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Urban Planning and Its Transformation in Late Qing Chengdu
from the Perspective of Spatial Structure and Its Consciousness

by KOHADA Seiji

This article attempts to decode Chengdu's urban space and consider the qualitative change in its urban planning history.

Chengdu experienced moderate growth under the Qing dynasty and became a large city with a population of approximately 300,000 by the late stages. Within this process, spatial segmentation occurred based on economic and social factors, as well as political, like the formation of a banner garrison, and an uneven spatial layout was formed.

Although the Qing dynasty placed its political base in the city in order to govern other regions, no administrative districting was set up to encompass the entire city. Despite the unevenness of the city's spatial layout, public facilities were distributed quite equally. There seemed to be an attitude of treating space homogeneously, rather than handling it to streamline its governance.

This traditional form of urban politics, however, took on a new aspect in the late Qing period. The police bureau, founded in 1903, surveyed Chengdu and defined the boundaries of the city administratively. Schools were located with a central focus on Gong-Yuan 貢院 and Wen-Miao 文廟. Bureaus for the promotion of industry were concentrated to the eastern part of the city, where economic standards were high and commerce was active. One example of urban planning was Xinhua 新化 street that was opened along the line of the east wall, and prostitutes throughout the city were identified and an attempt was made to gather them there.

This series of policies is none other consciousness intending to make urban planning more efficient by responding to the social

structure of urban space. Though it was not as large scale and systematic as during the Republican period, Chengdu experienced a significant qualitative change in urban planning by the late Qing period.

Qin and Nanyue Periods in Lingnan History:
The Recent Debate over the "Qin Shipbuilding Site"

by YOSHIKAI Masato

The meaning of "Qin" and "Nanyue" period in local history of "Lingnan" (today's Guangdong and Guangxi provinces in southern China) is discussed in this article, by introducing the recent debate surrounding a "Qin shipbuilding site" unearthed in 1974 at Guangzhou City.

This site has attracted attention as a shipbuilding facility from the Qin period, but recently a new excavation in the neighboring area from the upper stratum of the "Qin" period discovered the ancient ruins of the royal palace and government office site of the Nanyue kingdom.

After this new discovery, some scholars of ancient architecture started to criticize the conventional understanding of the "Qin shipbuilding site."

On the surface, this is an academic debate regarding the interpretation of ancient remains according to archeological data, but in the background there exists the traditional problem of how to explain the relation between local and natural history through the study of Guangzhou city.

In the long history of the Lingnan area, except for Nanyue kingdom which was established at the end of the Qin dynasty and flourished at the beginning of the Han period, there existed several polities which should be put outside of Chinese orthodox history.

Therefore, it has been a serious problem for intellectuals in Lingnan concerning how to explain the relation between local