

# A Study of the Records of Tusi in Qianlong's Brife Local Chronicles of Tachienlu

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**ABSTRACT.** *Qianlong's Archery Furnace Zhilue is a local chronicle written earlier in Sichuan Tibetan area. Most of its contents are related to Tusi. This article first compares the contents of the Toast in the "Arrows of the Arrow" and "The Yasushi House", and then analyzes the time and reason of setting up the toaster and its surrounding toast, and finally explains the "Arrows" "The main reason for recording the contents of the toast.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Qianlong's Archery Stove Zhilue Brife Local Chronicles of Tachienlu ; Yazhou Mansion Zhilu Chorography of Yazhou Prefecture; Tusi System*

## 1. Introduction

After the entry of the Qing Dynasty, in order to facilitate the rule of the Han nationality areas, the compilation of local chronicles began in various places. In Kangxi's 22nd year (1683), the "San Francisco Rebellion" was calmed and Taiwan was recovered [1]. The reign of the Qing Dynasty was further consolidated. In order to strengthen local governance, more attention was paid to the compilation of local chronicles [2]. In Yongzheng period, the imperial court repeatedly ordered all places to improve their records. Therefore, all localities have set up aspirations. The content of the book has increased in this period, and the categories have increased [3]. The Qianlong period was a peak in the compilation of the Qing Dynasty. This is because from the first year of Yongzheng (1723) to the Qianlong period, new changes have taken place in the domestic situation, such as the expansion of the territory of the rule, the attachment of the frontier people, etc. [4]. Past local chronicles have been unable to meet the requirements of the dynasty. Qianlong's "Arrows of the Arrow" is edited in this context [5].

Qianlong's Archery Furnace Zhilue is a local chronicle written earlier in Sichuan Tibetan area. It was written in the fifty-ninth or sixty years of Qianlong. There are few ancient records in Sichuan Tibetan area, so it is of great historical value to study the history of Kangding (Tachienlu) and its surrounding areas in Sichuan Tibetan area.

In Qianlong's Archery Furnace Records, a large part of the book records the situation of "Tusi". The distribution of Tubai households is extremely detailed, which is unprecedented for his nationality. [Qianlong's Archery Furnace Zhiluo, "Archery Furnace Zhiluo postscript". ] It can be seen that this part of Qianlong's Archery Furnace Zhilue is of great research value. According to Zhao Xinyu's textual research, this part of the content is mostly copied from Volume 11 of Yazhou Prefecture Records, and only some adjustments have been made. Comparing Yazhou Prefecture records with Archery Furnace Zhiluo, Zhiluo is short for Archery Furnace Zhiluo. ] The records of each chieftain are simpler than the official records, but they also add some content. Taking the thousands of Tuhu families in Zali under the jurisdiction of Tusi in Mingzheng as an example, "Zhilue" contains: "Gulu Ling Kangxi surrendered in 39 years. Thousands of families have succeeded from generation to generation. We are stationed in five places, namely, Guanli, Dacuiba, Ku, Lengzhuguan and Wasi Gully. From east to Fuhe, south to Moxi, West to Lasso and north to Dagang. One hundred and eight households. Every year, we recognize 19 grains of miscellaneous grains, and we will be deducted for seven points. There is printed signal paper. "It only used more than one hundred words, but in the government, it used more than double the number of words. In contrast, "Zhilu" clearly indicated the location of the toast and the specific jurisdiction of the jurisdiction. This is the Fuzhi Nothing. The missing part of "Zhilu" is mainly the assault of the toast, the details of recognition, etc. However, the time of the assault and the result of the recognition are still recorded. Although the number of words recorded in "Zhi Lu" is small, it will The core content of the toast was recorded.

"Zhiluo" focuses on recording the contents including: the time of surrender, the place of stationing, the four to the scope, the number of households under control, taxation and imprinted signal paper. These are the most basic and necessary contents for local officials and the central government to understand the situation of Tusi. It is helpful to keep a clear record of the jurisdiction and residence of the Chieftain in order to prevent cross-border troubles of the Chieftain. Avoid fighting between the toasts to expand the territory and prevent the destruction of local stability and the Qing government.

One of the purposes of compiling local chronicles has always been to let the rulers and local officials know the situation of a place. However, Zhiluo is concise and clear. It is a practical and operational local chronicle.

From the record content of Tusi in Zhiluo, there are several aspects worthy of attention. First, the time when the "Chieftain" was established. In Zhiluo, the time of the Tusi's devotion was recorded. They mainly concentrated in the forty years of Kangxi (1701) and the six years of Yongzheng (1728). Why is it because of the large-scale establishment of toasts in these two periods? Second, Yongzheng six years is the climax of the reform of the land during the Yongzheng period, but there are many new toasts around the arrow furnace. Why do you still continue to set up a toast against the trend? This article will try to analyze the above issues.

## ***2. The Reasons for the Establishment of Tusi in the Forty Years of Kangxi***

In Zhi Lue, it is mentioned in the "Establishment" that "in the 39 years of Kangxi, the Tibetan battalion officials and lamas made a riot and the officers and soldiers smoothed it out. Shenbian Tusi Yu Mingqi has made meritorious contributions to the expedition. And around the cold side to De Tubing guard Shencunzi Niu Cooking Dam Sandukou Zhao'an Hexi area, the local people return to the right direction, conquer the west of Moxi, the furnace is flat. Re-israeli military orders to recruit large crows, small crows and other twelve places, all the people will return. From this record, it can be seen that the local officials who surrendered in the forty years of Kangxi supported the Qing government or did not participate in the rebellion during the thirty-ninth year of Kangxi. However, from the process of setting up local officials in the arrow stove, the Qing government achieved it by eliminating the opposition forces by force. As for "surrender", it may also be the wise choice made by the local officials when they saw the strong military strength of the Qing government. Moreover, most of the Tubai households were originally attached to the Chieftain. For example, Mingzheng Xuanwei made the company's five-year commitment to the company. "There are thousands of households in the jurisdiction of the village, and there are forty-eight members of this household." [Qianlong "Arrows of the Arrows", "Ming Zheng Xuanwei Shishi". The political stance of the big toast will profoundly affect the political attitude of the thousands of households and the hundreds of households. It cannot be ignored that in the process of the rebellion in Muping, the Qing government relied on the strength of the cold-edged toast, the edging toast, and the Mingzheng toast. The rebellion shows that the local Qing government's rule is not stable enough and the power is not very strong. The Qing government realized the importance of continuing to rely on the influence of the Tusi forces in the process of achieving stability through the use of force. So after the rebellion in Muping, he affirmed the legitimacy of not participating in the rebellion or supporting the rebellion of the Qing government.

This is the reason why the Chieftain of Kangxi's forty-year reign "surrendered to sincerity" on a large scale was recorded in Zhiluo.

## ***3. Reasons for the New Civil Servants Setting Up against the Current in Yongzheng Period***

Yongzheng four years ago, the Qing government began a large-scale land conversion. However, in Zhiluo, most of the newly attached chiefs were set up in the period from Yongzheng 67 to Qianlong. The Qing government's policy of reforming the land and returning to the mainland ran counter to each other. In particular, in the four years to nine years of Yongzheng (1726 - 1729), it was the climax stage of Emperor Yongzheng's reform and return to the southwest region. Why is the new toast in the arrow furnace still in this period?

In Ortai's memorial to Emperor Yongzheng, it also shows its consideration of the preservation or abolition of Tusi. "There are those who should be changed, those who should not be changed, those who can not be changed, those who must not be

changed, and those who must be changed but have to be slowed down. There are those who can't change but have to. Judging the situation at the right time and reasonably, people have no intention of doing business first. If there is no guilty or guilty to rectify the flow, no matter how difficult it is to serve, there is no fear of any aftermath. If you are in peace, it is no different from being in the soil. If you are not in harmony, the flow is no different from the soil. The key to re-flowing is to maintain the absolute and stable rule of the Qing government in the local area.

The location of arrow stove is very important, it is an important transit point for entering Tibet, and it is also an important material distribution center in Sichuan Tibetan area. The attitude of the Qing government to control the area was clear and strategically necessary. However, unlike the mainland, its social and economic development is still relatively backward. The economic and material base of the diversion is still weak. The arrow stove and its surrounding areas should belong to the "those who have to change but have to slow down" mentioned in the Ortai recital. Not only is there a new chieftain around the arrow stove, but from the effect of the whole southwest region, the conversion in Sichuan is incomplete compared with other provinces, with the largest number of new chieftain. In Qianlong's "Sichuan Tongzhi" volume 19 "Tusi" also indicated that Yongzheng was awarded a large number of toasts, including Xuanfu Division, Xuanwei Division, Tuqianhu and Tubaihu, totaling 96 members. This is because the economic and cultural development in some areas of Sichuan is relatively slow, and the objective system of the toast system still exists.

The immature objective conditions for the complete reform of the land is an important reason for the new toast in the process of vigorously promoting the reform in the Yongzheng period.

#### ***4. Other Information Reflected in Zhiluo***

"Judging the situation at the right time" and setting up a new chieftain at the right time did not violate the core demand of the Qing Dynasty to stabilize local rule. As a result, the new Chieftain did not hinder the management of the arrow stove and its surrounding areas in the Qing Dynasty, but helped to achieve local stability. Of course, in view of the drawbacks of the toast system, the new government has also adopted more stringent measures to prevent the toast.

The newly established chiefs are all small chiefs. Among the newly established chieftains, the vast majority are "Tubai households". Compared with the big chieftain, the small chieftain has small jurisdiction and weak strength, which is easy for the government to manage, control and even abolish. A large number of small toasts can be considered as a step to completely change the soil.

The Qing government attached great importance to Tusi. The content of Tusi in Zhiluo accounts for two-thirds of Zhiluo, and it is the main part of Zhiluo. From this point of view, it can be seen that paying attention to this part of the content in the compilation of Chronicles is an important content concerned by local officials, senior officials and central rulers. The completion of "Zhilu" also marks the

establishment of a toast by the local government. The Qing government has implemented effective control over the arrow furnace and its surrounding areas, and the place has shown a stable situation.

Liuguan strengthened the management of Tusi. "Zhilue" in "Officials" contains: "Yongzheng eight years to set up a new point defense arrow stove with the same knowledge, eliminating the post and merging with the same knowledge management." In the "Asian House", "Toast" records also mentioned that the toast "goes to the arrow furnace and knows the door." These indicate that the Qing government has improved the status of the lieutenant and strengthened the management of the toast.

It is an inevitable trend of historical development to reform the land and return to the native land, but we can not totally deny that the Tusi system has played a positive and progressive role in history. When the existence of the chieftain system is also conducive to the rule of the central government and local stability, the chieftain system also has significance. According to the "merits" of "Tusi" in Volume 11 of Yazhou Mansion Records, Tusi not only helped the Qing government suppress the rebellion, but also was ordered to take part in military operations elsewhere, even to build cities and transport grain. It can be said that the Qing government's rule in the minority areas of Sichuan relies to a large extent on the power of the Tusi. However, as the Qing government's ruling power continues to penetrate the localities and local social, cultural, and economic development, the Qing government must adopt stricter management of the toast. From the records of "Zhilu", we can clearly see the political strategy of the Qing government in strengthening the control of ethnic minority areas in Sichuan.

The large-scale record of Tusi in Zhiluo does not seem to have much novelty, or even to be dull and tedious. But we can feel the Qing government's attitude toward the arrow stove area. The slight appearance of this aspiration is of practical significance in itself. Firstly, the edition of this book shows the existence of the state. In Zhiluo, the detailed information of the chieftain was clarified, which was convenient for the rulers to manage. Obviously, by doing so, the government can strengthen its control over the area where the arrow stoves are fired. In fact, the "jurisdiction" managed by the chiefs has been fully incorporated into the ruling territory. The governing way and the idea of governing the frontier of the rulers are gradually infiltrating into this region. Secondly, the existence of this strategy is a breakthrough from scratch. This is the earliest local history book known as the Arrow Garden area (now Kangding), which has not been officially repaired before. From a holistic perspective, the books compiled in the Qing Dynasty were constantly developed and improved. The compilation of "Zhi Lu" also draws on other local chronicles. A lot of content of this book comes from *Chorography of Yazhou Prefecture*, and it can even be said to be copied. However, this does not negate the meaning of "Zhi Lu". Some of this content comes from profiles and field trips. It is still valuable to study this part of the content. Finally, this book has laid a certain foundation for the Qing government to abolish the toast. With the development of society, the abolition of the toast system is inevitable. The rule of the Qing government in the early Qing Dynasty was not very stable, and there was

no way to consider the toast in the southwest. However, as the regime of the Qing government became more stable and the forces gradually extended to the area of the arrow furnace, the reform of the area was only a matter of time. The contents of the relevant toast are recorded in great detail in the strategy, which objectively provides conditions for the abolition of the toast system in the future.

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