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Records Submission Manual

Chinese Supplement

How to Submit Names for Temple Ordinances



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RECORDS SUBMISSION MANUAL - CHINESE SUPPLEMENT

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CHAPTER 1INTRODUCTION

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1. FOR CHINESE RECORDS

The following instructions should be followed by those preparing family records of (a) Chinese who were born in China or (b) overseas Chinese having dual citizenship. These instructions may also have application to Chinese born in foreign lands if their records are written in Chinese.

2. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility of members of the Church to have valid temple ordinance work performed for their direct ancestors and for the immediate families of their direct ancestors. This means the families of their parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, second-great-grandparents, and so on, as far as their pedigree extends, within the acceptable limits outlined herein.

Members may also submit the names of children, grandchildren, and descendants of the brothers and sisters of direct ancestors. (See Par. 8, "Rights of Privacy Laws," and Chapter 2, par. 10, "Relationship Required.")

The persons who submit records to the Genealogical Department are directly responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the information. The validity of the temple ordinances depends upon the correct and unique identification of each individual listed on the record submitted. All persons engaged in this important work are encouraged, therefore, to be diligent to study proper genealogical research techniques, to strive for accuracy, to consult with relatives and members of the families, to seek needed facts by research, and to carefully recheck all records submitted.

3. A FAMILY BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Every Latter-day Saint family has the responsibility of compiling and keeping current an acceptable family genealogical record, or book of remembrance. The Genealogical Department has prepared standard forms that Church members may use to simplify the task of making a proper family record. These forms are:

Family Group Record. This form is used for the complete record of one family unit. (See chart 4.)

Pedigree Chart. This form provides a listing of all known direct ancestors. (See chart 3.)

Personal Record. This form is used for the history and record of one person.

4. IMPORTANT THINGS TO LEARN

It is suggested that the researcher should learn some of the basic information needed in doing Chinese researchwork, such as:

- a. Ancient and modern Chinese history and geography, particularly of one's ancestral place of origin.
- b. The Chinese calendar and cyclical dating system and dynasties.
- c. The arrangement and organization of clan genealogies and other types of records.
- d. Locate good dictionaries, encyclopedic histories, maps and dynastic tables for reference.

5. SEEKING INFORMATION

The following suggestions illustrate some of the steps which may be taken, and some of the types of records which may be consulted, in the preliminary search for genealogical information.

- a. Talk, or write, to older members of your family to learn the following:
 - (1) The name and location of the "place of origin (祖籍) or the "permanent residence" (籍貫) of the family.
 - (2) The special name (if any) of the clan (宗族) or lineage (世系) to which you belong.
 - (3) The name and location of the ancestral temple and family tomb or burial ground.
 - (4) Any other genealogical or historical information about your family.
- b. Locate a copy of the clan genealogy (族譜), the family record (家譜) or the family register (戶籍). Ask all relatives about such a family record until it is located. Clan or surname associations may also be used to help find someone who has a copy of your family record.
- c. Locate and copy any existing registration records of your own family. Such records include birth certificates, marriage records, death certificates, and immigration records. Persons living in Taiwan should obtain a copy of the official government household registration record (戶籍謄本) to establish correct names and lineage.
- d. Locate and become active in your family association (宗親會), or in one of the other types of Chinese organizations that may have records of your family. Family associations (宗親會) and surname organizations (同姓會) are located in China and in most other lands and places where Chinese have settled.
- e. Ancestral tablets (牌位, 神主, 神位) in the home and in the family or clan temple contain important genealogical information. These records are sacred; care should be taken not to offend relatives or those in charge of records.

- f. From the records collected, establish your own lineage connection between the civil or household registration records and the main family lineage as found in the family register or clan genealogy. Determine your own generation number in descent from the founder or "first ancestor" of the clan or branch family. Using this information, prepare a pedigree chart.

Traditional Chinese pedigree charts as found in most clan genealogies are "descending" pedigrees that begin with early ancestors and descend to the present. The pedigrees used by the Genealogical Department begin with the present and ascend to the ancestors.

- g. Extract from the records you have assembled all vital information and pertinent facts needed to prepare the Family Group Record forms, including names, dates, and places, and insert the information in the spaces provided. (See Chapter 2.)

6. SUBMITTING RECORDS

- a. Records for deceased relatives of Church members must be submitted on Family Group Record forms to the Genealogical Department for processing before the temple work can be done. These records are checked to avoid duplication, and to ensure compliance with required standards. Acceptable records are cleared and forwarded to the temple for ordinance work. (See Chapter 2, Par. 15)
- b. Records involving the deceased parents, spouse, or children of a living member of the Church may be taken directly to the temple.
- c. Living persons must be present at the temple to receive their own endowments and sealings.

7. MINIMUM STANDARDS OF IDENTIFICATION

Before names are submitted for temple ordinance work, each individual must be sufficiently identified to avoid mistaking him for any other person. The following minimum information must be obtained about each person listed on the Family Group Record form:

- a. A correct and complete name. (Or the person must be identified as a child or as a spouse of an acceptably identified husband.)
- b. A birth date, either actual or calculated. (or it must be possible to reasonably approximate a birth year based upon an accompanying family pedigree and other known facts included in the Family Group Records submitted.)
- c. A correct place of birth. (or it must be reasonably possible to establish the actual place of birth, residence or place of origin from facts given in source documents.)
- d. The name of the parent(s) must be given if the actual date and place of birth are unknown.

- e. A proper relationship to the person submitting the record

- Direct lineage
- Collateral (cousin) lineage
- Spouse of a bloodline relative

(or submit a pedigree chart of sufficient extent that the relationships can be calculated by the Genealogical Department.)

- f. A full explanation for all adoptions, family heirship arrangements, and name changes should be made in writing when submitting this type of information.

8. RIGHTS OF PRIVACY LAWS

"Rights of Privacy" are the legal rights of an individual to be protected against public display of his own personal records. This would include the right of an individual who requests that no temple work be performed for himself or his near relatives.

The Genealogical Department assumes that any patron submitting names of persons other than direct ancestors has obtained approval from the nearest living relative of the deceased before submitting records of persons born within the last ninety-five years.

9. RECORDS OF IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLDS

Family Group Records pertaining to members of the Imperial household of each dynasty (The emperor, his wives, children, and grandchildren) should not be submitted, except permission be obtained in writing from the Genealogical Department. However, Church members who have ancestry of Royal lineage may submit pedigree charts showing their connections to such Imperial household and listing sources used to establish the connections. Records of nobility (other than the Imperial households) may be submitted by Church members who have a direct ancestral lineage to such persons.

10. SPECIAL ITEMS

Any special situation not mentioned in this manual should be explained in full. This would include such items as twins, and adoptions of any and all kinds. The Genealogical Department will evaluate each situation on the basis of the information supplied.

11. ANCIENT RECORDS

Temple ordinance work will be performed only for individuals born after the year A.D. 200, unless special permission is obtained from the First Presidency of the Church through the Genealogical Department.

* * * *

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

* * * * *

1. FAMILY GROUP RECORD FORM

Records submitted for temple work for the dead must be prepared on the Family Group Record form. Make each record as complete and correct as possible. Use the Chinese Family Group Record form, or any standard Family Group Record form printed by the Church. (See example chart 4)

Each Family Group Record form shall be used for ONE FAMILY only -- one husband and wife, and the children of that couple. Prepare another Family Group Record form for each additional marriage of husband or wife. Record children of these other unions on the forms with their own parents.

2. STANDARD RECORDING POLICY

Records are to be written in Chinese. They may also be romanized. Enter all information as it appears in the original source documents. Include information from several sources if necessary for completeness. (Discrepancies in source records should be noted under "Necessary Explanations.") Write in block letters; do not use cursive characters. Use black or blue-black ink. Do not use pencil.

3. ROMANIZATION OF INFORMATION

It is not necessary to romanize the information on the Family Group Record form. However, the names of persons must be romanized (for sound) before the record can be sent to the temples. Those patrons who have knowledge and ability are encouraged to assist with this task by romanizing their own records.

Patrons may romanize in their own dialect, if preferred; but a notation should be made in "Necessary Explanations" to indicate which dialect was used.

The Genealogical Department will romanize the names in Mandarin, using the Wade-Giles system. (See chart 5)

4. PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD

The "person submitting the record" (formerly called the Family Representative) must be a member of the Church. The name and correct mailing address of this person should be entered in the designated space. (See chart 4)

5. RECORDING NAMES OF PERSONS

- a. The Family Group Record form has spaces for the names of persons in one family. Enter the main name (surname and given name) just as they are found in source documents. Enter other names in the spaces provided.

- (1) HUSBAND: Enter the main name at the left side of the space, and leave room for the romanization at the right. If he has other names, enter them in the spaces provided.

Enter the names of his parents.

If the husband had more than one wife, enter their names in the space provided. Number the wives in their proper sequence.

- (2) WIFE: Enter the main name in the left side of the space, and leave room for romanization at the right. If she has other names, enter them in the space designated.

Enter the names of her parents.

If the wife had other husbands, enter their names in the space provided. Number the husbands in their proper sequence.

- (3) CHILDREN: Enter the names of all children in the order of their birth. The line space is divided. Enter the main name in Chinese in the top space, and leave the bottom portion of the space for romanization.
- (4) Enter the names of the spouses of the children in the space provided. If any of the children had more than one spouse, enter the 2nd and other spouses in the space at the bottom of the form for "Other Marriages of Children."

- b. Write all names in Chinese. If the names are romanized, the surname should be written in CAPITAL LETTERS (or underlined); the given name should be written in lower case letters.
- c. Write the surname (姓) first, followed by the given name (名).

Example:

HUSB 丈夫	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: serif;">林 明 成</div>	<div style="font-size: 1.2em;">LIN, Ming-ch'eng</div>
------------	--	---

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES 丈夫的其他妻子	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: serif;">(2) 洪 勸</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">HUNG, Ch'uan,</div>
-------------------------------------	---

SEX 性 別	CHILDREN 子女 (不論生或死) 依出世之先後爲序 List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (Capitalized) GIVEN NAMES
M 男	姓 名
F 女	姓 名
1 X男 M	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: serif;">林 元 景</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">LIN, Yuan-ching</div>

6. OCCUPATIONS, PROFESSIONS, TITLES, AND DEGREES

If the husband had a special occupation, profession, title, or examination degree, it should be written in parentheses following his name. The date of the civil or military examination is often given and should be entered with the name of the degree received. Include only the highest degree if there was more than one.

7. ANCESTRAL HOME AND PERMANENT FAMILY RESIDENCE

A clan or lineage is often identified by the "permanent family residence," or the "ancestral home."

When they are known, the name of the ancestral home (祖籍) of both the husband and the wife should be entered in the spaces provided on the form.

Example:

HUSB 丈夫		祖籍 福安林氏	←
		號	
WIFE 妻子		祖籍 福建安平	←
		字	

8. RECORDING DATES OF EVENTS

- a. Birth, marriage and death dates are to be entered for the Husband, Wife and Children on each Family Group Record form in the spaces provided.
 - (1) The actual date of birth is preferred. If this cannot be learned, a registered, calculated, or approximated birth date may sometimes be acceptable.

A calculated birth date is one that has been computed from the recorded age of an individual at some specific date.

An approximated birth date is one that has been reasonably assumed, based on all information known about the person and his lineage.
 - (2) The marriage date may be entered when known, but it is not required.
 - (3) The death date should be entered when known. A date of burial or cremation may be used in place of a death date that cannot be learned.
 - (4) Include the intercalary designation (Jun 閏) for any month if it appears in the source document.
- b. Dates should be entered on the Family Group Record form in Chinese just as they are found in original source documents. Arabic numerals may be used when writing dates. D means "day," M means "month."

Example:

BORN 出生	清光緒 6 年 7 月 9 日 9D 7M 1880	PLACE 地
DIED 死亡	民國 7 年 2 月 25 日 25 Feb 1918	點

WHEN BORN		
出	生	日 期
年	月	日
清光緒 26 年 8 月 29 日		
29D 8M 1900		

- c. Dates prior to 1912 are assumed to be lunar calendar dates.

Dates since 1912 are assumed to be solar calendar dates. Such dates should be written on the record form in the western style.

Example:

DIED 死亡	民國 7 年 2 月 25 日 25 Feb 1918
------------	--------------------------------

If the patron knows that any date since 1912 is a lunar calendar date, such date should be coded as a lunar date, (陰) and entered on the record as follows:

DIED 死亡	民國八年八月六日(陰) 6D 8M 1919
------------	---------------------------

- d. The patron is not required to convert dates to the western calendar style. The Genealogical Department will do this, using a special simplified system. However, since the equivalent western calendar year is needed for processing the record form, it will hasten the preparation work if those patrons with knowledge and ability will convert the Chinese calendar year to the equivalent western calendar year. (See charts 6 and 7)

Example:

BORN 出生	清光緒6年7月9日 (1880)
DIED 死亡	民國2年2月25日 (1913)

- e. If the death date is unknown, and a burial or cremation date is used in its place, include the Chinese character (埋葬) (meaning buried) or (火葬) (meaning cremation) after the date.

Example:

DIED 死亡	光緒2年3月20日(埋葬) 20D 3M 1876(BUR.)
------------	------------------------------------

- f. Recording Date of Divorce

If any marriage ended in a divorce, enter the character (離婚) (meaning "divorce") following the marriage date.

Example:

MARR 結婚	民國9年2月1日(離婚) 1 FEB 1920(DIV)
------------	---------------------------------

g. Children Who Died Young

Children who died when they were less than eight years of age do not need baptism and endowments performed in their behalf. They are, however, sealed to their parents. Enter the dates of death, when known, for all children who died young. If the source document indicated the child died as a child (嬰兒) under age 8, this word (written infant in English) may be entered in the space for "date of death" if the death date is unknown.

Example:

		亡 WHEN DIED 故 年 月 日	
5	林 (次男)	民國5年3月9日(1916)	嬰兒
M	LIN, (2nd son)		CHILD
			CHILD

	嬰兒 INFANT		
		child	child

- h. A date of death or burial, or proof of death is required if the deceased person was born within the last 110 years. An individual born more than 110 years ago may be considered to be dead even though a date of death cannot be learned.
- i. A period of one year must elapse after the date of death before temple ordinances may be requested.

9. RECORDING PLACES

- a. The places of birth, marriage (if known), and death or burial of the persons listed on the Family Group Record form should be entered in the spaces designated.
- b. Enter the names of places correctly. Include the name of the:
1. Country - - - 國
 2. Province - - - 省
 3. County - - - 縣
 4. City or Village - - 市或村
- c. If the place-name in use at the time of the event cannot be determined, enter the name of the place as it is known today.
- d. If the actual place of birth cannot be determined, enter the name of the first known place where the person resided in life. With older records, if the place of birth or residence is not indicated, use the name of the permanent family residence (籍貫) or the name of the ancestral home (祖籍). Such places should be preceded by the English word "of."
- e. Ditto marks may be used to indicate that the place is exactly the same as the place-name on the previous line. (See example Family Group Record form, chart 4.)

- f. If the actual place of death is unknown, the place of burial may be substituted for place of death. Place the Chinese word (埋葬地) before a place of burial.
- g. If the place of marriage, death, or burial are unknown and cannot be determined, leave the spaces blank.

Example:

BORN 出生	PLACE 地	中國台灣省彰化縣	China
DIED 死亡	點	中國雲南昆明市	China

WHERE BORN			
出	生	地	點
國	省	縣(市)	鄉(鎮)
中國台灣省彰化縣			
China			
11	11	11	11
11			

10. RELATIONSHIP REQUIRED

Under present procedures, patrons should submit only records of persons to whom they can show a specific relationship. Having the same surname is not sufficient proof of actual blood relationship. Records may be submitted for the following:

- a. Direct ancestors. (Lineal relatives by blood, those from whom a person is descended. See Chapter 1, Par. 11)
- b. Collateral relatives. (Cousins descended from the same common ancestors as the patron.) Records of collateral lineages may be submitted for any relative with a relationship of 1st cousin, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th cousin in any degree.

Records of collateral relatives greater than 5th cousin in any degree should only be submitted if the record gives actual dates of birth or death.

- c. Persons who are married to a blood relative or who are adopted.
- d. The relationship of the person submitting the record to the husband and to the wife on each Family Group Record form should be entered in the spaces designated. It is suggested that the relationships be romanized and converted to standard English equivalents. (See charts 1 and 2.)

Example:

RELATION TO HUSBAND 提交本表者與丈夫之關係	RELATION TO WIFE 提交本表者與妻子之關係
g son	g son

- e. Designate Direct Ancestor

If a child appearing on a submitted Family Group Record form is a direct ancestor of the person submitting the record, enter an X by the name in the space designated for recording the sex of such child.

Example:

SEX 性別	CHILDREN 子女 (不論生死) 依出世之先後順序 List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth
M 男	SURNAME (Capitalized)
F 女	GIVEN NAMES
	姓 名
X 男	林 元 景
M	LIN, Yuan-ching

11. DESIGNATION OF SEX

The sex of each child should be entered in the space provided. Use the letter M (男) for male, and F (女) for female. If the sex is unknown and not stated in a source document, place a question mark (?) in the space for sex, and place the word unidentified in the space for temple ordinances.

12. GENEALOGICAL FORMS EXAMINERS

The Family Group Record forms should be examined and initialed by ward or district genealogical forms examiners before the forms are mailed to the Genealogical Department. If there are no examiners in the area where the patron resides, the records should be sent directly to the Genealogical Department. In such cases, attach a note of explanation.

13. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In the space for "Sources of Information," enter a list of the sources consulted to obtain the information on the Family Group Record form. Use the back of the form if space is not sufficient.

14. NECESSARY EXPLANATION

Enter an explanation of any unusual situations, such as adoptions, divorces, helpful facts of identity, changes of names of persons or places, and any other facts that may add clarity to the record. If the space on the front of the form is insufficient, continue on the back of the form.

15. TEMPLE FILE OR FAMILY FILE

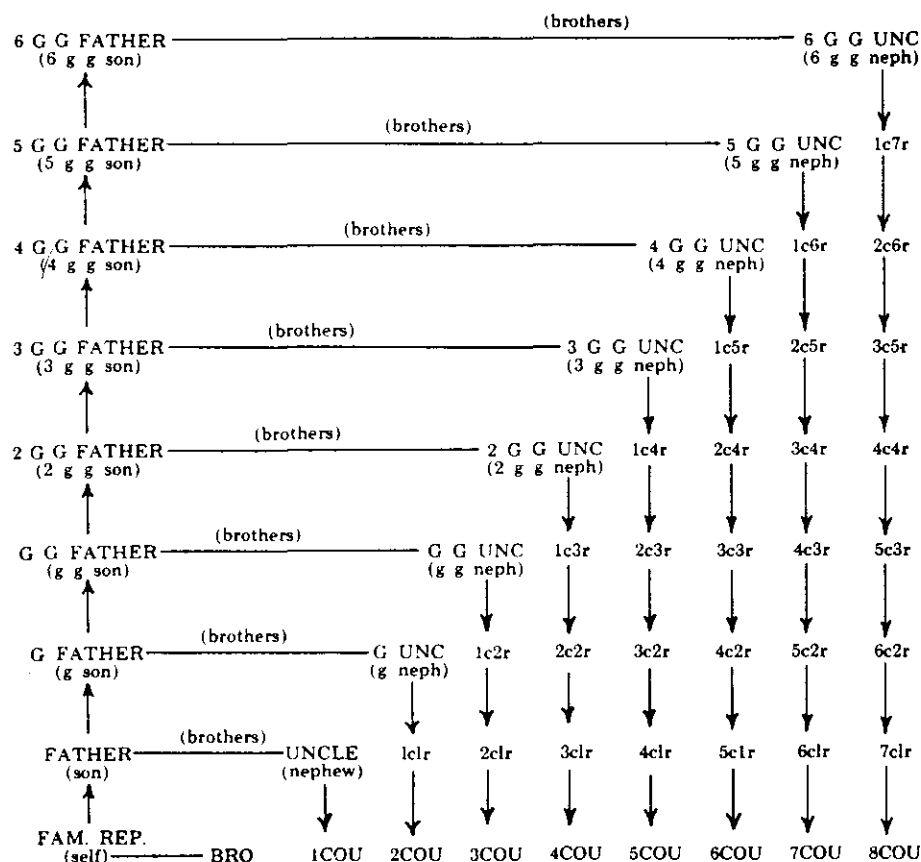
Place instructions under "Necessary Explanations" with each group of family records submitted to indicate whether the ordinances are to be performed (a) by "temple patrons" or (b) by the "family." Please allow 60 days time for records processing.

- a. Temple File. Names may be placed in the temple file and ordinance work will be performed by church members under direction of temple officials.
- b. Family File. You and your family will perform the ordinances. A request may be made for Family File at the temple you designate if the names of persons being submitted are:
 - (1) Direct ancestors
 - (2) Children of direct ancestors
 - (3) Descendants of great-grandparents.
- c. Excursions. Records submitted for a special excursion are held in the "family file" until the date of the excursion if arrangements are made in advance by Church officials. Indicate which temple and the planned date of the excursion when you submit the record. Since it takes considerable time for processing and transmittal of large numbers of records for special excursions, these records should be submitted at least ninety days before the time of the planned excursion.

CHART 1RELATIONSHIP CHART

This chart shows the male-line relationship. Female relationships are the same; simply substitute mother, aunt, niece, etc., for father, uncle, nephew.

(Note that the relationships shown in brackets are the relation of the patron to the ancestor. These relationships should be used on the Family Group Record form.)

KEY TO THE USE OF THE RELATIONSHIP CHART

1. To determine the relationship of the brothers (or sisters) of direct ancestors, follow the horizontal line from the direct ancestor.

Example:

- (1) The brother of your 6 g g father is your 6 g g uncle. Your relationship to him is shown in parentheses immediately below the uncle relationship -- in this case 6 g g nephew.
- (2) The sister of your 6 g g father is your 6 g g aunt.

2. To determine your relationship to the children of the brothers (and sisters) of your direct ancestors, follow the vertical line down from the uncle (or aunt) relationship.

Example:

- (1) The son of your 4 g g uncle is your 1c 5r.
- (2) The grandson of your g g uncle is your 2c 1r.

CHART 2RELATIONSHIP ABBREVIATIONS

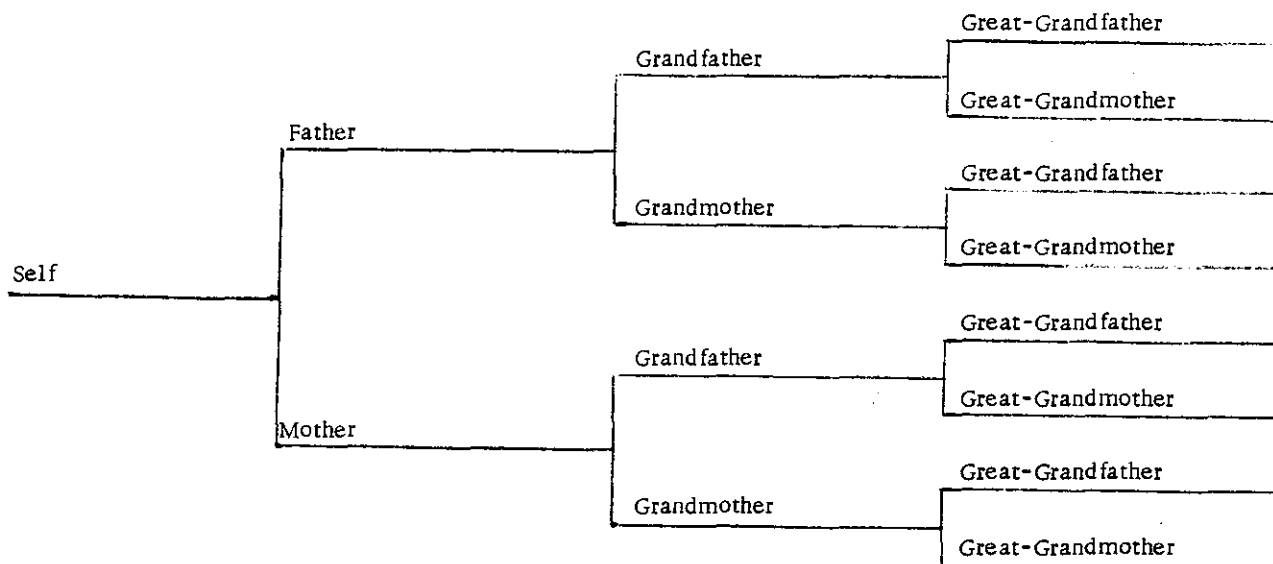
When relationship terms are converted to the English equivalent, they may be written in an abbreviated form.

EXAMPLES:	Son.....	son
	Daughter.....	dau
	Brother.....	bro
	Sister.....	sis
	Nephew.....	neph
	Niece.....	nce
	Grandson.....	g son
	Granddaughter.....	g dau
	Great-grandson.....	gg son
	2 Great-grandson.....	2 gg son
	Grand-nephew.....	g neph
	In-law.....	il
	Generations removed.....	r
	1st cousin 2 generations removed.....	1c 2r

(Generations removed refers to the number of generations senior to yourself. 1r refers to a relative in your father's generation, 2r to a relative in your grandfather's generation, etc.)

CHART 3DIRECT ANCESTORS

Direct ancestors are an individual's progenitors, that is, those persons through whom an individual is directly descended. The following pedigree chart illustrates in outline form the manner in which direct ancestral lines extend:



September 20, 1972

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART NO. 1

DATE
 NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART
 STREET ADDRESS
 CITY STATE

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS
 THE SAME PERSON AS NO. _____
 ON CHART NO. _____

林文達

BORN 民國元年十月五日 (1912)
 WHERE 香港九龍 (Hong Kong)
 WHEN MARRIED 民國22年3月23日
 DIED 19 October, 1967
 WHERE Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii

林朝送

BORN 24 May, 1947
 WHERE Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii
 WHEN MARRIED 5 April, 1965
 DIED
 WHERE 張玉花

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE

陳梅真

BORN 大正5年7月9日 (1916)
 WHERE 中國台灣台北縣大漢鎮
 DIED
 WHERE

林志淮

BORN 清光緒元年十月十日 (1875)
 WHERE 中國廣東台山縣
 WHEN MARRIED 約 1889
 DIED 民國28年11月30日 (BUR.)
 WHERE 中國廣東台山縣

王氏

BORN 清光緒8年9月20日 (1882)
 WHERE 中國廣東順德縣北三里
 DIED 3 April, 1954
 WHERE Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii

陳元華

BORN 清光緒2年7月23日 (1876)
 WHERE 中國台灣台北縣大漢鎮
 WHEN MARRIED 清光緒18年 (1892)
 DIED 昭和14, 9月1日 (1939)
 WHERE 中國台灣台北縣大漢鎮

徐氏

BORN 清光緒12年8月19日 (1886)
 WHERE 中國台灣新竹縣
 DIED 昭和9, 5月5日 (1934)
 WHERE 中國台灣台北縣大漢鎮

林命海

BORN 清道光14年 (1834)
 WHERE 中國江西九江縣
 WHEN MARRIED 不明
 DIED 清光緒丁丑 (1897)
 WHERE 中國廣東台山縣
 BORN 清道光13年10月 (1833)
 WHERE 中國江西九江縣
 DIED 約 1893
 WHERE 中國廣東台山縣

王見雄

BORN 丁未 (1847)
 WHERE 中國廣東順德縣北三里
 WHEN MARRIED 不明
 DIED 約 1890
 WHERE 中國廣東順德縣北三里

李氏

BORN 清道光29年 (1849)
 WHERE 中國廣東
 DIED 光緒21年 (1895)
 WHERE 中國廣東順德縣埋脊

陳士為

BORN 戊戌 (1838)
 WHERE 中國福建福州府古田縣
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED 清光緒15年10月
 WHERE 中國台灣台北縣
 周萬達 (鍾姓)

徐思國

BORN 清咸豐元年庚戌 (1851)
 WHERE 中國福建福州府侯官縣
 DIED 清光緒四年 (1879)
 WHERE 中國台灣台北縣

徐思國

BORN 辛亥 (1851)
 WHERE 中國台灣府新竹縣
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED 乙未 (1895)
 WHERE 中國台灣台北縣大漢鎮

鄭氏

BORN 丙辰 (1856)
 WHERE 中國台灣府新竹縣
 DIED 約 1890
 WHERE 中國台灣府新竹縣

林漢津

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART 2

高氏 (字平高氏)

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

陳維沂

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

蔡氏

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

王萬仰

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

黃氏 (台山上川房黃氏)

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

李元必

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

黃氏 (桃溪黃氏)

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

陳勝龍 (中洲陳氏)

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

謝茹景

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

周振承

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

游氏

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

徐榮鑑

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

趙蓮梅

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

鄭成和 (梅縣鄭氏)

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

邱氏 (南海煙橋邱氏)

ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

CHART 3

GIVE HERE NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES BY NUMBER.

家系圖
FAMILY GROUP
紀錄表
RECORD

在分欄上面寫中文，在分欄下面寫羅馬拼音。
On divided lines, write Chinese on top half, romanization beneath.

HUSBAND 丈夫		林明誠 LIN, Ming-ch'eng		祖籍 福安林氏 字 政宜		號 浴 號 維善成公		HUSBAND 丈夫			
WIFE 妻子								EXAMINERS 1. 吳三美		STAKE OR MISSION 台灣佛蘭士	
BORN 出生		清光緒2年5月25日 25D 5M 1876		PLACE 地		中國台灣省台中縣豐原鎮 China		WARD OR BRANCH 台北西分會		DATE SENT TO G S	
MARR 結婚								2		FOUR GEN FILE YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
DIED 死亡		民國16年10月29日 29 Oct 1927 (bur)		PLACE 地		中國台灣省台北縣瑞芳鎮 China		NAME (& ADDRESS) OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD 林振弘 Lin Chen-hung		中正路396-3號 Chung-cheng Lu No. 396-3	
HUSBAND'S FATHER 丈夫的父親		林為年 LIN, Wei-nien		HUSBAND'S MOTHER 丈夫的母親		吳比 WU, PI		台北市 台灣 Taipei, Taiwan		中華民國 Republic of China	
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES 丈夫的其他妻子		(2) 洪勸 HUNG, Ch'uan, (3) 曾氏 TSENG, Miss									
WIFE 妻子		(1) 游笑 YU, Hsiao		祖籍 安平游氏				RELATION TO HUSBAND 此女本表與丈夫之關係		RELATION TO WIFE 此女本表與妻子之關係	
BORN 出生		清光緒6年7月9日 9D 7M 1880		PLACE 地		中國台灣省彰化縣 China		孫子 g son		孫子 g son	
DIED 死亡		民國7年2月25日 25 Feb 1918		PLACE 地		中國台灣省台北縣瑞芳鎮 China		BAPTIZED (Date) 受洗日期		ENDOWED (Date) 遺產日期	
WIFE'S FATHER 妻子的父親		游印鎮 YU, Yin-chen		WIFE'S MOTHER 妻子的母親		鄧氏 TENG, Miss		SEALED (Date & Place) 蓋印日期及地點		SEALED (Date & Place) 蓋印日期及地點	
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS 妻子的其他丈夫											
SEX 性別		CHILDREN 子女 (按出生或死亡日期之先後順序) 1st Born (Child's name, living or dead) in Order of Birth Subsequent (Capitals 2nd)		WHEN BORN 出生日期 年 月 日		WHERE BORN 出生地點 國 省 縣(市) 鄉(鎮)		DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE 首次結婚日期 配 偶 TO WHOM		WHEN DIED 死亡日期 年 月 日	
F 父		林元景 LIN, Yuan-ching		清光緒26年8月29日 29D 8M 1900		中國台灣 台中縣 豐原鎮 China		民國7年2月18日(1918) 謝政清 HSIEH, Cheng-ch'ing		民國40年12月10日(1951)	
M 母		林完 LIN, Wan		清光緒29年9月4日 4D 9M 1903		"		民國10年2月(1921) 蔡文海 TS'AI, Wen-hai (按安蔡氏)		民國20年 (1931)	
F 父		林 (次女) LIN, (2nd dau)		清光緒34年12月4日 4D 12M 1905		"		許水泉 HSU, Shui-ch'uan (按許氏)		民國15年(1926)	
M 母		林分治 LIN, Fen-chih		清光緒34年10月13日 13D 10M 1908		中國台灣 台北縣 中和鄉 "		王為仁 WANG, Wei-jen		民國30年(1941)	
F 父		林 (次男) LIN, (2nd son)		約清宣統3年 abt 1911		"		何兆蘭 HO, Chao-lan		民國34年3月10日(1945)	
M 母		林元榜 LIN, Yuan-pang		民國3年11月 Nov 1914		"		死胎 stillborn		死胎 stillborn	
F 父		林 (死胎) LIN, child (stillborn)		約民國5年 abt 1916		"					

SOURCES OF INFORMATION 本紀錄表上各項資料來源
台北縣中和鄉戶籍謄本台中縣豐原鎮戶籍謄本
林氏九牧衍派台灣家譜 林元芳 編著
民國52年(1963)鉛印出版

OTHER MARRIAGES OF CHILDREN 子女的其他婚姻
子女1為王香森再婚民國29年3月(1940)

NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS 必要之說明
Husband also known as - 林明成 (Mandarin)

CHART 4

CHART 5

ROMANIZING FAMILY NAMES

* * * *

M a n d a r i n
(Mathews' Dictionary)

The surname table below is arranged by stroke-count. When romanizing personal names, hyphenate all double surnames and all two-character given names.

Example:

陳 永 光
Ch'en Yung-kuang

司 馬 文 仁
Ssu-ma Wen-jen

ROMANIZATION TABLE OF COMMON FAMILY NAMES

二,三,四畫	包 PAO	吉 CHI	祁 CH'I	竺 CHU	范 FAN
卜 PU	史 SHIH	曲 CH'Ü	谷 KU	尚 SHANG	郁 YÜ
丁 TING	左 TSO	匡 K'UANG	冷 LENG	武 WU	邢 HSING
刁 TIAO	平 P'ING	七畫	利 LI	芮 JUI	韋 WEI
于 YÜ	古 KU	貝 PEI	言 YEN	交 MI	柯 K'O
方 FANG	丘 CH'IU	車 CH'E	八畫	卓 CHO	柯 HSÜ
毛 MAO	皮 P'I	何 HO	金 CHIN	九畫	胥 HSÜ
水 SHUI	申 SHEN	余 YÜ	周 CHOU	侯 HOU	是 SHIH
王 WANG	六畫	佟 T'UNG	季 CHI	俞 YÜ	段 TUAN
仇 CH'OU	米 MI	吳 WU	宗 TSUNG	姜 CHIANG	單 CHÜN
文 LIU	任 JEN	吾 WU	居 CHÜ	姚 YAO	皇 HUANG
卞 PIEN	伍 WU	呂 LÜ	屈 CH'Ü	施 SHIH	苗 MIAO
孔 K'UNG	安 AN	宋 SUNG	岳 YÜEH	查 CH'A	十畫
尤 YU	朱 CHU	岑 TS'EN	承 CH'ENG	柴 CH'AI	党 TANG
尹 YIN	江 CHIANG	李 LI	易 I	柳 LIU	馬 MA
牛 NIU	羊 YANG	杜 TU	林 LIN	洪 HUNG	高 KAO
文 WEN	艾 AI	汪 WANG	來 LAI	洗 HSI	倪 NI
五畫	全 CH'ÜAN	沙 SHA	孟 MENG	祖 TSU	凌 LING
甘 KAN	衣 I	沈 SHEN	邱 CH'IU	祝 CHU	袁 YÜAN
田 T'IENT	危 WEI	阮 YÜAN	邵 SHAO	紀 CHI	唐 T'ANG
白 PAI	年 NIEN	成 CH'ENG	杭 HANG	胡 HU	夏 HSIA
石 SHIH	牟 MOU	狄 TI	敖 AO	茅 MAO	奚 HSI

continued

孫 SUN	許 HSÜ	賀 HO	鳳 FENG	穆 MU	十九畫
席 HSI	郭 KUO	焦 CHIAO	漆 CH'I	歐 OU	羅 LO
徐 HSÜ	陳 CH'EN	勞 LAO	程 CHAI	十七畫	譚 T'AN
浦 P'U	陶 T'AO	喬 CH'IAO	蒲 P'U	應 YING	邊 PIEN
涂 T'U	陸 LU	傅 FU	儻 T'UNG	濮 P'U	關 KUAN
連 LIEN	盛 SHENG	欽 CH'IN	十五畫	繆 MIU	龐 LUNG
桑 SANG	常 CH'ANG	十三畫	樓 LOU	闕 CH'ÜEH	豐 FENG
殷 YIN	麥 MAI	楊 YANG	劉 LIU	薛 HSÜEH	鄭 K'UANG
秦 CH'IN	蔭 KUEI	董 TUNG	潘 P'AN	謝 HSIEH	陶 LIN
翁 WENG	商 SHANG	葉 YEH	蔡 TS'AI	韓 HAN	二十畫
茹 JU	區 CH'Ü	萬 WAN	蔣 CHIANG	鍾 CHUNG	嚴 YEN
郝 HAO	十一畫	高 KO	衛 WEI	戴 TAI	蘇 SU
郎 LANG	黃 HUANG	虞 YÜ	談 T'AN	廖 MI	籍 CHI
桂 KUEI	舒 SHU	裘 CH'IU	鄧 TENG	十八畫	竇 TOU
晉 CHIN	栗 LI	倉 CHAN	遲 CH'IH	歸 KUEI	關 K'AN
真 CHEN	童 T'UNG	路 LU	鄭 CHENG	瞿 CH'Ü	黨 TANG
時 SHIH	溫 WEN	過 KUO	滕 T'ENG	蘭 CHIEN	二十一畫
十一畫	游 YU	鄒 TSOU	厲 LI	藍 LAN	顧 KU
鹿 LU	閔 MIN	賈 CHIA	慶 CH'ING	臧 TSANG	饒 JAO
尉 WEI	斐 FEI	解 HSIEH	黎 LI	顏 YEN	鐵 T'IEH
崔 TS'UI	喻 YÜ	楚 CH'U	樊 FAN	魏 WEI	二十二畫
巢 CH'AO	單 SHAN	褚 CH'U	魯 LU	薩 SA	鄧 LI
康 K'ANG	屠 TAN	邱 WU	盤 P'AN	聶 NIEH	龔 KUNG
張 CHANG	屠 T'U	雍 YUNG	閔 YEN	DOUBLE SURNAMES	
戚 CH'I	祗 CHI	雷 LEI	樂 YÜEH		
曾 TSENG	彭 P'ENG	十四畫	霍 HUO	複姓	
曹 TS'AO	憚 YÜN	齊 CH'I	盧 LU	上官 SHANG-KUAN	
梁 LIANG	湯 T'ANG	廖 LIAO	蕭 HSIAO	司徒 SSU-T'U	
梅 MEI	程 CH'ENG	榮 JUNG	錢 CH'EN	司馬 SSU-MA	
畢 PI	華 HUA	熊 HSIUNG	紀 PAO	皇甫 HUANG-P'U	
章 CHANG	費 FEI	管 KUAN	諸 CHU	端木 TUAN-MU	
符 FU	項 HSIANG	聞 WEN	賴 LAI	歐陽 OU-YANG	
莊 CHUANG	馮 FENG	裴 P'EI	龍 LUNG	東方 TUNG-FANG	
莫 MO	鈕 NIU	趙 CHAO		諸葛 CHU-KO	

CHART 5

ROMANIZING FAMILY NAMES

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刁 TIAO	平 P'ING	七畫	利 LI	芮 JUI	韋 WEI
于 YÜ	古 KU	貝 PEI	言 YEN	交 MI	柯 K'O
方 FANG	丘 CH'IU	車 CH'E	八畫	卓 CHO	柯 HSÜ
毛 MAO	皮 P'I	何 HO	金 CHIN	九畫	胥 SHIH
水 SHUI	申 SHEN	余 YÜ	周 CHOU	侯 HOU	是 TUAN
王 WANG	文畫	佟 T'UNG	季 CHI	俞 YÜ	段 CHÜN
仇 CH'OU	米 MI	吳 WU	宗 TSUNG	姜 CHIANG	軍 HUANG
文 LIU	任 JEN	吾 WU	居 CHÜ	姚 YAO	皇 MIAO
卞 PIEN	伍 WU	呂 LÜ	屈 CH'Ü	施 SHIH	苗 NAN
孔 K'UNG	安 AN	采 SUNG	岳 YÜEH	查 CH'A	十畫
尤 YU	朱 CHU	岑 TS'EN	承 CH'ENG	紫 CH'AI	党 TANG
尹 YIN	江 CHIANG	李 LI	易 I	柳 LIU	馬 MA
牛 NIU	羊 YANG	杜 TU	林 LIN	洪 HUNG	高 KAO
文 WEN	艾 AI	汪 WANG	來 LAI	洗 HSI	倪 NI
五畫	全 CH'ÜAN	沙 SHA	孟 MENG	祖 TSU	凌 LING
甘 KAN	衣 I	沈 SHEN	邱 CH'IU	祝 CHU	袁 YÜAN
田 T'EN	危 WEI	阮 YÜAN	邵 SHAO	紀 CHI	唐 T'ANG
白 PAI	年 NIEN	成 CH'ENG	杭 HANG	胡 HU	夏 HSIA
石 SHIH	牟 MOU	狄 TI	敖 AO	茅 MAO	奚 HSI

continued

孫 SUN	許 HSÜ	賀 HO	鳳 FENG	穆 MU	九畫
席 HSI	郭 KUO	焦 CHIAO	漆 CH'I	歐 OU	羅 LO
徐 HSÜ	陳 CH'EN	勞 LAO	程 CHAI	十七畫	譚 T'AN
浦 P'U	陶 T'AO	喬 CH'IAO	蒲 P'U	應 YING	邊 PIEN
涂 T'U	陸 LU	傅 FU	儻 T'UNG	濮 P'U	關 KUAN
連 LIEN	盛 SHENG	欽 CH'IN	十五畫	繆 MIU	龐 LUNG
桑 SANG	常 CH'ANG	十三畫	樓 LOU	繆 CH'ÜEH	豐 FENG
殷 YIN	麥 MAI	楊 YANG	劉 LIU	謝 HSÜEH	鄭 K'UANG
秦 CH'IN	陸 KUEI	董 TUNG	潘 P'AN	謝 HSIEH	蘭 LIN
翁 WENG	商 SHANG	葉 YEH	蔡 TS'AI	韓 HAN	二十畫
茹 JU	區 CH'Ü	萬 WAN	蔣 CHIANG	鍾 CHUNG	嚴 YEN
郝 HAO	十一畫	高 KO	衛 WEI	戴 TAI	蘇 SU
郎 LANG	黃 HUANG	虞 YÜ	談 T'AN	廖 MI	籍 CHI
桂 KUEI	舒 SHU	裘 CH'IU	鄧 TENG	十八畫	竇 TOU
晉 CHIN	栗 LI	裘 CHAN	遲 CH'IH	歸 KUEI	關 K'AN
真 CHEN	童 T'UNG	路 LU	鄭 CHENG	羅 CH'Ü	黨 TANG
時 SHIH	溫 WEN	過 KUO	滕 T'ENG	簡 CHIEN	二十一畫
十一畫	游 YU	鄒 TSOU	厲 LI	藍 LAN	顧 KU
鹿 LU	閔 MIN	賈 CHIA	愛 CH'ING	臧 TSANG	饒 JAO
尉 WEI	斐 FEI	解 HSIEH	黎 LI	顏 YEN	鐵 T'IEH
崔 TS'UI	喻 YÜ	楚 CH'U	樊 FAN	魏 WEI	二十二畫
巢 CH'AO	單 SHAN	褚 CH'U	魯 LU	薩 SA	鄧 LI
康 K'ANG	屠 TAN	鄒 WU	盤 P'AN	鼎 NIEH	龔 KUNG
張 CHANG	屠 T'U	雍 YUNG	樂 YEN	DOUBLE SURNAMES	
戚 CH'I	祁 CHI	雷 LEI	悅 YÜEH		
曾 TSENG	彭 P'ENG	十四畫	霍 HUO	複姓	
曹 TS'AO	憚 YÜN	齊 CH'I	盧 LU	上官 SHANG-KUAN	
梁 LIANG	湯 T'ANG	廖 LIAO	蕭 HSIAO	司徒 SSU-T'U	
梅 MEI	程 CH'ENG	榮 JUNG	錢 CH'EN	司馬 SSU-MA	
畢 PI	華 HUA	熊 HSIUNG	鮑 PAO	皇甫 HUANG-P'U	
章 CHANG	費 FEI	管 KUAN	諸 CHU	端木 TUAN-MU	
符 FU	項 HSIANG	聞 WEN	賴 LAI	歐陽 OU-YANG	
莊 CHUANG	馮 FENG	裴 P'EI	龍 LUNG	東方 TUNG-FANG	
莫 MO	鈕 NIU	趙 CHAO		諸葛 CHU-KO	

CHART 6

NIEN-HAO
ERA DATE CHART

國號 Dynasty or Kingdom	帝號 Emperor or Empress	年號 Reign	在位年數 Approx. Years of Reign	某年號元年當西曆年 Corresponding Western Year to First Year of Reign
明 Ming	太祖 T'ai Tsu	洪武 Hung Wu	31	1368 A. D.
	惠帝 Hui Ti	建文 Chien Wen	4	1399 A. D.
	成祖 Ch'eng Tsu	永樂 Yung Lo	22	1403 A. D.
	仁宗 Jen Tsung	洪熙 Hung Hsi	1	1425 A. D.
	宣宗 Hsuan Tsung	宣德 Hsüan Te	10	1426 A. D.
	英宗 Ying Tsung	正統 Cheng T'ung	14	1436 A. D.
	景帝 Ching Ti	景泰 Ching T'ai	7	1450 A. D.
	英宗 Ying Tsung	天順 T'ien Shun	8	1457 A. D.
	憲宗 Hsien Tsung	成化 Ch'eng Hua	23	1465 A. D.
	孝宗 Hsiao Tsung	弘治 Hung Chih	18	1488 A. D.
	武宗 Wu Tsung	正德 Cheng Te	16	1506 A. D.
	世宗 Shih Tsung	嘉靖 Chia Ching	45	1522 A. D.
	穆宗 Mu Tsung	隆慶 Lung Ch'ing	6	1567 A. D.
	神宗 Shen Tsung	萬曆 Wan Li	47	1573 A. D.
	光宗 Kuang Tsung	泰昌 T'ai Ch'ang	1	1620 A. D.
	熹宗 Hsi Tsung	天啓 T'ien Ch'i	7	1621 A. D.
	思宗 Szu Tsung	崇禎 Ch'ung Chen	17	1628 A. D.
清 Ch'ing	世祖 Shih Tsu	順治 Shun Chin	18	1644 A. D.
	聖祖 Sheng Tsu	康熙 K'ang Hsi	61	1662 A. D.
	世宗 Shih Tsung	雍正 Yung Cheng	13	1723 A. D.
	高宗 Kao Tsung	乾隆 Ch'ien Lung	60	1736 A. D.
	仁宗 Jen Tsung	嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing	25	1796 A. D.
	宣宗 Hsuan Tsung	道光 Tao Kuang	30	1821 A. D.
	文宗 Wen Tsung	咸豐 Hsien Feng	11	1851 A. D.
	穆宗 Mu Tsung	同治 T'ung Chih	13	1862 A. D.
	德宗 Te Tsung	光緒 Kuang Hsü	34	1875 A. D.
		宣統 Hsüan T'ung	3	1909 A. D.
中華民國 Republic				1912 A. D.

CHART 7

THE 60 YEAR CYCLICAL CALENDAR

* * * *

CHINESE

YEARS IN THE CYCLE, A.D.

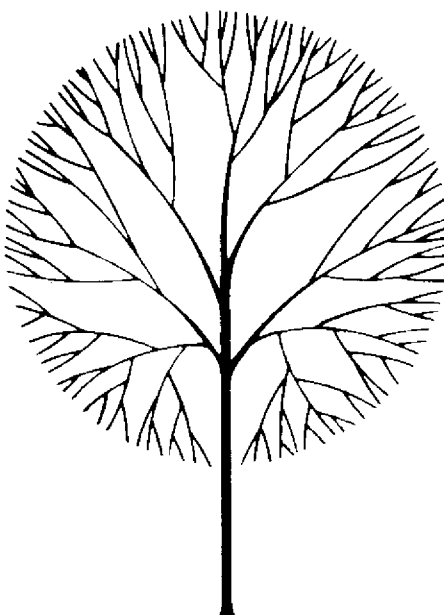
1.	甲子	Chia-Tzu	1204	1264	1324	1384	1444	1504	1564	1624	1684	1744	1804	1864	1924
2.	乙丑	I-Ch'ou	1205	1265	1325	1385	1445	1505	1565	1625	1685	1745	1805	1865	1925
3.	丙寅	Ping-Yin	1206	1266	1326	1386	1446	1506	1566	1626	1686	1746	1806	1866	1926
4.	丁卯	Ting-Mao	1207	1267	1327	1387	1447	1507	1567	1627	1687	1747	1807	1867	1927
5.	戊辰	Wu-Ch'en	1208	1268	1328	1388	1448	1508	1568	1628	1688	1748	1808	1868	1928
6.	己巳	Chi-Szu	1209	1269	1329	1389	1449	1509	1569	1629	1689	1749	1809	1869	1929
7.	庚午	Keng-Wu	1210	1270	1330	1390	1450	1510	1570	1630	1690	1750	1810	1870	1930
8.	辛未	Hsin-Wei	1211	1271	1331	1391	1451	1511	1571	1631	1691	1751	1811	1871	1931
9.	壬申	Jen-Shen	1212	1272	1332	1392	1452	1512	1572	1632	1692	1752	1812	1872	1932
10.	癸酉	Kuei-Yu	1213	1273	1333	1393	1453	1513	1573	1633	1693	1753	1813	1873	1933
11.	甲戌	Chia-Hsü	1214	1274	1334	1394	1454	1514	1574	1634	1694	1754	1814	1874	1934
12.	乙亥	I-Hai	1215	1275	1335	1395	1455	1515	1575	1635	1695	1755	1815	1875	1935
13.	丙子	Ping-Tzu	1216	1276	1336	1396	1456	1516	1576	1636	1696	1756	1816	1876	1936
14.	丁丑	Ting-Ch'ou	1217	1277	1337	1397	1457	1517	1577	1637	1697	1757	1817	1877	1937
15.	戊寅	Wu-Yin	1218	1278	1338	1398	1458	1518	1578	1638	1698	1758	1818	1878	1938
16.	己卯	Chi-Mao	1219	1279	1339	1399	1459	1519	1579	1639	1699	1759	1819	1879	1939
17.	庚辰	Keng-Ch'en	1220	1280	1340	1400	1460	1520	1580	1640	1700	1760	1820	1880	1940
18.	辛巳	Hsin-Szu	1221	1281	1341	1401	1461	1521	1581	1641	1701	1761	1821	1881	1941
19.	壬午	Jen-Wu	1222	1282	1342	1402	1462	1522	1582	1642	1702	1762	1822	1882	1942
20.	癸未	Kuei-Wei	1223	1283	1343	1403	1463	1523	1583	1643	1703	1763	1823	1883	1943
21.	甲申	Chia-Shen	1224	1284	1344	1404	1464	1524	1584	1644	1704	1764	1824	1884	1944
22.	乙酉	I-Yu	1225	1285	1345	1405	1465	1525	1585	1645	1705	1765	1825	1885	1945
23.	丙戌	Ping-Hsü	1226	1286	1346	1406	1466	1526	1586	1646	1706	1766	1826	1886	1946
24.	丁亥	Ting-Hai	1227	1287	1347	1407	1467	1527	1587	1647	1707	1767	1827	1887	1947
25.	戊子	Wu-Tzu	1228	1288	1348	1408	1468	1528	1588	1648	1708	1768	1828	1888	
26.	己丑	Chi-Ch'ou	1229	1289	1349	1409	1469	1529	1589	1649	1709	1769	1829	1889	
27.	庚寅	Keng-Yin	1230	1290	1350	1410	1470	1530	1590	1650	1710	1770	1830	1890	1950
28.	辛卯	Hsin-Mao	1231	1291	1351	1411	1471	1531	1591	1651	1711	1771	1831	1891	1951
29.	壬辰	Jen-Ch'en	1232	1292	1352	1412	1472	1532	1592	1652	1712	1772	1832	1892	1952
30.	癸巳	Kuei-Szu	1233	1293	1353	1413	1473	1533	1593	1653	1713	1773	1833	1893	1953
31.	甲午	Chia-Wu	1234	1294	1354	1414	1474	1534	1594	1654	1714	1774	1834	1894	1954
32.	乙未	I-Wei	1235	1295	1355	1415	1475	1535	1595	1655	1715	1775	1835	1895	1955
33.	丙申	Ping-Shen	1236	1296	1356	1416	1476	1536	1596	1656	1716	1776	1836	1896	1956
34.	丁酉	Ting-Yu	1237	1297	1357	1417	1477	1537	1597	1657	1717	1777	1837	1897	1957
35.	戊戌	Wu-Hsü	1238	1298	1358	1418	1478	1538	1598	1658	1718	1778	1838	1898	1958
36.	己亥	Chi-Hai	1239	1299	1359	1419	1479	1539	1599	1659	1719	1779	1839	1899	1959
37.	庚子	Keng-Tzu	1240	1300	1360	1420	1480	1540	1600	1660	1720	1780	1840	1900	1960
38.	辛丑	Hsin-Ch'ou	1241	1301	1361	1421	1481	1541	1601	1661	1721	1781	1841	1901	1961
39.	壬寅	Jen-Yin	1242	1302	1362	1422	1482	1542	1602	1662	1722	1782	1842	1902	1962
40.	癸卯	Kuei-Mao	1243	1303	1363	1423	1483	1543	1603	1663	1723	1783	1843	1903	1963
41.	甲辰	Chia-Ch'en	1244	1304	1364	1424	1484	1544	1604	1664	1724	1784	1844	1904	1964
42.	乙巳	I-Szu	1245	1305	1365	1425	1485	1545	1605	1665	1725	1785	1845	1905	1965
43.	丙午	Ping-Wu	1246	1306	1366	1426	1486	1546	1606	1666	1726	1786	1846	1906	1966
44.	丁未	Ting-Wei	1247	1307	1367	1427	1487	1547	1607	1667	1727	1787	1847	1907	1967
45.	戊申	Wu-Shen	1248	1308	1368	1428	1488	1548	1608	1668	1728	1788	1848	1908	1968
46.	己酉	Chi-Yu	1249	1309	1369	1429	1489	1549	1609	1669	1729	1789	1849	1909	1969
47.	庚戌	Keng-Hsü	1250	1310	1370	1430	1490	1550	1610	1670	1730	1790	1850	1910	1970
48.	辛亥	Hsin-Hai	1251	1311	1371	1431	1491	1551	1611	1671	1731	1791	1851	1911	1971
49.	壬子	Jen-Tzu	1252	1312	1372	1432	1492	1552	1612	1672	1732	1792	1852	1912	1972
50.	癸丑	Kuei-Ch'ou	1253	1313	1373	1433	1493	1553	1613	1673	1733	1793	1853	1913	1973
51.	甲寅	Chia-Yin	1254	1314	1374	1434	1494	1554	1614	1674	1734	1794	1854	1914	1974
52.	乙卯	I-Mao	1255	1315	1375	1435	1495	1555	1615	1675	1735	1795	1855	1915	1975
53.	丙辰	Ping-Ch'en	1256	1316	1376	1436	1496	1556	1616	1676	1736	1796	1856	1916	1976
54.	丁巳	Ting-Szu	1257	1317	1377	1437	1497	1557	1617	1677	1737	1797	1857	1917	1977
55.	戊午	Wu-Wu	1258	1318	1378	1438	1498	1558	1618	1678	1738	1798	1858	1918	
56.	己未	Chi-Wei	1259	1319	1379	1439	1499	1559	1619	1679	1739	1799	1859	1919	
57.	庚申	Keng-Shen	1260	1320	1380	1440	1500	1560	1620	1680	1740	1800	1860	1920	1980
58.	辛酉	Hsin-Yu	1261	1321	1381	1441	1501	1561	1621	1681	1741	1801	1861	1921	1981
59.	壬戌	Jen-Hsü	1262	1322	1382	1442	1502	1562	1622	1682	1742	1802	1862	1922	1982
60.	癸亥	Kuei-Hai	1263	1323	1383	1443	1503	1563	1623	1683	1743	1803	1863	1923	1983

The Chinese 60-year Cyclical Calendar

The Chinese lunar calendar was used in Japan until 1873, and in China and Korea much longer. It also endured in parts of Japan long after 1873. A lunar month can have 30 days one year and 29 in another, and some years include a thirteenth "intercalary" month. One cannot trust simplified date charts which only give a one-to-one correspondence between reign period years and the Gregorian calendar.

In Chinese astrology, the "Ten Celestial Stems" are paired with the "Twelve Terrestrial Branches" to produce a 60-year cycle. Reign period names changed with each new ruler, and even several times during one reign. If a year is given as simply 甲子, the reign period helps determine whether 甲子 means 1684, 1744, 1804, 1864, 1924, etc.

ZODIAC YEAR	LUNAR NEW YEAR BEGAN:	REIGN PERIODS: CHINA	JAPAN	KOREA
甲戌	1814/2/20	(嘉慶 Chia-ch'ing 19)	(文化 Bunka 11)	(純祖 Sunjo 14)
乙亥	1815/2/9	20	12	15
丙子	1816/1/29	21	13	16
丁丑	1817/2/16	22	14	17
戊寅	1818/2/5	23	文政 Bunsei	18
己卯	1819/1/26	24	2	19
庚辰	1820/2/14	25	3	20
辛巳	1821/2/3	道光 Tao-kuang	4	21
壬午	1822/1/23	2	5	22
癸未	1823/2/11	3	6	23
甲申	1824/1/31	4	7	24
乙酉	1825/2/18	5	8	25
丙戌	1826/2/7	6	9	26
丁亥	1827/1/27	7	10	27
戊子	1828/2/15	8	11	28
己丑	1829/2/4	9	12	29
庚寅	1830/1/25	10	天保 Tenpo	30
辛卯	1831/2/13	11	2	31
壬辰	1832/2/2	12	3	32
癸巳	1833/2/20	13	4	33
甲午	1834/2/9	14	5	34
乙未	1835/1/29	15	6	憲宗 Hǎnjong
丙申	1836/2/17	16	7	2
丁酉	1837/2/6	17	8	3
戊戌	1838/1/26	18	9	4
己亥	1839/2/14	19	10	5
庚子	1840/2/3	20	11	6
辛丑	1841/1/23	21	12	7
壬寅	1842/2/10	22	13	8
癸卯	1843/1/30	23	14	9
甲辰	1844/2/18	24	弘化 Kōka	10
乙巳	1845/2/7	25	2	11
丙午	1846/1/27	26	3	12
丁未	1847/2/15	27	4	13
戊申	1848/2/5	28	嘉永 Kaei	14
己酉	1849/1/24	29	2	15
庚戌	1850/2/12	30	3	哲宗 Ch'oljong
辛亥	1851/2/1	咸豐 Hsien-feng	4	2
壬子	1852/1/21	2	5	3
癸丑	1853/2/8	3	6	4
甲寅	1854/1/29	4	安政 Ansei	5
乙卯	1855/2/17	5	2	6
丙辰	1856/2/6	6	3	7
丁巳	1857/1/26	7	4	8
戊午	1858/2/14	8	5	9
己未	1859/2/3	9	6	10
庚申	1860/1/23	10	萬延 Man'en	11
辛酉	1861/2/10	11	文久 Bunkyu	12
壬戌	1862/1/30	同治 Tung-chih	2	13
癸亥	1863/2/18	2	3	14
甲子	1864/2/8	3	元治 Genji	高宗 Kojong
乙丑	1865/1/27	4	慶應 Keio	2
丙寅	1866/2/15	5	2	3
丁卯	1867/2/5	6	3	4
戊辰	1868/1/25	7	明治 Meiji	5
己巳	1869/2/11	8	2	6
庚午	1870/2/1	9	3	7
辛未	1871/2/19	10	4	8
壬申	1872/2/9	11	5 (12th mo. only 2 days long)	9
癸酉	1873/1/29	12	(Meiji 6/1/1)	10



CHINESE LOCAL HISTORIES AS A SOURCE
FOR THE GENEALOGIST

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CHINESE LOCAL HISTORIES AS A SOURCE FOR THE GENEALOGIST

INTRODUCTION

The collections of records known variously as "local histories" or "local gazetteers"¹ (fang-chih 方志, ti-fang-chih 地方志, or occasionally ti-chih 地志), belong to a specialized style of historical writing peculiar to China and those areas heavily influenced by Chinese culture. The local histories were usually compiled under official patronage and have a fairly standardized arrangement of contents. Several thousand of these histories were compiled during the Ming, Ch'ing and Republican periods, and, with slightly altered content, continue to be compiled in Taiwan and Mainland China to this day. Estimates of the total number of fang-chih available today run from 7,000 to 10,000 different editions for different localities.

The writing of local histories in China has a very long history and many authorities list the Hua-yang kuo-chih 華陽國志, written in the 4th Century A.D., as one of the earliest forerunners of the fang-chih. The t'u-ching 圖經 is also considered to be an early precursor of the fang-chih, and both Sui and T'ang emperors ordered the compilation of such records for each area of their empires.

Fang-chih first appeared during the Sung dynasty (960-1279) and a few hundred of them were compiled with a fairly standardized general format. The first general gazetteer for the whole empire was compiled by the Yüan dynasty (1260-1368), and subsequent dynasties followed the example by compiling comprehensive gazetteers for the whole empire using information taken largely from the fang-chih. The compilation of fang-chih became very widespread during the Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1912) when the Yung-cheng emperor ordered t'ung-chih 通志 to be compiled for each province in the empire. In turn, all administrative divisions under the direction of the provincial governors were ordered to compile and edit their own histories. The Ta Ch'ing i-t'ung chih 大清一統志, completed in 1744, was the result. It included information on 18 provinces; 1,600 fu, chou and hsien; numerous colonies; and 30 tributary states, all of which, we may assume, compiled some sort of local history to be used as reference for the empire-wide gazetteer.

¹ A gazetteer is defined as a geographical dictionary or a listing of place names. Since the fang-chih includes so much more than a simple listing of place names, the use of the term "local history" is preferable to "local gazetteer." The character chih 志 is almost always part of the title, and can be translated as "treatise" or "comprehensive discussion of."

Fang-chih were generally compiled by groups of local scholars and editors working under the sponsorship and direction of a local official. A great number of these local scholars were engaged in the compilation and periodic re-editing of the local history, and it can be assumed that these editors had at least semi-official status and had access to important records and official documents in local government offices.

Many fang-chih have been compiled for the following major administrative subdivisions:

Province:	通志	<u>t'ung-chih</u>	(Provincial histories)
Prefecture:	府志	<u>fu-chih</u>	(Prefectural histories)
Subprefecture:	州志	<u>chou-chih</u>	(Subprefectural histories)
District:	縣志	<u>hsien-chih</u>	(District or "county" histories)

A very large majority of the extant fang-chih in the world's libraries are hsien-chih, but histories were also compiled for some of the minor administrative subdivisions. These are relatively less common, and include t'ing-chih 廳志, wei-chih 衛志, kuan-chih 關志, chen-chih 鎮志, hsiang-t'u-chih 鄉土志, and hsiang-chen-chih 鄉鎮志.

Comparisons of the hsien, the fu, and the provincial histories show that the most important material in the hsien-chih is also included in the fu-chih, but is almost always summarized. Information in the fu-chih is in turn included in an abridged form in the provincial t'ung-chih. It is therefore necessary, even if one finds a pertinent entry in one of the fu or provincial histories, to consult the hsien-chih for full information. Also, later editions summarize or leave out some information found in earlier editions, so earlier editions should not be neglected in the search for information. It is wise to check old editions because, on occasion, later editions add information not found in the earlier sources, and such added detail should be viewed with suspicion. The great value of the fu and provincial histories lies in the fact that a given fu-chih or t'ung-chih may be based on an earlier edition of the hsien-chih, and may even be more reliable and detailed than the current edition of the hsien-chih. Fang-chih published in the Ch'ing or Republican periods are not always reliable for the Ming period; thus all available editions and histories must be consulted to ensure that the most accurate and complete information possible is obtained.

ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT OF CHINESE LOCAL HISTORIES

All information in the fang-chih is arranged by topic, and these topical sections usually include information on practically every aspect of a locality's history and geography. While the content, arrangement, and terminology used for topics differs somewhat

from place to place, there is a basic pattern for most of the fang-chih, particularly those from the late Ming to the early Republic. Of the topics listed below, not all are included in every fang-chih, but any given fang-chih will include most of them or at least something equivalent.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| 1. Maps | 圖 | 考 |
| 2. Successive Changes of the Territorial Divisions | 建 | 置 沿 革 |
| 3. Astronomy | 星 | 野 |
| 4. Boundaries | 疆 | 域 |
| 5. Terrain | 形 | 勢 |
| 6. Mountains and Rivers | 山 | 川 |
| 7. Passes, Fords, Bridges | 關 | 津 橋 梁 |
| 8. Local Customs | 風 | 俗 |
| 9. City Walls and Moats | 城 | 池 |
| 10. River Conservancy and Dykes | 河 | 防 |
| 11. Emperors and Imperial Princes | 帝 | 王 |
| 12. Empresses and Imperial Concubines | 后 | 妃 |
| 13. Titles of Nobility | 封 | 建 |
| 14. Military System | 兵 | 制 |
| 15. Public Offices of the Local Government | 公 | 署 |
| 16. Schools | 學 | 校 |
| 17. Provincial Academy, Local Academies, Charity Schools . . | 貢 | 院 書 院 義 學 |
| 18. Rites and Ceremonies | 典 | 禮 |
| 19. Population | 戶 | 口 |
| 20. Land Tax | 田 | 賦 |

21. Transportation, Courier Service, Salt Monopoly	漕	運	驛	鹽
22. (Tables of) Officials	職		官	
23. Local Products	物		產	
24. Graves and Tombs	陵		墓	
25. Ancestral Shrines	祠		祀	
26. (Buddhist and Taoist) Temples	寺		觀	
27. Historical Sites	古		蹟	
28. Examination (Results)	選		舉	
29. Biographies of Eminent Officials	名		宦	
30. Clans and Families	氏		族	
31. Biographies of Local Worthies	人		物	
32. Biographies of Martyrs	忠		烈	
33. Filial Sons	孝		義	
34. Virtuous Women	列		女	
35. Chaste Widows	節		婦	
36. Hermits	隱		逸	
37. Taoists and Buddhists	仙		釋	
38. The Aged	耆		壽	
39. Men of Skill	方		技	
40. Immigrants from other Provinces (or Itinerant Scholars).	流		寓	
41. Literature	藝		文	
42. Miscellaneous Topics	雜		集	

Topics dealing with the geography, topography and place names of a locality (nos. 1-7 above) generally take comparatively few of the total pages in a typical fang-chih. The greatest amount of space in any given fang-chih is ordinarily devoted to the biographical sections (usually including the above listed topics Nos. 29-40). Some fang-chih include extensive sections on "Clans and Families" (No. 30 above) while others may have up to 100 pages of "Examination Results" (No. 28 above). The organization and subdivision of topics varies from history to history, but the basic structure is similar and the topics included are fairly uniform. More detailed information on the value and use of various sections is contained in the pages following.

In many cases topics are grouped together under several related general headings, and sometimes are bound in separate volumes. For example, several topics dealing with the geography, place names, boundary changes and topography of an area might be grouped under a single general heading -- "Territory" 輿地. Following is the table of contents taken from a typical fang-chih. To illustrate how much space is devoted to each general heading, the number of pages have been noted in brackets.

Chin-chiang hsien chih 晉江縣志, 1765 edition.

CHÜAN-SHOU	卷 首	Preface 序, Names of Compilers 題名, Table of Contents 目錄, Explanations 凡例, Maps and Illustrations 圖. [18 pages]
TERRITORY	輿 地 志	Boundary Changes 沿革, Astronomy 星野, Climate 氣候, Boundaries 疆域, Cities and Towns 都里, Mountains and Rivers 山川, Tides 潮汐, Water Control 水利, Local Products 物產, Local Customs 風俗. [35 pp]
OFFICIAL AFFAIRS	規 制 志	City Walls and Moats 城池, Official Buildings and Offices 公署, Markets 市廛, Courier Service 驛舖, Memorial Inscriptions and Pavilions 坊亭, Bridges and Fords 橋渡, Welfare and Charity Administration 賑政, 郵政. [18 pp]
CENSUS	版 籍 志	Population 戶口, Land 土田, Taxation 賦役, Salt Monopoly 鹽法, Military Colonies 屯田, Granaries and Prisons 倉儲. [15 pp]
SCHOOLS	學 校 志	School System 廟制、學制, School Land 學田, Enrollment in Prefectural School 洋額, Academies 書院, Supplementary Schools 社學. [8 pp]

SACRIFICES	秩祀志	Shrines and Temples 壇祭廟祭, Ancestral Temples 祠祭 . [9 pp]
OFFICIALS	官守志	Official System 官制, Names of Officials 姓氏, Biographies of Famous Officials 宦蹟 . [27 pp]
MILITARY DEFENSE	武衛志	Regulations 制置, Promotions 將弁, Military Honors 武勳, Biographical Sketches of Military Men 將略捍衛 . [17 pp]
EXAMINATION	選舉志	Recommendations 薦辟, Civil Degrees 科目貢生恩敘 Military Degrees 武科武選 . [51 pp]
LOCAL WORTHIES	人物志	Biographies 列傳, Biographies of the Loyal 忠義, Filial and Friendly 孝友, Officials 仕蹟, Scholars 文苑, Hermits 隱逸, Immigrants 流寓, the Aged 耆壽, Those Receiving Honorary Titles 封蔭, Virtuous Women 列女 . [235 pp]
MISCELLANEOUS	雜志	Historical Sites 古蹟, Cemeteries and Tombs 宅墓, Temples 寺觀, Literature 藝文, Biographies of Buddhists and Taoists 仙釋, Calamities 祥異, Military records 紀兵, Literature 詞翰 . [50 pp]

Before using any of the fang-chih a careful examination of the table of contents should be made. This will show how the volume is organized generally and will serve to acquaint the reader with the specialized terminology that might be used in that particular locality. Valuable information concerning the organization, style, content and arrangement of the volume can also be obtained from the "Explanations" 凡例 section, and this should not be overlooked when approaching any fang-chih for the first time. If any particular term in the table of contents is unfamiliar and cannot be found in a dictionary, examine the section in question and see exactly what type of information is included. This is often the best way to determine the meaning of a specific term.

GAZETTEER AND PLACE NAMES SECTION

Information on the place names of a locality is especially rich in the fang-chih. Information on name and boundary changes, names of local landmarks, etc., can be found in any of several sections. The most useful section for determining correct place names in a given time period is the "Successive Changes" 建置沒革 section. These are often arranged in convenient tabular form and may be used for determining the modern place name for an old locality or for determining an old name for a modern place. These tables include information on name and boundary changes in each dynasty and reign period, and when used with the comprehensive listings of place names also found in the fang-chih, many place names which are not included in any modern gazetteer or atlas can be located with a great deal of accuracy.

The following is an example with translation of one of the "Successive Changes" sections taken from the Hsiu-ning hsien chih 修寧縣志, 1693 edition.

SUCCESSIVE CHANGES				
EASTERN HAN		HAN	CH'IN	TIME PERIOD (Dynasty and Reign Title)
208 A.D.	25 A.D.	110 B.C.	209 B.C.	
<p>Hsintu-chün</p> <p>Sun Ch'üan sent General Ho Ch'i to attack Chin Ch'i, Mao Kan and Ch'en Po in (the area of) Yi and She. (He) conquered the area and divided She into Shihhsin, Hsinting, Liyang and Hsiuyang. The capital was in Shihhsin, the present-day Ch'unan.</p>	<p>Tanyang-chün</p> <p>Made up of 16 <u>hsien</u>.</p>	<p>Tanyang-chün</p> <p>Made up of 17 <u>hsien</u>, with the capital at Wanling, the present-day Ningkuo-fu.</p>	<p>Chang-chün (Chang Province)</p> <p>Made up of two <u>hsien</u>.</p>	<p><u>CHÜN</u> LEVEL --</p> <p>Record of Affairs</p>
<p>Hsiuyang, the 4th <u>hsien</u>, was the capital of (She) Tuwei and was located in the Hsihsiang area of She. The ancient capital was 2 li west of the present-day capital, behind Lingniao mountain. The name of the mountain was changed to Fenghuang mountain and is the same as the present-day Feng mountain.</p>	<p>(blank indicates no change)</p>	<p>Hsiuning was part of the jurisdiction of She-tuwei.</p>	<p>Hsiuning was part of the territory west of the capital of She.</p>	<p><u>HSIEN</u> LEVEL --</p> <p>Record of Affairs</p>

沿革			
世	并紀年	郡	并紀郡事
秦	始皇二十六年	鄆郡	領縣二
漢	元封元年	丹陽郡	領縣十七 治在宛陵今寧國府
東漢	建武	丹陽郡	領縣十六
建安十三年	新都郡	孫權遣武威中郎將賀齊擊縣	休陽第四邑
		歙金奇毛廿陳僕等平之分歙	係析歙西鄉
		爲始新新定黎	治在今縣西
		陽休陽	二里靈鳥山
		治在始新今淳安	後改鳳凰山
			卽今鳳山

Fang-chih also contain detailed listings of villages and towns, plus the names and locations of mountains and streams in the area. These may also provide useful information for locating a birth or burial place on a modern map. The following is an example of the "Gazetteer Section" 輿地志 都堡 from the P'an-yü hsien chih 番禺縣志, 1931 edition.

番禺縣續志卷二		輿地志二		都堡		井泉		山脈		水源		風俗		海防	
老城內街	三株樹	芳草街	榨粉街	老城內街	三株樹	芳草街	榨粉街	老城內街	三株樹	芳草街	榨粉街	老城內街	三株樹	芳草街	榨粉街
惠愛大街	雅荷塘	仁和里	倉邊街	惠愛大街	雅荷塘	仁和里	倉邊街	惠愛大街	雅荷塘	仁和里	倉邊街	惠愛大街	雅荷塘	仁和里	倉邊街
錢局街	福裕里	豪賢街	天官里	錢局街	福裕里	豪賢街	天官里	錢局街	福裕里	豪賢街	天官里	錢局街	福裕里	豪賢街	天官里
登雲里	天香街	丹桂里	疊橋	登雲里	天香街	丹桂里	疊橋	登雲里	天香街	丹桂里	疊橋	登雲里	天香街	丹桂里	疊橋
小石街	太平街	小北大街	大石街	小石街	太平街	小北大街	大石街	小石街	太平街	小北大街	大石街	小石街	太平街	小北大街	大石街
天平橫街	都土地巷	正南街	都府街	天平橫街	都土地巷	正南街	都府街	天平橫街	都土地巷	正南街	都府街	天平橫街	都土地巷	正南街	都府街
九如坊	舊倉巷	秉政街	百歲坊	九如坊	舊倉巷	秉政街	百歲坊	九如坊	舊倉巷	秉政街	百歲坊	九如坊	舊倉巷	秉政街	百歲坊
司後街	里仁坊	拾桂坊	龍騰里	司後街	里仁坊	拾桂坊	龍騰里	司後街	里仁坊	拾桂坊	龍騰里	司後街	里仁坊	拾桂坊	龍騰里
番禺縣續志卷二	承恩里	東勝里	大塘街	番禺縣續志卷二	承恩里	東勝里	大塘街	番禺縣續志卷二	承恩里	東勝里	大塘街	番禺縣續志卷二	承恩里	東勝里	大塘街
德政街	高華里	長塘街	近聖里	德政街	高華里	長塘街	近聖里	德政街	高華里	長塘街	近聖里	德政街	高華里	長塘街	近聖里
龍虎牆	府學西街	育賢坊	聖賢里	龍虎牆	府學西街	育賢坊	聖賢里	龍虎牆	府學西街	育賢坊	聖賢里	龍虎牆	府學西街	育賢坊	聖賢里
府學東街	雲走巷	育賢坊	雙門底	府學東街	雲走巷	育賢坊	雙門底	府學東街	雲走巷	育賢坊	雙門底	府學東街	雲走巷	育賢坊	雙門底
賢思街	萬福里	萬安里	花磚巷	賢思街	萬福里	萬安里	花磚巷	賢思街	萬福里	萬安里	花磚巷	賢思街	萬福里	萬安里	花磚巷
龍慶坊	芳草後街	吉慶里	榮桂里	龍慶坊	芳草後街	吉慶里	榮桂里	龍慶坊	芳草後街	吉慶里	榮桂里	龍慶坊	芳草後街	吉慶里	榮桂里
留嘉里	仰星街	仰星橫街	五福里	留嘉里	仰星街	仰星橫街	五福里	留嘉里	仰星街	仰星橫街	五福里	留嘉里	仰星街	仰星橫街	五福里
吉安里	德源里	宜居里	福申里	吉安里	德源里	宜居里	福申里	吉安里	德源里	宜居里	福申里	吉安里	德源里	宜居里	福申里
善慶街	步蟾坊	新桂里	高陽里	善慶街	步蟾坊	新桂里	高陽里	善慶街	步蟾坊	新桂里	高陽里	善慶街	步蟾坊	新桂里	高陽里
太華坊				太華坊				太華坊				太華坊			

HOW TO USE THE GAZETTEER AND PLACE NAMES SECTIONS

The most useful gazetteer and place name sections are to be found in fang-chih published after 1911 because they include modern, detailed maps and information running back to very early periods. However, for locating old street names, minor administrative divisions, and place names during earlier periods, the older editions must be consulted.

For example, according to a clan genealogy with information originally recorded about 1700, a family burial ground is located on Tungshan 東山, a mountain somewhere in the vicinity of Hsiuning-hsien in Anhwei province. In order to establish the correct modern place name, the name of the mountain should first be searched out beginning with the "Mountains and Rivers" section 山川 of an early edition of the Hsiu-ning hsien chih. After searching the 1695 edition, we find that Tungshan is listed and is said to lie 15 li west of the capital town of Hsiuning-hsien. The same mountain is also

found on an old map of mountains and rivers in the same edition. By consulting the "Boundaries" section 疆域 of the same edition, we find that the border of the neighboring hsien on the west is 40 li distant, which makes the mountain in question well within the boundaries of the hsien. After consulting either a more modern edition of the hsien history or a good geographical place name dictionary, we find that the name and jurisdictional boundaries of Hsiuning-hsien have not changed since the early Ch'ing dynasty. Through this procedure, the family burial ground on Tungshan used during the early Ch'ing dynasty can definitely be located within the boundaries of modern-day Hsiuning-hsien, Anhwei Province. Often it will be necessary to search only the most recent edition of the fang-chih if the name of the place has not been changed between the time that place name was used and the time the most recent edition of the local history was compiled.

A similar procedure is possible for village and street names, names of bridges or other landmarks. Sometimes it may be necessary to search several editions of the fang-chih and perhaps the histories of other localities in the general vicinity before the place name can be found. Once the place name is found, cross-referencing with more modern editions of the fang-chih, modern place name dictionaries and atlases, old maps and sections on boundaries and administrative division changes can accurately place nearly every old place name in a modern administrative subdivision. If only the village name and the province are known, it may even be necessary to systematically search through all the gazetteer sections of all the fang-chih for the entire province until that village is located.

BIOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS

By far the greatest source of genealogical information to be consistently included in the fang-chih are the biographies and biographical sketches. The biographies included in the thousands of different fang-chih represent a vast "Who's Who" made up of short biographies for tens of millions of people. Small numbers of biographies are often scattered throughout a particular fang-chih, but most are concentrated under a few headings. A majority of all biographies included in a typical fang-chih will be found under the general heading "Local Worthies" 人物, and vary in length from a few lines to a few pages.

Biographical sketches can also be found in other sections, such as "Officials" 職官, including biographies of good officials; "Schools" 學校, which might include the biography of a well-known teacher or scholar; "Sacrifices" 秩祀, which might have the biography of a benefactor who had made a contribution toward the refurbishing of a local temple; or "Military" 兵制, which might have the biographies of famous

generals or heroes. In addition, a number of biographies can also be found in the "Literature" 藝文 and "Miscellaneous" 雜記 sections. Normally there are about 1,500 to 2,000 biographies in an average fang-chih, and none of the general headings or sections should be overlooked when searching for a specific biography.

One of the most prominent features of the biographies included in the fang-chih is their classification by category. This results largely from the traditional Chinese conception of the purpose of government and the role of history. Nearly all traditional Chinese historical writings may be described as "didactic;" that is, making moral observations for the purpose of teaching and instruction. One of the primary purposes and functions of the traditional Confucian state was the instruction of the people through the praise of exemplary conduct, especially of those in office. By the same token, much of the Chinese history has been devoted to recording for later generations the deeds and accomplishments of the virtuous and upright in Chinese society.

The fang-chih, as local history, falls well within this main stream of Chinese "praise and blame" historical writing, and in the compilation of fang-chih, local officials set out to praise the worthy and set up examples of virtuous conduct to encourage similar conduct among their own people. This "shepherding" and teaching of the people 物民教民 was seen to be one of the primary functions and goals of Confucian "benevolent government," and local officials actively sought to encourage public peace and harmony through the cultivation of individual character and virtue.

The categories used also reflect the Confucian concern for proper conduct in regard to the major types of hierarchical human relationships 三綱五常. As a result, those who displayed noteworthy conduct in relation to the ruler were called "Loyal" 忠, and would be classified as having performed notably in regard to the first type of human relationship, that of ruler to minister 君臣. A person displaying virtuous conduct in regard to his parents would be called "Filial" 孝, and would be acknowledged for outstanding conduct in regard to the second type of human relationship, that of father to son 父子. Those women performing noteworthy deeds in regard to the proper conduct between husband and wife 夫妻 would be called "Virtuous Women" 列女 or "Chaste" 貞節. Those excelling in conduct fitting for brothers 兄弟 and friends 朋友 were referred to with such words as "Brotherly" 悌 and "Friendly" 友 respectively.

Most fang-chih have more than these five major categories included in their biographical sections, but the categories that are included all tend to reflect ideal Confucian types. As a result, biographies were included for those people whose conduct was considered loyal, filial, chaste, upright, brotherly, or benevolent and the biographical sections are divided accordingly.

HOW TO USE THE BIOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS

When searching for the biography of a particular person, it is usually very difficult to know if the person will be included with the "Filial," "Loyal," or "Good Officials," so each section should be searched thoroughly. Very often there are clues that will enable one to begin looking in a more likely place. For example, if it is known that the man was an official in the area, it would be natural to look under the "Officials" sections first. If it is known that a man died rather young leaving a widow, it might be wise to begin looking in the "Chaste Widows" sections since young widows who did not remarry were frequently included there.

Sometimes the table of contents will include an index to the names included in each category and will thus facilitate searching for a specific biography. In other cases, the number of biographies included in the fang-chih is so large that a complete listing and index in the table of contents is not possible.

SECTIONS ON WOMEN

Several of the biographical sections are of special importance as a source of genealogical information, especially the sections on "Virtuous Women" 列女, and the sections on the "Chaste and Filial" 節孝. Some of the most unique and useful of these are the sections referred to as the "Chaste Widows" sections 節婦. In traditional Chinese society it was thought worthy of inclusion in the local history when a woman "remained loyal" 守節 to a deceased husband and did not remarry. Many of these "Chaste Widows" sections include a huge number of names and usually include some basic biographical data on each widow and her deceased husband. For example, the Tung-kuan hsien chih 東莞縣志, 1911 edition, includes information in its "Chaste Widows" section on more than 4,400 couples. As in most fang-chih, the entries are listed with the husband's name first. It is common to find these sections arranged in convenient tabular form, and when there are large numbers of entries they are sometimes arranged and grouped according to the husbands' surnames.

Some women included in the "Chaste Widows" sections may also have a longer biography in one of the other sections devoted to "Virtuous Women" 列女傳, and in such cases a note to that effect is usually made where the woman's name appears in the "Chaste Widows" section. In nearly all cases, the "Chaste Widows" section will include the name of the woman's husband, her surname, and usually some indication of when they lived or when she was officially honored (usually posthumously) with the "Chaste Widow" title. The sections on women in many fang-chih include much more information than this about each woman and her family, and an example of one of the best is included on pages 14 and 15.

Information found in these sections on women can be used to verify information given in other sources or to extend the mother's pedigree and fill in missing details about a woman and her family. For example, if a clan genealogy states that a wife was honored as a "Chaste Widow," the fang-chih for the locality in which the couple lived should be searched for the husband's name in the "Chaste Widows" section. An entry in the "Chaste Widows" table or a biography in the "Virtuous Women" section often provides a great deal of information about the woman. Information that could be learned from the "Chaste Widows" or "Virtuous Women" sections might include her place of birth or origin, her father's name, her mother's surname, names of her children, her age at death, age at marriage, age at her husband's death, and other vital information that may not be found in any other record.

From this information it is also possible to estimate various important dates such as marriage, birth, and death dates for both her and her husband. Undoubtedly, the greatest value of these sections on women lies in that information which makes continued research on maternal ancestors possible. Information on the parents of women who marry into a family is usually completely absent from other important sources such as clan genealogies. Sections on women in the local histories can often provide the basic information needed to do further research on the woman's line.

OTHER USEFUL SECTIONS

Depending on the specific fang-chih, other biographical sections are often very good sources of information. The "Aged" sections 耆壽 include names of those persons often with the names of their spouses, who had reached a very old age. These are usually subdivided on the basis of whether they lived to be more than 100, more than 90, more than 80, etc. Some of these "Aged" sections are very extensive and may include information on several hundred couples in the area. In addition, the "Titles of Nobility" 封建 sections, sometimes included under the general heading "Local Worthies" 人物, may also contain a great deal of biographical information. These "Nobility" sections usually include those who were awarded hereditary, honorary, posthumous and other official titles and honors. Entries in the "Nobility" sections are usually in the form of biographical sketches rather than tables.

名目事

實里居翁姑母家嫁年子女孀年事

略存沒

李昌隆妻曾氏	城內	弟時二十遺腹二十	三十
李順祿妻劉氏	城內	弟時二十遺腹二十	三十
李子謙妻伍氏	察院街	父港十六子安九	二十
李開甲妻張氏	本城	開名十七無十八	二十
李運霖妻郭氏	久長街	十八撫子十八	二十
李興廉妻陳氏	雙鳳場	弟通二十子昌四	二十
李昌瑤妻熊氏	同	與廉兄作十九子一	二十
李子忠妻張氏		有傳	
李懋極妻龍氏		有傳	
李德洗妻杜氏		有傳	

Wife of Li, Tzu-chung, Miss Chang	Wife of Li, Ch'ang-yao, Miss Hsiung	Wife of Li, Hsing-lien Miss Ch'en	Wife of Li, Yün-lin, Miss Kuo	Wife of Li, K'ai-chia, Miss Chang	Wife of Li Tzu-chien, Miss Wu	Wife of Li Shun-lu, Miss Liu	Wife of Li, Ch'ang-lung Miss Tseng	Name Place of Residence
	Same	Shuang-feng Ch'ang	Chiu-ch'ang Street	This city (Hoch'uan)	Ch'a-yüan Street	In the city (Hoch'uan)		
	(Father) Hsing-lien (Mother) Miss Ch'en				(Father) Fu-t'ang (Mother) Miss Shen			Husband's Parents
	Elder brother (named) Tso- hsüan. <u>Wen- sheng</u> , de- gree holder	Younger brother (named) T'ung-chien, <u>Hsiang-sheng</u> degree holder		(Father) K'ai-ming	(Father) Ch'an (Mother) Miss Wu		Younger brother (named) Shih-hsün, <u>Chü-jen</u> , de- gree holder	Wife's Family
	19	20	18	17	16	19	20	Age at Marriage
	One son	Son: Ch'ang-yao	Raised one son and one daughter	None	Son: An-min		One daughter born after hus- band's death	Children
	21	24	18	18	29	25	23	Age when Widowed
Biography Elsewhere	Her mother- in-law was old and her own children very young. She served (her family) in great hardship.	Her husband's parents were old and weak while her own children were still very young. She had great hard- ship and was well-known for her filial conduct and kindness.	She took care of her (deceased) husband's grandfather's sister and her husband's sister to- gether with (her own) small chil- dren until they grew up.	Without any clansmen or relatives to depend on, she relied on sewing, weaving, spinning and embroidery to sustain her life. She lived a lonely and solitary life in order to maintain her virtue.	When (her) father-in-law was 70 years old, her mother-in- law died. She took care of him for 20 years without tiring. Also (she) took care of a wi- dowed daughter-in- law and cared for infant grandchildren until they grew up.			Biographi- cal Sketch
	41 Living	62	52 Living	41 Living	64	50	37	Age (or age at death)

CLANS AND FAMILIES SECTIONS

Without doubt, the most useful and informative sources of genealogical information in the fang-chih are the "Clans and Families" sections 世族, 氏族, 士族. Unfortunately, only about ten to twenty percent of the fang-chih include sections of this type. In addition, the quality and amount of information included in a particular "Clans and Families" section varies. For example, the T'ai-pei hsien chih 台北縣志, 1960 edition, includes a rather detailed listing of prominent families in the area with a short narrative history of the family usually taken from the family's clan genealogy. There is also a listing by town of the number of people with that particular surname living in that area. These types of "Clans and Families" sections are informative about the history of the families, but give little genealogical information. On the other hand, there are other fang-chih with excellent "Clans and Families" sections that do include a great deal of genealogical information, and generally the most useful "Clans and Families" sections are found in those fang-chih published during the late Ch'ing and early Republican periods.

Following are two of the best examples of "Clans and Families" sections to be found in any fang-chih. The first is taken from the Lu-chou fu chih 廬州府志, 1885 edition, and includes from four to seven generations of genealogy for each of 55 families, all in the area of Hsuei-hsien 合肥縣, Anhwei Province. Most of the information is in tabular form with the first generation at the top. There is also a brief narrative history of the family name, the family's place of origin and other pertinent information. The members in each generation are listed horizontally and the sons of each successive generation are listed directly beneath and to the left of their father's name. This is the regular Chinese genealogical style and is the general practice in many clan genealogies.

The second example is taken from the Ho-ch'uan hsien chih 合川縣志, 1920 edition, and includes a wealth of genealogical information for more than 300 families in Hoch'uan-hsien, Szechwan Province. This is probably one of the most complete "Clans and Families" sections to be found, and these tables, together with the information that can be taken from the biographical and "Examination" sections, is sufficient to construct a pedigree with more than eight generations and running from 1920 to the beginning of the Ch'ing dynasty in 1644. As in the previous example, the sons of the same generation are listed horizontally and direct descendants in each successive generation are listed directly beneath and to the left of their father's name.

Kung Chih-ching. Imperial Academy Scholar		Kung Family of Hofei. Moved to Hofei from Linch'uan, Kiangsi Province. At the beginning of the Ch'ing dynasty he held the position of Shangshu and later served as a district magistrate in Hsienchi-hsien, (Chekiang). His literary style was excellent and popu- lar at that time. Recently he was well-known for his military merit and outstand- ing management of official affairs, (and so) a table (of his descendants) is respect- fully made.
(Son) Ta-hsü. Kung-sheng Degree	(Son) Ta-yüan. Imperial Academy Scholar	
Yung-fang. Imperial Academy Scholar.	Yung-hsin Imperial Academy Scholar	
Chao-ch'i. 1813 Fu-kung Scholar. Appointed Prefect of T'ungchou, Kiangsu Province	Chao-shan Given the position of <u>Cheng-shih-lang</u> .	
	Liang-chü. Yu-kung Scholar in 1879 and the <u>Chü-jen</u> degree in 1882.	
	Liang-yü. <u>I-hsiang</u> Scholar	

續修廬州府志		卷五十八 世族表	
合肥龔氏由江右臨川遷合肥 國初鼎舉官尚書鼎		大	
功顯著謹列爲表		文清 兩江參將	
龔致敬 學太 大元 生太學		照珊 贈 良玉 庠	
大旭 生貢		照琪 贈 嘉	
永芳 生太學		照琪 贈 嘉	
知通貢癸照		照琪 贈 嘉	
州州江西副		照琪 贈 嘉	
蘇副		照琪 贈 嘉	
人舉貢巳頁		照琪 贈 嘉	
壬卯舉光		照琪 贈 嘉	
午優緒		照琪 贈 嘉	

Ch'en family of Hsi-li, T'aip'ing-ch'ang.					Family, Clan Lineage
Shensi Province, Chenan-hsien.					Place of origin
Personal name: Hua. At the beginning of the (Ch'ing) dynasty came from Ch'in (Shensi) to Shu (Szechwan) and settled his family in Hoch'uan.					First Ancestor to Immigrate
Ta-tsao. Branch family, personal name: Lien. Received the military <u>Chü-jen</u> degree in 1759.					Beginning with this generation (Name)
Kuo-t'ai. Military Student. Biography elsewhere.	I-chuang. Military Student.	I-t'ai. Military Student.	I-hui. <u>Sui-kung</u> Scholar.	I-lung. Military <u>chü-jen</u> degree in 1780	Successive Generations
Yü-ch'ing. (Personal name: Chih. Second place in 1816 military examination)		Yü-t'ang. Branch family. Personal name: Huang. Military <u>Chü-jen</u> degree in 1804, Military <u>Chin-shih</u> degree in 1808. Appointed Kwangsi provincial <u>Fu-piao tso-ying shou-peí</u>			
Tien-ao Military Student.	Tien-pi Military Student	Chung-hsüan. Military Student.	Chung-wei. Military Student		
Yu-ta. Military Student.	Cheng-chi. Military Student	T'ing-ying Hsiang-sheng (<u>Hsiu-ts'ai</u> degree)	Shao-liang. En-kung scholar.		
Tun-san. Military Student.	Shih-t'ang. Military Student.	Shih-fan. Hsiang-sheng (<u>Hsiu-ts'ai</u> degree)	Wan-pang. Hsiang-sheng (<u>Hsiu-ts'ai</u> degree)	Shih-an. <u>Lin-sheng</u>	
Tao-kuo. Military Student.	P'eng-chu. Military Student.	Tao-chou. Military Student.	Ch'ien-yuan. Military Student.	Che-min. Student Biography elsewhere.	
Tao-lung. Military Student.	Wei-ying. Other name: Tz'u-shih. Graduate of the district middle school.		Wei-huang. Graduate of the Szechwan Minli Vocational Middle School.		
In 18 <u>chüan</u> , handwritten, compiled in 1906, edited by Ch'en Che-min.					Clan genealogy
Ch'en Family, Tun-pen temple. Built in 1838 in T'aip'ing-ch'ang, in the vicinity of Maan Mountain					Ancestral temple

SUPPLEMENTING INFORMATION IN THE CLANS AND FAMILIES SECTIONS

While the "Clans and Families" sections are the most useful and valuable sources for genealogical information in the fang-chih, they still represent only a brief outline of the family genealogy, and much information is lacking. Some of the missing information on wives' names, etc., can be provided by searching the biographical and other sections. For example, the family whose brief genealogy is used as an example on pages 18-19 includes two references to biographies found elsewhere in the fang-chih.

One of Ch'en Yü-t'ang's direct descendants, Che-min, is mentioned twice on the page -- once in the successive generations block with a notation that there is a biography elsewhere, and once further down the page as the chief editor of the Ch'en family genealogy, edited in 1906. His biography is found in the "Local Worthies" 人物 section, but the biography is very disappointing. The only additional information given in the biography is one of his other names 字, his place of residence, educational background, personal experiences and age at death. On the other hand, the other biography mentioned for Ch'en Kuo-t'ai is also found in the same section and is replete with all types of valuable genealogical information. Various dates are included and the names of his father and one elder brother are mentioned. His age at death, family history, burial place, number of brothers, and number of children are also included. What is most important is the inclusion of the names and titles of his mother and his father's second wife, plus the names of the first ancestor's three wives. The biography also includes the name of the first ancestor and his son, and the names of various other more distantly related relatives and descendants.

SECTIONS ON OFFICIALS

Information on local officials and examination degree holders is especially abundant in the fang-chih. Sections dealing with these types of people are included under general headings like "Rosters of Officials" 職官表, "Famous Officials" 名宦, and "Examination Results" 選舉. The amount of information given on each person varies from history to history but most include some information about local officials and degree holders.

ROSTERS OF OFFICIALS

These rosters of officials may or may not be of any genealogical value depending on the individual local history. Many of these sections are little more than listings,

military examinations were held and official posts were usually filled with promising graduates of the examinations. Lists of successful candidates for both the civil and military examinations as well as lists of various categories of kung-sheng are found in large numbers in nearly all fang-chih.

Sheng-yüan 生員, or recipients of the initial hsiu-ts'ai degree are not usually listed in the local histories, but information concerning them can often be found in the sections dealing with district or prefectural schools 縣學, 府學, where many were officially enrolled as students. The biographical sections of the local histories also include many biographies for recipients of the hsiu-ts'ai degree.

Essentially, the "Examinations" sections of the local histories list the names of successful candidates in the local civil and military examinations. Candidates receiving similar degrees are usually listed together with the individual names arranged according to the year in which they passed the examination. Graduates holding the kung-sheng and chü-jen titles are found in large numbers in the district, prefectural and provincial histories along with the chin-shih degree holders from that particular area.

The lists of successful candidates, usually arranged in tabular form, include various types of biographical data about each person. It is common for the amount of genealogical information included to increase with the importance and prestige of the degree received, so that for some chin-shih degree holders several generations of ancestry may be included. In addition to names, degree received, and date of the examination, it is possible to find information about the graduate's place of origin, age, and sometimes even the names of wives, relatives, and parents. Occasionally, the entry will list official positions to which the man was appointed after successfully passing the examinations, and on occasion, other types of information such as date and place of death are also given. In many cases the entry will appear as a short biographical sketch of the man, with a note referring to a more lengthy biography in one of the other sections of the fang-chih.

USE OF THE EXAMINATION SECTIONS

Many other genealogical source materials can guide the researcher to information in the "Examination Results" sections of the fang-chih. Very often the only date given for an individual in a biography or clan genealogy is the date he passed one of the examinations. If the degree and the year is known, or even just the degree, his name should be fairly easy to find in the fang-chih for his place of origin where he was likely to have taken the examination.

For example, if a record states that a particular man was a 1738 Chü-jen 乾隆3年舉人, meaning that he passed the provincial examination in 1738, it would be logical to first search the "Examination" section of the provincial history. If the man's name were located, the next step would be to search the appropriate prefectural or district history that might contain more detailed biographical information. The provincial history might also include the official position and the locality to which he was appointed and the fang-chih for that area could also be searched. Depending on the information given, the possibilities are unlimited for such cross-referencing to other local histories. No possibility should be overlooked, and every reference to a man's official career should be researched in the event a more complete biography exists in another fang-chih.

MISCELLANEOUS AND LITERATURE SECTIONS

Included under the general heading "Miscellaneous" 雜集 are such topics as "Sacrifices" 秩祀, "Shrines and Temples" 寺廟, "Tombs and Cemeteries" 陵墓, "Historical Sites" 古蹟, "Stone and Metal Inscriptions" 金石, and all of these are good sources for some types of information. The type of material included in these miscellaneous sections varies greatly and may also include miscellaneous types of biographies such as "Taoists and Buddhists" 仙釋, "Hermits" 隱逸, etc. Lists of chaste widows and contributors may be found in the "Shrines and Temples" sections, while tombstone inscriptions and epitaphs can be found in the "Stone and Metal Inscriptions" section. Each miscellaneous section is slightly different and must be studied individually.

The "Literature" sections 藝文, usually include various types of poetry and prose literature that either deals with the locality itself and the people in it, or literature that was written by well-known authors or scholars in the area. The literature sections often include poetry, official decrees, memorials to the emperor, or bibliographies of books (including clan genealogies) located in private and official libraries in the area. They may also include official correspondence and documents as well as writings about the history, culture and geography of the area. Occasionally the biographies of famous authors, poets, scholars and bibliophiles are included in these sections, but in some fang-chih large numbers of biographies are included here. In other fang-chih, it is possible to find large numbers of epitaphs, tombstone inscriptions, eulogies and obituaries, which are among the most valuable sources of genealogical information. The literature sections of each local history should always be searched for such types of information.

SUMMARY

In using any fang-chih for genealogical research, one thing should always be taken into consideration, and that is the great diversity that is possible when working with fang-chih from different localities and time periods. No two fang-chih are exactly alike in organization, emphasis or terminology. This is probably due to regional differences in language and custom, and to the personal preference and interest of the large numbers of editors involved in compilation. Because the particular style and organization of each fang-chih is somewhat different, no possibility should be overlooked in searching for information. If the information one is looking for is not included under a familiar topic heading, one should not assume that it cannot be found in another section with an unfamiliar title.

When gathering information from fang-chih, the procedures of good scholarship should always be observed. Special care should be taken in watching for editorial and printing errors in the text, and conflicting information found in two different fang-chih should be researched thoroughly to obtain the most correct data possible. No fact should be taken as being free from all possibility of error, and it is good practice to verify information with other source materials or other editions of the fang-chih. On the other hand, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the information given in any fang-chih, and any errors that may appear are probably due to the lack of access to accurate information on the part of the editors or to subsequent editing and printing errors and not to deliberate deception. On the whole there are probably very few intentional inaccuracies that will prevent the researcher from getting the correct information.

The main problem with Chinese local histories lies in the selectivity of information and not necessarily in the inaccuracy of the information given. As in most Chinese historical writings, the criticism is not that the information is incorrect but that much essential information is not given at all. For example, there is little reason to doubt that the data given about the Chaste Widows is factual, or to deny that the women named were indeed widows who never remarried. What is lacking, however, is information on the widows who remarried and by doing so did not conform to the Confucian ideal of marital faithfulness. The typical biographical section in a fang-chih includes only the names of those who in one way or another measured up to some aspect of the Chinese-Confucian ideal.

Once again, selectivity of information becomes a problem when we consider that the information in the local histories is generally weighted toward the official class, and as a result they include large sections on officials and examination results. This is not to say that there is no information on non-officials in the fang-chih, but simply that there is more information about gentry families and officials than ordinary farmer

Under the Confucian scheme of things, virtue had no class distinction and the wife of a farmer could be praised for her exemplary conduct as a model "Chaste Widow" just as easily as the "Chaste Widow" of a high official. Therefore, a researcher should not assume that because his ancestor was not an official he will not be able to find anything about him in the fang-chih.

While there may be some informational limitations and biases in the fang-chih, there are very few geographical limitations. While the biographical information for a locality may be incompletely recorded in the fang-chih, this is not true for information on local boundary changes and local place names. Fang-chih are undoubtedly the most complete source for information on local place names, and it is for this reason that they are often referred to as "local gazetteers." Some provinces like Kiangsu, Chekiang and Hopeh tend to be better covered and to have more editions for more hsien available, while other areas such as the Northeast have a more scanty coverage. The major population areas in South and Central China are generally well covered enough to permit extensive research on most of the localities, and large collections of Chinese fang-chih are to be found in various major libraries of the Republic of China, Hong Kong, Japan, the United States and Europe. Most of these local histories are available for research purposes with the exception of a few very rare or valuable editions, and even some of these have been made available in reprints or on microfilm.

Despite their deficiencies, Chinese local histories represent a major source for geographical, biographical and genealogical information. It is estimated that there are nearly 20,000 names directly referred to in an average-size fang-chih, and many thousands more are referred to indirectly as part of biographies, etc. The total number of names with one or more biographical fact may run as high as 200,000,000 in all the available fang-chih. With proper knowledgeable use and patient searching, they can supply a great deal of basic biographical information for millions of individuals.

APPENDIX II--Bibliographies

The following bibliographies of books and films in the Family History Library's Asian collection list materials of value to American researchers of East Asian descent. (The books can be used only at the main library.)

Citizens of other countries who are of East Asian origin can find microfilmed materials relevant to their needs by searching the FHLC fiche for the countries where they now reside, as instructed in the research guide.

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR CHINESE AMERICANS

The following books, which may be of interest to Chinese Americans, are in the collection of the Family History Library. Some do not print out in the FHLC fiche catalog, but can be located through a search on the computer. Some words and names are abbreviated here. Ask a reference person for help.

Amerasia journal.

Americans and Chinese: passages to differences / Francis L. K. Hsu.

Americans in process: a study of our citizens of Oriental ancestry / William Carlson Smith.

Ancestors: 900 years in the life of a Chinese family / Frank Ching.

The Anti-Chinese movement in California / Elmer Clarence Sandmeyer.

Asians in America: a selected, annotated bibliography.

Bitter strength: a history of the Chinese in the U.S., 1850-1870 / G.P. Barth.

Bulletin (Chinese Historical Society of America).

California and the oriental, Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus: report of State Board of Control of California to Gov. Wm. O. Stephens, June 19, 1920.

Catalog of Chinese genealogies in Taiwan.

Ch'ien nien ku tou Hsi-an [Pictorial history of Hsi-an City].

Chinese coolie emigration to countries within the British empire / Persia Crawford Campbell.

The Chinese experience in America / Shih-shan Henry Tsai.

Chinese genealogies at the GSU : an annotated bibliography.

Chinese genealogy & family book guide: Hawaiian & Chinese sources / J.B. Ohai.

Chinese gold: the Chinese in the Monterey Bay region / Sandy Lydon.

Chinese historic sites and pioneer families of Kauai.

Chinese historic sites and pioneer families of the island of Hawaii.

Chinese history in the Pacific Northwest / Karen C. Wong.

Chinese immigration / Mary Roberts Coolidge.

The Chinese in America, 1820-1973 : a chronology & fact book / William L. Tung.

The Chinese in Eastern Oregon, 1860-1890 / Christopher Howard Edson.

The Chinese in Hawaii: an annotated bibliography / Nancy Foon Young.

The Chinese in Kula: a recollection of a farming community in old Hawaii / Diane Me Lin Mark.

The Chinese in San Francisco: a pictorial history / Laverne Mau Dicker.

The Chinese in the United States / Mely Giok-Ian Tan.

The Chinese in the United States of America / Rose Hum Lee.

Chinese in the post-Civil War South: a people without a history / L. M. Cohen.

Chinese local histories as a source for the genealogist / LDS Church Gen. Dept.

Chinese migrations: with special reference to labor conditions / Ta Chen.

Chinese newspapers published in North America, 1854-1975/ Karl Lo.

The Chinese of America / Jack Chen.

Chinese studies in federal records.

Dictionary of Asian American history / Hyung-chan Kim.

Encyclopedia of Asian history.

Ethnic America: a history / Thomas Sowell.

From China to Canada: a history of the Chinese communities in Canada / H. Can.

From you to your ancestors: Chinese / LDS Church Genealogical Dept.

The Golden mountain: Chinese tales told in California.

An Historical atlas of China / Albert Herrmann.

A History of the Chinese in California, a syllabus / Thomas W. Chinn

A History of the Chinese in Nevada, 1855-1904, a thesis / Gary P. BeDunnah.

How and where to research your ethnic-American cultural heritage: Chinese Americans / Robert D. Reed.

An Illustrated history of the Chinese in America / Ruthanne Lum McCunn.

Longtime California documentary study of an American Chinatown, / V.G. Nee

Major genealogical record sources in Hong Kong / LDS Genealogical Dept.

Major genealogical record sources in Taiwan / LDS Genealogical Dept.

The Organization of Chinese emigration, 1848-1888 : with special reference to Chinese emigration to Australia / Sing~wu Wang.

The Population atlas of China.

Records submission manual: Chinese supplement / LDS Church Genealogical Dept.

The Sandalwood mountains: readings & stories of the early Chinese in Hawaii / Tin-yuke Char.

Mountain of gold: the story of the Chinese in America / Betty Lee Sung.

Studies in Asian genealogy [Based on 1969 World Conference on Records] / Spencer J. Palmer, ed.

Three generations of Chinese--East and West.

The Times atlas of China.

Travels of a photographer in China. 1933-1946/ Hedda Morrison.

The Unwelcome immigrant: the American image of the Chinese. 1785-1882 / Stuart Creighton Miller.

World Conference on Records. 1980 ; v. II: Asian & African fam. & local history.

Your Chinese roots: the overseas Chinese story / Thomas Tsu-wee Tan.

Most of the following films can be borrowed through the Family History Center system:

Card index to Chinese passports, 1884-1898/ Hawaii Chinese Bureau. Film 1002791.

Certificates of identification of Chinese immigrants, 1895-1897/ Hawaii Board of Immigration. Film 1015653.

Certifications of Hawaiian-born children of Chinese parentage, 1893-1898/ Hawaii Chinese Bureau . Film 1002810 item 2.

Chinese arrivals. 1847-1880 / Hawaii Board of Immigration. Film 1002792.

Chinese coolie emigration to countries within the British empire / Persia Crawford Campbell. Film 924811 item 4; 973120 item 3.

Chinese entry permits, 1888-1898/ Hawaii Chinese Bureau. Film 1002789 item 2 through 1002790.

Chinese immigration applications, 1890-1892/ Hawaii 'Dept. of the Interior. Film 1017113 item 7.

Chinese immigration permits, 1893-1898/ Hawaii Minister of Foreign Affairs. Film 1017121.

The Chinese in Hawaii: a historical sketch. Film 1303031 item 1.

Chinese located on different streets in Honolulu. [1898?] / Hawaii Board of Immigration. Film 1017113 item 10.

Chinese passports, 1884-1890 / Hawaii Minister of Foreign Affairs. Film 1017119-1017120.

Chinese studies in federal records. Film 1036709 item 8.

Chinese work permits, 1895-1897/ Hawaii Chinese Bureau. Film 1002808-1002809.

Conditional emigration permits of Chinese laborers and domestics. 1893-1897 / Hawaii Minister of Foreign Affairs. Film 1017113 item 11 through 1017118.

Death certificates of Chinese immigrants. 1898-1902/ Hawaii Board of Immigration. Film 1017113 item 9.

Departures of Chinese from Hawaii / Hawaii Chinese Bureau. Film 1002793.

Endowment index (Oriental, Romanized), 1846-1969. Film 1262397. No circulation to FHC.

Family group records collection; archives section. Oriental collection. Film 795844-795846 .

A History of the Chinese in Nevada, 1855-1904. A thesis / Gary P. BeDunnah. Film 940054 item 3.

Index to entry permits for Chinese minors. 1891-1898/ Hawaii Chinese Bureau. Film 1002789 item 1.

Labor permits of Chinese persons who died in Hawaii. 1895-1897 / Hawaii Chinese Bureau. Film 1002810 item 1.

Record of members: China, China Mission. 1950-1951. Film 128830. No photocopies except by an attendant.

Records of deceased Chinese contract laborers. 1898 / Hawaii Board of Immigration. Film 1017113 item 8.

Registers. 1888-1898 / Hawaii Dept. of Foreign Affairs Chinese Bureau. Film 1017122 item 1-6.

Ships' passenger manifests. 1843-1900 / Hawaii Collector of Customs. Film 1002797-1002807 (Chinese index); 1009964-1009972, 1009624-1009633. 1009888-1009895 (Ships' manifests).

Special residence permits, 1891 / Hawaii Chinese Bureau. Film 1002810 item 3.

World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar. 1969; history and records as they relate to research in East Asia. Film 897216 item 6-24; or fiche 6039378-6039389.

Your Chinese name / William M. Waddoups. Film 897043 item 4.

CHINESE CLAN GENEALOGIES

by John W. Orton

In traditional societies, genealogies were kept in oral form. It is believed that such oral genealogies, recited in public at ceremonial occasions, were one of the roots of "epics."

In societies such as China where the art of writing was known, these genealogies were written down in special styles. The emphasis on family records and the traditional method of compiling them developed rather early in Chinese history and basically did not change until the 20th century.

Genealogies were usually collated and edited by savant members of the clan specially chosen for their scholastic ability and knowledge of the genealogy of the clan. This project was generally undertaken every twenty to forty years and was usually preceded by a general meeting of the clan to which the individual "families" brought their vital statistics. Many of the printed genealogies left sufficient room at the end of the work to record the vital statistic information of the particular "family" until a new edition or up-dating of the genealogy was undertaken. Other clans maintained a register of births and deaths to facilitate the compilation of data for the genealogy.

The clan genealogy begins with the primogenitor who founded the clan or who founded the particular branch of the clan, and continues forward, listing his descendants to the date of compilation. There are different formats used, but the most popular is called the "Ou" style after its originator, Ou-yang Hsiu (1007-1072 A.D.). According to Ou, the primogenitor and the following generations up to his great-great-grandsons compose the first five generations and are tabulated onto one form, which may consist of more than one sheet. Each generation is listed in a horizontal column so that each page consists of five horizontal columns, one for each generation. The next five generations are listed on the following form, etc. With this format, the first child is listed directly beneath his father, and the remaining children are listed from the right to the left in the same horizontal column. Depending upon the clan, daughters are sometimes omitted, sometimes identified by their husbands surname (with the description concerned more with the son-in-law than the daughter) and sometimes are fully identified as are the sons.

There are definite advantages in this system to assist one in determining relationship.

The type of information given for an ancestor may include: husband's

沈

氏

族

譜

民國
拾捌年
冬修

name, relationship (the third son of _____), date of birth (year, month, day, and hour), age at death, date of death (year, month, day, and hour), detailed location of tomb, similar data for wife including up to three generations of her paternal ancestry, husband's aliases (childhood name, pen name, etc.), special honors, academic degrees held, accomplishments and official ranks held, special publications where he is mentioned, and shrines where his memory is honored, etc. Children are similarly identified with the amount of detail depending upon their accomplishments.

Although the place of birth is not always given, the village or family home of the clan is usually given in the title of the genealogy (example, The Genealogy of Huang Clan of Kiangsi).

Funds for the printing of the clan genealogy were usually raised by subscription or donated by a wealthy member. They were printed on a very limited basis due to the prohibitive cost and because the genealogy of the clan was a confidential matter. To insure that the genealogy would remain confidential most clans controlled the number of copies that were distributed to branches or individual families, destroyed the plates immediately after printing and required that the previous edition was burned at an announced public gathering. The failure to produce an assigned genealogy resulted in severe punishment, to include the removal of the individual from the genealogy. Occasionally an individual of lesser standing would invent a pedigree that would connect in with the genealogy of a more prominent clan of the same surname. If the clan kept their genealogy out of circulation and on a restricted basis, the claim of a professed relative was difficult to prove. Because of this restriction imposed by most clans, genealogies seldom found their way to the book market. As they were difficult to acquisition and because scholars are only now becoming aware of their academic value, unfortunately comparatively few genealogies are repositied in libraries of the free world.



Alexanderson, Gullianette
Chinese Scroll Writer Takes Great Pride in His Work.

There are at least two bibliographies available at the Genealogical Society that the reader will want to consult to determine the deposition of genealogies printed prior to the Communist take-over of China.

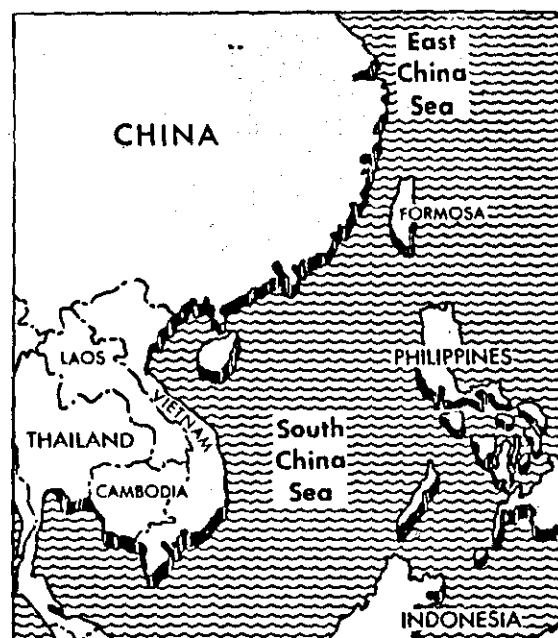
These are:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Akigoora Tage, | An Analytical Study of Chinese Genealogical Books. Tokyo, 1960/ 890 pages |
| 951.D2t | |
| Pi Te Ch'ang, | Union List of Chan Genealogies Deposited in the Public Libraries of Taiwan |
| 951.249 | |
| B2eha | |

During the last ten years in Taiwan, it has become popular to revise and print genealogies. These are mainly for the older Taiwanese families and a few of the mainland families who brought their genealogies with them. For the most part, these genealogies appear to be greatly abridged for it is an exception to find a new edition of more than one volume.

The new editions also contain pictures and seem to be more of a biographical nature, as the "mug books" that were so popular in the United States in the late 1800s. A few of the forward-looking institutions in Taiwan are reprinting by photolithographic process some of the early editions of various subjects which are in demand, including genealogies.

As they come on the market, the Genealogical Society is acquisitioning genealogies from these two sources. The Society presently has 34 titles and the collection is continuing to grow.



The China Sea is Part of the Pacific Ocean.



FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

RESEARCH OUTLINE

The Chinese Collection

INTRODUCTION

The Family History Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has what is probably the largest collection of Chinese genealogies in the world. This includes at least 12,000 microfilmed genealogies as of 1988. More are being filmed daily.

The Library also has over 5,000 local histories (*fang-chih*). The majority of these are from twelve provinces: Kwangtung, Hopeh, Honan, Hunan, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Shansi, Shantung, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, and Chekiang.

To locate and use Chinese records at the Family History Library, it is necessary to know the Chinese characters for your family name and for the place where your family lived. Family members may be able to help you with this.

Most records at the Family History Library are listed in the Family History Library Catalog (FHLC). This is a microfiche catalog produced by computer. Because it is not yet possible for the Library to produce a microfiche catalog that includes Chinese characters, few Chinese records are listed on the FHLC.

Instead of using the FHLC, researchers looking for Chinese records must use one of the following catalogs or guides:

ASIAN CARD CATALOG

Researchers at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City can find the Chinese records through the Asian Card Catalog. This is found on the International Floor (B1).

The catalog is divided into four sections. Each section has a different-colored drawer label.

- Surname (pink)
- Locality (yellow)
- Subject (blue)
- Author/Title (green)

To find Chinese records, you will most often use the surname and locality sections of the catalog. Chinese genealogies are listed in the surname sec-

tion. Local histories are listed in the locality section. The locality section is divided by provinces and each province is subdivided by cities and counties.

Each section is also divided into two parts: *English/romanized* and *vernacular*. These do not duplicate each other, so a patron must search both to be thorough.

1. English/Romanized

In the English/romanized portion, the description of a record (in the body of the card) is in Chinese characters, but the heading at the top of the card has been romanized.

An example of a heading in the *locality* section is:

KWANGTUNG, FENG-K'AI HSIEN - GAZETTEERS

An example of a heading in the *surname* section is:

CH'EN (OF CHIAO-CH'ENG)

There are several spoken Chinese languages, and several ways to romanize each of them. The Library has cataloged everything in Mandarin and used the Wade-Giles romanization system. This means, for example, that a patron named *Yap*, whose ancestors were from Canton, must look up his family name under *Yeh*. The Library has dictionaries that give the Wade-Giles romanization of Mandarin pronunciations.

2. Vernacular

In the vernacular portion, the description of the record and the heading are entirely in Chinese characters. The cards are then filed by the stroke-count method. In this method, characters are divided into groups according to the number of strokes in each. So, for example, if the first character in a heading contains eighteen strokes, that card will be found in the drawer for eighteen stroke characters. Within each drawer cards are further subdivided by the direction of each character's first stroke.

Whether the heading is in English/romanized or Chinese characters, almost all of the genealogical

records in the collection are in Chinese. If you are unable to read the language, you will need help.

ASIAN MICROFILMED CARD CATALOG (MCC) AT FAMILY HISTORY CENTERS

At a family history center, Chinese researchers must use the Asian Microfilmed Card Catalog (MCC). This is a microfilm copy of the Asian Card Catalog described above.

The most recent filming of the Chinese MCC are as follows:

- *Vernacular Chinese Subject Catalog* filmed in 1985. Localities, surnames, and subjects are interfiled. (FHL films 1,208,852-56.)
- *Romanized Chinese Locality Catalog* filmed in 1981. (FHL films 1,148,276-81.)
- *Romanized Chinese Surname Catalog* filmed in 1986. (FHL film 1,208,868.)

Because the Asian MCC is considered part of the library's catalog, it is distributed to any family history center that requests it at no cost to the researcher. It will remain at the center on indefinite loan.

PUBLISHED GUIDES

Two valuable aids have been privately published. These give the film numbers of most of the Chinese genealogies in the library's collection as of the early 1980s.

Telford, Ted A., Melvin P. Thatcher, and Basil P. N. Yang, comps. *Chinese Genealogies at the Genealogical Society of Utah: an Annotated Bibliography*. Taipei: Ch'eng Wen Publishing Co., 1983. (FHL book 951 D23c.)

Ch'en, Mei-Kuei, comp. *Catalog of Chinese Genealogies in Taiwan*. Taipei: T'ai-wan sheng ko hsing li shih yüan yüan fa chan yen chiu hsüeh hui, 1987. (FHL book 951 D23t.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Unfortunately, several thousand genealogies are unavailable to the public because they are not yet been cataloged. Researchers may also experience some frustration with the language and romanization system used by the library.

Until the various challenges of cataloging the Chinese records can be overcome, the members of the Asian cataloging team are happy to give whatever help they can to you. You can contact them through correspondence with the library or by telephone (801-531-3796). Write to or ask for the senior asian cataloger.

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50 E. North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

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TRADITIONAL SPELLING OF CHINESE PROVINCES AND CITIES

The Genealogical Library uses the traditional spellings of the following names.

PROVINCE	TRADITIONAL SPELLING	MODERN WADE-GILES
安徽	ANHWEI	An-hui
浙江	CHEKIANG	Che-chiang
福建	FUKIEN	Fu-chien
黑龍江	HEILUNGKIANG	Hei-lung-chiang
河南	HONAN	Ho-nan
河北	HOPEH	Ho-pei
湖南	HUNAN	Hu-nan
湖北	HUPEH	Hu-pei
內蒙古	INNER MONGOLIA	Nei-meng-ku
甘肅	KANSU	Kan-su
江西	KIANGSI	Chiang-hsi
江蘇	KIANGSU	Chiang-su
吉林	KIRIN	Chi-lin
廣西	KWANGSI	Kuang-hsi
廣東	KWANGTUNG	Kuang-tung
貴州	KWEICHOW	Kuei-chou
遼寧	LIAONING	Liao-ning
寧夏	NINGZIA	Ning-hsia
北京	PEKING	Pei-ching
上海	SHANGHAI	Shang-hai
山西	SHANSI	Shan-hsi
山東	SHANTUNG	Shan-tung
陝西	SHENSI	Shan-hsi
新疆	SINKIANG	Hsin-chiang
四川	SZECHWAN	Ssu-ch'uan
臺灣	TAIWAN	T'ai-wan
西藏	TIBET	Hsi-tsang
天津	TIENTSIN	T'ien-chin
青海	TSINGHAI	Ch'ing-hai
雲南	YUNNAN	Yun-nan

TRADITIONAL SPELLING, continued

PROVINCE OR CITY	TRADITIONAL SPELLING	MODERN WADE-GILES
安東	ANTUNG	An-tung
廣州	CANTON	Kuang-chou
察哈爾	CHAHAR	Ch'a-ha-erh
重慶	CHUNGKING	Ch'ung-ch'ing
大連	DAIREN	Ta-lien
海南	HAINAN	Hai-nan
漢口	HANKOW	Han-k'ou
哈爾濱	HARBIN	Ha-erh-pin
興安	HINGAN	Hsing-an
合江	HOKIANG	Ho-chiang
香港	HONG KONG	Hsiang-kang
熱河 [承德]	JEHOL [CH'ENG-TE]	Je-ho [Ch'eng-te]
遼北	LIAOPEH	Liao-pei
澳門	MACAO	Ao-men
滿洲	MANCHURIA	Man-chou
蒙古	MONGOLIA	Meng-ku
瀋陽 [奉天]	SHENYANG [MUKDEN]	Shen-yang [Feng-t'ien]
南京	NANKING	Nan-ching
嫩江	NUNKIANG	Nen-chiang
北平 [北京]	PEIPING [PEKING]	Pei-p'ing [Pei-ching]
西安	SIAN	Hsi-an
西康	SIKANG	Hsi-k'ang
綏遠	SUIYUAN	Sui-yüan
松江	SUNGKIANG	Sung-chiang
青島	TSINGTAO	Ch'ing-tao

WADE-GILES ROMANIZATION SYSTEM

汉语拼音和威妥玛式拼法音节对照表

Chinese Phonetic Alphabet and Wade System

汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法	汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法	汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法
a	a	chuang	ch'uang	fo	fo
ai	ai	chui	ch'ui	fou	fou
an	an	chun	ch'un	fu	fu
ang	ang	chuo	ch'uo	ga	ka
ao	ao	ci	tz'ü(tz'ü)	gai	kai
ba	pa	cong	ts'ung	gan	kan
bai	pai	cou	ts'ou	gang	kang
ban	pan	cu	ts'u	gao	kao
bang	pang	cuan	ts'uan	ge	kê,ko
bao	pao	cui	ts'ui	gei	kei
bei	pei	cun	ts'un	gan	kên
ben	pên	cuo	ts'uo	geng	kêng
beng	pêng	da	ta	gong	kung
bi	pi	dai	tai	gou	kou
bian	pian	dan	tan	gu	ku
biao	piao	dang	tang	gua	kua
bie	pieh	dao	tao	guai	kuai
bin	pin	de	tê	guan	kuan
bing	ping	deng	têng	guang	kuang
bo	po	di	ti	gui	kui
bu	pu	dian	tien	gun	kun
ca	ts'a	diao	tiao	guo	kuo
cai	ts'ai	die	tieh	ha	ha
can	ts'an	díng	ting	hai	hai
cang	ts'ang	diu	tiu	han	han
cao	ts'ao	dong	tung	hang	hang
ca	ts'ê	dou	tou	hao	hao
can	ts'ên	du	tu	he	hê,ho
ceng	ts'êng	duan	tuán	hei	hei
cha	ch'a	dui	tui	hen	hên
chai	ch'ai	dun	tun	heng	hêng
chan	ch'an	duo	to	hong	hung
chang	ch'ang	e	ê	hou	hou
chao	ch'ao	ê	eh	hu	hu
che	ch'ê	ei	ei	hua	hua
chen	ch'ên	en	ên	huai	huai
cheng	ch'êng	eng	êng	huan	huan
chi	ch'ih	er	êrh	huang	huang
chong	ch'ung	fa	fa	hui	hui
chou	ch'ou	fan	fan	hun	hun
chu	ch'u	fang	fang	huo	huo
chua	ch'ua	fei	fei	ji	chi
chuai	ch'uai	fen	fên	jia	chia
chuan	ch'uan	feng	fêng	jian	chien

汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法
jiang	chiang
jiao	chiao
jie	chieh
jin	chin
jing	ching
jiong	chiung
jiu	chiu
ju	chū
juan	chūan
jue	chüeh, chūo
jun	chūn
ka	k'a
kai	k'ai
kan	k'an
kang	k'ang
kao	k'ao
ke	k'ê, k'o
ken	k'ên
keng	k'êng
kong	k'ung
kou	k'ou
ku	k'u
kua	k'ua
kuai	k'uai
kuan	k'uan
kuang	k'uang
kui	k'ui
kun	k'un
kuo	k'uo
la	la
lai	lai
lan	lan
lang	lang
lao	lao
le	lê, lo
lei	lei
leng	lêng
li	li
lie	lia
lian	lien
liang	liang
liao	liao
lie	lieh
lin	lin
ling	ling
liu	liu
long	lung
lou	lou
lu	lu
lü	lū
luan	luan
lue	lūeh
	lūo
	lio

汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法
lun	lun'
luo	luo
ma	ma
mai	mai
man	man
mang	mang
mao	mao
me	me
mei	mei
men	mên
meng	mêng
mi	mi
mian	mien
miao	miao
mie	mieh
min	min
ming	ming
miu	miu
mo	mo
mou	mou
mu	mu
na	na
nai	nai
nan	nan
nang	nang
nao	nao
ne	nê
nei	nei
nen	nên
neng	nêng
ni	ni
nian	nien
niang	niang
niao	niao
nie	nieh
nin	nin
ning	ning
niu	niu
nong	nung
nou	nou
nu	nu
nü	nū
nuan	nuan
nue	nūeh
	nūo
	nio
nuo	no
o	o
ou	ou
pa	p'a
pai	p'ai
pan	p'an
pang	p'ang
pao	p'ao

汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法
pei	p'ei
pen	p'ên
peng	p'êng
pi	p'i
pian	p'ien
piao	p'iao
pie	p'ieh
pin	p'in
ping	p'ing
po	p'o
pou	p'ou
pu	p'u
qi	ch'i
qia	ch'ia
qian	ch'ien
qiang	ch'iang
qiao	ch'iao
qie	ch'ieh
qin	ch'in
qing	ch'ing
qiong	ch'iong
qiu	ch'iu
qu	ch'ü
quan	ch'üan
que	ch'üeh
	ch'üo
	ch'ün
qun	jan
ran	rang
rao	jao
re	jê
ren	jên
reng	jêng
ri	jih
rong	jung
rou	jou
ru	ju
ruan	juan
rui	jui
run	jun
ruo	jo
sa	sa
sai	sai
san	san
sang	sang
sao	sao
se	sê
sen	sên
seng	sêng
sha	sha
shai	shai
shan	shan
shang	shang
shao	shao

汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法	汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法	汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法
she	shě	tun	t'un	yun	yün
shei	shei	tuo	t'uo	za	tsa
shen	shên	wa	wa	zai	tsai
sheng	shêng	wai	wai	zan	tsan
shi	shih	wan	wan	zang	tsang
shou	shou	wang	wang	zao	tsao
shu	shu	wei	wei	ze	tsê
shua	shua	wen	wên	zei	tsai
shuai	shuai	weng	wêng	zen	tsên
shuan	shuan	wo	wo	zeng	tséng
shuang	shuang	wu	wu	zha	cha
shui	shui	xi	hsi	zhai	chai
shun	shun	xia	hsia	zhan	chan
shuo	sho	xian	hsien	zhang	chang
si	sǐ, szǐ, ssǐ	xiang	hsiang	zhao	chao
song	sung	xiao	hsiao	zhe	chê
sou	sou	xie	hsieh	zhei	chei
su	su	xin	hsin	zhen	chên
suan	suan	xing	hsing	zheng	chêng
sui	sui	xiong	hsiung	zhi	chih
sun	sun	xiu	hsiu	zhong	chung
suo	so	xu	hsü	zhou	chou
ta	t'a	xuan	hsüan	zhu	chu
tai	t'ai	xue	hsüeh, hsüo	zhua	chua
tan	t'an	xun	hsün	zhuai	chuai
tang	t'ang	ya	ya	zhuan	chuan
tao	t'ao	yan	yen	zhuang	chuang
te	t'é	yang	yang	zhui	chui
teng	t'êng	yao	yao	zhun	chun
ti	t'i	ye	yeh	zhuo	cho
tian	t'ien	yi	yi	zi	tzǐ(tsǐ)
tiao	t'iao	yin	yin	zong	tsung
tie	t'ieh	ying	ying	zou	tsou
ting	t'ing	yo	yo	zu	tsu
tong	t'ung	yang	yung	zuan	tsuan
tou	t'ou	you	yu	zui	tsui
tu	t'u	yu	yü	zun	tsun
tuan	t'uan	yuan	yüan	zuo	tsuo
tui	t'ui	yua	yüeh		

汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法	汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法	汉语拼音	威妥玛拼法
she	shě	tun	t'un	yun	yün
shei	shei	tua	t'uo	za	tsa
shen	shên	wa	wa	zai	tsai
sheng	shêng	wai	wai	zan	tsan
shi	shih	wan	wan	zang	tsang
shou	shou	wang	wang	zao	tsao
shu	shu	wei	wei	ze	tsé
shua	shua	wen	wên	zei	tsei
shuai	shuai	weng	wêng	zen	tsên
shuan	shuan	wo	wo	zeng	tsêng
shuang	shuang	wu	wu	zha	cha
shui	shui	xi	hsi	zhai	chai
shun	shun	xia	hsia	zhan	chan
shuo	sho	xian	hsien	zhang	chang
si	sü, szü, ssü	xiang	hsiang	zhao	chao
song	sung	xiao	hsiao	zhe	chê
sou	sou	xie	hsieh	zhei	chei
su	su	xin	hsin	zhen	chên
suan	suan	xing	hsing	zheng	chêng
sui	sui	xiong	hsiung	zhi	chih
sun	sun	xiu	hsiu	zhong	chung
suo	so	xu	hsü	zhou	chou
ta	t'a	xuan	hsüan	zhu	chu
tai	t'ai	xue	hsüeh, hsüo	zhua	chua
tan	t'an	xun	hsün	zhuai	chuai
tang	t'ang	ya	ya	zhuan	chuan
tao	t'ao	yan	yen	zhuang	chuang
te	t'é	yang	yang	zhui	chui
teng	t'êng	yao	yao	zhun	chun
ti	t'i	ye	yeh	zhuo	cho
tian	t'ien	yi	yi	zi	tzü(tzü)
tiao	t'iao	yin	yin	zong	tsung
tie	t'ieh	ying	ying	zou	tsou
ting	t'ing	yo	yo	zu	tsu
tong	t'ung	yong	yung	zuan	tsuan
tou	t'ou	you	yu	zui	tsui
tu	t'u	yu	yü	zun	tsun
tuan	t'uan	yuan	yüan	zuo	tso
tui	t'ui	yua	yüeh		



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USING THE ASIAN MICROFILM CARD CATALOG

China

INTRODUCTION

For several years, the Family History Library has been collecting and cataloging Chinese records of genealogical value. In 1987, the locality and surname sections of the Chinese card catalog were microfilmed and became part of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog. The catalog cards for China are contained on eleven microfilms (16mm). Please note that the Chinese records listed in the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog are NOT listed in the Family History Library Catalog™ on microfiche or on compact disc.

Because the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog was created in 1987, records acquired by the Family History Library since that time are not on the films. If you are at a family history center, you can learn about new acquisitions by sending a Reference Questionnaire to the Family History Library.

This guide provides background information about the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog of Chinese records. It also offers suggestions for using the catalog.

HISTORY OF THE CHINESE SECTION OF THE ASIAN MICROFILM CARD CATALOG

Before 1979 and since 1984, most catalog card headings for Chinese records have been written in English/romanized transcriptions of Chinese. Chinese names and words have been romanized according to their pronunciation in Mandarin. In most cases, the Wade-Giles system of romanization has been used. However, names of provinces and major cities have been spelled according to the post office (traditional) system of romanization. A list of post office romanizations used by the Family History Library is found in Appendix A, "Traditional and Modern Wade-Giles Spelling of Chinese Provinces and Cities."

Most of the descriptions in the body of the cards have been recorded with Chinese characters. There is also an English synopsis of the record on the bottom of the card. See the following example.

CHINA	FAN FAMILY OF TAIWAN	
Film		
1,126,688		
Item 11	Fan, Ch'ao-ho, ed. Fan hsing tsu p'u. 范姓族譜／范朝河編。一寫本。一民國54 [1965] 1冊 56 p. (on double leaves) : ill., gen. tables. Genealogy of the Fan family of Taiwan to 1965. 11 April 1977 CAA TAI 1/70 Card 1 of 3	

Between 1979 and 1984, the method used to prepare catalog cards changed. During that time, all catalog card headings and descriptions were written in Chinese. See the following example.

ASIA	上海市 - 族譜	
Film		
1,213,326		
Item 14	程展國。 祖譜：[上海移遷程氏家譜]／程展國作。 一美國猶他州鹽湖城：猶他家譜學會攝影， 1979。 微捲1捲；35釐米。 原書：寫本。民國69[1980]。[1]， 8頁：家譜表。 24 March 1981 DDL TAI 1A/47 Card 1 of 2 RN : 59672	

None of the catalog cards that were created between 1979 and 1984 have been recataloged. This has created two subdivisions within the Chinese section of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog—cards with English/romanized headings and cards with Chinese headings.

Because the cards created during 1979-1984 have not been recataloged, they do not list the same records as the cards with English/romanized headings. The cards belonging to each subdivision are maintained on separate microfilms. As you search through the Chinese section of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog, you will need to check the cards having English/romanized headings and Chinese headings to be sure that you have found all possible records that might pertain to the family or locality you are looking for.

HOW THE ENGLISH/ROMANIZED SUBDIVISION OF THE CATALOG IS ORGANIZED

The English/romanized subdivision of the Chinese card catalog has a locality section and a surname section. The headings on the locality cards are often further subdivided according to record type. The record type tells you what kind of information you will find in the entry.

Cards in the English/romanized subdivision are filed according to the following rules:

- Cards are filed alphabetically by their English/romanized headings.
- All romanized headings are filed without regard to diacritics. Hence, headings such as Ch'eng (程) and Cheng (鄭) are interfiled.

Locality Section for English/romanized Cards

The locality section for English/romanized cards organizes entries from large to small geographic areas. Geographic areas for China include the entire country, provinces, counties, large cities, and small cities. Cards are filed in the following manner:

- Entries that pertain to the entire country are listed first, under CHINA.
- Entries applying to the provinces are listed next. Each province is listed alphabetically.
- Under each province, entries for each county or large city within the province are filed alphabetically.
- Finally, the records for small cities are listed alphabetically under the county to which they belong.

On a few older cards, the province was not listed in the heading and the entry is filed directly under the county or city. You must look for records under the province, county, and city to be certain that you have considered all possibilities.

The following chart illustrates these geographic subdivisions.

COUNTRY	PROVINCE	COUNTY or LARGE CITY	SMALL CITY
CHINA			
CHINA	KIANGSU		
CHINA	KIANGSU	CH'ANG-SHOU HSIEN (county)	
CHINA	KIANGSU	(LARGE CITY)	
CHINA	KIANGSU	CH'ANG-SHOU HSIEN	(SMALL CITY)

As mentioned previously, locality cards also often designate a record type. For English/romanized cards, if the same locality has catalog cards for more than one record type, the cards are file alphabetically by the type of record. For example:

CHINA, TAIWAN, CHANG-HUA HSIEN - CIVIL RECORDS

CHINA, TAIWAN, CHANG-HUA HSIEN - GENEALOGY

CHINA, TAIWAN, CHANG-HUA HSIEN - LAND AND PROPERTY

Surname Section for English/romanized Cards

The surname section of the English/romanized card catalog lists records about particular families, such as the Fan family of Taiwan. The heading on each card gives the surname and the *chi-kuan* (the place where the family originated). For example:

FAN FAMILY OF TAIWAN	
CHINA	
Film	
1,126,688	
Item 11	Fan, Ch'ao-ho, ed.
	Fan hsing tsu p'u.
	范姓族譜 / 范朝河編。一萬本。一民國54
	[1965]
	1冊
	56 p. (on double leaves) : ill., gen. tables.
	Genealogy of the Fan family of Taiwan to 1965.
TAI 1/70	11 April 1977 CAA
	Card 1 of 3

Cards are filed according to the following rules:

- Surnames are filed alphabetically.
- Cards without a *chi-kuan* are filed in front of those with a *chi-kuan*.
- Cards for different clans of the same surname are filed alphabetically by the *chi-kuan*.
- If there is more than one card for the same surname and *chi-kuan*, they are filed alphabetically by the name of the author, editor, or title.

HOW THE CHINESE SUBDIVISION OF THE CATALOG IS ORGANIZED

In the Chinese-character subdivision of the catalog, the headings on each card are in Chinese characters. They include locality, surname, and record type headings similar to those used in the English/romanized subdivision. The description of each record is in Chinese characters.

Cards in this subdivision are filed as follows:

- Cards with locality, surname, and record type headings are all interfiled. This subdivision does not separate cards by surname, locality, and record type.
- All cards are filed according to the stroke-order filing system of the National Central Library in Taiwan, as described below.

Stroke-Order Filing System

Before you begin a search in the Chinese-character subdivision of the catalog, you need to understand how to use the stroke-order filing system. The stroke-order filing system assigns all Chinese characters to a numerical category based on the number of strokes needed to write each character. For example, character KUO (國) belongs to stroke-count category number eleven, because eleven strokes are used to write KUO.

In the stroke-order system, you find the first character in the heading, then the second, and so on until you have found all the characters that make up the heading you are searching for. Each succeeding character after the first one will be found in a section under the preceding character.

To use the stroke-order filing system, do the following:

1. Count the number of strokes in the first character of the surname or province you are looking for. Identify the stroke-count category for that character.
2. Select the film for that stroke count (see the stroke-order table on page four). Go to the section of the microfilm that contains the cards with the stroke-count category you are looking for.
3. Each stroke-count category is further subdivided according to the character's initial stroke. All Chinese characters begin with one of the four strokes illustrated in the following table.

•	—		/
---	---	--	---

To find the specific character you need within the stroke-count group, identify the first stroke of the

first character. Find the subsection that matches the initial stroke. Search this section until you find the specific character you are looking for.

4. After you find the first character, repeat the process for the second character. Count the number of strokes, find the stroke-count group, identify the initial stroke, and find the second character under the initial stroke section.
5. Continue this process for the remaining characters in the heading until you have found the locality, surname, or subject you want.

USING THE CHINESE MICROFILM CARD CATALOG

Searching the English/romanized Subdivision

Before you begin to search the English/romanized subdivision of the Chinese card catalog, you will need to decide whether you want to look in a geographic area or for a particular surname. If you know the area that your Chinese ancestors came from, you may want to check the locality section for that particular area. If you know one or more family names, you may want to look for them in the surname section. As you progress in your research, you will probably use both sections.

To begin your search, do the following:

1. Select the microfilm that will list the surnames or localities you are interested in.
 - For all surnames, see film 1,208,868.
 - For localities, see the following chart:

ENGLISH/ROMANIZED LOCALITY CARDS:	SEE FILM NUMBER:
CHINA, A through CHINA, CHEKIANG - GENEALOGY (HSU, CHIA-CH'I)	1,148,276
CHINA, CHEKIANG - GENEALOGY (HSU, CHICK-CH'I) through CHINA, HONAN, LIN HSIEN	1,148,277
CHINA, HONAN, LIN-JU HSIEN through CHINA, KIANGSU - GENEALOGY (TING SHAO-CHOU)	1,148,278
CHINA, KIANGSU - GENEALOGY (TING TA-FU) through CHINA, KWANGTUNG, K'AI-PING HSIEN - HISTORY (LI KO)	1,148,279
CHINA, KWANGTUNG, K'AI-PING HSIEN - HISTORY (YU, CH'I-MOU) through CHINA, TAIPEI - GENEALOGY (SU TE-HAI)	1,148,280

2. On the microfilms, find catalog cards with the locality or surname headings that you are looking for. Read the description on each card to see if the record contains information that might help you in your research.
3. If the record described by the catalog card is of interest to you, write down the key information from the card. Note the author, title, complete call number, and a brief description of the information you want to look up. If the film number also lists an item number, be sure to record it. When the microfilm includes more than one record, the item number will help you find the specific record you want (see the following example).

CHINA	CHINA, TAIWAN, T'AI-NAN HSIEN -
Film	LAND AND PROPERTY
1,209,073	
Items	Chia-i hsien, Taiwan.
17-23	(T'u ti chi lu)
土地記錄／臺灣省嘉義縣臺南縣。一寫	
本。一清光緒14-21[1888-1	
895]	
內容：1. 文單。- 2. 糧戶串票。- 3.	
執照。- 4. 臺南官銀票等。	
TAI 1/166	15 Jan 1979 CP Card 1 of 3

Searching the Chinese-character Subdivision

Follow these steps to search the Chinese-character subdivision of the catalog.

1. Determine if you wish to search for a specific surname or in a specific locality.
2. Determine the stroke-count category of the initial character. Select the film from the table listed in Appendix B.
3. Select the record you want to search and read the description on the card to determine if it has information you might need.
4. When you find an entry that you want to search, record the key information from the catalog card. Note the author, title, complete call number and a brief description of the information you want to look up. Also note item numbers if they are listed.

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APPENDIX A
Traditional and Modern Wade-Giles Spelling of Chinese Provinces and Cities

Province or City	Traditional Spelling	Modern Wade-Giles
安徽	ANHWEI	An-hui
浙江	CHEKIANG	Che-chiang
福建	FUKIEN	Fu-chien
黑龍江	HEILUNGKIANG	Hei-lung-chiang
河南	HONAN	Ho-nan
河北	HOPEH	Ho-pei
湖南	HUNAN	Hu-nan
湖北	HUPEH	Hu-pei
內蒙古	INNER MONGOLIA	Nei-meng-ku
甘肅	KNASU	Kan-su
江西	KIANGSI	Chiang-hsi
江蘇	KIANGSU	Chiang-su
吉林	KIRIN	Chi-lin
廣西	KWANGSI	Kuang-hsi
廣東	KWANGTUNG	Kuang-tung
貴州	KWEICHOW	Kuei-chou
遼寧	LIAONING	Liao-ning
寧夏	NINGSIA	Ning-hsia
北京	PEKING	Pei-ching
上海	SHANGHAI	Shang-hai
山西	SHANSI	Shan-hsi
山東	SHANTUNG	Shan-tung
陝西	SHENSI	Shan-hsi
新疆	SINKIANG	Hsin-chiang
四川	SZECWAN	Ssu-ch'uan
臺灣	TAIWAN	T'ai-wan
西藏	TIBET	Hsi-tsang

Province or City	Traditional Spelling	Modern Wade-Giles
天津	TIENTSIN	T'ien-chin
青海	TSINGHAI	Ch'ing-hai
雲南	YUNNAN	Yun-nan
安東	ANTUNG	An-tung
廣州	CANTON	Kuang-chou
察哈爾	CHAHAR	Ch'a-ha-erh
重慶	CHUNGKING	Ch'ung-ch'ing
大連	DAIREN	Ta-lien
海南	HAINAN	Hai-nan
漢口	HANKOW	Han-k'ou
哈爾濱	HARBIN	Ha-erh-pin
興安	HINGAN	Hsing-an
合江	HOKIANG	Ho-chiang
香港	HONG KONG	Hsiang-kang
熱河 [承德]	JEHOL (CH'ENG-TE)	Je-ho (Ch'eng-te)
遼北	LIAOPEH	Liao-pei
澳門	MACAO	Ao-mem
滿洲	MANCHURIA	Man-chou
蒙古	MONGOLIA	Meng-ku
瀋陽 [奉天]	SHENYANG (MUKDEN)	Shen-yang (Feng-t'ien)
南京	NANKING	Nan-ching
嫩江	NUNKIANG	Nen-chiang
北平 [北京]	PEIPING (PEKING)	Pei-p'ing (Pei-ching)
西安	SIAN	Hsi-an
西康	SIKANG	Hsi-k'ang
綏遠	SUIYUAN	Sui-yüan
松江	SUNGKIANG	Sung-chiang
青島	TSINGTAO	Ch'ing-tao

APPENDIX B - Chinese Stroke Order Table

Film Number	Number of Strokes	Contents
1208852	一 一 三 劃 四 劃 五 劃	丁氏 一 文眞 方氏 一 共 甘氏 一 奴
1208853	六 劃 七 劃 八 劃 九 劃 十 劃	安氏 一 辛氏 宋氏 一 余 宗氏 一 金氏 客 一 紀氏 家 一 展氏
1208854	十 劃 十一 劃 十二 劃 十三 劃 十四 劃	秦國 一 能力 婆 一 婚 高 一 街 溝 一 綬 寧 一 廖氏
1208855	十四 劃	趙氏 一 翟氏
1208856	十四 劃 十五 劃 十六 劃 十七 劃 十八 劃 十九 劃 二十 一二十五 劃	蒲氏 一 熊氏 寮 一 緬 澳 一 儒 誌 一 繆 顏 一 歸氏 譚氏 一 羅 寶氏 一 鹽

Other Resources: China

Map of China

<http://geology.com/world/china-satellite-image.shtml>

China Genealogy Forum

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/china/>

China GenWeb

www.rootsweb.com/~chnwggw/

Chinese Surnames

<http://www.geocities.com/Tokyo/3919/hundred.html>

Immigration: The Chinese

<http://library.thinkquest.org/20619/Chinese.html>

Chinese in Guyana: Their Roots

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~guycigr/>

Huang Genealogy

http://www.geocities.com/bx_huang/

House of Chinn

<http://houseofchinn.com/index.html>

The National Library of China

<http://www.nlc.gov.cn/en/indexen.htm>

China Gateway – Libraries & Archives

<http://www.bc.edu/research/chinagateway/culthist/libArch.html>

Cyndi's List – Asia & the Pacific

<http://www.cyndislist.com/asia.htm>