

Collection of the Archives on Earthquakes
Kept in the Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasty

明清宮藏地震檔案

(下卷 壹)

北京市地震局
台北中研院歷史語言研究所 編



地震出版社

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卢荣俭

序

我是学地质的，对于地震，自然并不陌生。但主持地震局工作，特别是要我就出版《明清官藏地震档案》写点什么，则必须对『地震』有一些新的认识。

作为古代科学哲学思想精华的《易经》，内列八卦，其中『乾』（天阳）、『坤』

（地阴）和『震』卦，多有天际雷震惊鸣，发而不适时令，坤舆大震，动而阴阳无序，表征吉凶祸福的爻辞，并论及地震、雷鸣为阴阳动静反常，乃上天示警，人臣亟须反省等，以揭示天、地、人之间，乾坤阴阳变化的关联。可见，地震对古人思想行为的影响十分深刻。地震工作者早就发现，我国古代历史典籍是一座科学文化宝库，保存着极其丰富的地震科学资料。《太平御览》一书，就记述舜时（约公元前23世纪）『三苗欲灭时地震泉涌』。《诗·小雅·十月之交》也生动地描写了地震现象：『百川沸腾，山冢崒崩，高岸为谷，深谷为陵。』

观测记录地震现象，研究总结地震规律，是我国古代科学的重大成就之一。东汉科学家张衡，制造了世界上第一台地动仪，并在京城洛阳记录到永和三年的陇西地震，代表了当时地震研究的最高成就。

孔子主张『述而不作，信而好古』（《论语·述而》）然而，我们发现，古人对于地震资料，却有点『录而不述』，没有进行大规模的资料搜集整理工作。直到新中国成立后，1954年中国科学院成立了地震工作委员会，才由李四光、竺可桢、范文澜等组织一大批科学家查阅、清理并编纂了上下两册《中国地震资料年表》。1978年以后，国家地震局又与中国科学院、中国社会科学院联合成立『中国地震历史资料编辑委员会』，由黎澍、谢毓寿、蔡美彪等在全国范围内整理、编辑，出版了《中国地震历史资料汇编》，五卷七册，洋洋大观。

科学技术的发展，社会生活的进步，使封存已久的大量历史档案不断得到开发与利用。盛世修书，今天我们有可能在『述作』上达到更新的高度。众所周知，自汉代以来，历代官廷中都设立专门观测、记录与研究天象、地象、气候的部门；到明清时，更为完备，特别是清代，建立了十分健全的档案管理制度，这就使得包括地震资料在内的珍贵档案能够较为齐全地保存下来，当今的科学家、史学家，才有可能看到这部《明清官藏地震档案》。

蒋克训等人编辑本书十分不易。他们重点考研中国第一历史档案馆和台北故宫博物院等单位，进行了大量细致、劳身劳心而又卓有成效的查阅工作，从庞杂的官中

朱批奏折档、军机处录副奏折档、上谕档、内阁题本及起居注等档案中，清理整编出以清官档案为主的有关防震减灾科技专题的珍贵史料七百余件（分上下两卷出版），提供给国内外的地震、历史、社会、档案学家阅读使用。毋庸置疑，这些史料，对深入研究我国历史地震及地震活动性，对了解明清特别是清代政府的抗震抢险及赈灾工作，对考察清政府救灾事务的督察机制和监管力度，对推动和加强海峡两岸地震科技与防震减灾公益事业的合作与交流，都有广泛的现实意义。而这种意义，是其他史料所无法比拟、无法体现的。

科学与文化艺术总是相伴而行。本书的出版，当为又一例证。古代没有专门的『书法家』，王侯将相士大夫，都是书法的应用者和传承者。同样，那时也没有脱离实际的『书法艺术』，书法完全是人们工作与生活的工具，朝臣与皇帝的书法造诣，常常就表现为奏折与朱批。如此说来，本书保留珍贵档案的原貌影印出版，对于文化建设也有其特殊的意义，想必编者在策划时就已经想到这一层了。

《明清官藏地震档案》出版之际，写了上面一些文字，表达我对参与工作的同志们的祝贺与感激之情。是为序。

李延河

前言

地震灾害是造成人员伤亡、财产损失、威胁社会安全的主要自然灾害之一。因此，在谋求安定、繁荣与发展的世界潮流中，政府及相关部门、社会各界普遍关注防御和减轻地震灾害的研究。对大震历史记录的研究理所当然地成为该领域的的重要组成部分。

中国大陆和台湾地区都是地震危害多发区。数千年悠久的中国文化积累和保存了世界上最为丰富的地震历史文化遗产。由于众所周知的原因，明、清宫廷档案分存于海峡两岸。为了海峡两岸人民的福祉，挖掘、开发和利用这些宝贵的地震史料成为两岸地震科技、档案文献、文博历史等研究部门和专家学者的共同心愿。在收集、整编中国第一历史档案馆和国家图书馆所藏明、清宫廷地震档案文献（《明清官藏地震档案》上卷已出版）的同时，编者作为海峡两岸地震科技交流中心的学

者，应台北国立故宫博物院之邀赴台，与台北故宫博物院、中研院历史语言研究所进行学术交流和合作研究，并在该院图书文献处的大力支持下，协助下查阅、收集了与防震减灾内容有关的部分宫中档案文献二百余件。经过整理，对收集的文献资料逐一进行考证、注释和说明，最后编纂成《明清官藏地震档案》下卷，提供给海峡两岸、国内外专家学者和社会各界，用以了解和研究明、清两代中国地震与防震减灾的历史，并作为现今两岸防御和减轻地震灾害工作的借鉴。

编辑例言

一、《明清官藏地震档案》(下卷)收辑的明、清两代官廷地震档案材料共202件,主要出自台北故宫博物院(167件)、中研院历史语言研究所(33件)和北京故宫博物院(3件)等单位收藏的档案及有关档案出版物,包括官中档、上谕档、起居注、军机处档、皇清奏议、外纪档、明清史料、内阁大库档等。外纪档中所存清史馆《灾异志》(第一次底稿本)和清史稿《灾异志》(地震类定稿本)有诸多地震事件及有关灾异的记载,因对研究者多有裨益,亦将原件节录编入,大部均系首次作为防震减灾专题档案史料影印出版,其时间跨度始自明天启四年(1624年),止于清光绪二十九年(1903年)。

二、本卷采用编年体,按具文或奉旨、发文时间依次编排,统一编制顺序号。其时间均注以明、清纪年和相应的公元纪年。

三、本卷辑录的档案材料，均逐件撰拟标题。标题一般包括职衔、责任者、事由、文种。

四、本卷辑录的档案材料，均对与其相关地震事件的时间、地点作详细考证和注释，地点标至当时的县级城镇，并注今名；凡皇帝的朱批、批红均按档案原貌套红影印，朱批内容经辨识后另以汉字排印。

五、本卷所辑档案，均注明出处。

六、本卷收辑汉、满文合一的档案材料，均在标题内注明，多数满文文献已有汉译文，如原件仅为满文，另加附汉译文。

七、本卷所辑档案材料的标题、注释内容、朱批等，均配英译文，以利于国外读者阅览。

八、本卷所辑档案材料，均以影印编辑出版，尽可能保留档案文献原貌，个别原件有残损。

九、本卷辑录的档案材料，均经认真甄选。凡内容相同而类别编目不同者，视其史料和科学价值择选其一编入。因此，未编入的有关档案材料有数十件。

十、本卷最后附中文索引。索引是按同一地震事件及其影响的相关档案资料分别从上、下两卷的四册中整理编排，以方便读者检索与查阅。

Preface

I majored Geology in the university and, of course, "earthquake" is not strange to me. However, as the head of the China Earthquake Administration, especially for writing some words on the publication of the "Collection of the Archives on Earthquakes Kept in the Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasty", I have to realize some more earthquake knowledge.

One of the "Eight Diagrams", which is the elegance of the ancient Chinese philosophical ideology is "Zhen"^[1], which means "quake". It is interesting to note that the Diagram "Zhen" originates from the Diagram "Kun"^[2], which means "earth", i.e. the lower two short lines in "Kun" (called Yin Yao) change into one line in "Zhen" (called Yang Yao). This change leads to earthquake. From the change, it is found that effect of earthquake is very deep for the ideology and behaviour of ancient Chinese. It is found early by the seismology scientists that Chinese ancient books and records are treasures of scientific culture, reserving plenty of seismic information. In the book of "Emperor's View in the Piping Time of Peace", there is a statement on an earthquake occurred in the time of Emperor Shun (about 2400 B.C.); "earthquake and spout from ground occurred near the time of harvest"; in "the Book of Poetry", a vivid description of earthquake phenomena is also stated: "All rivers roared, mountains collapsed with a change of mountain peak into a valley or vice versa."

Recording of earthquakes for the study of seismology and summary the law of earthquake activity is one of the important scientific achievements in ancient China. In the East Han Dynasty, scientist Zhang Heng developed the first seismograph in the world, and recorded the Shaanxi Earthquake in Luoyang, the Imperial Capital, in the 3rd year of Yonghe, representing the highest achievement in the research of seismology at that time.

Confucius said in "The Analects": "I have transmitted what was taught to me without making up anything of my own. I have been favourite to and loved ancient culture." However, it is found that the ancient scientists preferred to recording other than transmitting of earthquake information, and they had not carried out collection and sorting out of earthquake documents to a great extent. After the founding of New China, until the establishment of the Seismology Committee of China Academy of Sciences (CAS) in 1954, a large group of scientists including Li Siguang, Zhu Kezhen, Fan Wenlan et al. is organized to sort out, and consult a lot of information, in order to compile two volumes of "Chronological Table of Chinese Seismological

[1] The Diagram for "Zhen" is ==translator's note.

[2] The Diagram for "Kun" is ==translator's note.

Information". After 1978, the China Editorial committee of Historical Seismological, Document, was jointly found by CAS, China Academy of Social Sciences and China Earthquake Administration, compiling and publishing the "Collection of Chinese Historical Seismological Documentations", totalling seven parts and five volumes, spectacular literature.

Development of science and technology and advancement of social life leads a large amount of historical archives, kept for a long time, to be developed and utilised successively. In the flourishing age, it is a favourite time for writing. Today, we have possibility to reach a more high level in transmitting and expressing our view. It is well-known that, since the Han Dynasty, organizations for measuring, recording and study of Astronomy, Earth science and weather were established in the Palace of all Dynasties. Until the Ming and the Qing Dynasty, the above organizations became more sophisticated. Especially in the Qing Dynasty, an extremely sophisticated administration system for archives was developed, leading a lot of valuable archives including those on earthquake can be reserved wholly, thus scientists, historians at present have the possibility to consult this book.

It is not easy for Jiang Kexun et al. to compile the book. They focused on consulting the archives kept in the China No.1 Historical Archives and Taibei Forbidden City Museum. Their work is elaborate, consuming a lot of physical and mental labour and obtaining a high achievement. From a large amount and complicated archives, such as folded memorials to the throne with Emperor's comment in red kept in palace, duplicate of memorials to the Emperor kept in the Military Department, Imperial edicts proposals of the Cabinet, daily life of the Emperor etc., they sorted out about 700 pieces of valuable historical document on the theme of earthquake prevention and disaster mitigation (divided into two groups and published respectively), with those in the Qing Dynasty as the main source, for the consultation and utilization of Chinese and foreign seismologist, historians, sociologists and experts on archives. It is no doubt that these historical materials have extensive practical meaning for further research on that past earthquakes occurred in China and seismic activity; for understanding of the emergency and relief work after earthquake in the Ming and the Qing Dynasty, especially in the latter; for investigation of the inspection and monitoring system in the seismic disaster area of the Qing Dynasty and its monitoring level; for promotion and strengthening of cooperation and exchange of information on seismic science, and earthquake prevention and disaster mitigation between two banks of the strait. And this meaning cannot be compared absolutely with or realised by the other historical materials.

Science always accompanies with culture and art in their way of development. Publication of this book is one of examples for the above. In ancient time, there were no professional calligraphers. The nobility in the past were all amateur calligraphers, taking calligraphy as a hobby, and inheritors. At the same time, there was no such art of calligraphy, separated from practice. Calligraph was a tool for the living and working of the people. Achievement of Emperors and ministers in calligraphy was always shown in the memorials to the throne and Emperor's comment on the memorial in red. So, photomechanical printing of the valuable archives in this book, reserving the original form of the archive, has also a special meaning for the cultural construction. I think the editors had considered this already in the planning of publication.

At the time of publication of "Collection of the Archives on Earthquakes Kept in the Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasty", I offer those, who participate in the edition, my congratulation and thankfulness upon their success by writing the above paragraphs as the Preface.

Song Ruixiang
In the beginning of 2004

Foreword

Earthquake disasters, either occurred recently or in the past around the world, are the main natural disasters, leading death and injury, loss of properties and threatening peace of the society. Therefore, it is self-evident that study of historical great earthquake records and prevention or mitigation of earthquake damage have been attracted the attention of the government and social circles.

Either the continental region or Taiwan region of China is the region in which dangerous earthquakes frequently occurred. Having a long history of thousands of year, a lot of abundant historical earthquake records have been kept and inherited in China. Owing to the well-known and historical reason, palace archives on historical earthquake of the Ming and Qing Dynasty are kept respectively in the two sides of the Strait. How to collect, develop and utilize these valuable historic earthquake records for the stable, peace, advance and prosperity of the society and the development of the seismological science in the two sides of the Strait is the common will of the specialist and scholars in the field of seismology, archives, literature, culture and history in both regions. At the same time of collecting and reorganizing the palace archives on earthquakes in the Ming and Qing Dynasty, kept in China No. 1 Historical Archives and National Library, P.R. China (the publication of the "Collection of the Archives on earthquakes kept in the Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasty, Vol. 1, Part 1 and 2" is officially issued), the editor, as a member of Seismological Science and Technology Exchange Center Between Two Sides of the Taiwan Strait, visited Taiwan in response of the invitation of National Palace Museum, Taipei, in order to exchange academic information and carry out research cooperation with National Palace Museum and Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, and consulting and collecting part of the royal archives on earthquake prevention and disaster mitigation in the Ming and Qing Dynasty, totalling 200 and more documents. Having reorganized carefully the collected archives and other information and testified individually, and providing explanations and notes finally, the "Collection of the Archives on Earthquake kept in the Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasty, Vol.2, Part 1 and 2" are compiled. The collection is provided for the specialists and scholars at home and abroad to study and realize the earthquakes occurred in the Ming and Qing Dynasty and the approach for earthquake prevention and disaster mitigation. That is the aim of the publication, and the editor will be greatly relieved if the aim is achieved.

Editor's Note

1. The palace archives on earthquakes of the Ming and Qing Dynasty collected in the "Collection, Vol.2, Part 1 and 2", totalling 202 pieces, are mainly originated from those kept in National Palace Museum, Taipei, Institute of History and Philology (167 pieces), Academia Sinica, Taipei (32 pieces) and Forbidden City Museum, P. R. China (3 pieces). The archives collected include other related archives, such as palace archives, edict archives, notes on the daily life of emperors, Military Dept. Archives, proposal memorial to the Qing Emperors, additional archives, historical documents of the Ming and Qing Dynasty, Cabinet archives etc.; among the additional archives, these are some reports on earthquake events and related abnormal disasters in the "Records of Disasters and Abnormals" (1st draft) and "Records of Disasters Earthquakes" (revised edition), kept in Qing Dynasty History Library. Some of the above documents, which are benefit for the research, have been abridged and selected firstly as the theme of earthquake prevention and disaster mitigation for photomechanical printing used in the Collection. The date of issuing the documents in the Collection has a space of time from the 4th year of Tianqi, Ming Dynasty (1624) to the 29th year of Guangxu, Qing Dynasty (1903).

2. This volume is compiled in annalistic style. Archives in this volume are arranged in the order of the date of issue or acception, with a unified order number. The time is denoted by the annals of the Ming and Qing Dynasty, and also, the corresponding Christian era.

3. Titles of the collected archives and other documents in this volume are given individually. The title consists of the name of the author and his (their) official title, description and category of the document.

4. The related earthquake, its location and time of occurrence, having studied carefully by textual research, in each of archives are noted in the explanation. Location of earthquake is limited to the town belonging to the current county and the existing name of which at present is also noted. The Emperor's comment on the memorial in red in the document is also coloured in red in the photomechanical printing. Emperor's comment in Man nationality language is also translated into Han nationality language.

5. Source of each collected archives is also noted.

6. Archives written both by Han nationality language and Man nationality language are noted in the title of the archives. Most of the archives written in Man nationality language have their Han nationality language translation. If the original documents were written in Man nationality language only, they are also translated into Han nationality language.

7. Title, note and Emperor's comment in red of each archives in the volume are accompanied with their English translation for the convenience of foreign readers.

8. All archives in the volume are published by photomechanical printing. The

archives shown in the photomechanical printing will remain the same pattern as the original ones as possible.

9. All archives in the volume are carefully and repeatedly selected in the publication. Only one of the archives or documents with the same content but different in category is selected, depending their historical or scientific value. Therefore, tens of archives are abandoned to be not selected.

10. This Volume finally attaches the index. It was edited according to every earthquake event and its influence related archives material separately from four Parts of Vol.1 and Vol.2 for easy consultation of reader.

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