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# Chinese Archives

## An Introductory Guide

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The initial impetus for the project that resulted in this guide was a meeting at the Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1989. At that meeting, convened by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, one consensus of the participants was the conviction that archival sources in China could provide a significant resource for new scholarship in Chinese Studies. In particular, it was felt that local archives could be a promising source of new data, but that we needed to know more about their contents. Professor Madeleine Zelin of Columbia University and one of the present authors (Joe Esherick) were asked to survey archives users to learn more about the contents and accessibility of Chinese local archives.

That initial survey provided both the impetus and the foundation for this larger project, and we would like especially to thank Professor Zelin for all her work in coordinating the survey and assembling the initial responses. Without her effort, this project would never have gotten off the ground. We would also like to thank the CSCPRC and the University of Michigan, Center for Chinese Studies, whose financial assistance was instrumental in completing the initial survey.

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In the second stage of this project, the information from archives users was supplemented by data from archival publications from China. In the end, as readers will see, this source of information proved exceptionally rich, and most of the data in this guide have come from archival publications. To survey this literature, the American Council of Learned Societies provided the necessary financial assistance, and its generous support of this project, arranged by Jason Parker, is gratefully acknowledged. The authors surveyed library holdings on the West Coast, and Madeleine Zelin again offered invaluable assistance in coordinating library searches on the East Coast. Research assistance was provided by

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This project could not have been completed without the assistance of all of the above scholars and institutions. Needless to say, any errors and shortcomings in this guide are entirely the authors' own responsibility. Within the limits of sources currently available, we have tried to provide the most useful possible introduction to Chinese archival sources. However, there is certainly a great deal more that we would like to know. We welcome suggestions, corrections, and additions from all readers of this guide and users of Chinese archives. We would be especially grateful if the publication of this guide were to encourage archives authorities in China to supply additional information that might make possible a better and more complete introduction to Chinese archives in the future.

# Introduction

A sobering perspective on our knowledge of Chinese archives is brought by a volume entitled *Les Archives de L'Histoire de France*. A weighty tome of just over one thousand pages, this work summarizes the holdings of national, ministerial, departmental, municipal, hospital, and other miscellaneous archives in France and a variety of archives relating to French history in other European countries. The riches of French departmental archives, founded on the confiscations from civil and religious corporations during the Revolution, are described in considerable detail, with many records dating to the twelfth century and even earlier. Any historian is aware of the fundamental importance of these archives for the development of French historiography—perhaps especially for the *longue durée* social history of the Annales school. But the Chinese historian will also note with envy that this guide to French archives was published more than a hundred years ago (Langlois and Stein, 1891).

Regrettably, as an American archivist noted after a 1982 tour of Chinese archives, “There is nothing yet approaching a national guide to archives and the holdings of archives [in China]” (Moss, 1982:391). In the past decade, Chinese publications on archival management (*Dangdai Zhongguo de dang'an shiye*, 1987), yearbooks (*Zhongguo dang'an nianjian: 1989, 1992*), and reference works for archivist training (*Dang'an gongzuo quanshu*, 1992) have provided brief descriptions of national, provincial, and municipal archives and (in the case of the last of these) sketchy introductions to some county archives. But a century after Langlois and Stein's guide for France, we still lack a general introduction in any language to archival holdings in the People's Republic of China.

As this volume was in the final stages of preparation, we discovered in Beijing a volume in Chinese and English entitled *Zhongguo dang'an guan minglu, Directory of Chinese National Archives*, edited by the State Archives Bureau. It includes brief descriptions, addresses, and telephone numbers of national, provincial, and municipal archives; and addresses for prefectural, city, and county archives. This source was discovered too late for the data to be included in this guide, but a quick scan of its contents suggests that the information is precisely parallel (and sometimes identical) to the entries in the sources noted above and is usually less current. It is unique and valuable, however, for the precise addresses of local archives.

*Archival Research*

The lack of any comprehensive guide to Chinese archives—or, indeed, any general knowledge of what local archives have survived and what they might contain—is closely related to the evolution of historical methodology in the China field. Simply stated, archival research has only very recently become an important form of scholarly inquiry into the history of China. Although organizing and cataloguing of the Qing imperial archives began in the 1920s, their holdings were hardly accessible to scholars except in the publications of the various repositories (Wilkinson, 1974:150–156). Indeed, Endymion Wilkinson's research guide to the history of imperial China would say in 1974 that "these huge archives [in the PRC and Taiwan] will not be available for research for many years" (Wilkinson, 1974:152).

This prognosis soon proved to be overly pessimistic. Indeed, the 1970s would bring the first major breakthroughs in archival research, with the opening of the Palace Museum Archives in Taiwan. Beatrice Bartlett soon established herself as the American expert on Qing archives, describing the principal repositories, analyzing different archival series, explaining the intricacies of document terminology, and pointing out subtle differences between original imperial documents in the archives and officially published Qing collections (Bartlett, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1985a, 1985b, 1991a, 1991b). In the pages of *Ch'ing-shih wen-t'i*, other scholars described Qing judicial archives (Torbert, 1976; Wejen Chang, 1981), archives of early Sino-Western relations (Wills, 1974, 1983), and Qing sources in Hong Kong (Ng, 1979).

The real value of the Qing archival sources for a new and more probing social history of the Qing was unmistakably demonstrated in Susan Naquin's *Millenarian Rebellion in China: The Eight Trigrams Uprising of 1813* (1976a; see also Naquin, 1976b). In China, socioeconomic historians produced impressive studies based on mainland archival sources (Liu Yongcheng, 1982; Ye Xian'en, 1983; Yang Guozhen, 1988). By 1980, Qing historians were regularly using the National Palace Museum archives in Taiwan, and the First Historical (Ming-Qing) Archives in Beijing were opening their collection to foreign scholars. A decade later, archival research was spreading to provincial and municipal archives, most notably those in Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning, and Sichuan, where the rich Ba-xian county archives were housed.

Although in general the trend (at least among foreign scholars) has been from the use of Taiwan archives to mainland-based archives and from central to provincial and municipal archives, there have been a few important exceptions. In 1971, David Buxbaum wrote about Qing legal procedures as revealed in the Danshui-Xinzhu local archives kept

by Taiwan National University. He was able to show that viewed from the perspective of the county, Qing law looked very different from the arbitrary, exclusively criminal, and much feared legal system so frequently described in the literature (Buxbaum, 1971). A decade later, Philip Huang (1982, 1985) demonstrated the value of local archives (in his case records from Baodi county in Beijing's First Historical Archives) for reconstructing local governance in rural China. More recently, Huang, Kathryn Bernhardt, and their students at UCLA have been following the path blazed by Buxbaum, using local archives to paint a much more complex and compelling picture of Chinese legal practice in the Qing and republican periods.

All of this research has demonstrated that archival research in China can produce the same sort of methodological and conceptual breakthroughs that it has in European and American history. Clearly, the more local the record, the closer we are to hearing the voices of ordinary men and women and the better our chances of escaping the homogenizing rhetoric of the central imperial state. Archival research offers the best opportunity for original research findings, but if scholars are to use Chinese archives, they will need a guide to locate key repositories and understand how they work.

### *Sources on Chinese Archives*

Fortunately, recent publications from the PRC, combined with information collected from users of Chinese archives, now provide a substantial body of information about these archives and their holdings. Data collection for this volume began in 1990 with a questionnaire, prepared together with Professor Madeleine Zelin of Columbia University, sent to all known American users and a number of other foreign users of Chinese archives. Responses from thirty-seven scholars and subsequent communications from archives users have been particularly helpful in charting archival access: both limitations on access and procedures for obtaining such access as was gained. The questionnaire also revealed that most archival research in China has been limited to the two national historical archives and a few provincial and municipal repositories. In addition, information on archives holdings gleaned from the questionnaires has now been eclipsed both quantitatively and qualitatively by the flood of archival publications from China.

First, several archives—notably the First and Second Historical Archives with Ming-Qing and republican holdings, respectively, and the Sichuan Provincial and Shanghai and Chongqing Municipal archives—have published helpful guides to their collections. Of these, the Sichuan guide is the most complete, but all are better than any other source of

information on specific Chinese archives, with far more information than could be included in this guide. Potential users of these particular archives will certainly want to consult these guides, and all will want to look for similar guides to other major archives that might appear in the future.

Second, the previously mentioned handbooks and reference works on archival management include useful information on key repositories. *Dangdai Zhongguo de dang'an shiye* contains quite good introductions to provincial-level archives and special topical archives, and *Dang'an gongzuo quanshu* adds a number of city and county archives and provides addresses, though the entries are considerably briefer and less substantive. For Hubei, a unique but invaluable publication, Hu Yinfang (1989), *Hubei diqu wenxian ziyuan fenbu gaikuang*, covers 68 archives in that province.

Third, in the 1980s, the enormous expansion of scholarly and professional journals from China included a number of important publications devoted to archives. In addition to such national journals as *Lishi dang'an* (Historical archives; published by the First Historical Archives in Beijing), *Gugong bowuyuan yuankan* (Bulletin of the Palace Museum, published by the Palace Museum in Beijing), *Minguo dang'an* (Republican archives; published by the Second Historical Archives in Nanjing), *Dang'an gongzuo* (Archives work; published by the State Archives Bureau), and *Dang'an xue tongxun* (Newsletter of archival science; published by the Archives Department at People's University), each provincial archives bureau and many municipalities inaugurated a journal on local archives work. Periodically, these journals have published brief articles highlighting county archives, and many have published rather full descriptions of selected record groups in provincial and municipal archives.

Fourth, the new local gazetteers being published by each city and county in China usually contain a page or two describing local archives. Although most of these entries are quite formalistic and focus more on administrative history and practice than on archival holdings, they usually provide some information about the size and contents of the collection. These gazetteers are our most frequently cited source of information on county archives. Although the information about any individual archive is usually quite limited, the cumulative picture of local archives that emerges from the hundreds of gazetteers consulted permits a reasonably clear understanding of these archives' history and their holdings.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHINESE ARCHIVES

One distinguishing feature is of paramount importance in explaining the present state of historical archives in China: Chinese archives are,

and for all intents and purposes always have been, state archives. The relative weakness of autonomous corporate institutions in Chinese society has meant that China lacks the sort of ecclesiastical, monastic, temple, manorial, or (except for the modern era) guild records that have been so important for archival research on medieval and early modern Europe and Japan. We find no equivalent to the Inquisition records that provide the basis for such studies as Le Roi Ladurie's *Montailou* (1979) or Carlo Ginzburg's *The Cheese and the Worms* (1982). The Chinese Revolution did not, like the French, find a large fund of civil and ecclesiastical corporate records to confiscate for its local archives. Nor did Chinese temples and monasteries furnish the great fund of medieval documents that their Japanese Buddhist equivalents preserved to the great benefit of modern researchers. As repositories of state documents, the Chinese archives are most comparable to those of the Ottoman Empire (though the Ottoman archives are both older and larger), but even in the Middle East, the state archival record is supplemented by rich social history material in Islamic court records (Shaw, 1960, 1975; Doumani, 1955; Hasan Kayali, private communication, 18 Feb. 1994). Aside from lineage genealogies and a few land and debt records, archival documents surviving from the imperial period are almost exclusively state documents. Only from the republican period (and the very end of the Qing) do we find enterprise, bank, school, guild, voluntary association, and chamber of commerce records. Indeed, one Chinese archivist noted that in contrast to American archives, "private records occupy a very small place in our archival holdings" (Xu Yuqing, 1991:211).

Not only has the state dominated archival preservation in China, it has also shown a greater interest in controlling than in preserving the historical record. For example, it was the usual practice of Chinese rulers to destroy any surviving records of the previous dynasty after its official dynastic history had been compiled (Bartlett, 1980:26; Moseley, 1987:137). As a consequence, with the exception of such chance survivals as the Han bamboo strips and Dunhuang manuscripts from the Tang discovered by modern scholars and archeologists, we lack any systematic archival records prior to the Qing. The few Ming records that survive are the product of the Kangxi emperor's effort to collect documents for years not then covered by the *Shilu* (Veritable Records) in order to complete the official History of the Ming (Mingshi) and some important documents from Ming officials and military commanders in Manchuria. Other Ming records were either decimated in the warfare of the Ming-Qing transition or deliberately destroyed by the Qing (Ni Daoshan, 1990:2, 29-32, 68-70; *Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu*, 1985:4, 32-34).

But Chinese rulers were not only anxious to eliminate the records of previous dynasties after they had compiled the official history through which their predecessors were to be known. They also regularly destroyed the routine records of earlier reigns of their own dynasty after the Veritable Records had been compiled. The chief imperial repository was the Great Treasury of the Grand Secretariat (Neige daku). About 30 percent of the holdings of the Great Treasury were books, and the remainder archives (Wang Guowei, n.d.: 1166). The Qing authorities showed the greatest interest in preserving the old books, so when space became short, large numbers of old papers were periodically burned. For example, in 1899, at the suggestion of Li Hongzhang, the court ordered that, with the exception of records of the current Guangxu reign and document registers from earlier reigns, all documents that had been damaged by moisture or insects were to be taken out and burned (*Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu*, 1985:4–5). As a result of such practices, even in the imperial archives—where superior storage facilities and the high quality of paper used for records involving the emperor insured less loss to mildew, insects, and rodents than in any other office in the empire—records from before the early eighteenth century Yongzheng reign are rare (Bartlett, 1980:26; 1981:85–86; Moss, 1982:393; Ni Daoshan: 24–26).

Although the twentieth century would ultimately see the growth of institutions devoted to preserving archives, China's modern era has not, in general, been conducive to the preservation of the archival past. In the late Qing, domestic rebellion and foreign invasion took a severe toll on the nation's archives. The worst losses occurred during the suppression of the Boxer Uprising, when it was reported that 50–60 percent of the archives of the Six Boards were destroyed. Immediately after this disaster, the impulse to modernize imperial governance brought new threats to old records. An edict of 28 May 1901 complained that corrupt clerks were using precedents (an) not covered by the imperial code (li) to manipulate cases for their own profit. "Now we are embarked on a comprehensive change of governance, and it is urgent that we straighten out the affairs of the boards. In order to rectify fundamentals and clarify the source, we must completely eliminate corrupt clerks and dispose of all their files." It went on to note that "after the recent battles in the capital, only 40 or 50 percent of the boards' archives remain. It is ordered that these too be destroyed to demonstrate our determination to eliminate corrupt practices and devote ourselves to self-strengthening" (Edict of Guangxu 27/4/11, *Guangxu chao donghualu* 4:4666; see also 4668, 4669).

In the words of the eminent republican-era scholar Gu Jiegang, it was common late Qing opinion that “old archives are useless” (Gu Jiegang, 1936:629). Other than the edict of 1901 (which was certainly not fully obeyed, as the survival of board archives testifies), the most dramatic example of this attitude came in 1909. In that year, during a repair of the archives building in the palace, a great pile of old records was left exposed to the elements in the courtyard. When the regent Zai Feng was frustrated by difficulties in locating early Qing documents describing rituals for regents, he decided the problem was the great volume of archival materials and ordered the old records destroyed (Zou Jiawei et al., 1985:122–23). Zhang Zhidong, then minister of education, noted the large number of rare books in the pile of records and proposed to move them to a new Ministry of Education Library. Zhang’s privileging of the printed record, and especially of older and rarer editions, was typical for this time, but fortunately it was not fully shared by one of the assistants he sent to select the books for preservation. The bibliophile Luo Zhenyu recognized a number of important historical documents in the pile in the palace and persuaded Zhang to save these as well (Wang Guowei, n.d.: 1166; Ni Daoshan: 3–4).

Following the 1911 Revolution, the court archives remained in the palace with the abdicated emperor. After the emperor was driven out in 1924, these archives were taken over by the Palace Museum, which was established in the following year. But the archives of the various boards passed into the hands of their successor ministries of the early Republic. Some, such as the Board of Personnel archives, deteriorated through neglect; others, like the Eight Banner archives, were sold to paper merchants (Ni Daoshan: 12–13). The sale of Qing archives as waste paper continued right into the 1930s, with the last famous case involving the sale of Board of Revenue archives by the Ministry of Finance in 1936 (Ni Daoshan: 15–16; *MGWSDA*: 644–646).

The most notorious case of archives sold for waste paper involved 8,000 burlap bags from the collection that Luo Zhenyu had saved in 1909. In 1913, the Ministry of Education had established a Museum of History (Lishi bowuguan) to organize and protect the collection. But at the museum, the collection was left prey to scavengers and looters with official connections until 1921, when, short of cash, it sold 60,000 kilograms of archives in 8,000 burlap bags to paper merchants. Some of the better preserved of these soon appeared in used-bookstores, where Luo Zhenyu again appeared and recognized them. Paying three times the original price, he bought the archives back, and most of them were later bought by Academia Sinica’s Institute of History and Philology and currently

reside with that institute in Taiwan. The case of the 8,000 burlap bags caused quite a stir in the Beijing press, but it is notable that critics of the sale of these archives were mostly Qing loyalists like Wang Guowei; his patron, Luo Zhenyu; and Jin Liang (of recent fame as the hero of Pamela Crossley's book *Orphan Warriors* [1990]). Lu Xun wrote a famous essay on the case, criticizing the republican officials for either neglecting or looting the collection, but also mocking the loyalists' concern for the Qing records and displaying a sense of values that mirrored those of the official thieves. His interest was clearly in old editions of famous books, while he found the legal cases so numerous as to be "boring" (Lu Xun, 1927; Wang Guowei, n.d.:1164–1168; Ni Daoshan: 6–7; *Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu*, 1985:5–6; Zhang Weiren, ed., 1986: vol. 1: Preface).

Despite all this neglect and destruction of precious archives, the republican era also saw the growth of modern academic institutions interested in preserving China's archival heritage. The Palace Museum was established in 1925 and its documents department (Wenxianbu) took control of the palace archives. In the following year, it acquired the Qing Grand Council (Junjichu) archives from the warlord government in Beijing. In 1929, it acquired the Board of Punishment archives and those of the office writing the official history of the Qing; other smaller collections were acquired in the 1930s. Soon it began an active program of cataloguing and publishing from the archives (Ni Daoshan: 13; *Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu*, 1985:8–13; Wilkinson: 150–156). The Palace Museum was clearly the republican era's most important repository of Qing archives, and the national government exerted considerable efforts to protect these archives as well as the artistic treasures collected by the Qing court. After many moves during the years of war and revolution in the 1930s and 1940s, 204 of 3,773 cases (5.4 percent) were sent to Taiwan in 1949, the remainder ending up in the First Historical Archives in Beijing (Zhuang Jifa, 1983:3–5; *Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu*, 1985:14–15; Bartlett, 1981:81–85).

In addition to the Palace Museum's collections, Beijing and Qinghua universities, Academia Sinica's Institute of History and Philology, and Gu Jiegang's Yugong Study Society all bought up Qing archives from sources in Beijing (Ni Daoshan: 7–12; *MGWSDA*: 601–634). The careful work of scholars and archivists at these institutions is responsible for preserving the Qing archives now housed in Beijing and Taipei. It should be noted, however, that the attention of these institutions was entirely devoted to central government archives. In the provinces and counties of China, Qing records received a good deal less attention.

*Local Archives*

At the county level, there was no single institutional equivalent of a county archive in the Qing period. Instead, each office (*fang*) into which the yamen clerks were divided kept its own records in its own cabinets (*gaogui*). Though the number and responsibility of clerical *fang* differed from county to county, virtually all included offices corresponding to the Six Boards of imperial governance (personnel, revenue, rites, war, punishments, and public works) plus one for granaries. Clerks worked in three-month shifts, and there were clearly articulated procedures for transferring archives as shifts changed and also at the end of clerks' five-year terms in office. However, repeated mention of punishments for clerks concealing important documents or taking them from offices indicates that clerical control of archives presented many opportunities for abuse and loss of key records. From the historian's perspective, the greatest loss occurred when the clerks' document cabinets filled up and old records were piled up in empty storerooms with leaky roofs and plentiful pests, where most succumbed to mildew, insects, or rats. After a time, their deteriorated condition would lead some official to remove them as a fire hazard, to be burned or recycled (Li Rongzhong, 1989; Ni Daoshan: 2–3).

The republican period brought further threats to such Qing archives as survived. Some, of course, perished in the 1911 Revolution or subsequent civil unrest (Li Rongzhong: 68). In 1930, at the prompting of historians in Beijing, the Ministry of Education and the Executive Yuan ordered all provinces, counties, and cities to preserve old archives. But the perfunctory four-line order established no rules or mechanisms to effect this preservation and was certainly a dead letter (MGWSDA: 459). Surviving records from Sichuan indicate the fate of most Qing local archives. In Shehong county, such records were regarded as "refuse of the former Qing" and piled in an old hut until in 1940 they were sold to paper merchants. Pujiang county requested permission to destroy Qing archives, which "have lost any use and no one consults, so that now they have been consumed by insects and rats and are completely rotten" (Li Rongzhong: 68).

There is no reason to believe that, at the local level, Qing archives received any more careful protection after the founding of the PRC in 1949. As a result, every present indication suggests that very few local Qing records have survived to the present. The First Historical Archives in Beijing has recently established a center to catalogue all Ming-Qing archives in China. With financial assistance from U.S. foundation and university sources, the center plans to complete, by 1996, a catalogue of

all record groups of Ming and Qing archives held by local and provincial archives in China. Already it has identified 181 archives that hold records from the Ming and Qing. This represents 5 percent of all archives. Furthermore, most Ming-Qing records are concentrated at higher levels of the archival hierarchy. In addition to more than 10 million items (*jian*) in the First Historical Archives, there are said to be 3,568,916 files (*juan*) in provincial-level archives and only 121,207 in county and prefectural archives (*LSDA* 1993.2:136). Information collected for this guide suggests that many of the Qing materials in local archives are not in fact archives but rather gazetteers or genealogies.

There are, of course, a few localities for which numerous records exist from the Qing. The best collections are already well known. For example, a number of scholars have already used the Ba-xian archives, housed in the Sichuan Provincial Archives, and also the Zigong archives in Sichuan. The provincial archives of the northeast—Liaoning in particular, but also Jilin and Heilongjiang—also hold sizeable Qing collections. Less well known, but standing out in this guide for their size, are the Yibin prefectural archives in Sichuan and the Shuangcheng county archives in Heilongjiang. In general, the concentration of Qing archives in the northeast and Sichuan is pronounced. In the northeast, it seems unfortunately true that Japanese and Russian stewardship through key points of political transition was important in preserving the historical record. In Sichuan, the Ba-xian records clearly survived by accident, having been moved to a temple during the wartime period and discovered only in 1953 by scholars from Sichuan University, which became their initial repository (Ni Daoshan: 23).

### *Archives in the Republican Period*

The republican era (1912–1949) saw the emergence of modern archival management in China, with increasingly clear rules for the filing, retention, use, and destruction of state documents. Still, in some of its most important features, the system displayed basic continuities with both Qing precedents and later PRC practice. Most critically, republican archives were very much state archives, designed to serve state interests.

The first republican archival regulations date from 1913, under the presidency of Yuan Shikai. They included regulations for the retention and destruction of archives, according to which only archives that were not “important” were to be destroyed—with the responsible officials of a ministry deciding what was important. The rules for access covered only the officials of the ministry to which the documents belonged, and there were no provisions for public access after a specified number of

years (*MGWSDA*: 128–133; *DDDASY*: 14–15). The Yuan Shikai regime perhaps best revealed its attitude toward the historical record when, after the failure of Yuan's monarchical schemes, it ordered the provinces to destroy any records of the abortive effort as "all useless traces of the past" (*MGWSDA*: 164–167).

Nationalist (Kuomintang or KMT) Party rule after 1927 brought a new set of statist solutions to archival management, with German models particularly important (*MGWSDA*: 594–597). A 1933 order from the Executive Yuan still allowed ministers to approve the destruction of documents "that should be destroyed" (*MGWSDA*: 459–460). A decade later, during the war with Japan, a number of ministries established detailed regulations for retention and access to archives. The 1943 regulations of the Finance Ministry's Direct Taxation Office are both typical and instructive. Laws, circulars, minutes of ministerial meetings, and a variety of personnel records were to be permanently retained. In contrast, documents on specific cases and internal debates on how such cases were to be handled were to be retained for twenty years, and statistical and survey materials for only five (*MGWSDA*: 521; see 501–549, 654 for other examples). The historian might wish that these retention periods be reversed; but from the perspective of the state, laws and central decisions were eternally important, while particular cases and economic surveys were transient phenomena of importance only for a limited time.

We see the emergence of a certain historical consciousness only after 1939 when, at the instigation of Zhang Ji, Zou Lu, and a number of other historically minded (and conservative) Nationalist Party elders, preparations began for the establishment of a National History Office (*Guoshiguan*). In 1941, Zhang and his colleagues noted that "in the past, archives that were of no use to the various government organs were burned every so many years." Now they requested that the preparatory committee for the National History Office approve any destruction of documents, and the national government issued orders endorsing this request (*MGWSDA*: 464–466). The founding of the National History Office in 1947 insured that a number of important records, including those of the Japanese puppet governments, would be preserved. But it is important to note that the National History Office remained very much an archive in the service of the state. Provisions for viewing documents were limited to representatives of government organs (*MGWSDA*: 639).

At the provincial level, considerations of state interest were even clearer. Retention periods reflected a general tendency to value and keep materials that came down from above and to discard after a decent interval such information as came from below. In addition, most discussion of retention policies indicated that the primary concern was not the

historical record, but maintaining secrecy (*MGWSDA*: 578–590). In short, while the republican period brought important advances in the institutionalization of archival practice and the preservation of central government documents from earlier eras, these reforms were essentially part of a larger state-building process, especially under the Kuomintang. As such, they did little to alter the imperial practice whereby the state monopolized control of the historical record.

### *Old-Regime Archives in the PRC*

China's protracted and bitter revolutionary struggle exacted a tremendous toll on the archival record, but it also produced a new regime with unprecedented organizational resources to collect, control, catalogue, and (since the 1980s) provide access to that record.

The nature of China's revolution assured extraordinary destruction of the documentary record. As part of land reform in the 1930s and 1940s, the burning of land deeds and credit records was an important ritual of peasant mobilization. In other places, intense struggles over oppressive taxes brought the destruction of tax records when a county government was overrun. On the other side of the political ledger, KMT officials were well aware that service to the old regime could bring terrible reprisals from Communist revolutionaries. Consequently, one of the last acts of local officials as they fled or fell before the advancing revolutionary forces was often to burn the local archives. With additional losses due to bombardment, fire, and deliberate destruction in the face of Japanese advance during the War of Resistance, China's twentieth-century troubles destroyed much of the local archival record (*DDDASY*: 24–25; *MGWSDA*: 469–470, 494–495, 649–654; new gazetteer sources cited in the body of this guide).

Once the Communists came to power in 1949, they moved to seize control of such records as survived. As noted above, the Qing imperial archives were concentrated in Beijing, in what is now the First Historical Archives. For republican central government records, Dong Biwu was sent to Nanjing to take control of the archives and arrange their organization. In 1951, the task of organizing the central government archives and collecting republican materials from other areas was given to the Modern History Institute of the Academy of Sciences. The collection that resulted from these efforts would ultimately be named the Second Historical Archives, which is today the prime mainland repository of records from republican China, including the warlord governments in the north and the Japanese puppet regimes as well as the KMT government in Nanjing (Shi Xuancen, Zhao Mingzhong, et al., 1987: Preface, 1–5; *DDDASY*: 31–32, 201).

For those interested in local archives and local history, the question of what happened to old-regime local archives after 1949 has always been something of a mystery. Inquiries by foreign researchers have almost invariably been met with the response that all (or almost all) were destroyed in the war, the revolution, or during the Cultural Revolution. The data assembled for this guide now permit a much clearer picture. When the Communist authorities assumed power in a locality, the new revolutionary government took control of the archives. Specifically, the party committee was ordinarily responsible for their control. But with all the other business of state building and revolutionary change, organizing the old-regime archives was certainly a low priority, and often they ended up piled in some empty office to rot or be used as waste paper (*DDDASY*: 33).

At some point in the early 1950s, most of these archives were turned over to the Public Security Bureau. An account of archival work in this period notes that in organizing their old records, units were to “coordinate with the needs of the struggle to suppress counterrevolutionaries (*sufan*) and first organize political archives and provide them for the use of the appropriate agency” (*DDDASY*: 87). It goes without saying that the “appropriate agency” for political campaigns was the Public Security Bureau. In Sichuan, the provincial party committee established a special unit in 1955 to organize (*qingli*)<sup>1</sup> political archives of the old regime, and when they were finished, turned these archives over to the provincial Public Security Department (*Sichuan sheng dang’an guan guan-cang dang’an gaishu*: 4).

Even after the establishment of county archives in the late 1950s, many old-regime archives remained with the Public Security Bureau. Several counties included in this guide indicate that they received such archives from public security in the 1980s. In addition, from conversations with knowledgeable sources in China, we are aware of republican archives that local public security bureaus still have not turned over to the archives. The continuing sensitivity of this issue is hinted in a letter to the editor and editorial reply in the September 1989 issue of *Dang’an gongzuo*, the journal of the State Archives Bureau. The letter protested against provincial archives journals publishing articles suggesting that public security archives should be open after thirty years under the new archives law. The editor pointed out that the law only applied to archives in the state archives system, and not to public security holdings

1. It may be significant that in the early years of the PRC, the verb used for organizing old-regime archives was almost always *qingli* rather than *zhengli*. Given that *qingli* carries the implication of “cleaning up” and even weeding out unwelcome material, this choice of verb may be significant.

(DAGZ 1989.2:17). All of these indicators point to substantial archival holdings, including old-regime archives, still in the hands of the Public Security Bureau. Users of this guide should realize that public security archival holdings remain unknowable and are not covered here at all. It is entirely possible that future political change in China could reveal substantial additional archives of which we now have no knowledge whatsoever.

In addition to taking over republican-era archives, authorities in the early years of the PRC were most interested in collecting the records of their own revolution—what would later come to be classified as “revolutionary history archives.” The People’s Liberation Army issued orders to collect and preserve such documents in 1949, and the government and party soon followed suit. Then in November 1954, following the adoption of the new Constitution of the PRC, the State Archives Bureau (Guojia dang’anju) was established. A March 1956 order of the State Council established the first set of rules for archives work. In addition to the usual principles of unification and standardization of archives, it called for the active collection and organizing (*qingli*) of revolutionary history and old-regime archives (DDDASY: 30–41).

In the late 1950s, the collection of revolutionary history archives remained an important priority of archives work (DAGZ 1956.12:16–17, 1957.4:8–10). Indeed, the organization of county archives, which occurred throughout the country in 1958–1959, came in the context of a massive Great Leap Forward campaign to collect revolutionary archives. This same context brought about the unification of party and government archives, under party leadership (DDDASY: 41–47).

Like most intellectual activities, archival work suffered during the Cultural Revolution. Most archives stopped functioning, and several national archives leaders were politically persecuted. Reference works speak vaguely of the destruction of archives (e.g., DDDASY: 51–52), but few of the county gazetteers confirm this. The greatest losses occurred between 1969 and 1971 when many archives in northeast and northwest China destroyed records as part of their preparations for war with the Soviet Union. In some cases, the motivation for this destruction also included the leftist slogan calling for “purifying, simplifying, and decreasing the quantity of archives” (DDDASY: 52).

The present stage of archival practice in China dates from a series of 1980 directives stressing the importance of archival work and opening historical archives for public inspection. Most archives accelerated their collection of records in the 1980s, and their holdings increased rapidly. In 1984, the State Archives Bureau presented a draft archives law to the State Council, and it was eventually passed and went into effect on 1 January 1988 (DDDASY: 55–56, 61–63; Moss, 1991:216–219).

## THE ARCHIVES SYSTEM OF THE PRC

An understanding of archives in contemporary China must begin with an appreciation of the larger institutional context within which they operate. Although this institutional context is constantly changing with the progress of reform, and although the increasing commodification of public service functions in China may permit some to circumvent institutional constraints, the basic structures of archival organization are likely to continue operating for some time to come.

Beginning with the founding of the State Archives Bureau in 1954, there has been a single archives system for all civil archives in China. Military archives are a completely separate system (*DDDASY*: 45–46), and in general (with the exception of some Ming-Qing archives) we have seen almost no reference to strictly military records in the archives covered in this guide. We have included a brief note on the People's Liberation Army Archives in Beijing (which is not open to foreign researchers), but military archives remain essentially uncharted and unknown.

The primary function of the massive archives system established since 1954 is to serve the state. This may seem obvious, but it is important that archives users, especially foreign archives users, recognize the constraints under which their archival hosts operate. When the PRC first began organizing its archives, it received critical advice from Soviet experts; and Soviet specialists guided the formation of China's premier training center for archivists at People's University. Not surprisingly, one point these advisers particularly stressed was the importance of guarding the secrecy of archives (*DDDASY*: 33–34). When, in 1959, the Central Committee issued a key directive unifying all party, government, and mass organization archives into a single system, it stressed that "using archives to facilitate the work of party and state is the basic aim of archival work" (Moss, 1986:486; cf. *DDDASY*: 35–36, 71–72).

On a practical level, the imperative to serve the party and state means that the most important function of archives is to store the permanent records of local party and state organs and to retrieve those records as officers of the party-state require them. This not only means that personnel and resources are primarily concentrated on the most recent record, it also means that the contents of archives closely reflect state priorities. Documents are chosen for retention not from any perceived inherent importance, but because of their reference value for the state (Moss, 1986:487). Use of archives also follows the state's agenda. Archival publications frequently recite the formula that before 1978, archives were primarily consulted for political campaigns, but after that date, they were used mostly to serve economic development and scientific research. This pattern applies even to historical archives. In the period

1959–1966, 90 percent of the materials provided from the Sichuan Provincial Archives was used for political struggle, while in 1984, 78 percent was for scientific and historical research (*DDDASY*: 269).

The task of coordinating archival work in China falls to archives bureaus (*dang'an ju*). There are archives bureaus at every level of the administrative hierarchy: the State Archives Bureau at the national level and provincial, municipal, and county archives bureaus. Although the State Archives Bureau proposes laws and regulations to govern archives operations nationwide, only the First and Second Historical Archives are directly subordinate to it. (The other key national archive, the Central Archives, which holds contemporary and party history records, is directly subordinate to the State Council.) In each province and locality, the archives bureau is one of many bureaus of the local government and subordinate to local government and party direction (Moss: 1982:387). It is, furthermore, a relatively weak "second-class bureau" (*erji ju*), ranked with the cultural bureau and bureau for letters and complaints (*xinfang ju*) and with them listed last at the end of any standard table of government organization.

At the local level, the archives bureau is responsible for coordinating the work of archives (or, more precisely, archival repositories: *dang'an guan*) and the archives offices (*dang'an shi*)<sup>2</sup> that exist in every official unit: government office, economic enterprise, or subcounty administrative unit (*zhen* or *xiang*). The archives bureau provides technical guidance to archives offices so that records can be kept in reasonable order and turned over to the archival repositories when ready for permanent storage. The archives bureau also directs the work of the archival repositories (or archives; *DAGZQS*: 350–351). Usually the archives and the archives bureau are housed in the same building and operate with interlocking directorates. Although researchers will usually deal with officers of the archives, they should realize that leadership rests with the archives bureau, and it is the cadre in charge of the archives bureau who will make the final decision on access.

Although reference works on archival work and the experience of Chinese and foreign scholars all point to the critical leadership role of archives bureaus, researchers in China must always be aware of the rapidly changing institutional context. We have just learned, for example, that Shaanxi province in 1993 abolished its archives bureau and has subordinated its archives directly to local government and party authorities. Whether other provinces will follow this trend or whether Shaanxi will

2. In American usage, these would usually be called "records offices" or "records departments."

reverse course and restore some equivalent of an archives bureau is impossible to predict. But it is certainly true that with the rapid decentralization of political structures and the spread of market principles throughout the Chinese bureaucracy, Chinese archives (and especially local archives) are likely to become increasingly autonomous in their operation. In some cases this will present greater opportunities for researchers (especially if they have money or other resources to offer); in other cases it may lead to arbitrary decisions or extortionary demands with regard to access.

In 1990, there were 3,522 archives, or archival repositories, in the PRC. These are conventionally divided into seven general categories: (1) the three national archives: the Central Archives for contemporary and party history records, the First Historical Archives for Ming-Qing archives, and the Second Historical Archives for republican records; (2) provincial (and directly administered municipality) archives; (3) local archives, including those of counties, provincial municipalities, prefectures (*diqu*), banners in Inner Mongolia, and districts (*qu*) of directly administered cities; (4) specialized national archives, such as those for film, photographs, meteorology, and railroads; (5) urban development archives (*chengjian dang'an guan*), which exist in many major cities; (6) enterprise archives (*qiye dang'an guan*), which exist for such large enterprises as the Anshan and Capital Iron and Steel companies or the Daqing oil fields; and (7) university archives (DAGZQS: 351–352, 403–472).

This guide has only attempted to discuss the first four categories of archives. The urban development archives contain plans, blueprints, and management records relating to all sorts of urban services: transport, power, water and electricity, residential housing, industrial zones, parks, civil defense, and a host of other matters. For the most part, the records all seem to date from after 1949. Students of recent Chinese urbanization would undoubtedly find a wealth of fascinating material in these archives, which are briefly described for Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wuhu, and Hengyang in DAGZQS (458–463). Potential users should certainly consult that source and also realize that similar archives no doubt exist in most large Chinese cities. However, to control the scope of this project, these archives and those of enterprises and universities—the content of which is presumably predictable—have not been included. In addition, we have no knowledge of any foreign researcher ever having been given access to these archives.

The organization and staffing of Chinese archives vary with their size, which in turn is primarily related to their location in the administrative hierarchy. Thus local archives are usually staffed with five to seven

employees who operate with a functional division of labor but no separate formal departments. At the provincial level and above, most archives organize their personnel in separate functional departments. Though these vary from place to place, six departments are common: a secretariat in charge of administrative matters; a technical department responsible for document preservation and reproduction; a research and editorial department, which produces the archives' publications; a reference or reception office for handling outside users; and finally, divisions of historical and contemporary archives. (See entries for Guangdong, Guizhou, and Hunan provincial archives.)

Archives users will have the most regular contact with the reference/reception office, which will handle routine requests for documents once overall access to the archives has been approved, and the technical department, which will be responsible for photocopying. Maintaining good personal relations with these people is of fundamental importance to a successful research experience. In addition, users should be aware of the existence and operation of the editorial department. At the county level, most archives have been assigned the task of editing introductions to the county and its archives, and often to administrative changes, party organization, and natural disasters (Hu Yinfang, 1989:281–359). Provincial- and national-level archives undertake more ambitious projects.

Consistent with Chinese archival practice in the imperial and republican periods, these Chinese archives regard the selection, editing, and publication of documentary series as the preferred method of making archives available to the public. As one American archivist has observed: "One of the government's interests is in being the first to publish the archives. . . . It is more difficult, although not always impossible, for foreign scholars to obtain access to materials when the research topic competes with work that is currently being done by official historians, or work they have not yet begun" (Moss, 1982:390; it should be added that the same difficulties apply to Chinese scholars outside the archives system). Many scholars have had the frustrating experience of being denied access to one portion of the archival record because it was still being "organized" (*zhengli*), only to discover that the organizing was in preparation for a publication of the documents by the archives themselves. The problem is not simply created by the state's desire to control history by presenting the documents in the framework of its own official interpretation. There is also the vested interest of the editorial department, which justifiably fears that unrestricted scholarly access to the original archives may undermine the market for its publications and the rationale for its editors' jobs.

*"Open" Archives and Archival Access*

The process of opening Chinese archives has proceeded with exceptional rapidity in the reform period since the death of Mao Zedong. To appreciate how far the Chinese have come, it is important to recall that even in the republican era, Chinese archives remained closed to those outside the state apparatus. The opening of Chinese archives in the 1980s thus represents a clear break with past practice. Chinese scholars first suggested the reform in the 1979 meeting of the National People's Congress. At the same time, foreign scholarly exchange interests (especially from the United States) began pressuring for access to Chinese archives. As a consequence, in May 1980 the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party proposed the opening of historical archives, and soon the State Archives Bureau and representatives of provincial-level archives agreed that with a few exceptions, pre-1949 historical archives should be opened to the public and revolutionary history archives (with some limitations) should be opened to party history researchers (*DDDASY*: 266–268). The institutionalization of this decision was basically completed with the passage of the archives law of the PRC, which went into effect on 1 January 1988, with implementing regulations promulgated in November 1990 (Moss, 1991:216).

The basic provisions of the archives law established a thirty-year rule for the opening of Chinese archives. In practice, however, it seems that even for Chinese researchers, the line for archival access has generally been drawn at 1949, though in the last year, some scholars have gained access to records from the 1950s. Post-1949 archives, judging from descriptions of archives use in local gazetteers and archives journals, have been used primarily by enterprises for technical drawings and scientific records, by various government organs researching local history for the new gazetteers, and by individuals seeking property records to substantiate ownership claims or political records to reverse earlier political campaigns' unfavorable judgments on class and political status.

Even with respect to historical archives, the authorities have often displayed considerable reluctance to declare records "open." Table 1 shows statistics on archival holdings and pre-1949 archives that have been declared open in Shaanxi province. The figures from local archives show considerable variation in the proportion of archives opened. Thus the conservative Yan'an prefectural archive has opened only 14 percent of its historical records, while Hanzhong in the south has opened 95 percent, and Weinan in Guanzhong has opened them all.

An exceptionally conservative approach to the opening of historical archives appears in a 1992 article by an official of the Second Historical

TABLE 1: STATISTICS ON SHAANXI LOCAL ARCHIVES (1992)

| Locality                    | Holdings |            |         | Historical archives |            |               | Open historical archives (%) |       |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|---------|---------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------|
|                             | (juan)   | (quanzong) | ziliao  | Qing                | Republican | Revolutionary |                              |       |
| <i>Provincial Archives</i>  |          |            |         |                     |            |               |                              |       |
| Shaanxi                     | 402,396  | 422        | 101,462 | 1,210               | 93,559     | 38,793        | 115,033                      | (86)  |
| (Percent of juan)           | 100      |            |         | 0.3                 | 23         | 10            |                              |       |
| <i>Prefectural archives</i> |          |            |         |                     |            |               |                              |       |
| Ankang 安康                   | 33,149   | 155        | —       | —                   | 6          | —             | —                            | (—)   |
| Baoji 宝鸡                    | 55,354   | 189        | 4,176   | —                   | —          | 1,273         | 1,010                        | (79)  |
| Hanzhong 汉中                 | 65,890   | 158        | 7,780   | —                   | 577        | 103           | 648                          | (95)  |
| Shangluo 商洛                 | 38,329   | 103        | 5,499   | —                   | 284        | 136           | 190                          | (45)  |
| Tongchuan 铜川                | 58,828   | 97         | 12,768  | —                   | 1,155      | —             | —                            | (—)   |
| Weinan 渭南                   | 36,997   | 55         | 880     | —                   | 107        | —             | 107                          | (100) |
| Yan'an 延安                   | 25,311   | 92         | 7,306   | —                   | 198        | 280           | 67                           | (14)  |
| Yulin 榆林                    | 38,977   | 70         | 6,992   | —                   | 3,401      | 922           | 715                          | (17)  |
| Subtotal                    | 352,835  |            | 45,401  |                     | 5,728      | 2,714         | 2,737                        | [32]  |
| (Percent of juan)           | 100      |            |         |                     | 1.6        | 0.7           |                              |       |
| <i>City archives</i>        |          |            |         |                     |            |               |                              |       |
| Hanzhong 汉中                 | 31,829   | 117        | 3,410   | —                   | —          | —             | —                            | (—)   |
| Shangzhou 商州                | 47,168   | 130        | 3,683   | —                   | 245        | —             | 94                           | (38)  |
| Tongchuan 铜川                | 13,538   | 29         | —       | —                   | —          | 10            | —                            | (—)   |
| Xi'an 西安                    | 169,028  | 228        | 51,006  | 16                  | 28,081     | —             | —                            | (—)   |
| Xianyang 咸阳                 | 31,562   | 114        | 7,722   | —                   | 3,029      | 50            | 334                          | (11)  |
| Weinan 渭南                   | 55,595   | 150        | 3,978   | —                   | —          | 12            | —                            | (—)   |
| Yan'an 延安                   | 13,526   | 93         | 1,424   | —                   | —          | 103           | —                            | (—)   |
| Yulin 榆林                    | 46,271   | 99         | 6,269   | 11                  | 42         | 354           | —                            | (—)   |
| Subtotal                    | 408,517  |            | 77,492  | 27                  | 31,397     | 529           | 428                          | [1.3] |
| (Percent of juan)           | 100      |            |         | 0.01                | 7.6        | 0.1           |                              |       |

TABLE 1: STATISTICS ON SHAANXI LOCAL ARCHIVES (1992) (CONT.)

| Locality               | Holdings |            |        | Historical archives |            |               | Open historical<br>archives (%) |
|------------------------|----------|------------|--------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
|                        | (juan)   | (quanzong) | ziliao | Qing                | Republican | Revolutionary |                                 |
| <i>County archives</i> |          |            |        |                     |            |               |                                 |
| Ansai 安塞               | 7,566    | 54         | 1,699  | —                   | —          | 107           | — (—)                           |
| Baihe 白河               | 21,864   | 84         | 3,415  | —                   | 137        | 17            | — (—)                           |
| Baishui 白水             | 8,925    | 58         | 3,245  | —                   | —          | 18            | — (—)                           |
| Baoji 宝鸡               | 37,870   | 116        | 2,096  | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Bin-xian 彬县            | 28,339   | 183        | 8,804  | —                   | 379        | 109           | — (—)                           |
| Chang'an 长安            | 73,364   | 106        | 4,740  | 4                   | 573        | —             | 577 (100)                       |
| Changwu 长武             | 16,070   | 122        | 1,692  | —                   | 467        | —             | — (—)                           |
| Chenggu 城固             | 33,648   | 120        | 2,235  | —                   | 912        | 878           | — (—)                           |
| Chengcheng 澄城          | 19,848   | 94         | 2,565  | —                   | —          | 103           | 103 (100)                       |
| Chunhua 淳化             | 22,300   | 92         | 7,558  | —                   | 235        | 194           | — (—)                           |
| Dali 大荔                | 76,192   | 251        | 24,531 | —                   | 1,353      | —             | 896 (66)                        |
| Danfeng 丹风             | 27,716   | 63         | 6,545  | —                   | 88         | —             | — (—)                           |
| Dingbian 定边            | 23,105   | 132        | 42,495 | —                   | —          | 144           | — (—)                           |
| Feng-xian 风县           | 16,040   | 58         | 2,754  | —                   | 731        | —             | 275 (38)                        |
| Fengxiang 风翔           | 16,924   | 38         | 3,724  | —                   | 769        | —             | — (—)                           |
| Foping 佛坪              | 22,281   | 92         | 1,694  | —                   | 63         | —             | 63 (100)                        |
| Fufeng 扶风              | 23,481   | 211        | 3,482  | —                   | 481        | 18            | 381 (76)                        |
| Fugu 府谷                | 9,293    | 31         | —      | —                   | —          | 60            | — (—)                           |
| Fuping 富平              | 28,965   | 45         | 705    | —                   | 1,346      | —             | — (—)                           |
| Ganquan 甘泉             | 7,558    | 50         | 2,455  | —                   | —          | 167           | — (—)                           |
| Gaoling 高陵             | 29,308   | 131        | —      | —                   | 536        | 120           | 372 (57)                        |
| Hancheng 韩城            | 30,880   | 162        | 6,306  | —                   | 317        | —             | 157 (50)                        |
| Hanyang 汉阳             | 23,216   | 66         | 11,337 | —                   | 1,557      | —             | 200 (13)                        |
| Heyang 合阳              | 29,319   | 91         | 3,697  | —                   | 263        | 80            | 35 (10)                         |
| Hengshan 横山            | 11,635   | 63         | 13,532 | —                   | 5          | 162           | 129 (77)                        |
| Hu-xian 户县             | 21,291   | 92         | 7,273  | —                   | 1,368      | —             | 1,368 (100)                     |

TABLE 1: STATISTICS ON SHAANXI LOCAL ARCHIVES (1992) (CONT.)

| Locality     | Holdings |            |        | Historical archives |            |               | Open historical<br>archives (%) |
|--------------|----------|------------|--------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
|              | (juan)   | (quanrong) | ziliao | Qing                | Republican | Revolutionary |                                 |
| Hua-xian 华化  | 37,428   | 108        | 3,689  | —                   | 1,472      | —             | 1,083 (74)                      |
| Huayin 华阴    | 29,455   | 105        | 5,251  | —                   | 209        | —             | — (—)                           |
| Huangling 黄陵 | 12,679   | 51         | 3,065  | —                   | 29         | 102           | — (—)                           |
| Huanglong 黄龙 | 13,231   | 88         | 2,814  | —                   | 13         | 40            | 53 (100)                        |
| Jia-xian 佳县  | 18,888   | 95         | 3,838  | —                   | 13         | 481           | 218 (44)                        |
| Jingbian 靖边  | 12,880   | 71         | 120    | —                   | —          | 60            | — (—)                           |
| Jingyang 泾阳  | 31,223   | 95         | 2,439  | —                   | 879        | 3             | 881 (99)                        |
| Lan'gao 岚皋   | 6,308    | 39         | 4,102  | —                   | 278        | —             | — (—)                           |
| Lantian 兰田   | 45,071   | 135        | 3,082  | —                   | 1,939      | —             | — (—)                           |
| Liquan 礼泉    | 22,929   | 89         | 4,460  | —                   | 38         | 3             | — (—)                           |
| Lintong 临潼   | 40,439   | 199        | 8,297  | —                   | 3,259      | 91            | 2,525 (75)                      |
| Linyou 麟游    | 19,298   | 33         | 19,108 | 19                  | 171        | —             | 190 (100)                       |
| Liuba 留坝     | 13,619   | 120        | 2,886  | —                   | 91         | —             | 91 (100)                        |
| Lueyang 略阳   | 40,864   | 186        | 3,663  | —                   | 183        | —             | — (—)                           |
| Luochuan 洛川  | 11,747   | 64         | 1,476  | —                   | —          | 8             | — (—)                           |
| Luonan 洛南    | 35,113   | 139        | 3,776  | —                   | 433        | 1             | 320 (74)                        |
| Mei-xian 眉县  | 21,192   | 59         | 7,154  | —                   | 68         | —             | 68 (100)                        |
| Mizhi 米脂     | 13,002   | 82         | 6,664  | —                   | —          | 179           | — (—)                           |
| Mian-xian 勉县 | 40,101   | 224        | 4,387  | —                   | 818        | 48            | 691 (80)                        |
| Nanzheng 南郑  | 47,350   | 236        | —      | —                   | 334        | —             | — (—)                           |
| Ningqiang 宁强 | 28,515   | 140        | 6,355  | —                   | 2,062      | —             | — (—)                           |
| Ningshan 宁陕  | 14,414   | 40         | 3,129  | 10                  | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Pingli 平利    | 21,152   | 54         | 22,192 | 37                  | 701        | 19            | — (—)                           |
| Pucheng 蒲城   | 24,384   | 72         | 12,749 | —                   | 535        | —             | 535 (100)                       |
| Qianyang 千阳  | 20,849   | 62         | 3,855  | —                   | 311        | —             | 264 (85)                        |
| Qian-xian 乾县 | 30,007   | 161        | 8,927  | —                   | 543        | 9             | 551 (99)                        |
| Qingjian 清涧  | 13,526   | 45         | 12,709 | —                   | —          | 136           | 80 (59)                         |

TABLE 1: STATISTICS ON SHAANXI LOCAL ARCHIVES (1992) (CONT.)

| Locality    | Holdings        |                     |               | Historical archives |            |               | Open historical archives (%) |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|             | ( <i>juan</i> ) | ( <i>quanzong</i> ) | <i>ziliao</i> | Qing                | Republican | Revolutionary |                              |
| Qishan 岐山   | 19,132          | 58                  | 5,235         | —                   | 34         | —             | — (—)                        |
| Sanyuan 三原  | 43,288          | 143                 | 1,203         | 13                  | 11         | 64            | 73 (83)                      |
| Shanyang 山阳 | 29,411          | 124                 | 7,327         | —                   | 234        | —             | 234 (100)                    |
| Shangnan 商南 | 14,901          | 44                  | 11,030        | —                   | 144        | 23            | 167 (100)                    |
| Shenmu 神木   | 8,175           | 39                  | 5,812         | —                   | —          | 64            | 63 (98)                      |
| Shiquan 石泉  | 11,712          | 56                  | 5,387         | —                   | 82         | —             | — (—)                        |
| Suide 绥德    | 5,673           | 24                  | 9,513         | —                   | 202        | —             | 202 (100)                    |
| Taibai 太白   | 6,621           | 71                  | 3,482         | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                        |
| Tongguan 潼关 | 45,564          | 118                 | 10,102        | —                   | 562        | —             | — (—)                        |
| Wupu 吴堡     | 5,263           | 41                  | 6,762         | —                   | —          | 89            | 61 (69)                      |
| Wuqi 吴旗     | 9,367           | 39                  | 1,548         | —                   | —          | 300           | 250 (83)                     |
| Wugong 武功   | 24,469          | 175                 | 3,568         | —                   | 10,656     | —             | 1,329 (12)                   |
| Xixiang 西乡  | 35,743          | 183                 | 3,908         | —                   | 1,082      | —             | 1,082 (100)                  |
| Xingping 兴平 | 31,692          | 91                  | 3,255         | —                   | 142        | —             | 142 (100)                    |
| Xunyang 旬阳  | 20,398          | 103                 | 5,067         | —                   | 1,132      | —             | — (—)                        |
| Xunyi 旬邑    | 24,675          | 67                  | 2,009         | 18                  | 49         | 139           | — (—)                        |
| Yanchang 延长 | 8,798           | 43                  | 1,576         | —                   | 154        | 196           | — (—)                        |
| Yanchuan 延川 | 6,188           | 123                 | 1,161         | —                   | —          | 109           | — (—)                        |
| Yao-xian 耀县 | 23,230          | 119                 | 4,981         | 533                 | —          | 46            | 342 (59)                     |
| Yichuan 宜川  | 17,879          | 78                  | 3,386         | —                   | —          | 290           | 81 (28)                      |
| Yijun 宜君    | 10,663          | 65                  | 1,523         | —                   | —          | 118           | 118 (100)                    |
| Yongshou 永寿 | 23,323          | 136                 | 8,678         | —                   | 485        | 5             | 484 (99)                     |
| Zhashui 柞水  | 15,159          | 97                  | 2,720         | —                   | 1,021      | —             | 399 (39)                     |
| Zhen'an 镇安  | 48,582          | 163                 | 7,602         | 141                 | 501        | —             | 450 (70)                     |
| Zhenba 镇巴   | 36,967          | 147                 | 2,656         | —                   | 345        | —             | — (—)                        |
| Zhenping 镇坪 | 6,265           | 32                  | 980           | —                   | 133        | —             | — (—)                        |
| Zhidan 志丹   | 8,196           | 56                  | —             | —                   | —          | 257           | — (—)                        |

TABLE 1: STATISTICS ON SHAANXI LOCAL ARCHIVES (1992) (CONT.)

| Locality                                 | Holdings        |                     |               | Historical archives |            |               | Open historical<br>archives (%) |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
|  | ( <i>juan</i> ) | ( <i>quanzong</i> ) | <i>ziliao</i> | Qing                | Republican | Revolutionary |                                 |
| Zhouzhi 周至                               | 19,056          | 48                  | 7,205         | —                   | 239        | —             | 239 (100)                       |
| Ziyang 紫阳                                | 25,739          | 52                  | 4,725         | —                   | 1,583      | —             | 293 (19)                        |
| Zichang 子长                               | 9,798           | 50                  | 2,775         | —                   | 54         | 96            | 5 (3)                           |
| Zizhou 子洲                                | 11,813          | 69                  | 4,450         | —                   | —          | 262           | 164 (63)                        |
| Subtotal                                 | 1,940,402       |                     | 468,392       | 775                 | 44,804     | 5,415         | 17,942 [35]                     |
| (Percent of <i>juan</i> )                | 100             |                     |               | 0.04                | 2.3        | 0.3           |                                 |
| <i>District archives (within cities)</i> |                 |                     |               |                     |            |               |                                 |
| Beilin (Xi'an) 碑林                        | 33,527          | 105                 | 2,107         | —                   | 52         | —             | 52 (100)                        |
| Jintai (Baoji) 金台                        | 13,105          | 35                  | 1,002         | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Lianhu (Xi'an) 莲湖                        | 20,721          | 61                  | 1,018         | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Qindu (Xianyang) 秦都                      | 38,143          | 112                 | 1,582         | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Weibin (Baoji) 渭滨                        | 11,143          | 50                  | —             | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Xincheng (Xi'an) 新城                      | 18,336          | 48                  | 1,907         | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Yanta (Xi'an) 雁塔                         | 54,555          | 69                  | 13,484        | 227                 | 36         | —             | — (—)                           |
| Yangling (Xianyang) 杨陵                   | 4,445           | 11                  | 823           | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Yanliang (Xi'an) 闫良                      | 5,334           | 19                  | 2,785         | —                   | —          | —             | — (—)                           |
| Subtotal                                 | 199,309         |                     | 24,708        | 227                 | 88         | —             | 52 [17]                         |
| (Percent of <i>juan</i> )                | 100             |                     |               | 0.1                 | 0.04       |               |                                 |
| Grand total                              | 3,303,459       |                     | 717,455       | 2,239               | 175,576    | 47,451        | 136,192 [60]                    |
| (Percent of <i>juan</i> )                | 100             |                     |               | 0.07                | 5.3        | 1.4           |                                 |

SOURCE: Shaanxi Archives Bureau.

NOTE: The subtotal and grand total figures for the percentage of historical archives that are open are potentially misleading, as they treat cases in which there are no data (indicated by —) as though there were no open archives. This may not be the case. In fact it is more likely that in these archives, the archivists simply have not yet made a determination of which archives to open. Thus these percentages probably understate the proportion of open archives.

Archives in Nanjing. He notes that "the determination to open [archives] must accord with the relevant state regulations and keep in mind the greater interest of the state; it must benefit the unity and stability of the party and state, and benefit the development of productive forces." The article goes on to specify the types of records that should not be opened: "distorted" Kuomintang reports on events like the New Fourth Army Incident; reports that might harm the reputation of state leaders or patriotic individuals; archives on sensitive minorities issues, including even those that "accurately record customs and popular sentiments"; archives relating to border issues, even disputed *internal* borders; and documents on Kuomintang-CCP relations that "might cause harm to us." Given all this discussion, a final part of the article discussing restricting access to the original versions of unduplicated documents that might be damaged by researchers looks very much like a convenient excuse to keep archives closed (Wang Junming, 1992).

The general criteria used by some archives to determine which records to open are summed up in the formula "four strict and four lenient" (*siyan sikuan*). According to this formula, an archives unit should control documents from higher levels more strictly, but documents from the archives' own level more leniently; party archives more strictly, government archives more leniently; organizational and personnel archives more strictly, other public archives more leniently; political movement archives more strictly, archives on economic work more leniently (HUNDA 1988.4:13). An official of the Hebei Provincial Archives further elaborated this formula with specific reference to revolutionary history archives. Unofficial records such as drafts of documents or minutes of meetings should be strictly controlled, while final official documents were to be treated more leniently; personal archives including letters, résumés, autobiographies, and self-criticisms should be strictly controlled, while records on public affairs might be treated more leniently (DAXTX 1989.5:20). In the protection of personal records, Chinese practice is certainly consistent with other countries' procedures. However, the strict control of party (as against government) records and political (as against economic) records is more specific to the Leninist state and often adversely affects the documentation available for research on twentieth-century China.

Foreign researchers must also recognize that classification of archives as "open" does not mean that the contents are regarded as being in the open domain. To say that archives are "open" means, rather, that "any citizen or organization of the People's Republic of China bearing a legally valid identity certificate may use archives already open to society" (Moss, 1991:218). For foreigners, gaining access to archives has ordinarily in-

volved having one's host unit in China (through its Foreign Affairs Office) provide a letter of introduction to the archives. With that letter, one then submits an application to use the archives, specifying the topic to be researched and the sorts of materials one wishes to examine. It is always advisable to describe the boundaries of one's topic broadly, as one can be denied access to materials the archives authorities deem outside the announced topic.

On 1 July 1992, a new order from the State Archives Bureau went into effect establishing "Experimental Procedures for Foreign Organizations and Individuals Using Our Country's Archives" (*Waiguo zuzhi he geren liyong woguo dang'an shixing banfa*; published in *DA* 1992.2:5). The second article of these procedures stipulates that "foreign organizations and individuals can go directly to state archives at all levels to examine, reproduce and excerpt [archives], or can by correspondence or telephone (*dian*) use already opened archives." The next article is somewhat more specific about the proper procedures for access. Scholars operating under a scholarly exchange agreement are to be introduced to the archive by the Chinese party to the exchange agreement. Those not covered by an exchange agreement are to apply to the State Archives Bureau or the relevant archive for access to central or provincial-level archives and to the State Archives Bureau or the provincial archives authorities (usually their archives bureau) for access to prefectural or county archives. Except for individuals seeking evidence on their own or their relatives' history, application must be made thirty days in advance.

Although the procedures explicitly permit the reproduction of archives, they leave the limits of this privilege for the individual archives to decide. Not only are the respective archives to establish fee schedules, but they are to "decide according to circumstances" on the content and quantity of documents to be reproduced. The most recent experiences of archives users indicate that at present, certain general guidelines are common. Most important, there is usually a gross limit (often 500 sheets) on the amount one can photocopy, and one is not permitted to copy any document in its entirety. This practice reflects the archives' interest in protecting their monopoly on publication of collections of archival documents. It is also supported by the apparently contradictory provision in the Experimental Procedures according to which foreigners "may cite [archival documents] in their research and writings, but may not on their own authority (*shanzi*) publicize (*gongbu*) them in any way." Recent experience also reflects the general inflation of fees for access to any service or information in China. In general, fees for reproduction of documents are on a sliding scale in which foreigners pay

several times the rate for Chinese users, sometimes even the same number of U.S. dollars as a Chinese would pay of renminbi.

Despite regulations that discriminate against foreigners with respect to fees and appear to discriminate on questions of access, foreign scholars should appreciate the fact that access to archives has in many cases been much better for foreigners than for Chinese scholars. Even foreign graduate students have far greater financial resources for travel and photocopying than Chinese scholars, and if Chinese scholars lack connections with the archives or local authorities, they too are often denied access to key records. Indeed, one of the most important roles that foreign researchers can play is to promote procedures and processes whereby archives are opened to Chinese and foreign scholars alike.

### *Principles of Archival Organization*

Chinese archives generally divide their holdings into four main categories: historical archives, revolutionary history archives, contemporary (post-1949) archives, and printed materials (*zilio*). Archival publications commonly use these categories (*DDDASY*: 234–242), and this guide follows the Chinese practice. It is, accordingly, important to understand exactly what these categories mean.

Historical archives are often called “old-regime archives” (*jiu zheng-quan dang’an*) and are further divided into Ming-Qing archives and republican archives. They are primarily government records from these periods, but at the local level, Ming-Qing archives may include local gazetteers, genealogies, and occasionally land deeds, and republican archives may include records of voluntary associations, financial and industrial enterprises, and schools. In several large cities, especially Tianjin, Shanghai, and Suzhou, extensive chamber of commerce archives have been preserved. Indeed, in some of these cases, it appears that most republican official records passed into the hands of party and government organs after 1949 and still have not found their way to the archives. In contrast, chamber of commerce and enterprise archives were not confiscated until the socialist transformation of industry and commerce in 1955–1956, by which time municipal archives were being formed as repositories for these old records. In consequence, some of the best records surviving in cities like Shanghai and Tianjin are from private corporations, not government institutions (*LSYJ* 1987.4:190–192; and entries for these cities below).

Revolutionary history archives include all records of Chinese Communist Party activities before 1949. As noted above, one of the most important functions of the newly established archives in the 1950s was the

collection of such records of revolution. Revolutionary history archives include documents of the Soviet and wartime base area governments. They also include publications, recollections, surveys, diaries, and letters of the party and its leaders. The most important archive for such documents is the still inaccessible Central Archives, but most provincial and many local archives also include archives of this type—especially if the locality included a revolutionary base area (*DDDASY*: 234–235).

Contemporary archives are certainly the largest portion of all local archives' holdings. Again, the statistics from Shaanxi in table 1 are instructive. The province is probably not atypical of much of China, as it included both a revolutionary base area in northern Shaanxi and areas of KMT strength in the Wei River valley and the south, which were "liberated" only in 1949 and then without much revolutionary turmoil. In archives at all levels of the hierarchy, only 0.07 percent are Qing archives; 5.3 percent are republican archives, and 1.4 percent are revolutionary history archives. At the county level, the figures are 0.04 percent Qing archives, 2.3 percent republican, and 0.3 percent revolutionary history. This means that at the county level, more than 97 percent of the records are contemporary archives; provincewide, 93 percent. Closer scrutiny of the local figures reveals a predictable pattern: republican archives are most numerous in such Wei valley archives as Xi'an, Xianyang, and Wugong; revolutionary history archives (in addition to the large collection from the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region in the provincial archives) are most numerous in northern Shaanxi.

Of contemporary archives, the most important are documentary (*wenshu*) archives. Indeed, it is not unusual to find local archives reporting their holdings in three categories: historical, revolutionary history, and *wenshu* archives. But many repositories also note other kinds of contemporary archives. There are scientific and technical archives (*keji dang'an*), which may include materials on industrial and agricultural technology, meteorology, geology, surveys, environmental protection, earthquakes, medicine, and other science and engineering fields (*DAGZQS*: 140–167). There are also a number of specialized archives (*zhuanke dang'an*). The most commonly mentioned in descriptions of archival holdings are personnel archives (*renshi dang'an*) and financial archives (*kuaiji dang'an*). It is probably fair to conclude, if an archive mentions only the general category "specialized archives," that most of these will be personnel and financial archives. Other frequently mentioned specialized archives are photography and tape (both video and audio) archives. In addition to these, however, a standard source on archives work also lists these specialized archives: investigation and discipline archives (*shenji dang'an*), management archives (*jingying dang'an*), lawsuit archives (*susong*

*dang'an*), affidavit archives (*gongzheng dang'an*), art archives (*yishu dang'an*), medical record archives (*bingli dang'an*), place names archives (*diming dang'an*), trademark archives (*shangbiao dang'an*), and city construction archives (*chengjian dang'an*) (*DAGZQS*: 168–208).

All of the above documentary types are considered “archives.” But archival repositories also contain large collections of what are called simply “materials” (*ziliao*), but which we have called “printed materials” for greater clarity in English. Chinese archives almost invariably report their holdings in the number of files (*juan*) of archives and the number of volumes (*ce*) of printed materials. These printed materials include all sorts of openly or internally published books, journals, newspapers, newsletters, and pamphlets. Indeed, the local archives seem often to have become the repository for a variety of perfectly common publications that had come into the hands of the local government, and some archivists have warned against the excessive collection of printed materials (*DAXTX* 1991.3:18–23).

When archives are collected and reported, they are organized into *quanzong*, a Chinese term invented to translate the French archival category “fond,” and comparable to what American archivists call a “record group” (*DAGZQS*: 9–11; Moss, 1982:393; 1986:487). They are the records of a file-establishing unit or (though rarely) a linked group of units. Most commonly they are a governmental entity, a mass organization, a voluntary association, or a corporate body. Thus the number of *quanzong* in an archival collection is some indication of the breadth of its coverage—the number of different types of institutions from which records have been collected.

Within a *quanzong*, records are organized and counted in *juan*. As with any archive, a file may include a single sheet of paper, or it may contain a number of documents all related to a single case or problem. It remains, however, the basic unit of organization for all archival records.

## FORMAT OF THIS GUIDE

The organization of this guide follows closely the Chinese categories of archives. We begin with brief introductions of the three national comprehensive archives. Consistent with the focus on local archives in the remainder of the guide, we have paid particular attention to local records in these national repositories. Next follows a section on specialized national archives—film, photography, geology, etc.—and brief mention of several ministerial archives.

The bulk of this guide covers provincial, municipal, and local archives in China. In all, we have collected data on 597 of the 3,522 archives that existed in China in 1990. Although this number represents only 17 percent of the total, a guide to even this small number is a significant advance over having no guide at all. In addition, with entries on all provincial-level archives and on local archives from all areas of the country, the sample here seems large enough to suggest patterns of archival preservation across China. It should be stressed, however, that in addition to archives still held by such government organs as the Public Security Bureau, there are also archival materials stored in municipal and university libraries, museums, and memorial halls (e.g., on Beijing Library documentary holdings, see *LSDA* 1993.4:135–136, 128). This guide makes no attempt to include such potentially rich repositories, restricting itself to institutions within the state archives system. Nor do we treat Chinese archives abroad, such as the Guangdong provincial archives in the Public Record Office in London (Pong, 1975). We have, however, included a section on archives in Taiwan, where Qing records in the Palace Museum and Academia Sinica are especially important and where several key republican collections have recently been opened.

Archives are grouped by province and municipality, with prefectural, city,<sup>3</sup> and county archives arranged alphabetically within the province or municipality to which they are currently subordinate. (Thus historians interested in some counties previously in Hebei/Zhili or Jiangsu provinces may find them listed here under Beijing, Tianjin, or Shanghai.) We have made a separate entry for each archive, with the content and form of the entry closely following our Chinese sources. To conserve space, the initial entry under each local archive is in highly abbreviated form. First we give the date an archive was founded and key facts of its subsequent history. (Thus a typical entry might begin: “Est. 1958; closed during CR [Cultural Revolution]; resumed work 1976.”) Next we give the size of the collection of archival and printed materials and (if available) the date of the count. If our source indicates how many of these are historical archives, this number is also indicated. (The form would be: “1985: 8,707 *juan* in 77 *quanzong*, including 642 *juan* of historical archives, and 789 *ce* of printed materials.”) If our sources conflict on these figures, we have usually reported the most recent count, but where that is impossible to determine (or a single article reports two figures), we have listed alternative counts in parentheses, followed by a question

3. In this guide, we call a provincial-level *shi* (e.g., Shanghai) a “municipality,” and a *shi* subordinate to a province (e.g., Xi’an) a “city.”

mark. Finally, the initial part of the entry will indicate if our source indicates that catalogues are available and the archives are open. (The usual notation: "Catalogues. Open.") Given the regulations on access to historical archives, the "open" notation is technically superfluous. Nonetheless, researchers in China frequently experience difficulties in gaining access even to archives that are technically "open." Sometimes these difficulties can be reduced if it is possible to produce a published Chinese source indicating that an archive is open, and this notation is intended to alert potential users that such a source exists.

The final portion of each entry includes specific information on the contents of the archives. For most county archives, this information is exceedingly brief or nonexistent. The local gazetteers (our chief source for county archives) are usually not terribly informative about archives contents—though in many cases this may simply reflect the fact that the archives include only routine (and presently inaccessible) government records from after 1949. For provincial archives, our entries are much longer, but they rarely include all the information available. We have tried to mention those types of records we deemed of likely interest to researchers. However, anyone prepared to set out to do research in one of these archives would be well advised to consult the original sources cited at the end of each entry for more complete information on its holdings. For the convenience of users, we have indicated the library from which we obtained the less commonly available books and journals. Also provided for most provincial and some municipal archives is the address of the repository. The authors' personal experience and Hu Yinfang (1989) suggest that most county archives are located within the county government and/or party compound. For these, the name of the county and postal code will suffice as an address; and for Hubei archives, for which Hu Yinfang provides addresses, we have omitted the address where he indicates the archives are in the party/government compound.

Finally, we would note that this guide has been prepared by historians with the assumption that historians are the most likely users of Chinese archives. However, reflecting both on the recent opening of contemporary archives in the former Soviet Union and on the rapidity with which archival access has expanded in China, we have also noted important collections of PRC records when our sources mention them. Technically speaking, under the thirty-year rule, archives from the 1960s should become available to researchers in this decade. There is no evidence that this is yet taking place, but there seems little doubt that at some point in time contemporary archives will start to open. As this guide is designed to aid future research, we have found it appropriate to note such records where information is available.

## NOTE ON ROMANIZATION

In general, Chinese names, titles and terms have been rendered in *pinyin* romanization throughout this guide. Exceptions are such conventional spellings as Chiang Kai-shek and Sun Yat-sen, and Kuomintang (or KMT) instead of Guomindang. In addition, Taiwan place names are rendered in the Wade-Giles romanization which is standard in the Republic of China.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

|      |                                    |
|------|------------------------------------|
| CASS | Chinese Academy of Social Sciences |
| CCP  | Chinese Communist Party            |
| CR   | Cultural Revolution                |
| CY   | Chinese Youth (League)             |
| Est. | Established in [year]              |
| KMT  | Kuomintang (Guomindang)            |
| PLA  | People's Liberation Army           |
| PRC  | People's Republic of China         |
| ROC  | Republic of China                  |

## LIBRARY ABBREVIATIONS

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Beida     | Peking [Beijing] University Library                                    |
| Hoover    | East Asian Collection, Hoover Institution, Stanford                    |
| LC        | Asian Division, Library of Congress                                    |
| Princeton | East Asian Library, Princeton University                               |
| UCB       | East Asian Library, University of California, Berkeley                 |
| UCB/CCSL  | University of California, Berkeley, Center for Chinese Studies Library |
| UCLA      | East Asian Collection, University of California, Los Angeles, Library  |
| UCSD      | East Asian Collection, University of California, San Diego, Library    |

# National Archives

## FIRST HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF CHINA 中国第一历史档案馆

The First Historical Archives are the Beijing successor organ to the Documents Division (Wenxianbu) of the Palace Museum, established in 1925. In 1928, a reorganization changed the Documents Division into the Documents Repository (Wenxianguan), which accomplished most of the cataloguing and editing of Qing archives in the 1930s. The bulk of the archives were removed from Beijing before the war, and in 1949 a substantial portion was taken to Taiwan. After 1949, the archives were reestablished in Beijing and became the primary repository for Ming and Qing central government archives remaining in the PRC. In addition to materials from the Documents Repository, the archives acquired from the Nanjing Historical Materials Organizing Office (see under Second Historical Archives) most of the archives that had been removed from Beijing before the war. They also added large collections from Beijing University, the Shenyang Library (where many of the documents saved by Luo Zhenyu had ended up), the Soviet Union (which held archives taken from Heilongjiang by czarist troops in 1900), and from storage in one of the gates in the Beijing city wall and a variety of other sources. Under the PRC, the name and organizational affiliation of the archives changed several times, though before 1980, these archives were usually called the Ming-Qing Archives or the Ming-Qing Department of the Central Archives. During the Cultural Revolution, from 1966 to 1972, the archives were shut down. Finally in 1980, the present arrangement was established, making them the First Historical Archives of China under the State Archives Bureau.

The archives are housed in a modern building within the Xihua Gate of the old Forbidden City. These archives have been well used by foreign scholars and frequently described in a variety of publications. Among the most basic and informative English introductions are the chapter on "Ming and Qing Archives" in Wakeman (1980:45–60), and Beatrice Bartlett's (1981) "An Archival Revival: The Qing Central Government Archives in Peking Today." The archives have themselves published a guide to their collection, *Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang*

*dang'an gaishu* (1985), which is not nearly as complete as the guides to the Shanghai and Second Historical Archives but is nonetheless extremely useful. With proper introduction, foreign scholars' access to the First Archives has become relatively routine, as has the use of the catalogues (really shelf lists) to the 74 *quanzong*. Reproduction (usually by microfilming) of documents is also quite efficient. Mark Elliott (1991) reports recent users' experiences and offers useful advice on document copying.

The total collection of Ming and Qing documents in the First Historical Archives is invariably described as more than 10,000,000 items (*jian*) in 74 *quanzong*. Unlike any other archives in China, document counts in terms of *juan* are almost never given, and the distribution of archives in the various record groups remains unreported, although a larger staff has been working for more years than in any other Chinese archives. The First Archives' own guide to their collection shows a marked tendency to describe their holdings in terms of percentages. For example, as evidence for the uneven size of the *quanzong*, it says (p. 3) that 4 *quanzong* have more than 500,000 items and constitute 72.44 percent of the collection; 7 *quanzong* have 100,000–500,000 items and are 20.86 percent of the collection; 12 *quanzong* have 10,000–100,000 items (3.66 percent); and 51 *quanzong* have fewer than 10,000 (0.92 percent). One must first note that these figures total only 97.88 percent. Next, it is evident that if the four largest *quanzong* total 72.44 percent of a 10-million-item collection, that is a minimum of 7.2 million items. Yet the two largest record groups in the archives are certainly the *tiben* of the Grand Secretariat, which are said to number about 2 million, and the original and copied memorials in the Grand Council archives, said to total about 1.1 million (Bartlett, 1981:95). Anomalies in the reporting of the First Historical Archives collection are significant enough to raise suspicions that perhaps the figure of 10 million items was derived by some formula intended to enhance the size and importance of these archives, either for use with the domestic bureaucracy or out of a desire to compete with the Palace Museum in Taiwan.

Because of the practice of weeding out and destroying records from earlier reigns, documents are most numerous for the last years of the dynasty and become increasingly scarce as one moves backward in time. More than 30 of the 74 *quanzong* are for civil, military, and financial institutions established as part of the late Qing reforms. After careful review of the major memorial and record-book collections, Beatrice Bartlett (1981:86) has estimated that three-fourths of the documents date from the Qianlong reign or later (i.e., after 1735).

According to published sources, more than 317,000 items in the First

Archives collection are in Manchu, though an American researcher was told that a much larger number (as much as 20 percent of the collection) were purely Manchu documents, with more in bilingual Chinese-Manchu form. The Manchu materials are included within *quanzong* of the Grand Secretariat, Grand Council, Imperial Household Office, etc. There are at least ten separate catalogues for different types of Manchu documents, and they have been made available to researchers. Because Manchu records were more important at the beginning of the dynasty, these documents provide promising ground for filling the gaps in Chinese-language archives through the end of the eighteenth century. They are particularly valuable for research on military affairs and relations with Mongolia, Tibet, and Xinjiang. They can also complement Chinese record series. For example, the Manchu run of the monthly memorial registers (*yuezhedang*) is more complete than the Chinese (Bartlett, 1985b; *Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu*: 26–27; Mark Elliott, personal communication).

As noted above, the 74 *quanzong* of the First Archives have been described in a guide they have published, though the size of these collections is only vaguely indicated. Unless otherwise noted, the following account represents a summary of the information in that guide, which should be consulted by users wishing more complete descriptions of the holdings.

1. Ming archives. Roughly 3,600 documents (Wakeman, 1980:50) of which more than 95 percent come from the Board of War. These were collected in the early Qing to complete the Ming History. Most were turned over to the First Archives after 1949 by Beijing University, Northeast Library (Shenyang), and People's University. About 85 percent are memorials and memorial copies. They treat the late Ming rebellion of Li Zicheng and border defense against the Manchus. There are some land deeds and population records from the early Ming.
2. Grand Secretariat (Neige) archives. The oldest archives in this collection are the Old Manchu Archives (Manwen laodang), from the prequest period of 1607–1636. There are also record books of the day-to-day business of the Grand Secretariat, including valuable records of memorial traffic, genealogical records from the banners, and examination records. The records of the various editorial offices of the Qing—for the Veritable Records (*Shilu*), Imperial Diary (*Qijuzhu*), and Collected Statutes (*Huidian*)—are also included in this largest of the archives' record groups.

By far the greatest proportion of these records are more than 2 million routine memorials (*tiben*), mostly from provincial officials, that were kept in the Grand Secretariat archives. Before the Qianlong reign, surviving memorials are fewer (according to one catalogue, more than 8,000 for the Shunzhi reign and 2,400 for Yongzheng [Wakeman, 1980:53]) and are simply arranged by reign period and then divided topically. After 1735, they are grouped under the censorial office associated with each of the Six Boards, then arranged chronologically by reign, year, or even month and subdivided by topic. Some of the topical organizing was done in the 1930s, according to categories deemed relevant at that time; some was done after 1949 from a perspective more influenced by the Marxist ideology of the PRC (Bartlett, 1981:96–98).

Because the routine memorials in the First Historical Archives are so numerous, and because they tend to cover more commonplace incidents, they offer tremendous opportunities for social historians. For example, the numerous records of the Punishment Office (Xingke *tiben*) not only provide key materials for legal historians, but also offer categories on fights (*dou'ou*), banditry (*dao'an*), land and credit disputes, marital disputes, and sexual transgressions, all of which could prove fruitful for social history research. The Revenue Office archives contain numerous records on population, taxation, grain tribute, agriculture, and granaries.

The Grand Secretariat archives also contain separate catalogues of Yellow Registers (Huangce) of largely numerical data submitted with routine memorials. These record figures on land and head taxes, population, salt taxes, etc. and are quite numerous, 956 having been counted for the thirteen-year Yongzheng reign (Wakeman, 1980:54). There are also a large number of provincial examination name lists and a smaller number for the metropolitan examinations.

3. Grand Council (Junjichu) archives. The Grand Council archives cover the years 1730 to 1911 and contain, most importantly, some 600,000 memorial copies (*lufu zouzhe*), many in a difficult draft script, kept in the Grand Council reference collection. These memorials supplement (and may sometimes duplicate) the 500,000 original imperial-rescripted palace memorials (*zhupi zouzhe*) kept in the Inner Palace collection described below (no. 4) and organized according to the same categories devised by

the post-1949 cataloguers (Bartlett, 1981:98–104. [Note that this parallel organization is not reflected in the archives' own guide, pp. 45–60.]) The organization of these archives is perhaps the clearest demonstration of Beatrice Bartlett's observation that "the entire collection has been catalogued to facilitate publication rather than research" (Bartlett, 1981:89). The eighteen categories for palace memorials are as follows:

- a. Domestic administration: appointments, rituals, public security, relief, corruption, self-strengthening, and constitutional preparation.
- b. Foreign affairs: diplomatic relations, trade, treaties, and Overseas Chinese.
- c. Military affairs: banner troops, Green Standard and regional armies, training, logistics, defense works, and naval affairs.
- d. Finance: land taxes, grain tribute, granaries, coinage and money, contributions, and rentals on estates.
- e. Agriculture: land reclamation and weather and price reports.
- f. Water control: dikes, public works, and disasters.
- g. Industry: porcelain, textiles, and mining among traditional industries, plus materials on late Qing mines, arsenals, ship-building, and steel works.
- h. Commerce: domestic and international.
- i. Communications: post roads, canals, railroads, and telegraph.
- j. Construction: mostly of palaces, offices, and granaries, but also roads and sewers.
- k. Culture and education (*wenjiao*): examinations, schools, music and theater, sending students abroad.
- l. Law: laws, trials, lawsuits, autumn assizes, amnesties, banishment, prisons, robbery, corruption, opium-prohibition.
- m. Minority affairs: catalogued according to the minority peoples (more than twenty) involved.
- n. Religion: Christianity and native Chinese religions.
- o. Astronomy and geology: eclipses, earthquakes, astronomy.
- p. Suppression of "revolutionary movements:" on the suppres-

sion of Taiping, Nian, Boxers, 1911 Revolution as well as secret societies and sectarian religion.

- q. Imperialist aggression: Opium War, Arrow War, Sino-French War, Sino-Japanese War, concessions and missionary incidents.
- r. Miscellaneous.

In addition to the memorial collection, the Grand Council archives include document registers, various enclosures to memorials (copies of *huangce*), communications with foreign officials, telegraphic records, letters from court officials at the time of the 1911 Revolution, and maps.

4. Palace archives (*Gongzhong dang'an*). The main body of this collection is the 500,000 imperially-rescripted original memorials noted above. These are divided into the same categories as the memorial copies in the previous section. There are also many document registers for official documentary traffic of the court and the Grand Council, edicts (*yu* and *zhi*) and court letters (*tingji*), vermilion edicts, and telegraphic edicts. Another important type of document is more than 30,000 résumés (*lulidan* or *luli yinjian zhe*) for official appointments and imperial audiences. These cover both routine appointments from 1721 to 1911 and a number of important late Qing officials.
5. Late Qing constitutional government archives. Collections from the Cabinet (*Zeren neige*) and Privy Council (*Bide yuan*) that operated from May 1911 to the end of the dynasty; the National Assembly of 1910–1911; the Bureau on Government Affairs (*Huiyi zhengwu chu*), which was established in 1901 to discuss and direct political and economic reform; and the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government (1905–1911). The largest of these collections is that of the Bureau on Government Affairs, with a wide variety of documents on the late Qing reforms. They are organized into categories very close to those of the Grand Council and Inner Court described above plus constitutional government.
6. Board of Civil Appointments archives. These archives, described as “very incomplete,” concern the selection, appointment, transfer, examination, disciplining, and rewarding of officials.
7. Financial offices’ archives. The first and probably largest of the 6 *quanzong* of financial archives are those of the Board of Revenue

(Hubu), which contain records on government finances, coinage, population, taxes, granaries, and the salt industry. The other collections, all apparently quite small, are from a temporary (1723–1725) office to investigate government expenditures during the Yongzheng reign and from financial and fiscal reform offices of the New Policies (1901–1911) era and the Qing Bank (1908–1911).

8. Ritual offices' archives. These include the archives, of indeterminate size, of the Board of Rites, plus 5 other *quanzong* related to imperial tombs, the Qianlong era Board of Music ("very incomplete"), and the Courts of Sacrificial Worship, Banqueting, and State Ceremonial, each of which was repeatedly added to and separated from the Board of Rites.
9. Military archives. There are 15 *quanzong* in this section, headed by the Board of War and its successor organ, the Army Ministry archives. The Board of War archives, of indeterminate size, cover a full range of military affairs from logistics to military schools, from foreign aggression to the suppression of the Boxers and the rebels of 1911. There are a few records from the Court of the Imperial Stud from the Guangxu era. Archives of the banner commanders appear to date mainly from the late Qing, those of the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie from the 1850s. The remainder are small collections of particular military units, some from the early and mid-Qing, but most from the late Qing period of military modernization. Among the local archives in the collection are those of the Beiyang Military Training Department (Beiyang dulianchu), from 1907 to 1910, mainly from the Second and the Fourth Divisions of the Beiyang Army.
10. Legal institutions' archives:
  - a. Board of Punishment (Xingbu) archives. These records, which were acquired by the Palace Museum from the Justice Ministry in 1929, appear to be the largest collection of legal archives. Though there are some records dating from the Kangxi and later reigns, most are from the last two reigns of the Qing, after 1870. This rich collection contains materials very similar to the routine memorials of the Punishments censorial office of the Grand Secretariat (Xingke *tiben*) and is similarly organized according to research and publication topics of PRC historians. There is a section relating to major historical events: prosecutions of leaders of peasant up-

risings, secret societies, and religious sectarians; records of urban strikes and tax protests; impeachments of official misconduct during the Opium War and other wars of imperialist aggression; legal records related to the 1898 reforms and the 1911 Revolution; antimissionary cases and minority affairs cases. Other notable categories of interest to social and economic historians are records on property and credit disputes, robbery and theft, marital and family disputes, corruption, and smuggling. There are also autumn assize records and registers and reports of AWOL banner troops.

- b. Supreme Court archives (1907–1911). Many of these appear to be administrative records, but there are some memorials related to civil and criminal cases.
  - c. Legal Reform Office archives (1907–1911).
  - d. Censorate archives. There are records from the entire Qing period, but their brief description suggests relatively small holdings, many related to administrative affairs and the late Qing period.
  - e. Beijing Supreme Court and Prosecuting Attorney's Office archives, 1907–1911. Aside from administrative records, there are court records of civil dispute cases involving property disputes, inheritance, debt, fraud, robbery, murder, and opium smoking. Marriage and rape cases predominate.
11. Public Works, Commerce, Industry, and Communications archives:
- a. Board of Works: records (of indeterminate size) on maintenance of public buildings and palaces, on river works, arsenals, shipyards, and mints.
  - b. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce (1903–1911): a wide range of records on this ministry's responsibilities, from water control to chambers of commerce, of unknown size.
  - c. Ministry of Communication (1906–1911): on post and telegraph, railroads and shipping.
12. Civil Affairs and Police archives. There are 4 *quanzong* in this category, all from the late Qing. There are archives of the Police Bureau established in Beijing in 1901–1902 in the wake of the Boxer Uprising and foreign occupation; of the Police Ministry

- (Xunjing bu) of 1905–1906 and its successor, the Ministry of Civil Affairs (1906–1911); and of the Opium Prohibition Bureau from 1908 to 1911. The size of these archives is unknown, but their contents cover a wide variety of topics related to public security and police affairs.
13. Culture and Education archives. Six *quanzong* derive from education and editorial offices. There are records of the Imperial Academy (Guozi jian), largely from its mathematics department, 1740–1906; the Ministry of Education (Xuebu), 1905–1911, including regulations on student conduct; the Hanlin Academy; the State History Office (Guoshiguan) from 1765 on, largely materials and drafts used in compiling the Draft History of the Qing (*Qingshi gao*); and the Military Campaign Records Office (Fanglue guan), largely their published accounts and administrative records.
  14. Minority Affairs archives. The archives of the Board of Dependencies (Lifan bu) from 1906 to 1911 largely treat Tibetan and Mongolian affairs.
  15. Ministry of Foreign Affairs archives, 1901–1911. A large portion of the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its predecessor, the Zongli Yamen, was taken to Taiwan in 1949 and is now housed in the Institute of Modern History of Academia Sinica. It is unclear how many remain in this section of the First Archives. They are organized according to both country and topic. Thus there are the usual sections on the suppression of revolutionary movements, relating to the Taiping, Boxers, and 1911 Revolution; on antimissionary incidents; on Chinese coolies overseas; on military affairs and maritime customs. The collection also includes some documents on internal affairs. For example, it is identified as the source of the important collection of documents relating to the Boxer Uprising copied by a secretary in the Shandong governor's office: *Choubi oucen* (Retained working notes), published in 1983 by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Press.
  16. Imperial Household archives. These include the archives of the Imperial Clan Court, from the Yongzheng reign on, including the imperial clan genealogies; the Imperial Household Administration, described as "very numerous" and treating all aspects of court affairs but also banner troops, imperial audiences, and a variety of domestic and foreign matters; and three smaller of-

fices of the court. Because the last Qing emperor, Puyi, was allowed to maintain a ceremonial royal court in Beijing until 1924, these archives also include documents from 1911 to 1924.

17. Shandong governor's archives. Most of these archives are memorials, accounts, and registers, plus a few telegrams. The total size and period covered by these archives have not been reported, but the only published portions have related to the Boxer Uprising, and the archives appear to contain mostly late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century material. The main contents are:
  - a. Agriculture and water control: water control budget and spending records; memorials on water transport, natural disasters, taxes, and weather.
  - b. Customs duty and salt tax: documents on duties and financial allocations, taxes on commercial goods, land taxes, and regulations on the salt industry from 1854 to 1858.
  - c. Police affairs and opium prohibition: monthly reports, financial records, and regulations.
  - d. Railways and trading port: documents on the 1904 opening of the railway and opening of Jinan as a trading port.
  - e. Archives of missionary cases and missionary affairs.
  - f. Foreign affairs.
  - g. Internal affairs: official positions and military affairs.
18. Heilongjiang archives. These 4 *quanzong* represent archives seized by the Russian army during suppression of the Boxer Uprising in 1900 and returned to China in 1956. There are 17,081 *juan* and a Russian catalog.
  - a. Heilongjiang Military Governor's (or "Tartar General's") Office (黑龙江将军衙门) archives, 1684 to 1900, but lacking records from 1683 [*sic*], 1687, and 1689. Most of the archives are copies (*chaoben*), and about three-fifths are written in Manchu. Contents include military administration, training, and logistics; judicial records (cases of robbery, murder, rape, and other crimes); banner affairs; financial and economic affairs, including tax and household registers; grain and commodity prices; foreign affairs; "revolutionary movements" including missionary cases during the Boxer Uprising and Muslim uprisings in Ningxia; and weather reports.

- b. Ningguta Manchu Brigade-General's Office (宁古塔副都统衙门) archives, 1675–1900. Most of the archives are correspondence and official records written in Manchu, Chinese, and a combination of the two. Contents include records of administration and personnel, judicial affairs (including exiled criminals given to the banners as slaves), military affairs (mainly logistics and personnel), foreign affairs (especially Sino-Russian), financial and economic affairs (taxes, household registers, granaries, and natural disasters), “revolutionary movements” (including a gold miners' uprising in the Xianfeng and Tongzhi periods), weather reports, a Sino-Russian Academy (Zhong-E shuyuan), and bans on secret religions.
  - c. Alachuke Manchu Brigade-General's Office (阿拉楚克副都统衙门) archives, 1866–1899, in Manchu, Chinese, or Manchu-Chinese combined. Contents include financial and economic affairs (railways, mining, water transport, weather reports, grain prices, price controls, land taxes, and salaries), military affairs (personnel; officers' family background checks, training, and reports on bandits), rituals, foreign and judicial affairs.
  - d. Huichun Manchu Brigade-General's Office (珲春副都统衙门) archives, 1737–1900. Contents include financial, economic, judicial, military, and foreign affairs similar to the other archives in this group.
19. Changlu Salt Administration (长芦盐运使司) archives, 1768–1914. These archives have been catalogued in chronological order under the various subordinate offices. Topics include salt production and sale; financial records (income from taxes, rentals, and interest and expenditures); suppression of smuggling and illegal salt production; construction; and personnel.
  20. Shuntian Prefecture (顺天府) archives. Most of the archives are from the Guangxu period, collected after 1949. They were catalogued by topic in 1975 and arranged in chronological order. The principal divisions are:
    - a. Personnel.
    - b. Public and police affairs: documents on the establishment of police in Shuntian during the late Qing reforms; militia and charity organizations.

- c. Constitutionalism: documents on local constitutional preparations and organs.
- d. Justice and law: documents on criminal and civil cases.
- e. Suppression of "revolutionary movements": documents on secret religions, bandits, and tax resistance.
- f. Military affairs: personnel and supplies.
- g. Financial affairs: documents on currency, taxes, government budgets and expenses, salt industry, and related issues.
- h. Industry and transportation: documents on paper mills, a silk factory, a sewer system, bridge and railway constructions, and mining.
- i. Agriculture and commerce: reports and documents on the extent of wasteland, repair of dams, natural disasters, and weather.
- j. Foreign relations: documents issuing visas to foreign visitors; business with German, Austrian, and British companies.
- k. Missionaries and missionary cases: reports on local churches, their members, and missionary cases.
- l. Ritual, education, and public health.

Included in the Shuntian archives are documents on rural governance and stenographic records of legal cases from Baodi county, described by Philip Huang in "County Archives and the Study of Local Social History: Report on a Year's Research in China," *Modern China* 8.1 (January 1982): 133–143.

- 21. Personal archives: 4 *quanzong* related to individuals.
  - a. The Deposed Emperor, Puyi (溥仪, 1906–1967). These include documents of the Manchu court from 1911–1924 and Puyi's office in Tianjin up to 1931. In addition to court and ceremonial affairs, there are documents related to the attempted restoration of 1917 and foreign (especially Russian and Japanese) involvement with the abdicated court.
  - b. Duan Fang (端方, 1862–1911). These were purchased by the Palace Museum from Duan Fang's family between 1935 and 1937. There are official documents and a few private letters covering Duan Fang's various provincial appointments in the Yangzi Valley from 1900 to 1911. Some related to his suppression of revolutionary activities have been published.

- c. Zhao Erxun (赵尔巽, 1844–1927). Official papers and a few letters from the editor of the *Qingshi gao*. Organized by his provincial appointments, the most important may be from his term as governor-general in the Northeast during the 1911 Revolution.
  - d. Prince Chun (醇亲王; two generations: Yihuan [奕譞, 1840–1891] and Zaifeng [载沣, 1883–1951]). Largely memorials and official documents from 1875 to 1926.
22. Maps and charts. Most maps and charts are kept in the *quanzong* of the originating institution, usually the Grand Secretariat or Grand Council. Those in this group were separately purchased in the 1930s or transferred from Beijing University and the Shenyang Library in the 1950s. There are geographical maps as well as charts for construction, mines, and military fortifications. The total cartographic holdings of the First Archives are very large: a pre-1949 card catalogue for maps and charts in the Imperial Household archives requires about ten foot-long drawers. Though foreign scholars may be allowed to view some maps, they are officially “not open” to *any* scholars, and reproduction is not permitted (Wakeman, 1980:50).

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SOURCE: *Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu* (1985); Beatrice Bartlett, “An Archival Revival: The Qing Central Government Archives in Beijing Today,” *Ch'ing-shih wen-t'i* 4.6 (December 1981): 81–110; “Ming and Qing Archives” in Wakeman, 1980:45–60; Bartlett, “Feasting in the Imperial Palace: A Research Scholar’s Experience at the Number One Historical Archives in Beijing, 1980–1981,” *China Exchange News* 9.2 (June 1981); foreign researchers’ reports.

## SECOND HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF CHINA

### 中国第二历史档案馆

In 1949, the Modern History Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences established a Historical Materials Organizing Office (Shihliao zhengli chu) in Nanjing. It was responsible for organizing the materials of the KMT’s National History Office (Guoshiguan), Editorial Committee for KMT Party History Materials (Zhongguo Guomindang dangshi shiliao bianzuan weiyuanhui), and such archives as were left behind by the Nationalist government. In the ensuing years, it assumed responsibility

for national government archives from Canton (Guangzhou) and Chongqing and from the warlord-era Beiyang government in Beijing. In 1964, leadership of this office passed from the Academy of Sciences to the State Archives Bureau, and the office was renamed the Second Historical Archives.

In 1985, the Second Historical Archives in Nanjing contained 1,400,000 *juan* of republican archives in 756 *quanzong*. The relatively modest size of this archives (only slightly larger than the Liaoning Provincial Archives) suggests that the great bulk of republican-era archives was either taken to Taiwan or destroyed. Nonetheless, there is still a substantial amount of material from all branches of the central government in the republican period and some from the wartime Japanese puppet regimes. Although some Chinese scholars and archivists have suggested to foreign researchers that local and provincial materials may have been transferred to the Second Archives, published accounts make no reference to such materials.

The Second Historical Archives have been visited by a number of foreign researchers since the 1980s. In general, researchers have not found the Second Archives as cooperative or efficient as the First Historical Archives in Beijing. Indeed, this is reflected in published statistics. In the four years between 1982 and 1985, 1,500 foreign users of the First Historical Archives copied 22,000 items, while at the Second Historical Archives, in six years (1980–1985), 37 foreign users were allowed to copy only 1,300 items (*DDDASY*: 412). More recently, some scholars have received ready cooperation and been allowed to reproduce large amounts of material. Others have operated under more restrictive rules. One scholar reports a general policy of providing readers with no more than 15 percent of the total holdings on a given topic. The most recent experience indicates much improved access and consistent procedures in the 1990s, but also charges for each document viewed plus additional charges for copying. Most researchers have been permitted some access to relevant catalogues, including very useful catalogues organized by province, compiled by the archives staff and the provincial gazetteer offices. Those for Jiangsu and Guangdong have been published and can be purchased at the archives.

The archives have published a 378-page *Brief Guide to the Second Historical Archives of China*. Although this is hardly an adequate finding aid for research, it does provide a good point of entry which all users of the Second Archives will want to consult. The appendix to the volume lists the name and number of each of the 756 *quanzong* and the number of *juan* included in it. The main text summarizes the contents of 227 of these *quanzong*, organized into the following categories:

1. Southern revolutionary government archives, 1912–1927: 3 *quanzong*. These include 137 *juan* from the Nanjing provisional government of 1912, archives of Generalissimo (Da yuanshuai) Sun Yat-sen from 1923 to 1925 (138 *juan*), and 475 *juan* from the Canton (Guangzhou) and Wuhan national governments (1925/5–1927/7), including some local civil and criminal law cases.
2. Beiyang government archives, 1912–1928: 52 *quanzong*. These include archives of the parliament (54 *juan*); State Council (Guowuyuan; 1,232 *juan*); the Ministries of Internal (6,531 *juan*) and Foreign Affairs (654 *juan*), Finance (3,630 *juan*), Education (613 *juan*), Communications (210 *juan*), Agriculture and Commerce (3,040 *juan*), Justice (3,218 *juan*), and Army (6,540 *juan*); the Supreme Court (Daliyuan; 15,674 *juan* and by far the largest body of documents from this period, mostly appeals of legal cases of all types); Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs (941 *juan*); and a number of military institutions.
3. Party archives of the Kuomintang (plus a few from smaller parties), 1924–1948: 27 *quanzong*. These are primarily archives of the central organs of the KMT, and none of the record groups is particularly large. The most important are archives of the Secretariat of the Central Executive Committee (1,605 *juan*), the Organization Department (4,079 *juan*), Propaganda Bureau (1,580 *juan*), Central News Office (Zhongyang tongxun she; 1,447 *juan*), Mass Training Department (Minzhong xunlian bu; 4,002 *juan*), party affairs networks (1,699 *juan*), Central Planning Bureau (Zhongyang sheji ju; 1,779 *juan*), and the Committee for the Investigation of Party and Government Work (Dangzheng gongzuo kaohe weiyuanhui, 1940–1948; 1,397 *juan*). Only 214 *juan* relate to the Chinese Youth and other minor parties. The main KMT archives were of course taken to Taiwan, and most of the materials here appear to be charters, regulations, instructions, official reports, and news releases. The Mass Training archives devoted to efforts at patriotic and anti-Communist mobilization between 1928 and 1938 could be promising.
4. National Assembly and Political Consultative Council: 5 *quanzong*. Only a few small *quanzong* are included, the largest being the 706 *juan* of National Assembly archives from 1946 to 1948.
5. National government archives, 1927–1949: 13 *quanzong*. The largest *quanzong* here are the National government (Guomin zhengfu), or presidential (Zongtong fu) archives after 1948, containing

11,541 *juan* of regulations, minutes, orders, and reports on all aspects of national affairs. There are also 6,429 *juan* of archives from the Budget Office (Zhuji chu), 1,479 *juan* from the State History Office, and 2,667 from Academia Sinica.

6. Military archives, 1925–1949: 59 *quanzong*, including organs of the Military Affairs Commission and Ministry of Defense and many regional military headquarters. Most of these *quanzong* are small, with fewer than 500 *juan* of archives. Among the larger collections are those of the Military History Committee of the Ministry of Defense (9,170 *juan*) including diaries, memoirs, and battle reports from as early as 1925, the Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission (6,559 *juan*) including social surveys and intelligence reports on the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies, and the Military Industry Office (Binggong shu; 3,543 *juan*). Among the regional headquarters archives are those of the Henan-Hubei-Anhui Bandit-Suppression Headquarters (Yu-E-Wan sansheng jiaofei zongsiling bu, 1932–1935), with 310 *juan* largely related to *baojia* organizing and fiscal matters, and the Northeast Bandit-Suppression Headquarters (1948/1–11), with 196 *juan* including confessions of arrested Communists and reports on foreign spies.
7. Legislative, judicial, examination, and investigative organs' archives: 27 *quanzong*. Several of these *quanzong* are fairly large, for example the Ministry of Judicial Administration (12,460 *juan*), the Ministry of Civil Appointments (8,642 *juan*), the Supreme Court (10,810 *juan*), and the Procuratorate of the Supreme Court (8,446 *juan*). This section also includes the archives of regional inspectors (*jiancha shi*), and some of these (e.g., for Sichuan-Xikang with 3,181 *juan*, or Zhejiang-Jiangsu with 2,024 *juan*) are fairly large. The Supreme Court and Judicial Administration archives appear to have a number of individual case records useful for research on the operation of the republican legal system or some social history topics.
8. Executive Yuan archives, 1928–1949: 23 *quanzong*. The archives of the Executive Yuan itself total 19,374 *juan* (most of which appear to be routine reports and regulations), and three committees dealing with economic and budgetary matters each have between two and four thousand *juan*. There are 1,074 *juan* from the Committee on War Criminals (1945–1948), with statistics and individual case records.

9. Civil affairs and public health, 1928–1949: 13 *quanzong*. By far the largest holdings here are of the Ministry of Civil Affairs (28,401 *juan*) covering topics from population registration and police work to ritual customs and religion. Also notable are the Office (later Ministry) of Land Administration (2,303 *juan*), the Ministry of Health (1,151 *juan*), and the Population Bureau (1,867 *juan*).
10. Foreign affairs, 1927–1949: 23 *quanzong*. The 3,525 *juan* of Foreign Ministry archives are the largest collection, and the description suggests that most important documents were surely taken to Taiwan. The only other large *quanzong* are from the Chinese Embassy in England (3,288 *juan*), reflecting Britain's continued diplomatic relations with the mainland regime, and an office in Yunnan (2,384 *juan*).
11. Mongolian and Tibetan affairs archives, 1929–1949: 6 *quanzong*, including 4,142 *juan* from the Committee on Mongolia and Tibet.
12. Education archives, 1910–1949: 24 *quanzong*. In addition to 18,052 *juan* from the Ministry of Education, including reports on student movements, there are fairly large holdings of the three Nanjing universities: Central (6,881 *juan*), Zhengzhi (3,319 *juan*), and Jinling (2,103 *juan*).
13. Social affairs and relief, 1904–1949: 44 *quanzong*, including many very small collections from minor committees and relief organizations. By far the largest collection is from the 1945–1947 Office of Reconstruction and Relief (Shanhou jiuji zongshu) with 36,348 *juan*, the third-largest collection in the Second Archives. In addition to the Ministry of Social Affairs archives (Shehui bu; 8,308 *juan*), which include records on KMT party affairs, unions, and mass mobilization, there are significant collections from the seamen's union (3,237 *juan*) and the Red Cross (3,629 *juan*).
14. Financial archives, 1861–1949: 77 *quanzong*. This is by far the largest section of the archives. With a total of 327,000 *juan*, it represents almost one-fourth of the total collection. The Finance Ministry (52,188 *juan*) and Maritime Customs Administration (53,672 *juan*) holdings are the largest reported *quanzong* in the entire archives. The Customs records date from 1861 and are largely in English. There are also very large collections from the Tax Office (Shuiwu shu; 20,310 *juan*), the financial network (*caizheng xitong*; 23,280 *juan*), the Central Credit Bureau (15,829 *juan*), and

the four large national banks: Bank of Communications (25,910 *juan*), Central Bank (18,940 *juan*), Farmers' Bank (18,774 *juan*), and Bank of China (16,190 *juan*).

15. Agriculture, forestry, and water control archives: 39 *quanzong*, most rather small. In addition to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (2,022 *juan*), the largest derive from organs for improving cotton cultivation (3,003 *juan*) and water control on the Huai River (3,592 *juan*).
16. Grain administration archives: 15 *quanzong*, of which more than half have fewer than 100 *juan*. There are 4,356 *juan* from the Grain Ministry (Liangshi bu).
17. Industry and commerce archives: 76 *quanzong*, of which about one-third have fewer than 100 *juan*, and most have a few hundred, all of these smaller collections coming from individual enterprises. The larger collections come from the 1931–1938 Ministry of Industry (Shiye bu; 22,839 *juan*), the 1938–1949 Economics Ministry (30,271 *juan*), and the Trademark Bureau (30,271 *juan*). In addition to 26,927 *juan* from the National Resources Commission, there are 42 *quanzong* from offices and enterprises under its jurisdiction.
18. Communications archives: 114 *quanzong*. About half of these are from regional railway bureaus, usually containing only 100–300 *juan* each. Most of the rest derive from regional highway and telegraph offices. With 27,990 *juan*, the Communications Ministry archives are the largest collection.
19. Japanese puppet Provisional Republic of China archives: 10 *quanzong*, all fewer than 1,000 *juan*. These are scattered documents from the 1937–1940 puppet government in Beiping.
20. Japanese puppet Republican Renewal Government (Zhonghua minguo weixin zhengfu) archives: 5 *quanzong*, the largest only 205 *juan*, from the 1938–1940 puppet government in central China.
21. Wang Jingwei government: 40 *quanzong*, including 8,426 in a general group from the puppet government “network” and 8,092 *juan* from the logistics department for puppet troops. The remainder are smaller collections from puppet government ministries and commissions.
22. North China puppet government: 10 *quanzong*. Aside from 3,306

- juan* from the North China Political Affairs Committee, the highest political organ, the largest *quanzong* relate to education, internal affairs, and law.
23. Japanese economic archives: 9 *quanzong*, the largest (3,425 *juan*) from the North China Communications Corporation.
  24. Personal archives: 42 *quanzong*. Most of these are quite small, 17 having fewer than 20 *juan* (and 4 having only a single *juan*). The largest are of Feng Yuxiang (1,514 *juan*), Kong Xiangxi (H. H. Kung; 978 *juan*), Zhang Jingjiang (719 *juan*), and Cai Yuanpei (421 *juan*). Among the others are 182 *juan* of Chiang Kai-shek and 132 *juan* of Li Yuanhong.

Address: 南京市中山东路 309 号 210016

SOURCES: Shi Xuancen, Zhao Mingzhong, et al., eds., *Zhongguo di'er lishi dang'an guan jianming zhinan* (Beijing: Archives Press, 1987); foreign researchers' accounts.

## CENTRAL ARCHIVES 中央档案馆

Est. 1959, stopped work in 1966, renamed CCP Central Party Archives in 1970, resumed Central Archives name in 1979. Holdings: 563,821 *juan* (approximately 8 million items) in 202 *quanzong*, plus 647,785 volumes of 7,423 periodicals and 162,850 volumes of 31,143 book series [titles?] and audio- and videotapes. The Central Archives are under the direct control of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. The purpose of the Central Archives is to collect important documents of the Central Government and the Party, including both contemporary and historical material. The archives clearly contain the single most important collection of documents on party history, and their recent publications have only begun to reveal the contents of the wealth of materials still inaccessible to most Chinese and (as far as we know) all foreign researchers. The archives have a general office; department for the study, compilation, editing, receiving, and use of party history documents; central [party?] document department; state document department; technical and security department; administrative department; and a library.

As early as the 1930s, the Party established a Central Documents Repository (*Zhongyang wenku*) to collect and manage party archives. After 1937, in Yan'an, a special documents department was established under the party secretariat. The Central Archives are the successor insti-

tution to these repositories. In addition, when the party and administrative organs of the regional bureaus were abolished in 1954, their archives were moved to the Center and later included in the Central Archives.

The major archival collections are as follows:

1. Archives of the Central Committee and its subordinate departments. These include archives of the Central Committee, Politburo, Secretariat, Central Military Commission, departments and commissions of the Central Committee, CCP delegations to the Communist International, and temporary agencies.
  - a. Central Committee archives. These include documents and minutes of party congresses and important conferences such as the August 7th Plenum and the Zunyi and Wayaopu conferences. The records show heated arguments among the participants on certain issues, providing important documentation on party history. This part of the archives is still not open to the public.
  - b. Documents and telegrams related to important events in party history. Examples include the Nanchang Uprising, Xi'an Incident, New Fourth Army Incident, Hundred Regiments Offensive, Huai-Hai campaign, and political campaigns after 1949.
  - c. Documents, telegrams, and correspondence with the Communist International and foreign Communist parties. Also included are archives of the CCP delegation to the Communist International, which contain documents of the Central Committee and local party organizations that were not preserved in China. We have been told that the Central Archives have also purchased from Russia copies of Comintern archives relating to China.
  - d. Documents and manuscripts of key party leaders. These include manuscripts of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, and others and the works and wills of Ye Ting, Su Zhaozheng, Fang Zhimin, and Yun Daiying while they were in prison. Donors of materials to the Central Archives include wives of important deceased CCP members. Deng Yingchao donated Zhou Enlai's calendars from 1950 to 1972, which document Zhou's daily activities; Mrs. Zhang Wentian donated her husband's notebooks on economics while he was a researcher at CASS as well as his diaries.

- e. Mao Zedong's writings. Here are tens of thousands of original manuscripts, including materials related to Mao Zedong's early activities, such as manuscripts, poetry, and test papers from his years as a student at Changsha Normal School.
- f. Military Commission archives. These include meeting minutes, decisions, directives, combat reports and damage assessments.
- g. Organization Department archives. These include documents of conferences, organizational work, records of appointment and removal, investigations of CCP members, disciplinary actions, and personal dossiers of 4,078 deceased CCP members, including Li Dazhao, Qu Qiubai, Xiang Ying, Ye Ting, and others like Lu Xun, Yun Daiying, Qi Baishi, and Mei Lanfang.
- h. Propaganda Department archives. These include propaganda outlines for key historical events.
  - i. Archives of party rectification begun in 1983.
  - j. Archives of the trials of the Gang of Four.
2. Regional bureau archives. Records of eleven abolished regional bureaus of the Central Committee. These very large collections document revolutionary struggles in all areas of the country.
3. Revolutionary base archives. Particularly important are archives of the Central Soviet, the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region, and other base areas during and after the Anti-Japanese War. These archives include historical materials related to political, economic, cultural, and civil affairs.
4. Mass organization archives. Archives of organizations of workers, peasants, women, and youth. Youth League archives begin as early as 1923.
5. Archives of central government departments under the PRC. These are primarily the records of the National People's Congress and departments that have been abolished. [Currently functioning units, including the State Council, apparently continue to keep their own materials.]
  - a. National People's Congress Standing Committee archives from 1954 to 1977. These include work reports, budgets, resolutions, decisions, and personnel matters.

- b. Internal Affairs Department archives from 1949 to 1968. Included are decisions on treatment of revolutionary servicemen, social organizations, marriage registration, and the reform of etiquette and customs.
  - c. Financial and Economic Commission archives, 1949–1954.
  - d. State Planning Commission archives, 1952–1965.
  - e. State Capital Construction Commission archives, 1953–1958. The technical archives in this section include blueprints for 1,337 large projects, including 156 Soviet-aided projects.
  - f. Culture and Education Commission archives, 1949–1954.
  - g. Supreme People's Procuratorate archives for trials of 1,179 Japanese war criminals.
6. Audio- and videotape archives. These are primarily tapes of key speeches by party leaders. Included are more than 50 audiotapes of Mao Zedong's reports and speeches, 270 audiotapes of Zhou Enlai, 40 audiotapes of Liu Shaoqi, and tapes of Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping. There are also tapes of speeches by Lenin, Stalin, Sun Yat-sen, and Lei Feng.
7. Printed materials: 647,785 volumes of 7,423 periodicals and 162,850 volumes of 31,143 book series [titles?]. These include 3,279 periodicals (29,216 volumes) from before 1949 and 4,151 periodicals (68,569 volumes) and 16,542 book series (131,181 volumes) from the PRC. Many of the printed materials in the Central Archives are rare copies of revolutionary history publications, some of which include secret party documents that have not survived in their original form. Principal categories of materials are the following:
- a. Publications of regional Marxist and progressive groups in China and among Chinese youths in Europe during the earliest stage of party formation.
  - b. Central Committee publications and those of local party organizations in the 1920s.
  - c. Central Soviet publications: 12 titles (559 volumes) as well as some local publications of other soviets, such as West Hunan–Hubei.
  - d. Military publications: 44 titles (246 volumes) from military

- organizations of the Red Army through the time of the Long March.
- e. Mass organizations' publications: 289 titles (2,237 volumes) from unions, the Youth League, and women's organizations.
  - f. Foreign publications on the Chinese revolution: 30 titles (up to 100 volumes) from Overseas Chinese in Europe and the Philippines.
  - g. Wartime publications: 287 titles (5,671 volumes) of publications by the Central Committee and its subordinate agencies. These include border region publications, publications from the Shandong base area, Eighth Route Army publications, and publications of mass organizations.
  - h. Civil War publications: 1,030 titles (8,777 volumes) of newspapers and magazines. Local party organizations published more than 500 titles. In addition, there were 262 titles (2,123 volumes) by local government organizations, 150 titles (1,689 volumes) from military organizations, and 25 titles (434 volumes) from mass organizations.
  - i. Newspapers of the Central Committee and local party, government, military, and mass organizations before the founding of the PRC: 84 titles including *Xinhua ribao*, *Jiefang ribao*, *Jin-Cha-Ji ribao*.
  - j. Central Committee and local party published documentary collections; compilations of policies, laws, and regulations; and memoirs of revolutionary figures: 13,094 titles (28,990 volumes). These include important compilations of party documents dating from 1926, but especially from the war-time period.
  - k. PRC newspapers, internal documents, and historical materials, including some important documents deemed unsuitable for publication.

A computerized catalogue is being prepared; indexes include 880,000 subject and name cards. The archives are also preserving much of their collection in microform: 3,124 rolls of microfilm and 20,000 microfiche have been produced. The archives' editorial department, singly or in collaboration with other units, has published thirty-four collections of historical archives, including *Selected Documents of CCP Central Committee*. It has also published 350 volumes on local revolutionary history.

There seem to be two categories of open archives. One is called “archives under control” (*kongzhi shiyong*): readers need letters of introduction from a provincial-level unit or higher, submitted to the General Office of the Central Committee of the CCP to gain access. The other open archives supposedly require only a reference from one’s work unit; in practice, however, it appears that only cadres needing information for a state or party unit and official party historians have been able to use the Central Archives. No foreign researchers are known to have gained access.

Address: 北京市海淀区温泉 100095

SOURCE: “Introduction to the Central Archives, Beijing” (translation of *Zhongyang dang’an guan jianjie* [October 1989]), *CCP Research Newsletter* 8 (Spring 1991): 29–45; *Zhongguo baike nianjian*, 1985:505, UCSD; *SHDAGZ* 1990.1–2:70–71, Hoover; *DDDASY*: 469–471; *DAGZQS*: 403.

# Specialized National Archives

## STATE COUNCIL ARCHIVES 国务院所属档案馆

In addition to the Central Archives of the State Council mentioned above, a number of ministries in Beijing also have their own archives. These are presumably the equivalent of the archives offices (*dang'an shi*) in most governmental organs, what would usually be called "records departments" in the United States. However, as these repositories are listed as full-scale *dang'an guan*, they may at some point become more accessible to researchers. The following were listed in a recent Beijing yearbook.

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Archives 外交部档案馆
2. The National Maritime Bureau Archives 国家海洋局档案馆
3. The Ministry of Mechanical and Electrical Industry Archives 机械电子工业部档案馆
4. The Ministry of Metallurgy Archives 冶金部档案馆
5. The North China Industrial Company Archives 中国北方工业(集团)总公司档案馆
6. The Chinese Nuclear Industry Company Archives 中国核工业总公司档案馆
7. The Railway Ministry Archives 铁道部档案馆

The Railway Ministry archives have also been described in *DDDASY*, and their contents provide an indication of what is probably included in other ministerial archives. Established in 1965, the aim of these archives is to preserve important scientific and technological documents related to railways in China. The current collection (1985) is more than 110,000 *juan*, of which 71,039 are technical archives. Archives collected after 1984 were all microfilmed. A computer catalogue is available. Open. The three main parts of the collection are:

- a. Technical archives, including project plans, basic construction, production records, research proposals, railway projects and surveys, and construction standards.

- b. Permanent documentary records, including archives from the Ministry of Railways and its departments.
- c. History of China's railroads. This part of the archives, covering railways before 1949 and totaling more than 39,000 *juan*, was sent to the First Historical Archives, the Second Historical Archives, and the Liaoning Provincial Archives in 1981.

SOURCE: *Beijing nianjian* 1990:644, UCSD; DDDASY: 491–493, UCB.

## CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY ARCHIVES 中国人民解放军档案馆

Est. 1980. The PLA Archives are under the leadership of the General Office of the PLA General Staff Headquarters (*Jiefangjun zong canmou bu*). Holdings are more than 300,000 *juan/ce* according to DDDASY. Together, all PLA archives in China hold more than 945,000 *juan* according to ZJDA. The main contents of the archives are as follows:

1. Army archives from before 1949.
2. Archives of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CCP and its departments.
3. Archives of the Academy of Military Sciences and military colleges.
4. Army archives.
5. Archives of the former military regions and services.
6. Archives of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

There are records of the Red Army's Long March, the Anti-Japanese War, the Civil War of the late 1940s, the Korean War, and border wars after 1949. The archives also include documents of important military conferences, army policies, and leaders' activities, as well as policies on army combat operations, training, construction, military academies, militia, and domestic and foreign affairs.

The archives have catalogues, and some microfilms are available. Some archives from before 1957 are open on a restricted basis, but not to Overseas Chinese or foreigners.

Address: 北京市旃坛寺东门一号

SOURCE: DDDASY: 479–480, UCB; ZJDA 1988.6:24, UCLA.

## CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE ARCHIVES OF CHINA 中国现代文学馆

Est. 1985 through the efforts of Ba Jin and other well-known Chinese writers. The archives' purpose is to collect, store, and do research on contemporary Chinese writers' manuscripts, publications, translations, letters, essays, diaries, tapes, videotapes, photos, and personal effects. The collection also includes journals, newspapers, and works of literary criticism.

By the end of 1988, the archives had received 171,956 items of printed material, 4,979 original manuscripts, 5,184 photos, 352 audiotapes, and 365 videotapes. Most items were donated by the writers themselves; they are organized in individual sections (*wenku*) by the name of the donor. There were 11 *wenku* by the end of 1988 including Ba Jin, Bing Xin, Xiao San, Xiao Qian, Zhang Tianyi, Zhou Yingnan, and Zhou Yang. The collection also includes Taiwan literature.

The archives are open only to writers and researchers, not to the general public. The vice-director is Shu Yi (son of Lao She).

Address: 北京西三环北路 18 号 100081

Telephone: 841-9246

SOURCE: SHDAGZ 1991.2:7-14, Hoover.

## FILM ARCHIVES OF CHINA 中国电影资料馆

Est. 1958, these archives are not technically part of the state archives system but are under the direction of the Ministry of Broadcasting, Film, and Television (Guangbo dianying dianshi bu). The film and videotape collection in 1985 included about 200,000 items; printed and manuscript materials totalled 10,000,000 pieces. The film collection includes films shot in the 1930s and 1940s (some done by the Yan'an Film Group), movies from after 1949, and large numbers of foreign movies. The materials are film scripts, stage photos, posters, reviews, journals, and other materials related to the film industry.

The catalogues include a Catalogue of Chinese Movies (1905-1949), a Catalogue of Chinese Artistic Movies (1949-1979), and a Catalogue of Movies in the Archives. A card catalogue and an on-line catalogue are available in the archives, and a catalogue has been published. To date, no foreign researcher has been given access to these catalogues. The archives edit the journals *Dangdai dianying* (Contemporary film) and

*Dianyng xinxi bao* (Movie news). The archives have established professional relationships with many countries. A few researchers have used these archives and have been allowed to view their films or (more commonly) videotapes. However, access has required considerable investment in cultivating personal relationships in the film industry, and access to printed materials has proved particularly difficult to arrange, though not impossible.

Address: 北京新街口外大街 225 号 100088

Telephone: 225-0362

SOURCE: DDDASY: 483-486, UCB; DAGZQS: 457; two researchers.

### GEOLOGY ARCHIVES 地质资料馆

Est. 1952 as a center for geological archives and documents. 1985 holdings: about 68,000 items, including regional geological reports; surveys of mineral resources, mineral and petroleum prospecting reports; prospecting reports on geophysics, geochemistry, and ocean geology; remote sensor geological reports; reports on hydrogeology, geological engineering, environmental geology, earthquakes, and Quaternary Period geology. There are almost 10,000 items of geological archives from before 1949. The archives also have a collection of academic research papers and manuscripts of several well-known Chinese geologists. There are three kinds of card catalogues, arranged by region, ore, and professional subject. Many Chinese geologists and researchers have used their materials.

Address: 北京阜成门外北街 277 号 100037

Telephone: 835-5625

SOURCE: DDDASY: 487-488, UCB; DAGZQS: 457.

### METEOROLOGY ARCHIVES 国家气象局档案馆

Est. 1950, and also called the Reference Room of the Beijing Meteorology Center (北京气象中心气候资料室), these archives belong to the State Meteorology Bureau and were formally given responsibility for meteorology archives in 1985. 1985: 105,000 meteorological observation record books, with about 2,500 more added each year. There are also about 65,000 paper rolls and 2,000 tapes of quantitative meteorological records, 40,000 charts, 3,000 climate illustrations, 40,000 research publi-

cations, and 20,000 weather reports. Some rare records date from before 1949. Catalogues. Open.

Address: 北京白石桥路 46 号 100081

Telephone: 834-7389

SOURCE: DDDASY: 490-491, UCB; DAGZQS: 457.

## MILITARY WEAPONRY ARCHIVES OF CHINA

### 中国兵器工业档案馆

Est. 1963 as the archives of the Third Mechanical Industry Ministry (Sanjibu), its initial responsibility was the collection, organization, storage, translation, and reproduction of technical archives related to the defense industry. In 1982, work was reorganized and regularized under the Ministry of Military Weapons (Bingqi bu) and now belongs to the Chinese Weapons Industry Company (中国兵器工业总公司). The archives contain the historical archives of the defense and weapons industries and the archives of the succession of PRC ministries that have been responsible for weapons production.

Address: 北京市第 8133 号邮政信箱 100081

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 457-458.

## NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS CENTER

### 全国测绘资料中心

Est. 1959 as the Cartography Archives (测绘档案馆), the center's task is to collect, catalogue, and store nationwide mapping data and archives. It has two branches—the Beijing Repository (Beijing ku) and a work station (*gongzuo zhan*). Catalogues. Open.

The Beijing Repository holds charts of astronomy, gravity, triangulation, altitude, and all kinds of nationwide maps. Technical documents, observation records, accounting data, aerial photography negatives, photos, and original maps are kept in the work station and three branch archives. The main collection of the center is the mapping archives from after 1949, but certain maps and other data date from the republican period. The center also hold some historical maps, such as a map of Changsha from the Western Han and of Pingjiang (Suzhou) from the Song dynasty. Some Chinese topographical maps and triangulations

made by Japan, the United States, and Russia are also part of the collection.

Address: 北京市西外紫竹园白胜村 1 号 100044

Telephone: 842-4076

SOURCE: *DDDASY*: 488–490, UCB; *DAGZQS*: 457.

## PHOTOGRAPHY ARCHIVES OF CHINA 中国照片档案馆

Est. 1984 on the basis of the former photography archives in the New China News Agency and located inside the NCNA compound. They are now under the dual leadership of the NCNA and the State Archives Bureau. The collection of photos includes more than 4,000,000 pieces, with 1,400,000 original negatives and 2,650,000 negative copies. Among the responsibilities of the archives is the authentication and identification of the time, place, and subject matter of historical photographs. The collection is divided into eight parts:

1. Photographs of social life in various parts of China from 1832 to 1949.
2. CCP activities from 1921 to 1949.
3. Socialist revolution and construction after 1949.
4. Party leaders and their activities.
5. Prominent leaders of democratic parties, education and science, Overseas Chinese, and religion; heroes and models.
6. Important national conferences of the CCP, the government, democratic parties, and social organizations.
7. Scenic spots, historical sites, mountains and rivers, rare animals, and flora in China.
8. International materials.

The collection records many important events in Chinese history: photos of the Nanjing Massacre, the Tiananmen Event (1976), and many others. The director (in 1990) was Xu Wenliang, formerly an overseas journalist for NCNA. A computerized catalogue of subjects and captions is available. Open to Chinese and foreign users.

Address: 北京宣武西街 57 号 100803

SOURCE: *SHDAGZ* 1991.2:7–14, Hoover; *DDDASY*: 481–482, UCB; *DAGZQS*: 456; *Zhongguo baike nianjian* 1985:506, UCSD.

## YELLOW RIVER ARCHIVES 治理黄河档案馆

Est. 1983, these archives in Zhengzhou, Henan, are the archives of the Water Control and Electrical Energy Ministry's Yellow River Water Control Committee (黄河水利委员会). 1985: 141,606 *juan/ce*, including 103,274 *juan* of technical archives, 10,660 *juan* of documentary archives, and 27,672 volumes of financial archives; 184,291 plans and drawings (*tuzhi*); and 77,187 volumes of technical materials and 148,648 plans and drawings. There are 12,040 volumes of materials from before 1949. The archives have also copied 23,000 items from the First Historical Archives on water control, water levels, precipitation, and disaster relief. The archives contain three broad categories of materials: (1) the permanent records of the Yellow River Water Control Committee and its subordinate units; (2) historical records and materials relating to flood control on the Yellow River before 1949; (3) archives of completed water control, electrical generating, and bridge construction projects on the Yellow River and its tributaries, and copies of research reports by academic units on control of the Yellow River. The archives have actively collected historical materials on the control of the Yellow River, including rubbings from stelae along the river.

Address: 河南郑州市清水路 11 号 250003

Telephone: 622-2971 ext. 2148

SOURCE: DDDASY: 493-494, UCB; DAGZQS: 458.

# Regional Archives: Anhui

## ANHUI PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 安徽省档案馆

Est. 1959; abolished during CR; reestablished in 1979, sharing an office with the Anhui Archives Bureau. Holdings: 131 *quanzong* with about 200,000 *juan*. The First Department is responsible for the collection of Revolutionary Archives and archives after 1949 as well as public relations. The Second Department is responsible for old-regime archives and technical matters.

1. Revolutionary history archives. There are 4,533 items (*juan*) of archives and 6,360 items of printed materials. The period covered spans from the 1920s to 1949. The collection includes documents from the CCP E-Yu-Wan Bureau, the E-Yu-Wan Border Region Government (Bianqu zhengfu), E-Yu-Wan Red Army Military Committee (Hongjun junwei hui), Special Committee of Northwest Anhui (Wan xibei tewei), Special Committee of Northeast Hubei, Fujian-Zhejiang-Anhui-Jiangxi Border Region Government, CCP Huaibei Committee, New Fourth Army Headquarters, Anhui Provincial Party Committee, and other local revolutionary government and party organizations. The contents include letters, telegrams, orders, decisions, work reports, meeting records, summary reports, surveys, and other documents.
2. Ming-Qing archives, 1498–1621 (Hongzhi-Tianqi) and 1644–1911 (Shunzhi-Xuantong): more than 70 boxes. They are contracts, genealogies, tax tickets, licenses, proclamations, lawsuits, civil dispute records, *yulin ce* (land registration), *huang ce* (household registration), *qingtian ce* (land survey records), account books, imperial edicts from Yongzheng and Qianlong, edicts from the Taiping Rebellion, etc. There are also 239 local gazetteers from the Qing.
3. Republican archives, 1911–1949. Included are archives of the

KMT's offices at various levels, the provincial government and its departments (including police and intelligence), banks, chamber of commerce, industries, universities and colleges, and county archives. The collection reflects the economy, financial system, law and public affairs, reconstruction, education, public health, science, transport, postal services, and other aspects of the social life of the republican era.

A subject card catalogue is available, referencing important people, key documents, Anhui revolutionary history, and the Jiangsu-Shandong-Henan-Anhui (Su-Lu-Yu-Wan) Border Region archives. An introduction of *quanzong* is also available.

The archives are open to the public. They offer service by mail. The reader must supply a reference from his or her work unit, the subject, the period, and the specific topic to the Anhui Archives, and they will photocopy the materials and mail them. The service fee for this was 10–15 *yuan* in 1985.

The publications of the archives include *Selected Financial Archives of Anhui Revolutionary Base Areas*, *Selected Archives of the E-Yu-Wan Border Region*, and *Anhui Archives* (*Anhui dang'an*; periodical).

Address: 安徽省合肥市长江路5号 320001

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1984.3:123–125, *UCB*; *DAXTX* 1985.6:30–31, Hoover; Ni Daoshan, 1990:80.

## CHANGFENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 长丰县档案馆

Est. with Changfeng county in 1965; stopped work during CR; first archives received in 1984. 1985: 7,522 *juan*, including 3,700 *juan* of *qu*, *zhen*, and *xiang* archives from before 1982. Open.

SOURCE: *Changfeng xianzhi* 1991:581–582, *UCB/CCSL*.

## DANGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 砀山县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1977. 1990: 31,570 *juan* in 72 *quanzong*, including revolutionary history archives, old-regime archives, post-1949 archives, technical archives, and special archives. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 444.

## FEIDONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 肥东县档案馆

Est. 1959, combining archives offices of the county party committee and government. Holdings: 10,365 *juan* of documentary archives in 43 *quan-zong*, 206 *juan* of special archives, and 2,500 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Countywide, 86 archives offices hold 16,753 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Feidong xianzhi* 1990:538–539, UCB/CCSL.

## FEIXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 肥西县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 30,047 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials, including 29 *juan* (505 pieces) of revolutionary history archives and 26,805 *juan* of post-1949 archives. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 444.

## HUAIYUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 怀远县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1977. Holdings: 14,719 *juan* in 70 *quan-zong*; 2,550 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. There are old-regime, revolutionary history, and PRC archives from local administrative offices.

SOURCE: *Huaiyuan xianzhi* 1990:505, UCB/CCSL.

## HUIZHOU ARCHIVES 徽州档案

Archival materials from Huizhou are lodged in many places. To help those doing a comprehensive study of Huizhou history—including its culture, economy, and politics—Wang Guojian (王国键) of the Huangshan district archives in Huangshan city (黄山市黄山区档案馆) has provided an introductory survey of Huizhou archives. Although the author does not always specify where the various records are, his summary provides a useful guide to materials available on Huizhou. He divided the archives into four types:

1. Huizhou educational archives:
  - a. Official publications (*guanshu*): more than 50 kinds from the Ming and Qing.

- b. School affairs archives (*xuece*): records of school land rentals, school expenses, and related matters.
  - c. Donation records (*juanshu, xiuxiao bu*): records of Huizhou merchants' and local gentry donations.
  - d. School books (*xiao pu, xiao zhi*): books about schools' history, development, and students.
  - e. Stone tablet (*wobei*): rules of discipline, schedules of sacrifices and of tests, cut into stone tablets.
  - f. Contracts: between teachers and students.
  - g. Posters announcing degrees (*mingbang*).
  - h. Sacrificial texts (*jiwen*).
  - i. Student papers (*wengao*).
2. Huizhou cultural archives:
- a. Ming and Qing paintings (scrolls): by Ding Yunpeng, Zheng Zhong, Huang Binhong, and many painters from the Xin'an (新安) School. Many of them have been collected by the Anhui Museum.
  - b. Ming and Qing calligraphy.
  - c. Seals.
  - d. Woodcut prints: by Ming painters Zhou Ying, Chen Laolian, and Ding Yunpeng, as well as Chinese New Year prints, flower paper, and other folk arts.
  - e. Ink molds: more than one thousand ink molds collected by the She-xian (歙县) Lao Hu Kaiwen ink factory.
  - f. Stone Tablets: several hundred stone tablets collected by the Xin'an Stone Tablet Garden (新安碑园) of She-xian county and the Yangzhou Museum.
  - g. Brick and bamboo sculptures; including works depicting drama scenes, customs, and landscapes.
  - h. Chinese medicine archives.
    - i. Dramas (scripts) and customs.
    - j. Menus, recipes.
3. Genealogy and economic archives. Local elite families played an essential role in Huizhou social life and had a major influ-

ence on economic development. Across China, there are more than 15,000 items related to the economy and lineages of Huizhou.

- a. Genealogies (*pudie*): Anhui Library has 77 Huizhou genealogies, She-xian Archives has 24. The others are scattered among the Shanghai Library, She-xian Museum, and various archives in Huangshan city and Jixi county (绩溪), which has Hu Shi's family genealogy. These genealogies touch on important aspects of Huizhou social history, including the family's origins, rules, bondservant systems, civil disputes, lawsuits, and customs.
  - b. Family instructions and regulations (*jiaxun, jiagui*): collected by the Library of the History Department of Nanjing University, History Institute of CASS.
  - c. Lineage and village charters (*xiangyue* and *mengshu*): including some in Anhui Library from as early as 1814.
  - d. Contracts: land, mortgage, rental, usurious loan, and labor contracts. Most of them are land and labor contracts, the earliest from the Yuan dynasty. The Nanjing University Library has 882 Yuan-Ming contracts and 518 Qing contracts. The Anhui Museum also collected many Huizhou contracts. (A useful introduction to this material can be found in Ju Mi, "Ming-Qing Huizhou diqu zudian wenshu jieshao," *Hanxue yanjiu tongxun* 4.1 [1985]).
  - e. Account books (*zhangce*): account books used by Huizhou lineages. The Anhui Library, the Library of the History Department of Nanjing University, and the History Institute of CASS have all collected some.
  - f. Tax and rental records (*zushui bu*): One from Ming Tianqi period (1620–1627) is kept in the Anhui Provincial Library.
  - g. Land registers (*yulin tuce*): now in the Anhui Library, library of the History Department of Nanjing University, the History Institute of CASS, the Economics Institute of CASS, and the Jixi County Archives.
  - h. Household registers (*huangce*): most in the library of the History Department of Nanjing University.
4. Official documents, including orders from above and reports

from subordinates (*biaoshu*), letters between officers and local elites, sacrificial texts, students' papers.

The above archives can be found in the following places: rare books collection of Beijing University, CASS History Institute library, Historical Museum of China, First National Archives, Beijing Library, Beijing Normal University, Nanjing Museum, Nanjing University History Department library, Anhui Museum, Tianjin Historical Museum, Nankai University, Sichuan Provincial Library, Anhui Provincial Archives, Qimen County Archives, and County Library. American researchers have used the Huizhou materials at CASS and Nanjing University.

SOURCE: *Huizhou shehui kexue* (Huizhou social sciences) 1991.1:28–35, Hoover; an American researcher.

### HUOQIU COUNTY ARCHIVES 霍邱县档案馆

Est. between 1957 and 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed work in 1976. 1985: 235,182 *juan*, including 33,177 *juan* of documentary archives, 2,722 *juan* of scientific archives, 106,821 *juan* of accountants' archives (statistics, receipts, etc.), 35,800 packets of patients' records, 30,000 *juan* of cadre personnel dossiers, and 30,000 *juan* of archives from the public security and judicial departments. Catalogues. The old-regime archives were opened in 1986. The Public Security Bureau has its own archives office.

SOURCE: *Huoqiu xianzhi* 1992:664–665, UCB/CCSL.

### HUOSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 霍山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1990: 14,191 *juan* in 37 *quanzong*, including historical archives, revolutionary history archives, and CCP county government archives from after 1949.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 444.

### JINZHAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 金寨县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 25,384 *juan* in 106 *quanzong*, including 34 *juan* of historical archives copies, plus 6,561 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Jinzhai xianzhi* 1992:646, UCB/CCSL.

## LINGBI COUNTY ARCHIVES 灵璧县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 21,252 *juan* in 78 *quanzong*, including old-regime, revolutionary history, and PRC archives. Catalogues. Open. There are also genealogies, land registers, and tax records.

SOURCE: *Lingbi xianzhi* 1991:796–798, UCB/CCSL.

## LINQUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 临泉县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 37,813 *juan* of archives in 70 *quanzong*, including documentary, technical, lawsuit, financial, employment reform, land reform, and photo archives. Reports and pamphlets of the Cultural Revolution in Linquan, including factional armed struggles, are well preserved. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 444.

## LIU'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 临泉县档案馆

Est. 1980. Holdings: 11,838 *juan* in 42 *quanzong*; 8,698 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Liu'an xianzhi* 1991: 392–393, UCB/CCSL; DAGZQS: 445.

## QIMEN COUNTY ARCHIVES 祁门县档案馆

Est. 1958, combining archives offices of county party committee and government. 1985: 13,563 *juan* of archives and 6,610 *ce* of printed materials. Open. The collection comes from local institutions and communes. There are 63 archives offices countywide.

SOURCE: *Qimen xianzhi* 1990: 595, UCB/CCSL.

## QUANSHU COUNTY ARCHIVES 全椒县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR, collection in disarray; resumed in 1975. Holdings: more than 11,800 *juan* of archives (later, 31,335 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials). Catalogues. Collection comes from the

county CCP committee, county congress, workers' union, women's association, *qu* administration, and other local offices. Contents include administration, organization, personnel, industry and transportation, finance and trade, agriculture, education, and public health. Indexes are available for household class background in the Four Clean-ups Movement and land ownership records. Historical records include materials on Wu Jingzi, author of *Rulin waishi* (The scholars).

SOURCE: *Quanshu xianzhi* 1988:554, UCB/CCSL; DAGZQS: 445.

### SHE-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 歙县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1990: 37,906 *juan* in 162 *quanzong*, including old-regime (Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing) archives, republican archives, and 37,072 *juan* of current archives; 3,587 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 443

### TONGCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 桐城县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 21,443 *juan* in 119 *quanzong* and 3,958 *ce* of printed materials, including local gazetteers, publications of Tongcheng school, and local newspapers. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 443.

### WUHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 五河县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1973. Holdings: 17,786 *juan* in 97 *quanzong*, including old-regime archives; documentary archives; and special archives of land reform, letters and complaints (*xinfang*), census, and finance; also 3,147 *ce* of printed materials: local gazetteers, books, and newspapers. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 443–444.

### XIAO-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 萧县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 38,951 *juan* in 62 *quanzong*, including 31 *juan* of historical archives. Revolutionary history archives include records of the

CCP underground (1926–1932), peasant uprisings and peasant associations; New Fourth Army documents, photos, and memorabilia; and materials on the Civil War and on land reform in Xiao-xian. The remainder are documentary archives from after 1949. There are also valuable local newspapers, apparently from before 1949, and Qing-era local gazetteers. Open.

SOURCE: *Xiao xianzhi* 1989:470, UCB/CCSL; *DAGZ* 1983.2:23–25, UCB; *DAGSQS*: 444–445.

### XIUNING COUNTY ARCHIVES 休宁县档案馆

Est. 1958, combining archives offices of county party committee and government; ceased work during CR; resumed in 1976. 1985: 29,470 *juan*. Open. There were county archives offices in the republican era responsible for local archives. The PRC collection has been sorted three times: in 1958, 1965 and 1976.

SOURCE: *Xiuning xianzhi* 1990:470–471, UCB/CCSL.

### YIXIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 黟县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 8,760 *juan* of archives in 77 *quanzong*, from central, provincial, and local administration, including 1,107 *juan* of land-reform archives. Catalogues, indexes.

SOURCE: *Yi xianzhi* 1989:124–125, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Beijing

## BEIJING MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES 北京市档案馆

Est. April 1959. 1989: more than 1,030,000 *juan* in 244 *quanzong* by the end of 1989, but foreign users indicate that total holdings are 2,560,000 files (*juan*), of which 1,060,000 have been catalogued—a useful indicator that holdings noted in published sources may sometimes be limited to materials already catalogued. There are 249,850 *juan* of historical archives in 99 *quanzong*, 1,997 *juan* of revolutionary history archives in 4 *quanzong*, and 187,462 *juan* of contemporary documentary archives in 145 *quanzong*, as well as 21,542 *ce* of printed materials. The economic archives offer considerable materials for research on the contemporary economic development of Beijing.

The oldest archives are memorials of the Kangxi period. However, most of the historical archives date from the republican era: documents from various levels of the Beijing (and Beiping) city government, political parties, social organizations, and the police department of the early republican, Beiyang warlord, Japanese occupation, and postwar periods. There are 80,000 law cases from the republican period and rich documentation from the Social Bureau of the municipal government.

There are also records of Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao, and Deng Zhongxia and their involvement in CCP activities; records of the Beijing CCP underground, the May 4th Movement, March 18th Massacre, December 9th Movement, and Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

The archives have published their own journal, *Beijing dang'an shiliao*, since 1986. This periodical regularly publishes documents that the archives consider historically important and is a useful indicator of the contents of the archives. Several foreign scholars have used this archive, and their treatment has varied, for example with respect to access to the catalogue. Some have been quite successful in photocopying materials from the archives.

SOURCE: *DDDASY*: 494–496, UCB; 1990 *Beijing nianjian*, UCSD; *BJDASL* 1986.1,2,3 and 1987.2, Princeton; three foreign researchers.

Eight district and county archives of Beijing opened to the public records more than thirty years old. Those archives are the county archives of Changping, Miyun (密云), Tong-xian, Huairou (怀柔), and Shunyi and the municipal district archives of Haidian, Fengtai (丰台), and Shijingshan (石景山). The open archives total 30,000 *juan* in 73 *quanzong*.

SOURCE: *Beijing nianjian* 1990:645, UCSD.

### BEIJING MUNICIPALITY, CHONGWEN DISTRICT ARCHIVES 北京市崇文区档案馆

Est. 1956; abolished during CR; rebuilt in 1979. 1987: about 60,000 *juan* in 60 *quanzong*.

1. General archives (42,000 *juan*). This is the main part of the collection, making up 70 percent of the holdings and including archives of political campaigns from 1949 to 1966; documents of the district Party Congress and People's Congress; records of the Educated Youth Office; Cadres' School archives; archives of rehabilitation; commerce and industry archives; records of peddlers; etc. The archives of the district CCP committee and the government are the most complete.
2. Financial archives (5,400 *juan*): from district financial offices.
3. Marriage archives (1,335 *juan*): pre-1980 marriage registers.
4. Lawsuit records (1,100 *juan*): permanent archives from the district court from before 1986.
5. Scientific archives (60 *juan*): records of forty-three scientific achievements that got awards.
6. Tapes and videotapes.
7. Printed materials: 5,000 items, including newspapers, documents, memoirs, and books.

SOURCE: *DAXTX* 1987.2:35–38, Hoover.

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY, HAIDIAN DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
北京市海淀区档案馆

Est. 1986. 1991: 48,692 *juan* in 58 *quanzong*; 11,814 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Users may request copies by telephone and letter. Contents include Qing land deeds; north China government documents; and archives of Haidian district from 1949 to 1980 covering social life, politics, military, science and technology, economy, culture, and religion.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 421.

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY, XUANWU DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
北京市宣武区档案馆

Est. 1980. 1990: 32,371 *juan* in 55 *quanzong*; 5,852 *ce* of printed materials. Open. The contents of the archives reflect the changes of social life since 1949 in Xuanwu district, including surveys of the Muslim residence area, suppression of Tianqiao popular entertainment establishments, *huiguan* in Xuanwu, closing of houses of prostitution.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 421.

CHANGPING COUNTY ARCHIVES 昌平县档案馆

Est. 1959; abolished during CR; reestablished in 1980. Holdings: more than 40,000 *juan* in 64 *quanzong*. The main body of the collection is government documents. Also included are financial archives, marriage records, account books, technical archives, census records, tapes, and dossiers of deceased cadres. Part of the archives more than thirty years old are open to the public.

| TYPE                  | VOLUMES | OPEN VOLUMES | PERCENT |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Revolutionary history | 244     | 143          | 58      |
| Party committee       | 718     | 269          | 37      |
| County government     | 2,733   | 2,481        | 90      |
| Other                 | 1,268   | 3,942        | 79      |

A catalogue for the open archives and a "Brief Introduction to the Changping Archives" are available.

SOURCE: DAXTX 1989.2:19-20, 23, Hoover.

## SHUNYI COUNTY ARCHIVES 顺义县档案馆

Est. 1960; abolished during CR, reestablished in 1978. Holdings: more than 40,000 *juan* in 70 *quanzong*. During the ten years of the Cultural Revolution, the archives were left in underground air-raid shelters and greatly damaged by moisture. They are catalogued chronologically.

1. Historical archives: 4,000 *juan*. These include numerous legal cases and reports from district (*qu*) government offices.
  - a. Qing archives (1761–1911): 31 *juan*.
  - b. Shunyi county government archives from the Northern Warlord period (1912–1928): 634 *juan*.
  - c. Shunyi county government archives from the KMT period (1929–1935): 1,218 *juan*.
  - d. Shunyi county government archives from the Japanese occupation: 1,262 *juan*.
  - e. County government archives from after World War II (Sept. 1945–Dec. 1948): 399 *juan*.
2. Revolutionary history archives (Sept. 1945–1949): 260 *juan*.
3. Archives from 1949 to the present: 36,000 *juan* in 60 *quanzong*. This is the central part of the archives, including the archives and documents from the county CCP committee, the county government, the military, social organizations, institutes, and schools.
4. Some land deeds, family genealogies, photos, scrolls, tapes, grave tablets, and other objects. The archives also hold county gazetteers and *Shunyi Matters*, published during the Japanese occupation.

The archives have five catalogues and are open to the public. Several foreign scholars have used the archives since 1985, with radically different experiences, especially with respect to restrictions on the reproduction of materials. The archives have edited and published *Shunyi Chronology*, *Basic Statistics of Shunyi Party Organization*, *Natural Disasters in Shunyi*, and other materials on local history.

SOURCE: DAXTX 1989.2:18–19; two foreign researchers.

## TONG-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 通县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 52,000 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials. Open. Most of the holdings are documentary archives, but there are also archives of science and technology, finance, marriage registers, and manuscripts.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 422.

# Regional Archives: Fujian

## FUJIAN PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 福建省档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 275,815 *juan* of archival materials in 205 *quanzong*, and 30,622 *ce* of printed materials. They have also collected some 200 tapes.

1. Revolutionary history archives: 1,600 *juan* in 3 *quanzong*. Most of the archives are CCP organizations' documents from the 1927–1949 period. The organizations include the CCP Fujian Provincial Committee, Min-Yue-Gan Base Area CCP Committee, Min-Yue Special Committee, Special Committee of Southwest Fujian, Military Committee of Southwest Fujian, CCP Committee of the Min-Zhe-Gan Base Area, and Fujian Soviet government. Among them, 67 *juan* are documents from the CY Fuzhou district and Xiamen Special Committee, dated 1923–1926.
2. Historical archives: 180,000 *juan* in 90 *quanzong*.
  - a. Ming-Qing. Ming archives include a land deed dated 1644. There are house deeds from the Qianlong period and several dozen items from the late Qing, including disaster reports and records of the local postal services, and letters, telegrams, statistics, and monthly reports (mostly in English) of the Beijing and Shanghai Tax Offices, Xiamen Postal Service, and Fujian Customs. There are Shell Co. rental agreements from 1907–1911.
  - b. Republican archives. Most are from the 1935–1949 period, after the KMT controlled the province. The KMT party archives come from the KMT Provincial Committee and the Fujian Youth Corps. There are party rules, letters, telegrams, work reports, surveys, and reports on members' activities. There are also documents from the Social Democratic Party

(Minshedang). There are some photographs and documents from the 1933 Fujian rebellion by the 19th Army.

The government archives from the Departments of Civil Affairs, Finance, Construction, Education, and the Secretariat Office are relatively complete. The contents include government bulletins, meeting records, laws, and regulations; they treat personnel, training programs for public servants, awards and punishments, social surveys, civil disputes, foreign affairs, land surveys, population, social organizations, religion, county government, police, local autonomy, opium prohibition, relief work, and natural resources.

Military archives include records, documents, and letters from the provincial Security Headquarters and related offices.

Financial archives include *quanzong* of the provincial Finance Department, Salt Bureau, banks, tax offices, and other departments. There are records of budgets, land tax, grain tax, salt tax, tobacco, alcohol, tea, and general statistics.

Archives of commerce, the postal service, and construction include *quanzong* from the provincial Geographic Survey Institute, construction department, highway bureau, post office, and other provincial departments. The contents include mining surveys; records of Fujian industry, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and weather; price indexes; river surveys; records of Mawei and Xiamen harbors; and road construction and operations.

Archives of education and public health are from the provincial Education Department, Public Health Office, College of Agriculture, and Medical School. The educational archives are relatively complete and helpful for studying Fujian's education during the republican period.

Archives of Overseas Chinese and their investments in Fujian.

The archives have almost 100 local gazetteers and genealogies, dated from the Song, Ming, Qing, and republican periods.

3. Archives after 1949: 100,000 *juan* in 108 *quanzong*. These include archives from the CCP Provincial Committee, the provincial government, and their subordinate departments in the period of 1949–1972. There are also archives from organizations and government bodies during the Cultural Revolution.

4. Printed materials. Many of these are liberal publications of the 1920s and 1930s; Red Army publications and posters; KMT publications such as government decrees, yearbooks, and handbooks on the economy, military, and laws; records of county assemblies; registries; and many kinds of bulletins. Materials about Taiwan are also included, such as personnel surveys, work reports, plans, etc. The archives have 15,600 internal publications and statistics.

Part of their collection is open to the public. A foreign researcher visited the archives in 1983 through an introduction from the Fujian Academy of Social Sciences. There is a catalog, which is reported to be precise but incomplete. The archives have edited several books from their materials (of which about a third have been published): *Archives of the Fujian Incident*, *Collection of Documents on Fujian Revolutionary History*, *Selected Laws of the Chinese Soviet Republic*, *Selected Documents on Commercial and Industrial Taxes in the Central Base Area*, *Collection of Historical Documents on the Fujian Women's Movement*, *Collection of Historical Documents on the Workers' Movement in Fujian*, *Collection of Revolutionary History Materials from the Min-Yue-Gan Base Area*, *Collection of Min-Zhe-Gan Party History*.

SOURCE: LSDA 1987.1:133–134; *Fujian dangshi yuekan* 1989.5:55–58, UCB; DDDASY: 520–521; one foreign researcher.

## CHANGDING COUNTY ARCHIVES 长汀县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 27,771 *juan* of documentary archives from the republican period to present; 3,635 *ce* of printed materials; 1,640 tapes and photos. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 445–446.

## CHANGLE COUNTY ARCHIVES 长乐县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. 1990: 33,725 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials, including republican archives; documentary, technical, photo, and educated youth personnel archives; land registers; and genealogies. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 446.

## DEHUA COUNTY ARCHIVES 德化县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1990: 29,382 *juan*. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 445.

## LONGHAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 龙海县档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 25,304 *juan* in 102 *quanzong*; 5,684 *ce* of printed materials and 1,055 photos and tapes. Catalogues. Open. The historical archives are in good condition and relatively complete.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 445.

## LONGYAN PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 龙岩地区档案馆

Est. by 1958; stopped work during CR. Catalogues. Photocopying. Open. The gazetteer's account of Longyan archives does not specifically discuss the Longyan prefectural archives but treats all archives work in the prefecture, including prefectural, city, and county archives. In 1949, the military authorities took over the republican archives in Longyan. In 1955, following instructions from the prefectural party committee, republican archives were organized (*qingli*) into 3,870 *juan*, covering the years 1935–1945. In 1956, mass mobilization resulted in the collection of 5,199 items of revolutionary history archives, which were turned over to the central and provincial archives. In 1958, counties in Longyan began receiving archives from local party and government organs. In 1963, 95.06 percent of their holdings were documentary archives from after 1949. In 1964, 14,267 *juan* (of a 1963 total for post-1949 archives of 84,052) were destroyed by prefectural and county archives as part of war preparedness. By 1987 all party rectification materials had been gathered into archives, along with all republican archives with the exception of those for Longyan city, whose building could not hold them. [They stayed with public security?] At that time, holdings for the entire prefecture were 214,965 *juan* in 309 *quanzong*, including 31,431 *juan* (15 percent) of pre-1949 archives, 30,517 *ce* of printed materials, and 5,045 photographs.

SOURCE: *Longyan diqu zhi* 1992:1303–1305, UCB/CCSL.

### NINGHUA COUNTY ARCHIVES 宁化县档案馆

Holdings: 24,102 *juan*. The 7,913 *juan* of republican archives are mostly from the county government (1,647 *juan*) and the judicial department (2,627 *juan*); 16,189 *juan* of PRC archives are from the county CCP committee and from government and *qu-xiang* administrations; these cover the structure of local administration, political movements since 1949, personnel, issues of minorities and religion, census, agriculture, education, commerce, and market management. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Ninghua xianzhi* 1992:735–738, UBC/CCSL.

### SONGXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 松溪县档案馆

Est. 1973. About 20,000 *juan* in 61 *quanzong*, including documentary archives from before and after 1949 and contemporary technical, photo, tape, and special archives; 10,180 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 445.

### YONGCHUN COUNTY ARCHIVES 永春县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. 1986: 10,900 *juan* in 48 *quanzong*. Most of the archives are from the county government and subordinate offices. The county Public Security Bureau kept 11,000 *juan* of republican archives and was ordered to turn them over to the county archives in 1986. For unknown reasons, they remain with Public Security and are not open.

SOURCE: *Yongchuan xianzhi* 1990:777–778, UCB/CCSL.

### ZHAO'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 诏安县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 29,377 *juan* in 162 *quanzong*, including republican archives; documentary archives after 1949; archives of the *qu*, *xiang*, and communes; technical and photo archives; printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 446.

# Regional Archives: Gansu

## GANSU PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 甘肃省档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 229,973 *juan* in 253 *quanzong*, the largest archives in Gansu province. Catalogues. Partially open.

1. Revolutionary history archives and materials. The archives mainly come from CCP organizations before 1949: the CCP Gansu Special Committee; military forces and mass organizations under the CCP Gansu Work Committee; county committees; and the CCP Committee, government, military forces, and social organizations of the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region. The archives include meeting records, speeches, orders, work reports, plans, surveys, posters, letters and telegrams, registries, statistics, photos, party magazines, government newspapers, and other publications by social organizations. The collection is more than 1,000 *juan*.
2. Qing archives (1759–1911, mainly Guangxu-Xuantong eras): 2,300 *juan*, mostly archives from the Offices of the Gansu Lieutenant Governor, Commissioner of Education, Judicial Affairs, and subordinate departments such as Office of Foreign Affairs, Bureau of Industry-Commerce-Mining, Office for the Collection of Consolidated Duties, Colonization Bureau, Salt Bureau, Publication Bureau, Disaster Relief Office, etc. The other archives come from the Assistant Imperial Agent to Gansu and Xining, Ningxian Bulang (Judicial Commissioner for Chinese), Commissaries (Liangtai) to Gansu and Xinjiang, and the archives from *dao*, *zhou*, *fu*, *ting*, and *xian*, and from military forces at various levels. The contents include memorials, official registers, work reports, budgets, tax records, statistics on land and population, records of grain storage and prices, military expenses,

road repairs, etc. There are a few Qing local gazetteers in the collection.

3. Republican archives: 63,474 *juan/ce* in 80 *quanzong*. Most of the archives came from the KMT Gansu Provincial Committee, the provincial government, and their subordinate departments: the Security Headquarters, Zhong-tong and Jun-tong intelligence records, Department of Civil Affairs, congresses, Supreme Court, Department of Education, Financial Department, Price Committee, post office, banks, Bureau of Agriculture, workers' unions, etc. They also include archives from industries, enterprises, tax offices, and chambers of commerce. From Lanzhou city and Gaolan and Yuzhong counties there are police and judicial records and archives relating to chambers of commerce, unions, schools, and secret societies. The republican archives are far from complete, partly because they were burned by Ma Bufang's troops before 1949, and many remain scattered in different work units. The archives plan to collect all dispersed records. In 1990, 557 *juan* were turned over to the provincial archives by Zhangye (张掖) Prefectural Archives.
4. Archives from after 1949 (1949–1967). These represent the bulk of the archives, 163,000 *juan* in 167 *quanzong*. They include archives from various offices at the provincial level, mass organizations, democratic parties, industries, and enterprises.

SOURCE: LSDA 1983.4:120–122; DDDASY: 546–549, UCB; DAGZQS: 417–418; DA 191.3:36–37, Hoover.

## CHONGXIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 崇信县档案馆

Est. 1963. Holdings: 10,172 *juan* in 58 *quanzong*; 2,058 *ce* of printed materials. During CR, 75 percent of archives from 1949 to 1967 were lost. Catalogues. Open.

1. Republican archives: 450 *juan*. Documents of local administration, military, economics, civil lawsuits, and education.
2. Contemporary documentary archives: 7,205 *juan*. Archives from the county CCP committee, government, their subordinate offices, *qu*, *xiang*, and people's communes since 1949.
3. Technical archives: 156 *juan*. Natural resources; local construction.

4. Financial archives: 1,607 *juan*. Annual financial reports of local administration.
5. Personnel archives: 687 dossiers. Records of deceased cadres.
6. Photo archives. Local social events.
7. Other archives. Including census and local social elite archives.
8. Materials. Gazetteers, newspapers, and magazines.

SOURCE: DA 1991.3:29, Hoover.

### DANGCHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 宕昌县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 16,583 *juan* in 66 *quanzong*; including documentary (PRC), technical, and special (statistics, census, personnel) archives; 7,152 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: DA 1992.3:43–44, Hoover.

### DINGXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 定西县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1974. 1987: 21,000 *juan* in 59 *quanzong*, including 16,019 *juan* of documentary archives (1949–1987) of local administration; 400 *juan* of technical archives; and 1,683 *juan* of special archives. Some 3,200 *ce* of printed materials are Ming-Qing and republican gazetteers, *Dingxi complete tax and corvée* (1853), local publications, and newspapers. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Dingxi xianzhi*, 1990:842–843, UCB/CCSL; DA 1989.5:42–43, Hoover.

### DINGXI PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 定西地区档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 28,013 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

1. Republican archives (1930–1949): 7,700 *juan*. Archives of 7 counties: Dingxi (定西), Longxi (陇西), Tongwei (通渭), Huining (会宁), Jingyuan (靖远), Lintao (临洮), and Weiyuan (渭源). They cover appointments, personnel, reports, announcements, rules,

posters, and civil and criminal lawsuits of the KMT county government, court, and other local organizations.

2. Contemporary archives (1949–1983): 14,092 *juan* of archives from Dingxi district and Lintao district (1961–1963) on the issues of land reform, suppression of counterrevolutionaries, cooperative formation in agriculture, people's communes, antirightist movement, Four Clean-ups, and the Cultural Revolution.
3. Technical and special archives: 2,803 *juan*.
4. Printed materials: party history, local history, memoirs, census reports, genealogies, and gazetteers.

SOURCE: DA 1986.4:35–36, Hoover.

## DONGXIANG AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES

### 东乡族自治县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. Holdings: 30,367 *juan/ce* in 78 *quanzong*; 2,563 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Records are organized into documentary (17,130 *juan*), lawsuit (9,314 *juan*), technical (824 *juan*), photo, and other archives, all from the county government and other offices after 1949. Printed materials are gazetteers, information on the county, newspapers, statistics, and books.

SOURCE: DA 1988.3:25–26, Hoover.

## DUNHUANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 敦煌县档案馆

Est. 1958, disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1977. Holdings: 13,934 *juan* in 56 *quanzong*; 1,612 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. There are documentary archives from the county CCP and government, local institutions, mass organizations, and thirteen *xiang* and *zhen* (1949–1980), plus personnel, photo, and technical archives. Printed materials are local party publications, newspapers, and gazetteers.

SOURCE: DA 1987.1:32, Hoover.

## GAN'NAN TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS DEPARTMENT ARCHIVES 甘南藏族自治州档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded twice in 1962 and during CR. Holdings: 26,061 *juan*. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

1. Historical archives (1930–1949): 802 *juan*, from the Xiahe (夏河) KMT county government, assembly, KMT committee, Tibetan culture promotion association, police bureau, justice department, and school and other institutions, including 352 *juan* of Xiahe Salt Bureau archives (1931–1948), 237 *juan* from the Zhuoni (卓尼) administration and security office (1935–1949), and 192 *juan* of Lintan (临潭) administration (1930–1948).
2. Archives since the establishment of the department (1953–1980): 20,541 *juan*, from the department administration, mass organizations, and other local units.
3. Printed materials: 5,520 *ce* of surveys of local history, religion, tribes, villages, tent settlements (*zhangquan*), vegetation, medicine; documents on suppression of local rebellions; statistics; maps.

SOURCE: DA 1987.6:33–34, Hoover.

## GAOTAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 高台县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1973. Holdings: 12,225 *juan* in 56 *quanzong*; 6,561 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Documentary archives: 10,960 *juan*, including 7,667 *juan* (1949–1989) from local administration and disbanded units; 2,045 *juan* (1949–1983) from *qu*, *gongsuo*, *xiang*; 1,194 *juan* (1949–1980) from local industry and schools. Also 161 *juan* of technical archives (1950–1989); 766 *juan* of financial archives; 51 *juan* of special archives on census; photos; personnel archives of unlawful cadre activities. Printed materials are statistics, gazetteers, and maps.

SOURCE: DA 1991.4:38, Hoover.

## HUACHI COUNTY ARCHIVES 华池县档案馆

Est. 1963. Holdings: 12,938 *juan* of archives and printed materials in 77 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open. The main collection consists of 6,872 *juan*

of documentary archives since 1949. There are reports, minutes of meetings, correspondence, plans, and statistics of local administration. There are also technical, photo, tape, personnel, and financial archives. The 4,960 *ce* of printed materials are newspapers, books, and local gazetteers.

SOURCE: DA 1989.4:39–40, Hoover.

### HUINING COUNTY ARCHIVES 会宁县档案馆

Est. 1958; 7,583 *juan* of archives lost during CR; resumed operations in 1974. Holdings: 18,572 *juan* in 102 *quanzong*; 2,067 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. The collection includes 13,440 *juan* of documentary archives (post-1949) from county government and offices; schools; *qu*, *xiang*, and *zhen* administration; communes; mass organizations; and disbanded units; also special archives of finance, census, and personnel; technical and photo archives. Printed materials include books, information on local party history, statistics, gazetteers, newspapers, and maps.

SOURCE: DA 1989.3:37–38, Hoover.

### JIAYUGUAN CITY ARCHIVES 嘉峪关市档案馆

Est. 1980. Catalogues. Open. The contemporary documentary archives are the main body of the archives collection, 10,820 *juan* in all. (Gazetteer gives holdings as 1,020 [typo?] *juan* in 44 *quanzong*; 2,186 *ce* of printed materials.) They all came from the city CCP committee, government, unions, women's federation, industrial enterprises, communes, and schools. The videotape and photo archives include meeting and conference photos of the above organizations. There are also financial accounts archives. Printed materials include books, gazetteers, newspapers, etc.

SOURCE: DA 1990.5:44–45, Hoover; *Jiayuguan shizhi* 1990:322–323, UCB/CCSL.

### JINGTAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 景泰县档案馆

Est. 1963. Holdings: 18,254 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Documentary archives (1949–1987), 16,200 *juan*, are from local government offices; mass organizations; and *xiang*, *zhen*, and

commune administration; also Red Army photos, census records, blueprints of local construction, statistics, and newspapers.

SOURCE: DA 1992.1:39, Hoover.

## JINGYUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 靖远县档案馆

Est. 1960; abolished in 1962; started work again in 1963, but broke down during the CR; resumed operations in 1974. Holdings: 22,610 *juan* in 70 *quanzong*; 4,200 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives:
  - a. Qing archives (1889–1911): 20 *juan* of contracts.
  - b. Republican archives: 1,180 *juan* of archives from the KMT Jingyuan government, court, town, and *xiang* as well as local military. These include documents on finance, taxes, police, law, mass organizations, education and public affairs. Some religious archives are also included.
2. Post-1949 archives: 20,287 *juan* in 69 *quanzong* for the period from July 1949 to December 1984. Included are archives from the county CCP committee and government, their subordinate offices, temporary departments, abolished offices, and twenty-two townships (*xiang* and *zhen*). There are also personnel archives, science archives, and financial archives.
3. Revolutionary history archives: 17 *juan*. There are documents of the Jingyuan Mutiny, CCP Jingyuan underground, CCP registry of the Gansu "distant regions" (*yuangu*) in 1942, the Long March, and other CCP activities.
4. Printed materials: 4,300 *ce*, including local gazetteers, statistics, maps, and magazines.

SOURCE: DA 1990.6:26–27, Hoover.

## JIUQUAN CITY ARCHIVES 酒泉市档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. Holdings: 32,703 *juan* in 144 *quanzong*; 3,834 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Contemporary documentary archives (1949–1982): 26,099 *juan*, from the Jiuquan city (county) CCP committee, government, work units, and *qu, xiang*, and communes. It is the main body of the collection.
2. Technical archives. Records of soil surveys, farming methods, fertilizer, improvements of domestic animal breeding, water resources, irrigation, and local industry.
3. Video- and audiotapes. Propaganda on CCP policies and recordings of meetings.
4. Photos.
5. Personnel archives. Deceased and retired cadre records.
6. Census archives from the third national census.
7. Industrial archives. Statistics from local industry surveys.
8. Place names.
9. Records of local antiquities and historical sites.
10. Education archives.
11. Financial accounts (1968–1981). Receipts and account books from the CCP committee.
12. Art archives of local operas.
13. Printed materials: several local gazetteers, histories of local mass organizations, and statistics.

SOURCE: DA 1991.6:32–33, Hoover.

### JIUQUAN PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 酒泉地区档案馆

Est. 1962. Holdings: 17,444 *juan*; 5,700 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

1. Historical archives (1912–1949): 2,964 *juan* in 9 *quanzong* on KMT party affairs, organization, personnel, economic plans, land tax, grain storage, road construction, price controls, irrigation works, education, public health, foreign affairs, finance, army recruitment, miner strikes, civil and criminal lawsuits, reports, posters, budget records, maps, and plans. The archives are from the local

KMT government offices (including some from Dunhuang county), public security, court, banks, schools, mass organizations, and local militia.

2. PRC archives (1949–1985): 14,479 *juan*. Of these, 13,206 *juan* are documentary archives, relatively complete, of the local party and government; also technical, personnel, and photo archives.
3. Printed materials. Local gazetteers, yearbooks, documents, newspapers, statistics, maps, republican government bulletins, and genealogies.

SOURCE: DA 1987.3:19–21, Hoover.

### KANGXIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 康县档案馆

Est. 1963. 1985: 11,243 *juan*. All the Qing and republican archives were burned in 1949; only 15 *juan* of republican archives survive. All the permanent, long-term, and short-term archives are from county offices and *xiang* and *zhen* administration.

SOURCE: *Kang xianzhi* 1989:617–618, UCB/CCSL.

### LI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 礼县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. 1984: 14,659 *juan* in 85 *quanzong*; 5,040 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives (1817–1949). 48 land deeds.
2. PRC archives. Archives of local administration, poor peasants' association, women's association, association of industry and commerce, disbanded units, and thirty-six people's communes.
3. Personal archives of cases reviewed in order to reverse incorrect political classifications (806 dossiers), plus 1,525 dossiers of retired, fired and deceased workers.
4. Printed materials. Gazetteers, census records, maps and newspapers.

SOURCE: DA 1985.4:24–26, Hoover.

## LINTAO COUNTY ARCHIVES 临洮县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; reestablished in 1979. Holdings: 30,765 *juan* of archives; 9,979 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The archives include seven Qing land deeds and appointment papers; photos of the Red Army; PRC archives from local administrative offices on politics, economy, technical matters, and personnel; plus financial, judicial, and census records; and photos. The printed materials are local gazetteers, newspapers, and maps.

SOURCE: DA 1988.2:28–30, Hoover; *Lintao xianzhi* 1990:395–396, UCB/CCSL.

LIXIA MUSLIM AUTONOMOUS DEPARTMENT ARCHIVES  
临夏回族自治州档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1975. Holdings: 60,551 *juan* in 172 *quanzong*; 12,261 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The Linxia historical archives are the largest of any county in Gansu [and probably of any county in the northwest.]

1. Pre-Qing and Qing archives (513–1911): 40,750 items, 660 *juan*. [The document from 513 is not identified. The earliest identified record is a 1412 Ming imperial patent for a local temple. Continuous record series seem to date from the nineteenth century.]
  - a. Qing documentary archives (1817–1911): 414 items of correspondence from Board of War and Shaan-Gan governor-general to Hezhou (河州) prefecture, especially regarding the Hehuang Incident (河湟事变); maps; and orders.
  - b. Contract archives (1819–1911): 638 pieces, 158 *juan*, including sale, rent, exchange, and pawn contracts on land and property; documents of rent, marriage, inheritance, and village agreements.
  - c. Rubbings: 88 *juan*.
  - d. Religious archives (1737–republican era): diplomas (*dudie*) of Buddhist priests.
  - e. Commercial trademarks, tax receipts, and tax contracts from the Guangxu period: 352 *juan* (40,000 items).

- f. Personal archives. Photos, manuscripts.
2. Republican archives (1912–1949): 15,440 *juan* in 67 *quanzong*.
    - a. Documentary archives: 2,461 *juan* from the KMT Linxia office, salt bureau, county government, their subordinate offices, and mass organizations of Linxia, Yongjing, Hezheng (和政), Ningding (宁定), Kangle (康乐), Xiahe, and Lintan (临潭).
    - b. Lawsuit archives: 12,467 *juan*. Civil and criminal cases of debt, marriage, property, inheritance, support of the elderly, and robbery.
    - c. School archives: 230 *juan* from the local normal school, middle schools, and elementary schools.
    - d. Contract archives: 230 *juan*.
    - e. Personal: 1,200 *juan*. Genealogies of the “Three Ma” of modern Gansu. The republican archives are damaged and incomplete, but still useful.
  3. Revolutionary history archives (1924–1944): 17 *juan*, mainly photos of local leaders of the Muslim rebellion (1928–1933), Gan’nan peasants’ uprising (1943), and archives of the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region government.
  4. PRC archives (1949–1985): 30,750 *juan* of documentary, financial, and technical archives and photos.
  5. Printed materials: 12,261 *ce*, including 119 copies of Ming-Qing records of which the original is kept by temples or individuals; correspondence; reports; appointments; gazetteers; and scriptures; also republican publications, Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region newspapers, and surveys of local minorities.

SOURCE: *DA* 1985.2:31–33; 1985.4:27; 1986.3:40–41, Hoover; *LSDA* 1993.2:124–125; Ni Daoshan, 1990:80.

### LONGXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 陇西县档案馆

Est. 1958; 75 percent (5,600 *juan*) of the Longxi county archives’ collection was destroyed in 1969 in accordance with an order for “war preparedness” from the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Only 1,900 *juan* of

archives were left in 1973 when the county archives were reestablished. In 1985, more than 10,000 *juan* of archives were collected by the archives from county offices and disbanded institutions.

SOURCE: *Longxi xianzhi* 1990:407–408, UCB/CCSL.

## NING-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 宁县档案馆

Est. 1958, combined with the Secretariat of the Ning-xian CCP Committee in 1962, then restored to independence in 1963; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Holdings: 20,417 *juan* in 80 *quanzong*; 2,273 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives: two items—a tomb tablet from A.D. 585 and a rubbing from a cemetery stone tablet of A.D. 1053.
2. Post-1949 archives: 18,145 *juan*. The archives are from the Ning-xian CCP Committee and government and from social and professional organizations. There are also technical archives, personnel archives, county gazetteer archives (manuscripts and surveys collected for the new county gazetteer), photo archives, and census data from the 1982 national census.
3. Materials. Collection of Shaan-Gan-Ning documents, including policies on the base area's economy, politics, and military; documents from the 1911–1948 period involving local politics, economy, and other issues; a Qing gazetteer of Ningzhou and other gazetteers from the republican period; statistics.

SOURCE: *DA* 1991.5:31–32, Hoover.

## PINGLIANG CITY ARCHIVES 平凉市档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; reestablished in 1977. Holdings: 16,828 *juan* in 117 *quanzong*; 3,704 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

1. Historical archives (1880–1949): 148 *juan*. One *juan* of Qing archives includes land deeds and licenses. The 147 *juan* of republican archives (1937–1949) are from the local KMT government, police bureau, and town administration.
2. Contemporary archives (1949–1983): 16,680 *juan*. Archives from

the local CCP administration, mass organizations, Four Clean-ups teams, communes, and disbanded units.

3. Financial and photo archives.
4. Printed materials. Books, statistics, gazetteers, and surveys.

SOURCE: DA 1987.4:25–26, Hoover.

### PINGLIANG PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 平凉地区档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1977: 29,145 *juan* of archives and printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

1. Historical archives (1904–1949): 7,676 *juan* in 13 *quanzong*. Most KMT archives were destroyed. Those that remain are from the Pingliang Peace Preservation Corps (Bao'an tuan), local court, tax bureau, salt bureau, and schools.
2. PRC archives: 12,367 *juan*, including documentary, technical, personnel, and photo archives.
3. Printed materials: 8,900 *ce*. Gazetteers, statistics, magazines.

SOURCE: DA 1988.5:20–21, Hoover.

### QIN'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 秦安县档案馆

Est. 1958; abolished in 1962; resumed operations in 1963; ceased functioning during the CR; resumed operations in 1977. Holdings: 18,000 *juan* in 74 *quanzong*; 3,100 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Documentary archives: 16,710 *juan*. Among them, 2,126 *juan* are republican archives and the rest come from after 1949. The archives after 1949 are documents and records of the Qin'an county CCP committee, the county government, their subordinate offices, mass organizations, and *qu*, *xiang*, and communes. This is the central part of the collection.
2. Technical archives. Documents, maps, and charts from the departments of agriculture, forestry, irrigation, industry, and city construction. These contain soil surveys, plans for agricultural production, the distribution of mines, and transport records.

3. Personnel archives: 300 *juan* of dossiers of deceased cadres.
4. Census archives: 25 *juan* from the 1981 national census.
5. Photo archives. Pictures of Qin'an social life, from the early 1950s to the present.

SOURCE: DA 1991.1:33, Hoover.

### QINGYANG PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 庆阳地区档案馆

Est. 1963; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Holdings: 17,229 *juan* in 50 *quanzong*; 6,900 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

1. Qing archives (1870–1911): more than 500 pieces, 18 *juan*. Communications of the Shaanxi governor, Shaan-Gan governor-general, Gansu government and local officials, civil lawsuits, village covenants, and financial records. Subjects covered include official personnel actions, examinations, disasters, opium-suppression, granaries, taxes, and contributions.
2. Republican archives (1912–1949): 2,342 *juan*. Records and reports of the prefecture, its counties, and their courts and subordinate departments concerning government and commercial organizations, appointments, work plans, minutes of meetings, training programs, rules, and criminal and civil lawsuits.
3. Revolutionary history archives (1936–1949): 3,282 *juan*. East Gansu (Longdong 陇东) district administration of the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region, including CCP committees, Longdong Middle School (1940–1948, 78 *juan*), party school, newspaper, court, security department, judiciary, military district, police, trading company, and county government records of Huachi (华池), Heshui (合水), Quzi (曲子), Huan-xian (环县), Zhenyuan (镇原), and Qingyang. Correspondence with CCP committee of Gansu, Sanyuan (三原), Yan'an, and Guanzhong (关中). The contents mainly cover organization, personnel, cadre training, work plans, meeting minutes, party building, rectification, bandit-suppression, rent and interest reduction, migration, women and family issues, civil and criminal lawsuits, education, the postal system, and united front.
4. PRC archives (1949–1983): 11,568 *juan* from the Qingyang prefec-

tural government, CCP and mass organizations, PLA construction corps, and Longdong Land Reclamation Bureau.

5. Printed materials. Publications of various periods.

SOURCE: DA 1985.5:19–21; 1987.5:22–23, Hoover.

## SU'NAN YUGU AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES

### 肃南裕固族自治县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 4,856 *juan* in 36 *quanzong*; 2,398 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Historical archives are Qing letters of appointment of local religious leaders by the Dalai and Banchen lamas in Tibet; republican appointments of local leaders; establishment of borders. Current archives are from the local administration, including Cultural Revolution archives and archives on defining the border with Qinghai and neighboring counties. Printed materials include gazetteers and basic information on Su'nan county.

SOURCE: DA 1986.6:24–26, Hoover.

## TIANSHUI CITY ARCHIVES 天水市档案馆

Est. 1958 as the Tianshui Prefectural Archives, became the Tianshui City Archives in 1985. Holdings: 32,756 *juan*. Open.

1. Old-regime archives: 1,140 *juan* in 6 *quanzong*, including meeting and personnel records and registries; KMT documents, orders, and letters; civil disputes; and lawsuits. The archives are from the KMT Tianshui County Committee, court, post office, tax bureau, bank, oil stations, salt bureau, etc.
2. Post-1949 archives:
  - a. Contemporary documentary archives: 23,399 *juan* in 48 *quanzong*. These are the main collection of the archives, coming from the Tianshui District CCP Committee, city committee, city government, and their subordinate departments.
  - b. Financial archives: 5,486 *juan* from abolished units. Financial records, receipts, and other records.
  - c. Technical archives: 219 *juan*. Included are geographic sur-

- veys; military maps; and maps of natural resources, forestry, and transportation.
- e. Personnel archives: 2,202 dossiers of deceased and sent-down cadres.
  - f. Census archives: 52 *juan*.
  - g. Industrial survey archives (1984–1987): 288 *juan*.
  - h. Photo archives, with pictures of natural disasters in the Tianshui area.
  - i. Tapes.
3. Printed materials: 5,275 items, including KMT government bulletins and other government documents; magazines; and gazetteers.

SOURCE: DA 1990.4:38–39, Hoover.

### TIANSHUI CITY, BEIDAO DISTRICT ARCHIVES

#### 天水市北道区档案馆

Est. 1963; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1975. Holdings: 22,237 *juan* in 49 *quanzong*; 1,018 *juan/ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. These are the former Tianshui county archives. The collection includes documentary archives which hold archives from the county CCP, government, their subordinate offices, and mass organizations (women's federation, poor peasants' association, association of industry and commerce); archives of twenty-three communes and towns (also *qu, xiang*) before 1983; archives of local offices and organizations during CR; and archives of the local newspaper and other units. Special archives include census, disciplinary investigations, financial records, and statistics of the local economy. Printed materials include soil and environmental surveys, gazetteers, and books.

SOURCE: DA 1986.2:25–26, Hoover.

### TIANSHUI CITY, QINCHENG DISTRICT ARCHIVES

#### 天水市秦城区档案馆

Est. 1958 as Tianshui City Archives and became Qincheng District Archives in 1985; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1975.

Holdings: 21,539 *juan* of archives; 11,608 sets of printed documents from the central, provincial, prefectural, and city governments; 3,486 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

The archives are pre-1949 archives (incomplete) of Tianshui chamber of commerce and Tianshui county middle school; (contemporary) documentary archives (post-1949) of local administration, mass organizations, and people's communes; archives of disbanded units; financial archives; technical archives; and photos. Printed materials are internal publications, gazetteers, census records, statistics, and local newspapers.

SOURCE: DA 1986.1:19–20, Hoover.

### TIANZHU TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES 天祝藏族自治县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 14,300 *juan* in 42 *quanzong*; 2,700 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: DA 1990.2:37–38, Hoover.

### TONGWEI COUNTY ARCHIVES 通渭县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1974. 1985: 13,409 *juan* in 54 *quanzong*. Most of them are archives from county offices and twenty people's communes from before 1983; also Ming and Qing county gazetteers. Catalogues. Open.

More than half of the republican archives (most from 1938–1949) were burned by the county magistrate before "liberation"; the rest were sent to the new government. However, only the personnel records from republican archives were kept by the PRC authorities [presumably for their political use]; the remainder were made into paper pulp. In 1970, 72 percent of the collection for the period since 1959 was destroyed; only 511 *juan* were preserved.

SOURCE: *Tongwei xianzhi* 1990:522–523, UCB/CCSL; DA 1987.2:27, Hoover.

### XIAHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 夏河县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 12,510 *juan* of archives and 3,885 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

Historical archives: 352 items, dated from 1770 to 1949. The archives are called no. 2 *quanzong*, Xiahe County Government. Included are

1. Tibetan archives. Contracts of land and forest sales; letters between Xining prefecture and Lapuleng Temple (拉卜楞寺) and other records of Lapuleng Temple; accounts of the Xinxin Trading Co.; and disputes. Some documents are written only in Tibetan, some in Chinese and Tibetan.
2. Registers, surveys, and statistics, including registers of the Xiahe government and its subordinate offices, census records, reports on irrigation, and county land and household records.
3. Orders, telegrams, lawsuits, and letters, including correspondence between the county government and its subordinate offices and letters between different offices.
4. Laws, rules, and regulations covering many areas—examinations, personnel, organizations at the *xiang* level, land taxes, accounts, public health, and schools.
5. Bandit cases.

PRC archives (1949–1987): 12,102 *juan*. These are from the county administration and mass organizations and include records of investigations, reports, negotiations, and settlements with neighboring provinces and counties on pastureland issues.

SOURCE: DA 1991.5:37; 1989.6:35,30, Hoover.

### WEN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 文县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 11,000 *juan* in 13 *quanzong*; 6,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. There are republican archives; documentary archives (1949–1989, complete, from county administration); technical, photo, and personnel archives; local gazetteers; and brief introductions to the county.

SOURCE: DA 1992.6:36, Hoover.

### WUSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 武山县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1977. Holdings:

22,337 *juan* in 98 *quanzong*, including documentary, technical, financial, and photo archives; 3,885 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: DA 1988.4:36, Hoover.

### YONGDENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 永登县档案馆

Est. 1964. Holdings: 20,585 *juan* in 46 *quanzong*; 3,648 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

1. Historical archives. Most were burned by the retreating KMT in 1949; 619 *juan* remain in the county archives. They are documentary archives (1930–1949) from the county government, KMT, court, clinic, peasant association, and schools; official, educational, and party credentials (1871–1947); land deeds; and photos.
2. PRC archives (1949–1983): 19,966 *juan*. These include documentary archives from more than a hundred disbanded units and fifteen current administrative offices; also technical and photo archives.
3. Printed materials. Reports, statistics, local gazetteers, genealogies, and newspapers.

SOURCE: DA 1986.5:19–20, Hoover.

### YONGJING COUNTY ARCHIVES 永靖县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. 1989: 36,505 *juan* in 123 *quanzong* of documentary archives; 629 *juan* of technical archives; 918 photos; and 3,478 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives. 56 Qing items (1825–1906) and republican land deeds; genealogy of Confucian descendants; poems.
2. PRC archives (1949–1987). Local administration, mass organizations (poor peasants' association, workers' union, women's association), schools, local units, *qu*, *xiang*, and communes; also photos, technical archives, and census records. Gazetteers.

SOURCE: DA 1992.4:43–44, Hoover.

## YUMEN CITY ARCHIVES 玉门市档案馆

Est. 1960; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1980. Holdings: 16,298 *juan*, including documentary archives (1949–1982) of 13,752 *juan* from local administration and people's communes, and also personnel, technical (Yumen petroleum bureau), census, finance, and photo archives. The 4,397 *ce* of printed materials are gazetteers, statistics, newspapers, maps. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Yumen shizhi* 1991:620–621, UCB/CCSL.

## YUZHONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 榆中县档案馆

Est. 1958; disappeared for a while for no known reasons (*cha wu yiju*); started again in 1963; combined with the county CCP Office during the CR. Now they work together with the Yuzhong Archives Bureau. Holdings: 18,150 *juan* in 67 *quanzong*; 2,100 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives (1937–1949): 24 *juan*, including orders from the KMT Yuzhong Committee for military supplies (grain, fodder, men, and horses) and records of schools, meetings.
2. Post-1949 archives (1949–1984). Archives from the CCP County Committee, county government, and their subordinate offices and from mass organizations, temporary organizations, and abolished units. Contents include meeting records, personnel, and statistics, as well as documents from land reform, the antirightist movement, socialist education, and the Cultural Revolution. They also hold records of irrigation works construction, accounts from county offices, school records, census data, maps, photos. This part of the archives is relatively complete, and forms the main body of the collection.
3. Materials. Books, local gazetteers, newspapers, and miscellaneous material.

SOURCE: *DA* 1990.3:38–39, Hoover.

## ZHANGJIACHUAN HUI AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES

## 张家川回族自治县档案馆

Est. 1963. Holdings: 11,836 *juan* in 42 *quanzong*; 1,562 *ce* of printed materials. Most are documentary archives (9,940 *juan*) of the party and government and their subordinate organs since the county's founding in 1953. The archives have also collected historical and religious records on the minority population.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 455.

## ZHANGYE COUNTY ARCHIVES 张掖县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1972. Holdings: 25,659 *juan* in 115 *quanzong*; 5,320 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Documentary archives (after 1949) contain archives from the local administration; from temporary units for political movements (committees on land reform, investigation of cadres' personal histories, anti-rightist movement, Four Clean-ups, Socialist Education, Cultural Revolution); and from *qu*, *xiang*, and communes. There are also technical and personnel archives. Printed materials are local gazetteers, maps, statistics.

SOURCE: DA 1985.3:19-20, Hoover.

## ZHENGNING COUNTY ARCHIVES 正宁县档案馆

Est. 1958, then transformed into the CCP Zhengning Office during CR; reestablished in 1980. Holdings: 13,208 *juan* in 67 *quanzong*; 2,825 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Old-regime archives: 2 volumes of one family (Yan Yi Tang 燕翼堂) archives, including account books, land purchase and sale records, deeds, loan contracts, and lawsuits, dating from 1882 to 1949.
2. Contemporary documentary archives (1949 to present): 12,585 *juan*, from the Zhengning County CCP Committee, the county government, their subordinate offices, and from *qu*, *xiang*, and communes.
3. There are also photos of social events in Zhengning since 1949;

personnel archives of deceased cadres; census records; financial archives; printed materials including books, gazetteers, documents, statistics, and reference books.

SOURCE: *DA* 1991.3:35, Hoover.

### ZHOUQU COUNTY ARCHIVES 舟曲县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 15,045 *juan* in 50 *quanzong*; 3,802 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The old-regime archives and archives from 1949–1954 are kept in the Dangchang (宕昌) county archives. The collection (1955–1984) is from the local party and government, mass organizations, and disbanded units and includes documentary, technical, census, personnel, and photo archives.

SOURCE: *DA* 1992.2:42, Hoover.

# Regional Archives: Guangdong

## GUANGDONG PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 广东省档案馆

Est. 1958; abolished during CR; restored in 1979 and now working in an office with the Guangdong Archives Bureau. 1986: 112,679 (109,624?) *juan* in 203 *quanzong* (of which some 55,000 bound volumes are pre-1949); 73,422 *ce* of printed materials (including some 50,000 *juan* of customs statistics, student records from Whampoa, labor movement publications, and the *Provincial Gazette*). There are five sections in the archives: Department of Party and Government Archives, Department of Historical Archives, Editorial Section, Technical Office, and Reference Section. Catalogues. Open.

Archival and printed materials from the 1920s are particularly valuable. These archives are divided into three major collections:

1. Revolutionary history archives (1921–1949). Archives from the Guangdong CCP Committee and its organizations. These include CCP East River Special Committee, East River Brigade (Dongjiang zongdui), CCP Committee of Central Guangdong, Zhujiang Brigade, CCP Qiongya Committee, Guangdong Workers' Union, Students' Union, Peasant Association, and others.
2. Old-regime archives. Included are customs' archives, hospitals, and some school archives from the period 1861–1949. Also included are records from the KMT provincial government, its departments, and the Guangdong Supreme Court during 1927–1949; Guangdong Provincial Security Department archives (1948–1949); and banks, companies, railroad, shipping companies, and university archives (1930–1949). Some valuable archives in this section are trade statistics from Guangdong Customs from 1873; Guangdong and Guangxi governors' statements and letters on Sun Yat-sen's activities; and letters of Zhou Enlai.

This part of the archives is far from complete; many items were burned or carried away by the KMT before they left for Taiwan in 1949.

3. Post-1949 archives (1949–1966). Included are archives from the Guangdong CCP Committee and provincial government and their departments, and from the South China Bureau and South-Central Bureau of the CCP Central Committee.

The archives reported to an American scholar who visited in 1984 that as a general rule, pre-1949 materials are available to qualified users. In 1984, the archives are converting to a card-index system, with more than a million cards already prepared. Twenty-eight books of archival materials had been published by the end of 1985.

Researchers on Qing dynasty Guangdong history should also take note of the Guangdong provincial archives taken by the British at the time of the Second Opium War (1858–1860) and stored in the Public Records Office in London. David Pong (1975) has prepared an excellent critical guide to these important Qing records.

Address: 广东省广州市广东省档案馆 510080

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1983.1:131–132; *DDDASY*: 531–533, UCB; *DAGZQS*: 414; Pong, 1975; an American researcher.

## DAPU COUNTY ARCHIVES 大埔县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 4,475 *juan/ce* in 12 *quanzong*, including 1,268 *juan/ce* of pre-1949 archives; 3,144 *juan* of PRC archives; technical and special archives; and 1,647 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The archives have edited a brief introduction to their unit and to county administration.

SOURCE: *Dapu xianzhi* 1992: 557–558, UCB/CCSL.

## JIAOLING COUNTY ARCHIVES 蕉岭县档案馆

Est. 1961. Holdings: 5,479 *juan* of archives in 73 *quanzong*, including 65 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, 291 *juan* of republican archives, and 5,132 *juan* of archives from after 1949. Open. There are documentary and technical archives and archives of meetings (conferences), statistics,

administration, city construction, and photography. Some 76 other units in the county have their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Jiaoling xianzhi* 1992:578, UCB/CCSL.

### NANXIONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 南雄县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 10,175 *juan*, including 1,648 *juan* of republican archives (1930 and after); PRC archives (1950–1985) containing 5,996 *juan* from county administration and 2,531 *juan* from 24 people's communes; 1,814 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The Qing and early republican archives were destroyed during the warfare of the republican period.

SOURCE: *Nanxiong xianzhi* 1991:707–708, UCB/CCSL.

### SHUNDE COUNTY ARCHIVES 顺德县档案馆

Holdings: 5,707 files of archival material; 1,100 items (*jian*) of printed material. Republican materials date from 1914, but the bulk are from the 1940s. An American researcher surveyed these archives in 1984 through arrangement with the State Archives Bureau. There is a 23,000-card index to the collection. Major headings include party affairs (KMT), military, police, law, Japanese atrocities, military events, elections, administration, land management, foreign relations, Overseas Chinese affairs, labor and wages, finance and taxes, prices, trade, manufacturing, agriculture and forestry, culture and education, public health, religion, and natural disasters.

SOURCE: An American researcher.

### TAISHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 台山县档案馆

An American researcher surveyed these archives in 1984 through arrangement with the State Archives Bureau. Materials shown included records of the county court (1937–1948), materials on the Overseas Chinese founder of a local railway, a history of Taishan volleyball, and voluminous material on Overseas Chinese.

SOURCE: An American researcher.

**WUHUA COUNTY ARCHIVES 五华县档案馆**

Est. 1958; disbanded in 1962 and 1969; 70 percent of the collection lost during CR; restored in 1978. 1985: 8,540 *juan* of archives in 40 *quanzong*; 3,624 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *Wuhua xianzhi* 1991:419–420, UCB/CCSL.

**XINHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 新惠县档案馆**

An American researcher surveyed these archives in 1984 through arrangement with the State Archives Bureau. Land and house registers from the time of land reform in the 1950s were examined.

SOURCE: An American researcher.

**ZIJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 紫金县档案馆**

Revolutionary history materials: 11 documents recording the Zijin Uprising in 1927 were donated by a participant. The documents include the uprising plan, the establishment of the CCP county government, the administrative program. Another 41 items were found in Zijin county. They are meeting records, letters, and posters of the local CCP committee.

SOURCE: *DAGZ* 1985.8:26, UCB.

# Regional Archives: Guangxi

## GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE ARCHIVES 广西壮族自治区档案馆

Est. 1960; 1985: 90,496 *juan* in 189 *quanzong*; 70,000 *ce* of printed materials. Open. The collection includes 20 *juan* of Ming-Qing archives; 14,550 *juan* in 60 *quanzong* of republican archives from the KMT government of Guangxi; and 67,405 *juan* in 125 *quanzong* of archives from after 1949. Among the republican archives, 803 *juan* are revolutionary history archives recording the activities of Guangxi CCP and affiliated organizations. The archives after 1949 are largely documents from the Guangxi CCP Committee and government and their subordinate departments. Twelve volumes of selections from the archives had been published in 1985.

Address: 广西壮族自治区南宁市七星路 530022

SOURCE: *DDDASY*: 533-534, UCB; *DAGZQS*: 414-415.

## DAXIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 大新县档案馆

Est. 1959. By 1968, 2,727 *juan* of archives had been collected, but most were burned from 1969 to 1973 during the Cultural Revolution. When the county archives were rebuilt in 1980, only 875 *juan* of archives were left. By the end of 1985, 8,071 *juan* of documentary, technical, special, and photo archives as well as 1,171 types of materials had been collected.

SOURCE: *Daxin xianzhi* 1989:385, UCB/CCSL.

## DONGLAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 东兰县档案馆

1986: 22,092 *juan* of archives in 87 *quanzong*; 5,820 *ce* of printed materials.

Open. The archives have collected local CCP documents of the 1920s and 1930s, mainly involving the local peasants' movement, KMT policies during the Anti-Japanese War, and materials on local resistance forces. There are also archives about local minorities and their customs, genealogies, art, history, and religion. The collection has local gazetteers, maps, and documents from local offices. They have edited essays about local products, county briefings, and statistics on the local economy.

SOURCE: DAGZ 1987.4:9–10, UCB.

### DU'AN YAO AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES 都安瑶族自治县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 39,045 *juan* (1986: in 85 *quanzong*), including old-regime archives, revolutionary history archives, contemporary archives, and special archives (technical, photo, and videotape). Catalogue. Open. The contents can be divided into four parts:

1. Archives of land reform in the minorities regions. The archives are from the early 1950s to the people's commune period. They include documents of land-reform policies, land redistribution, property registration, and other materials related to the land-reform movement.
2. Archives of local economic activities and specialized household archives.
3. Documents of external assistance. Documents regarding aid from the central government and the prefectural government.
4. Archives of "assistance to the poor" (*fupin*). Records from the county *fupin* office, including the identity of poor households, surveys, and reports.

The collection also includes genealogies and histories of the Yao people and material on their culture, customs, and religion. The archives have edited papers on county history, major events, and "The Cultural Revolution in Du'an."

SOURCE: DAGZ 1988.12:24–25, UCB; *Du'an Yaozu zizhi xianzhi* 1993:734–735, UCB/CCSL.

### GUIPING COUNTY ARCHIVES 桂平县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 32,057 *juan* in 106 *quanzong*, including old-regime archives (few); PRC archives of government documents, class background (743 *juan* in 1975), party rectification (382 *juan*), census, finance, lawsuits (4,000 *juan*); and 11,732 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Guiping xianzhi* 1991:735–737, UCB/CCSL.

### HENG-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 横县档案馆

Est. 1959; taken over by the county revolutionary committee during CR; restored in 1975. 1985: more than 15,000 *juan* of archives in 40 *quanzong*; more than 8,000 *ce* of printed materials. These include Qing, republican, revolutionary history, and PRC records; documentary, specialized, technical, and photo archives. Catalogues, photocopying. Open.

SOURCE: *Heng-xian xianzhi* 1989:557–558, UCB/CCSL.

### LIUJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 柳江县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 67 *quanzong* of archives, including old-regime archives, archives of local party and government offices, people's communes, and deceased cadres. Open.

SOURCE: *Liujiang xianzhi* 1991:544, UCB/CCSL.

### LONGSHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 龙胜县档案馆

1987: 15,263 *juan* of archives, including republican archives, documentary and technical archives, records of class background in the countryside, photos, and cadre dossiers. Open.

SOURCE: *Longsheng xianzhi* 1992:389, UCB/CCSL.

### LONGZHOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 龙州县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1974. 1985: 3,251 *juan*, including documentary, class background, revolutionary history,

finance, and old-regime archives; also printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Longzhou xianzhi* 1993:712–713, UCB/CCSL.

### NINGMING COUNTY ARCHIVES 宁明县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: more than 15,000 *juan* in 84 *quanrong*; more than 30,000 *ce* of printed materials. There are pre- and post-1949 documentary, technical, financial, and personnel archives. Contents include the old regime, social classes, soil, the Four Clean-ups, solutions of problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, and border issues. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 450.

### TIANDENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 天等县档案馆

1985: more than 20,000 *juan*, including 810 *juan* of old-regime archives; 4,700 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Tiandeng xianzhi* 1991:413–414, UCB/CCSL.

### YANGSHUO COUNTY ARCHIVES 阳朔县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1981. 1985: more than 16,000 *juan* of archives in 152 *quanrong*; 5,000 *ce* of printed materials. Most republican archives were destroyed when the Japanese invaded Guangxi in 1944. Open to selected readers.

SOURCE: *Yangshuo xianzhi* 1988:368, UCB/CCSL.

### ZHAOPING COUNTY ARCHIVES 昭平县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1989: 17,044 *juan* of archives; 15,700 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Many republican archives were lost through neglect in the early 1950s—used for paste or to start fires. In 1956, an archivist sorted out the remaining republican archives, catalogued them into 459 *juan* (5 *quanrong*), and stored them in the county Public Security Bureau.

SOURCE: *Zhaoping xianzhi* 1992:183, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Guizhou

## GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 贵州省档案馆

Est. 1960. 1985: 329,000 *juan* in 283 *quanzong*; 41,100 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. There are six departments in the archives: party and government archives, historical archives, research and editing, technical section, reception, and secretariat. Records include

1. Qing archives: 25 *juan*. Land-sale contracts from Daoguang, Xianfeng, and Tongzhi periods. The rest are documents on tax (money and grain), exclaves (*chahuadi*), and schools from the Guangxu and Xuantong periods.
2. Republican archives:
  - a. 1911–1935: 16,000 *juan* of archives of Guizhou local warlords, though far from complete. The archives come from Guizhou Xingyi (兴义) and Tongzi (桐梓) cliques, the Guizhou Army Headquarters, and local institutions.
  - b. 1935–1949: KMT period has 160,000 *juan* of archives. The archives are from the provincial KMT committee, government, secretariat, supreme court, and other provincial offices. There are work reports, social surveys, meeting minutes, land surveys and statistics, population and *baojia* records, and materials on religion and ethnic groups. There are also documents on foreign missionaries, opium cultivation, and trading. First-hand social surveys by government inspectors are rich and detailed. The military archives have many records on the Red Army and its activities during the Long March. The financial archives are from Guizhou Finance Department, tax offices, Salt Bureau, and banks. The industrial archives have documents from the provincial construction department, highway department and other transportation offices,

post office, etc. They have detailed records on Guizhou's rare mineral deposits, the road system, and the water system. The education archives are mainly from local schools and propaganda organs.

3. Revolutionary history archives: 855 *juan*, copied from the Central Archives.
4. Guizhou party and government archives (1949–1966). These include records on the suppression of bandits, land reform, agricultural collectivization, the establishment of autonomous regions, the development of local industry and agriculture; also on party rectification, the Three- and Five-Antis campaigns, steel and iron production (from 1958–1959?), and the Four Clean-Ups Movement.
5. Printed materials. Most of the materials are internal publications of the CCP provincial offices, plus more than sixty local gazetteers.

Address: 贵州省贵阳市花溪桐木岭 550028

SOURCE: DDDASY: 538–540, UCB; DAGZQS: 415–416; LSDA 1985.3: 124–127, UCB.

## GUIZHOU: OPEN PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ARCHIVES

At the end of 1988, there were 42 archives and 73,893 *juan* of archives [*sic*] open to the public [N.B. The calculation of this total is unclear. The source lists 90,830 *juan* of open county archives, plus the 183,066 *juan* in the provincial archives]. Most archives were opened in 1988. The larger open archives (more than 400 *juan*) are listed below:

| NAME                               | <i>juan</i> OPEN |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Guizhou Provincial Archives 贵州省档案馆 | 183,066          |
| Tongren prefecture 铜仁地区            | 723              |
| Yuping county 玉屏县                  | 449              |
| Dejiang county 德江县                 | 420              |
| Sinan county 思南县                   | 410              |
| Jiangkou county 江口县                | 481              |
| Anshun prefecture 安顺地区             | 8,812            |
| Anshun county 安顺县                  | 949              |

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Ziyun county 紫云县          | 426    |
| Puding county 普定县         | 2,090  |
| Pingba county 平坝县         | 4,300  |
| Xifeng county 息烽县         | 541    |
| Qian'nan department 黔东南州  | 1,275  |
| Pingtang county 平塘县       | 855    |
| Longli county 龙里县         | 3,213  |
| Guiding county 贵定县        | 2,520  |
| Weng'an county 瓮安县        | 991    |
| Duyun city 都匀市            | 745    |
| Qianxinan department 黔西南州 | 2,171  |
| Xingren county 兴仁县        | 2,824  |
| Anlong county 安龙县         | 17,820 |
| Zhenfeng county 贞丰县       | 6,233  |
| Qinglong county 晴隆县       | 4,550  |
| Pu'an county 普安县          | 10,400 |
| Guiyang city 贵阳市          | 11,492 |
| Yunyan prefecture 云岩地区    | 1,020  |
| Zunyi county 遵义县          | 1,500  |
| Kaili city 凯里市            | 552    |

SOURCE: *Guizhou dang'an* 1989.1:37.

### ANLONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 安龙县档案馆

1985: 34,906 *juan*; 10,076 *ce* of printed materials. Some basic information on local natural resources and political events has been published by the archives.

SOURCE: *DAGZ* 1986.9:16–17, UCB.

### CONGJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 从江县档案馆

Est. 1961. Holdings: 11,221 *juan* of archives and 10,780 *ce* of printed materials. There are records on the local Miao (苗) and Tong (侗) peoples' customs and cultural traditions such as slash-and-burn agriculture. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 454.

## DAOZHEN GELAO AND MIAO AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES 道真仡佬族, 苗族自治县档案馆

Est. 1962. 1987: 168 *juan* of republican archives in 11 *quanzong* from the county assembly, land and grain offices, judicial departments, post office, and public health department; 11,939 *juan* in 60 *quanzong* of post-1949 archives from the county government and its subordinate departments. There were 4,00 *juan* of republican archives left in 1949, dating from 1941 when Daozhen county was established. During a bandit disturbance in 1950, most of the archives were lost.

SOURCE: *Daozhen Kelao zu Miao zu zizhi xianzhi* 1992:598–599, UCB/CCSL.

## FUQUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 福泉县档案馆

Est. 1963; disbanded during CR; 128 *juan* damaged, 9 *juan* lost; resumed operations in 1972. 1985: 22,808 *juan* in 124 *quanzong*, including 7,665 *juan* of pre-1949 archives, 854 *juan* of special archives, and 37 *juan* of technical archives; 4,721 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Part of the republican archives were burned in 1936 when the Red Army passed through, and again in 1944.

SOURCE: *Fuquan xianzhi* 1992:280–282, UCB/CCSL.

## HEZHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 赫章县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 7,600 *juan* in 61 *quanzong*; 6,200 *juan/ce* of printed materials, including genealogies and some ancient books written in Yi language (彝文). Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 454–455.

## HUI SHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 惠水县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 13,107 *juan* of archives from county, district, and *qu* offices; 404 *juan* of republican archives; 9,026 *ce* of printed materials, including local gazetteers. Catalogues, photocopying. Open.

SOURCE: *Huishui xianzhi* 1989:129, UCB/CCSL.

## MAJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 麻江县档案馆

Est. 1961. Holdings: 18,107 *juan* of archives in 48 *quanzong*; 4,479 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Among these, 3,700 *juan* are republican archives. (In 1949, 3,964 *juan* of archives from 1920 to 1949 were taken over by the new government.) Most of the current archives are from the county government, CCP committee, and local units, including 15 communes and 97 production teams and factories.

SOURCE: *Majiang xianzhi* 1992:272–273, UCB/CCSL; DAGZQS: 454.

## SANDU SHUI AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES

### 三都水族自治县档案馆

Est. 1959; many archives damaged during CR. 1985: 17,097 *juan* of archives from local administrative offices and people's communes. Open. There are no Qing archives in Sandu county. The republican archives (1,672 *juan*) were kept by the county Public Security Bureau until 1986, when they were turned over to the county archives. Most are from the 1940s. Local gazetteers and a social history of the Shui people edited by local authors are available.

SOURCE: *Sandu Shui zu zizhi xianzhi* 1992:741–742, UCB/CCSL.

## SINAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 思南县档案馆

Est. 1959; closed during CR. 1985: 21,541 *juan* of archives, including 410 *juan* of republican archives. Catalogues. Open. In 1950, more than 10,000 *juan* of republican archives were burned by "bandits." The remainder were collected in 1954.

SOURCE: *Sinan xianzhi* 1992:768–769, UCB/CCSL.

## YANHE TUJIA AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES

### 沿河土家族自治县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 35,000 *juan/ce* in 71 *quanzong* of archives and printed materials, including Ming-Qing archives, republican archives, revolu-

tionary history archives (of the Red Army in Qindong 黔东), and post-1949 archives. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 454.

### ZHENYUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 镇远县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR, and the military part of the republican archives were transferred to the provincial military committee; resumed operations in 1972. 1987: 26,546 *juan* in 124 *quanzong*, including 11,682 *juan* of republican archives and 14,864 *juan* of current archives; also photos, census, land reform records, land and property tax records; 5,800 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: *Zhenyuan xianzhi* 1992:466–468, UCB/CCSL.

### ZHIJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 织金县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 18,863 *juan* in 60 *quanzong*, from the CCP county committee, government, their subordinate offices, and local (*xiang*, *zhen*) administration; 9,490 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 455.

# Regional Archives: Hainan

## HAINAN PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 海南省档案馆

Est. with the province in 1988, on the basis of the Hainan administrative district archives. Holdings: 46,830 *juan* of archives in 170 *quanzong*; 14,659 *ce* of printed material. There are 5,974 *juan* of republican archives from the Hainan special district KMT party and government authorities and the Communist-suppression headquarters and 161 *juan* of revolutionary history archives including orders from the Guangdong CCP committee and memoirs by leaders of the revolution in Hainan.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 420.

## ANDING COUNTY ARCHIVES 安定县档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 9,914 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *HANDA* 1992.2:30, Hoover.

## LIN'GAO COUNTY ARCHIVES 临高县档案馆

Est. 1961. 1985: 3,018 *juan* of archives; 1,484 *ce* of printed materials. Photocopying. Open. In 1965, the archives held 401 items of revolutionary history archives; 120 items of old-regime archives; and 3,084 *juan* of local government archives. Eighty percent of the collection was burned during the Cultural Revolution, and only 580 *juan* remained in 1976.

SOURCE: *Lin'gao xianzhi* 1990:392–393, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Hebei

## HEBEI PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 河北省档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 370,000 *juan* in 506 *quanzong*; 7,336 types (*zhong*) of printed material totaling more than 20,000 *ce*. Catalogues. In 1989, only 1 percent of the collection was open.

### 1. Archives:

- a. Old-regime archives (1706–1949). The main body of Qing archives are land-tax (*qianliang*) and household registers, land title deeds, and account books (*zhangce*) of Huolu (获鹿), Zhengding (正定), Jingjing (井陘), Baodi (宝坻) counties, from 1706 to 1911, 1,608 *juan* in all, mostly from Huolu. The important republican archives are from the provincial KMT, Hebei provincial government and its subordinate departments, provincial Security Headquarters, and Supreme Court (reportedly about 100,000 civil and criminal cases, with 14,847 *juan* open to the public). There are also Changlu (长芦) Salt Industry archives from 1912 to 1949, totaling more than 30,000 *juan*. (The Changlu archives for the Qing are in the First Historical Archives in Beijing.)
- b. Revolutionary history archives (1920–1949): 252 *quanzong*, 8,331 (8,350?) *juan*, including more than 120,000 items. The collection is largely archives of the organizations of the Shun-Zhi (Shuntian and Zhili) CCP Committee, Hebei CCP Committee, Jin-Cha-Ji Base Area, Jin-Ji-Lu-Yu Base Area, Ji-Cha-Re-Liao, and Southern Hebei, Central Hebei, Eastern Hebei, Hebei-Shanxi, Taihang area, and Beiyue districts. The archives from 1937 to 1949 are systematic and pretty much untouched. This part of the archives was to be opened to the public by the end of 1989.
- c. Archives after 1949: 210,000 *juan* in 215 *quanzong*. Among them are 3,000 specialized archives and 400 film and tape

archives. They are the archives of the CCP Provincial Committee, Hebei People's Congress, Hebei Revolutionary Committee, Hebei provincial government, and their subordinate departments. There are also archives of Chahar and Rehe provinces and Ding-xian (定县) and Tong-xian (通县) special districts.

## 2. Materials:

- a. Newspapers and periodicals. Largely revolutionary history publications, including 31 different newspapers bound in 427 volumes. Among them are *Jizhong daobao* (Central Hebei herald), *Jidong ribao* (Eastern Hebei daily), *Jinan ribao* (Southern Hebei daily), *Kangdi bao* (Resistance newspaper), *Beiyue ribao*, *Taihang Xinhua ribao*, *Taiyue Xinhua ribao*, *Jin-Cha-Ji ribao*, *Ji-Lu-Yu ribao*, *Ji-Cha-Re-Liao qunzhong ribao*, and 178 different periodicals in 3,230 volumes (*ce*).
- b. Gazetteers: 198 local gazetteers in 1,891 *juan*.
- c. Materials: 5,652 items, 16,854 *ce*. They cover politics, law, foreign affairs, industry, agriculture, irrigation, accounts, taxes, commerce, postal service, communications, education, geographic surveys, light industry, textile industry, oil industry.

## 3. Books: 1,445 items, 4,586 *ce*.

At least one American researcher visited this archive in 1985 (when much of the archives was still kept in "the hills," not in the archives in Shijiazhuang). Access was difficult at that time, but promised to improve with the move to a new building under construction in Shijiazhuang. A second researcher was able to obtain photocopied material from this archive through a professor at Nankai University.

Address: 河北省石家庄市师范街 8 号 050051

SOURCE: LSDA 1988.1:120; DDDASY: 235, 498–499, UCB; DAGZQS: 406; DAXTX 1989.5:20–23; two American researchers.

## BA-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 霸县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 19,407 *juan* of archives; 5,214 *ce* of printed materials. There are 100 archives offices at the *xiang* and county level and 359 offices at the village level holding about 22,000 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Ba xianzhi* 1989:454, UCB/CCSL.

### CHENGDE CITY ARCHIVES 承德市档案馆

Est. 1958. 1990: 30,012 *juan* in 107 *quanzong*, including old-regime archives, revolutionary history archives, and PRC archives; also 12,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Old-regime archives (1908–1948) include documents on population, customs, public affairs, production, religion, military affairs, education, natural disasters, finance, and the establishment of KMT administration. Revolutionary history archives (1945–1949) include documents on the establishment of CCP government. Local gazetteers.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 422–423.

### DINGZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 定州市档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1973. Holdings: 19,171 *juan* of archives in 106 *quanzong* (including 18,595 *juan* of contemporary documentary archives), and 16,146 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. The archives have opened their collection of materials dated before 1949, including archives of land reform, the economy, public affairs, military affairs, propaganda, education, and mass organizations. Readers need an I.D. card to use the archives.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 424; *HBDA* 1988.4:back cover, Princeton.

### FUNING COUNTY ARCHIVES 抚宁县档案馆

1985: 15,531 *juan* of archives, including 47 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, 4,277 *ce* of printed materials, and several Qing local gazetteers. Catalogues. The archives receive records from the county CCP committee, government, and their subordinate offices every five years. All the county administration archives from the Cultural Revolution are now in the collection. Besides the county archives, there are 159 archives of offices (with 111,668 *juan* of archives) attached to county offices and rural units.

SOURCE: *Funing xianzhi* 1990:437–439, UCB/CCSL.

## HUANGHUA COUNTY ARCHIVES 黄骅县档案馆

Est. 1959, the county archives worked together with the party history office of the CCP county committee until disbanded in 1962; reestablished in 1980. 1985: 8,677 *juan* of archives; 7,597 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Countywide, 102 archives offices have been established since 1985.

SOURCE: *Huanghua xianzhi* 1990:442-443, UCB/CCSL.

## KANGBAO COUNTY ARCHIVES 康保县档案馆

Est. 1956 as a combined archives office of the CCP and the government. 1987: 14,800 *juan* of archives in 41 *quanzong*, including documentary, scientific, financial, *xiang* and *zhen* administration, and household archives. Most of the archives are from the local county offices, and all date from after 1949. County offices and *xiang* administrators also keep more than 10,000 *juan* of archives in their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Kangbao xianzhi* 1991:872-874, UCB/CCSL.

## KUANCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 宽城县档案馆

Est. 1975. Holdings: 9,554 *juan* of archives in 102 *quanzong*, including 25 *juan* of revolutionary history archives. Catalogues. Open. There are 207 archives offices countywide, including three special archives sections in the county Public Security Bureau, procuratorate, and court. They keep an additional 38,054 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Kuancheng xianzhi* 1990:372, UCB/CCSL.

## LUAN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 滦县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 26,700 *juan* in 97 *quanzong*; 2,750 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 425.

## NANPI COUNTY ARCHIVES 南皮县档案馆

The archives acquired two volumes of diaries of General Zhang Yintao (张隐韬), a CCP member and graduate of the Whampoa Academy who died in combat with the KMT army in 1926. The diaries were written in 1923 and 1924, recording many activities of Mao Zedong, Deng Zhongxia, and other early CCP leaders. They also mention communications between the author and Sun Yat-sen, Zhang Ji, Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Jingwei, and other KMT figures.

SOURCE: *HBDA* 1988.4:132–133; *LSDA* 1988.4:132, UCSD.

## QIANXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 迁西县档案馆

Est. 1963. 1986: 10,200 *juan* of archives, including 5,287 *juan* of permanent archives from the county government and CCP committee (1944–1980), more than 2,000 *juan* of archives from the *xiang* level, and 34 *juan* of financial archives. Indexes. Open. From 1957 to 1985, the county archives (or archives office before 1963) collected 523 revolutionary history documents, 340 military cadre personnel archives, and various historical publications. Most were sent to the provincial archives.

SOURCE: *Qianxi xianzhi* 1991:452–453, UCB/CCSL.

## RAOYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 饶阳县档案馆

The archives contain very little material from before 1949. A team of American researchers was unable to visit the archives, but in 1978 they were given access to several volumes of newspaper clippings on the history of a single village. In 1980, they were allowed to photograph a substantial number of documents on economic and political developments in the 1950s and 1960s. Most were handwritten economic reports, long-term economic plans, and surveys and reports by CCP work teams. A photo collection is also maintained by the archives.

SOURCE: Two American researchers.

## SANHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 三河县档案馆

Est. 1963 under the county CCP committee; disbanded during CR; re-

sumed operations in 1972. 1984: 5,911 *juan* in 39 *quanzong* from local offices and mass organizations; also some incomplete archives left by the old-regime and the people's governments of the CCP before 1949. The county has 52 archives offices at the county level holding 11,768 *juan* and 23 *xiang*- and *zhen*-level archives offices with 5,260 *juan*. In addition, 395 villages established their own archives collections, with 5,485 *juan* in total.

SOURCE: *Sanhe xianzhi* 1988:552, UCB/CCSL.

### SU'NING COUNTY ARCHIVES 肃宁县档案馆

Est. 1962. Holdings: 9,612 *juan*, including 35 *juan* of old-regime archives, 64 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, and 9,513 *juan* of post-1949 archives; 17,000 *ce* of printed materials. Open. There are tax records from the Qing Jiaqing period, land and property deeds of the republican era. Documents on land reform, the determination of class background, rent and interest reduction, agricultural tax, militia, military struggles, and peasant organizing are in the revolutionary history collection.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 425.

### WU'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 武安县档案馆

1988: 17,723 *juan* of archives in 117 *quanzong*, including republican and puppet-government archives (almost complete); 10,293 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *Wu'an xianzhi* 1990:764, UCB/CCSL.

### XINGTAI CITY ARCHIVES 邢台市档案馆

Est. 1961. 1988: 19,176 *juan* in 88 *quanzong*; 5,675 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. The collection is in four parts: (1) Foreign missions, 1842–1940: 91 *juan*, including records of the American Catholic missionaries' land buying in the Xingtai area. (2) Revolutionary history archives, 1945–1949: 350 *juan*. Documents, statistics, diaries, notebooks, and records of the establishment of the revolutionary regime, political propaganda, united front, mass organizations, political movements, land

reform, public affairs, security, commerce, taxes, and military affairs. (3) Post-1949 archives (1950–1976): 17,703 *juan* in 80 *quanzong*: Archives of local administration and mass organizations including policies of local offices; records of the city congress, party conferences, and meetings of other groups; and of political movements, personnel, economic reform, education, and public health. (4) Printed materials. Local gazetteers, CCP newspapers from before 1949.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 423–424.

### XUANHUA COUNTY ARCHIVES 宣化县档案馆

Est. 1961; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1969. 1988: 16,236 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials, including 88 *juan* of pre-1949 archives; 16,148 *juan* of PRC archives are documentary, special, financial, and village archives. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Xuanhua xianzhi* 1993:660–661, UCB/CCSL.

### ZHANGBEI COUNTY ARCHIVES 张北县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Holdings: 23,916 *juan* of archives, including documentary, technical, and special archives; and 5,694 *ce* of printed materials. The collection covers the years 1945 to the present and comes from the local CCP administration, mass organizations, and disbanded units.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 424–425.

### ZHENGDING COUNTY ARCHIVES 正定县档案馆

The archives recently acquired two rare books. One is written by a well-known doctor of the Jin dynasty about Chinese herbal medicine; the other is *Yuandai mingchen shilue* (Biographies of famous officials of the Yuan dynasty), in 15 volumes, written by contemporary literatus Su Tianjue.

SOURCE: *HBDA* 1986.6:40, Princeton.

### ZHUOLU COUNTY ARCHIVES BUREAU 涿鹿县档案局

The bureau has opened 1,671 *juan* of archives (34 *quanzong*) to the public, including revolutionary history archives, old-regime archives, and early 1950s archives.

SOURCE: HBDA 1988.6:47, Princeton.

### ZHUOZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 涿州市档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1972. Holdings: 11,182 *juan* of archives and 13,065 *ce* of printed materials, including old-regime, revolutionary history, and current archives; also local gazetteers and genealogies.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 425.

### ZUNHUA COUNTY ARCHIVES 遵化县档案馆

Est. 1958, combining the archives offices of the county CCP committee and government; disbanded during CR; reestablished in 1980. 1985: 22,333 *juan* in 117 *quanzong*; 5,279 *ce* of printed materials; and 65 packets of technical archives. Open.

1. Revolutionary history archives: 22 *juan* (1945–1949). These are summaries, reports, and plans from the CCP county committee and government on the issues of rent and tax reduction, land reform, transportation and postal service, reconstruction of industry and commerce, finance, taxes, natural disaster control, organization, rectification, and agriculture. Revolutionary history materials: 96 *ce*. Publications of Mao, Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping, etc. from the 1930s and 1940s; documents of the rectification movement and other publications.
2. Qing and republican materials: Zunhua gazetteers (1794, 1887). No. 5 Middle School thirtieth-anniversary memoirs (1932).
3. Post-1949 archives: 22,050 *juan* in 109 *quanzong*, covering local policies, regulations, meetings, political movements, reforms, and personnel.

4. Printed materials: 5,279 *juan/ce*, including books, newspapers, party history, village histories, commune histories, and school histories. [These no doubt relate to local histories written in the wake of Mao's article on Zunhua's model mutual-aid team, *qiong-bang-zi she*, which developed into a larger movement to study the history of villages and agricultural cooperation.]

SOURCE: *Zunhua xianzhi* 1990:203–205, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Heilongjiang

## HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 黑龙江省档案馆

Est. 1964. Work in the archives was greatly disturbed during CR, with operations resumed in 1972. Current holdings: 260,100 *juan* in 379 *quanzong*, including 81,990 *juan* of PRC and revolutionary history archives; the rest are Qing and republican archives. Catalogues. Open. There are six departments in the archives: party and government archives, historical archives, research and editing, technical matters, reception, and storage.

1. Qing archives (1887–1911): more than 22,000 *juan* in 41 *quanzong*. The most important come from the Heilongjiang Office of the Military Lieutenant Governor, provincial government, provincial Office of Foreign Affairs, Office of Railway Foreign Affairs, and subordinate offices, as well as the Special District Office of the Governor's Representative. The contents cover the development of northeast China, establishment of the postal system, migration to the border area, a detailed map of the province, disasters, land tax, banks, local minorities, living conditions, and relations with Russia.

*Note:* In 1956, the Soviet Union returned 17,071 *juan* of Qing archives (1675–1900) taken in 1901 from various Jilin and Heilongjiang yamen. These are now housed in the First Historical Archives in Beijing (*DAGZ* 1956.12:17; *Zhongguo diyi lishi dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu*, 163–175.)

2. Republican archives (1912–1932): 120 *juan* in 81 *quanzong*, mainly from the provincial government, Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Civil Affairs, Department of Education, Finance Department, Office of Foreign Affairs, and other offices at the provincial level. Subject matter includes the establishment of

prefectures and counties, personnel, loans, education, mining surveys, opium prohibition, forestry, construction, and foreign relations.

3. The Manchukuo archives (1932–1945): 18,000 *juan* from the Longjiang (龙江), Binjiang (滨江), Songjiang (松江), Mudanjiang (牡丹江), Bei'an (北安), Dong'an (东安) and Sanjiang (三江) provincial governments, covering construction, electricity, international transportation, telephone companies, and the Bank of Harbin. The contents include *baojia* system, police, military, labor, migration, and food distribution.
4. Revolutionary history archives (1923–1949): 6,100 *juan* recording early revolutionary organizations, the establishment of the new government, land reform, bandit-suppression movements, and related issues. Included are documents from the CCP Manchuria Committee, Jidong Committee, Northern Manchuria Committee, and the Dongbei United Anti-Japanese Army. Also included are documents from districts and counties of Heilongjiang, Songjiang, Nunjiang (嫩江), Mudanjiang, Suining (绥宁), and Heinun (黑嫩) provinces, recording the process of establishing the northeast base area and the civil war of the 1940s. There are personal records of Chen Yun, Li Fuchun, Zhang Wentian, Wan Heshou, and Zhang Xiushan.
5. Post-1949 archives (1949–1966): 80,000 *juan* in 250 *quanzong*, mostly from provincial offices, including archives of the former provinces of Songjiang, Nunjiang, Hejiang (合江), and Mudanjiang before 1954.

Address: 黑龙江哈尔滨市南岗区花园街 14 号 150001

SOURCE: DDDASY: 510–511; LSDA 1984.2:133–134, 136; Ni Daoshan, 1990:78; DAGZQS: 408.

### BAIQUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 拜泉县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 31,730 *juan*, including 18,453 *juan* of historical archives and 13,277 *juan* of current documentary, financial, personnel, and photo archives; also 7,765 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 436.

## BAYAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 巴彦县档案馆

There were no archives offices either in the late Qing or the Manchukuo period. In 1958, the county archives were established on the base of the two archives offices of the county CCP committee and government and assumed responsibility for collecting local archives. In 1969, the archives burned 6,000 *juan* of archives for war preparedness. (There is no indication of the size of the collection now.) Many *xiang* and *zhen* established their own archives after 1973, and at the end of 1984, they held 7,178 *juan*.

SOURCE: *Bayan xianzhi* 1990:682–684, UCB/CCSL.

## BIN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 宾县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 17,970 *juan* in 99 *quanzong*, including 10,718 *juan* of documentary archives, 2,295 *juan* from the county inspection committee, 1,575 *juan* on county CCP personnel, and 3,332 *juan* of criminal cases and historical counterrevolutionary cases. All the Qing archives (from Binzhou's establishment in 1880 to 1911) and part of the republican archives (1911–1933) were burned by Sun Chaoyang in 1933. In 1945, the Japanese burned all the archives left in the county government. In 1958, the newly established county archives burned part of the land-reform archives and archives from the late 1940s.

SOURCE: *Bin xianzhi* 1991:894–895, UCB/CCSL.

## DONGNING COUNTY ARCHIVES 东宁县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 15,828 *juan*, including historical archives (1928–1931): 1,740 *juan*; revolutionary history archives: 65 *juan*, all collected after 1949; current archives: 14,269 *juan*; also archives of science and technology, art, maps, and personnel. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the archives were moved several times because of the tense relationship between the former USSR and the PRC on border issues, and much of the collection was damaged. All ten *xiang* and *zhen* and 89 of the 105 villages have their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Dongning xianzhi* 1989:477–478, UCB/CCSL.

DU'ERBOTE MONGOLIAN AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES  
杜尔伯特蒙古族自治县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 19,993 *juan* in 9 *quanzong* (1924–present), including 3,678 *juan* of republican archives. The current archives are the main body of the collection. Catalogues, brief introduction to the republican archives. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 436–437.

FANGZHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 方正县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; 2,135 *juan* of current archives and documents were burned for “war preparedness,” representing 40 percent of the total collection; resumed operations in 1972. 1985: 49 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 8,795 *juan* of current archives; 19 *juan* of technical archives; 134 *juan* of financial archives; 3,335 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

In 1958, the county Public Security Bureau, bank, and several people’s communes established their own archives offices. By 1983, archives offices of 121 brigades (90 percent of total) held 4,356 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Fangzheng xianzhi* 1990:595–597, UCB/CCSL.

FUJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 富锦县档案馆

Their historical archives are open to the public.

SOURCE: *Fujin xianzhi* 1991, UCB/CCSL.

FUYU COUNTY ARCHIVES 富裕县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 15,480 *juan* in 18 *quanzong*. In 1972, the county archives received 1,321 *juan* of archives of the former Yikeming’an Banner (依克明安旗). The archives are from 1905 to 1932 and are especially valuable for studying the history of Fuyu, Baiquan (拜泉), Kedong (克东), Yi’an (依安), and Keshan (克山) counties in this period. Catalogues. By the

end of 1981, 10 people's communes and 125 brigades established archives offices, with 4,737 *juan* of archives countywide.

SOURCE: *Fuyu xianzhi* 1990:298–299, UCB/CCSL.

### HA'ERBIN CITY ARCHIVES 哈尔滨市档案馆

Est. 1979. Holdings: more than 150,000 *juan* in 81 *quanzong*, 20,000 *ce* of printed materials, 23,450 photos, and 71 videotapes. Open.

1. Revolutionary history archives (1946–1949): 21 *quanzong*. CCP underground activities including Chen Yun's, Peng Zhen's, Li Fuchun's, and Wang Jiaxiang's records.
2. Old-regime archives (1913–1945): 12 *quanzong*. Ha'erbin city government in republican, Manchukuo, and KMT periods. Also Russian and Japanese archives.
3. Current archives: 48 *quanzong*.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 435.

### HAILUN COUNTY ARCHIVES 海伦县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: nearly 10,000 *juan* in the early 1960s. There are now archives of the old regime, science and technology, local figures, minority affairs, culture and art, and photographs. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Hailun xianzhi* 1988:590–591, UCB/CCSL.

### HEGANG CITY ARCHIVES 鹤岗市档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 51,921 *juan* of archives (1945–1981), including revolutionary history archives: 741 *juan*, collected from 1980 to 1984; current archives: 45,889 *juan*; disbanded unit archives: 5,232 *juan*; also technical archives: 59 *juan*. Printed materials are magazines, newspapers, and internal publications. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Hegang shizhi* 1990:695–696, UCB/CCSL.

### HUACHUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 桦川县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 17,401 *juan*. (1) Old-regime archives (1910–1933) of 8,905 *juan* include records of local administration (2,438 *juan*); military, police, and judicial (3,016 *juan*); foreign affairs (50 *juan*); education and public health (632 *juan*); finance (1,325 *juan*); agriculture, fishing, and forestry (914 *juan*); and industry and commerce (630 *juan*). Current archives are from the county CCP committee, government, congress, and political consultative conference. Printed materials: 2,531 *juan/ce*. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Huachuan xianzhi* 1991:628–629, UCB/CCSL.

### HULIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 虎林县档案馆

Est. 1959. There are 4,287 *juan* of Qing archives, 2,844 *juan* of republican archives, 33,688 *juan* of current documentary archives. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 436.

### JIAYIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 嘉荫县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 1,406 *juan* of republican archives from the former Wuyun county (乌云); 12,372 *juan* in 46 *quanzong* of current archives (1949–1985). Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Jiayin xianzhi* 1988:528, UCB/CCSL.

### LONGJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 龙江县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 32,000 *juan* in 77 *quanzong*, including 12,000 *juan* of republican archives and 3,000 *juan* of special archives; 12,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 436.

### MINGSHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 明水县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR, and many precious archives stolen or

destroyed; resumed operations in 1971. 1985: 26,948 *juan* in 17 *quanzong*, including 1,567 *juan* of republican archives; 2,968 *juan* of Japanese puppet-government archives; and 22,413 *juan* of PRC archives. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Mingshui xianzhi* 1989:585–587, UCB/CCSL.

### NAHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 讷河县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 24,171 *juan* in 68 *quanzong*, including 400 *juan* of republican archives (1921–1949), with some volumes from the county prison; PRC archives from the county CCP committee, government, mass organizations, towns, and people's communes. Catalogues. Republican archives before 1921 were burned by a local bandit, and Manchukuo archives were either sent back to Japan or destroyed in 1945.

SOURCE: *Nahe xianzhi* 1989:480, UCB/CCSL.

### NING'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 宁安县档案馆

Est. 1958. The complete set of 1,280 *juan* of archives of the Ningguta brigade-general's office (Qing) are kept in the First Historical Archives in Beijing (q.v.). Most republican and Manchukuo archives were destroyed in 1945 by the Japanese; only 57 *juan* of republican archives and 4 *juan* of Manchukuo archives are left. Catalogues. Open. Many local institutes (Public Security Bureau, court, post office, bank, Grain Bureau) have their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Ning'an xianzhi* 1989:617–618, UCB/CCSL.

### QING'ANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 青岗县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1972. They have old-regime archives and archives of current administration. Catalogues. In addition, 19 people's communes and 250 villages have their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Qing'ang xianzhi* 1987:301–302, UCB/CCSL.

## QIQIHA'ER CITY ARCHIVES 齐齐哈尔市档案馆

Holdings: 431 *ce* of printed materials in Japanese (1919–1944) on politics, economy, history, geography, industry, transportation, education, minorities. Surviving historical archives are from the 1911–1931 period. Those from 1931 to 1945 were all burned in 1945 by the Japanese. Twenty-five archives in the city now hold a total of 795,000 *juan* of archives. Many of the local archives have catalogues.

SOURCE: *HLJDA* 1990.4:8–9, 23–25, Hoover.

## SHUANGCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 双城县档案馆

Est. in 1958. 1987: 94,481 *juan* of archives; 2,156 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Qing archives: 49,082 *juan* (50,459 or 47,416 *juan* according to the gazetteer), including 2,034 *juan* in Manchu, dating from Jiaqing 20 (1815) to Xuantonq. The archives are in two parts, one from the office of a regiment of the provincial Manchu garrison (*wei xieling shu*), the other from the director of the Office of Pacification (Lishi fumin fu). Included are documents of the Jilin and Heilongjiang Military Governors (“Tartar Generals”), offices of the military lieutenant governor, Eight Banners, tax office, Epidemic Prevention Bureau, and other local departments. There are memorials, letters, notes, posters, lawsuits, tax tickets, contracts and statistics, and records of banner garrisons, personnel, tests, regulations, social organization, county affairs, civil service examinations, land taxes, memorial ceremonies, trade, and other social events. These include information on construction in the county, the establishment and administration of villages, civil lawsuits, and banditry.
2. Republican archives (1911–1939): 25,871 *juan* (or 22,354 *juan* [elsewhere: 20,245] of republican archives and 2,140 *juan* of Manchukuo archives according to the gazetteer). The archives come from the national government, Jilin Supreme Court, Jilin Procuracy, Shuangcheng county government, local court, Public Affairs Office, police station, Bureau of Industry, Bureau of Education, tax department, post office, and other local institutions. The documents record social events and social life in Shuang-

cheng county, including trade, opium prohibition, finance, rent and taxes, labor, civil disputes, lawsuits, prostitution, debt, social organizations, religion, epidemic prevention, prices, surveys, and statistics.

3. Revolutionary history archives (Sept. 1945–Sept. 1949): 201 *juan*. Records of social movements under the leadership of the Shuangcheng county democratic government, such as land reform, PLA recruitment, support for the civil war, bandit suppression, and antitraitor movements.
4. Post-1949 archives: 19,327 *juan* of archives (10,584 in 1985, according to the gazetteer) came from the CCP Shuangcheng Committee, the county government, the county People's Congress, and subordinate offices.
5. Materials and gazetteers: 1,315 *ce*.

The archives have edited publications on local land reform and political events.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1990.2:126–127, UCSD; *Shuangcheng xianzhi* 1990:776–777, UCB/CCSL.

### SHUANGYASHAN CITY ARCHIVES 双鸭山市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 7,977 *juan* of documentary archives, including archives from 1948 when the Shuangyashan Mining District was set up; also special archives: 5,110 *juan* of criminal cases (1950–1985), 6,000 *juan* of civil lawsuits (1954–1980), 945 *juan* of case investigations, 590 *juan* of letters and complaints (1950–1980). An additional 24,953 *juan* were kept in various city offices. Catalogues. Open. The city court and Public Security Bureau hold their own archives.

SOURCE: *Shuangyashan shizhi* [1991]: 913–917, UCB/CCSL.

### SUIHUA CITY ARCHIVES 绥化市档案馆

Est. 1958. More than 22,000 *juan* in 63 *quanzong*, including 125 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; more than 3,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 435–436.

## SUILING COUNTY ARCHIVES 绥棱县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 20,031 *juan*, including 1,449 *juan* from the Socialist Education Movement. Catalogues.

SOURCE: *Suiling xianzhi* 1988:322–323, UCB/CCSL.

## SUNWU COUNTY ARCHIVES 孙吴县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 12,552 *juan* of archives, including historical archives of the county CCP committee and government from the 1946–1949 period. Catalogues. Open: 2,409 items of archives.

SOURCE: *Sunwu xianzhi* 1991:493–494, UCB/CCSL.

## TIELI COUNTY ARCHIVES 铁力县档案馆

Est. 1963. 1976: 10,818 *juan* in 56 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Tieli xianzhi* 1990:528–529, UCB/CCSL.

## WANGKUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 望奎县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1982: 284 *juan* of old-regime archives; 94 *juan* of the people's government archives (1945–1949) from the CCP, county government, and county court; 8,545 *juan* of current archives from the county CCP, government, people's congress, workers' unions, women's federation, court, bank, and other local institutions. Also technical archives (94 *juan*) and special archives (17 *juan*). Printed materials: 3,767 *ce*. Catalogues. Open. All the local archives of the Manchukuo period were destroyed in 1945. There was no special office to take care of the archives produced by the people's government from 1945 to 1955.

SOURCE: *Wangkui xianzhi* 1989:567–568, UCB/CCSL.

## WUCHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 五常县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 17,716 *juan* in 17 *quanzong*, including party and people's

government archives from the former Lalin county (拉林). A total of 120,000 *juan* of personnel, technical, school, photo, civil dispute, and public health archives are kept in 28 archives offices countywide.

The Wuchang county Qing archives (county-seat establishment, town construction, offices, bandits, lawsuits, contributions) belong to the Ningguta brigade-general's office and are now in the First Historical Archives in Beijing (q.v.). Most important republican archives (including archives of Manchukuo) were shipped to Japan; some were burned in 1945 by the Japanese and the rest were lost in a fire in 1949.

SOURCE: *Wuchang xianzhi* 1989:743, UCB/CCSL.

### XUNKE COUNTY ARCHIVES 逊克县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 11,321 *juan* in 36 *quanzong*. Open.

1. Historical archives (1916–1933): 549 *juan*, from the republican Xun River Reclamation Bureau, county government, and other units. These include records of the KMT and other mass organizations; hydrology, land, and river surveys; reports on weather, natural disasters, census, and ethnic populations; government documents; and other related materials.
2. Current archives: 6,713 *juan* in 12 categories: meetings, political movements, organization, investigations, personnel, propaganda, education, public health, science, united front, politics, military affairs, foreign affairs, civil affairs, labor, agriculture, industry and transport, finance, and secretariat. [More than 12 categories, but unclear how combined. It is also unclear what the remaining 4,059 of the 11,321 *juan* are.]

SOURCE: *Xunke xianzhi* 1991:517–518, UCB/CCSL.

### YANSHOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 延寿县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 137 *juan* of Qing archives (1902–1911); 6,037 *juan* of republican archives; 101 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1946–1949); 11,862 *juan* of PRC archives; 1,107 *juan* of special archives.

SOURCE: *Yanshou xianzhi* 1991:620–622, UCB/CCSL.

### YI'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 依安县档案馆

Est. 1958. Part of the collection was burned in 1969 as part of war preparation. 1984: 29,275 *juan* including 5,852 *juan* of old-regime archives; 3,077 *ce* of printed materials; also 4,105 *ce* of government documents, photos, collections of historical sources. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Yi'an xianzhi* 1989:416, UCB/CCSL.

### YILAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 依兰县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 23,825 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials in 58 *quanzong*, including old-regime archives, documentary archives, technical archives, special archives, and photos. Information on Yilan county edited by the county archives is available. All 18 *xiang* and *zhen* have their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Yilan xianzhi* 1990:839–40, UCB/CCSL.

### ZHAODONG CITY ARCHIVES 肇东市档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 24,366 *juan* in 12 *quanzong*; 8,542 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Republican archives: 939 *juan* from the Zhaodong county government on education, industry, and city government. Catalogued. Open.
2. Revolutionary history archives: 79 *juan* from 1945–1949 period on antitraitor work, land reform, party building, and conscription. Open.
3. Post-1949 archives: 22,235 *juan* of documentary archives from the party, government, and mass organizations.
4. Special archives: 1,070 (or 1,110) *juan* of place name, financial, census, statistical, and art archives.
5. Technical archives: 17 (or 45) *juan* on new village plans.
6. Audio- and videotape archives: 20 items on meetings and disasters.

The archives have also reported 25,176 *juan* of technical archives in 1988, but this apparently includes archival offices in addition to the city archives itself. The archives have collected 356 *ce* of catalogues from 71 local offices, 21 *xiang* and *zhen* offices, and four factories, establishing a center for catalogues of archives offices in the city.

SOURCE: *HLJDA* 1990.1:33, Hoover; *LSDA* 1993.4:133.

# Regional Archives: Henan

## HENAN PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 河南省档案馆

Est. 1959; abolished during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Holdings: 144,000 *juan* of archives in 233 *quanzong*; 50,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Organized into three offices: the First Office handles acquisitions; the Second, storage; and the Third, editing and research.

1. Revolutionary history archives (1922–1949): 7,700 *juan* in 18 *quanzong*. These include archives from the CY Yu-Shaan District Committee, CCP Yu-Shaan Committee, CCP E-Yu-Wan and E-Yu Base Area committees (1922–1942). There are also archives from the CCP Committee and subordinate organizations in Taihang, Ji-Lu-Yu, Taiyue, Yu-Wan-Su, Yu-Shaan-E, Yuxi, E-Yu, and Tongbai districts (1939–1949).
2. Historical archives:
  - a. Qing archives (1724–1911): 316 *juan*. Memorials from the Henan governor about taxes, personnel, river works, temples, sacrifices, city wall construction, military, law, famine relief, and education.
  - b. Republican archives (1912–1948): more than 30,000 *juan* in 60 *quanzong*. Material from the Henan provincial government, KMT headquarters, Supreme Court, Education Department, Construction Department, Hydrology Department, post office, Telephone Bureau, banks, gazetteer office (*tongzhi guan*), museums, Relief Institute, police department, Zhongtong, Juntong, and other local institutions. Many of the archives were burned during the war, but the remainder are still useful.
3. Post-1949 archives (1949–1978): 104,000 *juan* in 140 *quanzong*.

Materials from the CCP Henan Provincial Committee, government, and subordinate offices, including the former Pingyuan (平原) provincial government and party archives from the early 1950s.

#### 4. Materials:

- a. Revolutionary history materials: 10,000 *ce* of internal publications, journals, and documents published by local CCP organizations.
- b. Historical materials: 25,000 *ce*, published by the KMT government, including the *Henan Bulletin* (1914–1926), *Henan Province Bulletin* (1939–1945); *Political Bulletin* (1914–1948); *New Gazetteer of Henan*, written by the government between 1922 and 1948; and 108 other gazetteers of prefectures and counties as well as the Huang family genealogy from the Ming dynasty.

Address: 河南省郑州市金水大道 18 号 450003

SOURCE: DDDASY: 525–526; LSDA 1985.2:128–129, UCB; DAGZQS: 412–413.

## HENAN LOCAL ARCHIVES

There are said to be 23,855 *juan* of historical archives from the Qing and earlier in local archives in Henan. It is not clear where any except the 316 in the provincial archives are held, but this is a fairly large number of archives and suggests an as yet unreported collection of Qing archives somewhere in Henan.

SOURCE: Ni Daoshan, 1990: 82.

## CHANGGE COUNTY ARCHIVES 长葛县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 23,184 *juan* of documentary, technical, tape, and special archives; 19,984 *ce* of printed materials including 1,047 *ce* of documentary compilations, 3,047 *ce* of newspapers, 5,004 *ce* of periodicals, and also gazetteers and genealogies.

SOURCE: *Changge xianzhi* 1991:546, UCB/CCSL.

## CHANGYUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 长垣县档案馆

Est. 1959; closed during CR; resumed work in 1980s. Holdings: 24,100 *juan* in 45 *quanzong*, including 84 *juan* of archives from before 1949. There are documents on the founding of the local CCP, party conferences, local gentry biographies and genealogies, gazetteers, and writings, photographs, and diaries of revolutionary martyrs. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Changyuan xianzhi* 1991, UCB/CCSL.

## DENG FENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 登封县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded and most of the collection lost during CR; resumed work in 1976. Holdings: 9,120 *juan* of archives in 141 *quanzong* and, in 1984, 15,683 *ce* of printed materials. They also have books and newspapers. Catalogues. Open. The 63 *juan* of old-regime archives are now kept in the Zhengzhou City Archives. They include personnel records from the KMT county committee and government, general information on the military and political situation, records of meetings, criminal cases, statistics, and school records. The archives have also collected revolutionary history archives as well as written materials on ancient architectural structures, archaeological discoveries, and antiques in the county.

SOURCE: *Dengfeng xianzhi* 1990:116–117, UCB/CCSL.

## FANGCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 方城县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1985: the county archives and other local archives had 20,570 *juan* of archives in 101 *quanzong*, including 14 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, 15,517 *juan* of current archives, 4,420 *juan* of personnel archives, 270 *juan* of land and property records, and 96 *juan* of census records. Catalogues. Open. In 1958, 75,900 peasant household dossiers were collected by the local archives; but a 1961–1965 retrenchment reduced the number of archives in the entire county to 6,615 *juan*, and it is unclear if these dossiers survived. There are also 3,173 boxes of materials, including law cases published by the republican government, local gazetteers (Ming, Qing, and Republic), local publications, photos, and newspapers.

SOURCE: *Fangcheng xianzhi* 1992:551–553, UCB/CCSL.

## FUGOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 抚沟县档案馆

Est. 1980. 1985: 11,068 *juan* in 65 *quanzong*, including government document archives, financial archives and records of deceased cadres; 10,430 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Before the archives were established, most local records were kept by the county CCP committee and government offices. The documents in the Fugou County Archives come from local party and government offices.

SOURCE: *Fugou xianzhi* 1986:501–504, UCB/CCSL.

## GUANGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 光山县档案馆

Est. 1958; stopped functioning during CR; restored in 1980. Holdings: 24,448 *juan* of archives and materials in 85 *quanzong*. They are catalogued as official document archives, archives of disbanded institutions, technical and educational archives, and photos. Information on local CCP conferences, agriculture, weather, and highways has been edited by the archives. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Guangshan xianzhi* 1991:414, UCB/CCSL.

## HENGCHUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 潢川县档案馆

Est. 1956 as an archives office under the county CCP committee; disbanded during CR; restored in 1980. In 1985, control of the archives was shifted from the party committee to the county government. Holdings: 273 *jian* (*juan*) of old-regime archives and 13,431 *juan* of archives from the county government, CCP committee, and disbanded units; 6,808 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Information on local political events, natural disasters, population, and agriculture has been edited by the archives.

SOURCE: *Hengchuan xianzhi* 1992:509–511, UCB/CCSL.

## HUAIBIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 淮滨县档案馆

Holdings: 11,228 *juan* of documentary archives; 961 bags of special archives; 4,015 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *Huaibin xianzhi* 1986:665–666, UCB/CCSL.

### HUI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 辉县档案馆

Est. 1958, disbanded during CR; resumed work in 1980. 1988: 32,739 *juan* of archives in 90 *quanzong*; 7,715 *ce* of printed materials. Documentary archives: 26,184 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, old-regime archives, and current archives. There are 4,473 documents of the CCP Taihang district, Taihang district government, and Huabei Communist Youth League, and 420 *juan* of KMT and Youth Corps party cards, puppet-government name lists, and official documents and telegrams initially organized in 1969 for the purpose of identifying enemy agents. Technical archives: 5 *juan*. Special archives: 6,550 *juan*, including archives on class background, accounts, discipline, personnel, the census, and statistics. Tape and photo archives: 104 items.

SOURCE: *Hui xianzhi* 1992:726–728, UCB/CCSL.

### HUOJIA COUNTY ARCHIVES 获嘉县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 15,297 *juan* of archives in 47 *quanzong*, including about 5,000 pieces of revolutionary history archives and old-regime archives. Special archives were set up in 1982 for technical archives, accounts, and education. Photocopying.

SOURCE: *Huojia xianzhi* 1991:577, UCB/CCSL.

### JUN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 浚县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; reestablished in 1979. Holdings: 17,348 *juan* of documentary archives in 44 *quanzong*, including 57 *juan* of old-regime archives; 9,431 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. There are archives from the county CCP committee and government, local elite genealogies, biographies, gazetteers, records of property and land ownership, land-tax and census records, and accounts from the early 1950s.

SOURCE: *Jun xianzhi* 1990:826–827, UCB/CCSL.

### KAI FENG CITY ARCHIVES 开封市档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1970. 1985: 85,000 *juan* of archives (1912–1985); 32,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

There are six other archives (five county archives, one city construction archives) in Kaifeng city, holding 240,000 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials; more than a thousand archives offices have one million *juan* of archives of various types.

SOURCE: *Kaifeng jianzhi* 1988:400, UCB/CCSL.

### LIN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 林县档案馆

1985: more than 20,000 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Lin xianzhi* 1989:411, UCB/CCSL.

### LUONING COUNTY ARCHIVES 洛宁县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded in 1967; resumed operations in 1978. 1988: 14,695 *juan* in 88 *quanzong*. Materials include 73 *juan* of revolutionary history archives and 112 *juan* of republican archives; post-1949 archives are 11,470 *juan* of documentary archives, 2,043 *juan* of special archives and photos; 9,476 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Countywide, by the end of 1988, 420,139 *juan* of archives and 21,171 *ce* of printed materials were collected by archives offices.

SOURCE: *Luoning xianzhi* 1991:519–521, UCB/CCSL.

### LUOSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 罗山县档案馆

Est. 1958; disrupted during CR. 1985: 9,809 *juan* of archives in 52 *quanzong*; 6,218 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Before the establishment of the archives, there was no special office to look after local archives, so most historical archives were destroyed as wastepaper in the early 1950s. Only 62 *juan* survived. In 1958, 1959, and 1966, the county archives sorted out thousands of documents that had accumulated since 1949, cataloguing them chronologically. In the 1980s, many subordinate offices of the county government and schools established their own archives to preserve archives from the period after 1981.

SOURCE: *Luoshan xianzhi* 1987:486–487, UCB/CCSL.

### MENGJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 孟津县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR, and large numbers of records lost; resumed work in 1981. 1984: 7,000 *juan* of archives, mainly from the county CCP committee and government; 1,368 *juan/ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *Mengjin xianzhi* 1991:380–381, UCB/CCSL.

### MINCHI COUNTY ARCHIVES 渑池县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1988: 17,266 *juan/ce* of archives and materials, including some archives of the local CCP administration from 1947 to 1949. Catalogues. Photocopying. Open. Most of the collection came from the county CCP committee, government, and their subordinate offices. In 1984–1985, 27,391 *juan* of archives kept by such county organs as the Finance and Education bureaus were catalogued.

SOURCE: *Minchi xianzhi* 1991:527–528, UCB/CCSL.

### NANYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 南阳县档案馆

Est. 1979. 1985: 23,446 *juan* in 124 *quanzong*, including 4 *juan* of old-regime archives (there are more in the prefectural and city archives) and 22 *juan* of revolutionary history archives. The rest date from after 1949. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Nanyang xianzhi* 1990:489–490, UCB/CCSL.

### PUYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 濮阳县档案馆

Est. 1958; some printed materials lost during CR; resumed operations in 1979. 1983: 19,900 *juan*, including 12 *juan* of republican archives (KMT personnel, military registration, and local organizations); 71 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 18,595 *juan* of PRC documentary, special, and technical archives; 7,821 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

Countywide, 14,457 *juan* of archives are kept in 87 archives offices, including 14 *juan* of republican archives and 891 items of revolutionary history archives (1927–1949).

SOURCE: *Puyang xianzhi* 1989:406–407, UCB/CCSL.

## QINGFENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 清丰县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 15,224 *juan* of archives in 74 *quanzong*, including 34 *juan* of the Weihe (卫河) county anti-Japanese government and 104 *juan* of the Qingfeng (清丰) county anti-Japanese government. The remainder of the collection is county government records. Their 7,296 *ce* of materials are books, newspapers, genealogies, photos, and some internal publications. Catalogues.

SOURCE: *Qingfeng xianzhi* 1990:384–385, UCB/CCSL.

## SHANGCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 商城县档案馆

Est. 1958 to sort out and catalogue local republican and current archives. 1985: 16,761 *juan* of documentary archives; 3,685 *juan* of special archives; 58 *juan* of technical archives, photos, and tapes; 16,951 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. During a flood in 1960, 1,017 *juan* of archives and 1,000 *ce* of materials were damaged. More archives were lost in the Cultural Revolution. After the archives resumed work in the 1980s, they received many archives from the county government and other local offices.

SOURCE: *Shangcheng xianzhi* 1991:649–650, UCB/CCSL.

## SHANGQIU COUNTY ARCHIVES 商丘县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 6,625 *juan* of archives in 47 *quanzong*; 3,865 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The local authorities took over 9,000 items of archives from the KMT in 1948; and in 1950, an archives office was established under the county CCP committee and government. In 1955, a special office was set up to sort out 9,856 items from the Japanese occupation period. The archives received 241 items of revolutionary history archives in 1957. After the establishment of the county archives, 1,343 *juan* of county government archives were catalogued, and 4,487 *juan* were received from other local institutes.

SOURCE: *Shangqiu xianzhi* 1991:441–442, UCB/CCSL.

## SONG-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 嵩县档案馆

Est. 1958, 1965: 13,011 *juan* of archives; 4,233 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues (including index to the names of local cadres). Open.

SOURCE: *Song xianzhi* 1990:630–631, UCB/CCSL.

## TAIKANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 太康县档案馆

1985: 7,994 *juan* of archives in 104 *quanzong*; 18,650 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. The archives are divided into documentary, special, technical, and photo archives. They include court documents, security organizations, disciplinary inspections, people's letters of complaint (*xinfang*), transportation documents, propaganda, party history, census records, industrial statistics, and birth-control records.

SOURCE: *Taikang xianzhi* 1991:533–534, UCB/CCSL.

## TANGYIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 汤阴县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; reestablished in 1979. In 1959, the newly established archives and archives offices received 24,252 *juan* of party and state archives. Among them, 642 *juan* were old-regime archives.

SOURCE: *Tangyin xianzhi* 1987:427–428, UCB/CCSL.

## TUOCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 柘城县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; restored in 1979. 1985: 12,000 *juan* of documents and 7,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Tuocheng xianzhi* 1991:406, UCB/CCSL.

## XIAYI COUNTY ARCHIVES 夏邑县档案馆

Est. 1958; discontinued work during CR; resumed operations in 1979. 1984: 12,774 *juan* in 62 *quanzong*, mostly from the county CCP committee and government and disbanded units. Catalogues. Open. In 1956–1957,

the CCP county office sorted out 460 items of KMT archives and collected 290 items of revolutionary archives.

SOURCE: *Xiayi xianzhi* 1989:442–443, UCB/CCSL.

### XIN'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 新安县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 8,438 *juan* of archives in 73 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Photocopying. Open to party and government offices. The historical archives were lost in the 1940s and the KMT archives were sent to the provincial Public Security Bureau in the 1950s, so the county archives' holdings all come from after 1949. Between 1966 and 1976, almost all archives and materials kept by units outside the county archives were lost. In 1985, subordinate departments of the county kept another 34,648 *juan* of archives, including 21,747 *juan* in the county Public Security Bureau and the courts.

SOURCE: *Xin'an xianzhi* 1989:482–483, UCB/CCSL.

### XIN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 新县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded in 1968; restored after CR. 1985: 13,750 *juan* of archives in 94 *quanzong*, including 12,894 *juan* of documentary archives and 744 *juan* of special archives; 5,683 *ce* of printed materials. Open. The collection covers the years since 1948. Another 122 archives offices countywide keep 14,852 *juan* of documentary archives, 10,323 *juan* of scientific archives, and 85,625 *juan* of special archives.

SOURCE: *Xin xianzhi* 1990:549, UCB/CCSL.

### XINXIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 新乡县档案馆

Est. 1957; discontinued during CR; restored in 1981. 1985: more than ten thousand *juan* in 34 *quanzong*; 3,900 *ce* of printed materials. There are old-regime archives, revolutionary archives, and archives from after 1949. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Xinxiang xianzhi* 1991:461–462, UCB/CCSL.

## XINYANG PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 信阳地区档案馆

Est. 1956. Holdings: 22,024 *juan* of archives in 89 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open. The prefectural archives' collection came from the CCP prefectural committee, the government, and disbanded units. They also received 1,244 *juan* of old-regime archives in 20 *quanzong* from the provincial Public Security Bureau in 1984.

1. Revolution history archives: 34 *juan*. Most are archives from the civil war period, including orders, decisions, information, and posters on such issues as the elimination of bandits, military operations, land-tax reductions, and rectification in the Henan-Anhui-Hubei Border Region. Many were collected in 1957.
2. Old-regime archives (1928–1948): 1,224 *juan*. These include archives from the local government; the Public Security Bureau; and offices concerned with civil affairs, finance, construction, taxes, personnel, education, relief, police, schools, militia, and secret societies. There are personnel records, meeting minutes, regulations, letters, conscription and tax-collection records, and documents on attacks against the revolutionary border regions during the civil war.
3. Current archives (1949–): 20,766 *juan* through 1982. They are catalogued under the following titles: organizations, education and propaganda, law, plans and statistics, finance, military, industry, agriculture, and internal materials.

SOURCE: *Xinyang diquzhi* 1992:784–785, UCB/CCSL.

## XINYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 信阳县档案馆

Est. 1958; stopped functioning during CR; resumed work in 1980. Holdings: 6,498 *juan* of archives; 5,733 *ce* of printed materials. Most were collected from the CCP county committee and government, their subordinate departments, and *xiang* and *zhen* offices, and are dated from 1949. The collection is divided into two parts: (1) internal materials: party documents, revolutionary history, CCP meetings, political and government reports, organization, disciplinary inspections, court data, public affairs, finance and economy, military, unions, and foreign affairs; and (2) open materials: books, newspapers, historical sources, and information on science, agriculture, and water.

SOURCE: *Xinyang xianzhi* 1990:589, UCB/CCSL.

## XINYE COUNTY ARCHIVES 新野县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 11,140 *juan* of archives in 94 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open. The archives received most of their records from local government organs and *xiang* and *zhen* offices.

SOURCE: *Xinye xianzhi* 1991:525, UCB/CCSL.

## XIPING COUNTY ARCHIVES 西平县档案馆

Est. 1958; several reorganizations before present structure set up in 1980. 1985: 24,000 *juan* of archives in 91 *quanzong*. The entire collection came from local institutions including the county CCP committee, government, Bureaus of Public Security, Commerce, Grain, and other subordinate offices. In 1984, the county archives received 15,000 *juan* of archives (dated before 1980) from the above units and also collected some scattered historical archives. Countywide, another 304 archives offices keep 90,000 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Xiping xianzhi* 1990:474-475, UCB/CCSL.

## XIUWU COUNTY ARCHIVES 修武县档案馆

Est. 1959; work discontinued during CR. Holdings: about 14,000 *juan*, including 1,100 pieces of revolutionary history archives and some important materials collected and photocopied by the archives. Catalogues. Most of the archives are from local government offices and people's communes. Publications on party conferences and natural disasters in Xiuwu and an introduction to Xiuwu archives have been edited for the public.

SOURCE: *Xiuwu xianzhi* 1986:143-144, UCB/CCSL.

## XIXIA COUNTY ARCHIVES 西峡县档案馆

Est. 1959; discontinued work during CR; resumed operations in 1980. 1985: 13,451 *juan* of documentary archives in 128 *quanzong*; 3,324 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Photocopying. Open.

SOURCE: *Xixia xianzhi* 1990:543-544, UCB/CCSL.

### XI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 息县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded from 1966 to 1972; restored in 1973. 1985: 23,106 *juan/ce* of archives and materials in 70 *quanzong*, including 24 folders (*dai*) of historical archives, 2,199 *juan* of special archives, 1,579 *juan* of personnel archives, and 4,507 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Xi xianzhi* 1989:389–390, UCB/CCSL.

### YANJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 延津县档案馆

Est. 1958, present structure from 1985. 1985: 10,911 *juan* of archives in 48 *quanzong*; 10,029 *ce* of materials. Catalogues. Open. Archives collection in Yanjin started before the county archives were set up. The work was carried out by a special group called the “Old-regime archives collection group” in 1955. They collected 11,427 items of old archives in 24,823 pages. In 1956, 884 pieces of revolutionary archives were collected. In 1982, the county archives received another 139 *juan* of old-regime archives from the county Public Security Bureau.

SOURCE: *Yanjin xianzhi* 1991:168–169, UCB/CCSL.

### YICHUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 伊川县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 13,047 *juan* in 40 *quanzong*, including archives of local administration and disbanded units; 2,672 *ce* of printed materials; photos. Open. Countywide, 64 archives offices kept 6,836 *juan* of documentary archives and 4,754 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *Yichuan xianzhi* 1991:523–524, UCB/CCSL.

### YIMA CITY ARCHIVES 义马市档案馆

Est. 1978 as part of the Yima Mines with 76 *juan* of archives. It became the city archives in 1985. The nature and size of its collection are unknown.

SOURCE: *Yima shizhi* 1991:262, UCB/CCSL.

## YUCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 虞城县档案馆

Est. in 1958. 1986: 5,578 *juan*. The archives are all from the county CCP committee, the county government, and their subordinate offices.

SOURCE: *Yucheng xianzhi* 1991:461-462, UCB/CCSL.

## ZHENGZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 郑州市档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1980. 1985: 34,459 *juan* in 167 *quanzong*; 16,464 *ce* of printed materials. Archives include 1,666 *juan* of republican archives from the KMT local government, military, police, and information offices of Zhengzhou, Zheng xian (郑县), Xingyang (荥阳), Sishui (汜水), Guangwu (广武), Xinzheng (新郑), Zhongmou (中牟), Mi-xian (密县), Gong-xian (巩县), and Dengfeng (登封). The remainder of the collection is current archives from the CCP Zhengzhou committee, government, mass organizations, and disbanded units. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 449.

## ZHUMADIAN CITY ARCHIVES 驻马店市档案馆

Est. 1963; disrupted during CR; real work started in 1985. Holdings: 9,836 *juan* of archives in 63 *quanzong*; 6,655 *ce* of printed materials; photos. Catalogues. Open. Before the establishment of the archives in 1963, many archives were lost because of the lack of archives management. The city-wide collection of archives totals 202,171 *juan* in 303 *quanzong*; it includes archives from the Public Security Bureau and the court (9,334 *juan*), city construction archives (12,000 *juan*), technical archives, accounts, etc.

SOURCE: *Zhumadian shizhi* 1989:516, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Hubei

## HUBEI PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 湖北省档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 318,157 *juan* in 308 *quanzong*; 63,490 *ce* of printed materials (*DAGZQS*: 324,111 *juan* in 299 *quanzong*; 65,965 *ce* of printed materials). Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives (1751–1949): 153,361 *juan* in 95 *quanzong*, with 12,361 *ce* of materials.
  - a. Qing archives (1751–1911). A very few volumes.
  - b. Republican archives (1911–1949). Mostly archives from the KMT Hubei government secretariat and subordinate departments, dated 1927–1949. The secretariat archives include a broad coverage of political, military, economic, and cultural affairs. Important departmental archives are from Civil Affairs, covering land, population, *baojia*, local elites, disputes, disasters and relief measures, and popular customs; Finance; Construction, including water control, industry, and mining; Education, including primary, secondary, and mass education; Personnel; Public Health; Agricultural Taxes (Tianliang); Accounts; Information; and Social Affairs. There are provincial government meeting minutes through the years, daily records of the 1946 peace talks, personnel records of KMT cadres above the county level, and statistics. There are also archives on the KMT anti-Communist campaigns in the civil war. The archives also have documents from the Jiang-Han port (1861–1949), the Han-Ye-Ping Company, and some Chinese-owned industries. Local gazetteers are available.
2. Revolutionary history archives: 952 *juan* in 11 *quanzong*; 1,134 *ce* of materials. Documents from the 1920s are mostly copies from the Central Archives in Beijing. There are documents from the underground CCP Hubei Committee and the E-Yu-Wan, Xiang-

E-Gan, and Xiang-E'xi soviets and base areas, including work and discipline reports and documents on intraparty struggles. Wartime records include both military reports and records of party work. Documents from the civil war of the 1940s cover military matters; campaigns for land reform and for rent and interest reduction; and the development of local forces. A significant group of records describe the take-over of Wuhan in 1949.

### 3. Post-1949 Archives.

- a. Archives from the South-Central Military Government Committee (Zhong-nan junzheng weiyuanhui, Feb. 1950–Jan. 1953) and the South-Central Administrative Committee (Jan. 1953–Nov. 1954): 68,973 *juan* in 85 *quanzong*; 18,958 *ce* of printed materials. These archives reflect the social and political life of Hubei, Hunan, Henan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi, Wuhan, and Guangzhou in the early 1950s and include documents on personnel, budget, industry, agriculture, finance, grain trade, education, the press, land reform, the suppression of counterrevolutionaries, Three- and Five-Anti campaigns, and mobilization for the Korean War.
- b. Archives from the CCP Hubei provincial committee, government, and subordinate departments (1949–1979): 94,871 *juan* in 117 *quanzong*. Most cover the period up to 1966 and treat personnel, complaints, disputes, legal affairs, public security, finance, industry, agriculture and forestry, education, public health, and mass organizations.

Hubei may hold the most genealogies of any provincial archives in the PRC. The archives edited a volume entitled *Hubei sheng difang zhi, zupu, jiapu mulu huibian* (Collection of Hubei local gazetteers and genealogies). A catalogue of genealogies was published in *Dang'an ziliao* (Hubei), 1982.10: 62–66. There are also several volumes on Hubei official appointments and expenses from the late Qing period.

Publications by the Hubei Archives include *Floods in Hubei over the Years*, *Records of Land Surveys in Hubei*, *Selected Documents of the Xiang-Yu-E Soviet Base Area*, *Collection of Documents on Hubei Revolutionary History*, *Financial Documents of the 5th Division of the New Fourth Army in the E-Yu Base Area*, *Collection of Xiang-E'xi Revolutionary Documents*, *Collection of Xiang-E-Chuan-Qian Revolutionary Documents*, and *Collection of E-Yu-Wan Revolutionary Documents*.

Address: 武汉市武昌区水果湖洪山路 45 号 430071

SOURCE: *DDDASY*: 526–528, UCB; *DAGZQS*: 413; *LSDA* 1968.3:133–134, UCB; Hu Yinfang, 272–280, Beida.

### ANLU CITY ARCHIVES 安陆市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 30,034 *juan* in 60 *quanzong*; 16,800 *ce* of printed materials. These include 115 *juan* of old-regime archives, 13,035 *juan* of PRC documentary archives, 56 *juan* of special archives including census records, 26 *juan* of technical archives, and 37 *juan* of photos. Catalogues. Historical archives more than thirty years old are open. Identification required; fees charged.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 309–310, Beida.

### BADONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 巴东县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 36,726 *juan* of archives in 62 *quanzong*; 5,597 *ce* of printed materials. Historical archives (3,558 *juan*) include 216 Ming and Qing land contracts, 3,322 *juan* of republican archives, and 20 items of revolutionary history archives. The 33,281 *juan* of PRC archives are documentary records produced by various levels of administration in Badong, plus technical and photo archives. The collection of local gazetteers is relatively rich. Other printed materials include statistics, local newspapers, and documentary collections. Services: searches upon written or telephone request; no fees at present. Photocopying.

Address: 湖北省巴东县信陵镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 356–357, Beida.

### BAOKANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 保康县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 889 *juan* of old-regime archives, mostly republican archives from the county government as well as district- and *xiang*-level administration (an unusually complete collection for Hubei); 10 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1946–1949), covering underground CCP activities; 17,000 *juan* in 59 *quanzong* of post-1949 documentary, personnel, and photo archives; 3,000 *ce* of printed materials. Open. *Xiang* and *zhen* archives keep an additional 1,280 *juan*, and village archives, 14,500 *juan*.

SOURCE: *Baokang xianzhi* 1991:562–563, UCB/CCSL.

## CHANGYANG TUJIA AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES 长阳土家自治县档案馆

Est. 1959; stopped work during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Catalogues. Open. In 1979, the county archives started accepting archives in some quantity. 1985: 27,342 *juan* and 7,067 *ce* of printed materials in 128 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open. Services and fees: searching and copying upon written request. Identification required. Closed archives can only be read on the premises.

1. Qing archives (1736–1911): 66 (62?) *juan*. These include imperial edicts, land deeds, student exam papers, property sales, and contracts.
2. Republican archives (1912–1949): 1,554 (1,549?) *juan* in 15 *quanzong*. KMT Changyang committee, county government, assembly, tax office, bank, chamber of commerce, post office, court, police department, people's militia (*minzhong ziwei zongdui*), and school.
3. Property and land deeds of the republican era (1912–1947): 54 *juan*.
4. Genealogies and gazetteers (1754–1945): 77 *juan*.
5. Revolutionary history archives (1926–1930): 7 *juan*. White Lotus uprising in late Qing; CCP establishment and activities in the 1920s; Xiang-E'xi base area and Red Army activities.
6. Current documentary archives (1949–1983): 24,610 *juan*.
7. Special archives (1929–1984): more than 10,000 *juan*.

Information on Changyang archives, changes of administration, and local natural disasters have been edited by the archives.

SOURCE: *Changyang xianzhi* 1992:604–605, UCB/CCSL; HUBDA 1988.3:47–48, Princeton; Hu Yinfang, 342–343, Beida.

## CHONGYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 崇阳县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 26,853 *juan* of archives, including 21,417 *juan* of documentary archives (of which 870 *juan* are republican archives kept by the Public Security Bureau in the early 1950s); 5,271 *juan* of special archives (census, personnel, etc.); 165 packets of technical archives; and 4,459 *ce* of printed materials. Open, especially the historical archives.

SOURCE: *Chongyang xianzhi* 1991:565–567, UCB/CCSL.

## DANGYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 当阳县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1974. 1985: 27,573 *juan* in 139 *quanzong* (Hu Yinfang [1987]: more than 38,000 *juan* in 156 *quanzong*); 2,586 (Hu: 4,000) *ce* of printed materials. Old-regime archives (1923–1949): 525 *juan* of the KMT local administration, congresses, police, army, banks, and workers' unions. Revolutionary history archives (1948–1949): 16 *juan* of orders, posters, announcements, and letters from the CCP provincial committee, government, and the local CCP administration. Current archives (1949–1985): 27,032 *juan* of local government and mass organization records. Also gazetteers, reports, newspapers, census records, and 622 *juan* of technical and special archives. Catalogues. Open. Services: searching and copying upon written or telephone request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: *Dangyang xianzhi* 1992:706–708, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 339, Beida.

## DANJIANGKOU CITY ARCHIVES 丹江口市档案馆

Est. 1960; include the former Jun-xian (均县) county archives. 1987: 18,323 *juan* of archives (1935–1987) in 67 *quanzong*; 2,795 *ce* of printed materials. These include old-regime, revolutionary history, and PRC archives and cover local politics, economy, military affairs, education, science, and population. Open. To read closed archives, both identification and approval from appropriate leaders are required. Fees for searches and photocopying.

Address: 湖北省丹江口市沙陀营路

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 347–348, Beida.

## DAWU COUNTY ARCHIVES 大悟县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 28,651 *juan* of archives in 110 *quanzong* and 13,683 *ce* of printed materials. These include 427 *juan* of republican archives, 43 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, and 28,181 *juan* of PRC archives. The republican archives (1933–1949) are from the Lishan (礼山) county government and KMT committee. The PRC archives are mostly from the county government, the CCP committee, and their subordinate offices;

special archives include technical, census, and letters and complaints archives. Catalogues. Open.

Address: 湖北省大悟县城关镇政府前街

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 307–308, Beida.

### DAYE COUNTY ARCHIVES 大冶县档案馆

Est. 1958 (Hu: 1959). 1987: 23,592 *juan* of archives in 58 *quanzong*; 1985: 3,697 *ce* of printed materials. Included are historical, PRC documentary, census, photo, and land archives. There are 101 archives offices countywide, holding 23,008 *juan* of archives and materials.

SOURCE: *Daye xianzhi* 1990:402–403, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 287–288, Beida.

### E-ZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 鄂州市档案馆

Est. 1958 as the former Echeng (鄂城) county archives. 1987: more than 40,000 *juan* of archives in 146 *quanzong*; printed materials. Archives include 10 *quanzong* of republican archives and 136 *quanzong* of PRC archives, with the latter divided into documentary, photo, technical, census, cadre, and soil resource archives. Catalogues. Open. Identification and fees required. Closed archives can only be read on the premises.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 300–301, Beida.

### ENSHI CITY ARCHIVES 恩施市档案馆

Est. 1959, the second-largest county archives in Hubei. 1987: 43,374 *juan* of archives in 76 *quanzong*; 13,703 *juan* of printed materials. These include 251 *juan* of old-regime archives and 17,033 *juan* of PRC archives from the city administration and its subordinate offices. The remainder are records of property (housing), taxes, census, class background (559 *ce*), personal cases (21,441 *juan* [an extraordinarily large number, which accounts for the unusual size of this collection]), photos, and technical archives. Local newspapers, statistics, surveys, and books are also included. Services: searching, lending and copying archives upon request, for a fee. Closed archives can only be read on the premises.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 353–354, Beida.

### FANG-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 房县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 26,000 *juan/ce*. Included are historical, documentary, technical, photo, and special archives. Catalogues and indexes. Open. Services: searching and copying upon request, for a fee.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 349, Beida.

### GONG'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 公安县档案馆

Est. 1963 (Hu Yinfang: 1959). 1987: 14,279 *juan* (gazetteer: 20,000) of archives in 95 *quanzong* and 5,369 *ce* of printed materials. Of these, 540 *juan* are old-regime archives (1930–1949) covering civil affairs, local economy, propaganda, justice, military affairs, foreign affairs, and mass organizations. There are 26 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1921–1949) from the Xiang-E'xi base area. PRC archives were produced by the local government, party, and mass organizations. Catalogues. Open. Services: lending and copying upon request, for a fee; identification required. There are 136,437 *juan* of archives countywide. These include documentary archives (34,724 *juan*), financial archives (32,147 *juan*), technical archives (40,781 *juan*), and special archives (13,323 *juan*).

SOURCE: *Gong'an xianzhi* 1990:520, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 335–336, Beida.

### GUCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 谷城县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1987: 9,440 *juan* in 55 *quanzong* and 2,291 *juan* of printed materials. These include old-regime judicial archives (15 *juan*), revolutionary history archives (1 *juan*), land registers (206 *juan*), and cadre dossiers (243 *juan*). Open; photocopying; fees.

Address: 湖北省谷城县城关镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 291–292, Beida.

### HANCHUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 汉川县档案馆

Est. 1959. Republican archives (335 *juan*) include reports, meeting records, statistics, and registers from the local KMT government, Chamber of Commerce, Public Health Department, and other local organizations. There are 14,317 *juan* (98 *quanzong*) of PRC documentary archives from

1949 to 1987, also 56 *juan* of special archives including records of local disease prevention and industrial surveys. Catalogues. Archives more than thirty years old are open to the public; approval from the leadership is required for use of closed archives.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 303–305, Beida.

### HANYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 汉阳县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 20,428 *juan* in 56 *quanzong* of archives and about 10,000 *ce* of printed materials. Republican archives (3,760 *juan*) include records of the Hanyang KMT and Youth Corps and the Japanese occupation; post-1949 archives (16,494 *juan*) cover the governance and life of Hanyang county. These include 5,589 *juan* of civil lawsuits; 2,378 *juan* of criminal cases; a few volumes of technical, financial, and census archives; and some photos. Catalogues. Open. Services offered: inspection or photocopying upon written or telephone request, for a fee. Identification required.

As many as 100,000 *juan* of archives were to be moved to the county archives when the new building was finished in 1989.

Address: 湖北省汉阳县蔡甸镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 283–284.

### HEFENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 鹤峰县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 16,786 *juan* of archives, including 1,760 *juan* of historical archives; 3,101 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Photocopying. Open. There was no special office to take care of archives in the Qing, and only a few survive from that era. In the republican period, some attention was paid to keeping archives, and the new government of the PRC took over 1,320 *juan* of republican archives.

SOURCE: *Hefeng xianzhi* 1990:462, UCB/CCSL.

### HONG'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 红安县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1970. 1989: 54,501 *juan*; 10,125 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Republican archives (1923–1948): 278 *juan* from the Huang'an (黄安) KMT committee, government, militia, judicial department, and Buddhist temples. Revolutionary his-

tory archives (Apr.–Sept. 1949): 28 *juan* of Huang'an CCP committee and government records. PRC archives: 54,195 *juan*.

Countywide in 1989: 213 archives offices held 147,921 *juan* of archives of various types and 5,385 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *Hong'an xianzhi* 1992:569–570, UCB/CCSL.

## HONGHU CITY ARCHIVES 洪湖市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 21,581 *juan* of archives and 7,436 *juan* of printed materials. Historical archives include revolutionary history archives and historical archives. There are documents, orders, and correspondence from the CCP Xiang-E'xi base area during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Qing gazetteers, publications, and newspapers from the 1940s are counted as historical archives. The 13,157 *juan* of PRC archives are documentary, special, personnel, and financial archives. Catalogues. Open. Services: searching and copying upon request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 334–335, Beida.

## HUANG'GANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 黄冈县档案馆

Est. 1958; stopped work 1966–1970; resumed operations in the early 1970s. 1985: 25,121 *juan* of archives in 98 *quanzong*, including 328 packets of republican archives (1908–1949) from the county KMT committee, Chamber of Commerce, and secret societies; 19,894 *juan* of Huang'gang county CCP committee and government archives (1949–1985); 4,573 *juan* of special archives (personnel); and 228 packets of archives of famous local figures. The 9,815 *ce* of historical materials include local gazetteers, genealogies (353 *juan*), and government publications. The archives recatalogued their entire collection in 1984. Catalogues. Open. In addition to the county archives, 72 county-level offices have established their own archives and hold 49,584 *juan* of documentary archives and some technical archives. The *qu-xiang* administrative offices held 15,762 *juan*, and 353 villages countywide kept 18,184 *juan* in 1985. There are also 200,000 *juan/ce* of special archives in Huang'gang. Services: searching and copying upon written or telephone request, for a fee.

Address: 湖北省黄冈县黄州

SOURCE: *Huang'gang xianzhi* 1990:526–527, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 310–312, Beida.

## HUANGMEI COUNTY ARCHIVES 黄梅县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 31,784 *juan* of archives and 6,697 *ce* of printed materials. Of these, 1,890 *juan* of old-regime archives are rather complete, covering local politics, government, police, religion, finance, and education during the republican era. The rest are 10,456 *juan* of documentary archives, poor- and middle-peasant archives, census, photo, and personnel archives. Local gazetteers, statistics, and maps are also included. Open. Services: searching and copying upon written request with identification, for a fee.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 313–314, Beida.

## HUANGSHI CITY ARCHIVES 黄石市档案馆

Est. 1963. 1987: 2,315 *juan* of historical archives in 7 *quanzong*; 80 *quanzong* of archives since 1949; 16,257 *ce* of printed materials. Post-1949 records include documentary (36,027 *juan*), financial (4,277 *juan*), personnel (349 *juan*), photo (57 *juan*), and video (11 *juan*) archives. Introductions of 48 *quanzong* available. Open. Photocopying.

Address: 湖北省黄石市市府路9号

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 286–287, Beida.

## JIANGLING COUNTY ARCHIVES 江陵县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR and part of the collection (personnel records) was lost; resumed work in 1976. 1985: 21,820 *juan* of archives in five categories: republican archives (archives before 1945 were mostly lost; however, 162 *juan* were received in 1949 and another 354 *juan* were received in 1982); archives after 1949 of county, *qu*, township (*zhen*), and *chang* administration; newspapers and books; local gazetteers and genealogies; deceased cadres' dossiers. Catalogues. Open. Services: searching and copying upon written request, for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省荆州区会桥路县委大院

SOURCE: *Jiangling xianzhi* 1990:570–571, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 324–325, Beida.

### JIANLI COUNTY ARCHIVES 监利县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 14,158 *juan* in 86 *quanzong* and 9,799 *ce* of printed materials. Of these, 203 *juan* are republican archives (1943–1949); 26 *juan* are revolutionary history archives (1930–1949); 13,944 *juan* are PRC archives (1950–1983). The latter are divided into party, government, military, mass organization, agriculture, and industry sections. There are also photos and videotapes. *Quanzong* introductions available. Open. Services: searching and copying upon request, for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省监利县容城镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 326–328, Beida.

### JIANSHI COUNTY ARCHIVES 建始县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 26,016 *juan* of archives in 59 *quanzong* and 9,006 *ce* of printed materials. Old-regime archives in 1,336 *juan* record the establishment of local administration, military affairs, grain tax, and education. There are also records from the KMT organization and army, as well as KMT reports on local CCP activities. Revolutionary history archives include meeting records, orders, and bandit suppression announcements of the local soviet government. The 24,680 *juan* (1948–1985) of PRC archives cover local politics, economy, society, education, public health, and technical matters. There are also special archives of census and ethnicity surveys, place names, and photos. Printed materials include local gazetteers, newspapers, statistics, and books. Catalogues. Services: searching and copying upon written or telephone request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 354–355, Beida.

### JIAYU COUNTY ARCHIVES 嘉鱼县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 26,500 *juan* of archives and 3,905 *ce* of printed materials. The historical and revolutionary history archives provide relatively complete coverage of the local economy, population, administration, and education since the Qing. PRC archives (20,500 *juan*) are mainly from the county government and its subordinate offices. Contents include agricultural reform, rural work, small industry, transportation, education, public security, and mass organizations. There are also 1,695 *juan*

of special archives, including technical, census, and photo archives. The printed materials are books, statistics, and newspapers. Open. Services: lending and copying archives upon request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 320–322, Beida.

### JINGMEN CITY ARCHIVES 荆门市档案馆

Est. 1963. 1987: 16,594 *juan* of archives and 6,840 *ce* of printed materials. These include 93 *juan* of old-regime archives from KMT government and party organizations; 3 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, which are from the No. 4 office of Jiangnan administration (江汉行政公署第四专署) of the People's Liberation Army in 1948; and PRC documentary, special, and photo archives. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Inquiries by mail and telephone are accepted. Photocopying. Fees and identification required.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 299–300, Beida.

### JINGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 京山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: more than 14,000 *juan* of archives in 117 *quanzong* and 9,000 *ce* of printed materials. Of these, 405 *juan* are historical archives from the county government and post office. There are also some issues of the *Qiqibao* (July 7th news) and *Laobaixing bao* (People's paper) issued by the New Fourth Army. PRC archives are mainly documentary archives, with some special archives on census, technical matters, land resources, and cadres. Printed materials are books, newspapers, and magazines. Catalogues and indexes. Open. No charges for using the collection. Photocopying available.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 336–337, Beida.

### JINGZHOU PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 荆州地区档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 21,500 *juan* of archives. These include 1,500 *juan* of republican and revolutionary history archives, the most valuable being 16 *juan* from the Xiang-E'xi revolutionary base area. The rest are 20,000 *juan* of PRC archives. Open. Services: searching and photocopying upon written request, for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省江陵县荆州市

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 323–324, Beida.

### LAIFENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 来凤县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 18,996 *juan* of archives, including 6,332 *juan* of republican archives, 9,134 *juan* of current archives; 3,455 *ce* of printed materials, including local gazetteers and genealogies. Information on local minorities (Tujia and Miao) is also available. Catalogues. Open. Countywide, 59 archives offices hold 48,363 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials.

SOURCE: *Laifeng xianzhi* 1990:336–337, UCB/CCSL.

### LAOHEKOU CITY ARCHIVES 老河口市档案馆

Est. 1960. 1985: 15,772 *juan* in 69 *quanzong*, including 57 *juan* of old-regime archives; 9,509 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Laohekou shizhi* 1992:547–548, UCB/CCSL.

### LICHUAN CITY ARCHIVES 利川市档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 29,720 *juan* in 53 *quanzong*. Old-regime archives in 669 *juan* (1936–1949) contain records from the local government, chamber of commerce, court, education association, and disaster relief organization. PRC archives include 29,030 *juan* of documentary archives from the county government, people's congress, and CCP committee; and special archives of civil lawsuits, land surveys, census, photos, and financial records. Catalogues. Services: searching and copying upon request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 358, Beida.

### MIANYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 沔阳县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 12,851 *juan* of archives, including 416 *juan* of republican archives transferred from Jingzhou (荆州) prefecture in 1982, personnel

archives, records of family class background, and CCP membership records; 5,843 *ce* of printed materials. There are 304 archives offices countywide, holding 15,600 *juan* of documentary archives and 74,600 *juan* of technical archives.

SOURCE: *Mianyang xianzhi* 1989:531–532, UCB/CCSL.

### PUQI CITY ARCHIVES 蒲圻市档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 38,004 *juan/ce* of archives in 104 *quanzong*; [including?] 6,753 *ce* of printed materials. Of these, 1,335 *juan* are pre-1949 archives, 29,861 *juan* are PRC archives, and 55 *juan* of special archives. There are 1,500 *juan* of technical archives and 350 photos. The archives cover the local economy, military affairs, politics, history, population, and education. The printed materials are government documents, statistics, party newspapers, and magazines. Catalogues. Open. Services: lending archives upon request, for a fee. Letter of introduction required.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 322–323, Beida.

### QIANJIANG CITY ARCHIVES 潜江市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 24,391 *juan* in 69 *quanzong*. Of these, 300 *juan* are republican archives, 99 *juan* are revolutionary history archives (1927–1949), and 23,522 *juan* are PRC archives. There are also photo, technical, and special archives and two Qing gazetteers. Some of the archives are open. Services: lending and copying for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省潜江市建设街红卫路 70 号

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 331–332, Beida.

### SHASHI CITY ARCHIVES 沙市市档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 25,156 *juan* in 117 *quanzong*, 10,293 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives: 6,070 *juan* in 16 *quanzong*, with 464 *juan* of Shashi Customs archives (1896–1949), all in foreign languages, recording Shashi trade. The rest concern local politics, military affairs, finance, post office, industry and commerce, education, and Red Cross.

2. Documentary archives from after 1949: 17,353 *juan* in 101 *quanzong*, from Shashi offices of the CCP and government, mass organizations, schools, and local units.
3. Audio and photo archives.
4. Census records.
5. Documents from the Cultural Revolution.
6. Printed materials: newspapers, local gazetteers.

SOURCE: HUBDA 1988.1:45, Princeton.

### SHEN'ONGJIA FORESTRY ARCHIVES 神农架森区档案馆

Est. 1979. 1987: 5,327 *juan* of archives in 14 *quanzong*; 12,468 *ce* of printed materials. These include documentary, technical, organization, photo, and place name archives and relatively complete records of "wild man" explorations. Materials are newspapers, statistics, and local gazetteers. Catalogues. Open. Services: archival searches upon mail or telephone request, for a fee. Photocopying. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省神农架森区常青路

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 301-302.

### SHISHOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 石首縣檔案館

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed work in 1976. 1985: 19,365 *juan* of archives; 29,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

In 1943, during the Japanese occupation, the republican government moved southward and hid the county archives in a lineage hall, where they were all destroyed by mildew. Before the CCP takeover in 1949, the county KMT magistrate took the important archives with him, though a secretary of the county government delivered some to the new people's government. Most of present holdings are from PRC county government offices. In 1957, the county party committee and government collected 22 pieces of revolutionary history documents and artifacts of the New Fourth Army. At the same time, the prefectural archives turned over 369 *juan* of old-regime archives. After 1978, the county archives collected more than 500 items of historical materials, including a

Qing gazetteer, a county newspaper (*Shishou bao*) from 1939, and "Five hundred years of materials on Hubei climate." Current holdings (1985) of revolutionary history and old-regime archives and printed materials are listed as 365 *juan* (2 percent of the total collection). Services: searching and copying upon written request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: *Shishou xianzhi* 1990:447–449, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 328–329, Beida.

### SHIYAN CITY ARCHIVES 十堰市档案馆

Est. 1982. 1987: 7,343 *juan* in 50 *quanzong*, mostly documentary archives from city CCP and government offices; 4,000 *ce* of printed materials. Indexes of educated youth and of marriage and divorce records. Guides to the archives and to *quanzong* are available. Open. Photocopying.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 296.

### SONGZI COUNTY ARCHIVES 松滋县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 38,967 *juan* in 98 *quanzong*; including 9,840 (Hu: 9,841) *juan* of republican archives that were turned over to the new government in 1949 by a progressive member of the local elite who was serving as secretary to the republican county administration. These were kept in the county Public Security Bureau in the early 1950s. There are also 12 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, 12,788 *juan* of PRC archives, and 9,840 *ce* of printed materials: local gazetteers, statistics, newspapers, and documentary collections. Open. There are 225 archives offices countywide, holding 17,578 *juan* of archives and 20,760 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Services: searching, lending, and copying upon written request, for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省松滋县新江口镇

SOURCE: *Songzi xianzhi* 1986:625, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 329–330, Beida.

### SUIZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 随州市档案馆

Est. 1983. 1987: 28,613 *juan* in 109 *quanzong* of archives and 11,876 *ce* of printed materials. These include old-regime archives, revolutionary his-

tory archives, and PRC archives (documentary and special). Catalogues and indexes. Open.

Address: 湖北省随州市烈山大道

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 289–290, Beida.

### TIANMEN CITY ARCHIVES 天门市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 24,500 *juan* of archives in 123 *quanzong* and 5,500 *juan* of printed materials. Most of the collection is documentary archives from the local CCP committee and government. There are also historical, personnel, and photo archives, and artifacts. Catalogues and indexes. Open. Services: lending and copying, for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省天门市竟陵鸿渐街

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 330–331, Beida.

### TONGCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 通城县档案馆

Est. 1977. 1982: 135 *juan* of republican archives (transferred to the archives from the county Public Security Bureau in 1981), 14,368 *juan* of post-1949 archives, 170 packets of personnel dossiers, and 2,158 *ce* of local gazetteers, 450 genealogies, and other printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Services: searching upon written request, for a fee.

Address: 湖北省通城隽水镇

SOURCE: *Tongcheng xianzhi* 1985:551–552, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 319–320, Beida.

### TONGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 通山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 18,572 *juan* in 73 *quanzong* and 7,201 *ce* of printed materials. These include old-regime archives, revolutionary history archives, census records, cadre dossiers, and documentary archives from the local government; also local gazetteers and newspapers. Catalogues. Open. Fees charged.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 318–319, Beida.

## WUCHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 武昌县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 22,311 *juan* of archives in 89 *quanzong*. These include republican, documentary, technical, and personnel archives. There are also 5,234 *ce* of 57 different newspapers and magazines. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Services: inspection or handcopying of archives upon written or telephone request, for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省武昌县纸坊镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 282–283, Beida.

## WUFENG TUJIA AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES

### 五峰土家自治县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 16,200 *juan* of archives in 69 *quanzong* and 9,400 *ce* of printed materials. The republican archives (1912–1950) in 197 *juan* cover government activities and plans, *baojia*, personnel, education, *qingxiang*, postal affairs, population, taxes, militia, the War of Resistance, the Japanese puppet government, and other local affairs. The 28 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1928–1935) record the establishment of the Xiang-E'xi and Wufeng base areas by He Long (贺龙), Deng Zhongxia (邓中夏), Xiao Ke (肖克), Liao Hansheng (廖汉生), Zhou Yiqun (周逸群), and Wang Bingnan (王炳南). The 15,000 *juan* of PRC archives were produced by the county government, CCP committee, consultative conference, and people's congress. Catalogues and indexes. Services: searching and copying upon written request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 341–342, Beida.

## WUHAN CITY ARCHIVES 武汉市档案馆

Est. 1964. 1987: 277,557 *juan* of archives in 292 *quanzong*; 15,600 *ce* of printed materials. Of these, 220 *juan* in 1 *quanzong* are Ming-Qing archives; 175,696 *juan* in 122 *quanzong* are republican archives; 289 *juan/ce* in 1 *quanzong* are revolutionary history archives; and 101,352 *juan* in 168 *quanzong* are documentary archives of the PRC, mostly for the period before 1969. Catalogues. Documents more than thirty years old are open by law, and beginning in 1988, records from 1949–1957 were being opened in stages. Historical archives are as follows:

1. Archives of the KMT government and the puppet government during the Japanese occupation (1926–1949). These include archives from the Wuhan government over the years, the most important being documents from the Hankou Special Municipality, Wuhan Special Municipality, Wuchang Government, City Secretariat, Office of Foreign Residents, Education Department, Finance Bureau, and post offices, tax offices, and real estate bureau. There are meeting records, work reports, property documents, and social relief records.
2. Military, police and court archives. From the Wuhan garrison headquarters, police department, Hankou Military Police, Supreme Court, prisons, and other institutions of law and security. There are statistics, posters, training plans, personnel records, registers, lawsuits, and case reports.
3. Industrial, transport, commercial, and financial archives. Documents treating the history, capital, and facilities of Hubei heavy and light industries; archives of railway, road, and shipping companies; history of transportation, ports, and railway stations; records of accidents; archives from department stores, furriers, fabric stores, and the cloth, oil, coal, and tea trade; records of commercial disputes, labor disputes, and bankruptcies; bank records, financial markets, history of native banks (*qianzhuang*), and currency. This part of the archives occupies one third of the Wuhan Archives' collection.
4. Party and social organizations. Besides the KMT archives, there are documents of the Wuhan United Union, Hankou Union, Wuchang Peasants' Association, Wuchang Women's Association, Hankou and Wuchang chambers of commerce, and of many different associations of professionals, fellow provincials, and students returned from overseas.
5. Revolutionary history archives. CCP Wuhan underground, CCP mass organizations, KMT in the 1920s, and other institutions during the 1920s.
6. Historical materials. Publications and unpublished manuscripts since the late Qing including a number of Qing handbooks, early-twentieth-century local maps, and a dozen manuscript histories of Hankou business firms.

Services: searching and photocopying (for a fee) upon written or telephone request. An American researcher used the archive in 1981.

Address: 武汉市汉口一元路5号

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1985.4:125–127; Hu Yinfang, 280–282; an American researcher.

### WUQUE CITY ARCHIVES 武穴市档案馆

Est. 1958, as the Guangji (广济) county archives. 1987: 30,602 *juan* of archives in 92 *quanzong* and 20,130 *ce* of printed materials. These include historical archives, PRC archives, archives of disbanded offices, and special archives. Archives of KMT elder Ju Zheng (居正), the Qing doctor Yang Jitai (杨际泰), and bamboo-painter Zhang Shuiquan (章水泉) and local gazetteers are also included. Archives more than thirty years old are open; closed archives can only be read in the archives. Identification and fees required.

Address: 湖北省武穴市车站路21号

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 314–315, Beida.

### XIANFENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 咸丰县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 12,701 *juan* in 51 *quanzong*, including 1,010 *juan/ce* of historical archives and materials. Catalogues. Open. Local Qing and republican archives suffered extensive losses before and after 1949. The KMT magistrate burned the police records when he fled; then in the early 1950s many records were destroyed to free up office space for the county government and the Public Security Bureau, which had responsibility for old-regime archives. Few historical records survived. In 1982, the county archives started to collect local historical archives and materials, and they now hold 1,010 *juan*. Countywide, there are 137,390 *juan* of archives, of which 61,513 *juan* of technical archives are the largest group.

SOURCE: *Xianfeng xianzhi* 1990:383–384, UCB/CCSL.

### XIANGFAN CITY ARCHIVES 襄樊市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 41,940 *juan* in 175 *quanzong*; 12,531 *ce* of printed materials.

Republican archives (1913–?): 2,648 *juan* of records from the local administration. Revolutionary history archives (1944–1949): 10 *juan* from the CCP Tongbai (桐柏) district, No. 3 district, and the South Han work committee and office. Archives from 1949 to 1986: 39,282 *juan* of documentary, special (technical, financial, and personnel), and photo archives. Printed materials include local and national newspapers since the republican era, magazines, statistics, and gazetteers. Catalogues. There are 4,035 *juan* of archives more than thirty years old open to the public. Services: searching or copying archives upon written request, for a fee.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 288–289, Beida.

### XIANGYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 襄阳县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 12,399 *juan* of local office archives (1949–1983); also printed materials: gazetteers, statistics, and newspapers. Open. Subordinate offices also keep 14,646 *juan* of their own archives; and 284 units countywide have established their own archives offices with 183,352 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Xiangyang xianzhi* 1989:600, UCB/CCSL.

### XIAN'NING CITY ARCHIVES 咸宁市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 32,244 *juan* in 84 *quanzong* and 8,260 *ce* of printed materials. These include 21,944 *juan* of documentary archives from county CCP and government offices; 55 *juan* of technical archives on the local environment, climate, and place names; 1,949 *juan* of special archives on census and personnel; photos; books and gazetteers. Catalogues and indexes. Open. Identification and fees required.

Address: 湖北省咸宁市永安红旗路

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 317–318, Beida.

### XIANTAO CITY ARCHIVES 仙桃市档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 17,290 *juan* of archives in 80 *quanzong* and 7,157 *ce* of printed materials. Of these, 416 *juan* are republican archives (1945–1949), reflecting the activities of the local KMT and Youth Corps, the post office,

military personnel, law cases, and taxes; 6 *juan* are revolutionary history archives (1948–1949) from the South-Central Bureau, Central Plains Bureau, and Jiang-Han prefecture on finance, taxes, supplies, grain, market regulation, prices, and mass movements; 16,868 *juan* are PRC archives, including documentary, technical, census, and land resource archives. Materials include local gazetteers, newspapers, Qing maps, provincial yearbooks, and photos. Open. Fees required.

Address: 湖北省仙桃市大兴路 38 号

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 332–334, Beida.

### XIAOGAN CITY ARCHIVES 孝感市档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 34,230 *juan/ce* in 112 *quanzong*; 7,073 *ce* of printed materials. These include historical archives, mostly from the local government and organizations in the Japanese occupation and KMT period, also yearbooks of local schools, and newspapers. Materials edited after 1949 such as *People with Historical Problems* and *Xiaogan Counterrevolutionaries* are also included. PRC archives in 12,803 *juan* are divided into 7 categories by subject: general, agriculture, industry, finance, propaganda and education, organization and mass associations, military, and administration. Special archives (14,148 *juan*) are cadre and census archives. Catalogues. Open. Services: searching or copying upon written request.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 302–303, Beida.

### XINGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 兴山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 23,096 *juan* of archives in 76 *quanzong* and 3,795 *ce* of printed materials. Included are republican, documentary, financial, photo, census, industrial survey, Cultural Revolution, property, and tax archives. Materials include local gazetteers and newspapers. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 343–344, Beida.

### XINZHOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 新洲县档案馆

Est. 1959; discontinued work during CR; resumed operations in 1973.

Holdings: 32,733 *juan* in 92 *quanzong*; 6,728 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, introduction to *quanzong*. Open. There are 14,646 *juan* of documentary archives from the local government and CCP committee and their subordinate offices (including *xiang*, *zhen*, and people's communes) since 1949. The 17,951 *juan* of special archives contain information on local industries, agriculture, and commerce.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 449–450.

### XISHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 浠水县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 40,157 *juan* of archives; 5,885 *ce* of printed materials. Pre-1949 documentary archives total 28,465 *juan*; personnel archives, 4,625 *juan*; class background archives, 335 *ce*; land registrations from the time of land reform, 822 *juan*. There are 4,218 *juan* from the third national census; also photos and genealogies. The archives hold complete runs of several local newspapers. Open. Inspection and photocopying for a fee. Use of closed archives requires a letter of introduction.

Address: 湖北省浠水县清泉镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 312–313, Beida.

### XUAN'EN COUNTY ARCHIVES 宣恩县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 16,288 *juan* of archives in 76 *quanzong* and 5,760 *ce* of printed materials. Historical archives (29 *juan*) are mainly records from the local republican administration. The PRC documentary archives (1950–1987) include records of the county government, CCP committee, people's congress, local industries, agriculture, propaganda and education, and judicial departments. There are also special archives of census, minorities, and place names. Local gazetteers and newspapers are included. Catalogues. Services: searching upon written or telephone request, for a fee.

Address: 湖北省宣恩县县城群益巷 2 号

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 357, Beida.

## YICHANG CITY ARCHIVES 宜昌市档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 21,287 *juan* of archives in 71 *quanzong*. These include documentary, technical, census, marriage, disciplinary inspection, commercial tax, financial, and cadre archives; and 4,622 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Services: inspection, photocopying, and lending from their collection in response to written request, for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省宜昌市红星路 13 号

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 298–299, Beida.

## YICHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 宜昌县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 29,744 *juan/ce*. The 367 *juan* of historical archives include 120 *juan* of Qing archives: Qing gazetteers and religious books used by the local people; 222 *juan* of republican archives from the KMT county government, party committee, assembly, military, and local court; 30 *juan/ce* of genealogy (*pudie*) archives. Revolutionary history archives show the wartime Anti-Japanese Drama Troupe's activities in the Yichang area. PRC archives (23,999 *juan*) are the main body of the collection, organized into records of agriculture, industry and transportation, finance and trade, propaganda, education and public health, and mass organizations. Open basically to local readers; identification and leaders' approval required. Photocopying.

Address: 湖北省宜昌县小溪塔镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 337–338, Beida.

## YIDU COUNTY ARCHIVES 宜都县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: more than 30,000 *juan* of archives in 177 *quanzong*. The collection covers the period from the late Qing Guangxu era to the present, treating politics, military affairs, production, local administration, population, culture, and education. There are also newspapers, yearbooks, and magazines. Catalogues and indexes. Lending and photocopying upon request, for a fee.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 340, Beida.

## YINGCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 应城县档案馆

Est. 1958; stopped work in 1966; resumed operations in 1968. 1985: 16,807 *juan* in 73 *quanzong*; 13,612 *ce* of printed materials, including information on Yingcheng (22 topics) written by the archives; 13 boxes of historical photos. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Yingcheng xianzhi* 1992:687–688, UCB/CCSL.

## YINGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 应山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 23,148 *juan* in 88 *quanzong*, including 115 *juan* of historical archives; 8,724 *ce* of printed materials including local gazetteers, documents from the republican government and judicial departments, genealogies, and newspapers from after 1949. Catalogues. Open. Almost all the documentary archives were lost in 1938 when Japanese troops occupied Yingshan. Those now kept in the archives were collected in 1959. Catalogues. Services: searching and copying upon written request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: *Yingshan xianzhi* 1990:461–462, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 315–316, Beida.

## YUAN'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 远安县档案馆

Est. 1958; unfunctional during CR; resumed operations in 1979. 1985: 20,583 *juan* in 104 *quanzong*; 5,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Records include 114 *juan* of republican archives and 19,622 *juan* of PRC archives from the local administration and people's commune. There are also 28 *juan* of technical archives and 647 *juan* of special archives.

SOURCE: *Yuan'an xianzhi* 1990:637, UCB/CCSL.

## YUN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 郧县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 18,000 *juan* of archives in 74 *quanzong* and 7,000 *ce* of printed materials. These include old-regime, revolutionary history, PRC documentary, and special archives. There are original archives and contracts relating to the border dispute between Yun-xian and Xichuan of

Henan from 1866 through the republican era to the present. Materials include Qing local gazetteers, statistics, and newspapers. Catalogues and indexes. Services: searching, lending, and photocopying upon written request, for a fee.

Address: 湖北省郧县城关镇中岭街

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 348–349, Beida.

### YUNMENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 云梦县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 8,979 *juan* of archives in 79 *quanzong* and 3,770 *ce* of printed materials. These include republican and PRC documentary archives; and technical, personnel, census, financial, industrial survey, and real estate archives. There are also local newspapers and gazetteers. Open.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 305–306, Beida.

### YUNXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 郧西县档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 15,544 *juan* in 35 *quanzong*. In July 1981, 522 republican archives were transferred from the county Public Security Bureau and the Yunyang Prefectural Archives. A 1934 poster, "What Is the Red Army?" printed by the CCP Red Army, was recently acquired. The main body of the collection is PRC documentary archives from the county government, CCP committee, people's congress, and their subordinate offices. Special archives, statistics, local gazetteers, and newspapers are also included. Catalogues. Services: searching and copying upon written request, for a fee. Identification required.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 352–353, Beida.

### ZAOYANG CITY ARCHIVES 枣阳市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1990: 33,000 *juan* (Hu Yinfang [1987]: 17,917 *juan* in 101 *quanzong*), 20 percent of which are technical, special, and personnel archives; 16,000 *ce* of printed materials. These include 151 *juan* of republican archives, mainly from the county KMT committee, the government, and the police department. Most of the PRC archives are from the county administration; also special archives of soil surveys, census records, for-

estry, housing, village and town planning; a random-sample survey of children; and technical and photo archives. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Identification required; fees charged.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 450; Hu Yinfang, 292–294.

### ZHICHENG CITY ARCHIVES 枝城市档案馆

Est. 1953 [*? sic*]. 1987: more than 30,000 *juan* of archives in 170 *quanzong* and 9,000 *ce* of printed materials. Historical archives in 4,000 *juan* cover the period from the late Qing to 1949, recording changes in local politics, military affairs, history, economy, population, culture, and education. The main body of the collection is documentary archives of the PRC from the county administration and subordinate offices; also special and photo archives. Catalogues and indexes. Open. Identification required; fees charged.

Address: 湖北省枝城市陆城镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 346, Beida.

### ZHIJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 枝江县档案馆

Est. 1963. 1987: 19,710 *juan* of archives and 2,555 *ce* of printed materials. There are 1,364 *juan* of historical archives, 16,977 *juan* of PRC documentary archives, plus technical and other archives. Qing gazetteers are included. Open. Services: searching, photocopying, and lending upon written request, for a fee. Identification required.

Address: 湖北省枝江县马家店镇

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 345, Beida.

### ZHONGXIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 钟祥县档案馆

Est. 1959; disfunctional during CR; resumed operations in 1978. Holdings: 11,675 *juan*; 138 artifacts; 5,000 *ce* of printed materials. Basic historical information on local households, population, land, and natural disasters has been edited by the archives. Catalogues. Open.

Documentary archives: 11,470 *juan* in 69 *quanzong*. These include

republican archives (1939–1947; Hu Yinfang: 1921–1949): 200 *juan* from the local KMT administration, 33rd Army, justice department, bank, Shashi maritime customs, and schools; revolutionary history archives: 237 *juan* of diaries and memoirs of the CCP in the early 1920s and 1930s; and PRC archives: 11,033 *juan/ce* from the local administration. Most republican archives were burned in 1949. Technical and special archives: 205 *juan*. Open; fees.

SOURCE: *Zhongxiang xianzhi* 1990:764–766, UCB/CCSL; Hu Yinfang, 325–326, Beida.

### ZHUSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 竹山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 19,693 *juan* in 74 *quanzong* and 5,482 *juan* of books and materials. Included are historical, documentary, technical, census, financial, land resource, statistical, and photo archives and books. Catalogues. Open. Services: searching and photocopying upon request, for a fee.

Address: 湖北省竹山县城关镇人民路

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 351, Beida.

### ZHUXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 竹溪县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1987: 17,807 *juan* of archives in 50 *quanzong* and 4,819 *ce* of printed materials. There are 150 *juan* of historical archives; 15,926 *juan* of PRC documentary archives, which are the main body of the collection and were produced by the local administration and its subordinate offices; and 1,731 *juan* of special archives including census records. Local gazetteers, genealogies, and books are included. Catalogues. Open. Services: searching, lending and copying upon request, for a fee.

SOURCE: Hu Yinfang, 350–351, Beida.

### ZIGUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 秭归县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979. 1983: 48,446 *juan* in 160 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open. Holdings include:

1. Republican archives: 2,643 *juan*. Archives of the KMT county committee, government, police, and judicial departments. In

1944, the county magistrate received permission to burn all the archives that dated from before 1942. From 1928–1937, 38 *juan* survived; from 1938–1945, 2,017 *juan*; and from 1946–1949, 588 *juan*.

2. Revolutionary history archives: 20 *juan*. Documents of the local CCP from the early 1920s to the late 1940s.
3. Post-1949 archives: 41,013 *juan*, including documentary, special, and technical archives.
4. Other materials include Ming and Qing local gazetteers, genealogies, yearbooks, and photos.

Another 110,442 *juan* of archives are kept by 83 work units in Zigui county.

SOURCE: *Zigui xianzhi* 1991:362–363, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Hunan

## HUNAN PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 湖南省档案馆

Est. 1974, with a Preparatory Group functioning since 1959. They now have four sections: contemporary documentary archives, historical archives, technical department, and editorial office. 1990: 390,000 *juan* of archives in 246 *quanzong*, 25,603 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Some 134,000 *juan* of historical archives were open in 1990.

1. Qing archives: 689 (or 578) *juan*, mostly provincial gazetteers from late Qing.
2. Republican archives: 254,156 *juan* in 122 *quanzong*. These are catalogued into six categories: (a) KMT central committee and Youth Corps central committee; government of the Japanese occupation period and the Wang Jingwei puppet government; organs of military, police, military police, and secret police; (b) KMT provincial committees, the provincial government, and their subordinate departments and other parties and mass organizations; (c) banking system; (d) education and schools; (e) Hunan Bureau of Construction (Jianshe ting) and subordinate offices; and (f) 2,839 *juan* of National Resources Commission archives. Also archives of the postal service, missionaries (in foreign languages), and local warlords (1911–1920, with a 5,000-card index available); though less complete, these are useful to study local history and CCP history.
3. Revolutionary history archives (1922–1949): 4,488 *juan* in 10 *quanzong*. Documents of the Hunan CCP underground and its mass organizations; printed materials of Xiang-E-Gan, Xiang-E'xi, Xiang-Gan, and Xiang-E-Chuan-Qian soviet base areas.
4. Contemporary documentary archives (1949–1973): 64 *quanzong* from the CCP Provincial Committee, government, and their subordinate offices and from abolished institutes.

5. Special archives. Industrial surveys, deceased cadres, photos, videotapes, art.

The historical archives (Qing and republican) are far from complete, partly because the 1927 Changsha fire destroyed many records. Still, documents of many important social movements survive: the Hua Xing Hui and its activities in 1904, the Ping-Liu-Li Uprising of 1906, the Changsha rice riot of 1910, the Anyuan Strike of 1922, and other events in Hunan's recent history.

A subject card catalogue, index of county archives, and other catalogues are available. The archives have established an open archives section, opening 62 *quanzong* and 134,000 *juan* of historical archives to the public. Most are economic archives of the republican period, from the Hunan Construction Department, the National Resources Commission, agriculture, and postal service. The party and administrative archives (before 1957) of the Hunan Education Department, Bureau of Industry, and their subordinate departments are also open to the public. However, a foreign researcher reported that in 1992–1993, the archives were located in the compound of the provincial party committee, which no foreigners were allowed to enter. Some archives have been reproduced on microfilm.

Several volumes have been edited from the archives' collection: *Lin Boqu's Diary, Selected Archives of the Red Army Attack on Changsha, Documents of He Jian in Hunan* (vol. 1), *Selected Documents of the Xiang-E-Gan Base Area, Brief Introduction to Organizations and Their Leaders*.

Address: 湖南长沙市韶山路 1 号 410011

SOURCE: DDDASY: 528–531, UCB; DAGZQS: 413–14; LSDA 1983.3:129–130, 133, UCB; DAXTX 1991.2:73–75, Hoover; HUNDA 1988.2:26, Hoover; a foreign researcher.

## HUNAN LOCAL ARCHIVES

There are said to be 23,351 items (*juan*, *ce*, or *jian*) of historical archives from the Qing and earlier in local archives in Hunan. In addition to the 689 (or 578) *juan* of late Qing documents in the provincial archives, it is not clear where these are located, but this is a fairly large number of archives and suggests an as yet unreported collection of Qing archives somewhere in Hunan.

SOURCE: Ni Daoshan, 1990:82.

## BAOJING COUNTY ARCHIVES 保靖县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1986: 22,652 *juan*; 11,130 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. *HUNDA* reports more than 15,000 *juan* of historical archives. *LSDA* gives the following breakdown:

1. Qing archives (1796–1911): 33 *juan* of memorials, tax records, and documents (128 items) on the Taiping and Nian rebellions and 20 volumes of Baojing county gazetteers from the Yongzheng and Tongzhi eras.
2. Republican archives (1911–1949): 12,000 *juan* in 29 *quanzong* from the provincial and county governments, KMT organizations, and local mass organizations. Documents of civil affairs, finance, tax, salt affairs, construction, education, post and telegraph, *baojia*, military, and law.
3. Revolutionary history archives: 31 *juan*. Documents of the Hunan peasant movement and the CCP's activities after the Horse Day Incident (1927).
4. Archives after 1949 (1949–1986): 10,652 *juan* in 59 *quanzong*. Archives of the county government and CCP committee and their subordinate offices, and *qu*, *zhen*, and people's communes.
5. Materials. Books and newspapers.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1987.4:134, UCB; *DAGZ* 1982.2:16–17, Hoover; *HUNDA* 1989.4:44, Hoover.

## CHANGSHA CITY ARCHIVES 长沙市档案馆

Est. 1959, 1991: 67,330 *juan* in 120 *quanzong*; 3,754 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Qing archives: 139 *juan*, mainly land deeds and property contracts from the Kangxi period forward.
2. Republican archives: 9,587 *juan*, mostly from the 1930s and 1940s, and deriving from the Changsha KMT committee, city government, district governments, and subordinate offices. They also include documents from the Changsha Chamber of Commerce, unions, and mass organizations. There are genealogies of the Xiong and Xiang lineages dated from 1919 and 1944.

3. Revolutionary history archives: 382 *juan*, including a 1949 register of the CCP Changsha Work Committee and related organizations, as well as deceased cadres' dossiers.
4. Archives after 1949: 55,155 *juan*, from the Changsha CCP committee, the city government, the people's congress, and subordinate offices.
5. Materials. Several Qing county and prefectural gazetteers.

The archives have edited some materials (e.g., *Mass Organizations in Changsha during the Republican Era and Guide to Changsha City Archives*).

SOURCE: HUNDA 1992.2:35–36, Hoover.

## HUAIHUA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 怀化地区档案馆

Before the archives were formally established in 1980, several organizations were responsible for Huaihua archives since 1959. Holdings: 17,208 *juan* in 73 *quanzong*; 8,300 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Archives after 1949 (1949–1983): 16,517 *juan*, occupying most of the collection. These include archives from the CCP District Committee and its subordinate departments. Notable among these are the Office for Letters and Complaints (Xinfang ban) and several temporary offices—Cadre Investigation Office (Shengan ban), Intellectual Youth Office (Zhiqing ban), Office for the Elimination of Counterrevolutionaries (Sufan ban), and offices for the Three-Anti and Five-Anti campaigns. Archives from the district government and subordinate offices during the Cultural Revolution are included.
2. Republican archives: 379 *juan*, mostly published materials, plus a few items from local KMT archives.
3. Printed materials. Qing era local gazetteers and local newspapers from after 1949, recording the elimination of West Hunan bandits in the early 1950s.

The archives have edited *A Brief History of Natural Disasters in Huaihua during the Last Thousand Years* and *The Evolution of Administrative Divisions of Huaihua*.

SOURCE: DAXTX 1985.3:35–36, Hoover.

## HUITONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 会同县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 19,608 *juan*; 20,600 *ce* of printed materials; 198 artifacts. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives before 1949: 2,986 *juan*.
  - a. Republican archives: 604 *juan*. From the Huitong county KMT committee, government, assembly, security forces, county police office, National Salvation Army, Democratic Socialist Party, and other local organizations.
  - b. Local gazetteers and genealogies: 170 *ce*. Materials include western Hunan social surveys, Huitong gazetteers, and 104 *ce* of genealogies.
  - c. Newspapers, magazines, and documents: 2,212 *ce*. Included are local newspapers, journals, and collected documents of the county government.
2. Contemporary documentary archives (1949–1983): 19,608 *juan*. Mainly from county party and government administration and offices in the *qu*, *xiang*, and towns. Included are land and property registers, census records, place-name surveys, agricultural tax records, inspection documents, and personnel records.

Edited materials published by the archives include *Chronology of Events in Huitong*, *Institutional History of Huitong*, *Selected Materials of Comrade Su Yu*, *County Magistrates in Huitong (1375–1949)*, *History of Natural Disasters in Huitong (1133–1949)*.

SOURCE: HUNDA 1989.6:16, Hoover.

## LI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 澧县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1989: 25,208 *juan* in 172 *quanzong*, including 10,895 *juan/ce* of republican archives (KMT government, military, justice); 15,245 *juan/ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Countywide, 140,000 *juan* of special archives and 60,000 *juan* of documentary archives are kept by local offices.

SOURCE: *Li xianzhi* 1993:660, UCB/CCSL.

### LINLI COUNTY ARCHIVES 临澧县档案馆

Est. 1958. In 1969 and 1971, 57 percent (5,050 *juan*) of the collection was burned as part of efforts for "war preparedness." 1983: 19,000 *juan* of archives and printed materials, including 4,419 *juan* of historical archives, 2,468 *juan* of which were discovered in the attic of the Public Security Bureau by researchers seeking materials for the new county gazetteer and transferred to the archives in 1981. There are 651 *juan* of Qing archives, 26 family genealogies (259 *juan*), and revolutionary history archives and photos. There are four books of Lin Boqu's diaries (August 1913–September 1914 and January 1916–September 1917). The diaries were written in Japan, Shanghai, Hankou, and Changsha.

SOURCE: *Linli xianzhi* 1992:593–594, UCB/CCSL; *DAGZ* 1982.2:39, UCB.

### SHUPU COUNTY ARCHIVES 溆浦县档案馆

Shupu County Archives have opened 1,373 *juan* of historical archives (78,733 items), which is 73 percent of the archives that qualify for opening (*ying kaifang*) and 10 percent of the 13,899 *juan* that are more than thirty years old. More than 10,000 volumes (*ce*) of printed materials have also been opened. Catalogues.

SOURCE: *HUNDA* 1988.4:13, Hoover.

### TAOYUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 桃源县档案馆

Est. 1959. Their collection includes local gazetteers, genealogies (Song Jiaoren family, Jian Bozan family, and other local elites), land registers, and archives from the county government. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZ* 1986.1:14–16, UCB.

### XIANGTAN CITY ARCHIVES 湘潭市档案馆

The Xiangtan archives began aggressively collecting historical materials from the public in 1986, and by 1991 had collected 11 genealogies (189 volumes), more than 150 Qing and republican land and property deeds, 174 old-style historical publications, and 13 valuable photographs. They

also discovered a cache of progressive Shanghai periodicals from 1936–1937. They have also been collecting records from “study societies” of contemporary China, especially those founded in the 1980s.

SOURCE: *HUNDA* 1988.5:10, 1991.6:40, Hoover; *DAXTX* 1991.6:25–26.

### YIYANG CITY ARCHIVES 益阳市档案馆

Est. 1960; ceased functioning during CR; resumed operations in 1976. 1987: 23,896 *juan* in 196 *quanzong*; 5,974 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, photocopying. Open. The holdings include historical archives (86 *juan*), local gazetteers (96 *ce*), revolutionary history archives (6 *juan*), and archives of Yiyang city after 1949. Current archives include documentary, technical, special, financial, artifact, and photography archives. Printed materials are local newspapers, books, documents on laws, and statistics.

SOURCE: *Yiyang xianzhi* 1990:457–458, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Inner Mongolia

## INNER-MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION ARCHIVES 内蒙古自治区档案馆

Est. 1959. 1991: 333,121 *juan* in 290 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open.

1. Qing archives (1644–1911): 23,292 *juan* [23,808 in DAGZQS] in 29 *quanzong*. Materials are from the Left, Middle, and Right banners of Kelaqin (喀喇沁), banner offices of the Yikezhao (伊克昭), Hulunbei'er (呼伦贝尔) lieutenant-general's office, Damao (达茂) United Banner, Siziwang (四子王) Banner, Chaha'er (察哈尔) Eight Banners, and office of the superintendent of colonization. Most of the archives are written in Manchu and Mongolian. Topics include inheritance, officers' salaries, military equipment, prisons, administrative divisions, civil disputes, population registers, immigration, and disaster relief.
2. Revolutionary history archives: 1,513 *juan*. Materials on CCP activities during the Anti-Japanese War and the civil war period.
3. Republican archives (1912–1949): 32,623 *juan* in 53 *quanzong*. Archives from the KMT Suiyuan (绥远) headquarters, congress, Mongolian Affairs Association, supreme court, bank, radio station, and other government offices.
4. Post-1949 archives (1949–): 218,205 *juan* in 187 *quanzong*, increasing at an annual rate of 7,544 *juan*. Most come from the autonomous region CCP committee, government and subordinate offices, mass organizations, and abolished institutions.

The archives have published several documentary collections.

Address: 内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市新城东街 9 号 010010

SOURCE: DDDASY: 501–504, UCB; SXDA 1991.6:47, Hoover; DAGZQS: 407.

### ABAGA BANNER ARCHIVES 阿巴嘎旗档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 22,382 *juan* of documentary archives in 52 *quanzong*; 15 *juan* of old-regime archives; 12,439 *ce* of printed materials; also technical archives and photos.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 429.

### ALASHAN LEFT BANNER ARCHIVES 阿拉善左旗档案馆

This archive contains 9,800 *juan* of Qing dynasty archives from nine generations of Mongol princes of this banner beginning in the Kangxi period. There are maps, population distribution charts, and communications from the Boards of Rites, War, Revenue, Punishment, and Personnel.

SOURCE: Ni Daoshan, 1990:79.

### CHIFENG CITY ARCHIVES 赤峰市档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 45,485 *juan* in 106 *quanzong*, also 19,712 *ce* of printed materials and 1,326 books. Open. Included are 10,438 *juan* of old-regime archives (Qing, republican, and Manchukuo); 226 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; and 32,821 *juan* of documentary, technical, special and photo archives.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 428.

### ELUNCHUN AUTONOMOUS BANNER ARCHIVES

#### 鄂伦春自治旗档案馆

Est. 1959; collection destroyed during CR. 1988: 3,914 *juan* of documentary archives; also financial records, photos, deceased cadre archives, and industrial surveys. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Elunchun zizhiqi zhi* 1991:649–651, UCB/CCSL.

### ETUOKE BANNER ARCHIVES 鄂托克旗档案馆

Est. 1957, disbanded in 1962; resumed operations in 1973. Holdings:

35,200 *juan* in 68 *quanzong*, covering various historical periods, written in both Chinese and Mongolian.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 429.

## HULUNBEI'ER MENG ARCHIVES 呼伦贝尔盟档案馆

Est. 1959; stopped working between 1966 and 1969; 8,868 *juan* were burned in 1969 for "war preparations." Holdings (1913–1983): 21,581 *juan* in 51 *quanzong*, printed materials in Manchu, Japanese, Mongolian, and Chinese. Catalogues. Open. The whole *meng's* holdings in 1986 were 115,000 *juan* of archives and 39,791 *ce* of printed materials, including 20,759 *juan* of archives before 1949.

SOURCE: *Hulunbei'er nianjian* 1986:391–392; 1987:461–463, LC.

## KE'ERQIN RIGHT FRONT BANNER ARCHIVES

### 科尔沁右翼前旗档案馆

Est. 1958. Open.

1. Old-regime archives (1917–1931): 2,213 *juan* from the former Sulunshan Bureau (索伦山设治局) and the Xizhaga'er administration (喜扎嘎尔旗公署). Another 56 boxes of Ke'erqin Banner old-regime archives (1912–1923) are kept in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Archives.
2. Revolutionary history archives: 83 *juan*. Collected from local sources and other libraries or archives.
3. Current archives (1949–1988): 15,743 *juan*. From the banner CCP, government, mass organizations, industry, and disbanded local offices.
4. Printed materials: 5,631 *ce* of books, newspapers, and local gazetteers.

Besides the banner archives, the Public Security Bureau, court, and many local units have established their own archives.

SOURCE: *Ke'erqin youyi qianqi zhi* 1991:845–850, UCB/CCSL.

## KE'ERQIN LEFT MIDDLE BANNER ARCHIVES

## 科尔沁左翼中旗档案馆

Est. 1959. The collection includes 1 *juan* of ancient archives, 10 *juan* of old-regime archives, 191 *juan* of revolutionary history archives. Current archives are 32,670 *juan* of documentary archives, 543 *juan* of technical archives, 1,215 *juan* of special archives and photos. The archives have edited and published materials on the banner CCP organization.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 429.

## LINXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 林西县档案馆

Est. 1959; paralyzed during CR; more than half the collection (3,700 *juan*) was burned during "war preparations"; resumed operations in 1979. 1991: 11,415 *juan* of documentary, technical, special, and videotape archives; 4,222 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 429.

## MOLIDAWA, DAGAN'ER AUTONOMOUS BANNER ARCHIVES

## 莫力达瓦, 达斡尔族自治旗档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 15,800 *juan* in 37 *quanzong*. Open. Included are 4,141 *juan* of old-regime archives (1877–1932), 4,200 *juan* of revolutionary history and current administration archives, and printed material.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 429.

## XINGHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 兴和县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 16,877 *juan* of documentary archives; also 220 folders of technical archives; 740 boxes of financial archives; 172 folders of personnel archives and archives of property, census, and industrial reform; 13,029 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues; 7,050 items of archives are open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 428–429.

**ZHALANTUN CITY ARCHIVES 扎兰屯市档案馆**

Est. 1959. 1991: 19,470 *juan* of archives in 72 *quanzong* and 403 *ce* of printed materials and local newspapers. Catalogues, indexes; 481 *juan* of historical archives are open. Archives are catalogued into two parts: before 1949 and after. They include archives of the Japanese occupation period, CCP underground activities, changes in local administration before 1949, and social and political movements after 1949.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 427-428.

# Regional Archives: Jiangsu

## JIANGSU PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 江苏省档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 619,326 *juan* in 570 *quanzong*; 20,928 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Microfilm. Open.

1. Ming and Qing archives: more than 1,000 pieces. Included are genealogies and local histories.
2. Republican archives: 164,600 *juan*. Most are from the KMT Jiangsu government administration on Jiangsu politics, military affairs, economy, education, and justice. Part of the Wang Jingwei wartime puppet government archives is included.
3. Post-1949 archives (1949–1966): 230,000 *juan*. Holdings include CCP Sunan and Subei committees (1949–1952), Jiangsu party committee, and government and subordinate bureaus (1952–1966).
4. Revolutionary history archives. From the CCP Jiang-Zhe district committee, Jiangsu provincial committee, Jiangnan provincial committee, and local committees.

They have published several volumes of revolutionary history archives and collections of historical archives.

Address: 江苏省南京市青岛路一号

SOURCE: DDDASY: 515–516, UCB; DAGZQS: 409–410.

## CHANGSHU CITY ARCHIVES 常熟市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 56,245 *juan* in 263 *quanzong*, including 44 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, 5,345 *juan* of republican archives, with the rest being archives from after 1949; 5,826 *ce* of printed materials, including

newspapers and magazines from the republican and post-1949 periods. Catalogues. Open.

The republican archives were transferred from the Public Security Bureau, where they had been arranged according to the bureau's needs. Before these archives were opened to the public, they were rearranged according to each document's date, office of origin, and subject matter. The historical archives came from the KMT county government, tax bureau, workers' union, chamber of commerce, journalists' association, lawyers' association, and doctors' association. Topics covered include natural disasters, prostitution, education, property lost during the Anti-Japanese War, historical sites, and the military underground after the withdrawal of the New Fourth Army.

SOURCE: *DAGZ* 1989.2:19–20, UCB; *Changshu shizhi* 1990:775–776, UCB/CCSL.

### DANYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 丹阳县档案馆

Est. 1958; located inside the county government's compound. 1985: 14,000 *juan* of documentary archives in 64 *quanzong*, including 3,431 *juan* (11 *quanzong*) of republican archives; 7,197 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *Danyang xianzhi* 1992:773, UCB/CCSL.

### FENG-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 丰县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 29,423 *juan* of archives, including documentary, technical, financial, statistical, and personnel archives; 8,134 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 440.

### GAOCHUN COUNTY ARCHIVES 高淳县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 20,000 *juan*, including some republican archives. Basic information on Gaochun county has been edited by the archives. Catalogues.

SOURCE: *Gaochun xianzhi* 1988:634, UCB/CCSL.

## GAOYOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 高邮县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 20,576 *juan* in 89 *quanzong*. Materials include 38 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 1,160 *juan* of republican archives; photo archives; also 3,879 *ce* of printed materials, including Ming and Qing local gazetteers and republican publications. Catalogues. Open. Materials on earthquakes, canals, floods, natural disasters, population and land, and revolutionary events have been edited by the archives.

SOURCE: *Gaoyou xianzhi* 1990:589–590, UCB/CCSL.

## HUAI'AN CITY ARCHIVES 淮安市档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. Holdings: 60,700 *juan*, including 1,300 *juan* of historical archives; 11,500 *ce* of printed materials. Open. The most valued items are records relating to well-known local historical figures, including a Henan governor Pan Yun of the Ming dynasty, Shen Kun (a *zhuangyuan*), the novelist Wu Cheng'en, and Qing figures Guan Tianpei, Liu E, Wu Jutong; letters, photos, tapes, and works of Zhou Enlai and his wife, Deng Yingchao; also archives of the Xin'an traveling performers.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 439.

## JIADING COUNTY ARCHIVES 嘉定县档案馆

An American researcher visited the archives in 1988. The archives contain several dozen court case records and material on budget and taxes from the republican period. It is believed that most important material was either destroyed by the KMT or removed to the provincial archives.

SOURCE: an American researcher.

## JIANGYIN CITY ARCHIVES 江阴市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 28,457 *juan*; 5,247 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The collection includes 1,204 *juan* of land-reform records; 3,519 *juan* of republican archives (from the KMT Jiangyin committee, police

department and security forces, government, and other social organizations). The republican archives were turned over by the Public Security Bureau in 1982. The earliest archives are documents dated 1912 from the Jiangyin county procuratorate and court. The PRC archives are from the county administration. Countywide there are 125,183 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Jiangyin xianzhi* 1992:1104–1106, UCB/CCSL.

### JINGJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 靖江县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979. 1987: 21,711 *juan* in 91 *quanzong*, including 525 *juan* of republican archives; 124 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 21,602 *juan* of post-1949 archives; also 15,003 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. There are 600 archives offices countywide.

SOURCE: *Jingjiang xianzhi* 1992:571–572, UCB/CCSL.

### KUNSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 昆山县档案馆

Est. 1959; stopped work during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Holdings: 39,057 *juan/ce* in 156 *quanzong*. Materials include 5,554 *juan* of republican archives (1936–1949). PRC archives (1949–present) are from local offices and disbanded units. The 8,300 *ce* of printed materials include Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing Kunshan gazetteers, genealogies, manuscripts written by local scholars such as Gu Yanwu, and local newspapers. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Kunshan xianzhi* 1990:670–671, UCB/CCSL.

### LISHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 溧水县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Few archives holdings were lost during the CR, though many documents in the county government were destroyed. 1985: 10,717 *juan* in 96 *quanzong*, including 315 *juan* of old-regime archives, 118 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, 10,717 *juan* of current archives; more than 8,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. The current archives are from the county government and its subordinate offices and disbanded

offices. Included are 450 *juan* of CR archives; 180 *juan* from the office of educated youth; 202 *juan* from the *xiafang* office; 63 *juan* from the office of finance and trade, and the records of the Socialist Education Movement work team received in 1966. *Xiang* and *zhen* offices, local industries, and villages established their own archives offices, some as early as 1960.

SOURCE: *Lishui xianzhi* 1990:568–570, UCB/CCSL.

## NANJING CITY ARCHIVES 南京市档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: more than 340,000 *juan* in 329 *quanzong*; 30,000 (or 40,000) *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Historical archives occupy two-thirds of the collection, including:

1. Revolutionary history archives (1922–1949). Working reports, meeting records, and letters from the Nanjing CCP underground during the 1920s and 1930s; posters, photos, and leaflets of the students' and workers' movement in the 1940s.
2. Archives of the KMT Nanjing special municipality (April 1927–December 1937; September 1945–April 1949) and its subordinate departments.
3. Archives of the Nanjing municipal government and subordinate offices during the Japanese occupation, including the Nanjing Self-government Committee.
4. Archives of the KMT, social organizations, and institutions, including the Nanjing Chamber of Commerce, trade associations (*tongye gonghui*), associations of fellow provincials, schools, libraries, hospitals, theaters, and relief organizations.
5. Archives of police and judicial departments, including civil and criminal cases.

The contents of the historical archives include administrative policies, work reports, municipal government, commercial policy, public affairs, and financial, tax, police, and security matters. There are records relating to the economy, education, public health, lawsuits, civil disputes, and trials of traitors (*Hanjian*). The wartime records include materials on the Nanjing Massacre and collaboration with the Japanese.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1984.1:132–133, UCB.

## NANTONG CITY ARCHIVES 南通市档案馆

Zhang Jian and the Dasheng [Textile Co.] archives (1834–?): estimated at 10,000 *juan*, of which 2,917 *juan* have been edited, with the rest in process. The archives include land deeds, board-meeting minutes, annual business reports, contracts, passports, letters, telegrams, stock certificates, and account books. The archives come from the Dasheng No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 textile mills, Tiansheng'gang Power Plant, Zisheng Iron Factory, Guangsheng Oil factory, Huaihai Bank, and other enterprises of the Dasheng group. The Nantong archives also have 35,320 *juan* of old-regime archives. The archives are not open to the public because of their poor condition. However, they are in the process of publishing "Selected Dasheng Archives."

SOURCE: DAGZ 1987.2:20, UCB.

## QIDONG CITY ARCHIVES 启东市档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 58,104 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials, including documentary, statistical, disciplinary inspection, and thirteen kinds of special archives. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 441.

## SHAZHOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 沙洲县档案馆

Est. 1965. 1981: 16,159 *juan* in 72 *quanzong*; 4,422 *ce* of printed materials. Most land-reform archives and many industry and commerce archives of Shazhou are in the collection. Open. From 1980 to 1985, local small industries and villages established their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Shazhou xianzhi* 1992:752–753, UCB/CCSL.

## SHUYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 沭阳县档案馆

Holdings: 35,446 *juan* in 109 *quanzong*, including 358 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1940–1949). These concentrate on materials from the North Jiangsu (Subei) revolutionary base area and include maga-

zines, textbooks, documents, and other materials published by the New Fourth Army; work reports; statistics on peasant support for the army during the civil war period; land reform; and other social movements in the base area.

SOURCE: DAYLS 1988.6:43–44, Princeton.

## SUZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 苏州市档案馆

Est. 1959; abolished during CR; resumed operations in 1980 and merged with the former Suzhou prefectural archives in 1983. Holdings: 107,000 *juan* of archives, including 13,900 *juan* of historical archives and 2,500 *juan* of historical materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Qing archives (1696–1911). Mostly contracts.
2. Late Qing and republican archives. The most important of these are the archives of the Suzhou Chamber of Commerce from 1905 to 1949. The 1912–1927 portion of these totals more than 700 *juan*. The chamber's correspondence is particularly valuable. Also included are reports of resolutions, account books, meeting minutes, membership lists, regulations, and rare newspaper clippings. In these archives documents of the late Qing–early republican Suzhou commune (*shimin gongshe*) are particularly unusual and valuable. There are also archives of Suzhou silk-reeling factories, banks, and native banks. The latter include archives of a Suzhou landowners' bank.

The archives have published several volumes from their collection, including "Selected Archives of the Suzhou Commune," *Xinhai geming shi congkan*, no. 4; "Zhonghua quanguo shanghui lianhe hui di yi ci daibiao dahui," *Lishi dang'an* 1982.4, 1983.1; "Selected archives of May Fourth Movement in Suzhou," *Suzhou daxue xuebao* 1984.1–2; "Selected Archives of the Suzhou Changmen Mutiny," *Xinhai geming shi congkan*, no. 6; "Collected Archives of the Suzhou Merchant Militia (*shangtuan*)," *Xinhai geming shi congkan*; and *Collected Archives of the Suzhou Chamber of Commerce*, published by Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences in 1991, with more awaiting financial support to continue the series. One researcher gained extensive access to the Chamber of Commerce archives, though the ban on copying entire documents was enforced.

SOURCE: DAGZ 1984.3:6, UCB; LSDA 1985.3:128–130, UCB; one researcher.

## TAICANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 太仓县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 30,706 *juan* (including 6,252 *ce* of printed materials) in 139 *quanzong*. There was no special institution in charge of Taicang archives before 1949, so most historical archives were lost in the war. Catalogues. Open. There were 87 archives offices in county- and *xiang*-level units countywide, holding 16,918 *juan* of archives in 1985.

SOURCE: *Taicang xianzhi* 1991:729–730, UCB/CCSL.

## TONGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 铜山县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. 1990: 38,747 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials in 132 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Partly open (1,000 *juan* of documentary archives from both pre-1949 and post-1949).

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 440.

## WUJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 吴江县档案馆

Est. 1963. Holdings: more than 40,000 *juan* in 132 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open.

1. Contemporary documentary archives (1949–1978): 124 *quanzong*. Included are archives from the CCP county committee, government, subordinate departments, and abolished offices.
2. Historical archives: 9,874 *juan* of archives and 2,010 *juan* of materials from the following periods:
  - a. Qing (1857–1911): 9 *juan*, 364 items. Contents include preparation of local self-government, household surveys, charities, land registers, certificates for migrants to work farm land, etc.
  - b. Early Republic (1911–1919): 64 *juan*. These are census records, administrative divisions, public-land account books, rental contracts, and tax and disaster records.
  - c. Warlord era (1920–1927): 126 *juan*. Tax, personnel, and disaster records.

- d. Nanjing decade (1928–1937): 1,546 *juan*. Contents include government reports; land registration; *baojia*; census; statistics of *qu*, *xiang*, and *zhen* population and economy; grain tax, opium suppression, unions, and chambers of commerce.
- e. Wang Jingwei regime (1938–1945): 1,836 *juan*. Mostly from the county police department.
- f. Civil war period (1945–1949): 6,239 *juan*. Mostly party, police, Youth Corps, public security, and county government documents.

Many of the documents relate to the silk industry of Wujiang and to civic organization (*shimin gongshe*) and social life in Wujiang and adjacent towns. Works of Liu Yazhi and Chen Qubing are also included. An American researcher who visited the archive in 1988 notes the possibility of additional material from Wujiang in the provincial archives.

SOURCE: LSDA 1984.4:130–131, UCB; an American researcher.

### WUJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 武进县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR and lost part of their collection; resumed operations in 1979. Current holdings unclear. Open.

SOURCE: *Wujin xianzhi* 1988:694–695, UCB/CCSL.

### WUXI CITY ARCHIVES 无锡市档案馆

Republican archives: 28,000 *juan*, divided into eight parts (of which six are described in the article). Most of the collection dates from the mid and late republican era. When the Japanese occupied Wuxi, many records were lost. The PLA military committee took all the republican archives from the county government in 1949 and started sorting them in 1950. In the process, 20,000 *juan*, mostly dated before 1945, were burned.

1. KMT and Youth Corps archives. Correspondence between the county committee and local branches, work reports, meeting minutes, name registers.
2. County government archives. These constitute 30 percent of the collection. Included are correspondence from all 11 districts and

72 township offices (*xiangzhen gongsuo*) to the county government; decrees; meeting minutes; resource surveys; and statistics of schools, shops, factories, etc.

3. Judicial archives. Includes cases from the KMT martial law office, Rehabilitation Unit (Ganxun suo), police department, and court.
4. Archives of the chamber of commerce, trade associations, and unions.
5. Tax archives.
6. Archives of seals and identity cards.

There are also military and intelligence archives, including material on the underground CCP and the New Fourth Army. Up to 1986, when an American researcher last attempted to use the archive, no foreigners are known to have gained access.

SOURCE: *MGDA* 1990.3:133–134, UCSD; an American researcher.

### XUZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 徐州市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1990: 110,570 *juan* in 274 *quanzong*, in the following categories: documentary, financial, civil lawsuit, technical and census archives covering the years 1794–1990; also 15,600 *ce* of printed materials including local gazetteers. Catalogues. Open. The Qing and republican archives total 19,460 *juan* and include land and property deeds, KMT documents, and local court records; the 2,065 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1921–1949) are CCP documents and photos.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 440.

### YIXING COUNTY ARCHIVES 宜兴县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 30,208 *juan* in 89 *quanzong*, including 3,983 *juan/ce* of republican archives, 65 *juan/ce* of CCP party history archives, and 18,673 *juan* of PRC archives. Catalogues, indexes. Open. In 1987, 478 archives offices countywide held 288,000 *juan/ce* of archives.

SOURCE: *Yixing xianzhi* 1990:667–668, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Jiangxi

## JIANGXI PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 江西省档案馆

Est. 1962. Holdings: 230,000 *juan* in 175 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open.

1. Revolutionary history archives: 1,000 *juan*, with more than 10,000 items. Documents of CCP activities in Jiangxi and adjacent areas, such as the Nanchang, Autumn Harvest, Yiheng, Pingjiang, and Ningdu uprisings; Sanwan Reorganization and the joining of Mao and Zhu De's forces in Jing'gangshan; defense against the five KMT encirclement campaigns and about the Long March and other events of the Jiangxi Soviet era; also information on party building, meetings, government, land reform, education, civil affairs, law, and mass organizations in the soviet areas.
2. Old-regime archives, mostly republican archives: 120,000 *juan*, divided into the following parts:
  - a. Government, military, and legal archives. From the provincial government (including the Wang Jingwei puppet government), provincial security department, supreme court, several special courts, civil affairs office, Shangrao garrison, Youth Rehabilitation Camp, and other institutions.
  - b. Archives of parties and mass organizations. Information regarding Jiangxi KMT; Social Democratic and Youth parties; Chamber of Commerce; international relief committee; workers' unions; and various associations, churches, and secret societies.
  - c. Education, culture, and propaganda archives. From the provincial Education Bureau, broadcast station, Public Health Department, library, and universities.
  - d. Economics archives. Material from the antismuggling depart-

ment, Department of Construction, and bank, and the tax, salt, land, water control, and post offices.

3. Post-1949 archives (1949–1968). From the provincial government and CCP committee and their subordinate departments, mass organizations, and schools.
4. Printed materials. Included are internal publications, local gazetteers, and genealogies.

The archives have edited several manuscripts from their collection on the Jiangxi Soviet era.

Address: 江西省南昌市一经路 2 号

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1986.2:130–131, UCB; *DAGZQS*: 411–412.

### ANYI COUNTY ARCHIVES 安义县档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 235 *juan* of republican archives; 10,642 *juan* of current archives (1949–1984); 4,133 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *Anyi xianzhi* 1990:330, UCB/CCSL.

### CHONGREN COUNTY ARCHIVES 崇仁县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 10,733 *juan* in 33 *quanzong*; 13,052 *ce* of printed materials; 445 *juan* of land-ownership records; photos. The county archives keep all the permanent archives (including policies, laws, programs, annual reports, and personnel records) and long-term archives (15 years, important documents) of the county CCP and government. Many local offices keep their own archives.

SOURCE: *Chongren xianzhi* 1990:587, UCB/CCSL.

### CHONGYI COUNTY ARCHIVES 崇义县档案馆

Est. 1959; disrupted during CR; resumed operations in 1979. 1985: 12,802 *juan* in 91 *quanzong*; 1,465 *ce* of printed materials. Holdings include 7,600 *juan* of historical archives and current archives (1950–) of the county

CCP administration, disbanded and temporary units, and *zhen* and *xiang* offices. Catalogues.

SOURCE: *Chongyi xianzhi* 1989:484, UCB/CCSL.

### FENGCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 丰城县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 25,160 *juan* in 91 *quanzong*, 8,324 *ce* of printed materials. Holdings include old-regime archives and PRC archives of local administrations and disbanded offices. Catalogues. Open. Before 1969, the archives accepted archives only from county-level CCP offices and mass organizations or of political movements. After 1969, government archives became part of the collection. The archives have indexes of land registers; property of households relocated from the reservoir; civil disputes over land, water, and forests; and names of people under the old regime.

SOURCE: *Fengcheng xianzhi* 1989:525, UCB/CCSL.

### GAO'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 高安县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1980. 1985: 33,278 *juan*; also tapes and 565 *ce* of printed materials. Holdings include 1,252 *juan* of historical archives (before 1949), revolutionary history archives, 26,824 *juan* of PRC documentary archives, and 551 *juan* of special archives. Catalogues. Open. During the Anti-Japanese War, many archives were lost or destroyed as a result of the county government's frequent moves. Just before the revolution came in 1949, the republican county government's archives were largely destroyed by the head of the KMT's county assembly.

SOURCE: *Gao'an xianzhi* 1988:462-464, UCB/CCSL.

### JING'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 靖安县档案馆

Est. 1959. Open. Republican archives were destroyed by the KMT authorities when they fled before the Japanese and again when they fled in 1949. Only incomplete records remain. In 1987 the archives held

documentary, technical, judicial, personnel, financial, census, and forestry archives, and local newspapers from the 1940s and 1950s.

SOURCE: *Jing'an xianzhi* 1989:617–618, UCB/CCSL.

## JINXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 金溪县档案馆

Est. 1959; seriously disrupted during the CR. The Jinxi people's government received 144 *juan* of archives from the KMT county government, post office, court, hospital, bus station, and school in 1949 and transferred them to the county archives in 1959. [It seems likely that the 144 *juan* turned over in 1959 were only part of a larger number seized in 1949.] At the same time, the county archives also started to receive archives from offices at the county level. By the end of 1985, the collection held 7,278 *juan* of documentary archives, 2,392 *ce* of printed materials (739 *ce* are historical materials), 3,137 items of personnel archives, 3,112 criminal cases, 2,289 civil dispute cases, Qing local gazetteers, and 227 *juan* of land-ownership records. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Jinxi xianzhi* 1992:428, UCB/CCSL.

## JINXIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 进贤县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1984: 33,664 *juan*; also 53 *juan* of technical archives; 11,162 *ce* of printed materials. Holdings include 249 *juan* of historical archives. The post-1949 archives are from the county CCP committee, the county government administration, and their subordinate offices. Another 1,868 *juan* of archives are kept in other county-level offices, 6,071 *juan* in *xiang* and *zhen* offices, and 13,720 *juan* in village-level offices. Catalogues are available for all the above archives, and they are open to the public.

SOURCE: *Jinxian xianzhi* 1989:427–428, UCB/CCSL.

## JISHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 吉水县档案馆

Est. 1959. Some archives were lost during CR. 1985: 7,321 *juan*; 3,565 *ce* of printed materials. Holdings include 521 *juan* of pre-1949 archives, mostly KMT county government archives, and also archives produced by the CCP county committee and government and their subordinate

offices. The public security and personnel archives are not in the collection. Open.

SOURCE: *Jishui xianzhi* 1989:435–436, UCB/CCSL.

### LONGNAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 龙南县档案馆

Est. 1964. Holdings: 19,260 *juan* in 113 *quanzong*. They are divided into three parts:

1. Contemporary archives (1949–1988): 18,189 *juan* in 100 *quanzong*. These constitute the main body of Longnan county archives. They include official, technical, music, and photography documents as well as other special archives.
2. Historical archives (1799–1949): 1,073 *juan*. Two imperial appointment documents are from the Qing; the rest are documents from various levels of the county republican government: KMT county government, congress, police department, court, training program, *qu*, *xiang*, and *zhen* offices, education department, bank, post office, construction department. Records of the visit of Jiang Jinguo (Chiang Ching-kuo) to Longnan when he was special commissioner for southern Jiangxi (Gan'nán *zhuan*yuan) are included. The archives cover many aspects of Longnan life, including government policies, finance, land rent, trade, social statistics, police work, lawsuits, education (including physical education and rural literacy campaigns), road construction, irrigation, post and communications; campaigns against the CCP, opium addicts, and gamblers; history and activities of the CCP.
3. Printed materials: 14,846 *ce*. Publications since the republican era, including newspapers, periodicals, census reports, and gazetteers.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1991.3:131, UCSD.

### QIANSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 铅山县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 2,069 *juan* of republican archives (transferred from the county Public Security Bureau in 1985); 15,511 *juan* of PRC archives; 2,908 *juan* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *Qianshan xianzhi*, 1990:524, UCB/CCSL.

### QINGJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 清江县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded in 1961 and during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Holdings: 113 *quanzong*, including 911 *ce* of republican archives (transferred from the county Public Security Bureau in 1981); 20,788 *juan/ce* of PRC archives; 2,559 *ce* of printed materials, gazetteers, CCP documents of 1921–1938. Catalogues. Open. The county Public Security Bureau, procuratorate, and court keep their own archives.

SOURCE: *Qingjiang xianzhi* 1989:431–432, UCB/CCSL.

### NINGDU COUNTY ARCHIVES 宁都县档案馆

Est. 1959. The county archives keep permanent archives from the CCP county committee, government, and their subordinate offices, including archives of local policies, orders, plans, personnel, and summary reports. By the end of 1984, the archives had 420 *juan* of republican archives and 4,100 *juan* of archives from after 1949, plus 6,000 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *Ningdu xianzhi* 1986:438, UCB/CCSL.

### RUICHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 瑞昌县档案馆

Est. 1959. The county archives took responsibility for collecting permanent archives from the county CCP and government offices. 1985: 13,611 *juan* of documentary archives in 35 *quanzong*, including 2,158 *juan* of old-regime archives. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Ruichang xianzhi* 1990:82, 105, 142, UCB/CCSL.

### RUIJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 瑞金县档案馆

A report of 1959 indicates that the Ruijin County Archives had collected 20,837 items of revolutionary history archives, including 80 important pieces. They have the final report of the First National Soviet Congress; documents of the second congress; Mao's speeches; and journals, newspapers, and books.

SOURCE: *DAGZ* 1959.6:44–45, UCB.

## SHICHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 石城县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 343 *juan* of republican archives; 9,221 *juan* of PRC archives; 531 *ce* of printed materials. In 1949, most important republican archives (4,000 kilograms) were burned by the KMT.

SOURCE: *Shicheng xianzhi* 1989:445, UCB/CCSL.

## TONG'GU COUNTY ARCHIVES 铜鼓县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR while the archives building was transformed into a guest house; resumed operations in 1980. 1985: 12,746 *juan* of documentary archives, including 2,368 *juan* of old-regime archives; 7,000 *ce* of printed materials. Open. There are 94 archives offices countywide.

SOURCE: *Tong'gu xianzhi* 1989:562, UCB/CCSL.

## WANZAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 万载县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 32,200 *juan* in 57 *quanzong* (including 10,000 *juan* of old-regime archives) and 20,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. The archives were taken care of by archivists of the county government during the republican period.

SOURCE: *Wanzai xianzhi* 1988:550, UCB/CCSL.

## XING'GUO COUNTY ARCHIVES 兴国县档案馆

Est. 1959, inside the county CCP committee compound. 1985: 12,433 *juan* in 113 *quanzong*, 3,521 *ce* of printed materials. Holdings include 300 *juan* of republican archives and 1,000 *juan* of historical archives from the soviet period and the period since 1949 [*sic*]. There are 70 archives offices under the county archives. There were county archives in both the Qing and republican periods.

SOURCE: *Xing'guo xianzhi* 1988:604, UCB/CCSL.

**YIFENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 宜丰县档案馆**

Est. 1959. 1985: 24,085 *juan* in 96 *quanzong*, including 3,587 *juan* of old-regime archives; 9 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 15,464 *juan* of PRC archives; 4,480 *juan* of special archives; also technical archives and photos; 8,607 *ce* of printed materials, gazetteers, 90 genealogies. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Yifeng xianzhi* 1989:647–648, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Jilin

## JILIN PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 吉林省档案馆

Est. 1959. 1986: 265,099 *juan* in 163 *quanzong*; 16,349 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Partially open.

Archives of the Qing (1754 [or 1729]–1911), the Republic, and Manchukuo occupy most of the collection: 213,536 *juan* in 44 *quanzong*. More than 90,000 of these are Qing archives. These come from the Jilin Military Governor's Office and from various late Qing organs—supreme court, railway bureau, arsenal, foreign affairs offices—and local governments. They include important records on the Sino-Japanese War, the Boxer Uprising, resistance to Russia, and the 1911 Revolution. Revolutionary history archives had 1,546 *juan*, including documents of Lin Boqu, Chu Tunan, and Xie Yutian, and of Xiong Chengji's activities in Jilin.

The archives have edited and published *Selected Archives and Historical Sources from the Jilin Qing Archives* (6 vols).

In 1956, the Soviet Union returned 17,071 *juan* of Qing archives (1675–1900) taken in 1901 from various Jilin and Heilongjiang yamen. These are now housed in the First Historical Archives in Beijing (q.v.).

Address: 吉林省长春市斯大林大街 47 号 130055

SOURCE: DDDASY: 508–509, UCB; LSDA 1986.4:126, UCB; Ni Daoshan, 1990:78; DAGZQS: 408.

## CHANGCHUN CITY ARCHIVES 长春市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1990: 68,723 *juan* in 110 *quanzong*. Materials include 30,142 *juan* of old-regime archives, dating from 1888 to 1948, catalogued into four parts: Qing, republican, Manchukuo, and KMT. Revolutionary history archives (307 *juan*, 1945–1949) are records of land revolution (land reform), liberated Changchun, and other activities under the CCP

Changchun city committee. The PRC archives (38,581 *juan*) form the main body of the collection. Catalogues. Open archives: 15,000 *juan* of records before 1949 and 25,863 items of PRC archives.

Address: 吉林省长春市同志街七号

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 433–434.

### DA'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 大安县档案馆

Est. 1959. In 1968, 6,088 *juan* were burned in preparation for war and the archives disbanded. In 1971, the county archives accepted 11,465 *juan* of historical archives of the former Dalai (大赉) and Anguang (安广) counties. 1981: 17,763 *juan*, including late Qing, republican, Manchukuo, revolutionary history, and current archives; also 1,800 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Da'an xianzhi* 1990:673–674, UCB/CCSL.

### DEHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 德惠县档案馆

Est. 1959. More than 40,000 *juan*, including old-regime and revolutionary history archives and archives from after 1949. The earliest are documents from 1910, when Dehui county was established.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 434.

### DUNHUA CITY ARCHIVES 敦化市档案馆

Est. 1959; in 1967, more than half the collection (4,972 *juan*) was burned as part of "war preparedness." 1985: 34,779 *juan* in 80 *quanzong*. These are from the local CCP, mass organizations, court, *xiang* and *zhen* administration, and local industries. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Dunhua shizhi* 1991:520, UCB/CCSL.

### FUSONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 抚松县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1973. Holdings:

11,421 *juan* in 84 *quanzong* (the earliest from 1910); 5,705 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 435.

### JI'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 集安县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1973. 1983: 14,017 *juan*. Catalogues and brief publications on Ji'an county edited by the archives are available. Open.

SOURCE: *Ji'an xianzhi* 1987:387, UCB/CCSL.

### JIAOHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 蛟河县档案馆

Est. 1959; lost some of their collection during CR; resumed operations in 1978. 1980: 8,974 *juan* in 58 *quanzong*; plus 58 archives offices countywide.

SOURCE: *Jiaohe xianzhi* 1991:735, UCB/CCSL.

### JILIN CITY ARCHIVES 吉林市档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 112,218 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials. Current archives (1949–1976): 35,661 *juan* in 98 *quanzong*; revolutionary history archives (1945–1949): 324 *juan* in 16 *quanzong*; old-regime archives (1725–1948): 68,000 *juan* in 44 *quanzong*, including Ming and Qing records. There are 7,919 *ce* of printed materials and 14,000 *juan* of special archives. The archives have published 13 collections of selected archives.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 434.

### LIUHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 柳河县档案馆

Est. 1959; lost 5,000 *juan* of archives in 1970 in the course of “war preparedness” and various political campaigns. Only 2,000 *juan* were left. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Liuhe xianzhi* 1991:437–438, UCB/CCSL.

## SIPING CITY ARCHIVES 四平市档案馆

Est. 1958; merged with Siping Prefectural Archives in 1983. 1991: 28,112 *juan* in 118 *quanzong*; 7,400 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, introductions to the *quanzong*, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 434.

## YANJI CITY ARCHIVES 延吉市档案馆

Est. 1959, stopped work during CR; resumed operations in 1973. Holdings: 13,148 *juan* in 67 *quanzong*. Materials cover the period 1953–1983 and are mainly of Yanji local administration, mass organizations, *xiang*, and disbanded local units.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 435.

## YITONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 伊通县档案馆

The Qing and republican archives of Yitong were all lost to the bandit Zhao Quansheng (赵全胜) in 1931; some 4,065 *juan* were burned by his band. In 1945, the Manchukuo archives were burned by the Japanese assistant county magistrate. Then in 1970, 3,893 *juan* (87.9 percent of the total collection) of current archives (1947–1969) were burned under “war preparedness” orders. 1985: 5,620 *juan* in 61 *quanzong*. Holdings include 28 *juan* of old-regime archives (1920–1931) from Yitong education and salt-storage offices. Open.

SOURCE: *Yitong xianzhi* 1991:791, UCB/CCSL.

## YONGJI COUNTY ARCHIVES 永吉县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 13,627 *juan* of archives. Materials include 76 *juan* of historical archives and 8,293 *juan* of printed materials. In 1971, 2,777 *juan* of archives were burned under a leftist “war preparedness” line; only 1,693 *juan* were left, destroying the integrity of the collection. In 1974, the county archives resumed operations and expanded the scope of the archives. Brief publications on the county are available.

SOURCE: *Yongji xianzhi* 1991:731, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Liaoning

## LIAONING PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 辽宁省档案馆

Est. 1954; now has offices of party-government archives; historical archives; editing and research; technical affairs. Holdings: 1,418,000 *juan* [LNDA: 1,408,046 *juan* in 631 *quanzong*], including 1,220,000 *juan* of old-regime archives in 232 *quanzong*; 55,945 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

At least three American researchers have visited these archives, one on a number of occasions between 1982 and 1991 with an introduction from the State Archives Bureau. One was able to use three catalogues, and all reported abundant holdings and a helpful staff. There are reportedly catalogues totaling more than 1,600 *juan*. Reproduction facilities are said to be very good.

The old-regime archives are:

1. Tang archives, six pieces from A.D. 714, originally from the Dunhuang Buddhist caves, the oldest paper archives in the country. They are applications to arrest "bandits" and name lists of monks.
2. Ming archives: 1,080 *juan* in total. Among them, 585 *juan* were published in 1985 under the title *Mingdai Liaodong dang'an hui-bian*, edited by the Liaoning Provincial Archives and the Liaoning Academy of Social Sciences. Most derive from the Board of War and offices responsible for late Ming military operations in the Northeast and coastal defense in Shandong and are dated from 1465 to 1619.
3. Qing archives: more than 200,000 *juan/ce* [LNDA: 69,463 *juan*, 1616–1911]. Included are *yudie* (genealogies); Qing court records; the Old Manchu Archives (*Manwen laodang*) (some from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and very important for research on economic and other topics); archives of the

Imperial Household Department in Shengjing (Shenyang), with a detailed nine-volume catalogue prepared under Japanese supervision; 1,169 *ce* of the *Heitudang*, recording communications between the Shengjing and Beijing Imperial Household Departments between 1662 and 1861, with a separate catalogue; registers of the Eight Banners; 2,300 *ce* of materials on the colonization effort at Shuangchengpu in Heilongjiang between 1850 and 1923; materials from Fengtian Office of Foreign Affairs; county archives; etc. There are about 3,000 complete and 5,000 damaged population registers from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries, which the Mormon Genealogical Survey is microfilming.

4. Republican and early Manchukuo archives (1912–1934): more than 900,000 *juan*. Included are records of local administration, military affairs, and the departments of finance, justice, foreign affairs, and police of Liaoning and Rehe. *LNDA* provides a rather different count, in part indicating a different grouping: Republican archives [1912–1931]: 1,041,083 *juan*, including more than 100,000 *juan* of late Qing archives; Manchukuo archives: 1,039 *juan*, most having been destroyed in 1945; KMT archives: 21,993 *juan*; Japanese printed materials: 43,663 *ce*.
5. “Mantetsu” archives (1905–1944): 68,000 *juan* [*LNDA*: “Mantetsu” and ten railroad archives: 13,106 *juan*.]

The archives also hold the CCP Liaoning committee, Northeast Bureau, and other CCP department and government archives from 1945 to 1969. These include 235,728 *juan* in 342 *quanzong*.

Address: 沈阳市皇姑区北陵大街 45–11 号 110032

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1981.3:124–126; *DDDASY*: 237, 504–508, *UCB*; *LNDA* 1989.1:40–41, Hoover; *Liaoning dang’an tonglan* (Shenyang, 1989); Ni Daoshan, 1990:68–72; three American researchers.

## ANSHAN CITY ARCHIVES 鞍山市档案馆

Est. 1963. 1988: 75,698 *juan* in 120 *quanzong*; 10,250 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

1. Historical archives:

- a. Qing archives (1803–1911): 25 items, 140 pages. Included are property deeds issued by the Fengtian general-in-chief and the governor, contracts of sale, documents of banner properties, etc.
- b. Archives of the Japanese occupation: 518 *juan*. From the local government, police department, military forces, and Chamber of Commerce. There are government employee registers, personal diaries, meeting minutes, and statistics.
- c. KMT archives: 301 *juan*. From the KMT party and government, the Anshan Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., and the military police. There are records of personnel, finance, taxes, civil disputes, and schools, plus social surveys and property registers.
- d. Archives of the civil war period: 302 *juan*. These include work reports and documents on land reform, elimination of secret societies and counterrevolutionary parties, and other related issues.

2. Post-1949 archives:

- a. Contemporary documentary archives (1949–1980): 65,591 *juan*. From the Anshan city CCP committee, government and subordinate offices, abolished offices, and mass organizations during the Cultural Revolution. The archives from the Liaoyang CCP district committee and government from 1955 to 1959 are also kept here.
- b. Accounts: 5,420 *juan*.
- c. Personnel archives: 78 boxes on important persons, plus 1,175 folders (*dai*) of personnel dossiers.
- d. Video- and audiotapes and photos.
- e. Genealogy: one set, 11 *juan* of 1639 edition of Shang clan genealogy.
- f. Miscellaneous.

3. Printed materials. Local gazetteers, journals, and newspapers.

SOURCE: *LNDA* 1989.5:40–41, Hoover.

## BEIZHEN COUNTY ARCHIVES 北镇县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 16,637 *juan*, 5,000 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *LNDA* 1987.5:11–12, LC.

## BENXI CITY ARCHIVES 本溪市档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 51,387 *juan* in 140 *quanzong*; 5,100 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Revolutionary history archives (1945–1949): 316 *juan*. The contents cover land reform, army recruitment, support of the PLA, etc. Most of them came from the local CCP government.
2. Old-regime archives (1907–1948): 3,267 *juan*.
  - a. Party, government, and social organizations' archives (1914–1948). These contain personnel archives, *baojia*, tax and financial records, and records of local events.
  - b. Military, police, and judicial archives of the KMT army and local police department.
  - c. Archives from local industries, such as Benxi Cement Co., Benxi Coal and Iron Co., KMT enterprises under the National Resources Commission, and businesses involved in dealings with the Japanese.
  - d. Education.
3. Contemporary archives (1949–). From the Benxi CCP committee, government, and mass organizations.
4. Printed materials. Industrial surveys, census reports, journals, and newspapers, plus tapes and photos.

SOURCE: *LNDA* 1987.5:13, LC; 1989.3:44–45, Hoover.

BENXI MANCHU AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES  
本溪满族自治县档案馆

Est. 1959, disbanded in 1967; resumed operations in 1974. Holdings: 25,557 *juan* of archives and 7,875 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues.

Open. The archives cover the period from the late Qing to the present, with documents from the Qing, republican, and Manchukuo states and records of land reform, the determination of class background, and party building; also genealogies of 18 important Manchu families, gazetteers, and memoirs.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 433.

### CHANGHAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 长海县档案馆

Holdings: more than 11,200 *juan* in 21 *quanzong*, 1949 to present.

SOURCE: *LNDA* 1986.1:39, LC.

### DALIAN CITY ARCHIVES 大连市档案馆

Est. 1962 as Lüda (旅大) City Archives, becoming Dalian City Archives in 1983. Holdings: 124,525 *juan* in 195 *quanzong*; 24,280 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

1. Historical archives: 4,523 *juan*. These include Qing archives—contracts (1810–1911) and documents of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–1905—and archives from the Japanese military police and police department; diaries, social surveys, household registers; and documents from British and American oil companies, Dalian customs, and other offices.
2. Revolutionary history archives (1945–1949): 2,345 *juan*. These are documents of the Dalian CCP committee and subordinate offices, CCP Northeast Bureau, and Liaodong Provincial Committee South Manchuria Branch covering land reform and related issues.
3. Contemporary archives (1949–1980): 117,657 *juan*. From Dalian CCP committee, city government, and their subordinate offices.
4. Printed materials from the Japanese occupation: 5,023 *ce*.
  - a. Politics. Collected materials on local administration, military affairs, public security, civil affairs, foreign policy.
  - b. Economics. Surveys of natural resources, taxes, prices, and trade.

- c. Statistics (1906–1942): 38 volumes from the Guandong (关东) government.
- d. Local gazetteers.
- e. Autobiographies of local celebrities.
- f. Yearbooks.

SOURCE: *LNDA* 1990.1:42–43, Hoover; *DAGZQS*: 431.

### DANDONG CITY ARCHIVES 丹东市档案馆

Est. 1964; stopped work during CR; resumed operations in 1978. Holdings: 53,095 *juan*. Included are 329 *juan* of old-regime archives, 216 *juan* of puppet-government maritime customs records, 888 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; also local gazetteers, newspapers. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 432.

### FAKU COUNTY ARCHIVES 法库县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 13,823 *juan* of archives and 5,593 *ce* of printed materials. Open. The Faku local archives from 1906 to 1931 are now kept in the Liaoning Provincial Archives in Shenyang. The Manchukuo archives were burned in 1945 by the puppet government. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Faku xianzhi* 1990:219, UCB/CCSL.

### HAICHENG CITY ARCHIVES 海城市档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 45,215 *juan* in 101 *quanzong*. Included are 128 *juan* of old-regime archives; 139 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 21 *juan* of earthquake archives; 132 *juan* of census archives, photos, and films (opening of the Tongze Middle School by Zhang Xueliang); also local gazetteers. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 431.

### JIANPING COUNTY ARCHIVES 建平县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. 1991: 19,499 *juan* in 105 *quanzong* and 19,450 *ce* of printed materials; photos. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 431.

### JIN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 金县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1977. Their archives come from the local CCP and government offices, people's communes, and production teams. Holdings: 71 *quanzong*. Since 1979, they have catalogued more than 10,000 *juan* of archives. Catalogues. Open. All the people's communes and brigade have established archives offices. The archives have compiled information on local political and mass organizations.

SOURCE: *Jin xianzhi* 1989:621–622, UCB/CCSL.

### JIN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 锦县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1978. Holdings: 21,648 *juan*, 8,041 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Materials are from the period 1931–1989 and include republican and puppet-government archives, archives of local militia headquarters in CR, and documentary archives of current administration.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 432–433.

### JINZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 锦州市档案馆

Est. 1962. Holdings: 40,484 *juan* in 71 *quanzong* (1988: 44,787 *juan*; more than 8,000 *ce* of printed materials). It is not clear if the archives are open to the public.

1. Old-regime archives (1943–1948): 1,340 *juan*. From the Jinzhou KMT, government, police department, chamber of commerce, schools, factories, salt offices, power plants, and other institutions.

2. Revolutionary history archives (1947–1949): 24 *juan*. Documents from the CCP Northeast Bureau, military forces, and subordinate departments.
3. Post-1949 archives: 37,269 *juan*. From the city CCP committee, government, mass organizations, parties, industries, commerce, education, and other institutions. There are also special archives, including census records, statistics, and industrial surveys.

SOURCE: *LNDA* 1990.4:23, Hoover; *DAGZQS*: 430.

### QINGYUAN MANCHU AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES 清源满族自治县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1976. Holdings: 13,541 *juan* of documentary archives in 55 *quanzong* (2 *quanzong* of republican archives and 53 *quanzong* from after 1949); and 18,861 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 433.

### SHENYANG CITY ARCHIVES 沈阳市档案馆

Est. 1960. 1988: 152,937 *juan* in 291 *quanzong* [*DAGZQS*: more than 180,000 *juan*, 1855–present]. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives (1945–1948): 32,272 *juan* in 60 *quanzong*. From the KMT Shenyang government and subordinate departments, congress, KMT headquarters, courts, industrial enterprises, water control, schools, hospitals, and relief organizations; also archives from the French consul, Shell Co., Qidong Tobacco Co., Zhicheng Bank.
2. Revolutionary history archives (1945–1949): 904 *juan*. From the CCP Shenyang city committee, Shen-Tie-Fu (沈铁抚) county union, and city work committee.
3. Post-1949 archives: 119,800 *juan*. From the Shenyang CCP committee, government, subordinate departments, democratic parties and mass organizations. The photo archives include pictures of socialist construction, meetings, and also religious gatherings before 1949.

4. Printed materials. Internal publications and factory and school histories.

SOURCE: *LNDA* 1989.2:20, Hoover; *DAGZQS*: 430.

### TIEFA CITY ARCHIVES 铁法市档案馆

Est. 1981. Holdings: 1,197 *juan* in 23 *quanzong*; 384 *ce* of printed materials. Tiefa city was established on the basis of the Tiefa Coal Mining Co. The archives record the development of the mines and the city.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 432.

### XIFENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 西丰县档案馆

Est. 1959. More than 20,000 *juan*, most of them current archives, but a few *juan* of old-regime archives; also artifacts, photos, and videotapes; more than 10,000 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 432.

### XINGCHENG CITY ARCHIVES 兴城市档案馆

Est. 1959 as Xingcheng County Archives. The county became a city in 1987, though a county gazetteer was published in 1990. Holdings: 28,695 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials according to the gazetteer, 18,357 *juan* plus more than 8,000 *ce* of printed materials according to *DAGZQS*. These include documentary archives, old-regime archives, revolutionary history archives, and population and industrial surveys. Brief publications on Xingcheng county edited by the archives are available: *Religions in Xingcheng*, *Xingcheng's Population over Time*, *Collection of Rectification Documents of Xingcheng*. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Xingcheng xianzhi* 1990:455–456, UCB/CCSL; *DAGZQS*: 432.

### XINJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 新金县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 37,196 *juan* in 130 *quanzong*. 11,142 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Included are 110 *juan* of puppet-government

archives; 366 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 105 *juan/ce* of archives on historical figures, famous people and cadres; 35,662 *juan* of contemporary documentary archives; and 953 *juan* of special archives.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 430; *LNDA* 1987.2/3, LC.

### YI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 义县档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 15,457 *juan* in 72 *quanzong*, 1932–1989; 9,830 *juan/ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The current archives are from the local administration and disbanded local units after 1949; the 78 *juan* of revolutionary archives (1946–1949) are archives from North Fuyi county (北阜义县), Jin-Yi joint county (锦义联合县), and Yi county; old-regime archives (1932–1948) total 1,026 *juan*.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 431–432.

### YINGKOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 营口县档案馆

Est. 1958. Revolutionary history archives: 149 *juan*; current documentary archives: 22,819 *juan*; special archives: 451 *juan*; technical archives: 469 boxes; photos, including 74 photos of the 1974 earthquake; 8,500 *ce* of printed materials (1946–1991), including newspapers and local gazetteers.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 433.

# Regional Archives: Ningxia

## NINGXIA MUSLIM AUTONOMOUS REGION ARCHIVES

### 宁夏回族自治区档案馆

Est. 1958. 1989: 86,222 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials in 140 *quanzong* [DDDASY: 38,533 *juan* of archives in 129 *quanzong*]. There are 4,141 *juan* of republican archives in 13 *quanzong*, including tax and education records of the KMT government and materials on Ma Honggui's rule before 1949, and 68 *juan* of revolutionary history archives of the Shaan-Gan-Ning party committee and the Ningxia CCP underground from 1938 to 1949. There are also 1,120 items of Qing archives copied from the First Historical Archives in Beijing. Open.

The remainder of the archives (36,210 *juan* [27,278 in DAGZQS]) are contemporary records from the former Ningxia CCP provincial committee and government and other abolished offices from 1949 to 1958 and from the Ningxia autonomous region after 1958. The archives of Yinchuan prefecture and Wuzhong department (吴忠州) are also included.

Address: 宁夏银川市新市区塑方路5号 750021

SOURCE: DDDASY: 549-550, UCB; DAGZQS: 419.

## YINCHUAN CITY ARCHIVES 银川市档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1980. 1985: 8,611 *juan* in 56 *quanzong*, including 97 *juan* of old-regime archives, 8,980 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. More than 100,000 *juan/ce* of collectible archives are still scattered in other institutes because the archives repository does not have enough storage space.

SOURCE: *Yinchuan shiqing* 1987:277-278, UCB/CCSL; NXDA 1986.2:42-44, Hoover.

# Regional Archives: Qinghai

## QINGHAI PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 青海省档案馆

Est. 1980. Holdings: 60,467 *juan* of archives in 224 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives: besides 3 items of Ming archives (1368–1398, 1537–1619), there are 3,248 *juan* of Qing archives, 1644–1911. The Qing archives are from the Xining prefecture, Xunhua (循化) department (*ting*), and Fufan (抚番) prefecture and include documents and records of the administrative establishment, personnel, the purchase of official positions, finances, household registers, lawsuits, temples, foreigners' travel, and mass uprisings.
2. Republican archives (1911–1949): 15,622 *juan* in 86 *quanzong*. From Xining, Ledu, and Datong counties before 1929 and the Qinghai provincial government after 1929. They involve local politics, economy, law, military affairs, agriculture, stock raising, commerce, transportation, trade, education, *baojia*, religion, and the local Ma family's rule of the province. The principal collections of these archives are as follows:
  - a. KMT party archives (1913–1949): 412 *juan*. Included are records of KMT party activities, finance, personnel, conferences, New Life Movement, the secretariat, Banchan Lama's office in Qinghai, youth cadre training, trading organizations, KMT membership records, and social surveys.
  - b. Provincial government archives (1913–1949): 752 *juan*. Materials on government work, meetings, the establishment of government organizations, personnel and training, examinations, election proposals, finance, opium prohibition, social security, *baojia*, household registration, natural disasters,

- social welfare, church properties, education, price controls, agriculture, land management, publishing, water control, forestry, stocks and bonds, and salt sales.
- c. Qinghai Construction Department (1926–1949): 413 *juan*. Holdings include materials on personnel, *tusi*, religion, opium prohibitions, banned books, irrigation works, land tax, animal husbandry, transportation, electricity, and state property.
  - d. Qinghai Department of Finance (1929–1949): 403 *juan*. Materials on financial regulations, personnel, administrative structure, employee salaries, cleaning up corruption, native banks (*qianzhuang*), taxes, donations, price controls, trade, state properties, bonds, real estate and other related issues.
  - e. Qinghai Department of Civil Affairs (1929–1949): 49 *juan*. Included are household surveys, village management, temple property management, immigration and reclamation, disaster relief, drug prohibition.
  - f. Qinghai Department of Education and eight schools (1920–1949): 2,832 *juan*. Materials cover personnel, finance, KMT activities, banning of *sishu*, education in various forms, texts.
  - g. Xining Department of Tax Collection (1928–1949): 50 *juan*.
  - h. Qinghai Land Bureau (1930–1949): 23 *juan*.
  - i. Courts (1926–1949): 5,360 *juan*. Archives from the Qinghai Supreme Court (3,239 *juan*), Xining local court (19 *juan*), and Ledu local court (2,102 *juan*). Included are administrative and financial records, statistics, and records of civil and criminal cases, prisoners. (See also Xining City Archives, below.)
  - j. Banks (1928–1949): 6,824 *juan*. From the Central Bank Xining Branch, Qinghai Industrial Bank, and other banks.
  - k. Post office (1918–1949): 418 *juan*.
  - l. Mass organizations (1929–1949): 216 *juan*. Included are 178 *juan* from the Qinghai Chamber of Commerce.
  - m. Religion (1911–1949): 430 *juan* (with an additional 17 *juan* kept in Henan Mongolian Autonomous County Archives (河南蒙古族自治县). There are 194 *juan* of the Gangcha qianhu (刚察千户), 213 *juan* of the Banchan Lama's representatives at the Ta'er Temple and in Xining. The rest are from local

religious associations, covering elections, personnel, registers, salt affairs, criminal cases, taxes, activities of the Banchan Lama in the early 1950s, Tibet's "peaceful liberation," and general information on Daoism and Islam in Qinghai.

- n. Southern Qinghai Border Garrison Headquarters (1929–1949): 217 *juan*. Materials on finances, household administration, disputes between different peoples, border stations, taxes, and criminal cases.
- o. Public health and art organizations (1943–1949): 21 *juan*.
- p. County (city) government archives (1911–1949). These cover a great variety of administrative, political, social, and economic affairs. Some of these are kept in the local county archives, as indicated below. The localities covered are:

Chengfu (称复) county: 294 *juan*.

Datong (大通) county: 48 *juan*.

Dulan (都兰) county: 14 *juan*, including 2 *juan* in the county archives.

Gonghe (共和) county: 45 *juan*, including 32 *juan* in the county archives.

Guide (贵德) county: 71 *juan*, including 32 *juan* in the county archives.

Haiyan (海晏) county: 6 *juan*.

Hualong (化隆) county: 165 *juan*.

Huangyuan (湟源) county: 252 *juan*, including 55 *juan* in the county archives.

Huangzhong (湟中) county: 512 *juan*.

Huzhu (互助) county: 359 *juan*, including 320 *juan* in the county archives.

Ledu (乐都) county: 870 *juan*, including 268 *juan* in the county archives.

Menyuan (门源) county: 17 *juan*.

Minhe (民和) county: 242 *juan*, including 196 *juan* in the county archives.

Nangqian (囊谦) county: 546 *juan*.

Qilian (祁连) county: 6 *juan*, including 5 *juan* in the county archives.

Tongde (同德) county: 7 *juan*.

Tongren (同仁) county: 8 *juan*.

Xinghai (兴海) county: 4 *juan*.

Xining (西宁) city: 115 *juan*.

Xunhua (循化) county: 1,106 *juan*, including 1 *juan* in the county archives.

Yushu (玉树) county: 94 *juan*.

3. Post-1949 archives: 41,258 *juan* to 1968. From the Qinghai provincial government and mass organizations.

SOURCE: MGDA 1993.4:49–52; DDDASY: 548–549, UCB; DAGZQS: 418.

### GONGHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 共和县档案馆

1985: 10,109 *juan* of archives; 8,682 *ce* of printed materials. Open. The archives come from the county CCP committee and government, their subordinate offices, people's communes, and a provincial working group during the Four Clean-ups.

SOURCE: *Gonghe xianzhi* 1991:429–430, UCB/CCSL.

### HUANGZHONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 湟中县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 11,291 *juan* of archives; 3,051 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. All historical archives were lost in the past, though 512 *juan* of republican archives are kept in the Qinghai Provincial Archives. The collection all dates from after 1949, coming mainly from the county CCP committee and the government.

SOURCE: *Huangzhong xianzhi* 1990:331, UCB/CCSL.

### XINING CITY ARCHIVES 西宁市档案馆

These archives contain 18,004 *juan* of judicial archives from the republican era Xining local court. In addition to administrative records, there are statistics and case records of criminal cases and the disposition of civil disputes.

SOURCE: MGDA 1993.4:50.

**YUSHU COUNTY ARCHIVES 玉树县档案馆**

Est. 1960; disbanded during CR. Holdings: 42 *quanzong*. Most of the collection is from the county party and government, their subordinate offices, and disbanded and temporary units. (Yushu is one of 29 State Council-designated poor pastoral counties, with a population that is 95 percent Tibetan.)

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 455.

# Regional Archives: Shaanxi

## SHAANXI PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 陕西省档案馆

Est. 1958, on the basis of an archives office of the Northwest Region (Xibei daqu) of the early 1950s. The archives currently hold 388,702 *juan* of archives in 442 *quanzong*; 93,944 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Revolutionary history archives: 40,666 *juan* in 56 *quanzong*. All government archives of the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region from 1939 to 1950 are in the collection. A large portion of these has been published in *Shaan-Gan-Ning bianqu zhengfu wenxian xuanbian* (Selected documents of the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region), 14 vols. (Beijing, 1986–1991) and in the earlier *Kang-Ri zhanzheng shiqi Shaan-Gan-Ning bianqu caizheng jingji shiliao zhaibian* (Selected historical materials on finance and economics from the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region during the War of Resistance), 9 vols. (Xi'an, 1981). Besides the Shaan-Gan-Ning archives, there are also archives from the CCP Shaanxi committee; Shaanbei and Shaan'nan, Guanzhong, Xifu (西府), Sanyuan, Huanglong, Yulin, Yanshu (延属), and Dali district committees; Yu-Heng (榆横) special committee; Dongfu (东府) and Ludong (路东) work committees; Northwest Bureau; Youth League of Shaanbei district; CCP Hua-xian, Bin-xian, and Qingjian committees; and from administrative directors of Huanglong, Yanshu, Sanbian, and Shaanbei and from Yan'an University.
2. Republican archives (1917–1949): 79,908 *juan* in 96 *quanzong*. These include archives of the KMT Shaanxi government and its subordinate departments, military, police, military police, and secret police. Some KMT city and county archives are also included.
3. Qing archives: 35 *juan* from the office of the lieutenant-governor during the Guangxu and Xuantong reigns.

4. Archives of the Northwest Region (Xibei daqu) (1950–1954): 92,000 *juan* in 98 *quanzong*. These are archives from the Northwest Military Government (Xibei junzheng) and subordinate offices of the Northwest Administrative Committee.
5. CCP and government archives of Shaanxi provincial offices (1950–1970): 166,000 *juan* in 212 *quanzong*.
6. Materials (1920–present): 100,000 *ce*. Included are important CCP historical documents. There are also journals published by the CCP underground, such as *Gongjin* edited by Wei Yechou and Li Zizhou in 1920, *Xianqu* from 1922, *Zhengzhi zhoubao* from 1925, 1925 *Xi'an pinglun* by Wei Yechou and Guan Zhongzhe, and other publications by progressive forces.

The Shaanxi Provincial Archives has 211 local gazetteers. A list of their gazetteer collection was published in *Shaanxi dang'an* 1992.2:35–41. The archives welcome readers to read, borrow, and photocopy their collection. These archives were used by an American researcher in 1989 with an introduction from the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences and approval of the provincial party committee. However, on a return visit in 1991 access was denied, on grounds that specific approval was needed from the State Archives Bureau. There is a very complete catalogue of open Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region materials, which the researcher was able to use. An additional *neibu* catalogue is likely. There was also a catalogue of publications held by the archives.

Address: 陕西省西安市建国路 5 巷 35 号 710001  
Telephone: 71-6797

SOURCE: LSDA 1986.1:133–134, UCB; DDDASY: 544–546, UCB; DAGZQS: 417; *Shaanxi nianjian* 1987:407–408, LC; an American researcher.

## SHAANXI DISTRICT AND COUNTY ARCHIVES

See Table 1 in Introduction (pp. 20–24) for an overview of local archives in Shaanxi. In addition, *Shaanxi dang'an* 1990.2:46–47 contains a table showing the holdings of archival and printed materials in city, prefecture (*diqu*), county, and district (*qu*) archives in Shaanxi in 1989.

## ANKANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 安康县档案馆

Qing and republican archives: only a few incomplete Qing archives and 1,700 *juan* of republican archives (1936–1949) were left in 1949. In 1955, the county government sent cadres to the *qu* and *xiang* to collect 5,396 *juan* of old-regime archives of a political nature, including address books, teachers' ID cards, and photos. In 1965, the county archives had 7,558 *juan* of current archives and 18,845 *ce* of materials and kept 2,057 *juan* of old-regime archives for other units. Many archives were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. The archives started work again in 1982. By the end of that year, their collection had 11,062 *juan* of archives, including lawsuits of the Guangxu period and merchant account books from the 1930s. Open.

SOURCE: *Ankang xianzhi* 1989:551–552, UCB/CCSL.

## BAIHE COUNTY ARCHIVES 白河县档案馆

1985: 20,930 *juan* of archives; 3,415 *ce* of printed materials. Many historical archives were destroyed from the late Qing to the KMT eras, but the worst losses came from the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution. The collection includes books of Chinese history, Confucian classics, Buddhist and Taoist scriptures, geomancy materials, genealogies, magazines, and newspapers.

SOURCE: *SXDA* 1990.1:23–24; 1990.2:47, Hoover.

## BAOJI CITY ARCHIVES 宝鸡市档案馆

1989: 46,973 *juan* of archives; 9,108 *ce* of printed materials. There is a genealogy (*zupu*) of Zhang Zai.

SOURCE: *SXDA* 1990.2:46, Hoover; *LSDA* 1992.2:126, UCSD.

## CHANG'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 长安县档案馆

Est. 1958. More than 80,000 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials, including republican archives. Catalogues.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 455.

### CHENGCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 澄城县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1989: 103 *juan* of pre-1949 archives in 11 *quanzong* and 19,313 *juan* from PRC; also 83 *juan* of special archives; 2,134 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *Chengcheng xianzhi* 1991:345–346, UCB/CCSL.

### FENGXIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 凤翔县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1988: 21,000 *juan* in 38 *quanzong* from the current county administration, mass organizations, and disbanded offices, covering the period from 1949 to 1988; 3,600 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *Fengxiang xianzhi* 1991:235, UCB/CCSL.

### LINTONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 临潼县档案馆

Est. 1959; ceased functioning during CR; resumed operations in 1979. Holdings: 37,632 *juan* in 197 *quanzong*; 8,100 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Republican archives (1930–1949): 3,270 *juan*. From the KMT county administration, police, secret police, industry, social organizations, secret societies, schools.
2. Revolutionary history archives: 90 *juan*, catalogued into two parts: archives organized by the county party history office and CCP underground archives for reviewing mishandled cases.
3. PRC archives: 33,112 *juan*. From the CCP county committee and mass organizations; county government and subordinate offices; units of county finance, industry, and construction; units of county forestry, agriculture, education, and public health; *qu*, *xiang*, and *zhen* administration. The archives have compiled and published information on local agriculture.

SOURCE: *Lintong xianzhi* 1991:568–571, UCB/CCSL.

## LUONAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 洛南县档案馆

1989: 34,721 *juan* of archives; 3,592 *ce* of printed materials. The archives had collected 409 *juan* of old-regime archives by 1988. They are documents of the KMT provincial and county government, 1916–1949.

SOURCE: SXDA 1990.2:46; 1989.6:23, Hoover.

## MIAN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 勉县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR, some of the collection lost; resumed operations in 1970. 1987: 30,700 *juan* in 205 *quanzong*; 3,22 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The old-regime archives (7,829 *juan*) are from the KMT county committee, government, and assembly.

SOURCE: *Mian xianzhi* 1989:433–434, UCB/CCSL.

## MIZHI COUNTY ARCHIVES 米脂县档案馆

1989: 11,003 *juan* of archives and 6,560 *ce* of printed materials. These archives were used by an American researcher in 1989 with an introduction from the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences and approval of the provincial party committee. Pre-1949 records are 200–300 revolutionary history archives, starting in about 1940, when the CCP gained control of this county. They include minutes of party meetings, some excellent surveys of landlords in the wartime period, and reports of major social movements. County government and party committee materials are intermixed. Mizhi is probably the best-housed county archive in Shaanbei, with the best and most cooperative staff. A good catalogue was made available.

SOURCE: SXDA 1990.2:47, Hoover; an American researcher.

## NANZHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 南郑县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1987: 40,410 *juan* in 222 *quanzong*; 2,577 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Old-regime archives: 334 *juan* in 3 *quanzong*. Included are

archives from the post office (1930–1949): 149 *juan*; Baohui irrigation canal (1929–1949): 24 *juan*; county assembly (1944–1949): 128 *juan*.

2. Baocheng county (褒城县) (1949–1958): 3,302 *juan* in 13 *quanzong*.
3. Liping district (黎坪县) (1952–1958): 1,602 *juan* in 17 *quanzong*.
4. Jing'an district (静安县) of Ningqiang county (宁强县) (1951–1953): 9 *juan*.
5. Nanzheng CCP county committee, government, people's congress, and subordinated offices: 35,163 *juan* in 189 *quanzong*.

Many county-level units have established their own archives offices, including the county Public Security Bureau, judicial department, and courts.

SOURCE: *Nanzheng xianzhi* 1990:541–542, UCB/CCSL.

### PUCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 蒲城县档案馆

1989: 21,170 *juan*; 8,968 *ce* of printed materials. Many of their historical archives are copies from other places. Pucheng is the hometown of several important figures in modern Shaanxi history, such as Yang Hucheng, Li Yizhi, and Jing Wumu. The county archives have collected documents of such local worthies in the last few years.

SOURCE: *SXDA* 1991.1:26–27; 1990.2:47, Hoover.

### SHANGLUO PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 商洛地区档案馆

Holdings in 1989 were 35,194 *juan* of archives and 5,413 *ce* of printed material. The archives have opened their historical archives to the public, including archives from the CCP Second Prefecture Committee and the KMT Fourth Administrative District.

SOURCE: *SXDA* 1989.3:15; 1990.2:46, Hoover.

### SHENMU COUNTY ARCHIVES 神木县档案馆

1989: 8,175 *juan* of archives; 5,716 *ce* of printed materials. These archives were used by an American researcher in 1989 with an introduction from

the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences and approval of the provincial party committee. Pre-1949 records are about 80 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, derived entirely from the CCP-dominated government of the Shaan-Gan-Ning Border Region. These include a few work reports and documents from the late 1940s. A catalogue was available for use, and no request for documents from the catalogue was denied.

SOURCE: SXDA 1990.2:47, Hoover; an American researcher.

### SHIQUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 石泉县档案馆

Est. 1958, disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1980. Holdings: 10,761 *juan* in 52 *quanzong*; 4,820 *ce* of printed materials, photos. Open. Most republican archives were burned in 1949; only 80 *juan* survived. The current archives include documents from the central, provincial, and district governments; archives of land reform and other political movements from the 1950s to 1970s; archives of temporary units (office of educated youth, Four Clean-ups, disaster relief) and disbanded offices.

SOURCE: *Shiquan xianzhi* 1991:464–466, UCB/CCSL.

### XI'AN CITY ARCHIVES 西安市档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: more than 120,000 *juan* in 227 *quanzong*. There are historical archives from the old Xi'an city government and its subordinate departments, schools, factories, chamber of commerce, and courts. The archives from 1949 to 1968 are from the CCP city committee, government, and subordinate departments. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: SXDA 1984.1, Princeton.

### XIXIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 西乡县档案馆

Est. 1958; trashed during CR: more than 700 *juan* of archives and 2,000 *ce* of printed materials were destroyed; resumed operations in 1972. Holdings: 45,000 *juan* in 183 *quanzong*.

1. Republican archives: 1,082 *juan*. Materials cover local KMT party and government, civil affairs, finance, construction, education, military affairs, land bureau, and post office.

2. Current archives post-1949: 33,193 *juan*. Documents from administration at various levels; archives of local offices (not including public security); political movements after 1949; and archives from *qu* and *xiang* administrations. Special archives include census, technical, education, and civil and criminal lawsuit archives.
3. Printed materials. Local gazetteers.

SOURCE: *Xixiang xianzhi* 1991:197–198, UCB/CCSL.

### YAN'AN CITY ARCHIVES 延安市档案馆

In 1989 these archives were visited by an American researcher in 1989 with an introduction from the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences and approval of the provincial party committee, but access was denied despite the efforts of city and prefectural authorities. Holdings totaled 10,907 *juan* of archives and 1,384 *ce* of printed materials. There are approximately 73 *juan* of revolutionary history materials, mostly related to party organization and mass organizations for youth and women.

SOURCE: *SXDA* 1990.2:47, Hoover; an American researcher.

### YANCHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 延长县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR, collection damaged and lost; resumed operations in 1969. 1989: 5,446 *juan* in 39 *quanzong* (1937–1985); 1,356 *ce* of printed materials are newspapers and documentary collections. Catalogues. Open. Materials include revolutionary history archives from the Shaan-Gan-Ning Yanchang CCP committee, government, Gulin (固临) county government, and criminal cases from the judicial department. PRC archives are from the local administration and mass organizations. These archives were used by an American researcher in 1989 with an introduction from the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences and approval of the provincial party committee. Pre-1949 archives were estimated at 190 *juan*, of which 50 are KMT documents. There is probably a catalogue, although unseen.

SOURCE: *Yanchang xianzhi* 1991:513–515, UCB/CCSL; *SXDA* 1990.2:47, Hoover; an American researcher.

## YANG-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 洋县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 32,164 *juan* in 188 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open.

1. Old-regime archives (1930–1949): 280 (260?) *juan*. Most are personnel and financial records of the KMT county government and records of the county middle school.
2. Revolutionary history archives (1927–1949): 60 *juan*. Cover the Yang county Hua-Yang Soviet, guerrilla struggles, the 25th Army, and underground party struggles.
3. Post-1949 archives. Party documents from Center, province, and prefecture; archives from county party and government organs. Gazetteers and 920 publications are also included.
4. Technical archives: 5,600 *juan*.
5. Photography archives.

SOURCE: SXDA 1990.5:37–38, Hoover.

## YONGSHOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 永寿县档案馆

Est. 1961. 1985: 10,686 *juan* in 53 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives (1917–1949): 60 *juan* from the KMT county government.
2. Post-1949 archives: about 9,000 *juan*. Cover social movements and activities of Yongshou county since 1949. Most items come from the county government and its subordinate departments, but a substantial amount comes from mass organizations: the women's federation, the poor peasants' association, workers' unions and commercial association.
3. Some local gazetteers dating from the early Qing.

SOURCE: SXDA 1986.3:27, Princeton.

## YULIN PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 榆林地区档案馆

1989: 33,656 *juan* of archives; 6,530 *ce* of printed materials. In 1989 these archives were used by an American researcher with an introduction from

the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences and approval of the provincial party committee. Pre-1949 archives are more than 900 *juan* from the revolutionary period (1939–1949), concentrated in the late 1940s but including some rich material (e.g., land reform surveys) from this region for earlier in the 1940s. There is a good catalogue, made available after an initial refusal. All requests for documents were met by a cooperative staff. In 1993, some 3,000 files held by Public Security were turned over to the archives, but are not yet open.

SOURCE: SXDA 1990.2:46, Hoover; an American researcher.

### YULIN CITY ARCHIVES 榆林市档案馆

1989: 46,457 *juan* of archives and 4,867 *ce* of printed materials. In 1989 these archives were used by an American researcher with an introduction from the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences and approval of the provincial party committee. Historical archives include several sets of land deeds reaching back to the eighteenth century (some for areas within the city, some for villages) and also deeds from the land-reform period. There are post and telegraph records from Yulin, said to be largely personnel records, still “not organized” and thus unavailable. Materials include a small library of foreign books confiscated from a Scandinavian mission. There is presumably a catalogue, but it was not made available.

SOURCE: SXDA 1990.2:46, Hoover; an American researcher.

### ZHIDAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 志丹县档案馆

1989: 7,157 *juan* of archives; 10,500 *ce* of printed materials. In 1989 these archives were used by an American researcher in 1989 with an introduction from the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences and approval of the provincial party committee. The archives are very poorly managed, and there may be no catalogue of historical archives. The collection does include some interesting local Communist Party documents from the late 1940s.

SOURCE: SXDA 1990.2:47, Hoover; an American researcher.

# Regional Archives: Shandong

## SHANDONG PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 山东省档案馆

Est. 1963; disrupted by the CR; began functioning only in 1979. 1989: 259,014 *juan* in 220 *quanzong*; 42,255 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Ming-Qing archives: 311 *juan*. Copies of Ming archives (1522–1566) from the Shandong governor's Coastal Defense Office (Zongdu beiwo shu) and Commander's Office (Du zhihui si) from the Jiajing reign; from the Qing, army registries from the Board of Reconstruction and Likin Taxes (Shanhou lishui zongju) (1875–1908), household and tax registries from the Grain Intendant's Office (1821–1908), and documents on Grand Canal repairs.
2. Republican archives (1922–1948): 28,076 *juan* of archives. From the Shandong provincial government and subordinate offices, Shandong and Qilu (Cheeloo) Universities (on the latter, 2,002 *juan* of president's office, student, and administrative files), provincial hospital, and banks.
3. Archives of the Japanese occupation (1938–1945). From the provincial puppet government, construction department, salt affairs bureau, police department, and education department; also prefectural administration.
4. Revolutionary history archives (1923–1949): 127,000 [? more than 10,000 in *DDDASY*] *juan*. These come from the CCP East China Bureau; Shandong committee; and Jiaodong (胶东), Qinghe, Bohai (渤海), Central Shandong (鲁中), South Shandong (Lunan), and West-Central Shandong (Luzhong'nan) CCP and government offices.
5. Post-1949 archives (1949–1966): more than 100,000 *juan* in 118

*quanzong*. Materials from the Shandong Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Shandong CCP committee and government, and mass organizations; also CR documents and publications.

The archives are open to the public, though a visiting American delegation in 1982 was told that foreign access required prior approval by the State Archives Bureau. An American researcher with an introduction from Shandong University was denied access to the Cheelo University archives in 1990. Some *quanzong* of open archives are introduced in articles in *Shandong dang'an*. For example SDDA 1989.3:28–29 introduces *quanzong* no. 1: more than 1,900 *juan* from the Shandong Bureau of the CCP Central Committee from 1922 to 1945. Most of the documents introduced in these articles pertain to wartime and postwar CCP base area activities: economic development policies (SDDA 1991.1:39–40), Jiaodong peninsula administration (1991.2:33–35), Civil Affairs Department (Minzheng ting) (1991.3:32–33), relief committee (1989.6:35–36), etc. Users are invited to ask questions about the collection through the mail.

A substantial collection of documents from the Qing era Shandong governor's yamen is held by the First Historical Archives in Beijing (q.v.).

Address: 山东省济南市经十纬一路 484 号 250001

SOURCE: DDDASY: 523–524, UCB; DAGZQS: 412; *Shandong dang'an* 1989–1991, *passim*; Moss, 1982:399–400; an American researcher's report.

## CHANGYI COUNTY ARCHIVES 昌邑县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1985: 12,719 *juan* in 51 *quanzong*. All the archives come from the CCP county committee, the government, their subordinate offices, and mass organizations. Besides these documentary archives, there are photos, tapes, and 8,532 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: *Changyi xianzhi* 1987:667, UCB/CCSL.

## DONGPING COUNTY ARCHIVES 东平县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1985: 10,300 *juan* in 44 *quanzong*, including 17 *juan* of historical archives (pre-1949); PRC archives are from the county CCP committee and government, districts, and subordinate offices. The distribution of

files by period is notable: 1950–1952: 122 *juan*; 1953–1957: 1,139; 1958–1962: 1,181; 1963–1965: 1,374; 1966–1970: 902; 1971–1975: 2,164; 1976–1980: 2,384; 1981–1985: 260. There are also 129 revolutionary artifacts, one notebook of the Anti-Japanese War period; 9,801 *ce* of printed materials include local gazetteers and land ownership records. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Dongping xianzhi* 1989:494–496, UCB/CCSL.

### GAOQING COUNTY ARCHIVES 高青县档案馆

1985: 3,772 *juan*, including 16 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; current archives (from before 1971) of the county CCP committee, government, and their subordinate offices. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Gaoqing xianzhi* 1991:470–471, UCB/CCSL.

### HAIYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 海阳县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 8,105 *juan* from the county CCP committee, workers' union, poor peasants' association, women's federation, Communist Youth League, disbanded unions, 17 people's communes, and other local institutions. They include current documentary archives, revolutionary history archives, Socialist Education Movement (Shejiao) records, and materials on class background. Open. Catalogues by file are available. There are also catalogues on the following subjects: class background, suicides during the Socialist Education Movement, disciplinary actions against party members, retired cadres, letters and complaints. The archives have edited publications on *Natural Disasters in Haiyang*, *Changes in Haiyang Administration*, and other matters.

Besides the county archives, there are several special archives kept by local institutions:

1. Judicial archives: County Public Security Bureau archives date from 1941. In 1985, there were 1,036 *juan* of documentary archives and 83,426 *juan* of professional (*zhuanye*) archives. County court archives from 1950 on include 336 *juan* of documentary archives and 14,330 *juan* of professional archives. County procuratorate archives from 1951 number 212 *juan* of documentary archives and 2,622 *juan* of professional archives. These archives are open to certain users.

2. Education archives: 100 *juan*. Kept in the county Education Bureau.
3. Post office archives.
4. Financial and statistical archives. From 1950, kept in the county Finance Bureau.
5. Bank archives. From 1950, kept by the banks.
6. The *xiang* and *zhen* all have their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Haiyang xianzhi* 1988:807–810, UCB/CCSL.

### JIAONAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 胶南县档案馆

Est. 1959; disturbed during CR: 1,865 *juan* of archives (1957–1966) were burned; resumed operations in 1979. 1987: 20,096 *juan* in 90 *quanzong*; 4,900 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Materials include 85 *juan* of revolutionary history archives and 19,388 *juan* of PRC documentary archives of Jiaonan administration and people's communes; also 623 *juan* of special archives. The archives also have tapes, videotapes, photos, and gazetteers in the collection. There are 97 archives offices countywide, in *xiang*, *zhen*, or county-level offices, with 73,900 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Jiaonan xianzhi* 1991:447–448, UCB/CCSL.

### JI'NAN CITY ARCHIVES 济南市档案馆

Est. 1958 and located inside the CCP city committee compound. 1988: 165,000 *juan* in 176 *quanzong*; 22,230 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. In 1988, 34,616 *juan* of historical archives were declared open. Materials include 545 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, 14,870 *juan* of old-regime archives, and 149,785 *juan* of archives from after 1949.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 446.

### JIAXIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 嘉祥县档案馆

The archives have collected photos of the Manchurian Incident (18 Sept. 1931) and the Japanese Guandong (Kuantung) Army.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1989.1:131, UCSD.

## LAIZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 莱州市档案馆

Est. 1960, as Ye-xian (掖县) archives, becoming Laizhou City Archives in 1988. 1985: 20,235 *juan* in 119 *quanzong*; 11,800 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives: 3 *juan*. A Ming painting, Qing pronouncement and map, and 1928 appointment to peasant association.
2. Revolutionary history archives (1937–1949): 224 *juan*. Documents of the local CCP on military and political affairs, united front, land reform, production, and education, all open to the public.
3. PRC archives (1950–1985): 20,008 *juan* in 115 *quanzong*. Archives of county, *xiang*, *zhen*, and commune administration and of disbanded units; technical, personnel, and photo archives.
4. Printed materials: 11,800 *ce*. Materials include local gazetteers (1604–1935), genealogies.

SOURCE: DAXTX 1992.3:75–76, Hoover.

## LICHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 历城县档案馆

Est. 1958, working together with the county archives bureau and attached to the county CCP committee and government. Nothing is known of their collection.

SOURCE: *Licheng xianzhi* 1990:370–371, UCB/CCSL.

## LIJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 利津县档案馆

Est. 1962; disbanded during CR, and many archives disappeared or were damaged. 1985: 5,941 *juan* in 48 *quanzong*; 1,950 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Included are revolutionary history archives; current archives; also tapes and photos.

SOURCE: *Lijin xianzhi* 1990:491–491, UCB/CCSL.

## LINYI PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 临沂地区档案馆

Est. 1962; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1981. Holdings:

24,374 *juan* in 109 *quanzong*; 17,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. There are 521 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1941–1949) from the CCP Yi-Meng (沂蒙), Binhai (滨海), and Taizao (台枣) districts related to land reform, rent reduction, support for the front lines, disaster relief, and the establishment of CCP local government; 336 *juan* of old-regime archives (from the late Qing to 1949) on local government, military affairs, police, courts, schools, and secret societies; 23,517 *juan* of current archives including documentary, technical, financial, statistical, and photo archives from the local party and government and their subordinate offices. Printed materials include local gazetteers, genealogies, and statistics.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 449.

### LINZI DISTRICT (ZIBO CITY) ARCHIVES 淄博市临淄区档案馆

1985: 7,391 *juan* in 37 *quanzong*; 1,206 *ce* of printed materials. Few republican archives; mostly PRC archives from 1949. In the district, 86 archives offices hold 8,423 *juan* of documentary archives, 1,622 *juan* of technical archives.

SOURCE: *Linzi quzhi* 1989:501, UCB/CCSL.

### PINGDU COUNTY ARCHIVES 平度县档案馆

Est. 1963; disbanded in 1966; resumed operations in 1985. 1985: 9,015 *juan* of documentary archives in 50 *quanzong*; 3,294 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The archives hold most of the documentary archives of the county party and government since 1949. There are also 1,700 archives offices countywide, with 119,000 *juan* of documentary, technical, and special archives.

SOURCE: *Pingdu xianzhi* 1987:571–572, UCB/CCSL.

### PINGYIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 平阴县档案馆

1987: 10,406 *juan* in 43 *quanzong*; also 9,157 *ce* of printed materials, including a Ming gazetteer of Yanzhou and a few Qing publications. Catalogues. Open. Six *juan* are revolutionary history archives; the rest

are current archives from the county CCP committee, the county government, and their subordinate departments.

SOURCE: *Pingyin xianzhi* 1991:349, UCB/CCSL.

## QINGDAO CITY ARCHIVES 青岛市档案馆

Est. 1963; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979. 1988: 158,408 *juan* in 135 *quanzong*, including 111,312 *juan* of historical archives in 61 *quanzong*; 4,617 *ce* of printed materials and 54 newspapers. Catalogues. Open. The Qingdao City Archives have the largest collection of historical archives in Shandong province.

### 1. Historical archives:

- a. Archives of party and government affairs. Materials include records of the KMT Special Committee of Qingdao: meeting minutes, party member registers, applications to join the KMT, etc. On the government side, records of personnel, staff registers, policies, work plans, meeting minutes, work reports, etc. There are local government regulations and regulations for the management of industry and commerce, taxes, education, and religion.
- b. Judicial archives. Organization, personnel, meeting records, salary records, household registers, reports, and lawsuits from the Qingdao courts, police department, and prisons.
- c. Financial archives. Budget; revenue and expenditures; taxes; currency; bonds of the Qingdao Bureau of Finance (Caizheng ju), Tax Bureau, Salt Bureau, Railroad Bureau, Grain Office (Liangzheng banshichu), Office of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Bank of China, Central Bank, Communications Bank, Agriculture Bank.
- d. Industrial and commercial archives. Archives of the Qingdao Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Association, trade associations, China Textile Co. (Zhongguo fangzhi gongsi) and its branch factories, and other industrial enterprises making machinery, chemicals, beer, rubber, matches, flour, tobacco, and oil.
- e. Education and health archives. Personnel of the schools and the Education Bureau, budget, registers, hospitals.

f. Customs archives (1861–1949).

2. Historical materials. A limited number of volumes on subjects similar to those mentioned above plus religion.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1989.1:123–122, *UCSD*; *DAGZQS*: 446–447.

## QINGYUN COUNTY ARCHIVES 庆云县档案馆

Part of the Qingyun archives were kept in Yanshan (盐山) county after the two counties split in 1961. In 1964, the Qingyun county seat was moved back to Shandong province and a new archives built. The new archives' collection came mainly from the county government and CCP committee. Catalogues. The people's communes and brigades kept 18,000 *juan* of archives in 1977.

SOURCE: *Qingyun xianzhi* 1988:588–591, *UCB/CCSL*.

## QINGZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 青州市档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded in 1967; resumed operations in 1980. 1987: 32,604 *juan* in 61 *quanzong*. Catalogues, name index. Materials include 95 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; art archives (320 *juan*); people's communes archives (8,201 *juan*). The rest are from the county administration. Some 3,940 items of materials are gazetteers, party publications, newspapers, paintings.

SOURCE: *Qingzhou shizhi* 1988:836, *UCB/CCSL*.

## QIXIA COUNTY ARCHIVES 栖霞县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded during CR, restored in 1979. 1985: 320 *juan* of revolutionary history archives and 10,396 *juan* of current archives. Catalogues, indexes. Open. The archives now held are from the Qixia county party committee and government (1941–1984); Qidong (栖霞) CCP committee (1942–1953); Qidong county government (1943–1953); Yaqian (牙前) CCP and government (1945–1949); and people's communes (from their establishment to 1980).

In addition to the county archives' collection, the Public Security

Bureau has 17,860 *juan* of case records; the court has 14,235 *juan* of civil dispute archives; the procuratorate has 634 *juan* of case records.

SOURCE: *Qixia xianzhi* 1990:641–643, UCB/CCSL.

### QUFU KONGFU ARCHIVES 曲阜孔府档案室

Holdings: 62 *juan* of Ming archives (beginning in 1534), 6,527 *juan* from the Qing, and more than 9,000 *juan* from all periods, including republican. Housed within the compound of the Kong (Confucian) Mansion, these archives are administered, not by the Archives Bureau, but by the Ministry of Culture's Bureau of Cultural Relics (Wenwu ju). They include the records of the offices of the direct descendants of Confucius and records of Qufu county, whose magistrate was always a member of the Kong family. They are the most complete family archive in China. They include genealogical records of the Kong family and some of Confucius' closest disciples, household regulations, ritual records, rent and corvée labor documents for the million *mu* of Kongfu lands, financial records, lawsuit records, and documents from the imperial bureaucracy. After an editorial effort initiated in 1978, many of these documents have been edited and published by scholars from various units in Shandong in *Qufu Kongfu dang'an shiliao xuanbian*.

SOURCE: Ni Daoshan, 1990:75–77, UCSD; DAGZQS: 448–449; Moss, 1982:398–399.

### QUFU CITY ARCHIVES 曲阜市档案馆

Est. 1959. 1989: 21,126 *juan* in 82 *quanzong* and 8,685 *ce* of printed materials, including 47 *juan* of revolutionary history archives. Open.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 448.

### SISHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 泗水县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1988: 8,500 *juan* in 50 *quanzong*, including archives from disbanded offices (educated youth office, poor peasants' association, etc.); 2,700 *ce* of printed materials, gazetteers, genealogies, written materials on local political movements. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: *Sishui xianzhi* 1991:565, UCB/CCSL.

### TENG-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 滕县档案馆

Est. 1958; disbanded and badly disrupted during CR; reestablished in 1979. 1987: 19,433 *juan* of archives in 80 *quanzong*; 11,389 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The archives have received most of their collection from the county government and disbanded local institutions. In 1980, they collected and organized 93,000 documents from the Cultural Revolution and after. There are an additional 1,481 archives offices countywide.

SOURCE: *Teng xianzhi* 1990:537–538, UCB/CCSL.

### WEIFANG CITY ARCHIVES 潍坊市档案馆

Est. 1963. 1989: 42,410 *juan* in 68 *quanzong* and 19,964 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. The collection includes 1,698 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1943–1949): CCP documents from Changwei (昌潍), Binbei (滨北), and Nanhai (南海) districts; 1,312 *juan* of republican archives from the police department, peace preservation corps, and local governments of the Japanese puppet Laiwei district (莱潍道) and subordinate counties (1938–1945), also local KMT government, military, police, and judicial records (1933–1948); 39,400 *juan* of archives from after 1949 (1949–1984): CCP Changwei (昌潍), Jiaozhou (胶州), and Weifang prefectural governments, mass organizations, temporary and disbanded units. Printed materials include Ming and Qing gazetteers and newspapers, 850 items of revolutionary history materials, and 1,734 *ce* of old-regime publications.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 447–448.

### XIAJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 夏津县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1972. 1985: 5,255 *juan* of documentary archives in 43 *quanzong*; 14,000 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Materials are from the local administration; archives of the security department, procuratorate, court, and civil affairs bureau are included.

SOURCE: *Xiajin xianzhi*, 1990:529–530, UCB/CCSL.

## YANTAI CITY ARCHIVES 烟台市档案馆

Est. 1962. Holdings: 38,520 *juan* in 140 *quanzong*; 42,150 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. There are revolutionary history and contemporary archives (1940–1986) of the CCP Wendeng (文登), Laiyang (莱阳), and Yantai districts; also 2,290 *juan* of Donghai (Chefoo) Customs archives (1861–1948): correspondence, customs duty income, trade statistics, reports on smuggling, and records on sailings; the archives from the local military, police, and justice departments are also included. The current archives are from the CCP local administration and mass organizations. Local gazetteers, photos.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 447.

## ZHAOYUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 招远县档案馆

Est. 1958; 1985: 16,605 *juan* in 49 *quanzong*. Open. Included are revolutionary history archives (1943–1949); CCP county committee archives (1950–1985); county government archives (1950–1984); *xiang* and *zhen* archives (1950–1980).

SOURCE: *Zhaoyuan xianzhi* 1991:738–739, UCB/CCSL.

ZHOUCUN DISTRICT (ZIBO CITY) ARCHIVES  
淄博市周村区档案馆

Est. in the early 1960s. 1985: 9,875 *juan* of archives; 8,914 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. These include archives from the CCP and government offices, disbanded institutions, tapes, photos, and some paintings. Newspapers, magazines, local gazetteers, historical documents, and statistics are also in the collection.

SOURCE: *Zhoucun quzhi* 1992:576, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Shanghai

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES 上海市档案馆

Est. 1959. Abolished during CR and collection damaged to a substantial degree; resumed operations in 1979. 1990: more than 1,120,000 *juan* of archives in 1,158 *quanzong* and more than 35,000 *ce* of printed materials [51,738 *ce* according to *DDASY*]. However, one foreign scholar was told that the collection was projected to reach 2,200,000 *juan* in 1989—which suggests substantial additional uncatalogued (and still unavailable) holdings, or perhaps an expected transfer of documents from various municipal organs, many of which have been storing their own records since 1966. That such transfer has been an ongoing process is suggested by a 1981 article that estimated Shanghai old-regime archives at 1,500,000 *juan*, of which the Shanghai archives held only 17 percent, the remainder being held by other units in the city (*LSDA* 1981.4:125).

Like other coastal city archives, the Shanghai Archives are particularly rich in republican-era business records and records of civic associations: trade associations, chamber of commerce, commercial and professional associations; philanthropic organizations. There are also a number of records from regulatory, social welfare, and public works institutions of the municipal government and foreign settlements. With the exception of the foreign concession archives, records from before the twentieth century are extremely rare. Moreover, the fleeing KMT destroyed party and political records in 1949; and although there are a fair number of court records, these have yet to be described in archives publications. Indeed, it was reported in 1989 that only 180,000 *juan* of the archives' holdings had been opened, and that this was only one-third of the amount that *should* be open (*ying kaifang*) (*SHDA* 1989.1:45).

The Shanghai Archives have been the municipal archives most frequently visited by foreigner researchers since the early 1980s. Indeed, they are rivaled only by the First Historical Archives in the frequency of use by foreign scholars and their fruitfulness as a source of unique and

valuable historical archives. Users' experiences have been mixed. Although there are several partial printed catalogues (including cross-references to names, time period, subject matter, and government agency) and a massive card catalogue of individuals' names, the archives' own catalogues have often *not* been made available to researchers. Nonetheless, with persistence, some researchers have gleaned substantial riches from the archives' holdings. In most cases, introduction was provided by the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, but recent reports indicate that approval from the State Archives Bureau may now be required. Some scholars with longstanding relations with the archives, however, report developments that may presage a greater openness in the future.

The archives' journal, *Shanghai dang'an gongzuo* (Shanghai archives work, previously entitled *Dang'an yu lishi* [Archives and history]), is very professional and includes both articles and archival documents useful in assessing the holdings of the Shanghai Archives.

The Shanghai archives have published a 458-page volume, *Shanghai shi dang'an guan jianming zhinan* (Concise introduction to Shanghai Municipal Archives), which, despite significant shortcomings, is an indispensable guide to the archives' holdings. An appendix lists the number and title of 829 of the 1,158 *quanzong* in the collection, the dates covered by their records, and the number of *juan* that each *quanzong* holds. The main text describes 308 of these in some detail.

Despite the rich and valued *quanzong* descriptions in this guide, it contains some significant blank spots. The selectivity in the appendix's *quanzong* list is particularly intriguing. The consecutive numbering of the 440 trade-guild archives indicates that this section is probably complete. In the post-1949 Shanghai party and government archives section, the appendix omits those *quanzong* described in the main body of the text; but this pattern does not explain the frequent gaps in the numbering of republican archives. The appendix omits completely all archives in foreign languages (from the concessions and foreign businesses) and the East China Region (Huadong daqu) archives from the early 1950s, though many are described in the text. One wonders if the unsettled party history of the East China Region (where the soon-purged Rao Shushi played a leading role) has made these archives somewhat problematic. Certainly their description is less thorough than that accorded the Southwest Region archives in Sichuan, where Deng Xiaoping was party secretary and the region's records receive 104 pages of detailed description in the Sichuan archives guide. Similarly, though the revolutionary history archives are briefly described, their *quanzong* are not listed.

For the social historian, the biggest gap in the guide is a full description of police and court records, some of which have recently been opened to researchers (Wen-hsin Yeh, 1991). Although the appendix lists 32 *quanzong* of district police station archives from the 1930s and 1940s, many with more than 1,000 *juan* of records, none of these is described in the text of the volume. Similarly, the appendix lists 12 *quanzong* of republican court archives, the largest with 23,887 *juan*, and another 9 *quanzong* from courts under the Japanese occupation, three of which have more than 10,000 *juan*, but none of these is described either. It appears that from the perspective of the archives, business and economics are the heart of Shanghai history.

Despite these shortcomings, any user of the Shanghai Municipal Archives will certainly want to consult this valuable guide. Here we have only tried to give a general summary of its contents, supplemented by some of the more important data from archives journals and reports of researchers who have used the Shanghai archives. The *Concise Introduction* describes the archives' holdings in the following categories:

## HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

1. Revolutionary history archives and materials. There are, in all, roughly 20,000 items of documents and publications: meeting records, plans, work reports, letters, posters, leftist pamphlets, and publications of the Shanghai CCP underground and its organs. Although this does not presently appear to be a major strength of the collection, the archives are rather aggressively seeking to expand this section through acquisitions of private collections of important government and revolutionary figures. Recently, in an important success in this effort, they acquired the papers and correspondence of Song Jingling (Madame Sun Yat-sen).
2. Beiyang government-era archives (1912–1927). There are not many record groups with materials from this era. However, the appendix does list a number of *quanzong* with at least some records before 1927: 17 businesses, 13 governmental bodies, 8 colleges and schools, 5 commercial associations, 3 philanthropic associations, and one union. The few *quanzong* described in the guide are all very small: 10 *juan* from the Shanghai Mixed Court; 69 *juan* from the 1926 Shanghai area government of the warlord

Sun Chuanfang; 12 *juan* from the Shanghai City Council, 1923–1925; etc.

3. Nationalist government-era archives (1927–1937, 1945–1949). Numbering of the *quanzong* in the appendix suggests that there are roughly 400 *quanzong* (excluding trade guilds) with records from this period. Many of these are business archives or records of voluntary and charitable associations, often with records beginning in the 1920s and 1930s. However, the government archives (including police and courts) are overwhelmingly from the postwar period. Thirty-nine of these *quanzong* are described in the Concise Introduction, 26 of them exclusively from the postwar period.

There is a tremendous variety of archives from this period, from relief organizations, grain administration organs, engineering projects (e.g., for the Shanghai port and a bridge across the Huangpu River), postwar confiscation of Japanese properties to a full range of government bureaus and private business enterprises. Some of the largest *quanzong* listed in the appendix to the *Concise Introduction* are not described, and their contents remain an intriguing mystery. It would certainly be nice to know more about the large court archives, the Shanghai jail (from which there are 7,827 *juan*), or the lawyers guild (14,561 *juan*). But some of the more important record groups have been described and/or declared to be open.

- a. KMT Shanghai municipal government archives, July 1927–August 1937 (530 *juan*: damaged during the war and incomplete) and September 1945–May 1949. In addition to 12,267 *juan* from the government itself, on all aspects of municipal governance, the following collections have been reported (SHDA 1989.2:35) to be open to the public: the Municipal Government Public Utilities Bureau, Main Granary, Inspection Office of Industry and Mining, Municipal Council Military Conscription Association; Shanghai Broadcast Station.
- b. Archives of the Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs (Shanghai shehui ju): 2 *quanzong* (described in DAYLS 1989.6:74–76). Most of the SBSA archives from 1927 to 1937 were destroyed during the war. The ones now kept in the Shanghai Municipal Archives are 1,045 *juan* from October 1938 to February 1943; 23,455 *juan* from August 1945 to May 1949. They include the following: (1) meeting minutes on public security,

unions, food distribution, and price controls; (2) annual and weekly reports on unions, cooperatives, underground private banks (*dixia qianzhuang*), and market prices; (3) registration of commercial enterprises, social organizations, native-place associations, churches, temples, charities, theaters, and journals; (4) labor-capital disputes: documents on strikes, layoffs, wages, welfare, and other issues; (5) market management: audits on prices, resource distributions, and price surveys. The SBSA archives of Japanese-occupied Shanghai Special Municipality are rather small, covering only commercial registration, public health, and the fishing industry.

- c. Archives of the Police Department (described in *DAYLS* 1990.3:77–79). The 27,725 *juan* of archives from the Shanghai police department from 1927 to 1949 are kept in 4 *quanzong*: (1) the Public Security Department: 320 *juan*, 1927–1939; (2) puppet-government Police Department: 2,413 *juan*, 1940–1945; (3) Huxi Police Department: 1,135 *juan*, 1941–1943; and (4) Shanghai Police Department: 23,857 *juan*, 1945–1949. (Note that this does not include the 32 district police stations mentioned above.)

Documents in these collections cover the following topics: (1) general: organizational principles, rules, tables of organization, names of the subordinate divisions, maps of force distributions; work reports, meeting records, statistics; (2) public security: criminal cases, reports and statistics on opium prohibition and gambling; illegal commercial activities, the take-over of properties of Japanese and Chinese traitors; lawsuits relating to property and labor disputes; (3) intelligence: reports and records on the CCP underground; political and diplomatic intelligence; reports on strikes and investigations of social organizations; (4) economy: regulations on war supplies; rules, surveys, and statistics on theaters, ballrooms, hotels, financial institutions, factories, and shops; (5) household administration (*huzheng*): registration, *baojia*, occupational surveys, Overseas Chinese; (6) public health: statistics and reports on hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, and other health-care workers; (7) transportation: rules, reports on roads, streets, automobiles, and accidents.

- d. Educational archives. There are 8,168 *juan* from the Education Bureau for 1928–1937 and 1945–1949, which appear to be mainly personnel, administrative, and curricular in focus.

There are archives from at least 28 schools and colleges, including 1,249 *juan* for Aurora University, 1,787 for St. John's, and 1,113 for Hujiang, all of which have been declared open.

4. Japanese puppet government-era archives (1937–1945): There are at least 50 *quanzong* of occupation-period archives, including a substantial 15,238 *juan* from the Shanghai Special Municipality including meeting minutes and materials on public security, economic controls, and propaganda. There are also two separate record groups on *baofia* (412 and 21 *juan*) and one on rural control (*qingxiang*, 108 *juan*). Most of the *quanzong* described in the guide are small and somewhat unexciting: committees on roads (11 *juan*), procurement of office furnishings (111 *juan*), weights and measures (103 *juan*), and the erection of a statue of Sun Yat-sen (48 *juan*). But the archives also hold records from some key municipal bureaus: Education (1,495 *juan*), Social Affairs (1,045 *juan*), Finance (612 *juan*), Police (2,413 *juan*, including intelligence reports and criminal case records), Public Health (1,494 *juan*), Economics (2,274 *juan*). There are also archives from district offices, especially from West Shanghai (Huxi 沪西), and industrial surveys; and there is one large collection (10,297 *juan*) from the jail and three from local courts, each more than 10,000 *juan*.

The archives have reported (SHDA 1989.2:35) the following sections to be open to the public: Police Department, Committee for Control of Materials (Wuzi tongzhi), Committee on Roads, Economic Bureau, Bureau of Social Affairs, Department of Highway Construction, all district offices, City Accounting Department, and other offices. The archives recently acquired some of Wang Jingwei's diaries.

5. Archives of the foreign concessions. These include the records of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the International Settlement (1854–1943: 37,700 *juan*) and the French Settlement Bureau of Commissioners (1862–1943: 15,000). Most of the records are written in English and French. They include police intelligence and surveys on worker and student movements and reports on industrial conditions and public health. In addition to the *Concise Introduction*, see DAYLS 1989.4:77–79, 1989.5:74–75 on the concession archives. These holdings have heretofore been generally (but not absolutely) inaccessible to foreign researchers. One suspects that the archives staff has not been able to process the large number of foreign-language archives, which are organized together in *quanzong* beginning with the letter "U." None of the

"U-" archives is listed in the *Concise Introduction* appendix, but in addition to the two governing bodies noted above, one with the number U-143 is described, suggesting at least 143 foreign-language *quanzong*, most, one presumes, originating in the concessions or from foreign enterprises.

## TRADE GUILD, CIVIC ASSOCIATION, AND BUSINESS ARCHIVES

In terms of sheer volume, these are probably the largest section of historical archives in the Shanghai repository. The archives of Shanghai commercial enterprises were previously kept in the Historical Materials Office of the Shanghai Association of Industry and Commerce (Shanghai gong-shang-lian shiliao shi). They seem to have passed directly to the Shanghai archives and thus to have suffered little from retention by political or security institutions. Most of these have been declared open (*Wenhui bao*, 26 October 1991).

1. Trade guild (*tongye gonghui*) archives. The appendix lists 440 trade guild *quanzong*, covering every conceivable economic activity in old Shanghai. Most of these record groups are quite small, usually fewer than 100 *juan*, but the range of coverage is most impressive, from the major cotton and silk textiles and electrical and mechanical industries down to umbrella and toothbrush makers, bicycle repair, bone and ivory carving, gruel shops, and soy sauce dealers. Many of these associations have long histories, for example the native cloth (*tubu*) guild, whose records (81 *juan*) extend from 1810 to 1957. Most begin about 1911 and extend to 1949, or often to 1956–1957, for example the silk-reeling industry (757 *juan*), cotton textiles (954 *juan*), or booksellers (318 *juan*). In general the contents include charters, membership lists, meeting minutes, statistics, tax matters, and the mediation of disputes between members and with other groups.
2. Archives of commercial, philanthropic, and civic associations. Most prominent are the archives of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce (1927–1949): 2,200 *juan* from a number of *quanzong* associated with the changing name and organizational identity of the chamber over these years, though most records date from the postwar period. They contain documents showing Chamber of Commerce support for Chiang Kai-shek during the April 12 (1927) massacre, meeting records, dispute mediation, and documents on relations with the foreign concessions, on the workers'

movement, and other related issues. There are also 346 *juan* from the KMT-organized labor federation (Shanghai shi zong gonghui) including reports on strikes and organizing among cement, department store, and oil-press workers. Among the several philanthropic organizations' archives, the largest is from the Red Cross (888 *juan*) from 1921 to 1954. Song Jingling's China Welfare Association (Zhongguo fuli hui) contains largely English records for 1938–1958. There are also several record groups from native-place associations, professional associations, a ham radio operators association, and a library.

3. There are a large number of business enterprise archives, 52 of which have been described in the *Concise Introduction*. Although, like so many records in the Shanghai archives, most of these seem to date from the postwar period, a number begin in the 1920s or even earlier. Included are archives of the Shanghai branches of the major national banks, of several credit and trust (*xintuo*) companies, insurance companies, department stores, textile mills. Several of the larger *quanzong* come from accounting firms. The archives have declared the following collections open: Donghai Airline Co., Shanghai Insurance Co., Ltd., Shengsheng farm; Shanghai Audit Department; Shanghai China Merchants Steamship Company, Industrial Association; Shanghai Central Market; Shanghai Stock Exchange; Shanghai City Bank; Xingye Trust Co.

## PRC ARCHIVES

The Shanghai Municipal Archives hold a large quantity of records from temporary and abolished institutions and committees and from continuing institutions for the period from 1949 to the Cultural Revolution. Many of these are described in the *Concise Introduction*, but like post-1949 archives elsewhere, access is likely to remain difficult for the immediate future. In consequence, we have only attempted the most general summary here.

1. Party archives. These are archives of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and its subordinate institutions. There are roughly 100 *quanzong* in this group (numbers in the appendix go up to 99). Most of these are quite small (fewer than 200 *juan*, with ten having fewer than 20 *juan*), and the largest *quanzong* is 9,493 *juan* in the mysteriously entitled "Specialist Committee(s)"

(*zhuanmen weiyuanhui*) of 1955–1960. There are also 6,475 *juan* from the Municipal Party Committee (1949–1966) covering all aspects of party work from political campaigns to socialist construction; records from the major party bureaus: Organization (3,420 *juan*), Propaganda (2,778 *juan*), Education and Health (2,281 *juan*), United Front (1,293 *juan*), Industrial Politics (1,195 *juan*); and documents from a number of temporary and specialized committees dealing with industry and technical specialists. There are 6,476 *juan* from committees dealing with foreign affairs; 643 *juan* from the offices in charge of the 1964–1967 Socialist Education Movement; and 552 and 1,426 *juan* from two offices investigating the crimes of the Gang of Four.

2. Government archives. There are roughly 70 *quanzong* in this group, including a full range of administrative organs' records, usually ending in 1966, but including a few Cultural Revolution bodies such as the May 7 cadre schools (3,766 *juan*). There are 11,329 *juan* from the municipal government, 5,679 *juan* from its Foreign Affairs Office, and smaller collections for committees and offices dealing with land reform, population, Overseas Chinese, economic planning, etc.
3. Archives of the East China Region (1950–1954). There are at least 85 *quanzong* (the highest number listed) in this section, of which 53 are described in the *Concise Introduction*. There are 2,397 *juan* from the leading executive committee, and *quanzong* from a full range of subordinate political, economic, and social organizations: 2,575 *juan* from the Ministry of Industry, 1,815 *juan* from Commerce, 2,247 *juan* from Finance and Economics, 1,843 *juan* from Agriculture and Water Control, etc. There are also much smaller record groups dealing with land reform, the marriage law, physical education, and a number of economic enterprises.
4. Mass organization archives. There appear to be 35 *quanzong* in this group. Most are the standard party-led mass organizations' permanent records from 1949 to 1966. There are 6,123 *juan* from the General Labor Union, 4,330 *juan* from the Communist Youth League, and 1,606 *juan* from the Women's Federation. Most of the others derive from specific industrial unions and peasants' associations. However, the appendix also notes a rather large (3,968 *juan*) group of records from the Cultural Revolution-era Shanghai Workers Revolutionary Rebels Headquarters and 373 *juan* from another Red Guard organization.

Address: 上海市四川中路 220 号

Tel: 231700, ext. 82 for information.

Hours: Mon., Tue., Wed., Fri.—whole day; Thur., Sat.—afternoon.

Morning: 9:00–11:30. Afternoon: 1:00–5:30.

SOURCE: *Shanghai shi dang'an guan jianming zhinan* (Concise introduction to Shanghai Municipal Archives); DAYLS 1989.5:74–75; 1989.2:32 and 6:74–76; and 1990.3:77–79, Princeton; *Zhongguo baike nianjian* 1988:533, UCSD; LSDA 1981.4:125–126; DDDASY: 511–515, UCB; SHDAGZ 1990.1–2:58–60, Hoover; LSYJ 1987.4: 190–192, UCSD; Moss, 1982:401–405; Wenshin Yeh, 1991; researchers' reports.

## ARCHIVES OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

### 上海市工商行政管理档案馆

Holdings: 200,000 *juan* of archives: 190,000 *juan* of special archives (*zhuan-ye dang'an*) and the rest *wenshu* archives. Included are registers and activities of almost every private enterprise in Shanghai in the 1950s, as well as trademark archives. Open. A letter of introduction or resident's I.D. card is required.

Address: 浦东崂山西路 305 弄 5 号

Hours: Mon., Tue., Thur., Fri., 9:00–11:30 a.m. and 1:30–4:00 p.m.

SOURCE: SHDA 1989.4:21, Princeton.

## ARCHIVES OF CITY CONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING

### 上海市城建档案馆

Holdings: more than 140,000 *juan* of Shanghai city construction archives beginning in 1858, with about 40,000 dated before 1949. Most are architectural archives, involved with many famous buildings in Shanghai, such as Hualian Building, Customs Building, Tianchan Cinema, Bank of China, and many others. There are also 170,000 items of city construction drafts, including city streets, bridges, river channels, sewer systems, and port and airport construction. Catalogues. Open. Graduate students require a reference from the City Planning Office (*Shi guihua ju*).

Address: 上海市陵园路 10 号

Hours: Mon.–Fri., 8:30–11:00 a.m. and 1:00–4:30 p.m.

SOURCE: SHDA 1989.2:32, Princeton.

## ARCHIVES OF CULTURE AND ART 上海市文化艺术档案馆

Address: 上海市巨鹿路 799 号

## SHANGHAI METEOROLOGY ARCHIVES 上海市气象档案馆

Address: 上海市蒲西路 166 号

ARCHIVES OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
上海市科技成果档案馆

Address: 上海市岳阳路 319 号

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY, BAOSHAN DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
上海市宝山区档案馆

Holdings: more than 40,000 *juan* of archives. Included are gazetteers of Baoshan and nearby towns and archives of the KMT headquarters and government, police department, and other district offices. Most of the collection dates from after 1949. The archives have opened part of their collection to Chinese readers.

Address: 上海市宝山友谊支路 5 号 201900

SOURCE: SHDA 1990.1:34, Hoover.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY, CHANGNING DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
上海市长宁区档案馆

Est. 1963. Holdings: 43,000 *juan*; plus printed materials. Archives before 1949 are mainly from the Changning *baojia* bureau and the Changning district office. They include records of personnel, public affairs, culture, and education. The archives after 1949 are the CCP district committee and government archives. Open.

Address: 上海市豫园路 1320 号 15 号楼 2511241

SOURCE: SHDA 1990.2:46-47, Hoover.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY, HONGKOU DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
上海市虹口区档案馆

Est. 1964. Stopped work during CR; resumed operations in 1978. Holdings: 84,548 *juan* in 110 *quanzong*, including 5,367 *juan* for 1913–1949, 83,879 *juan* from PRC party and government units, 552 *juan* of specialized archives, 117 *juan* of technical archives, and some photos and videotapes. Historical archives include government and civic association records. Catalogues, partially open.

Address: 上海市海南路 10 号 200080

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 437.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY, HUANGPU DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
上海市黄浦区档案馆

Holdings: more than 40,000 *juan/ce* from both Huangpu and the former Laozha (老闸) districts. The most distinct part of the collection comes from its commercial art industry. Huangpu district was and still is the center for popular culture in Shanghai. More than 2,000 *juan* of archives are from movie theaters, the film industry, and other art groups. Some of them were written in foreign languages, such as the Guoguang Film Company's archives (about 1,000 *juan*), recording its development and history. The archives have also kept 20,000 *juan* of commercial enterprise records, including some from famous shops of old Shanghai.

The archives have opened 3,500 *juan* of thirty-year-old archives to the public and are ready to open more. Chinese readers may gain access with an I.D. card.

Hours: Mon., Tue., Wed., Fri.—9:00–11:30 a.m. and 1:00–5:30 p.m.; Th., Sat.—1:00–5:30 p.m.

SOURCE: SHDA 1989.3:46, Princeton.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY, JING'AN DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
上海市静安区档案馆

Est. 1964. Holdings: 68,000 *juan* of archives; 6,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. About 10,000 *juan* of archives are open.

1. Historical archives (1908–1949). Correspondence, meeting records,

household registers from the district offices, Sino-American hospital, school documents, and diaries.

2. Archives after 1949 (1949–1985). Documentary archives from the CCP district government and offices, recording many aspects of Jing'an life; also technical, art, and marriage archives; census and election records; industry and commerce archives.

SOURCE: SHDA 1991.5:47–48, Hoover.

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY, LUWAN DISTRICT ARCHIVES

#### 上海市卢湾区档案馆

Est. 1963; abolished during CR; resumed operations in 1980. Holdings: more than 80,000 *juan* of archives in 85 *quanzong*. Partially open. The collection includes household registers of Taishan (泰山) and Lujiawan (卢家湾) *baojia* districts and documents of congress elections before 1949. Archives after 1949 came from the district government, CCP district committee, and mass organizations. The archives acquired pictures of the old French Concession area, of Chiang Kai-shek, and of Mao's sons.  
Tel: 326-2020

SOURCE: SHDAGZ 1991.2:41, Hoover.

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY, NANSHI DISTRICT ARCHIVES

#### 上海市南市区档案馆

Est. 1964. Holdings 69,230 *juan/ce* in 112 *quanzong*; 6,944 *ce* of printed materials, gazetteers. Catalogues. Open to Chinese citizens and Chinese from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

1. Revolutionary history archives (1925–1926): 7 *juan*. Included are work plans, reports, meeting minutes, information on CCP branches, statistics of CCP Nanshi committee.
2. Old-regime archives: 2,016 *juan*. Materials from the Yimiao (邑庙) and Penglai (蓬莱) district offices, zoo, and schools.
3. PRC archives: 67,207 *juan*. From local administration, mass organizations, and disbanded units.

SOURCE: SHDAGZ 1992.4:40, Hoover.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY, PUTUO DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
上海市普陀区档案馆

Est. 1964. Holdings: 38,000 *juan* of archives, including 400 *juan* from before 1949 (revolutionary history archives and district office archives); 9,000 *ce* of printed materials. The PRC archives are all from the district office, street committees and mass organizations.

SOURCE: SHDAGZ 1990.3:29, Hoover.

CHONGMING COUNTY ARCHIVES 崇明县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 44,000 *juan* of archives and printed materials, including Qing archives, revolutionary history archives (1927–1949), republican archives of local KMT and government; PRC archives of county, communes, and town administration; also genealogies, gazetteers, local newspapers (1919–1949). Open.

SOURCE: SHDAGZ 1991.2:50–51, Hoover; *Chongming xianzhi* 1989:679, UCB/CCSL.

CHUANSHA COUNTY ARCHIVES 川沙县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 60,522 *juan* of archives in 112 *quanzong*; 14,600 *ce* of materials. Partially open.

1. Republican archives: 14 *quanzong*. From the KMT party, government, police department, justice department, and county chamber of commerce.
2. Land-reform archives. Includes material on land, property, and population and agricultural tax registers.
3. Post-1949 archives. From the county CCP committee, government, mass organizations, other county offices, and abolished *qu* and *xiang* offices.
4. Special archives. Census, marriage records, and other statistics.
5. Materials. Local gazetteers and genealogies.

SOURCE: SHDA 1991.4:43, Hoover.

### FENGXIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 奉贤县档案馆

Holdings: 38,905 *juan* in 70 *quanzong*; 14,353 *ce* of printed materials. Partially open. Qing archives are documents and records from private and officially managed enterprises, such as Dingfeng jiangyuan (a sauce and pickle company founded in 1804). The archives show the development, management, and investment of the workshop, include stock registers (*hegu pingzheng*) and capital accounts. There are also documents of inheritance, marriage of the dead, and engagement contracts; 234 *juan* of archives from the salt industry; many archives from the KMT county headquarters, government, and court; and records from post-1949 county offices and 19 townships (*xiang* and *zhen*).

SOURCE: SHDAGZ 1991.1:58, Hoover.

### JIADING COUNTY ARCHIVES 嘉定县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 48,460 *juan* in 86 *quanzong*, including 5,201 *juan* from before 1949; 5,428 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Republican archives (1906–1949). KMT, county government, court, tax office, and copies of judicial archives.
2. Revolutionary history archives. Photos, history of the local CCP underground.
3. PRC archives. Local government and subordinate offices, census, licenses, statistics, photos.
4. Printed materials. National and local newspapers (before 1949), genealogies, gazetteers.

SOURCE: SHDAGZ 1992.3:11, Hoover.

### JINSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 金山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 21,607 *juan* in 72 *quanzong*, including 2,589 *juan* of republican archives; 3,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Jinshan xianzhi* 1990:804, UCB/CCSL.

### NANHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 南汇县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 8,100 *juan* of historical archives; 1 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 22,032 *juan* of PRC archives; 10,299 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *Nanhui xianzhi* 1992:539–540, UCB/CCSL.

### QINGPU COUNTY ARCHIVES 青浦县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 55,000 *juan* of archives and printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The pre-1949 archives have 7,000 *juan* of KMT county government, military, and police department documents and records, with information on a 1921 peasants' uprising and the Anti-Japanese War. There are also a few volumes of Qing archives recording a 1848 Qingpu anti-Christian incident, plus land deeds, materials on Chinese medicine, temple histories, and other items.

SOURCE: *SHDA* 1990.3:38; 1986.4:11–12, Hoover; *Qingpu xianzhi* 1990:670, UCB/CCSL.

### SONGJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 松江县档案馆

Holdings: 40,842 *juan* of archives and 8,300 *ce* of printed materials [*DAGZQS*: 58,800 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials], including archives of the KMT county government, party headquarters, police bureau, self-defense corps, assembly, court, and Songjiang Chamber of Commerce (1906–1911); also Qing gazetteers and genealogies. Historical archives, which are open, derive from the republican period and wartime Wang Jingwei government. The archives have published materials on local customs. A team of four American scholars used these archives in 1985 with an introduction from Nanjing University. Access was confined to documents on land reform in the 1940s, which were spotty but of good quality. No catalogue was seen, but one presumably exists.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 437–438; *SHDA* 1989.5:28, LC; American researchers' reports.

# Regional Archives: Shanxi

## SHANXI PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 山西省档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 178,000 *juan* in 287 *quanzong*; 27,000 *ce* of printed materials. The historical archives are open.

1. Revolutionary history archives and printed materials (1930s–1949): 150 *quanzong*, 24,949 *juan/ce*. During the Anti-Japanese and civil war periods, the headquarters of the Jin-Cha-Ji, Jin-Ji-Lu-Yu, and Jin-Sui base areas were all in Shanxi. As a result, the Shanxi Provincial Archives contain rich documentary collections from the CCP organs, government bodies, mass organizations, and judicial organs of the base areas. They also hold 129 kinds of publications and 58 newspapers, such as *Dang de shenghuo* (Party life), *Bianzheng daobao* (Guide of the base area government), *Jiefang* (Liberation), *Qingbao huikan* (Collected intelligence), *Junzheng yuekan* (Army monthly), *Zhanyou* (Comrades in arms), *Huabei meiyue* (North China monthly), *Cailiao huiji* (Collected materials), *Taiyue junkan* (The Taiyue army).
2. Republican archives (1945–1949): 95,800 *juan* in 68 *quanzong*. Archives from before 1937 were burned by Yan Xishan's troops when they retreated from Taiyuan before the Japanese advance. The current collection includes archives of Shanxi civil administration, schools, and some industrial enterprises.
3. Archives after 1949 (1949–1966): 81,236 *juan*. From the Shanxi CCP provincial committee, government, and their subordinate offices, and from abolished offices.

The provincial archives edit the journal *Shanxi geming genjudi*, which publishes archival materials and memoirs on the wartime base areas and is a useful indicator of the types of materials available in the archives.

Address: 山西省太原市朝阳街 39 号 030045

SOURCE: DDDASY: 499–501, UCB; DAGZQS: 406–407; *Shanxi geming genjudi* 1984.1–10, 1986.2: inner cover, UCSD.

## SHANXI LOCAL ARCHIVES

A list of Shanxi's provincial, city, city district, and county archives and their holdings of archives and printed materials in 1986 was published in the *Shanxi nianjian* of 1987. Unfortunately, the list includes no indication of these archives' contents or even how many are historical or revolutionary history archives. In general, the size of the collections reflects the size and importance of the administrative unit to which they are attached. Thus, after the provincial archives, the largest collections tend to be in prefectural archives: Linfen (临汾; 23,184 *juan* of archives, 13,580 *ce* of printed materials); or city archives: Taiyuan (太原; 52,519 *juan* of archives, 17,001 *ce* of printed materials), Datong (大同; 37,082 *juan* of archives, 4,272 *ce* of materials), Jincheng (晋城; 35,9125 *juan* of archives, 14,675 *ce* of materials), Linfen (22,122 *juan* of archives, 10,903 *ce* of materials), Yuci (榆次; 26,670 *juan* of archives), and Yuncheng (运城; 21,054 *juan* of archives, 13,344 *ce* of materials). Most county archives hold between 8,000 and 15,000 *juan* of archives, but two stand out for particularly large collections, which may indicate significant historical archives: Kelan (苛岚; 58,971 *juan* of archives, 2,430 *ce* of materials) and Hunyuan (浑源; 50,925 *juan* of archives, 6,439 *ce* of materials). The only other counties with more than 20,000 *juan* of archives are covered elsewhere in this guide: Xiangfen, Hongdong, and Wenxi. Finally, it is notable that the largest of all holdings outside the provincial archives belong to the Taiyuan Public Security Bureau (84,706 *juan* of archives, 12,847 *ce* of materials) and the provincial Public Security Bureau (61,090 *juan* of archives, 28,175 *ce* of materials).

SOURCE: *Shanxi nianjian*, 1987: 437–439, LC.

## ANZE COUNTY ARCHIVES 安泽县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1990: 13,264 *juan* in 49 *quanzong*; 8,754 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Holdings include 322 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, documents of local CCP activities: military affairs, rent and interest reduction, land reform, the establishment of local anti-Japanese bases. Current archives of 12,877 *juan* are from the local administration; 65 *juan* of special archives and archives from disbanded local units.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 426.

**BAODE COUNTY ARCHIVES 保德县档案馆**

Est. 1959. 1983: 5,014 *juan*, including 115 *juan* of historical archives.

SOURCE: *Baode xianzhi* 1990:300, UCB/CCSL.

**DAI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 代县档案馆**

Est. 1956. 1982: 6,053 *juan*, including 538 *juan* of historical archives.

SOURCE: *Dai xianzhi* 1988:374, UCB/CCSL.

**DATONG CITY ARCHIVES 大同市档案馆**

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1975. 1990: 40,482 *juan* in 109 *quanzong* and 9,954 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. The collection includes documentary and special archives from the Datong CCP committee and government, mass organizations, and local units; revolutionary history archives (1947–1949): land reform and other documents of that period; old-regime archives of the KMT and Japanese puppet governments (1939–1949); and local gazetteers.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 427.

**HEJIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 河津县档案馆**

Est. 1965. 1985: 15,000 *juan* of archives. Open. The Japanese invaders captured all the republican archives in 1940. In 1947, the CCP county committee office started to collect archives.

SOURCE: *Hejin xianzhi* 1989:392, UCB/CCSL.

**HONGDONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 洪洞县档案馆**

Est. 1959. Holdings: 36,128 *juan* of archives; 16,186 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Of these, 28,288 *juan* of documentary archives were collected from various units and individuals in three major collection

efforts: 1964 (concentrating on revolutionary history), 1982–1984 (mostly on cadres, census, and administrative changes), 1988–1989 (seeking historical materials). As a result of these efforts the archives have collected:

1. Ming-Qing and republican archives: 202 *juan*. Among them, 31 items are Ming archives, 1,549 items are from the Qing, and 229 items are republican. Most are genealogies, village histories, land, household and tax registers, and contracts.
2. Revolutionary history archives: 111 *juan* of CCP archives from the 1930s and 1940s (the Anti-Japanese and civil war periods) were collected in 1964. They are orders, reports, summary reports, and information on party building, united front, war, the production movement, land reform, and other political movements. There are also 2,300 *ce* of materials, including 378 *ce* of land-reform records from Hongdong and Zhaocheng (赵城) counties.
3. Agricultural science archives and meteorology archives: 2,064 *juan*.
4. Contemporary documentary (*wenshu*) archives. From county offices and the government of 25 *qu* and *xiang*, including 3,465 *juan* from the Socialist Education Movement.

SOURCE: DAXTX 1991.3:66–68, Hoover.

### JI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 吉县档案馆

Est. 1961; discontinued work during CR; resumed operations in 1972. 1985: 21,000 *juan* of archives, including 8,825 *juan* of documents and 12,100 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Ji xianzhi* 1992:365–366, UCB/CCSL.

### LIN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 临县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 14,855 *juan*, including 7,792 *juan* of documentary archives, 3,390 *juan* of personnel archives, 155 *juan* of revolutionary history archives (1940–1949), 550 pieces of photo archives, and 650 artifacts. The 5,254 *ce* of printed materials include local gazetteers and publications from the 1930s and 1940s. Catalogues, indexes. Open. The revolutionary

history archives cover local industry, military affairs, army recruitment, rent and interest reduction, and land reform.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 426.

### PINGDING COUNTY ARCHIVES 平定县档案馆

Est. 1963. 1990: 18,554 *juan* in 56 *quanzong*; 23,061 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The archives are from the county CCP committee, workers' union, women's federation, villages, and other local offices. There are revolutionary history archives, documentary archives, personnel archives, special archives, and technical archives. There are 104 additional archives offices countywide.

SOURCE: *Pingding xianzhi* 1992:557–558, UCB/CCSL.

### QINSHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 沁水县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1991: 15,685 *juan* in 58 *quanzong*, including archives from before and after 1949; 4,118 *ce* of printed materials, books, and newspapers. Catalogues, indexes. Open. There are documentary, technical, and special archives. Part of the Shimin (士敏) county archives of the Anti-Japanese War period are kept in the Qinshui County Archives.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 425.

### QUWO COUNTY ARCHIVES 曲沃县档案馆

Est. 1959 from the archives offices of the county CCP and government. 1988: 20,536 *juan* of archives in 86 *quanzong*; also 6,387 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues (open and restricted) are available; the archives are partly open to the public. Holdings include 12 *juan* of Qing archives, 28 *juan* of republican archives, 515 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, and 19,981 *juan* of post-1949 archives. There are 11 archives offices at *xiang* and *zhen* levels, keeping 64,403 *juan* of archives at the end of 1988.

SOURCE: *Quwo xianzhi* 1991:418–419, UCB/CCSL.

## SHANYIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 山阴县档案馆

In 1985, the county propaganda and cultural bureaus transferred more than 10,000 photographs and 30 tapes to the Shanyin county archives.

SOURCE: *DDDASY*: 103.

## WENXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 闻喜县档案馆

1986: 20,097 *juan* of archives; 8,765 *ce* of printed materials. The archives have been aggressively collecting materials, and in 1985 held 330 *ce* of historical materials, including 38 genealogies (in 223 *ce*), and 1,700 items of revolutionary history materials. The collection includes periodicals from the Yuncheng (运城) area from around 1937, such as *Chen'guang* (Dawn), *Jiuwang husheng* (Cry for national salvation), and *Shupo* (Waves).

SOURCE: *Shanxi nianjian*, 1985: 369; 1987: 439, LC; *Shanxi geming genjudi* 1986.2: inner cover, UCSD.

## XIANGFEN COUNTY ARCHIVES 襄汾县档案馆

Est. 1961. Revolutionary history archives (1945–1949): more than 2,500 pieces in 250 *juan*; old-regime archives (1930–1948): more than 1,700 pieces in 30 *juan*; current archives: 23,137 *juan*; 11,581 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues.

Court and judicial archives are kept in those departments; republican archives (documentary and personnel) are kept by the county Public Security Bureau. Cadre personnel archives are in the county organization and personnel offices. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Xiangfen xianzhi* 1991:434–435, UCB/CCSL.

## XING-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 兴县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1990: 17,217 *juan* of archives and 5,996 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 427.

## YU-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 孟县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1990: 23,090 *juan* in 78 *quanzong*, including documentary, technical, financial, personnel, genealogy, photo, and historical archives; and 9,895 *ce* of printed materials including genealogies and gazetteers. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 427.

# Regional Archives: Sichuan

## SICHUAN PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 四川省档案馆

Est. 1966, after a long period under preparatory bodies beginning in 1956; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979; moved into a new modern building in 1988. Holdings: more than 1,144,000 *juan* of archives and 105,000 *ce* of printed materials. Among the 115,000 *juan* of Qing archives, the Ba-xian county archives and records of the Sichuan Railway Protection Movement archives are particularly prized. The 430,000 *juan* of republican archives, which cover politics, economics, and legal, military, and cultural affairs, are especially rich for the wartime period, when Sichuan became the center of KMT power. Revolutionary history archives are few (only 1,000 *juan*), but the early post-1949 history of Sichuan left a large store of archives. The archives of the Southwest Region, whose party and military government apparatus dominated the area from 1950 to 1954, are included in the archives. In addition, under the Southwest Region, Sichuan was broken up into four provincial-level units from 1950 to October 1952, and these archives are also preserved here. This history of important abolished units seems to have left the archives in control of an unusually rich store of archives on the early years of the PRC.

An incomplete catalogue by topic and locality and a limited index of prominent individuals are available, and the Qing and republican archives are open to the public. A number of foreign researchers have used these archives since the mid-1980s, especially the Ba-xian collection. Their experiences have varied widely, some experiencing significant frustrations in the late 1980s, but in general access seems to be improving, though it is becoming very expensive.

The archives administration is organized into several divisions: the office of party and government archives, office of historical archives, archives editing and research office, and technical office. In 1988, the archives published an excellent 400-page guide to the archives. Potential users will certainly want to consult this guide. The description here

represents only the briefest summary of that volume, supplemented by several articles from archives journals.

1. Qing Archives: 115,000 *juan* in 8 *quanzong*.

a. Ba-xian (Chongqing) archives (1670–1911, though the vast majority date from after 1758, when a fire destroyed the county yamen and all its records): 113,000 *juan*. Although subject to pests and mildew in Chongqing's humid climate during the Qing and neglected by the republican county government that took them over after 1911, these valuable archives were removed from Chongqing during the war to save them from Japanese bombing and stored in a temple. Discovered and rescued in 1953, held for a time by Sichuan University, the collection was acquired, in 1965, by the Sichuan Provincial Archives, which recognized their immense scholarly value and in 1980 started restoration work on the damaged records. By the end of 1983, 200,000 pages had been repaired. The collection now represents the most complete and best utilized county archives from the Qing.

(1) Civil administration archives: 4,500 *juan*. Included are documents from the nine offices in the Ba-xian county government, *baojia* and militia records, Chongqing household registers, records of bandit attacks, and documents of late Qing reforms (*xinzheng*) and constitutional preparations.

(2) Economic archives: 5,000 *juan*. Included are different kinds of land rental contracts, records of natural disasters, documents from the Association of Ba-xian Agricultural Affairs. Commercial archives include documents of retail shops in all kinds of business, brokers, guilds, civil disputes, and market prices. Archives of Yangzi River transportation and Chongqing's modern industry and finance (national banks) are also in the collection.

(3) Military archives: 1,000 *juan*. Included are documents relating to the Taiping army and other local peasant movements and minority uprisings. There are also records of soldiers who broke discipline.

(4) Education and public health archives: 870 *juan*, most of them from after 1860. There are materials of the administration of the Dongchuan, Zili, Sanyi, Yingshan, Guiru, and Chaoyang academies; records of the schools' farm lands and rentals reveal the schools' financial arrangements, and there

are documents on examinations and study abroad. Public health archives hold only 80 *juan*, mostly newspaper clippings.

(5) Judicial archives (1736–1911): 99,600 *juan*, 88 percent of the whole Ba-xian archives. These include laws, murder and assault cases; lawsuits; trial records and verdicts of cases of gambling, extortion, family disputes, and disputes over property, rent, contracts, commerce, and transport. They have been organized by reign period and then topically under such categories as loans, fraud, family, women, assault, religion, and opium.

(6) Foreign affairs: 750 *juan*. Most of the archives are about missionary cases from the Xianfeng to Xuantong period.

- b. Office of the Sichuan-Yunnan Frontier Commissioner (1908–1911): 1,100 *juan*. Many documents relate to this commissioner's mission to regularize frontier administration, replacing the old *tusi* system (*gaitu guiliu*). Others relate to plans for incorporating Tibet into the empire. Routine documents include household registers and records of schools, tea and salt sales, taxes, and education.
  - c. Other Qing archives: 6 *quanzong*, fewer than 1,000 *juan*. All small and far from complete, these are archives of the Sichuan lieutenant governor (Buzhengshi si), Bureau of Revenue and Disbursements (Chouxiang baoxiao zongju), Sichuan Arsenal, Jianchang daotai, East Sichuan daotai, and Chongqing prefecture.
2. Republican Archives: 426,000 *juan* from Sichuan provincial organs and 11,000 *juan* from the republican Xikang (西康) province. Most Sichuan provincial archives from the Qing and early Republic were destroyed in intense warlord fighting in Chengdu in 1932. The retreating KMT burned more records in 1949. Nonetheless, a substantial number survive, especially for the wartime and postwar period. In 1968, the "political" archives, which had been under the control of the Public Security Bureau, were combined with the other republican archives for reorganization by a PLA committee. In 1973, all were returned to the provincial archives, but in 1988 the "political" archives were still catalogued separately, a complication the archivists are seeking to resolve.
    - a. Sichuan Provincial Government Secretariat (1929–1949): 17,000 *juan* with records as early as 1912, but mostly after

1935. Included are confidential manuscripts, meeting minutes on provincial affairs, personnel records, work reports, local government inspections, records of revenues and expenditures, statistics, correspondence between local and provincial governments, and petitions to register news organs.
- b. Civil affairs: 22,000 *juan*. Included are more than 10,000 *juan* from the Civil Affairs Department (1931–1949) on household registration, police, conscription, and reform of popular customs; 6,700 *juan* from the Land Administration Bureau covering 1930–1948 land and tax matters; more than 2,000 *juan* from the Social Department (Shehui chu) (1942–1949) on various voluntary associations, relief activities, social movements, and social welfare; 2,500 *juan* from the opium-suppression office (1936–1948); and 900 *juan* from the war-time mobilization committee (1938–1942).
  - c. Financial archives: 71,000 *juan*. Included are 3,300 *juan* from the Finance Department (1912–1949) on taxes, bonds, and expenditures on public security and KMT party affairs; 8,900 *juan* on land tax and grain management (1940–1949); 8,400 *juan* on salt monopoly affairs (1936–1949); 456 *juan* from the Sichuan-Xikang Tax Bureau (1936–1949); 41,000 *juan* from Sichuan financial and credit institutions (1934–1949) including the major provincial and national banks; and more than 4,200 *juan* from the provincial statistical and accounting departments (1937–1949).
  - d. Public Works and Construction archives: 89,000 *juan*. Included are 11,300 *juan* from the provincial Construction Department (Jianshe ting) covering 1925–1949 with commercial archives, monthly market surveys, price data, industrial archives, postal and communications records, geographic and mine surveys, reclamation, forestry and water control data; 33,200 *juan* on highways and transportation (1926–1949, but concentrated on the wartime period); 1,600 *juan* on weights and measures; 5,400 *juan* on water control (1932–1949); 9,800 *juan* on agricultural extension work (1935–1949); 24,400 *juan* on post and telecommunications (1930–1949); 1,500 *juan* from enterprises under the National Resources Commission covering 1925 to 1949; and 2,100 *juan* from a variety of commercial enterprises, mostly in Chengdu.

- e. Education and health archives: more than 10,000 *juan* in 3 *quanzong*. Included are 6,100 *juan* from the provincial Education Department (1924–1949) including curriculum and personnel records and statistics; and 4,600 from the Public Health Department (1929–1949)
  - f. Legal archives: 158,800 *juan* from the provincial supreme court (1912–1949), largely civil and criminal case records, plus 240 largely personnel records from the provincial jail.
  - g. Provincial Assembly archives: 300 *juan* (1939–1949). Includes petitions, mostly on tax and conscription matters.
  - h. Party archives: 460 *juan* from the Kuomintang (1918–1949). Included are political intelligence, membership lists and surveys, reports on local work, and reports from minor parties.
  - i. Air raid defense archives: 3,000 *juan* (1938–1949).
  - j. Xikang provincial archives: 11,700 *juan*. Most are from the formal establishment of the province in 1939 to 1949. Included are 3,300 *juan* of KMT party archives; Youth Corps membership records; and official documents from the Construction, Education, and Water Control departments and from the provincial assembly and supreme court.
  - k. Sichuan and Xikang personnel and official appointment archives: 8,500 *juan* covering 1930–1949, mostly after 1939 for Sichuan, 1946–1949 for Xikang.
3. Revolutionary History Archives: more than 1,000 *juan*, collected and copied from other units including the Central Archives.
    - a. Sichuan CCP documents, 1926–1947, but especially from the early period on political movements and mass mobilization, organization, propaganda, and party work in the warlord armies.
    - b. Communist Youth League archives, especially 1922–1926.
    - c. Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet and other base area and Red Army Long March documents.
  4. Southwest Region Archives: 226,000 *juan*. The Southwest Region (Xinan daqu) was established in December 1949 (with Deng Xiaoping as party secretary) and lasted until October 1954. Its archives were transferred to the precursor of the provincial archives in 1959. Contents include:

- a. Office of the Military Government Committee: 3,200 *juan* organized into legal, financial, education, organization, administrative, and other affairs.
  - b. Political and legal organs' archives: 10,000 *juan* in 5 *quanzong*. Many records in this category were turned over to the Central Archives. Still in Sichuan are 2,300 *juan* from the Civil Affairs Bureau, 3,300 *juan* from the Minority Affairs Committee, 2,500 *juan* from the procuratorate, and 2,100 *juan* from the Justice Ministry.
  - c. Personnel archives: more than 5,000 *juan* from the Personnel, Labor, and Inspection bureaus.
  - d. Financial and economic archives: 186,000 *juan* in 58 *quanzong*. These include 17,000 *juan* from the Finance Committee, Planning Bureau, and Statistics Bureau of the Southwest Region; 56,000 *juan* in 8 *quanzong* from the Finance Ministry, Tax Bureau, Grain Bureau, Bank of China, and other financial and planning organizations; 40,000 *juan* in 17 *quanzong* from the Ministry of Industry and a variety of functional industrial and construction bureaus; 22,000 *juan* in 6 *quanzong* on transport, post, and telecommunications; 6,000 *juan* in 4 *quanzong* on agriculture, forestry, and water control; 43,000 *juan* in 20 *quanzong* from commercial and trading companies and bureaus.
  - e. Education and public health archives: 12,000 *juan* in 12 *quanzong*. Includes 1,300 *juan* from the Culture and Education Committee; 50 *juan* from an anti-illiteracy committee; 2,800 *juan* from the Culture and Education Ministry (Wenjiao bu); 1,500 *juan* from the Higher Education Bureau; 600 *juan* from the Education Bureau; 500 *juan* from party cadre schools; 400 *juan* from the Cultural Bureau (1953–1954); 900 *juan* on news and publishing; 100 *juan* from the office of the *Southwest Workers' News*; 2,900 *juan* from the Health Bureau; and 200 *juan* on physical education.
5. East, South, West, and North Sichuan and Xikang "Provincial" Archives: 67,000 *juan* (December 1949–October 1952). After "liberation," the province of Sichuan was briefly abolished, and the area was governed by these province-level administrations until 1952. The archives of these areas are now included in the Sichuan Provincial Archives, whose guide describes each area under the

following categories: CCP party committee; people's government; politics, law, and personnel; mass organizations; financial and economic organs; industry, transport, post, and telecommunications; commercial organizations; culture, education, and health. (For Xikang, agriculture, forestry, and water control is added.) The breakdown of archival holdings by regions is East Sichuan: 7,400 *juan* in 46 *quanzong*; South Sichuan: 7,100 *juan* in 43 *quanzong*; West Sichuan: 19,000 *juan* in 52 *quanzong*; North Sichuan: 8,000 *juan* in 41 *quanzong*; Xikang: 25,000 *juan* in 55 *quanzong*. In general, economic archives are more numerous than political in East, North, and South Sichuan and in Xikang, but 9,147 *juan* of political and legal archives in West Sichuan account for its relatively large total, with 7,900 *juan* of political, civil, and criminal cases representing the bulk of this category. Despite the numerical bias toward the economic, there is still substantial material on early 1950s political campaigns in each of these collections.

6. Contemporary Archives: 240,000 *juan* in 177 *quanzong* covering the years 1952–1969. Arranged according to the administrative divisions of the CCP and people's government, there are 37,000 *juan* of party archives in 19 *quanzong*; 242,000 *juan* of government archives in 151 *quanzong*; and 7,300 *juan* from the People's Political Consultative Conference and mass organizations of workers, women, and poor and lower-middle peasants.
7. Historical Materials: more than 100,000 *ce*. There are 20,900 *ce* of Qing and republican publications, of which only a few are from the Qing, mostly gazetteers. Republican-era publications (mostly from the wartime and postwar period) include a large number of yearbooks and volumes of collected documents, KMT party journals and publications, military periodicals, legal publications, administrative regulations and statistical compendia, financial and economic journals and newsletters, educational yearbooks, and periodicals. There are 7,285 *ce* of revolutionary history materials, including both internal and open party journals, surveys, and research reports. There are 80,000 *ce* of PRC publications from 1949 to 1966 including a wide range of internal and public journals and compendia.

Address: 四川省成都市四川省档案馆 610031

SOURCE: *Sichuan sheng dang'an guan guancang dang'an gaishu* 1988; MGDA 1988.1:124–126, UCSD; DAXTX 1989.1:65–68, Hoover; LSDA 1983.2:130–

132, UCB; DAGZQS: 415; Zhang Zhongren and Li Rongzhong, 1986; Wyman, 1989; four American researchers.

### ABA DEPARTMENT ARCHIVES 阿坝州档案馆

Est. 1964. Holdings: 56,000 *juan* in 73 *quanzong*; 15,300 *ce* of printed materials.

1. Contemporary archives (1950–1986): 35,200 *juan* in 63 *quanzong*. Includes archives of government documents, science, finance, lawsuits, videotapes.
2. Historical archives (1745–1949): 5,800 *juan* in 10 *quanzong*. Materials on government, finance, taxes, personnel, disaster relief, lawsuits, *baojia*, education, post, mines, land rent, social surveys, opium prohibition, and religion. These include Tibetan archives with property records of temples, local headmen (*tusi*), military outposts (*guanzhai*), and letters from Zhu De and Peng Dehuai to the Mao county (茂县) government.
3. Printed materials. Periodicals, newspapers, documents, and census records from late Qing on.

SOURCE: LSDA 1989.2:132; 1990.3:131–133.

### AN-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 安县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 40,949 *juan* in 126 *quanzong*. Included are 542 *juan* of republican archives that were transferred from the Public Security Bureau in 1973; the rest of the archives are from the county administration and other local offices, dated from 1950 to present. Catalogues. People with an archives card issued through their units can use the archives.

A substantial number of republican archives from An-xian were burned just before “liberation” at the order of higher KMT authorities. In 1956, all remaining republican archives were transferred from the county party committee to the Public Security Bureau.

SOURCE: *An xianzhi* 1991:666–667, UCB/CCSL.

## BA-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 巴县档案馆

Est. 1960; disbanded during CR while an office to “clean up the archives” (*qingdang*) was established in 1968; resumed operations in 1974. Holdings: 57,985 *juan* in 256 *quanzong*. Of these, 43,876 *juan* are contemporary archives: documentary (36,400 *juan*), technical (655 *juan*), and special archives (6,881 *juan*) on finance, forest rights, and land deeds; and 14,109 *juan* are historical archives in 11 *quanzong*. The earliest of these are from 1910, from the county assembly of the late Qing. Most are republican archives from after 1931. They cover military government, legal, economic, postal, cultural, and educational affairs. There are documents relating to Sichuan students in the work-study program in France and to mass anti-imperialist protests in Chongqing. Of these republican archives, 5,009 *juan* from the county assembly, Secretariat, and Departments of Civil Affairs, Construction, Finance, Land and Grain Administration, and Telephone have been declared open. There are also records on Sichuan river (Chuanjiang) transport during the Qing period.

See also Sichuan Provincial Archives, where 110,023 (113,000?) *juan* of Qing and republican archives from Ba-xian are stored.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 453; LSDA 1988.1:87, UCSD.

## CHENGDU FIRST CITY ARCHIVES 成都市第一档案馆

The archives are said to hold documents from the entire republican period, though most are from the 1930s. Police records and archives of philanthropic organizations are included. They have published some of the collection, including *Selected Materials on the Anti-Japanese Movement in Chengdu around the Marco Polo Bridge Incident* and *Selected Materials on the Chengdu Youth Movement in the Late 1940s*. There is also a Second City Archives, located in Wenjiang county (温江). The two archives are said to hold extensive materials on philanthropic organizations in the 1920s and 1930s. An American researcher was denied access in 1990.

SOURCE: CDDA 1984.1:35; 1984.3:28; 1984.1:35, Princeton; an American researcher.

## CHONGQING CITY ARCHIVES 重庆市档案馆

Est. 1960. 1988: more than 700,000 *juan*; 36,910 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The archives have published a very useful guide to

their holdings on which this entry is based. Users will certainly want to consult this guide, which describes 125 *quanzong* of republican archives and 127 from after 1949. An appendix lists 448 *quanzong* of republican archives and 326 *quanzong* from the PRC. This is an exceptional number of different record groups for a city archives and reflects, in particular, the large number of industrial, financial, educational, and administrative organizations that concentrated in Chongqing during the wartime period. The archives are particularly strong for that period, and in size, the judicial archives are especially worth noting.

1. Revolutionary history archives: 466 items. Includes the original print of *Tingjin bao* (Tingjin news), documents of the Jijiang uprising, CCP Shaci district underground networks (*lianxi tu*), letters to the KMT government from the CCP delegation, and the *Xinhua Daily*.
2. Qing archives (1775–1911): 30 *juan* of civil disputes on property, land sales, and land registers.
3. Republican archives: more than 500,000 *juan* [LSDA: 473,858 *juan* of historical archives]. The government archives are less complete before 1935, but the archives of financial organizations, postal services, and industries are rather complete. They include correspondence between banks and the government, military offices, and local warlords; surveys of the economy, finance, local products, and transportation in southwest China; reports of the Red Army entering Sichuan; economic resources; social order; and other facts that affected the postal networks.

The archives of the Chongqing municipal government during the Anti-Japanese War are the main body of the archives. They include information on moving industries from the coast to the interior, development in the southwest, activities of the KMT and the Nationalist government in Sichuan, and important events in Chongqing. The republican archives are divided into the following parts:

- a. Organs of KMT party affairs, government administration, and social organizations: 59 *quanzong*. The largest collection is the 13,988 *juan* from the Chongqing municipal government (1929–1949, but mostly after 1936) covering government structure, administration, relief work, finance, education, hospitals, surveys of commerce and grain market regulations, and public security. Other prominent record groups derive from the Chongqing Police Bureau (1929–1949: 8,345 *juan*),

the Beipei Management Bureau (1942–1949: 7,930 *juan*), and the Chongqing Social Bureau (1930–1949: 7,777 *juan*). These archives cover many aspects of government work in Chongqing and surrounding areas, including household surveys, statistics on population flows, disaster investigations and relief, civil disputes, criminal and civil cases, market surveys, agriculture and related issues, education, management of special professions (prostitutes, dancers, and singers), and information on social and mass organization.

- b. Judicial departments: 6 *quanzong*. Included are very large archives of the Sichuan Supreme Court, Chongqing branch (Chongqing fenyuan, 1911–1949: 99,189 *juan*) and the Chongqing local court (1937–1949: 83,515 *juan*), most of which are civil lawsuits.
- c. Education and health: 100 *quanzong* from local schools, libraries, and hospitals. The National Girls Normal College (1940–1949: 2,522 *juan*) and the Sichuan College of Education (1936–1950: 2,448 *juan*) provide the largest record groups. The records treat school organization, finance, budget, personnel (faculty and students), meetings, and extracurricular activities.
- d. Charitable organizations (1938–1952): 15 *quanzong*. Included are reports on war refugee relief, statistics and reports on beggars, and work-related issues of the organs themselves.
- e. Industry and mining: 147 *quanzong*, most beginning in the mid-1930s with a couple from 1925. Many of the archives are from military-related factories during the war.
- f. Transportation and postal services: 29 *quanzong*, from late 1920s to 1949. Included are archives from the local water transport companies and post offices.
- g. Financial and banking institutions: 51 *quanzong*. With two exceptions—Bank of China, Chongqing Branch (1915–1951: 11,802 *juan*) and Bank of Communications, Chongqing Branch (1917–1950: 6,236 *juan*)—most records start in the 1930s. The archives' contents cover investment; reports on the Sichuan, Hubei, and Guizhou economy; land and local customs (see archives from Chinese Farmers Bank, Chongqing Branch); financial surveys; and business, budget, and other financial issues.

- h. Commerce and trading companies: 37 *quanzong*.
  - i. Agriculture and forestry institutions: 4 *quanzong*.
4. Archives after 1949: 160,000 *juan* in total. The materials are largely from the Chongqing municipal government and its various departments, local government and organizations, state-owned institutions, industries, and government of Yongchuan (永川) district. They also include manuscripts of Liu Bocheng's and Deng Xiaoping's speeches and the record of the first meeting of the People's Congress.

The following categories are included in this part:

- a. Institutions of the Communist Party: 23 *quanzong*, with the CCP Chongqing Committee holding the most archives, 15,623 *juan* (1950–1966), including personnel, meeting records, party construction, disciplinary investigations.
  - b. Mass organizations.
  - c. Administrative institutions.
  - d. Judicial departments.
  - e. Institutions of science, culture, education, health, and sports.
  - f. Institutions of planning, management, finance, and banking.
  - g. Institutions of agriculture, forestry, farm machinery, water, and electricity.
  - h. Industry.
  - i. Transportation and postal surveys.
  - j. Land administration, Bureau of City Construction, construction companies.
  - k. Administrative management of industry and commerce, institutions of commerce, grain, and foreign trade.
  - l. Other institutions (Chongqing Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Chongqing Branch of the Association of Chinese People for World Peace).
5. Materials. Included are internal publications of the KMT government, such as *The National Government Bulletin*, *Sichuan Government Bulletin*, *Chongqing Government Bulletin*, *Bulletin of the National Resource Commission*, annual reports, and many volumes of collected documents.

Access policies: with legal identification, Chinese are allowed to use all the open archives. Readers will be able to access the ordinary professional or business archives (*yiban xing yewu dang'an*) of the nonopen parts with the archives' permission. Readers with permission from the CCP Chongqing Committee or the Chongqing city government can see a few top-secret archives. Foreigners should follow the relevant regulations of the State Archives Bureau. For details, consult the source below.

SOURCE: Lu Dayue, ed., *Chongqing shi dang'an guan jianming zhinan* 1990, UCSD.

### CHONGQING CITY, BEIPEI DISTRICT ARCHIVES 重庆市北碚区档案馆

Est. 1978. 1985 holdings: Republican archives: 8,945 *juan*, including 1,136 *juan* from the Gorge Defense Bureau (Xiafang ju); 2,474 *juan* from the Jialing River Experimental District office; 5,355 *juan* from the Beipei Management Office. Current archives: 4,098 *juan*, from disbanded units in the district and other institutes. Catalogues. Open.

There are 179 units in the district with their own archives, keeping 17,555 *juan* of documentary archives, 511 *juan* of technical archives, and 391,351 *juan* of special archives (presumably largely personnel dossiers).

In 1955, 1956, and 1969, the district collected 1,973 sets of republican archives (catalogued into 12,274 *juan*) and printed materials. They sent 5,286 internally circulated "reactionary publications" to the Chongqing City Public Security Bureau, 782 *juan* of records from the KMT supreme court and other central government bureaus to the Chongqing City Archives and the State Archives Bureau Chongqing Office, and 19,312 publically circulated "reactionary publications" and rare books to the Beipei Library.

SOURCE: *Chongqing shi Beipei quzhi* 1989:463–464, UCB/CCSL.

### CHONGQING COUNTY ARCHIVES 崇庆县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 24,226 *juan* of archives in 152 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open. Includes 1,699 *juan* of historical archives and 1,704 *ce* of printed materials (of which 1,263 *ce* are historical materials). The archives are inside the county government compound. Personnel and judicial archives are not accepted by the county archives.

SOURCE: *Chongqing xianzhi* 1991:176–177, UCB/CCSL.

## E'BIAN YI AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ARCHIVES

## 峨边彝族自治县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 14,386 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials.

1. Current archives (post-1949): 9,413 *juan*. Included are documentary archives of local administration, recording the establishment of the CCP government in the minority (Yi 彝) area and the process of democratic reform; cadre training; history of the Yi ruling families and the assigning of new positions for them, rebellion and suppression (aims, methods, aftermath); special census and financial archives; technical archives: drafts and blueprints of local infrastructure, mines, and dikes.
2. Historical archives (1764–1949): 57 items of Qing archives, including land and property sales, rentals, trade between Han and Yi; 729 *juan* of republican archives (1919–1949): archives from the local government, KMT committee, court, bank, police station, middle school, hospital, land-tax office, and tax office and documents of government structure, personnel, meetings, elections, finance, civil lawsuits, *baojia*, local security, drug prohibition, education, post office, and mining. Fifty *juan* (1,703 pages) of Yi documents are also included. They are genealogies, music, poems, medicine, and marriage dispute records.
3. Printed materials: 4,238 *ce* of gazetteers, newspapers, and census.

SOURCE: LSDA 1993.3:134.

## GANLUO COUNTY ARCHIVES 甘洛县档案馆

Est. 1960; ceased functioning during CR, archives lost; resumed operations in 1979. Holdings: 19,393 *juan* in 114 *quanzong*; 11,172 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Includes documentary, technical, special, photo, and Yi (彝) people's archives.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 452–453.

## HONGYA COUNTY ARCHIVES 洪雅县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 5,193 *juan* of republican archives (1911–1949); 22,832 *juan* of post-1949 archives, including documentary, technical, financial,

place name, census, agriculture, disciplinary investigation, and photo archives; 4,523 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open: 4,334 *juan* (83 percent) of republican archives are open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 452.

### JIAJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 夹江县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 19,474 *juan* in 113 *quanzong*; 5,949 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Included are 677 *juan* of old-regime archives and PRC archives from the local administration (judicial offices not included), disbanded units, people's communes, schools and local industries.

SOURCE: *Jiajiang xianzhi* 1989:609–610, UCB/CCSL.

### JIANWEI COUNTY ARCHIVES 犍为县档案馆

Est. 1959, when local offices started to sort out historical archives left in their offices by the republican government and send them to the county archives. 1985: 23,791 *juan* of archives and printed materials, 9,861 of which date from before 1949. There are 210 archives offices countywide, with 49,180 *juan* of archives. Open.

SOURCE: *Jianwei xianzhi* 1991:611–612, UCB/CCSL.

### KAI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 开县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 5,177 *juan* of historical archives; 22,005 *juan* of current archives from local offices. Catalogues. Open. The republican archives were lost either in the 1920s during the warlord period or during the Anti-Japanese War. More than half of the remaining archives were burned as waste paper in the early 1950s. From 1960, the county archives started to collect republican archives that survived in local offices.

SOURCE: *Kai xianzhi* 1990:485–486, UCB/CCSL.

### KAIJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 开江县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 36,198 *juan* of documentary archives, including 15,653 *juan* of republican archives; 9,571 folders of personnel archives; 107 folders

of technical archives; photos; more than 2,000 *ce* of printed materials including gazetteers, 135 *ce* of histories of local units, genealogies. Open.

SOURCE: *Kaijiang xianzhi* 1989:569, UCB/CCSL.

### LESHAN CITY ARCHIVES 乐山市档案馆

Est. 1974. 1990: 78,618 *juan* of archives and printed materials. Open. The pre-1949 archives are documents from the KMT local government and its departments, schools, and industries; and 8,400 *juan* of archives from the Wutong (五通) salt industries (1828–1940s) recording rents, production, transport, and sales of the local salt business. Revolutionary history archives are from the CCP Leshan organization; the post-1949 archives are from the CCP prefectural committee and government and the city CCP committee, government, mass organizations, and disbanded units.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 451.

### MEIGU COUNTY ARCHIVES 美姑县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1990: 7,013 *juan*, including texts of the Yi (彝) religion, educational classics, and fortune-telling; 9,033 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 452.

### MEISHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 眉山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 39,644 [*DAGZQS*: 41,928] *juan* of archives and 14,833 [*DAGZQS*: 12,033] *ce* of printed materials. There are 2,596 *juan* of “republican archives” (including 30 Qing land deeds); the rest are current archives. [*DAGZQS* reports 2,306 *juan* of republican archives in 16 *quanzong* and 4,133 republican-era printed materials.] Catalogues. Photocopying. The retreating KMT authorities destroyed all important archives in 1949. Those that remained were piled in an empty room by the new government. Some were inadvertently used as wastepaper to start cooking fires.

SOURCE: *Meishan xianzhi* 1992:169–170, UCB/CCSL; *DAGZQS*: 451–452.

## MIANZHU COUNTY ARCHIVES 绵竹县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 83,000 *juan*. In Mianzhu, an archivist system was established by 1936, with systematic cataloguing from 1943. There is no mention of loss of republican archives. It seems possible that Mianzhu has a fairly complete set of local republican archives. In 1955, the county party committee established an office to collect republican archives from throughout the county for use in political campaigns and the investigation of cadres. In 1957, the public security authorities sent to the county government the archives they had taken over in 1950. The PRC archives are from the county administration and subordinate offices, dating from 1950 to the present. Open.

SOURCE: *Mianzhu xianzhi* 1992:646–647, UCB/CCSL.

## NANCHUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 南川县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 41,159 *juan* in 177 *quanzong*, including 7,512 *juan* of republican archives. The republican archives are incomplete because of years of war and poor management. The current archives (1950–1985) are catalogued into sections on party and mass organizations, government, institutes and industry, and *qu-xiang-zhen* administration. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Nanchuan xianzhi* 1991:529–531, UCB/CCSL.

## NANJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 南江县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 23,080 *juan* of PRC archives (1950–) from the county government and *qu-xiang* administrative offices; 2,956 *juan* of republican archives in 6 *quanzong*, incomplete. A substantial number of republican archives were destroyed or lost in 1949. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Nanjiang xianzhi* 1992:696–697, UCB/CCSL.

## NANXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 南溪县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 28,406 *juan* in 99 *quanzong*. Most KMT party and government archives were burned in 1949. The archives now have 27 *juan* of

Qing archives; 11,490 *juan* of republican archives (in 20 *quanzong*); 16,916 *juan* of PRC archives (in 79 *quanzong*); also 9,145 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Nanxi xianzhi* 1992:600–602, UCB/CCSL.

### NEIJIANG CITY ARCHIVES 内江市档案馆

Est. 1965. 1988: 81,723 *juan* in 143 *quanzong*; 34,760 *ce* printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Qing archives (1703–1911): 33 *juan*, 475 items. Mainly contracts and lawsuits from Neijiang, Anyue (安岳), and Lezhi (乐至) counties.
2. Republican archives (1911–1949): 37,647 *juan* in 37 *quanzong*. The sugar industry archives are the most valuable. The others are of the second district government, Sichuan provincial supreme court, Sichuan alcohol factory, etc.
3. Contemporary archives (1949–1985): 42,278 *juan* in 106 *quanzong*. Collected from the CCP city committee, government, mass organizations, and state-owned industries.
4. Printed materials. Includes family genealogies (*jiapu*), local gazetteers, newspapers, and books.

The archives have edited documents on the sugar industry.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1990.3:134, UCSD; *DAGZQS*: 453–454.

### PENGSAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 彭山县档案馆

1985: 12,574 *juan* of archives, including 1,676 *juan* from the republican era. Open under certain conditions. The retreating KMT authorities destroyed the archives of the KMT and its political organs in 1949. Two years later, more than 5,000 kilograms of republican archives were made into paste to refurbish the walls of the county government offices.

SOURCE: *Pengshan xianzhi* 1990:552, UCB/CCSL.

### PI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 郫县档案馆

1985: 39,672 *juan* of archives, including 23,718 *juan* of republican archives; 5,943 *ce* of printed materials from 1914 to 1985. In 1958, Pi-xian and Chongning (崇宁) were combined into one county, Pi-xian, and in 1959, the Pi-xian County Archives were established. Most of the former Chongning county republican archives were burned in 1950 during an uprising by "bandits and secret agents" (*feite*); archives of the Pi-xian KMT, Youth Corps, and Youth Party were burned in 1949. The current archives are from the county administration, party and other local units.

SOURCE: *Pi xianzhi* 1989:634, UCB/CCSL.

### PINGCHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 平昌县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 33,088 *juan* in 218 *quanzong*, including 2,028 *juan* of republican archives. Catalogues, a brief introduction of the archives' collections, and photocopying are available. Open. The archives are from county-level party and government offices and *qu-xiang* administration. In 1985, the archives started to collect archives from local villages.

SOURCE: *Pingchang xianzhi* 1990:567-569, UCB/CCSL.

### PINGWU COUNTY ARCHIVES 平武县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1988: 34,168 *juan*, including republican and current archives; separated into documentary, financial, census, place name, and infrastructure records; 9,836 *ce* of printed materials.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 450-451.

### RENSHOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 仁寿县档案馆

Est. 1959. By the end of 1985, the county archives had:

1. Republican archives: 54,104 *juan*. Of these, 7,019 *juan* are documentary archives, 45,032 *juan* are judicial archives, and 1,981 *juan* are household records.
2. PRC archives: 16,499 *juan*. Archives from all the county admin-

istrative offices except the judicial departments and military service bureau; also 70,603 *juan* of financial archives.

3. Printed materials: 2,903 *ce*.

Catalogues. Open. Countywide, 96 communes and 1,085 brigades have established their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Renshou xianzhi* 1990:499–500, UCB/CCSL.

### RONG-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 荣县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings include more than 32,900 *juan* of republican archives received in the 1960s; also PRC archives of local administration. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Rong xianzhi* 1993:483–484, UCB/CCSL.

### SANTAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 三台县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 121,000 *juan*, one of the largest county archives in terms of quantity. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives: more than 46,600 *juan* of republican archives in 47 *quanzong*. They are archives from the Santai KMT committee, government, Youth Corps, 29th Army, police bureau, local court, schools, industries, *qu-xiang* administration, and mass organizations.
2. Current archives. The archives are from the county CCP, government, local institutions, and 131 *qu-xiang* administrative offices. The collection also includes genealogies and local gazetteers.
3. Special archives: more than 196,800 *juan* were kept by local industries, construction companies, scientific and educational institutions, agricultural departments, public health offices and judicial offices. There are census and land archives, household surveys, financial records, civil and criminal cases, education and other documents.

SOURCE: *Santai xianzhi* 1992:793–795, UCB/CCSL.

## SHEHONG COUNTY ARCHIVES 射洪县档案馆

Est. 1960, the county archives actually started to collect local archives only in 1985, when the new building for the archives was built. They have collected 40,869 *juan* of archives in 149 *quanzong*. Among them, 3,234 *juan* (31 *quanzong*) are pre-1949 archives.

SOURCE: *Shehong xianzhi* 1990:920, UCB/CCSL.

## TONGLIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 铜梁县档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 41,200 *juan* in 207 *quanzong*, including 10,400 *juan* of historical (republican) archives, 18,900 *juan* of current documentary archives, 11,900 *juan* of special archives; 3,710 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

In 1949, the KMT authorities destroyed many politically sensitive archives, and records in 26 townships (*xiang*) were destroyed by "bandits" soon after the CCP came to power. The collection of surviving republican archives started in the early 1950s. Some 70,000 *juan* were collected, but 23,000 *juan* plus 350 kilograms were sold to a paper mill in 1951 because of a shortage of storage space. In 1955, the rest of the republican archives were organized into 45,700 *juan* for use in political campaigns. Of these, 1,242 *juan* were turned over to the party's Organization Department. The remaining 44,400 were set aside until 1963, by which time two-thirds were permanently damaged. More than 1,500 kilograms of mildewed archives were sold to a paper mill, and the remainder organized into 8,685 *juan*. In 1978, more republican archives were received from the Public Security Bureau and, together with the archives' holdings, reorganized to bring the total to 10,400 *juan*. These cover the following subjects: KMT party (90 *ce*) and government (774 *ce*), police and military affairs (349 *ce*), political intelligence (120 *ce*), justice (7,065 *ce*), public health and education (558 *ce*), commerce and industry (1,367 *ce*), and mass organizations and worker and enterprise guilds (*banghui, hanghao*; 115 *ce*).

The current archives are from the local CCP, government, mass organizations, and *qu* and *xiang* offices.

SOURCE: *Tongliang xianzhi* 1991:666–671, UCB/CCSL.

### WAN-XIAN PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 万县地区档案馆

Est. 1976. 1990: more than 60,000 *juan* in 184 *quanzong*; 21,000 *juan* of printed materials. Open. There are only a few volumes of revolutionary history and Qing archives. The 18,400 *juan* of republican archives are from the local government, banks, maritime customs, arsenal, enterprises, post office, tax collector, and other administrative bodies. The customs records include 500 *juan* in English and record both trade and political developments in Wan-xian from 1917 to 1946. Daily water levels on the Yangzi over these years are also recorded. Current archives (42,000 *juan*) systematically record the development of the local economy and other social issues. Printed materials include local gazetteers, genealogies, newspapers. There are also some artifacts.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 452.

### WENCHUAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 汶川县档案馆

Est. 1963. 1985: 23,170 *juan* in 54 *quanzong*, including 21,073 *juan* of documentary archives, 842 boxes of scientific archives, and 1,255 boxes of special archives.

SOURCE: *Wenchuan xianzhi* 1992:189, UCB/CCSL.

### WUSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 巫山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 24,432 *juan*, including more than 3,000 *juan* of republican archives.

SOURCE: *Wushan xianzhi* 1991:527, UCB/CCSL.

### WUSHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 武胜县档案馆

Collection includes 1949 Sichuan republican provincial government document entitled "Implementation of Rent Reduction for Land in Sichuan."

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1991.4:64, UCSD.

## XINDU COUNTY ARCHIVES 新都县档案馆

The Xindu Archives have 196 land deeds, dating from 1805 to 1911. Most of the land was acquired by corporate landlords: lineage halls (*citang*), temples, schools, guilds, and charities. The archives have also collected more than 1,000 land deeds (*guanqi, qige*) from 1912 to 1938, issued by the Sichuan provincial government and the Department of Finance. Only very few cases involved individual purchase; most were acquired by schools, temples, and secret societies. The purchases reflect social changes and education in Xindu county, the rise of schools in the late Qing, and their decline during the republican period. Publications: *Qing Land Deeds, Land Deeds of the Republican Era*, edited by Wang Gang (王纲) of the History Institute of the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences.

SOURCE: LSDA 1985.2:130–131, UCB; CDDA 1986.2:32, Princeton.

## YIBIN PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 宜宾地区档案馆

Est. 1966. Historical archives: 76,159 *juan/ce* in 75 *quanzong*. Among them, 1,067 *juan* (12,978 items) are Qing archives, 15,792 *juan* are republican archives, 60,367 are civil dispute records from the republican period. There are more than 500 types of materials, more than 10,000 items in total. The historical archives and materials are divided into four parts:

1. Qing archives from 1851 to 1911. Records include:
  - a. Taiping activities in east and south Sichuan.
  - b. Orders and passes for British consular officers and missionaries to travel in Yunnan.
  - c. Orders allowing American missionaries to open churches and protecting foreigners traveling in Sichuan.
  - d. Education archives, including girls' school.
  - e. Prohibitions on opium smoking and gambling.
  - f. Civil dispute records and criminal cases from Yongning circuit (永宁道) and Xuyong subprefecture (叙永厅).
2. Republican archives from 1913 to 1949: 15,792 *juan*. Mostly from the sixth district security headquarters and seven county governments in Yibin prefecture. Materials cover party affairs, admin-

istration, military police, legal and financial matters, education, health, foreign affairs, credit, industry and mining, and social organizations. There are also records from several factories and enterprises.

3. Civil and criminal lawsuits from 1916 to 1949: 60,367 *juan*. Materials from Yibin and Lu-xian county (泸县) courts cover property disputes, murder, robbery, extortion, gambling, selling drugs, trafficking in humans, debt, marriage, and inheritance.
4. Qing and republican printed materials: 165 local gazetteers, newspapers (*Sichuan guanbao*, *Beijing gazette [jingbao]*), various militia regulations, etc. from Qianlong period to the Republic.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1992.1:135.

### YIBIN COUNTY ARCHIVES 宜宾县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1973. 1985: 18,356 *juan* of historical archives in 20 *quanzong*; 17,678 *juan* of current archives in 75 *quanzong*; 3,642 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *Yibin xianzhi* 1991:567, UCB/CCSL.

### YINGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 营山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 35,429 *juan* of archives and 5,944 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. In 1964, the archives took over 12,754 *juan* of historical archives from the county Public Security Bureau, people's court, people's hospital, and the Yingshan school. Among them, 2,955 *juan* are political archives and 9,795 *juan* are civil and criminal cases. Countywide, 95 percent of the brigades (villages) have established their own archives offices.

SOURCE: *Yingshan xianzhi* 1989:667, UCB/CCSL.

### YUNYANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 云阳县档案馆

Holdings: 44,478 *juan* in 217 *quanzong*.

1. Contemporary archives, 1949–: 34,152 *juan*. Included are official

documents (records of local agriculture, industry, communication, commerce, finance, education, health, social developments, military, politics, natural resources), technical documents, civil disputes and criminal lawsuits (2,736 items), photos, industrial surveys, census and property records.

2. Old-Regime archives, 1881–1949:
  - a. Qing archives: 6 *juan*, incomplete volumes.
  - b. KMT, Youth Corps, Social Democratic Party, salt association, and militia archives: 479 *juan* in 7 *quanzong*.
  - c. Government: (1911–1949): 4,427 *juan* in 13 *quanzong*. Included are annual reports, statistics of government operations, personnel, *baojia* organizing, mass training; crop acreage and production, natural disasters, mines, transportation, budget; information on various local guilds, religion; learned societies, institutes; school regulations and surveys; registers and information on chambers of commerce, unions, peasant associations, and others; public security, military affairs, mutual responsibility (*lianbao lianzuo*); reports on CCP attacks on Yunyang.
  - d. Archives of industry and enterprises, salterns, banks, Chamber of Commerce, relief organizations, post office: 989 *juan* in 14 *quanzong*.
3. Revolutionary history archives: 2 *juan*. A plan for the first meeting of Yunyang poor peasants in 1935.
4. Printed materials: 125 types (8,200 *juan*).

SOURCE: LSDA 1990.2:130–131; DAGZQS: 454.

## ZIGONG CITY ARCHIVES 自贡市档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: 160,000 *juan* in 241 *quanzong* with 28,000 items of printed materials. There are more than 74,000 historical archives, of which more than 30,000 have been declared open.

1. Archives of the salt industry (1732–1949): more than 30,000 *juan*. Materials are from the Ministry of Finance, Zigong office of salt administration, local guilds, chamber of commerce, and salt industries.

2. Archives of Zigong court. Records from 1912 to 1949 of local lawsuits are almost untouched. Salt-industry lawsuits (30,000 *juan*) occupy a large proportion of the total.
3. Archives of local parties, organizations, and military police (1918–1949).
4. Archives of Zigong government.
5. Finance, culture, education, and health (1923–1950).
6. Contracts related to the salt industry (1732–1949): more than 2,000 *juan*.
7. Printed materials: 28,000 *ce*. There are family histories, county gazetteers, local histories, and local newspapers from before 1949.

In 1986, the archives published *Zigong yanye qiyue dang'an xuanji* (Selected contracts and deeds of the Zigong salt industry). The archives' collection is catalogued in a series of notebooks, chronologically and by the office from which the document came. An American researcher used the archives in 1989 through an introduction from the Sichuan Provincial Archives Bureau. Access to catalogued documents was unlimited.

SOURCE: LSDA 1992.2:124; MGDA 1986.2:76, Princeton; DAGZQS: 451; an American researcher.

# Regional Archives: Tianjin

## TIANJIN MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES 天津市档案馆

Est. 1964. 1990: 990,000 *juan* of archives in 511 *quanzong* [1,100,000 in 611 *quanzong* according to a recent researcher]; 50,000 *juan* of printed materials. The Tianjin gazetteer claims this as the third-largest provincial-level archives, but our records put it fifth after Liaoning, Shanghai, Sichuan, and Beijing. Open. At least two foreign researchers used the archives in 1986 and 1988, both experiencing some frustrations. More recent reports suggest much-improved access.

1. Pre-1949 archives: 620,000 *juan* in 361 *quanzong*, among which 195 *quanzong* (70,000 *juan*) are foreign-language archives. The earliest item is a land deed from 1734; the rest come mostly from after 1860. The principal *quanzong* are:
  - a. Tianjin Customs archives: 1861–1949.
  - b. Hebei Postal Administration Bureau: 1877–1949.
  - c. Tianjin Guangren tang (1878–1949): 531 *juan*.
  - d. Tianjin Chamber of Commerce: 1903–1950. Holdings include 13,817 *juan*, of which 1,710 items from the period 1903 to 1911 have been published by Tianjin People's Press.
  - e. Tianjin Special Municipality Government (1937–): 10,100 *juan*.
  - f. Tianjin county government (1916–1948): 3 *quanzong* totaling 3,801 *juan*; and people's government (1949–1952): more than 5,000 *juan*, including land-reform documents.
  - g. Haihe Engineering Bureau (Haihe gongcheng ju).
  - h. Tianjin Social Bureau, Financial Bureau (1945: 4,417 *juan*), Health Bureau (1937–1947: 2 *quanzong*, 715 *juan*), Civil Affairs

Department (1937–1944: 3897 *juan*), Police Department, Tianjin city congress.

- i. Ministry of Foreign Affairs—Tianjin Branch, Foreign Affairs Office, Japanese residences, Committee of Foreign Property in Tianjin Concessions, churches.
- j. Foreign companies (reportedly more than 100). The Belgian Streetcar and Electric Co., Butterfield and Swire, Xiannong Engineering Co., etc.
- k. Philanthropic organizations. Red Cross (1938–1947: 180 *juan*), hospitals, relief organizations.
- l. Trade associations (*tongye gonghui*) (1931–1949): 5,803 *juan*.

The contents of this part of the archives are very rich, including memorials, letters, reports, petitions, tax records, legal complaints (*zhuangzhi*), and contracts. They involve many aspects of social life and history, especially economic development under the control of both foreign and local powers. They reflect the formation and early development of industry and commerce, especially the textile industry.

2. Archives of the republican period: Although this category obviously overlaps with the historical archives above, it is described separately and noted as being complete and in systematic order. These archives include records of the Beiyang government, the Japanese occupation government, the KMT government in the 1940s, and many organizations and enterprises.
3. Revolutionary history archives (1936–1949). Most are documents from the Tianjin Work Committee (Tianjin gongwei), the CCP Northern Bureau, the CCP Shunzhi Committee, and the Urban Work branch (Chenggong bu) of the Central Hebei Committee. They treat CCP underground organizations, members, and worker and student movements.
4. Contemporary archives. Included are archives from current and abolished party and government departments and offices. This section totals 360,000 *juan* in 150 *quanzong*. Documents involve policy making, law, and the activities of the municipal government in the early 1950s; political movements, socialist reforms, and social life in Tianjin after 1949.

5. Materials (1905–present). The collection has local gazetteers, maps, nationwide periodicals and newspapers, yearbooks, statistics, and so on.

Publications of the archives include *Collected Archives of the Tianjin Chamber of Commerce*, 2 vols.; *Collection of Tianjin Archives of the Northern Warlords*; *Historical Records of Tianjin Postal Services*, 3 vols.; *Selected Archives of the Late Qing Customs and Postal Services*; *Collection of Archives of the Tianjin Concession*; *Selected Archives of Yuan Shikai in Tianjin*; *Annual Reports of the Tianjin Custom*.

Address: 天津市南开区卫津路 300071

SOURCE: TJDA 1991.3:4–5, Hoover; LSDA 1987.2:127–126, UCB; DAGZQS: 405–406; two foreign researchers.

## TIANJIN LOCAL ARCHIVES

There are thirteen municipal district archives in Tianjin which together hold more than 360,000 *juan* of archives in 600 *quanzong*. Most are the permanent records of party and government organs in the district. In addition there are five county archives holding 69,000 *juan* of archives in more than 200 *quanzong* and 104,000 *ce* of printed materials, also largely records of party and government organs and their subordinate units.

SOURCE: *Tianjin jianzhi* 1991:1098, UCB/CCSL.

## TIANJIN MUNICIPALITY, HEXI DISTRICT

### 天津市河西区档案馆

Holdings: 79,320 *juan* in 77 *quanzong*, including 23,360 *juan* of documentary archives, 55,509 *juan* of specialized archives, 474 *juan* of technical archives; also 10,050 photographs, 3,085 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, photocopying. Open: 10,636 *juan* of records more than thirty years old. Revolutionary history materials include records from a suburban peasant struggle organized by Peng Zhen, and on the workers movement in several factories.

Address: 天津市河西区绍兴道 7 号

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 422.

## JI-XIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 蓟县档案馆

Est. 1958. Holdings: 14,959 *juan* of archives in 79 *quanzong*; 5,250 *ce* of printed materials. The historical archives are open. Catalogues (in 400 volumes).

1. Historical archives: 380 *juan* in two *quanzong*.
  - a. The first *quanzong* has only local gazetteers, the earliest from Ming Jiaping period.
  - b. The second part has revolutionary history archives (1931–1949) and includes a notebook on Jin-Cha-Ji Border Region policies, tests, and plans; summary reports by the Ji-Bao-San (蓟宝三) joint county magistrate (1941–1943), work reports, statements, and orders from the Ji-Bao-San anti-Japanese government; and records of anti-Japanese activities, land reform, civil war, etc.
2. Photo archives: 1,562 photos of local scenes, historical sites, the Anti-Japanese War, conferences, and the 1976 earthquake.

There are also a brief introduction to the archives, chronology of events in Ji-xian, statistics, and party history materials.

SOURCE: *TJDA* 1992.2:17–19, Hoover.

## WUQING COUNTY ARCHIVES 武清县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1990: 14,705 *juan* in 63 *quanzong*, from 1840 to 1985, catalogued into documentary, finance, construction, and technical archives; 6,600 *ce* of printed materials, including gazetteers, party histories, internal publications, newspapers. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Wuqing xianzhi* 1991:718–719, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Tibet

## TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS REGION HISTORICAL ARCHIVES 西藏自治区历史档案馆

Est. 1959. Holdings: more than 3,000,000 items (*jian/ce*) in 90 *quanzong*, dating from a.d. 1303 to 1959. Ninety percent of the archives were written in Tibetan, the remainder in Manchu, Hui, Nepali, Bhutanese, ancient Indian, English, and Chinese. The archives are mainly from the Gaxia (噶厦, Tibetan government), Yicang (译仓, secretary of the Dalai lama), Regent's Office, subordinate offices of the Padala Palace, local governments, and temples. The archives include correspondence of the Chinese imperial and republican governments with the Dalai and Banchan lamas, Tibetan princes, and other officers; official communications between the Gaxia and local governments; records of Tibetan relations with English, Russian, and other foreign governments; and records of civil disputes, natural disasters, and popular religion.

Most of the archives are in good condition; only 20 percent have suffered some deterioration. The archives welcome Tibetan experts to come to assist in developing this resource for writing Tibetan history from Tibetan-language sources.

SOURCES: MGDA 1988.2:119-120, 44, UCSD; DDDASY: 542-544, UCB; DAXTX 1990.1:41-44, UCB; Ni Daoshan, 1990:79-80.

# Regional Archives: Xinjiang

## XINJIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION ARCHIVES

### 新疆维吾尔自治区档案馆

Est. 1972. 1985: 125,952 *juan* of archives; 33,188 *ce* of printed materials (1990: 136,636 *juan* in 72 *quanzong*, plus 13 types of republican archives). Catalogues. Microfilm and photocopying. Open.

1. Qing archives (1712–1911): 19,218 (or 19,281) *juan*. Most of them are archives from local government offices such as the Tulufan (吐鲁番) office, the prefectural office, controller's office, Board of Reorganization, and military offices from the Guangxu and Xuantong periods. There are land deeds, well contracts, passports, and other records of the Daoguang, Xianfeng, and Tongzhi periods. Records of Zuo Zongtang's activities in Xinjiang are also included.
2. Republican archives are divided into two parts. One part includes 46,690 *juan* from the provincial government and its subordinate offices. The rest are documents of the Tulufan county office. The archives are catalogued into 13 categories. They include local warlord files; letters between the local warlords and Zhang Xueliang and Yan Xishan and between Sheng Shicai and the CCP; Hami (哈密) peasants' uprising, and foreign affairs records.
3. Revolutionary history archives: 168 *juan*. Most of them are archives from the 8th Route Army Xinjiang Office and the "three-district revolution" (*sanqu geming*)—Yili, Tacheng, and Aertai—archives.
4. Post-1949 archives: 70,560 *juan* in 70 *quanzong*. Records and documents from the provincial government and offices, covering such events as the "liberation" of Xinjiang, land reform, bandit

suppression, Three- and Five-Antis campaigns, production movement (Han immigration).

5. Materials. Includes Qing maps, documentary collections, newspapers and publications.

The archives have published several volumes from their collection.

Address: 新疆乌鲁木齐市三道湾路 12 号 830002

SOURCE: DDDASY: 236, 550–553, UCB; DAGZQS: 419–420.

### HUTUBI COUNTY ARCHIVES 呼图壁县档案馆

Est. 1959, combining the archives offices of the county CCP committee and government. 1984: 10,124 *juan* of archives, including 1,126 *juan/ce* of republican archives and 2,686 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: *Hutubi xianzhi* 1992:554–555, UCB/CCSL.

### KASHI PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES 喀什地区档案馆

Est. 1959. Currently, 11,089 *juan* in 49 *quanzong* have been catalogued; 13,945 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Old-regime archives: 10,766 *juan*. There are a few Qing archives; most are republican archives for the period 1937–1949; 1,666 *juan* are open; 9,100 more are to be opened when cataloguing is complete. Records are of Kashi and Shache (莎车) administration, police and security departments, court, prison, bank, post office; also from the county governments of Shufu (疏附), Shule (疏勒), Bachu (巴楚), Jiashishache (伽师莎车), Ye'erqiang (叶尔羌), Puli (蒲犁), Zepu (泽普), Maigaiti (麦盖提), Yecheng (叶城), Yuepuhu (岳普湖), Yingjisha (英吉沙), Atushi (阿图什), and Wuqia (乌恰). The contents cover civil, military, financial, legal, educational, commercial, health, and foreign affairs and include minutes of meetings, reports, personnel records, and civil and criminal law cases.
2. PRC archives (1949–1983): 9,423 *juan*. Materials of the Kashi CCP committee, government, local offices, mass organizations; also disbanded offices of Nanjiang (南疆) and Shache (莎车).

3. Printed materials. Documents collected from the local administration, newspapers.

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1993.1:120–121, UCSD.

### LUNTAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 轮台县档案馆

Est. 1958. 1985: 6,824 *juan* of archives in 68 *quanzong*, mostly from the county party and government, their subordinate departments, and disbanded units. Catalogues. Open. Most county offices have their own archives sections, and in 1985 they kept a total of 40,947 *juan* of archives.

SOURCE: *Luntai xianzhi* 1991:407–408, UCB/CCSL.

# Regional Archives: Yunnan

## YUNNAN PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 云南省档案馆

Est. 1963. Holdings: 405,000 *juan* of archives; 120,000 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Qing archives (1867–1911): 1,600 *juan*. From the offices of the Yun-Gui governor-general, Yunnan governor, their subordinate departments, and several circuit (*daotai*) records. Subject matter includes administration, military affairs, taxes, grain, salt affairs, farming, industry, public security, schools, study abroad, missionaries, border affairs, trade, foreign affairs, and the Yunnan-Vietnam railroad. Many items are damaged or incomplete.
2. Republican archives (1911–1949): 300,000 *juan*.
  - a. Archives of civil and military administration from the provincial government and military organs and their subordinate offices. There are many telegrams between the southern revolutionary government, parliament, northern warlord governments, and the Nationalist government and Cai E, Tang Jiyao, Long Yun, and Lu Han. For published archives of this period see *Yunnan dang'an shiliao*. Also included are land registers done between 1935 and 1939.
  - b. Archives of economic institutions. This part of the archives is well preserved. It came from economic committees and from bureaus of road, railroad, postal services, salt affairs, heavy and light industry, banks, and mines.
  - c. Other republican archives, including education and judicial archives.
3. Revolutionary history archives. Small in numbers. Documents of the Red Army and CCP underground activities.

4. Post-1949 archives. Mainly from the provincial government and abolished provincial offices.
5. Materials. Some 120,000 *ce*, many of them internal publications, statistics, books, and local gazetteers.

Address: 云南省昆明市弥勒寺 2 号 650032

SOURCE: *LSDA* 1985.1:131–132, *UCB*; *YNDASL* 1983.1:1–65, Princeton; *DDDASY*: 540–542; *DAGZQS*: 416.

### CHANGNING COUNTY ARCHIVES 昌宁县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR and some of the archives were lost. 1985: 35,480 *juan* of archives. Most came from the county CCP committee, government, and their subordinate offices. The archives date from 1949; there are no Qing or republican archives. Open.

SOURCE: *Changning xianzhi* 1990:557–558, *UCB/CCSL*.

### HEQING COUNTY ARCHIVES 鹤庆县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1982. 1985: 2,509 *juan* of archives in 11 *quanzong*, including some republican archives; 2,444 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Heqing xianzhi* 1991:627–628, *UCB/CCSL*.

# Regional Archives: Zhejiang

## ZHEJIANG PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES 浙江省档案馆

Est. 1965. 1985: 284,095 *juan* in 203 *quanzong*; 41,969 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open.

1. Historical archives: 131,394 *juan* in 99 *quanzong*. The customs archives and the salt affairs archives are particularly strong. They include 3,515 *juan* of archives from the Ningbo, Wenzhou and Hangzhou customs between 1861 and 1949, with contents covering trade, customs tax, personnel, management, port construction, and local affairs. The salt affairs archives are from the Qing and republican periods; among them, 23,268 *juan* from the Zhejiang and Jiangsu Salt Affair Bureau (1916–1949). The historical archives also contain education and financial records, as well as quite a few reports of rural disturbances in the 1940s, generally related to conscription, rent, or salt taxes. Revolutionary history archives are also included.
2. Contemporary archives (1949–1966): 150,000 *juan*.

There are several catalogues, and part of the history archives card catalogue is open to readers, including foreigners. Two foreign researchers visited these archives in the summer of 1990. One termed it “terrific” for research on Hangzhou and Zhejiang in the late Qing and republican eras.

Address: 浙江省杭州市曙光路 6 号 310007

SOURCE: DDDASY: 517–518, UCB; DAGZQS: 410; two foreign researchers.

## CHANGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 常山县档案馆

Est. 1980. 1987: 14,526 *juan* in 70 *quanzong*, including 3,378 *juan* of republican archives (transferred from the county Public Security Bureau in

1984); 9,796 *juan* of PRC documentary archives; 85 *juan* of technical and 1,267 *juan* of special archives; photos. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: *Changshan xianzhi* 1990:543–544, UCB/CCSL.

## CHANGXING COUNTY ARCHIVES 长兴县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 12,608 *juan* in 63 *quanzong*. Included are 2,874 *juan* of republican archives on personnel, justice, public affairs, education, health, chamber of commerce, mass organizations, transportation, post office, *baojia*; 9,734 *juan/ce* of PRC (1949–1987) documentary, technical, and special archives; 12,465 *ce* of printed materials including newspapers, statistics, gazetteers, genealogies. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

SOURCE: *Changxing xianzhi* 1992:663–664, UCB/CCSL.

## CIXI COUNTY ARCHIVES 慈溪县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 36,392 *juan* of archives; 5,828 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. The county archives date from the republican period.

1. Historical archives: 3,577 *juan*. Included are republican archives of the KMT and local organizations (“incomplete”).
2. Revolutionary history archives from local CCP organizations.
3. Contemporary documentary archives: 29,827 *juan* in 158 *quanzong*. Dating from 1949, these come from the local CCP, government, mass organizations, institutions, and some villages. Relatively complete, they cover local politics, economy, science, education, culture, public health, and physical education.
4. Technical archives: 923 *juan*. These archives cover local soil surveys, agricultural plans, industrial production, village and town plans, and construction.
5. Special archives: 2,085 *juan*. Included are financial records, statistics, photos, biographies of local elites, land ownership records, etc.

SOURCE: *Cixi xianzhi* 1992:820–821, UCB/CCSL.

## CHUN'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 淳安县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1985: 6,407 *juan* of republican archives; 10,522 *juan* of PRC documentary archives; 1,989 *juan* of special archives; plus technical archives, photos, and 204 *juan* of local gazetteers published before 1949. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Chun'an xianzhi* 1990:554-555, UCB/CCSL.

## DEQING COUNTY ARCHIVES 德清县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1984: 18,765 *juan*, including 4,831 *juan* of pre-1949 archives; also local newspapers, gazetteers, genealogies. Open.

SOURCE: *Deqing xianzhi* 1992:546, UCB/CCSL.

## DONGYANG CITY ARCHIVES 东阳市档案馆

Est. 1960. 1990: 36,196 *juan*, including 6,437 *juan* of republican archives, 29,688 *juan* of documentary archives, 71 *juan* of technical archives, and 2,762 tapes and photos; also personal records of local elites and 17 handwritten letters and documents of Chiang Kai-shek. Open.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 442.

## FENSHUI COUNTY ARCHIVES 分水县档案馆

All the archives from the former Fenshui county were destroyed during a "rebellion" led by the county magistrate in March 1949.

SOURCE: *Tonglu xianzhi* 1991:651, UCB/CCSL.

## HANGZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 杭州市档案馆

Est. 1965. 1990: 200,000 *juan/ce* of archives and printed materials from 1692 to 1990. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Archives and local gazetteers show the history of Hangzhou, especially as a historical scenic site and as a tourist city in modern times.

SOURCE: *DAGZQS*: 441-442.

## HUANGYAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 黄岩县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1988: 7,323 *juan* in 7 *quanzong* of republican archives (of which 2,699 were opened to the public in 1988) and 14,331 *juan* in 66 *quanzong* of archives from after 1949. There are local gazetteers from the Ming and Qing, newspapers, and yearbooks of county administration.

SOURCE: *Huangyan xianzhi* 1992:452, UCB/CCSL.

## HUZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 湖州市档案馆

The Huzhou city district includes Huzhou city and three counties: Deqing (德清), Anji (安吉), and Changxing (长兴). Their four archives are counted here. 1988: 113,113 *juan* in 455 *quanzong*; 43,998 *ce* of printed materials including recently collected genealogies. Catalogues, indexes. In 1987, an initial group of 11,143 *juan* of historical archives was opened to the public.

SOURCE: *ZJDA* 1989.10:14, Hoover.

## JIANDE COUNTY ARCHIVES 建德县档案馆

Est. 1960. 1983: 12,622 *juan* of documentary archives in 70 *quanzong*; 1,315 *ce* of printed materials including gazetteers, genealogies, and newspapers. Catalogues, indexes. Open. Included are 3,867 *juan* of historical archives (transferred from the county Public Security Bureau in 1981) and 476 *ce* of household registration records from the KMT period; 8,755 *juan* of PRC archives; also technical archives, special archives, photos.

SOURCE: *Jiande xianzhi* 1986:771-774, UCB/CCSL.

## JIAXING CITY ARCHIVES 嘉兴市档案馆

Est. 1959 as Jiaying County Archives. 1986: 48,968 *juan* of archives; 8,346 *ce* of printed materials. Printed materials include a *Survey of Jiaying Villages* on rural life in the 1930s. Catalogues. Most of these archives are from the CCP county committee, the county government, and other offices. Among them are 310 *juan* from the Big Commune Period (1958-1960), 244 *juan* from the Cultural Revolution period, 878 *juan* from the Association of Industry and Commerce. There are also 2,114 old-regime archives

taken over from the city police office and other special archives including census records (174 *juan*), land registers (623 *juan*), household registers (237 *juan*), and more than 1,000 maps.

SOURCE: ZJDA 1986.9: 4-5, Hoover.

### JINHUA COUNTY ARCHIVES 金华县档案馆

Est. 1960. Holdings: 51,419 *juan* of archives in 222 *quanzong*; 6,751 *ce* of printed materials. Open. Included are 102 *juan* of revolutionary history archives; 8,492 *juan* of republican archives; and 42,852 *juan* of county, *qu*, and *xiang* archives from after 1949.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 442.

### JINHUA CITY ARCHIVES 金华市档案馆

Est. 1982. 1992: 31,562 *juan* in 108 *quanzong*; 8,000 *ce* of printed materials. Open.

SOURCE: ZJDA 1992.7:8, Hoover.

### LIN'AN COUNTY ARCHIVES 临安县档案馆

Est. 1959 and combined with former Changhua (昌化) County Archives. Holdings: 20,453 *juan* in 102 *quanzong*; 7,100 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The contents are rather diverse. The contemporary archives are mainly from Lin'an county offices; but there are also archives of the former Changhua county (before 1960) and the Yuqian (于潜) county offices. There are some revolutionary and republican archives. Contents include statistics on agriculture, forestry, subsidiary businesses (*fuye*), land registers, census records, personnel records, and local newspapers.

SOURCE: ZJDA 1986.4:24, Hoover.

### LINHAI COUNTY ARCHIVES 临海县档案馆

Est. 1959. Disbanded during CR; resumed operations in 1979. 1985: 7,962 *juan* in 50 *quanzong*; 2764 *ce* of printed materials. Card catalogue. Open.

Included are 1,356 *juan* of republican archives (transferred from the county Public Security Bureau in 1981) and 6,606 *juan* of PRC archives.

SOURCE: *Linhai xianzhi* 1989:557–558, UCB/CCSL.

### LONGYOU COUNTY ARCHIVES 龙游县档案馆

Est. 1984. 1988: 8,464 *juan* of archives; 2,163 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Partly open. The collection is based on Longyou archives previously kept in the Jinhua (金华) County Archives and the Quzhou (衢州) City Archives. There are 65 archives offices countywide, keeping 51,453 *juan* of accounts and statistics.

SOURCE: *Longyou xianzhi* 1991:396–397, UCB/CCSL.

### NINGBO CITY ARCHIVES 宁波市档案馆

Est. 1983. Holdings: 81,949 *juan* in 352 *quanzong*; 16,805 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open.

The collection includes 27 *juan* of Qing archives (107 pieces), which are land deeds, exam papers, correspondence between the local government and Christian churches; 333 *juan* of revolutionary history archives, which are documents, letters, maps, diaries, photos, and publications of the local CCP underground; and 9,505 *juan* of republican archives, which are KMT archives of county government, chamber of commerce, workers' unions, peasants' unions, teachers' unions, churches, and schools from Jin (鄞县), Zhenhai (镇海), Ninghai (宁海), Fenghua (奉化), Cixi (慈溪), Yuyao (余姚), and Siming (四明) counties; also 53 *juan* of personal archives (including Chiang Kai-shek). These republican archives were cleaned up (*qingli*) many times during various political campaigns and are not very complete. The 72,084 *juan* of current archives are of local administration since 1949.

SOURCE: DAGZQS: 442.

### PUJIANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 浦江县档案馆

1985: 19,370 *juan* of archives; 4,358 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. Most of the local historical archives were destroyed when the Japanese invaded Pujiang; and when the KMT fled in May of 1949, sev-

eral thousand pieces of archives were burned. The surviving historical archives received little attention from the newly established CCP archives office, so some of them were damaged. Only 3,611 *juan* remain in the collection. Besides republican archives, there are archives from the county CCP, government, and local offices.

SOURCE: *Pujiang xianzhi* 1990:395, UCB/CCSL.

### PUTUO COUNTY ARCHIVES 普陀县档案馆

1986: 8,919 *juan* of permanent archives from county-level offices and *qu* and *zhen* (former commune) administration. Catalogues. Open.

SOURCE: *Putuo xianzhi* 1991:939, UCB/CCSL.

### QINGTIAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 青田县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1987: 35,337 *juan* of archives in 92 *quanzong*, including 10,060 *juan* of republican archives (from the KMT and government organs after 1930); 25,227 *juan* of documentary archives from after 1949; and newspapers, books, and materials. Catalogues. Open. In June 1931, the archives of the republican government caught fire, and the entire collection was destroyed.

SOURCE: *Qingtian xianzhi* 1990:611, UCB/CCSL.

### SANMEN COUNTY ARCHIVES 三门县档案馆

Est. 1981. 1986: 5,598 *juan*; 3,492 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open. All the republican archives were burned in 1949 when the East Zhejiang guerrillas occupied the county seat.

SOURCE: *Sanmen xianzhi* 1992:776, UCB/CCSL.

### SHANGYU COUNTY ARCHIVES 上虞县档案馆

Est. 1959; taken over by the CCP county office in the 1962 retrenchment; reestablished in 1979. 1985: 31,241 *juan* of archives and 10,907 *ce* of printed materials [or 33,108 *juan* in 116 *quanzong*; plus 8,126 *ce* of printed materials

according to 1986 *ZJDA*]. Catalogues, indexes. Open. By the end of 1987, the following were open to the public: 8,126 *ce* of printed materials (81.2 percent [*sic*] of the total collection), 8,434 *juan* of old-regime and land/property archives (92.2 percent of the collection), and 1,226 *juan* of PRC archives more than thirty years old (50 percent of the collection).

The historical archives are divided into 3 parts: Qing archives include 1886 land-tax quotas, army register(s) of the Xuantong period, and records of defense against bandits. Republican archives include archives of the county government, KMT, and chamber of commerce. Revolutionary history archives involve local CCP activities, such as letters from local CCP members, records of mass movements, etc. There are also technical and photo archives and special archives of land deeds, agricultural tax, maps, and census. Publications have been prepared on Shangyu natural disasters, statistics, and party and administrative history.

SOURCE: *ZJDA* 1986.5:24; 1988.12:23–25, Hoover; *Shangyu xianzhi* 1990:665, UCB/CCSL.

### TONGLU COUNTY ARCHIVES 桐庐县档案馆

1985: 12,627 *juan* of archives, including 1,570 *juan* of republican archives, 9,475 *juan* of archives from after 1949, 1,064 *juan* of special archives, and 63 *juan* of scientific archives. Printed materials include genealogies (14 in 99 *ce*), local gazetteers, books, and newspapers. Catalogues, indexes, photocopier. Open.

Many republican archives were damaged or lost during the Anti-Japanese War as a result of their constant transfer from one place to another. In the spring of 1949, after the documents were reassembled, permission was received to destroy a portion. The remaining republican archives were taken over by the PLA Jinxiao (金萧) Branch and later that year transferred to the people's government. All the archives from the former Fenshui (分水) county were destroyed during an "uprising" (*qiyi*) led by the county magistrate in March 1949.

SOURCE: *Tonglu xianzhi* 1991:651–652, UCB/CCSL.

### WENCHENG COUNTY ARCHIVES 文成县档案馆

1988: 124 *juan* of pre-1949 archives and 2,534 *juan* of PRC archives (more than thirty years old) were opened to the public. Catalogues.

SOURCE: *ZJDA* 1988.9:7–8, Hoover.

## WENLING COUNTY ARCHIVES 温岭县档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded during C; resumed operations in 1980. 1987: Qing archives (1895-?): 6 *juan*; republican archives: 18,343 *juan* (the largest collection among county archives in Zhejiang); revolutionary history archives: 67 *juan*; property and land archives: 8,574 pieces/*juan*; PIC archives: 10,350 *juan*; also 3,804 *ce* of printed materials, mostly newspapers and magazines of the republican period. Open.

SOURCE: *Wenling xianzhi* 1992:751-752, UCB/CCSL.

## WENZHOU CITY ARCHIVES 温州市档案馆

1985: 50,654 *juan* of archives in 171 *quanzong*; 9,820 *ce* of printed materials. The main body of the collection is the old-regime archives: 23,310 *juan*. Catalogues, including an index of disciplined personnel (*renyuan chufen suoyin*). Open. They have also collected some late Qing and early republican genealogies as well as some old periodicals and newspapers published in Wenzhou.

Since the 1980s, the archives have collected materials that relate to the recent economic reforms, especially focusing on the "Wenzhou model" (Wenzhou moshi). These include surveys, records of markets and small businesses, and films. The archives have also collected photos of foreign visitors to Wenzhou during the Qing. The Wenzhou Archives have written guides to their revolutionary history archives, old-regime archives, printed materials, and a "Brief Introduction to the Wenzhou City Archives."

SOURCE: *ZJDA* 1986.9:2-3, Hoover.

## WUYI COUNTY ARCHIVES 武义县档案馆

Est. 1981. 1986: 26,567 *juan* of archives; 5,961 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. In May 1949, both the Wuyi and Xuanping (宣平) county CCP governments accepted Wuyi republican archives of 4,541 *zong* and 5,898 *juan*, respectively. These republican archives were sent to the People's Security Group (enmin baowei zu) during the Cultural Revolution and were sorted out in 1968. Some villages in Wuyi have established their own archives offices and collected 405 *juan/ce* of genealogies and 11,403 other types of archives.

SOURCE: *Wuyi xianzhi* 1990:494-495, UCB/CCSL.

### XIANJU COUNTY ARCHIVES 仙居县档案馆

Est. 1959, combining the archives offices of the county CCP committee and the government. 1985: 16,158 *juan/ce*, including 1,110 *juan* of republican archives. Open.

SOURCE: *Xianju xianzhi* 1987:396–397, UCB/CCSL.

### XIANGSHAN COUNTY ARCHIVES 象山县档案馆

Est. 1959. 1984: 23,060 *juan* of archives; 7,300 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues. Open. The Xiangshan archives are very special. In 1949, the government inherited complete, intact old-regime archives tracing back to the Qing period.

1. Historical archives: 12,589 *juan* in 8 *quanzong*. Includes a valuable 1935 study of Zhejiang's salt fields.
2. Revolutionary history archives: 115 *juan*.
3. Current documentary archives: 6,683 *juan*.
4. Scientific archives: 112 *ce* (*juan*).
5. Special archives: 3,643 *juan*. Census, accounts, photos, etc.

SOURCE: *Xiangshan xianzhi* 1988:547–548, UCB/CCSL; *ZJDA* 1992.5:42, Hoover.

### XINCHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 新昌县档案馆

1991: 40,129 *juan* in 210 *quanzong*; 9,961 *ce* of printed materials. These figures represent increases over 1985 of 41 percent and 54 percent respectively, in part the result of an aggressive acquisition policy that has brought archival donations of 1,095 *juan* from 133 individuals. Qing materials include a 1679 manuscript from a local scholar and an 1882 provincial examination answer, both apparently from the same Lü family. There are 10,541 *juan* of republican archives in 37 *quanzong*, and 173 *juan* of photographs have been organized. The archives have edited materials on Xinchang party and administrative history, natural disasters, and religious sects and on the archives itself.

SOURCE: *ZJDA* 1991.4:19–21, Hoover.

## YIWU COUNTY ARCHIVES 义乌市档案馆

Est. 1959; disbanded in 1962; resumed operations in 1980. 1985: 30,508 *juan* in 150 *quanzong*, including 15 *quanzong* of republican archives. Catalogues, card indexes. Open. The archives after 1949 are from the CCP county committee, the government, and their subordinate offices. There are also newspapers, household surveys, materials on special local products.

SOURCE: *Yiwu xianzhi* 1987:362–363, UCB/CCSL.

## YONGKANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 永康县档案馆

Est. 1960; disbanded during C; resumed operations in 1981. 1987: 16,624 *juan* in 93 *quanzong*, including 3,235 *juan* of republican archives; 9,960 *ce* of printed materials: paintings, gazetteers, local newspapers, books. Catalogues. Open. Publications edited by the archives include titles on landholding, local industry and primary and secondary education before 1949; bandit suppression in 1949–1951 and “superstitious activities” in the summer of 1953.

SOURCE: *Yongkang xianzhi* 1991:620–621, UCB/CCSL.

## YUHANG COUNTY ARCHIVES 余杭县档案馆

Est. 1963; disbanded in 1962 [*sic*]; resumed operations in 1984. 1987: 24,829 *juan* in 69 *quanzong*. Catalogues. Open. Includes 4,849 *juan* of republican archives; PIC archives: 18,729 *juan* of documentary archives from Yuhang, Hang-xian (杭县), Hangzhou suburb (杭州郊区), Banshan (半山), Qiantang lianshe (钱塘联社). Also 1,208 *juan* of technical, financial, and statistical archives.

SOURCE: *Yuhang xianzhi* 1990:751–752, UCB/CCSL.

ZHOUZHAN CITY, DINGHAI DISTRICT ARCHIVES  
舟山市定海区档案馆

Holdings: 14,545 *juan* in 166 *quanzong*; 1,866 *ce* of printed materials. Catalogues, indexes. Open (with conditions).

SOURCE: *ZJDA* 1989.12:15, Hoover.

# Archives in Taiwan, Republic of China

Although the focus of this guide is archives in the People's Republic of China, it is necessary to include a few words on archives in Taiwan. While we make no pretense of comprehensiveness, we wish to be as helpful as possible in guiding archival researchers to key documentary collections. Obviously, archives in Taiwan operate under completely different institutional constraints from those on the mainland, and the discussion, in the Introduction to this volume, of the PRC archives system and categories of archives does not apply here at all.

There are already very complete published catalogues of the major archival collections of Qing documents in Taiwan, and access by qualified scholars is now routine. As a result, Qing archives on Taiwan are generally much easier and more convenient to use, and the bureaucratic and political limitations on research access are both less severe and more predictable than is the case in the PRC. On the other hand, Taiwan holdings are obviously much smaller than those on the mainland. It is usually said that only 10 percent of Chinese historical archives are on Taiwan, and Beatrice Bartlett has estimated that 13 percent of Qing central-government archives are held there (Bartlett, 1985a: 540–541). The Taiwan holdings are particularly important for political and diplomatic history and for the institutional history of the court and imperial governance, but for most local and social history topics, the mainland archives remain indispensable.

Republican-era archives have only more recently been opened and are still inadequately covered by published catalogues. However, the Bureau of Investigation Archives on Communist Party affairs have long been accessible, and the general political trend in Taiwan is clearly toward greater openness of other pre-1949 archives. Indeed, as this guide is being completed, a new archives law is under debate in the legislature (*Shijie ribao*, 31 March 1994). Once the legislation is in place, it seems certain that archival access to republican-era documents will be improved and regularized.

We have divided the Taiwan archives below into two groups: archives brought from the mainland in the 1940s and archives originating in Taiwan. In general, where there are readily available published catalogues or other finding aids we have not attempted a detailed discussion

of the archives' contents. As such, our entries here differ from those on the PRC, being more an introduction to finding aids and published accounts of the archives than to the specific contents of the archives themselves. We have very little information on local archives on Taiwan, with the important exception of the Tanshui-Hsinchu (Danshui-Xinzhu) archives. The following does, however, provide a basic introduction to major archival collections in Taiwan, arranged in rough order of their chronological coverage.

## Archives from the Chinese Mainland

### NATIONAL PALACE MUSEUM 國立故宮博物院

The National Palace Museum is the Taiwan counterpart of the First Historical Archives in Beijing. Both are successor organs of the Palace Museum established on the mainland in 1925. In 1948–1949, the Kuomintang authorities took a portion of the Palace Museum collection to Taiwan, but their priority was clearly the precious works of art now housed in the Palace Museum in Taipei. Most of the archives were left in Nanjing and later transferred to the First Historical Archives. However, the Nationalists took to Taiwan the archival collections they regarded as most important: the records of the State History Office (Guoshiguan), most of the original palace memorials from the Palace Archives (Gongzhongdang), a large number of Grand Council copies (Junjidang), imperial edicts, and many key document registers. Even these collections are incomplete, with some of each type left on the mainland. Nor is it possible to make a clear estimate of the proportion of various documentary collections in the two archives, as the First Historical Archives (as noted above) have been deliberately vague in describing and quantifying their holdings.

In contrast to the First Historical Archives, the Palace Museum holdings are known in great detail, and their catalogue and an index of Qing biographical data have been published. In English, Beatrice Bartlett (1979) has provided a very useful introduction to the Palace Museum collection, including a chart detailing the holdings of key record types by Qing reign period and year. The heart of the collection is its extensive series of original palace memorials from the Palace Archives, a large collection of memorial copies from the Grand Council archives that tends to

complement rather than duplicate the Palace Archives, and a wide range of record books that identify and summarize palace memorials and court communications. Over the past decade, the Palace Museum has been publishing a complete photo-offset edition of the *Gongzhongdang*, a project that is now virtually complete, putting this invaluable collection within easy reach in many major research libraries. The chronological distribution of palace memorials and copies is as follows (based on *Guoli gugong bowuyuan Qingdai wenxian dang'an zongmu* 1982; see also Bartlett, 1979:16–17, which has slightly different figures):

| REIGN PERIOD          | PALACE<br>MEMORIALS<br>( <i>Gongzhongdang</i> ) | MEMORIAL<br>COPIES<br>( <i>Junjidang</i> ) | TOTAL<br>MEMORIALS | TOTAL<br>MEM./YEAR |
|-----------------------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Kangxi (1662–1722)    | 2,986   | —  | 2,986              | 49                 |
| Yongzheng (1723–1735) | 22,375  | —  | 22,375             | 1,721              |
| Qianlong (1736–96)    | 59,436  | 47,104                                     | 106,540            | 1,727              |
| Jiaqing (1797–1820)   | 19,936  | 6,836                                      | 26,772             | 1,116              |
| Daoguang (1821–1850)  | 12,492  | 28,506                                     | 40,998             | 1,367              |
| Xianfeng (1851–61)    | 17,092  | 6,396                                      | 23,488             | 2,135              |
| Tongzhi (1862–74)     | 176   | 29,951                                     | 30,127             | 2,317              |
| Guangxu (1875–1908)   | 18,486  | 56,018                                     | 74,504             | 2,191              |
| Xuantong (1909–1911)  | 97  | 15,093                                     | 15,189             | 5,063              |
| Total                 | 158,497   | 189,906                                    |                    |                    |

NOTE: Columns add to less than the totals, apparently because some undatable memorials could not be placed in a reign period.

The palace memorials have been indexed by author and subject, the subject index including 87 broad categories covering personnel matters (official ranks and appointments, investigation of official performance, demotions and dismissals, etc.), legal affairs (criminal cases, banishments, corruption, etc.), local affairs, weather and price reports, minority affairs, schools, ceremonies, water control, religious disturbances, diplomatic and commercial relations with the West, financial affairs (official salaries, customs duties, tax remissions), military affairs (Eight Banners, Green Standard, New Army, border defense, naval affairs), natural disasters, and post and communications (Bartlett, 1979:19–21).

The Palace Museum has published a number of useful guides to its collection. The curator of the Palace Museum collection has written a very complete description of the archives and their historical uses

(Zhuang Jifa, 1983). With copious examples and illustrations, this 547-page volume gives persuasive testimony to the exceptional riches of the collection.

Most important, the Palace Museum has published its catalogue (*Guoli gugong bowuyuan Qingdai wenxian dang'an zongmu* [1982]), which lists all Chinese-language archival holdings from the Qing, though it does not include important Manchu materials in the archives. Those, however, are covered in finding lists published in *Gugong wenxian* 2.3 (June 1971) through 3.3 (June 1972). The 618-page catalogue lists the records of the State History Office in some detail and a number of smaller special archival collections—usually surrounding a particular event, often a rebellion. The large Gongzhongdang and Junjidang collections are only noted by the years covered, with no special mention of contents. However, since the Gongzhongdang collection is now being published in its entirety, this gap is not so serious for those records. The museum has also published its index to biographical data: *Guoli gugong bowuyuan Qingdai wenxian zhuanbao zhuangao renming suoyin* (1986). This 690-page volume lists more than 10,000 Qing officials, imperial family members, and others important enough to have had biographical data compiled by the State History Office during the Qing reign and the early Republic and gives the file number for their draft biographies or compiled biographical data.

Since 1970, the Palace Museum Archives have been open to scholars with legitimate research interests. Researchers have found the collection extremely accessible and convenient to use, with a highly professional and helpful staff. The Palace Museum has even provided photocopies of specific identified memorials requested by mail in limited numbers.

SOURCE: Bartlett, 1975, 1979, 1980, 1985a; Zhuang Jifa, 1983; *Guoli gugong bowuyuan Qingdai wenxian dang'an zongmu*.

## INSTITUTE OF HISTORY AND PHILOLOGY, ACADEMIA SINICA 中央研究院歷史語言研究所

In 1949, the institute brought 100 cases of Qing archives to Taiwan, and they remain housed at Academia Sinica in Nankang. These are about one-fourth of the 8,000 burlap bags of Qing Grand Secretariat archives (*Neige daku*) sold in 1922. The institute's collection was part of that held and later sold by Luo Zhenyu, which the institute bought in 1929 to prevent its purchase by the Japanese. In the 1930s, the institute began editing and publishing records from this archive under the title *Ming-*

*Qing shiliao* (Ming and Qing historical materials). That title was continued on Taiwan, but by 1975, only ten volumes containing 8,200 documents had been published. In Taiwan, the collection was hardly used for many years, apparently reflecting the disinterest of the director, Fu Sinian. However, a flood in 1977 inundated the records, destroying some and bringing attention to the rest. Soon an effort was begun to organize and catalogue the collection, and in 1981, Zhang Weiren (Chang Wejen) and his associates at the institute began work on an expanded publication project under the title *Ming-Qing dang'an*, of which some 261 oversize volumes have been published from 1986 to date, including a reprinting of the 1930s series. The documents are printed in their original form, in photo-offset reproduction, with careful annotation as to their provenance.

Because this collection originated in the 8,000 burlap bags of documents slated for destruction, the contents are miscellaneous, covering official appointments and merit evaluations, taxation and tariffs, government finances, the salt monopoly, famine relief, education, examinations, military affairs, public works, water control, and foreign relations. There are imperial edicts, routine and palace memorials and their enclosures, lateral communications of the metropolitan bureaucracy, manuscript drafts from the court's editorial offices, and examination papers. They were not in good condition in the 1920s, and many deteriorated further in transit and in poor humid storage in Taiwan until they began to receive more attention in the mid-1980s. Of a total of some 310,000 documents, one set dates from the period 1567–1776 and includes both Ming documents and prequest Qing records from the Northeast. There is also an important but smaller body of legal material (2,561 items, overwhelmingly criminal cases, and a large proportion from Beijing, Zhili, and Taiwan), largely dating from the nineteenth century. The legal records have been described by the archives' curator in Zhang Weiren (1977), an article which has been summarized in Preston Torbert (1978). Further information is included in Wejen Chang (1981). The prefaces to the first volume of *Ming-Qing dang'an* give a full description of the history and contents of the larger collection. In addition to the published version, the archives are now open to researchers at Academia Sinica. Because the published version is basically arranged chronologically and the index will not be published until the series is complete, in some cases the original collection with its catalogue may be easier to use.

SOURCE: Zhang Weiren, 1977, 1986, vol. 1: Prefaces; Torbert, 1978; Wejen Chang [Zhang Weiren], 1981; Bartlett, 1985:550; Wang Shiqing, 1976:6–8.

INSTITUTE OF MODERN HISTORY, ACADEMIA SINICA  
中央研究院近代史研究所

The Institute of Modern History is an important and very accessible repository of diplomatic records from the Qing and early republican periods and of a large collection of archives acquired from the Economics Ministry. There are also a few personal archives. The volume published on the thirtieth anniversary of the institute (*Zhongyang yanjiuyuan jindaishi yanjiusuo sanshi nian shigao* [Taipei, 1985]) contains a number of brief notices on the collection, cataloguing, and publication of these archives.

*Foreign Affairs Archives*

In 1955–1956, the Foreign Ministry of the ROC transferred most of its historical archives to the Institute of Modern History to be organized for scholarly research. There were 169 crates of record books of copied documents (mostly memorials); a smaller number of original archives of the Zongli Yamen (1861–1901) and its successor organ, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Waiwu bu, 1901–1911); and similar records of the early republican era Foreign Ministry (Waijiao bu, 1912–1926). Also turned over were 55 crates of documents from after 1927. In 1961, the post-1927 records were returned to the Foreign Ministry, and between 1966 and 1968, the original copies of treaties and maps were also returned to the Foreign Ministry. The remainder of the pre-1927 collection has stayed at the Institute of Modern History.

Since the acquisition of these archives, the Institute of Modern History has been publishing photo-offset reproductions of the record books in a series of well-printed volumes. Much of the collection is thus already available in such series as *Haifang dang* (Coastal defense archives; 1957), *Zhong-E guanxi shiliao* (Historical materials on Sino-Russian relations [1917–1921]; 1959–1975), *Kuangwu dang* (Mining archives [1865–1911]; 1960), *Zhong-Fa Yuenan jiaoshe dang* (Archives of Sino-French negotiations over Vietnam [1875–1911]; 1962), *Daoguang, Xianfeng liangchao chouban yiwu shimo buyi* (Supplement to the *Chouban yiwu shimo* of the Daoguang and Xianfeng reigns; 1966), *Siguo xindang* (New archives on the four [Great] Powers, [1850–1863]; 1966), *Zhong-Mei guanxi shiliao* (Historical materials on Sino-American relations [Jiaqing to Guangxu reigns]; 1968, 1988–1990), *Jindai Zhongguo dui Xifang ji lieqiang renshi ziliao huibian* (Collection of materials on modern Chinese understanding of the West and the Great Powers [1821–1911]; 1972, 1984–1990), *Qingji Zhong-Ri-Han guanxi shiliao* (Historical materials on Chinese-Japanese-Korean

relations [1864–1911]; 1972), *Jiaowu jiao'an dang* (Archives of missionary affairs and missionary cases [1860–1911]; 1974–1981), *Zhong-Ri guanxi shiliao* (Historical materials on Sino-Japanese relations [1914–1920]; 1974–1980), and *Jiao'ao zhuandang* (Special archives on Jiaozhou Bay [1897–1912]; 1992). They plan to continue editing and publishing the remaining parts of the archives.

In 1992, the institute published a two-volume catalogue of its foreign affairs archives: *Waijiao dang'an mulu huibian*. Conveniently arranged by topic and then chronologically by subtopic (often a specific incident), it lists each of the individual files into which documents have been grouped and gives the range of dates covered by the documents in the file. To give one example chosen at random, under the topic "Sino-Japanese relations," among subtopics for 1922 is a series of documents relating to the opening of "ports" at eight points along the Qingdao-Jinan Railroad. Under this subtopic five files are listed, one of which covers May 1922–August 1924 and includes protests from various groups in Shandong to the opening of the "ports." The catalogue notes that the file contains original documents (not record-book copies) and that it totals 78 pages.

### *Economics Archives*

An even larger collection of prewar economic archives was turned over to the institute by the Economics Ministry (Jingji bu) beginning in 1966. By 1987, all of the prewar records had been catalogued, as well as the wartime and postwar archives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Huai River Committee, and the Ministry of Water Control. The institute also holds Economics Ministry archives for Taiwan, covering the period 1950–c.1971.

A one-volume catalogue, *Jingji dang'an hanmu huibian*, was published in 1987 for the prewar archives (1903–1937). From the catalogue one finds a fairly limited number of records from the Ministry of Commerce (1903–1906) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce (1906–1911) of the late Qing and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the early republic (1912–1913). From the warlord period, there is a fairly large collection from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce (1913–1928) plus smaller collections from the Water Control Bureau (1913–1928) and the Interior Ministry (1912–1928). Roughly two-thirds of the archives in this catalogue derive from the Nanjing government era, 1928–1937. Most prominent are the archives of the Ministry of Industry (Shiye bu). Also included are records of the Reconstruction Committee and the National Economics Committee. In the archive and catalogue, records are first arranged by the originating ministry, then by topics (e.g., mining

or water control) or departments, and finally by province. A large number of these records derive from particular economic or mining enterprises.

A similar catalogue is under preparation for the wartime and post-war mainland archives. By 1990, all of these archives were to have been catalogued.

The Institute of Modern History archives are on the third floor of the institute's building at Academia Sinica in Nankang. The foreign relations pre-1927 collection has been open since 1957, and in 1982, with the permission of the Economics Ministry, the prewar economics archives were opened to the public. Photocopying is readily available with same-day service.

Address: 臺北市南港

FAX: 886-2-783-3905.

SOURCE: Bartlett, 1985a; *Waijiao dang'an mulu huibian* 1992; *Jingji dang'an hanmu huibian* 1987; *LSDA* 1984.2:131-132, UCB; Elleman, 1992:28.

## ACADEMIA HISTORICA 國史館

The Guoshiguan was formally established in 1947, following a lengthy period of gestation during the war. The name continues that of the Qing State History Office, though by the 1940s it had come to mean "National History Office," and it is now officially translated "Academia Historica." None of the records of the mainland Guoshiguan made their way to Taiwan in 1949. However, Academia Historica was reestablished on Taiwan in 1957, and when it moved to its present location in 1973, the Executive Yuan directed all ministries to deliver out-dated documents—especially mainland archives—to the academy. Academia Historica now serves as the primary repository on Taiwan for government archives of the republican era. By 1986, it had accumulated more than five million items in two collections: a library with books and materials and a historical documents section with official records from the republican era. It is actively collecting personal archives, genealogies, and video- and audio-tape archives. The main reported holdings of Academia Historica are:

1. Nationalist government archives (July 1925–May 1948), including Guangzhou and Wuhan National Government archives: 212,600 items. These archives originated in the Presidency of the National Government and cover budget, personnel, administration, civil affairs, border affairs, foreign affairs, Overseas Chinese, national defense, military affairs, finance, monetary

affairs, education, culture, economics, transportation, health, news, legislation, judicial affairs, examinations, inspections, constitutional government, and party affairs.

2. Executive Yuan archives (1929–1972): 318,487 items. These include both mainland archives and no longer current Taiwan archives that have been turned over to Academia Historica. Contents include civil and foreign affairs, defense, finance, education, transportation, relief, and Overseas Chinese, with civil affairs documents predominating: regulations, personnel matters, meeting minutes, and budgets. Also the following separate collections:
  - a. National Resources Commission archives (1938–1949, especially 1941–1948): 532,000 items, including foreign-language documents from 1940–1951. The archives cover wartime mining and defense industries and Japanese enterprises nationalized after the war.
  - b. Reparations Committee (Peichang weiyuanhui) archives 1937–1949): 1,064,000 items. These include survey forms and reports of wartime losses and investigations of looted property.
3. Ministry of Civil Affairs archives (1932–1948): 200,700 items. Contents include all aspects of civil affairs (including local self-government, household registration, conscription), land policies, police, and social affairs.
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs archives (1915–1970): 66,490 items. Includes material on Japanese aggression, Overseas Chinese, foreign residents, trade, and Korean independence movement. [Note also the Foreign Ministry archives in Academia Sinica, Institute of Modern History.]
5. Ministry of Finance Archives (1912–1948): 1,187,829 items. The records include financial and economic analyses, meeting minutes, wartime tax measures, monetary analysis, and salt gabelle; they are particularly useful for understanding the wartime financial problems of the Nationalist government.
6. Ministry of Education archives (1941–1949): 19,700 items.
7. Ministry of Communications (1896–1972): 98,700 items. Material on railways, roads, ports, water transport, airlines, and tourism.

8. Ministry of Judicial Administration (Sifa xingzheng bu) archives (1921–1974): 112,600 items. Mostly on relations with foreigners: concessions and abolition of extraterritoriality.
9. Taiwan provincial, county, and city archives: 109,775 items. From more than 100 units, mostly on construction during the Japanese occupation, 1925–1945.
10. Yan Xishan archives (1912–1938): 159,600 items. Material from Yan Xishan's administration of Shanxi, including letters, telegrams, and diaries.
11. Personal archives (1922–1968): 526,200 items. Material on 131,800 individuals, mostly from the personnel surveys and materials of the Military Affairs Committee of the presidency.
12. Photo archives: more than 60,000 items.
13. Audio- and videotape archives: more than 500 items.

The archives and library are open to academic researchers and will respond to inquiries by letter or telephone.

Address: 臺北縣新店市北宜路二段 406 號  
Telephone: 02-217-1563

SOURCE: *Guoshiguan gaikuang* 1986; *LSDA* 1984.2:131–132, UCB.

## DAXI ARCHIVES 大溪檔案

Chiang Kai-shek's personal archives, from 1923 to 1952, were kept in Daxi of Taoyuan county before 1979 and moved to Chiang's Yangming Studio (Yangming shuwu 陽明書院) in Taipei in that year. In March 1994, they were opened to the public for the first time, as the Republic of China's first Presidential Archives. They promise to provide massive and important new information, not only on Chiang Kai-shek himself, but on his entire political career on the Chinese mainland. According to preliminary news reports, the Daxi Archives are divided into six parts:

1. Letters. Most of the letters are related to political events and catalogued accordingly. For example, there are 17,000 pieces related to the May 30th Incident of 1925, all catalogued as one *juan*. The size of this collection of letters may be an indication of the volume of records on other key events in republican history.

2. Revolutionary documents: 10,800 *juan*. Catalogued in four sections: the Northern Expedition, national unification, Anti-Japanese War, and civil war (*kanluan*).
3. Chiang family genealogy: 48 *ce*.
4. Personal letters with family members: 12 *ce*.
5. Photos: 168 *ce*.
6. Artifacts. Seals, books, and gifts from foreign countries.

Archives after 1952 are kept in the Office of the President.

SOURCE: *Shijie ribao*, 31 March 1994: A2.

## KUOMINTANG PARTY ARCHIVES

### 中國國民黨中央委員會黨史史料編纂委員會

The Kuomintang party archives are the repository of extensive documentary materials on KMT party affairs and what is probably the largest collection of republican-era Chinese newspapers and periodicals anywhere in the world. Foreign scholars were given limited access to the archives beginning in the mid-1960s, and in 1968–1969 the Institute of Modern History of Academia Sinica published the eleven-volume *Zhongguo xiandaishi ziliao diaocha mulu* (Checklist of source materials on contemporary Chinese history), the first eight volumes of which covered materials in the party archives. Copies of this catalogue were deposited in several major research libraries in the United States, and the Center for Chinese Research Materials reprinted the table of contents for these volumes: *Zhongguo xiandaishi ziliao diaocha mulu zongmu* (1971). The checklist is most complete for newspaper and periodical holdings and contains particularly valuable listings of the archives' scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, often from obscure revolutionary periodicals. The archival listings, while helpful, are very incomplete, sometimes even omitting portions of the archives open at the time of publication (Mast with Li Yun-han, 1971).

In the 1960s, the party archives were still in a small village outside Taichung, but now they are housed in a former summer home of Chiang Kai-shek on Yangmingshan, accessible by shuttle bus from the KMT Central Committee Headquarters in downtown Taipei. In 1989, much more of the archives was opened to independent Chinese and foreign researchers. The Contemporary History Collection described in the 1968–

1969 checklist is now accessed through an eight-volume catalogue, which may be the same as the old checklist, and by a more complete card catalogue. Three other collections are newly opened: the Hankow Archives (1924–1927) with 17,975 files; the Five Departments Archives (workers, peasants, merchants, youth, and women; 1924–1927) with 16,397 files; and the Shanghai Archives (1914–1924) with 14,129 files.

Permission to use the archives can be obtained by writing to the History Commission, Central Committee of the Kuomintang, 11 Chungshan South Road, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China. Phone: 866-2-861-2385.

SOURCE: Zhongyang yanjiuyuan, jindaishi yanjiusuo, 1968–1969; *Zhongguo xiandaiishi ziliao diaocha mulu zongmu*; Mast with Li Yun-han, 1971; Elleman, 1992; two American researchers.

## BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ARCHIVES 調查局

The Bureau of Investigation Archives contain more than 300,000 volumes of original documents on the Chinese Communist movement. These include newspapers and party publications (both open and internal) as well as secret party documents seized in raids on party units or obtained from agents and defectors. There are also valuable contemporary intelligence reports on the CCP by agents of the Bureau of Investigation. The holdings are more complete for the period after 1927, and especially for the wartime and postwar era. The archives, certainly the richest store of pre-1949 Communist Party history materials outside the mainland, have been widely used by Chinese and foreign researchers since the 1960s.

A dated but nonetheless invaluable introduction to the holdings of the Bureau of Investigation Archives has been compiled by Peter Donovan, Carl E. Dorris, and Lawrence R. Sullivan: *Chinese Communist Materials at the Bureau of Investigation Archives, Taiwan*. Prospective users will want to start their search there. Access to the Bureau of Investigation is now easily obtained by writing to the Institute of International Relations, 64 Wan Shou Road, Mucha, Taipei, Taiwan 116, Republic of China. The letter should state the nature of the research project and include a letter of reference from a foreign or local institution vouching for the applicant's character, academic status and research interests. At the archives, the card catalogue is open to all researchers, and a professional staff is available for assistance.

SOURCE: Donovan, Dorris, and Sullivan, 1976.

### MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE 國防部情報局

The Research Library of the Bureau of Intelligence contains the archives of the Nationalist Chinese military intelligence services. While this research library is primarily devoted to materials on the CCP after 1949, it also contains 1,008 items from the period before 1944, most of which date from the wartime period and were captured from the Shandong base area in the civil war period. In 1971, these items were described in a bibliography entitled *Gongfei ershi niandai zhi sanshi niandai yuanshi wenjian yu shukan* (Communist bandit original source materials and periodicals from the 1920s to the 1930s), which was distributed at a scholarly conference and is available in many research libraries.

SOURCE: Donovan, Dorris, and Sullivan, 1976:89–90.

## Archives on Taiwan History

### NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY 國立臺灣大學

The Library at National Taiwan University holds two important archives on Taiwan history.

1. During the Japanese occupation period, 25,000 pages of Dutch archives on Taiwan were copied from the national archives in The Hague (Het Algemeen Dijkarchief Den Harg). These documents on the period of Dutch occupation (1624–1962) are now kept at National Taiwan University. A large portion (24 volumes) has been recopied from old script manuscripts, which were difficult to read.
2. Tanshui-Hsinchu Archives (淡新檔案). This archive of 1,163 files is housed in the Law Library of Taiwan University. The University of Washington Library obtained a microfilm of the collection and has provided copies to other libraries. Before the opening of mainland archives, this was the most important local

archive for researchers on Chinese legal and local administrative history, and because of its accessibility it remains an exceptionally important source. The archive has been described by the legal scholar who discovered and organized it in Dai Yanhui, "Qingdai Dan-Xin dang'an zhengli xushuo," *Taipei wenwu* 2.2 (1953) and more briefly in English in Buxbaum (1971). The records cover the years 1789 to 1895, with the early records deriving from Tanshui subprefecture (*ting*) and, after 1875, when the subprefecture was abolished and divided into Tanshui and Hsinchu counties, the records pertain to Hsinchu county. There are 574 files of administrative records, 224 civil dispute cases, and 365 criminal cases. The Economic Research Office of the Bank of Taiwan published the administrative records from this archive in 1971 under the title *Dan-Xin dang'an xuanlu xingzheng pian chuj*i (Selections from the administrative section of the Tanshui-Hsinchu archives).

3. Anli dashe Archives (岸裡大社文書). These are more than 1,100 land and other contractual agreements of the sinicized plains aborigine Pan family of Taichung county. The Taiwan Provincial Museum is said to hold another portion of this collection.

SOURCE: Wang Shiqing, 1976:2-3, 13-14; Dai Yanhui, 1953; Buxbaum, 1971; Wang Shih-ch'ing and Speidel, 1976:101.

## TAIWAN PROVINCIAL HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE 臺灣省文獻委員會

This Taichung institute is the successor of the Taiwan Provincial Gazetteer Office (Taiwan sheng tongzhi guan). It is one of the primary repositories of materials on Taiwan history. The committee has published a catalogue and at least two supplements to its library holdings. It also publishes an annual index to published articles on Taiwan history. Most important, for our purposes, the committee serves as the Taiwan provincial archives, holding the records of the governor-general's office and two other archives from the Japanese occupation period and the discarded records of the Taiwan government from after 1945.

1. Taiwan Governor-general's Archives (臺灣總督府公文類纂). These archives were turned over by the provincial government in 1953 and total 12,269 volumes (*ce*), arranged chronologically and by topic. Only documents with permanent and 15-year

retention periods were kept; those with one-, three-, five- and 10-year retention periods have been destroyed. There were originally 13,855 volumes, but many had their pages stuck together and were discarded. In addition to records of the governor-general, there are documents from seven counties (Taipei, Taichung, Tainan, Hsinchu, Chia-i, Fengshan, and Taitung) from the early years of the occupation and from various bureaus concerned with agriculture (for example, the Sugar Bureau). They cover the years 1895 to 1945 and relate to politics, economics, finance, transport, legal affairs, military affairs, public health, education, religion, colonization, and anti-Japanese activities. They are certainly the most important archives of the Japanese occupation held in Taiwan, but additional records are held by Academia Historica (q.v.).

2. Taiwan Governor-general's Office Monopoly Bureau Archives (臺灣總督府專賣局檔案): 7,762 volumes (*ce*) from the years 1895–1945. They relate to the monopoly sale of opium, camphor, liquor, tobacco, and salt.
3. Taiwan Development Corporation Archives (臺灣拓殖株式會社檔案): 2,638 *ce* covering the years 1936–1945. This corporation was a major organ of Japanese economic expansion in Taiwan and Southeast Asia during the war years.
4. Archives of Taiwan provincial-level organs. In accordance with regulations requiring that documents be turned over to Academia Historica and local repositories for inspection before they are destroyed, the Provincial Documents Committee came into possession of 17,183 records from the period 1954–1962. Since most of these records had a retention period of three years, they were generally of little value. But there were some important items, for example suggestions from citizens during the early years of restored Chinese rule in the 1940s.

Address: 南投市中興新村光明一路 252 號

SOURCE: Wang Shiqing, 1976:18–21; Wang Shih-ch'ing and Speidel, 1976: 101–102; *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan jindaishi yanjiusuo jikan* 12 (1983):495–497.

## TAIWAN PROVINCIAL LAND BUREAU 臺灣省地政局

The land bureau holds roughly 5,000 volumes of land records collected

from the early years of the Japanese occupation (1898–1905) in order to clarify land rights. In addition to land deeds and registers, there are surveys and records of appeals. In addition, each local land office contains records for the remainder of the Japanese occupation period, down to 1945. These total several hundred volumes in each of some 60 offices.

SOURCE: Wang Shiqing, 1976:30-32; Wang Shih-ch'ing and Speidel, 1976: 102–103.

## LOCAL HISTORICAL REPOSITORIES

There are no institutions in Taiwan precisely parallel to the city and county archives of the PRC, though city and county governments have a records office (*dang'an shi*) with post-1945 records. The local preservation of historical records from the Qing and Japanese colonial period does not seem to have been a significant government priority. For example, in Hualien, local archives were moved to an air-raid shelter during the war, then damaged in an earthquake, and later burned for lack of personnel to organize them (ZYJYJ 1984:446). More recently, old records in Yunlin county were stolen from the county records office and lost (ZYJYJ 1985:434). Such local official records as survive from the Japanese occupation period have been concentrated in the governor-general's archives in the Taiwan Provincial Historical Records Committee. The only known Qing records are the Tanshui-Hsinchu Archives held by National Taiwan University. Nonetheless, there are some important records surviving in local repositories, and scholars from the Institute of Modern History at Academia Sinica surveyed these local records on Taiwan history in 1982–1983. The results of their investigations in Taichung (臺中) city and county, Tainan (臺南) city and county, Kaohsiung (高雄), Nantou (南投), Hualien (花蓮), Taitung (臺東), Ilan (宜蘭), Changhua (彰化), Yunlin (雲林), Pingtung (屏東), and Miaoli (苗栗) were reported in a series of articles (all similarly entitled "Report of a Preliminary Survey of Historical Records and Historical Remains about Taiwan in \_\_\_\_\_"), published in the *Bulletin of the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica* in 1983–1985.

The Civil Affairs Bureau of each city and county government has a Customs and Artifacts Section (Lisu wenwu ke 禮俗文物科). This office is primarily responsible for oversight of local temples, but it is the successor of the local Historical Records Committee (Wenxian weiyuanhui), responsible for compiling the local gazetteer. In some cities and counties, this section contains important historical materials. For example, the

Tainan city office holds a number of original surveys of temples and religious associations from the Japanese occupation period. Also under the direction of the Customs and Artifacts Section is the Tainan City Museum of Natural History (Tainan shi minzu wenwuguan 臺南市民族文物館), with land deeds, woodblocks, and some documents in addition to its museum collection. The Hualien section contains about 1,000 publications from the Japanese colonial period, not all of which are duplicated in other libraries. In Taitung there are publications of the local government and police from the colonial period.

A critical source of demographic records is the Household Administration Office (Huzheng shiwusuo 戶政事務所) in each locality. These contain a continuous series of records on occupation, "ethnicity" (*zhongzu*), opium addiction, bound feet, and smallpox vaccination for every family member beginning in 1905 (ZYJYJ 1984:434–435).

Land records are kept in the Land Administration Office (Dizheng shiwusuo 地政事務所) in each locality. These contain land and building registers beginning as early as 1898, when the Japanese colonial authorities began a systematic survey of landholdings and property rights in Taiwan. After Taiwan's return to Chinese rule, the Nationalist government compiled comprehensive records of each landowner's holdings. These records facilitate study of dispersed holdings of individual landlords. Together with the demographic records noted above, original records are available for the systematic study of landholding and population in twentieth-century Taiwan (ZYJYJ 1984:435).

All cities and counties also have public libraries, which contain mostly books and periodicals from after 1945. In many towns and cities, major temples contain records of their religious functions and finances, especially since the formal establishment of temple associations in the modern era.

In Tainan, the Presbyterian Church in 1976 established a Historical Museum of the Church in Taiwan (Taiwan jiaohui lishi ziliao guan 臺灣教會歷史資料館) with missionary and church records going back to 1865, including original documents on the Japanese occupation of Tainan in 1895 (ZYJYJ 1983:503–504).

SOURCE: *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan jindaishi yanjiusuo jikan* 12 (1983):495–506; 13 (1984):429–456; 14 (1985):427–448.

## TANSHUI-HSINCHU ARCHIVES 淡水新竹檔案

These are the only known preoccupation local archives on Taiwan. See entry under National Taiwan University.

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## ABBREVIATIONS OF JOURNALS AND ARCHIVAL PUBLICATIONS

- BJDASL* *Beijing dang'an shiliao* 北京档案史料  
*CDDA* *Chengdu dang'an* 成都档案  
*DA* *Dang'an* 档案 (*Lanzhou, Gansu*)  
*DAGZ* *Dang'an gongzuo* 档案工作 (Beijing: State Archives Bureau)  
*DAGZQS* *Dang'an gongzuo quanshu* 档案工作全书  
*DAXTX* *Dang'anxue tongxun* 档案学通讯 (Beijing: People's University)  
*DAYLS* *Dang'an yu lishi* 档案与历史 (Shanghai: in 1990, succeeded by *SHDAGZ*)  
*DDDASY* *Dangdai Zhongguo de dang'an shiye* 当代中国的档案事业  
*FJDA* *Fujian dang'an* 福建档案  
*HANDA* *Hainan dang'an* 海南档案  
*HBDA* *Hebei dang'an* 河北档案  
*HLJDA* *Heilongjiang dang'an* 黑龙江档案  
*HUBDA* *Hubei dang'an* 湖北档案  
*HUNDA* *Hunan dang'an* 湖南档案  
*LNDA* *Liaoning dang'an* 辽宁档案  
*LSDA* *Lishi dang'an* 历史档案 (Beijing: First Historical Archives)  
*LSYJ* *Lishi yanjiu* 历史研究  
*MGDA* *Minguo dang'an* 民国档案 (Nanjing: Second Historical Archives)  
*MGWSDA* *Minguo shiqi wenshu gongzuo he dang'an gongzuo ziliao xuanbian* 民国时期文书工作和档案工作资料选编  
*NXDA* *Ningxia dang'an* 宁夏档案  
*SHDA* *Shanghai dang'an* 上海档案  
*SHDAGZ* *Shanghai dang'an gongzuo* 上海档案工作  
*SXDA* *Shaanxi dang'an* 陕西档案  
*TJDA* *Tianjin dang'an* 天津档案  
*YNDASL* *Yun'nan dang'an shiliao* 云南档案史料  
*ZJDA* *Zhejiang dang'an* 浙江档案  
*ZYJY* *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan jindaishi yanjiusuo jikan* 中央研究院近代史研究所集刊

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# Glossary

- an 案  
anjuan 案卷
- banghui 幫會  
Bao'an tuan 保安團  
baojia 保甲  
Beijing ku 北京庫  
Beiyang dulianchu 北洋督練處  
Beiyue qu 北岳區  
bianqu zhengfu 邊區政府  
biaoshu 表疏  
Bide yuan 弼德院  
Binggong shu 兵工署  
bingli dang'an 病例檔案  
Bingqi bu 兵器部  
Bulang 布朗  
Buzhengshi si 布政使司
- Caizheng ju/ting 財政局/廳  
caizheng xitong 財政系統  
Canmou bu 參謀部  
ce 冊  
cha wu yiju 查無依据  
chahuadi 插花地  
chang 場  
chaoben 抄本  
Chenggong bu 城工部  
chengjian dang'an guan 城建檔案館  
Chongqing weishu zongsiling bu 重慶衛戍總司令部  
Chouxiang baoxiao zongju 籌餉報銷總局  
citang 祠堂
- Da yuanshuai 大元帥  
Daliyuan 大理院
- dang'an guan 檔案館  
Dang'an ju 檔案局  
dang'an shi 檔案室  
Dangzheng gongzuo kaohe weiyuanhui 黨政工作考核委員會  
dai 袋  
dao 道  
dao'an 盜案  
daotai 道台  
dian 電  
diming dang'an 地名檔案  
Dingfeng jiangyuan 鼎豐醬園  
diqu 地區  
dixia qianzhuang 地下錢莊  
Dongjiang zongdui 東江縱隊  
dou'ou 斗毆  
Du zhihui si 都指揮司  
dudie 度牒
- E-Yu 鄂豫  
E-Yu-Wan 鄂豫皖  
erji ju 二級局
- fang 房  
Fanglue guan 方略館  
feite 匪特  
fu 府  
fupin 扶貧  
fuye 副業
- gaitu guiliu 改土歸流  
Gan'nan 贛南  
Ganxun suo 感訓所  
gaogui 稿櫃  
gongbu 公布  
gongsuo 公所

*gongwei* 工委  
*gongzheng dang'an* 公証檔案  
 Gongzhong dang(an) 宮中檔  
 (案)  
*gongzuo zhan* 工作站  
 Guangbo dianying dianshi bu  
 廣播電影電視部  
*guanqi* 官契  
*guanshu* 官書  
*guanzhai* 官寨  
 Guanzhong 關中  
 Guojia dang'an ju 國家檔案局  
 Guomin zhengfu 國民政府  
 Guowuyuan 國務院  
 Guozi jian 國子監  
  
 Haihe gongcheng ju 海河工程  
 局  
*hanghao* 行號  
*Hanjian* 漢奸  
*hegu pingzheng* 合股憑証  
 Heitudang 黑圖檔  
 Hongjun junwei hui 紅軍軍委  
 會  
 Huadong daqu 華東大區  
*Huangce* 黃冊  
 Huaxinghui 華興會  
 Hubu 戶部  
*Huidian* 會典  
 Huiyi zhengwu chu 會議政務  
 處  
  
 Ji-Lu-Yu 冀魯豫  
*jiagui* 家規  
*jian* 件  
*jiancha shi* 監察使  
 Jianshe ting 建設廳  
*jiapu* 家譜  
*jiaxun* 家訓  
 Jin-Cha-Ji 晉察冀  
 Jin-Cha-Re-Liao 晉察熱遼  
 Jin-Ji-Lu-Yu 晉冀魯豫

Jin Liang 金梁  
*jingying dang'an* 經營檔案  
*jiu zhengquan dang'an* 舊政權檔  
 案  
*jiwen* 祭文  
*juan* 卷  
*juanshu* 捐書  
 Junjichu 軍機處  
 Juntong 軍統  
*junzheng weiyuanhui* 軍政委員  
 會  
  
*kanluan* 戡亂  
*keji dang'an* 科技檔案  
*kongzhi shiyong* 控制使用  
*kuaiji dang'an* 會計檔案  
  
*li* 例  
*lianbao lianzuo* 聯保聯坐  
 Liangshi bu 糧食部  
 Liangtai 糧台  
 Liangzheng banshichu 糧政辦  
 事處  
*lianxi tu* 聯系圖  
 Lifan bu 理藩部  
 Lishi bowuguan 歷史博物館  
 Lishi fumin fu 理事撫民府  
 Longdong 隴東  
*lufu zouzhe* 錄副奏折  
*lulidan* 履歷單  
*luli yinjian zhe* 履歷引見折  
 Luo Zhenyu 羅振玉  
  
 Manwen laodang 滿文老檔  
*mengshu* 盟書  
 Min-Yue-Gan 閩粵贛  
 Min-Zhe-Gan 閩浙贛  
*mingbang* 名榜  
 Minshedang 民社黨  
*mu* 畝  
*mulu* 目錄

- neibu* 內部  
*Neige daku* 內閣大庫  
*Neizheng bu* 內政部  
  
*Peichang weiyuanhui* 賠償委員會  
*Ping-Liu-Li* 萍瀏澧  
*pudie* 譜牒  
  
*qianliang* 錢糧  
*qianzhuang* 錢莊  
*qige* 契格  
*Qijuzhu* 起居注  
*qingdang* 清檔  
*qingli* 清理  
*Qingshi gao* 清史稿  
*qingtian ce* 清田冊  
*qingxiang* 清鄉  
*Qiongbangzi she* 窮棒子社  
*qiye dang'an guan* 企業檔案館  
*qu* 區  
*quanzong* 全宗  
  
*Renmin baowei zu* 人民保衛組  
*renshi dang'an* 人事檔案  
*renyuan chufen suoyin* 人員處分索引  
  
*Sanji bu* 三機部  
*sanqu geming* 三區革命  
*Shaanbei* 陝北  
*Shaan-Gan* 陝甘  
*Shaan-Gan-Ning* 陝甘寧  
*Shaan'nan* 陝南  
*shangbiao dang'an* 商標檔案  
*Shanghai gong-shang-lian shiliao*  
*shi* 上海工商聯史料室  
*shangtuan* 商團  
*Shanhou jiuji zongshu* 善後救濟總署  
*Shanhou lishui zongju* 善後厘稅總局  
  
*shanzi* 擅自  
*Shehui bu/chu* 社會部/處  
*shejiao* 社教  
*Shen'gan ban* 審干辦  
*shenji dang'an* 審計檔案  
*Shi guihua ju* 市規化局  
*Shiliao zhengli chu* 史料整理處  
*Shilu* 實錄  
*shimin gongshe* 市民公社  
*Shiye bu* 實業部  
*shuli* 水利  
*Shuiwu shu* 稅務署  
*Sifa xingzheng bu* 司法行政部  
*sishu* 私塾  
*Su-Lu-Yu-Wan* 蘇魯豫皖  
*Subei* 蘇北  
*Sufan ban* 肅反辦  
*susong dang'an* 訴訟檔案  
  
*Taihang qu* 太行區  
*Taiwan wenxian hui* 臺灣文獻會  
*Taiyue* 太岳  
*Tianjin Guangren tang* 天津廣仁堂  
*Tianjin shi tebie zhengfu* 天津市特別政府  
*tianliang* 田糧  
*tiben* 題本  
*ting* 廳  
*tingji* 廷寄  
*Tongbai* 桐柏  
*tongye gonghui* 同業公會  
*tongzhi guan* 通志館  
*tusi* 土司  
*tuzhi* 圖紙  
  
*"Waiguo zuzhi he geren liyong woguo dang'an shixing banfa"* 外國組織和個人利用我國檔案試行辦法  
*Waijiao bu* 外交部

Waiwu bu 外務部  
 Wan xibei tewei 皖西北特委  
 wei xieling shu 委協領署  
 wengao 文稿  
 wenjiao 文教  
 wenku 文庫  
 wenshu 文書  
 Wenwu ju 文物局  
 Wenxianbu 文獻部  
 Wenxianguan 文獻館  
 Wenzhou moshi 溫州模式  
 wobei 臥碑  
 wuzi tongzhi 物資統制

xiafang 下放  
 Xiafang ju 峽防局  
 xian 縣  
 xiang 鄉  
 Xiang-E-Gan 湘鄂皖  
 Xiang-E'xi 湘鄂西  
 xiangyue 鄉約  
 xiangzhen gongsuo 鄉鎮公所  
 xiao pu 校譜  
 xiao zhi 校志  
 Xibei daqu 西北大區  
 Xibei junzheng 西北軍政  
 Xi'nan daqu 西南大區  
 Xinfang ban/ju 信訪辦/局  
 Xingbu 刑部  
 Xingke tiben 刑科提本  
 xintuo 信託  
 xinzheng 新政  
 xiuxiao bu 修校簿  
 Xuebu 學部  
 xuece 學冊  
 Xunjing bu 巡警部

yamen 衙門  
 Yan'an dianying tuan 延安電影團  
 yiban xing yewu dang'an 一般性業務檔案

yishu dang'an 藝術檔案  
 yu 諭  
 Yu-E-Wan sansheng jiaofei zongsiling bu 豫鄂皖三省剿匪總司令部  
 Yu-Heng 榆橫  
 Yu-Shaan 豫陝  
 Yu-Shaan-E 豫陝鄂  
 Yu-Wan-Su 豫皖蘇  
 yuanqu 遠區  
 yudie 玉牒  
 yuezhedang 月摺檔  
 Yulin ce 魚鱗冊  
 Yulin tuce 魚鱗圖冊  
 Yuxi 豫西

Zeren neige 責任內閣  
 zhangce 帳冊  
 zhangquan 帳圈  
 zhen 鎮  
 zhengli 整理  
 zhengqi ge 正契格  
 zhi 旨  
 Zhiqing ban 知青辦  
 zhong 種  
 Zhong-E shuyuan 中俄書院  
 Zhongguo Guomindang dangshi shiliao bianzuan weiyuanhui 中國國民黨黨史史料編纂委員會  
 Zhonghua minguo weixin zhengfu 中華民國維新政府  
 Zhongtong 中統  
 Zhongyang sheji ju 中央設計局  
 Zhongyang tongxun she 中央通訊社  
 Zhongyang wenku 中央文庫  
 zhou 州  
 zhuangzhi 狀紙  
 zhuanmen weiyuanhui 專門委員會  
 zhuanye dang'an 專業檔案

- zhuan yuan* 專員  
*Zhuji chu* 主計處  
*zhupi zouzhe* 朱批奏折  
*zilio* 資料  
*Zongdu beiwo shu* 總督備倭署
- Zongli Yamen* 總理衙門  
*zongpu* 宗譜  
*Zongtong fu* 總統府  
*zupu* 族譜  
*zushui bu* 租稅簿

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