Archaeological study of ancient bronze mirrors in the world: the origin of the world’s ancient bronze mirrors
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The study of ancient bronze mirrors in ancient China began more than a thousand years ago. For thousands of years, thanks to the charm of ancient bronze mirrors in ancient China, Chinese and foreign experts have worked tirelessly. There are many treatises on bronze mirror research in ancient China. According to Li Xueqin, China’s contemporary chief archaeologist, the world is studying ancient Chinese bronze mirrors, which can be compiled into a book. It can be seen that the study of ancient bronze mirrors in ancient China has consumed countless energies.

However, since ancient times, it has been limited by archaeological conditions and physical objects and materials. There are many problems to be solved in the research of ancient bronze mirror in China. Among the many problems, the most important one is the origin of ancient bronze mirrors in China. We all know the importance of tracing back to the source. Especially in the archaeological problem, it is difficult to understand the origin to explore the spread of development, most like the water without a source, the wood is difficult to be comprehensive. As to the origin of ancient bronze mirrors in China, although there have been many attempts to elucidate the origin of Chinese bronze mirrors since the Republic of China. Representative, such as the ancient bronze mirror in the Republic of China, Mr. Chun, the Chinese archeologist Mr. Guo moruo; China’s bronze mirror research experts and archaeologists high to seek, Yue Shenli, Kong Xiangxing, Mr. He Tangkun. The deputy director of the national cultural relics bureau of modern archaeology is Song Xinchao, the director of Luoyang museum, professor Liu Xuetang of Xinjiang Normal University and Mr. Mei Jianjun, professor of Beijing University of Science and Technology, etc. Their research and viewpoints are very visible, which has created a precedent for the study of the origin of ancient bronze mirrors in China. But to this day, where is the origin of ancient bronze mirrors in China? How do they spread in China? But there has been no definitive, conclusive evidence of archaeological evidence. To this end, Mr. Song and Mr. Mei put forward the idea of looking for the source of ancient bronze mirror in the whole range of the development of the world’s bronze mirror. Firstly, the origin, propagation and development of the ancient bronze mirrors in ancient China were discovered, and then the origin of Chinese bronze mirrors was recognized worldwide. And because the world’s bronze mirrors were first born in the authors therefore examined the ancient bronze mirrors in various parts of the world. And they were sorted by time. According to the unearthed bronze mirror and the ancient bronze mirror collected by the museum, it tries to summarize the origin, propagation and development of the ancient bronze mirror in the world. Let readers and researchers have a complete understanding of the ancient bronze mirrors and their interrelationships. Finally, the real source of Chinese ancient Bronze mirror was found. To clarify all the clues of the origin, propagation and development of ancient bronze mirrors in the world is written.

This book is by far the first treatise on the study of bronze mirrors in the world. The author treats the reader in a serialized manner. Because it is a pioneering work, mistakes are inevitable. Welcome to the world’s readers and researchers. Heartfelt thanks!
2、From P16 to P31
Observing the Religious Belief during the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Huanggang River Basin
Chen Dehao, Yat-Sen University · School of Sociology and Anthropology, Researcher of International Archaeology and History Linguistics Society
To properly demonstrate the transformation and uniqueness of local religions in Hanggang river valley, Raojing County, Guandong. This paper examines 62 pieces of inscriptions of Ming and Qing dynasties thoroughly. It contains 24 pieces of inscriptions related to the Buddhist temples and 38 pieces of inscriptions related to the folk religious temples. The exploration of inscriptions helps to elaborate and present the various religious and social matters in Raojing County of Ming and Qing dynasties.
Enormous numbers of temples are located among the Hangang river valley during the Ming and Qing period. Through the inscriptions, huge among of historical, social and religious information have been recorded properly. Besides, the form and style of temples are diversified. For example, based on the setting and the founding history of the temple, monks or nuns can be in charge Buddhist temples, and the folk religious temples were managed by a local person who were voted by the local leaders. As the setting and the founding history of the temple is well recorded by the inscriptions, this helps to locate the donors, and also shows the amount of donation by each person, the donated items, the wishes of donors and the setting of various Buddhist temples clearly. These inscriptions shown the collaboration among the local government and the locale. This helps to examine the religious and social aspects in Huanggang river valley in the Ming and Qing dynasties.
Apart from the folk religious temples, the religion of Chenghuang, Wenchang, Han Yu and Guan Di are ultimately important in Huanggang river valley. Folk believes that Chenghuang, Wenchang, Han Yu and Guan Di represents general fortune, outstanding academic excellence, virtuous literature ability and virtuous military leadership respectively. As a result, these historical figures are widely worshipped by the local individually, bility and virtuous martial power respectively. Different properties are well prepared by the influential local people spiritually. To present the transformation of local social and religious matters, the inscriptions will be discussed seriously. Through examine the appearance, transformation and maintenance of these temples, it helps to elaborate the influence and contributions of inscriptions in the history of Huanggang river valley.

3、From P32 to P42
Mistakes in the book of Letters about Chen Yinke by Sanlian Bookstore
Louis Liu, President, Professor and PhD, International Archaeology and Historical Linguistics Society
There is a lot of mistakes in the book of Letters about Chen Yinke, published by the Publishing House of Sanlian Bookstore. I have summarized the mistakes of the book into twelve categories. I am based on the facts in this article and am revised in detail as follows.

4、From P43 to P46
Mistakes in the book of Letters about Chen Yinke by Press CASC Bookstore
Louis Liu, President, Professor and PhD, International Archaeology and Historical Linguistics Society
There is a lot of mistakes in the book of Letters about Chen Yinke, published by CASC. I have summarized the mistakes of the book into two categories. I am based on the facts in this article and am revised in detail as follows.

5. From P47 to P57
Preliminary Study on the Cemetery and Cemetery of Chengzi Temple in Chenggong, Yunnan
Li Peicong, Nanjing University History College and Museum Kunming Museum, Researcher of International Archaeology and History Linguistics Society.
According to excavation reports, this paper analyzes the areas of tomb and funeral objects on 84 tombs of ancient Dian culture in Chenggong Tianzimiao Graveyard, explores the tomb grade, the gender and social status of the buried, and the development and evolution rules on early ancient Dian culture. Based on using settlement archaeology theory, this paper discusses the relationship of Tianzimiao Graveyard between archaeological sites in Guandu Xiaogucheng and Daercun, Chenggong Xiaosongshan and Shibeicun on adjacent areas and other large graveyard of ancient Dian culture in Guandu Yangfutou, Jinning Shizhaishan and Jiangchuan Lijiaoshan, this paper points out the social hierarchy reflected on Tianzimiao Graveyard shows the Fang States has been formed, and it is the noble cemetery of the Fang States. Besides, this paper compares Tianzimiao Graveyard and other large tombs, points out the ancient Dian culture is a loose Fang States alliance. The culture of Tianzimiao Graveyard in Chenggong reflects the social formation of Fang States in early ancient Dian culture.

6. From P58 to P67
Retalking about the Nature of Oracle's Field Hunting Remarks
Chang Yaohua, Chang Yaohua, Professor, School of International Communication, Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute, graduated from the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. IAHLS Academic Committee Vice-Director And "JIAHLS" Vice-Editor, The frist and the second executive director.
With regard to the issue of "field hunting" in Oracle, this paper carries out a detailed study.