to conduct research on new local records compilation and related theories. He raised new views and made new suggestions on issues such as the origin and development of local records, the relations between history and local records, the nature of local records, the compilation methods of new local records, the relations between historical geography and local records studies, and the development of new local records studies, and made important contributions to the enrichment and development of new local records studies theories.

Learning and Surpassing: Writings on Imperial Examinations Contents in Hongzhi Fujian General Records Zhang Yingpin (13)

This article, through preliminary research of imperial examinations categories setup and contents recordings in existing local records of Song and Yuan Dynasty, discusses writings on imperial examinations contents in Hongzhi *Fujian General Records*, and points out that it represents learning and surpassing previous scholars' achievements on the basis of learning from local records in Song and Yuan Dynasty. Its recordings of imperial examinations are rich in historical references, establishing a model for local records compilation in future generations. Imperial examinations contents in later Fujian local records, provincial records in particular, mostly inherited this mode and made further improvements on this basis.

Corrections of Errors in *Si Ku Quan Shu Complete Contents History Section Geography Category Contents Summaries* Sun Lizheng (19)

Si Ku Quan Shu Complete Contents was one of the most important works of bibliography in ancient China. This article, taking the sorted edition of *Imperial Authorized Si Ku Quan Shu Complete Contents* of Zhonghua Book Company as basic copy, collated and checked the original texts quoted by the *Summaries*, and made corrections of 26 errors in the *History Section Geography Category Contents Summaries*.

itself, but the product of integration of various elements such as history, culture, society, and politics in the northeastern region. Historical references show that Goguryeo and Silla first used “jiang” in the Chinese northeastern region and Korean peninsula. Bohai later on inherited “jiang” from Goguryeo, promoted its usage, and made up its initial distribution pattern in the northeastern region. After several rounds of seesaw battle between “jiang” and “he”, the current situation took shape. Of course, during the shaping process of “jiang” in the northeastern region, the usage of Han Chinese characters also played a role that can not be neglected.

Investigations of the Da Du Shui That Zhang Xuanyu Went Upon

..... *Liu Zhengang* (58)

From the fact that the Qingshui Alliance Treaty agreed that Da Du Shui would be the border of Tang Dynasty China and Tubo, it can be proved that Jiannan Da Du Shui in Tang Dynasty should not refer to two places. The Da Du Shui of Lushan County in *Taiping Universe Records* should not be a Tang Dynasty name of a river. Li Sheng’s strike against Tubo as recorded in the Hu Sanxing annotated *Zi Zhi Tong Jian* mistakenly mixed up Lushan Da Du Shui as Da Du River. The Da Du Shui Zhang Xuanyu went upon was the same as the current Da Du River. Da Du Shui refers to different rivers in different periods. The specific issue of the geographical location of Da Du Shui related with Da Du Shui historical events should be specifically analyzed.

Research on Wasteland Reclamation by Military Units in Ming Fengyang Region Defence Posts *Zhang Dengcan* (62)

Territories in Ming Dynasty were respectively managed by the two systems of military defence posts and administrative Fu, Zhou, and Counties. As the birthplace of Ming Dynasty, during the Reign of Hongwu and Yongle, 15 posts and 2 garrisons were consecutively established in Fengyang region, all of which must undertake tasks of wasteland reclamation. During early Ming Dynasty, the Reign of Hongwu and Yongle in particular, the government made great efforts in wasteland reclamation, along with thriving reclamation by military units in Fengyang region. At the end of the Reign of Yongle, along with constant increases in the items of military labor services such as capital movements and canal transports, and abusive practices by military officers, military reclamation in Fengyang region gradually declined until the mid-Jiajing period. During the middle and later periods of the Reign of Jiajing, measures were taken to regulate and restore military reclamation. Corruptions of military reclamation were relieved to some extent, which lasted until the early Wanli period. At the end of Ming Dynasty, because of chaos caused

**Brief Analysis of the Compilation and Values of Ming Dynasty Shandong Springs
Records Zhou Guangqian (26)**

Shandong is an important province that the Beijing – Hangzhou Grand Canal runs across. The springs in the middle of Shandong are important sources of water supply to the Shandong section of the Grand Canal, and the main focus of Ming Dynasty Shandong Grand Canal management. Since the middle of Ming Dynasty, the compilation of Shandong springs records gradually increased. The compilers were mostly grassroot officials such as the section chiefs from the Ministry of Engineering. The springs records they compiled included contents such as maps of springs and rivers, government offices of springs management, springs sources facilities, and springs and rivers maintenance labors. The vast amounts of first-hand basic literature preserved in these records have unique values for understanding of springs sources hydrology and water-related information, research of springs management system, and sorting of Shandong springs sources literature, and fairly great reference values for further research in the Shandong section of the Grand Canal, and facilitation of construction of Shandong Grand Canal cultural belt.

Explorations of Ren Hongyuan’s *The Spouting Spring Records* Ren Zhaojie (38)

The Spouting Spring Records published in the seventh year of the Reign of Qianlong (1742) was the first dedicated work on the Spouting Spring. Its author, Ren Hongyuan, was born in a salt trader family. His father, and his family background were of great assistance to his writings. *The Spouting Spring Records* collected rich historical literature. It is of great value for the understanding of the history of the Spouting Spring and the local society in Ming and Qing Dynasty, and helpful for the understanding of issues related to the manuscripts and carved copies of work collections of Ming and Qing Dynasty literati. There are not a small number of errors in the punctuated and collated edition of *The Spouting Spring Records Collations and Annotations*, which needs to be collated and annotated again.

**Corrections of Three Errors of Place Names in the Punctuated and Collated Edition of
*Collection of Important Official Documents of Song Dynasty Collected Manuscripts***

..... Sun Tinglin (49)

Two Pieces of Emendations of *Jiankang Factual Records* Zhang Hui (50)

**A Survey of the Historical Origins of the Place Name of “Jiang” in the Northeastern
Region Zhuang Huibin (53)**

“Jiang” in the northeastern region is not the result of development of local Han Chinese language

by wars and others, military reclamation in various defence posts was utterly destroyed. Periodic quantitative survey of wasteland reclamation, military postings, production, and taxation in Ming Fengyang region defence posts, we can have better and more comprehensive understandings of agricultural development of that region during the Ming Dynasty, which are helpful for both agricultural and military historical researches.

Local Literature, Cultural Memories, and Records of Scenic Spots: Luoyang Under the Perspectives of Song Dynasty Natural History Wang Ying (73)

Luoyang as a famous city of culture and history in ancient China, has always been an important subject of writings in local literature. Under the timely influences of Song Dynasty's preferences of elegance and extensiveness, natural historical writings of Song Dynasty on Luoyang in the sense of local literature presented a picture of multidisciplinary fusion of science, technology, culture, and history. In terms of undertaking the function of recording local fashions, these writings also extended to various angles that amended areas not covered by previous writers, displayed personal aesthetic concepts and textual innovations, and upheld patriotic emotions that cared greatly about national affairs, making these natural historical writings on Luoyang a trinity of local literature, cultural memories, and records of scenic spots.

Brief Accounts of Fujian Dehua Ancient Porcelains—A Survey Focused on Local Records References Yang Zhuoxuan (82)

Dehua Kiln was one of the non-governmental kilns, which reached its peak of development during the Ming and Qing Dynasty. Dehua white porcelains represented by He Chaozong's products, the so-called "Blanc de Chine", were particularly renowned in the world. Dehua porcelains were welcomed at home and abroad for their even and sturdy texture, and bright and white color. Overseas sales of Dehua porcelains had a long history. Covering Asia, Africa, and Europe, it had an important position in international trade, and had made great contributions to the economic and cultural exchanges and appreciation between China and the world. As important literature and references for the study of Dehua kilns and Dehua porcelains, Fujian ancient local records have detailed recordings of Dehua kilns and Dehua porcelains, information about overseas sales of Dehua porcelains, and the influences of porcelain carving artists and porcelain makers represented by He Chaozong on the historical position of Dehua kilns.

Examinations of the Origin of Yunnan Black Copper with Silver Inlay Technique Chen Baiyu, Tian Ye (91)

The black copper with silver inlay technique is a national level intangible cultural heritage from

Yunnan province. Concerning its time of origin, due to lack of material object appraisal studies, the academic circle mostly takes the view that it appeared during the Reign of Yongzheng (1722 – 1735) of Qing Dynasty, based on records from five documents such as *Yunnan Customs Notes*, and *Shiping County Records*. However, through examinations of these historical references one by one, the author discovered that there were substantial slips and inadequate evidence to support this view. According to a new round of investigation and examinations of related historical references, the author takes the view that the black copper with silver inlay technique appeared during the Reign of Tongzhi along with the popularity of carved copper ink boxes.

Examples of the Value of Western Chongqing Stone Carvings for Local Records as Historical References Yang Mei (99)

Stone carvings literature is one of the important historical references for local records compilation. Local records compilers over the generations have used stone carvings materials and made substantial achievements, notwithstanding certain problems. This article takes western Chongqing stone carvings as references for examinations of the surnames, place of origin, imperial examinations records, and titles of offices of Ming Dynasty local officials, so as to correct mistakes and omissions in local records.

Transformation, Evolution, and Local Records Compilation as War of Resistance Efforts—Brief Accounts of the Compilation Features of Republican Period Newly Compiled Dapu County Records Fan Xiaojing (107)

Newly Compiled Dapu County Records in Republican Period was prepared and compiled by Shantou Fellow Residents of Dapu Origin in the 18th year of the Republic of China (1929). Its publication process coincided with the burgeoning Resistance efforts against Japanese invasion, and was forced to be suspended due to turmoils of the political situation. In the 29th year of the Republic of China, it was planned for continuation of publication. Apart from newly supplemented references, the original manuscripts were used. And it was finally published in the 32nd year of the Republic of China. The whole process of its publication took more than ten years. Its early period compilation presented features of transformation and evolution as the background of the age of great changes were reflected in the local records. Its later period publication demonstrated the mission of local records compilation to serve for the War of Resistance. With detailed references, rich contents, and sound investigations, it is a set of precious historical reference materials for the research of Dapu history, War of Resistance history, and Republic of China history.

Two Errors in Data of Grains in Shangyu County Records Cheng Qingyan (118)

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