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# China Local Records

No. 2, 2017

## **Firming up Self-confidence, Expanding Our Perspective, Developing New Functions, and Boosting the Realization of the Chinese Dream, the Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation-Speech at the South China Sea Sovereignty and Local Records Forum**

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## **Speech at the First National Local Records Academic Research Work Conference**

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## **Development of Local Records Cause Should Be Oriented by Protecting the National Interests: Summarizing Speech at the South China Sea Sovereignty and Local Records Forum**

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## **Standing at the Forefront of the Tide, Knowing about the Past and the Present, and Acting as Harbingers of New Thoughts-Studying General Secretary Xi Jinping's Speech at the symposium on philosophy and social sciences**

..... *Pan Jiejun* (15)

This article, taking General Secretary Xi Jinping's speech at the symposium on philosophy and social sciences in May, 2016 as its guide, on the basis of analyzing the unique position and value of local records studies in the overall framework and system of philosophy and social science research of China, and the relations between local records studies and history, as well as the general requirement of "standing at the forefront of tide of the age, knowing about the changes of the past and the present, and acting as harbingers of new thoughts", makes constructive suggestions on aspects of current and future local records studies such as subject construction, personnel training, and team building.

## **Quantity and Length Control of Tables in Local Records**

..... *Ren Genzhu* (21)

Using texts mainly and tables as supplementary materials is one of the basic principles in local records compilation. The quantity of tables in local records must be on balance, with the number of tables in sub-records determined by the importance and content of the sub-records, and as balanced and coordinated as possible, avoiding unlimited inflation that will negatively influence the combination of content and form. It's necessary in local records compilation to control the number of tables while to keep the appropriate page occupation ratio, avoiding the imbalance of texts and tables and assuring the quality of local records.

## **An Overview of Collection and Research of Privately Compiled Six Dynasties' Local Records in Last 30 Years**

..... *Jiang Yonghong, Wang Lin* (28)

Although many privately compiled local records of Six Dynasties are lost and scattered, there are still considerable amount of emendated texts in perservation. Since the Yuan Dynasty, many scholars have been devoting themselves to the emendation work of privately compiled Six Dynasties' local records. In the recent 30 years, research on privately compiled Six Dynasties' local records made certain

achievements, and can be divided into two phases of development. From 1980s to the end of the 20th century, research emphasis was on the continuation of emendation and textual analysis and the value exploration of historical materials; since the start of the 21st century, there was the transition from emphasizing emdation and textual analysis to an equal emphasis on historical documents and literature. In terms of current status, research on privately compiled Six Dynasties' local records still has rather large room for expansion.

### **Development Features and Value Research of Military Local Records in Ming Dynasty ..... *Ding Guorui* (38)**

Ming Dynasty was an important period for the development of military local records, when the setup of military sub-records in local records at various level became normalized, and special military local records such as defense post records, border fortress records, maritime (river) defense records, and armaments records emerged and pushed the compilation of military local records to a new phase of development. Meanwhile, Ming Dynasty was also the historical period with the greatest achievements in ancient military local records compilation, when a large number of famous military local records such as Four Bastions and Three Fortresses Records (《四镇三关志》), Brief Accounts of Lulong Bastion (《卢龙塞略》), Maritime Maps Collection (《筹海图编》), and Armament Records (《武备志》) were compiled. Military local records of Ming Dynasty have various types, wide coverage, rich contents, complete styles, and very high value for military history research. Researches on Ming Dynasty's military local records have very important realistic significance in terms of modern border defense, maritime defense martial preparedness, and military local records compilation.

### **Preliminary Research on the Worship of Mazu in Jiangsu Since the Song and Yuan Dynasty ..... *Chen Zhengyu* (43)**

The worship of Mazu in Jiangsu started in the Song Dynasty. The earliest constructed Mazu Temple recorded in literature was in Suzhou during the Yuanyou period of Northern Song Dynasty. The worship of Mazu in Jiangsu was closely related with the water transport, with temples mainly distributed along the rivers and canals. The worship of Mazu had the tendency of being "converted to Buddhism" when it was spreading in Jiangsu, and there were cases of confusion with the goddess Bixia Yuanjun. In terms of construction sponsors, from Song Dynasty to the middle of Ming Dynasty, the sponsors of Jiangsu Mazu temples construction were mainly government officials. After the middle of Ming Dynasty, maritime merchants became the main construction force of Mazu temples, and the construction force of ordinary people in Jiangsu was relatively weak.

### **Research on Places' Name Culture in Fujian Zhangzhou Region ..... *Yuan Bixia* (57)**

Places' names in the Zhangzhou region have features of being complex and preserve ancient characteristics. There are roughly three layers: the upper ancient layer, the middle ancient layer, and the post middle ancient layer. The upper ancient layer is the optimum reflection of the feature that preserves ancient characteristics, but it only includes a few place names. Place names after the middle ancient and post middle ancient period are rather neat and uniform, presenting fairly strong conformity. Place names in the Zhangzhou region reflect cultural psychologies such as seeking peace, seeking beauty, seeking grace, stressing the importance of position, and stressing the importance of patriarchal clan.

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