

Mark Elvin, Hiroaki Nishioka,

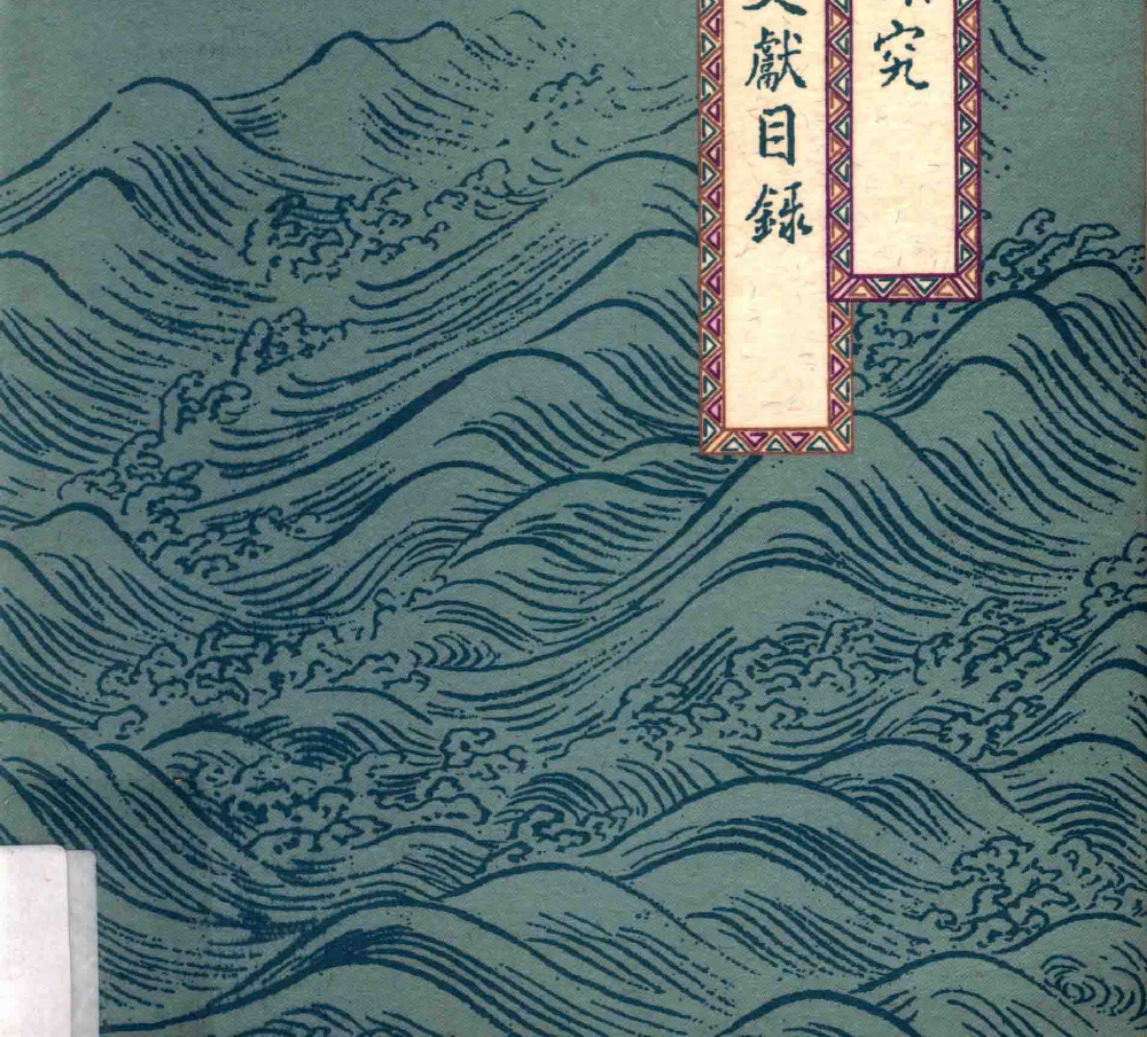
Keiko Tamura, and Joan Kwek

Japanese studies
on the history of
water control
in China

A selected bibliography

中國水利史研究

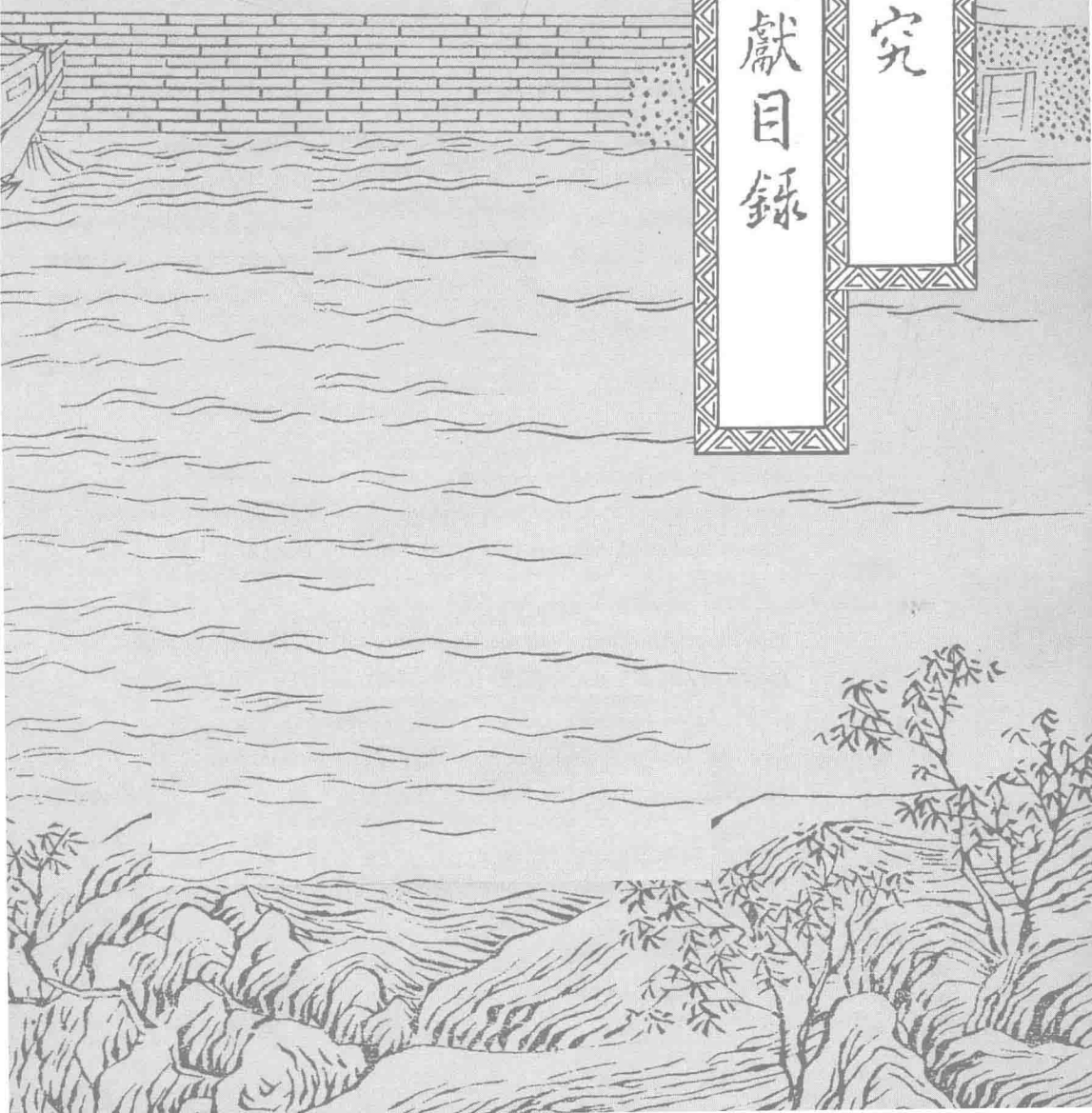
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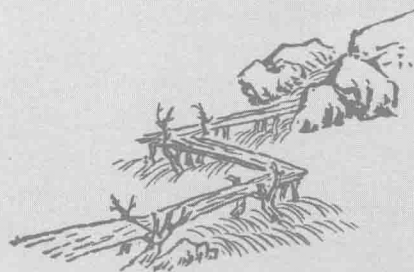
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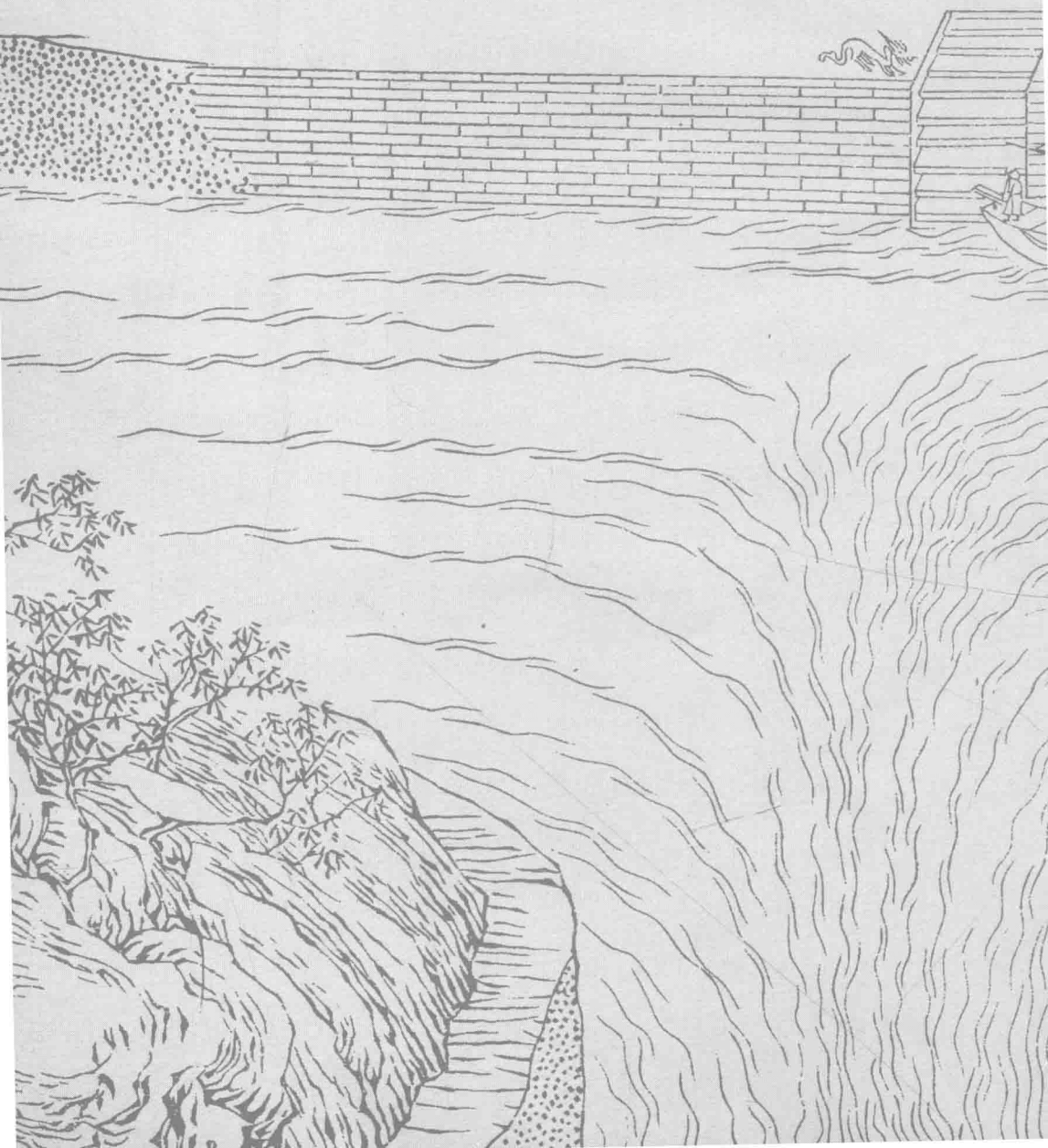
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Preface

The present work is a selective analytical bibliography of scholarly studies, written in modern Japanese, on the history of water control in China. Water control is understood here in its widest sense, covering man-made systems for drainage, irrigation, urban water supply, inland water transport, and defence against floods and tidal incursions, together with the related technology and hydrological and hydraulic theories. The social and administrative aspects are also covered, including such themes as the “communities” (*kyōdōtai* 共同体) that handled water control at the local level, the ownership of land- and water-rights and concomitant hydraulic obligations, and the relationship of water control to the growth and consolidation of Chinese political and military systems. The role played by water-control systems in shaping patterns of settlement, most notably through land reclamation, and in facilitating various industries, notably the manufacture of salt, and in providing water power, also fall within the scope of the works listed here. We have not included materials on present-day China, which means in practice those whose main focus is the period after 1950, nor works of a specialized scientific nature, though we would stress that these latter can play a critically important part in the future development of research into the history of hydraulic undertakings in China, and the environmental factors that conditioned them.

Our original intent was to publish a complete bibliography of all scholarly work falling within the above definitions. When a preliminary survey identified upwards of two thousand items that met these criteria, we were obliged to change course and produce a selective bibliography. The approximately six hundred items listed in these pages were chosen partly on the basis of our own knowledge, but mostly through the co-operation of members of the Chūgoku Suiri-shi Kenkyū-kai 中国水

利史研究会 [Society for the Study of the History of Water Control in China] under their past and present presidents, Professor Morita Akira 森田明 and Professor Nishioka Hiroaki 西岡弘晃. The completion of this book owes a particular debt to these two well-known scholars, and to their collaborators in Japan.

Some items have been indirectly listed twice, once as an article, the form in which it originally appeared, and once—implicitly—as the revised chapter in a later book. We have not attempted to indicate this feature systematically, as it seemed too cumbersome to do so, nor have we attempted to eliminate it, as the specific titles of the articles seem to us to give a sharper view of the subject-matter covered than the book titles alone could convey.

The analysis that has been done is elementary, but hopefully useful. Every item has been assigned to a period of time, basically one or more of the major Chinese dynasties, and to a region, essentially one of the late-imperial Chinese provinces. The administrative subdivision of Chinese space was of course different in earlier times,¹ and these geographical assignments are therefore often only approximate. The Yellow River, the Yangzi River, and the Grand Canal, which cross many provinces, also serve as distinctive spatial categories where appropriate. The contents of each item has been roughly described on the basis of a selection from eighteen topical categories, abbreviated to three-letter codes (such as 'irr' for 'irrigation') that are listed in the section 'Using the bibliographies' and on a flap at the end of the volume that may be opened out for easy consultation when using the work. For this analysis the bibliography is again indebted to the help of members of the Chūgoku Suiri-shi Kenkyū-kai, in particular our co-compiler Professor Nishioka Hiroaki, together with Professor Morita

¹ There is a convenient visual summary in C. Blunden and M. Elvin, *A Cultural Atlas of China* (Oxford: Phaidon, 1983), pp. 26–27.

Akira, Assistant Professor Matsuda Yoshirō 松田吉郎 and Assistant Professor Fujita Katsuhisa 藤田勝久, in covering a range of literature only a part of which is known to me from first-hand use.

It is hoped soon to have the bibliography (stored as a Macintosh file, using the KanjiTalk Japanese character system) available on computer diskette, as well as freely accessible on INTERNET from the Coombspapers Social Sciences Research Data Bank at the Australian National University, by way of any of the following addresses:

1. ANON.FTP to: coombs.anu.edu.au
2. GOPHER to: coombs.anu.edu.au (port 70)
3. WWW to: <http://coombs.anu.edu.au/CoombsHome.html>

As and when these become available, details will be announced in the journal *East Asian History*. For practical reasons the 'General index' in this printed edition lists the contents only by time-period and region, but on computer-based versions, selection by topic code should also be possible.

This bibliography is the part of the work of the Project on the History of the Environment in China and Japan first sponsored by the Research School of Pacific Studies under its then Director, Professor R. Gerard Ward, to whom we remain most grateful. It is being published through the good offices of the Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies for Unesco (ユネスコ東アジア文化研究センター) of the Tōyō Bunko 東洋文庫 in Tokyo, for whose generosity and hard work we should like to express great appreciation. General guidance has been provided by two other old and valued friends, Professor Shiba Yoshinobu 斯波義信, now at the International Christian University in Tokyo, and Professor Ishii Yoneo 石井米雄 of Sophia University, Tokyo. To both of them, and to Dr. Susan Tyler at the Australian National University for her technical and moral support, I should like to offer my warmest thanks on behalf of all the compilers. Last of all, I would like to pay tribute to the indefatigable care and scholarship put into the present work by

the two principal compilers here in Canberra, Keiko Tamura and Joan Kwek, with Keiko Tamura having responsibility for establishing the data base, and Joan Kwek performing the tasks of book production, editing and indexing in the latter stage of the project.

No bibliography amounts to much if it is not used, and it is my hope that we have at least opened the door to a vast domain of Japanese scholarly work on a crucially important aspect of Chinese history that has been relatively neglected both by Western historians and by historians in the People's Republic of China and in the Republic of China on Taiwan. I also cherish the thought that our work, by bringing together the best of Japanese work on the history of water control in China, may even serve to remind our Japanese colleagues of the impressive extent of their accumulated achievements in this domain.

Mark Elvin

*Division of Pacific and Asian History
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Australian National University*

December, 1993

Using the Bibliographies

◇ Structure

The main body of the bibliography is divided into two parts. The first part '*Bibliography of books*' covers Japanese language books on the subject of Chinese water control. The second part '*Bibliography of chapters and articles*' covers Japanese language chapters and articles on the subject of Chinese water control.

In the case of an entry for a particular chapter published in a volume of articles devoted principally to the subject of Chinese water control, a cross reference is given so that bibliographic details of that volume can be found in the 'Bibliography of books'.

The Japanese script for Japanese publishing houses cited in the 'Bibliography of books', and for Japanese journals cited in the 'Bibliography of chapters and articles', can be found in the '*Reference tables*' immediately following the bibliographies.

A single '*General index*' lists references to books as well as chapters and articles.

◇ Description of entries

All entries in both the 'Bibliography of books' and the 'Bibliography of chapters and articles' are headed by the name of the author(s) or editor(s) in Roman script, and the year of publication. Entries are listed in alphabetical order by author, and then by order of publication year, which is further distinguished by a small letter a, b, c, etc. when multiple publications by an author occur within the same year.

Regarding authorship, all entries provide the following additional information, where relevant: name of translator in Roman script; name of author(s) or editor(s) in Japanese script; name of translator in Japanese

script; year of birth of author(s) when known.

Regarding the titles of works, all entries provide the following information: Japanese title transliterated into Roman script; title in Japanese script; title translated into English.

The following publication details are provided for books: place of publication; publisher; number of pages in book.

The following publication details are provided for chapters and articles, where relevant: title of volume of articles, in Roman script and Japanese script; publication details of volume, or a cross reference to the bibliography of books; name of journal in Roman script; volume; part (in parentheses); pages.

All entries carry an analysis of content by way of the following codes: *Period* codes in Japanese script enclosed within chevrons < > ; *Area* codes in Japanese script enclosed within chevrons < > ; *Subject* codes in Roman script in italics.

◇ *Period, Area, and Subject codes*

The codes which make up the last line of each bibliographic entry provide an indication of the range of periods in Chinese history covered by the work, the geographic areas within China that come under discussion, and the types of subject matter that are dealt with in the work. A convenient summary of these codes, listed in both Japanese and English, appears on a fold-out page at the end of this book.

Period codes

全時代 All Periods

古 Antiquity: to 220 BC 商／殷、周、etc.

漢 Han: 221 BC to 219 AD 秦、前漢、後漢

南北 Northern and Southern
Dynasties: 220 to 589 三国、西晉、南北朝

唐	Sui and Tang: 590 to 906	隋、唐
宋	Song: 907 to 1279	五代十国、北宋、南宋／金(女真)
元	Yuan: 1280 to 1367	元 (モンゴル)
明	Ming: 1368 to 1644	明
清	Qing: 1645 to 1911	清
民	Republic: 1912 to 1949	民国
現代	Modern: from 1950	

Area codes

全国	All China	湖南	Hu'nan
華北	Northern China	貴州	Guizhou
華中	Central China	雲南	Yunnan
華南	Southern China	浙江	Zhejiang
満州	Manchuria	江西	Jiangxi
河北	Hebei	福建	Fujian
山西	Shanxi	広東	Guangdong
陝西	Shaanxi	広西	Guangxi
甘肅	Gansu	台湾	Taiwan
山東	Shandong	モンゴル	Mongolia (蒙古)
河南	He'nan	チベット	Tibet (西藏)
湖北	Hubei	新疆	Xinjiang
四川	Sichuan	河	Yellow River (黄河)
江蘇	Jiangsu	江	Yangzi River (揚子江／長江)
安徽	Anhui	運	Grand Canal (大運河)

Subject codes

<i>def</i>	hydrological defence	治水
<i>drn</i>	drainage	排水
<i>egr</i>	economic growth	經濟発展、商品生産、流通、地域開発
<i>env</i>	environment	環境
<i>gen</i>	general theory	一般理論、回顧と展望、歴研論争

<i>hyd</i>	hydrological theory	水利論、治水論
<i>ind</i>	industry	工業化、水力エネルギー
<i>irr</i>	irrigation	灌漑
<i>own</i>	ownership	所有権、水利権
<i>rec</i>	reclamation	墾田、土地改良、水利工事、水利開発
<i>sal</i>	salt manufacturing	製塩
<i>set</i>	settlement patterns	定住、移住、労働力、都市化
<i>sta</i>	role of the state	国家の役割、官制、仲裁
<i>tec</i>	machines and technology	技術、測量、施設、水車、海塘、堰、閘
<i>trn</i>	transport	交通、漕運
<i>urb</i>	urban water supply	都市給水
<i>wcc</i>	water control community	水利共同体、水利組織
<i>wel</i>	wells	井戸

◇ Indexing

A single combined 'General index' serves the 'Bibliography of books' as well as the 'Bibliography of chapters and articles'. To distinguish references to each of the two bibliographies, book references appear with an asterisk * before the name of the author(s) or editor(s), while chapter and article references are not so marked.

The index is arranged so that readers can identify works that are pertinent to their particular sphere of interest within the topic of Chinese water control. Readers should first consult the period-code listing on the left side of the page for their period of interest, then the area-code listing falling within that period. The order of listing follows that of the Period- and Area-code tables in the previous section, which are duplicated on the fold-out flap at the end of the book. Works are identified by the name of the author(s) or editor(s) in Roman script, plus the year of publication. Readers can then select items of interest on the basis of the subject codes that are provided for each work.

In order to obtain the bibliographic details of a selected item, readers should refer back to the 'Bibliography of books' for references marked with an asterisk, and to the 'Bibliography of chapters and articles' for other references.

◇ Romanization

Romanization of Japanese pronunciations is based on the modified Hepburn system, as used in Kenkyūsha's *New Japanese-English Dictionary*. Personal and place names in Roman script commence with a capital letter, and quoted publication titles are italicized.

When Chinese names appear in entry headings or in the 'General index', they are given in Roman script firstly in their Japanese reading, followed immediately in parentheses by their standard Chinese reading in pinyin romanization. In an entry heading, the name is repeated below in its original Chinese characters. Chinese personal or place names occurring within the title of works are given in their Japanese reading in the Roman transliteration, in Chinese characters in the title proper, and in pinyin within the English translation. Supplementary Wade-Giles romanization is occasionally provided within braces { }, as is other supplementary or explanatory information.

Non-Japanese names that are normally written in Roman script appear in their original spelling in entry headings and also when listed in the 'General index'. In entry headings, they are followed by a rendition in Japanese katakana syllabary. Within the title of works, they appear in Japanese pronunciation in the Roman script transliteration, in katakana within the Japanese title proper, and in original Roman script spelling within the English translation.

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Introduction
by Mark Elvin

序論

伊懋可著

