



A complete new collection

清代硃卷集成 (初版集成)

Qing Dai Zhujuan Jicheng

(A Collection of Data on Qing Dynasty Official Examinations), 1706-1910, 1st. Edition

Compiled by Gu Tinglong and Shanghai Library Editors

420 vols. NT\$608,000

Materials vital for research on:

Biographical data for more than 8,000 government officials

Genealogical records for more than 8,000 families

Literature: the eight-legged essays as a zenith of artist writing

History of examination system, education and development

Zhujuan “硃卷” were the vermilion copies of examinations submitted by successful candidates for civil and military degrees. This collection brings together more than 8000 persons who served as major civil and military officials in Qing Dynasty from 1706-1910 in one printed source for the individual examination papers now housed in the special Zhujuan collection of the Shanghai Library collection.

The individual Zhujuan contained three types of materials in the following order:

- 1) Personal Data (Luli 履歷): The data included name, pseudonyms, family position, date and place of birth, list of writings, career summaries, degrees passed, offices held, hereditary rank, tutors and teachers and their respective ranks and offices held, and genealogical records. The genealogical records are particularly rich, because they span from three to ten or even more generations and include the family trees of the immediate families as well as those of the mothers and wives. This fullness of genealogical information is in

sharp contrast with the standard lists of examinees (Dengkulu 登科錄, Xiangshilu 鄉試錄. Huishilu 會試錄 And Tongnian Chilu 同年齒錄). which gives only the type of exam and names of successful candidates.

- 2) Examination Analysis: This includes the types of exam taken, the subject matter, degrees received, name and rank of chief examiner, and remarks. The examinations were divided into three major types: xiangshijuan 鄉試卷, Huishijuan 會試卷 and Gongjuan 貢卷..
- 3) Exam papers with the remarks of the examiners: The examinations were the candidates treatment of a variety of subjects in the famous eight-legged essays format. These eight-legged essays required that the writer master a style of writing that has been maligned by many because it placed writing in a strait jacket and required answers that conformed to the philosophy in vogue at a particular time.

The materials in this collection are organized according to the types of examinations. Under each exam type, the individuals papers are ordered chronologically. An index to the names of the successful candidates has been added to the work.

Invaluable Research Materials !

This data provides a wealth of research possibilities on the Qing Dynasty. Information is available on the following general topics:

Biographical Literature:

the sheer magnitude of the collections brings into the research arena many new names of important officials of the period whose background materials do not appear in sources now available for research. The depth of information also provides new insight into the biographies of men heretofore restricted to a few standard details.

Examinations System History:

the depth of coverage of the actual examinations allows an inquiry heretofore not possible. Not only the subjects are revealed, shifts and new directions as well as periods of stagnation can be clearly seen.

Educational History and Development: the topics covered and the answers expected will indicate what was considered standard at different periods of time.

Genealogy: such a degree of coverage cannot be found in any available materials on genealogy.

Eight-legged Essay:the development and sophistication of this basic literature of the era can be probed

Population Studies: since the population estimates were based on family and clan sizes, these materials with their extended genealogical coverage provide new materials for arriving at more accurate figures for use in the compilations.

Recommended by Editorial Committee of Shanghai Librarians:

Chief Editor : Gu ting long 顧廷龍 Advisor: Pan jing zheng 潘景鄭

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Hu qun yun 胡群耘; Tong zhi zhen 童芷珍

是清代康熙36年至光緒30年(1697-1904)，創造歷史的文武百官8,288人，其傳記、履歷、譜系、行誼與科舉、功名、菁華文學集大成於此套「清代硃卷集成」。

硃卷收錄「會試」及「鄉試」(含副貢、優貢、拔貢、歲貢及恩貢) 人員履歷、譜系及中舉所作文學等資料，〈清代硃卷集成〉收錄清朝康熙36年至光緒30年 (1697-1904) 李繼修等 8,288 位舉人、進士，主導清代創造清史的重要文武百官，為研究清史新開發之寶貴第一手文獻史料

會試是全國性在京師科考，資格須為舉人，會試中舉第一名為「會元」，次為「元魁」，「會魁」。再由殿試複試，是中國科舉制度中最高層級的考試，由皇帝親自在宮殿中主持曰殿試，中試者為進士，分為三甲：首為「一甲」，賜「進士及第」，只取三人，即狀元、探花、榜眼；次取「二甲」，賜「進士出身」；再取「三甲」，賜「同進士出身」。一甲狀元授官翰林院修撰，榜眼與探花則授官翰林院編修，二甲、三甲進士則分別授庶吉士、主事、知縣等。為進入政府及統治官僚體系任官之唯一途徑…

鄉試在各省城或京師「貢院」舉行，需有貢生、國子監生員等諸生資格 (俗稱秀才等)，每三或六年一次，由朝廷派翰林、內閣學士在京城或各省主持，經科試合格應試，中式者為舉人，第一名稱為「解元」，前五名稱為「經魁」，經朝考合格後可任職京官、知縣、教職等，為進入士大夫階層、仕途及統治官僚體系唯一途徑…

清代硃卷集成八千餘，由三個部份所組成：

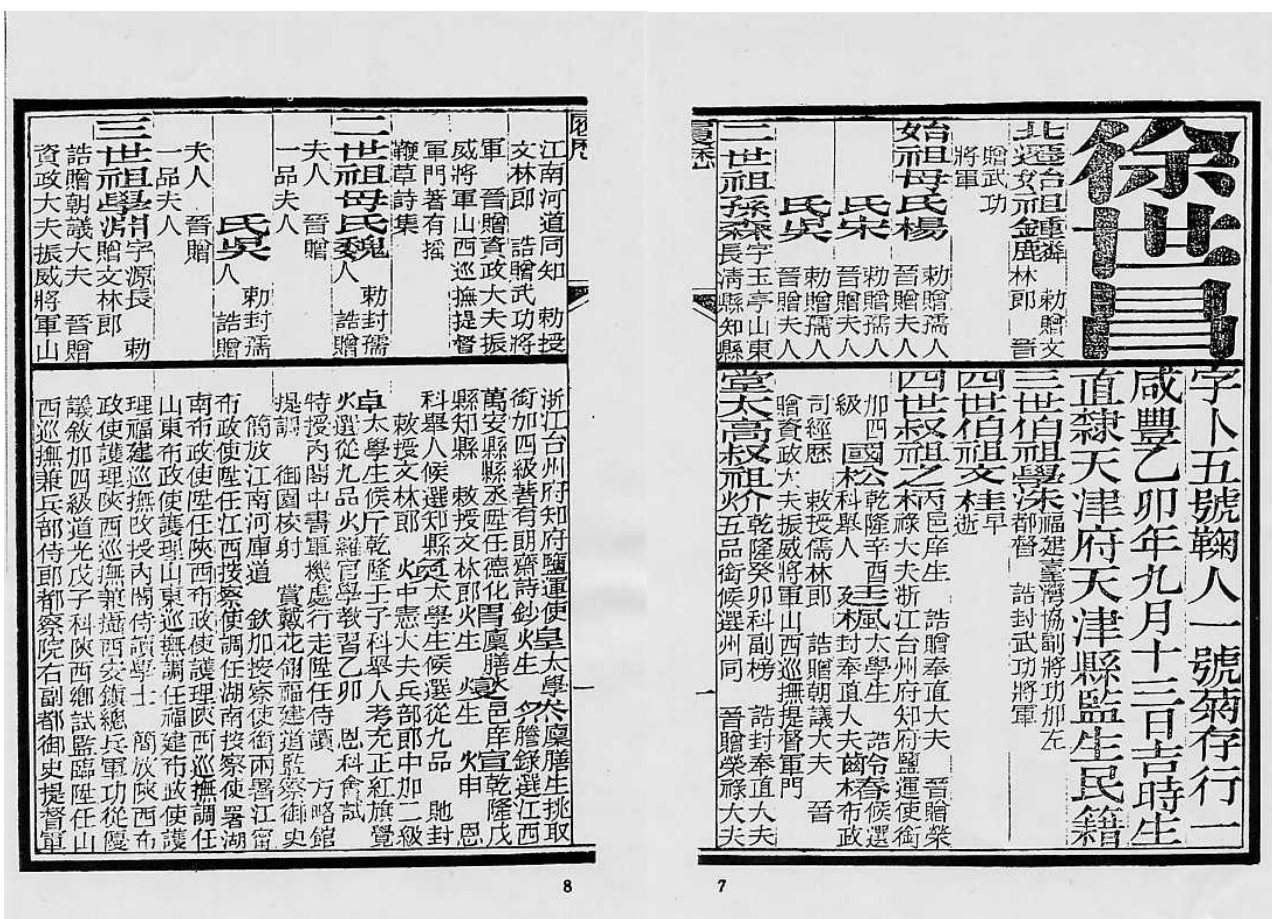
- 一、履歷：登本人姓名、字號、出生年月、籍貫、撰述、行誼，並載本族譜系，上自始祖下至子女、同族尊長、兄弟侄輩以及母系、妻系無不載入。凡有科名、官階、封典，著作亦注入名下。再錄師承傳授之受業師、問業師、受知師之姓名、科名、官階以示學問淵源有自。
- 二、科份頁：載本科科份、中式名次、官職、功名、主考官姓名、官階與批語等。
- 三、科舉文學：科舉以文學菁華及其體裁，追求修辭技巧形式的完美，是研究文學的第一手材料。在考官的評語中，可辨別清代取士的標準，及清代教育狀況。

本書集科舉文獻、傳記檔案、文學、教育資料之大成，清代文武百官履歷、傳記撰述、行誼盡收於此。為學術研究極待利用的重要歷史文獻，各圖書館、研究所所必備 *附新編人名索引

清代硃卷集成--是極為珍貴及重要的文學、歷史文獻

- 珍貴的歷史文獻：履歷比登科錄、鄉試錄、會試錄及同年齒錄所載詳盡，可視為家譜縮本，是極待利用的歷史文獻。
- 文武百官人事檔：其反應之世系資料，較家譜更真實確切，為研究人口學、社會學、民俗學、宗族制度不可或缺之歷史檔。
- 完整傳記資料：大量進士、舉人及貢生，有史傳不登者，其記載母姓、妻系詳盡，師承傳授記述、履歷之完整為一大特色。
- 科舉文學菁華：清以科舉試士，其文學修辭技巧、文章次序條理、邏輯構造之嚴密，發揮盡致
- 展現當代教育：
硃卷反應當時科舉形式，方法與科場面貌，從試文與考官評語，不僅可以辨認清代取士之評判標準，更可觀清代教育之情況。

樣張頁面 (書之樣張 頁面為: 15 x 21 cm 公分)



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