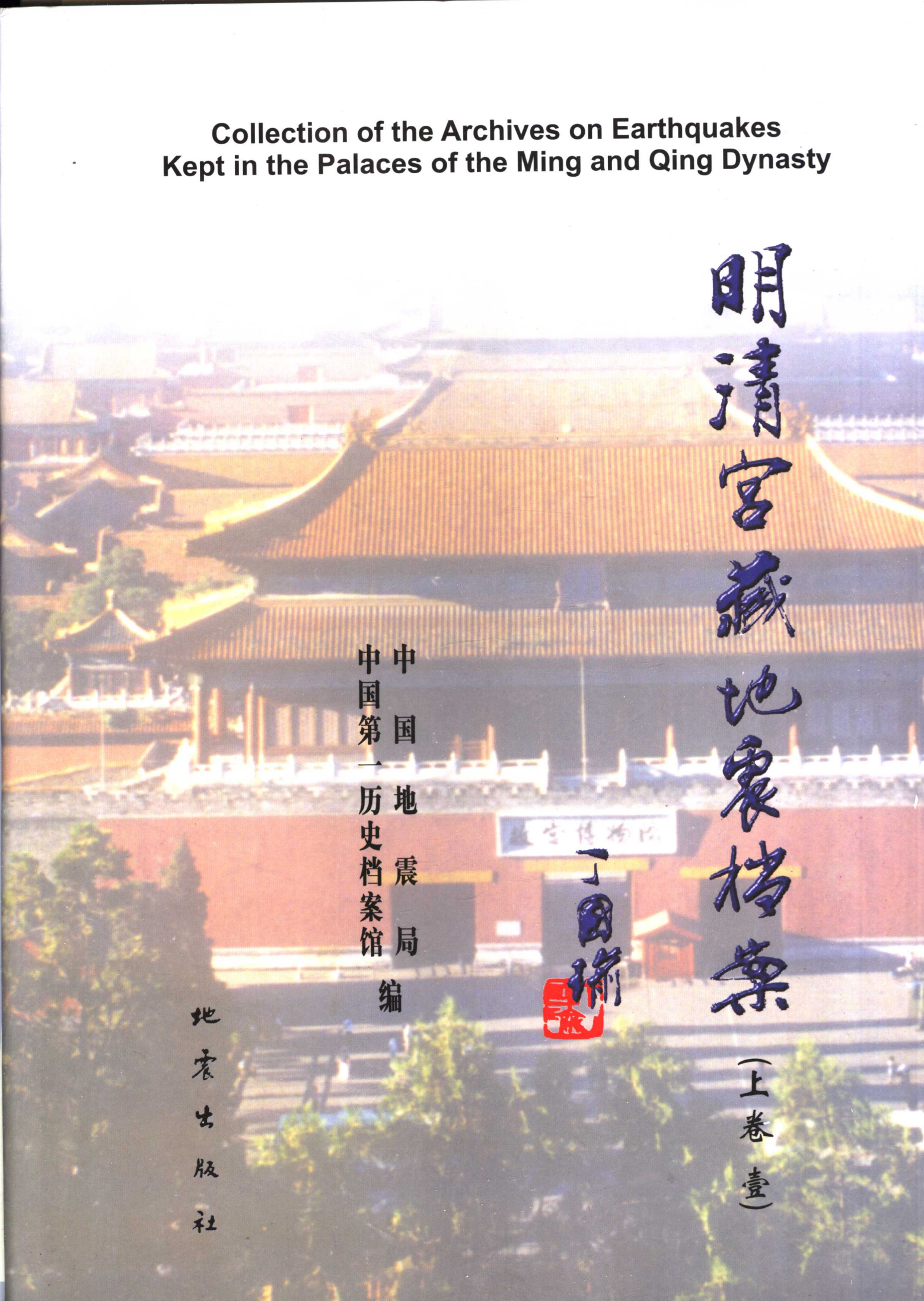
Collection of the Archives on Earthquakes
Kept in the Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasty

明清宫藏地震档案

（上卷 壹）



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中国第一历史档案馆 编

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《明清宫藏地震档案》（上卷）

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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《明清宫藏地震档案》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，历代宫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《明清宫藏地震档案》。

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，从庞杂的宫中朱批奏折档、军机处录副奏折档、上谕档、内阁题本及起居注等档案中，

清理整编出以清宫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。

《明清宫藏地震档案》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。

二〇〇四年岁首

编辑例言

一、本书上卷收辑的明、清两代宫廷地震档案，均选自中国第一历史档案馆所存档案及有关档案出版物，包括宫中朱批奏折、军机处上谕档、录副奏折、奏片，内阁题本、起居注等，主件共计516件。另有清单、图等附件，系首次作为防震减灾专题史料影印出版。其时间跨度，始自明成化三年（1467年），止于清宣统元年（1909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。如无具文、发文时间，则按奉旨或收文时间编排，其时间后用 * 标明；按考证推定时间编排者，其时间用【 】标明。有年月无日期者，编在该月之后。有年无月日者，编在该年之后。同日有数件文件者，依次按上谕、奏折、奏片、题本排列。每件文件之时间，均标注明、清两代纪年和与之相对应的西元纪年。

三、本卷收辑的档案，如无文件责任者，经考证推定，在标题上加【】标明，若无法考定文件责任者，加□□□标明。原件如有残缺，在标题后用（原档残缺）说明。

四、本卷收辑的档案，逐件撰拟标题。标题组成部分为职衔、责任者、事由、文种。

五、本卷收辑的档案，经认真选编，凡文种不同，但内容相同者，视其档案史料学价值择编一种，其中因内容与朱批奏折相同而未编入本卷的录副奏折即达百余件之多。

六、本卷所辑档案，均注明出处。

七、本卷收辑的每件档案，均对与其有关联的地震事件时间、地点的考证适加注释，地点标至当时的县级城镇，并注今名；凡有皇帝的朱批、朱点、批红，均按档案原貌套红影印，朱批内容另以汉字排印。

八、本卷收辑的满文档案，均附以汉译文，并在标题注明（原件系满文）。

九、本卷所辑每件档案的标题、注释内容、朱批等，配英译文，以利国内外读者阅览。

十、本卷所辑档案，均以影印形式编辑出版，并尽可能保持档案原貌。

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 Dynastry", 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 acheivements 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 imformation, 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 Seismolog Committee of China Academy of Sciences (CAS) in 1954, a large group of scientists including Li Siguang, Zhu Kezheng, 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 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

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

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

Seismological Documements" , 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 Daynasties. 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 cansult 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 monitory system in the seismic disaster area of the Qing Dynasty and its monitory 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. Achivement 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 Dynastry" , 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

Editor's Note

1. Archives on earthquakes in the Ming and the Qing Dynasty collected in Volume One of this book are all selected from the archives or related documents kept in the China No.1 Historical Archives, including memorials to the throne with Emperor's comment written in red in palace, imperial (Emperor's) edicts kept in the Militray Deparment, duplicate of folded memorials to the throne, pieces of memorial to the throne, proposals of the Cabinet and notes on the daily life of the Emperor, totalling 514 main documents. Besides, there are several lists and maps as appendixes included. These documents are firstly published in the form of photo copy as the historical information on the theme of earthquake prevention and disaster mitigation, with a space of time from the ××th year of Chenghua in the Ming Dynasty (××××) to the 1st year of Xuantong in the Qing Dynasty (1909).

2. Volume 1 is compiled in annalistic style. Archives in this Volume are arranged in the order of date of issue of the memorial to the throne, Emperor's edict and other documents, with a unified order number. When date of issue is not found in the archives, then the archives will be arranged according to the time of receiving the Emperor's edict or other documents, with an asterisk (*) after the date. If the date of issue is inferred gy textual research, the date will be included by bracket ([ ]); if "year" and "month" only exist in the date, documents will be arranged in the order of "month"; if "year" only exists in the date, documents will be arranged in the order of "year", If, in the same day, there were several documents to be issued, then the documents will be arranged in the order of the category of the document as follows: Imperial (Emperor's) edict, folded memorial to the throne, piece of memorial, proposal of the Cabinet. The date of issue of each document is denoted by the annals of the Ming and the Qing Dynasty and its corresponding Christian era.

3. If in archives collected in this Volume, no author (responsive writter) is noted, then the author will be determined by textual research and placed also in a bracket ([ ]). If the author cannot be determined either by textual research or other methods, the name of the author will be placed in a bracket ([ ]). If the original document is fragmentary, a note will be added.

4. Title and contents are prepared for each of the Archives collected in the Volume. The title consists of the authors of the document with his (their) official title, the main description and category of the document.

5. Archives collected in the Volume, different in category but having the same content, are compiled elaborately as a catergory, depending their historical value. Duplicates of memorial to the throne, not compiled in the Volume, owing to the content is the same as the folded memorial with Emperor's comment in red, amount to several hundred pieces.

6. Source of archives collected in the Volume is given for each. Category of archives belonging to the China No.1 Archives is noted directly. The title of historical materials, selected from the archives publications is also noted.

7. The related earthquake, its location and time of occurrence by textual

research in each of archives collected in the Volume is noted in the explanation properly. 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 memorical in red in the document is also coloured in red in the photomechanical printing. Content of Emperor's comment in red is translated in Han nationality language.

8.Archives, collected in the Volume, and written in Man nationality language, are all translated in Han nationality language and the Han's version is printed after the Man's version. A note: [the original document was written in Man nationality language] is placed after the title of the document.

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

10. All archives in the Volume are published by photo-mechanical printing. The archives in the photo-mechanical printing will remain the same as the original ones as possible.

明・太祖朱元璋像

清・世祖顺治像

清·圣祖康熙像