

邯鄲學院藏太行山文書系列叢刊

太行山文書精華

康香閣 主編

文物出版社

三九師用
出洋烟金

果亦金用
出界鴉子支

果亦金用
出界鴉子支

果亦金用
出界鴉子支

果亦金用
出界鴉子支

京師大學堂倫理學

京師大學堂倫理學講義

大學堂副總教習張鶴齡

庚子辛丑間

皇上屢下變法自強之詔命各

張公管理京師大學堂事

社用或一夜二夜報廟

燈鏤一盞若燈鏤不到與

燈滅則罰酒壹升有油燈

不罰報廟祀畢白酒壹

謝祀靈掩喪不許使小

外國人打進關
割土地賠銀錢

出 張爾忠公社
生產大隊
地委、縣委、人委、公社
作、或也、干部參加勞
生產救災、秋收分配、
的通知、條例、意見、干

五分金基字拾人王

廣廣廣
泰泰泰

土改之後的政集團將坐落

同意將金基內北造分給王廣

南造金基也計東西長

權自分之後各隊各享受權

阻當通行從此院通行通走

五分金基字拾同原向張各

社會主義

邯鄲學院藏太行山文書系列叢刊

太行山文書精華

康香閣 主編

文物出版社

出洋烟盒

出買鴉子支

出營井費

出鹽菜費

出銀

京師大學堂倫理學

京師大學堂倫理學講義

大學堂副總教習張鶴齡

庚子辛丑間

皇上屢下變法自強之詔命各

張公管理京師大學堂事

社用或一夜二夜報廟

燈鏤一盞若燈鏤不到與

燈減罰至酒壺并有油燈

不罰報廟祀畢白酒壺

謝柩靈掩喪不許使小

先使喪事殯葬

五分合基字於人王

土政文廣的收業因時坐落

同意將合基因此造分給王廣

南邊合基也計東西長

權自分之後各局各享受權

阻當通行後以此改通行通

五分合基字括同原向張又

社會主義

出元一九五七年

立會與八趙門利氏... 地書設計地... 西至... 南至... 東至... 北至...

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

太行山文书精萃 / 康香阁主编. -- 北京 : 文物出版社, 2017.5

ISBN 978-7-5010-4861-8

I. ①太… II. ①康… III. ①农村—社会生活—史料—华北地区 IV. ①K292.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第302698号

邯郸学院藏太行山文书系列丛刊
太行山文书精萃

题 签 苏士澍
装帧设计 刘 远
责任编辑 李缙云 刘永海
责任印制 陈 杰

出版发行 文物出版社
地 址 北京市东直门内北小街2号楼
邮 编 100007
网 址 <http://www.wenwu.com>
E-mail:web@wenwu.com
制版印刷 北京图文天地制版印刷有限公司
开 本 889毫米×1194毫米 1/16
印 张 14.5
版 次 2017年5月第1版
印 次 2017年5月第1次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5010-4861-8
定 价 280.00元

太行山文藝精華

蕭士衡題



编辑委员会

主任委员

杨金廷 马计斌

委员

鲁书月 孙继民 乔福锦

王丽萍 康香阁 冯小红

学术顾问

孙继民

主编

康香阁

副主编

乔福锦 冯小红

编撰人员

刘晨虹 邹蓓蓓 姚 娇

李 楠 顾海燕 刘广瑞

李延军

英文翻译

王红超

前言

2013年底，邯郸学院入藏了历史学教授乔福锦先生原藏的一批晋冀鲁豫地区民间社会历史文献，估约10万件。以此为基础，成立了地方文化研究院（太行山文书研究中心），开展整理和研究工作。2014~2016年又陆续征集到邯郸市收藏家田和旭、杜顺德和温晖等先生的四批民间历史文献，此外，小批次零星文献不断入藏。到目前为止，入藏总量已达20万余件。这些文献上起明朝万历年间，下至20世纪80年代初期；地域涵盖河北、山西、河南、山东四省，又以冀晋豫交界的太行山地区为重点。在第一批文献入藏邯郸学院学术座谈会上，河北省社会科学院副院长、河北省历史学会会长孙继民先生，综合考量了文献所涉及的地域范围和种类两大要素，建议将入藏的文献正式命名为“太行山文书”，得到与会专家的认同。

邯郸学院藏太行山文书主要是个人、家庭、家族、村庄、会社、社队企业、学校、店铺等社会单位记录生产活动和日常生活所产生的文献，其中尤以个体文书、家族文书和村落档案为主，此外还有一部分在民间流传的教育文书和日用文书。个体文书包括传记、个人档案、书信、日记、笔记等，家族文书包括契约、账本、家谱、家史、礼仪文书等，村落档案包括乡土志、村史、集体账簿、乡村文件等，教育文书包括科举时代的教材、蒙学教材、识字课本、学生作业、作文等，日用文书包括尺牍范本、实用读物、指南等。

太行山文书源于民间，每件文书都承载着一段原生态的社会活动，是太行山地区明清至当代乡村社会生活的真实写照，是不可多得的反映太行山地区乡村社

会生活实态的原始资料，具有极高的文献价值和学术研究价值。

首先，太行山文书为学术界提供了一种民间文献的新资源。近代以来，中国学术发展的一项重要内容就是新文献的发现与利用。这种新的历史文献主要包含两个方面：其一，是新的考古出土文献，即为学界所津津乐道的近代考古材料的“三大发现”或“四大发现”，称“三大发现”者通常指的是商周甲骨文、战国至西晋简帛、十六国至宋初敦煌吐鲁番文书；称“四大发现”者再在“三大发现”的基础上加上属于宋辽夏金元时期的黑水城文献。其二，是档案文献和民间文献的新资源，其中档案文献主要有明清内阁大库档案、四川巴县档案、南部县档案、获鹿档案、苏州商会档案、天津商会档案、长芦盐务档案等。民间文献主要有徽州文书、清水江文书、石仓契约等。邯郸学院藏“太行山文书”便属于民间文献序列中的一种新资源。

其次，太行山文书提供了一批其他大宗民间文书所不见或少见的珍稀文书种类，试举几例。例一：太行山文书收录有两件与清代保甲制度密切相关的册簿文书，一件是邯郸学院零星入藏的购自山西汾阳旧货市场的线装写本册，该册包含山西忻州诸乡村牌册统计、每石粮折银两数、都（乡）名字歌诀等三部分内容，是形成于清乾隆十二年至光绪六年（1747~1880）之间的牌长登记牌内户口情况的保甲册。以之与忻州牌册统计簿对比，该保甲册当为忻州直隶州直辖四乡所有牌甲的保甲册统计汇总文献，这种形制的保甲册在徽州文书、清水江文书中从未见过，值得珍视。另一件是类似门牌的文书，其文书页面标明的时间为清嘉庆二十

年（1815）。清代门牌的形制一般都是印制而成的格式文书，内容通常包括户主姓名、年龄、住址、生理（即生计）、家中人口（男几名、女几口）、牌长、甲长、保长及颁发时间等，而太行山文书中的这件类似门牌的文书与一般门牌的形制有所不同，其内容均为手写，且未加盖印章，考虑到其书写内容、项目、称谓与正式门牌文书极其接近，因此它应是制作门牌文书的基础和依据，有可能是编制保甲户籍时各户申报户口的基础资料。这种申报户口的基础资料在其他文书中也十分罕见。例二：太行山文书收录的山西省昔阳县长岭村土改果实账中有一本账册，该账册正面记载的是土改果实，背面是油印本讲义，首页首行题“京师大学堂伦理学讲义”，次行有“大学堂副总教习张鹤龄讲述”字样，当为张鹤龄编《京师大学堂伦理学讲义》。据查阅，该讲义在国家图书馆、北京大学图书馆及北京师范大学图书馆馆藏目录均未见有著录，太行山文书中这件纸背讲义很有可能是现存京师大学堂最早的伦理学讲义印本，版本价值极高。例三：太行山文书中收录有油印本“抗日三字经”，该三字经的主要内容以反顽固、争民主为主，当为抗战进入相持阶段后中国共产党所编。其文献价值有二：一是藏本珍贵，据查阅很可能是目前发现的该版本唯一藏本；二是内容独特，是目前发现的唯一宣传中国共产党抗日民主政权建设主张的“三字经”藏本。例四：太行山文书中收录了39件涉县甘泉账本，主要为涉县甘泉村晚清民国年间村账，时间从清道光二十三年（1843）到民国二十七年（1938），其中1938年的账本就有33册。在1938年的账本中，有3册银钱摊派账本，21册实物摊派账本，记载了抗战初期当地政府

和过往军队对甘泉村摊派的钱粮、实物和劳役，真实地反映出抗战初期中国共产党领导的抗日民主政权建立前晋冀鲁豫根据地的农民负担，是研究抗战初期根据地农民负担实况的珍贵资料。例五：太行山文书收录了43件山西省平顺县八路军收条，这些收条都是八路军给山西省平顺县李庄等村所开的收据，是晋冀鲁豫边区人民支持中国共产党领导的敌后抗战的重要物证。例六：太行山文书收录了一件敌占区户口簿，该户口簿是1942年日伪政权发给邢台县第三区南盖宗村周袁氏的户口簿，其中第二页有“欲求治安必须歼灭共匪”、“共党歼灭后东亚方得安全”、“东亚民族团结起来一致剿共”等标语，成为中国共产党领导华北人民坚持敌后抗战的有力证据。

再次，太行山文书提供了大批反映该地区基层社会历史面貌和社会变迁的生动的、具体的第一手资料。例如，太行山文书收录一批村落档案，其中以河北省邢台县北尚汪村档案和山西省昔阳县长岭村档案为代表。邢台县北尚汪村档案，总计约300卷（册），不仅时间连续性强，存量较大，而且具有形式的多样性和内容的系统性等特征，是极为罕见的中国北方农村近现代社会历史研究资料，文献价值与学术价值十分突出。山西省昔阳县长岭村村级档案，时间起自1944年，止于1984年，总计70卷（册），不仅描绘出包括抗战、减租减息、土改、合作化、人民公社、四清、“文化大革命”及改革开放初期在内的现代华北乡村历史进程的基本轮廓，而且是这一特定时代乡村社会生产与生活的具体写照，是所有影响20世纪后半期“重大历史事件”的基层记录。再如，太行山文书收录有大量清末

民国时期的民间启蒙识字教材——“杂字”。明清“杂字”存世量较多，但已往相关研究大都偏重于南方，对于北方杂字则相对搜集和关注较少。“杂字”作为民间启蒙教材，一大突出特点即是具有浓厚的地域性特色，是反映特定区域社会历史面貌和风俗习惯的珍贵资料。太行山文书所收《三言杂字》《买卖杂字》《庄农杂字》《童蒙四言》等杂字属于生动具体的民间生活资料，对于研究明清民国时期太行山地区的历史断面和社会变迁具有重要的学术意义。又如，太行山文书收录了很多会社文书，其中来自于涉县杨家山村的杨国藩钱会文书，既包含起会规矩文书，又包含大量揭约，是研究华北地区钱会的重要资料；甘泉孝社账本既包含孝社规矩，又记录了孝社账目，还记载了参加孝社的农户，是研究民国初年太行山地区丧葬习俗的宝贵史料。

为使社会各界尽快认识和了解太行山文书，编者从邯郸学院所藏 20 万余件文书中精心挑选了 137 件，编纂成这本《太行山文书精萃》。本书内容丰富，资料翔实，所收文书涵盖了个体文书、家族文书、村落档案、教育文书和日用文书五大类别；在形制上，既包含契约、婚书等单页文书，又包含账册、日记等多页文书，还包含四清档案、村落档案等多卷文书。与数量庞大、内容广博的太行山文书相比，本书也仅能称得上豹之一斑，希望藉此能够展示邯郸学院所藏太行山文书的总体面貌与学术价值。

仲伟民

（清华大学历史系教授、博士生导师、《清华大学学报》常务副主编）

Foreword

Selected Pieces of Tai-hang
Mountains Documents

At the end of 2013, Handan College (hereinafter referred to as the College) collected about 100,000 pieces of folk social and historical documents in the junction area of Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, and Henan provinces, which were originally collected by Mr. Qiao Fujin, a professor of history. Furthermore, the College established the Local Culture Research Institute (also named as Tai-hang Mountains Research Center) based on such precious documents, and then began to sort out and study on them. From 2014 to 2016, the College successively collected four batches of folk historical documents from collectors of Handan such as Mr. Tian Hexun, Du Shunde, and Wen Hui and some other documents. So far, there are over 200,000 pieces of historical documents have been collected in the College, which could be dated from 1590s of Ming Dynasty to the early stage of 1980s. These documents tell the stories in Hebei, Shanxi, Henan, and Shandong, especially in the Tai-hang Mountains Region at the cross of such four provinces. At an academic forum held in the College for the first collection, Mr. Sun Jimin, the Assistant Dean of Hebei Academy of Social Sciences and the Chairman of Hebei History Research Institute, proposed to officially name such batch of collection as "Tai-hang Mountains Documents" after studying the geographic area and types involved in, which was agreed by all participating experts.

Tai-hang Mountains Documents collected by the College mainly include documents recorded by such social units as individuals, families, clans, villages, associations, commune and brigade enterprises, schools, and shops for their production activities and daily lives, especially the individual documents, family documents, and village files, and some other education documents and daily documents handed down in the folk. Individual documents include biographies, personal files, letters, diaries, and notes; family documents include deeds, account books, genealogy, family history, and etiquette documents; village files

include local annals, village history, collective account books, and village documents; education materials include textbooks, enlightening study books, literacy textbooks, students' homework books, and compositions during the age of imperial examination; and daily documents include letter templates, practical reading materials and guidebooks.

Each piece of Tai-hang Mountains Documents originates from the folk and records a part of natural social activities, which really reflects the rural social life in the Tai-hang Mountains Region during the period from Ming and Qing Dynasty to the contemporary era. Therefore, such documents are rare original materials reflecting the real country life in that Region, which have high value for documentation and academic research.

Firstly, Tai-hang Mountains Documents could be deemed as a type of new resources of folk documents. In recent years, there is an important task for the Chinese academic world to discover and utilize new documents, which mainly include: 1. New documents excavated after archaeological studies, namely the "Three Great Discoveries" or "Four Great Discoveries" of contemporary archaeological materials are discussed delightedly in the academic world, generally including inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells of Shang and Zhou Dynasties, bamboo slip and silk from the Warring States Period to the Western Jin Dynasty, and Turpan Documents from the period of Sixteen Kingdoms to the beginning of Song Dynasty, as well as the Khara-Khoto Documents about the dynasties of Song, Liao, Xia, Jin, and Yuan (when referring to the "Four Great Discoveries"); 2. New resources of archival literature and folk documents, among which, the archival literature mainly includes files collected in the Imperial Cabinet Repository, files of Ba County in Sichuan, files of Nanbu County, files of Huolu Town, files of chambers of commerce in Suzhou and Tianjin, and files of Changlu salt business; the folk documents include documents of Huizhou and

Qingshuijiang and deeds of Shicang. The Tai-hang Mountains Documents collected by the College could be deemed as a new resource of folk documents.

Secondly, there are some document types included in the Tai-hang Mountains Documents, which are none or rare in other large sums of folk documents. For example: 1. Two volumes tightly related to the neighborhood administrative system in Qing Dynasty. The first volume includes some thread binding pieces purchased from flea market in Fenyang of Shanxi Province, which contains three parts including statistics of lanes (containing 10 households for each lane) and villages in Xinzhou of Shanxi Province, amount of silver currency converted from about 28kg of grains, and names of towns (villages) in rhyme. It might be a book recording the information of households of each lane during the period from 1747 to 1880 (namely from the twelfth year of Qianlong Administration to the sixth year of Guangxu Administration in Qing Dynasty). Comparing with the statistics book of lanes in Xinzhou, these pieces could be deemed as a document including all statistics information of all lanes in four villages directly governed by Xinzhou (a municipality directly under the central government at that time), the form of which has never been found in Huizhou Documents and Qingshuijiang Documents, so that it should be cherished. The second volume refers to a document similar to a doorplate, and the time stated in it is 1815 (the twentieth year of Jiaqing Administration in Qing Dynasty). Generally, the form of doorplate in Qing Dynasty is a printed document in a certain format, including such information as the householder's name, age, address and work, and the number of men and women at home, and the name of the heads of lane, community, and street, and the time when the doorplate was issued. However, such type of doorplate contained in Tai-hang Mountains Documents is different from the common one in terms of form, for it was written by hand without any

seal, but it is quite possible to be the basis and reference for making a doorplate because the information, items, and titles stated in it are quite closed to what are included in an official doorplate document, so that it might be fundamental materials of a household submitted by the householder for preparation of community information books, which could be rarely found in other Documents. 2. An account book of land reform in Changling Village, Xiyang County, Shanxi Province, it stated the information of land reform on the obverse side and a mimeographed teaching material on the reverse side. For the headline of such material, the first line refers to “Teaching Material for Ethics in Imperial University of Peking” (the predecessor of Peking University), and the second line refers to “By Zhang Heling, Assistant Professor”, which showed that it must be the *Teaching Material for Ethics in Imperial University of Peking* compiled by Zhang Heling. Based on the current information after investigation, such teaching material has not yet been stated in catalogs of the National Library, Beijing University Library, and the library of Beijing Normal University, so that such teaching material on the reverse side of paper owns a great value, for it is possible to be the earliest existing printed version of the Ethics of Imperial University of Peking. 3. A mimeographed anti-Japanese Three Character Primer, which might be prepared by the Communist Party of China during the stalemate stage of the anti-Japanese war and mainly includes the information about anti-stubbornness and struggling for democracy. For the literature value of such primer, it might, firstly, the only collection for the current time, and secondly, the only “three character primer” advocating the thoughts of the Communist Party of China for construction of anti-Japanese democratic regime. 4. 39 account books of Ganquan Village in She County, which mainly are the accounts of such region during the period from the late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China (namely from 1843, the

23rd year of Daoguang Administration in Qing Dynasty to 1938, 27th year of the Republic of China). There were 33 account books for the year of 1938, among which there were 3 books stating apportion of silver currency and money and 21 recording apportions of real objects, which recorded the apportion of money, grains, objects, and labor force in Ganquan Village by local government and armies at the early stage of the war and truly reflects the burden borne by the farmers living in Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, and Henan provinces before anti-Japanese democratic regime was established by the Communist Party of China. It is precious for researching the heavy burden borne by farmers living in the base areas during the initial period of the Anti-Japanese War. 5. 43 pieces of receipts issued by the Eighth Route Army to Lizhuang and other villages in Pingshun County of Shanxi Province, which are the important evidence proving that people living in the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan border area greatly supported the war led by the Communist Party of China at the enemy's rear area. 6. A residence booklet of enemy-occupied area, which was issued by the Japanese puppet regime to Mrs. Zhou. (Maiden Surname is Yuan) in Nangaizong Village of the 3rd District of Xingtai County in 1942. In its second page, there were many slogans such as "1. The CPC bandits should be killed for public security", "4. The East Asia would become safe after the CPC was eliminated", and "5. All nations in the East Asia should be united to fight against the CPC", which are strong evidences proving that the CPC always insists on the war at the enemy's rear area with peoples living in the North China.

Thirdly, the Tai-hang Mountains Documents provide a large sum of vivid and detailed first-hand information reflecting the historical appearance and changes of grass-root society within such area, such as a batch of village files, especially the files of Beishangwang Village in Xingtai County and Changling Village in Xiyang County of Shanxi Province. For

the files of Beishangwang Village in Xingtai County, there were over 300 volumes (booklets), which are not only large in stock and strong in time sequence, but also diversified in forms and systematic in content, so that they are rare materials for studies of contemporary and modern social history of villages in the North China, and their literature and academic value is outstanding. For the files of Changling Village in Xiyang County, there were 70 volumes (booklets) dating from 1944 to 1984, including basic information of villages in the North China during the whole course of history from anti-Japanese war, rent and interest reduction activity, land reforms, Cooperative Transformation of Agriculture, people's commune movement, movement of the "Four Clean-ups", the Great Cultural Revolution, to the early stage of reform and opening up, which reflected the production and social life in villages during such special time in details, so that such files are basic records of all important historical events affecting the last half of the 20th century. Another example is a large number of literacy textbooks published during the period from the late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China, which were named as "Zazi" (Words Collection). Lots of "Zazi" printed in Ming and Qing Dynasties have already been found, but relevant studies previously attached importance to the South China, while paid less attention to the Zazi in the North China. As a folk primer, Zazi was featured with profound local characteristics, which were precious materials reflecting the historical appearance and customs within special areas. Within the Tai-hang Mountains Documents, some vivid and detailed materials such as *Three-Character Zazi*, *Buying and-Selling Zazi*, *Village-and-Agriculture Zazi*, and *Four-Character Primer* really played important roles in studies of historical sections and social changes of Tai-hang Mountains area from Ming and Qing Dynasties to the Republic of China. The third example is the large sum of association files, such as the files of Yang Guofan Money Association