

An Analysis of the History and Culture of Guogong Temple in Songgui Town, Heqing County

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Abstract: Among the many campaigns of the Ming Dynasty to pacify Yunnan, there was an unknown battle: the "Battle of pacifying the Foguang Village" between the remnants of the Yuan Dynasty and the local Tu Emirati. This war made coach Fu Youde and Songgui Town, Heqing County closely linked together. Fu Youde was "deified" in Songgui Town, where he was once stationed, and the local people set up a "Guogong Temple" to offer sacrifices to him, and produced many related stories, legends and folk activities, which are still of great significance to the local people. Taking the Great Temple of the Duke of Songgui Town as a starting point, the author intends to sort out the historical and cultural and existing materials about the Temple of the Duke of Songgui Town and the Duke Fu Youde of Songgui Town through a large number of historical documents and field visits, so as to do a good job in the basic work for the later generations to do in-depth research.

1. The basic situation of the Great Temple of the Duke

(1) Songgui Town

Songgui Town, Heqing County, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, which is located in the middle of Heqing County, is a mountainous and semi-mountainous township. Dali Highway, Dali Railway and Shanghe Expressway run through the whole territory. It is bordered by Liuhe Township in the east, Xiyi Town in the south, Niujie Township in Eryuan in the west and Jindun Township in the north. Bai, Han, Lisu and other eight ethnic groups mainly live in the area.

Songgui Town, known as "Song Hui" and "Songchuan" in ancient times, is the only way from Northwest China to Yunnan Tea Horse Road and from West Sichuan to Yunnan Economic and Trade Road, and it is also an important town on Southwest Tea Horse Road. Guogong Temple, ancient post station, Songgui ancient residence, Foguangzhai ancient battlefield site and unique folk customs of mule horse club, receiver, goose protection and long history of papermaking, ceramics, woodworking and wood carving add to the cultural connotation of the ancient town. In 2001, it was selected as a "famous historical and cultural town" by the provincial government.

(2) The Great Temple of the Duke

Guogong Temple is located in Songgui Village, Songgui Town, and the latest maintenance time of the temple complex is 2017. The whole building sits west to the east, two into the courtyard pattern, to the central axis, step up, from the temple gate into the hall, north and south wing room, the main hall and the back hall 2. There is an office building on the north side of the main hall, facing south, which is the office building of the Songgui Village Geriatric Association, and the north

side of the back hall is a kitchen for people who come to worship to light a fire and cook, and the north side of the kitchen is a land temple.

The mountain gate is a two-story flying eaves and arch building, with an aisle in the middle, a cubicle on both sides, a white snow horse led by a soldier in the north and a red horse in the south, and the second floor is free. The north-south wing room is undecorated, the front is open, there is no gap between the left and right sides, there are no statues, there are tables and stools for people to rest, and the walls are inlaid with the "Restoration of the Great Temple Steles" (in the south wing) and meritorious monuments, which focus on the repair of the Guogong Temple. The main hall is the patriarch Fu Youde (the main god), the water dragon god on the left and Zhao Gongming, the god of wealth on the right. There are Indian civil servants on the north side and commanding generals on the south side. Back Hall 2, near the south is the descendants Hall, the temple from left to right in turn dedicated to the statue of sand pockmarks, grandchildren (Lord God), send son Guanyin. There are twelve living gods around the descendants, and to the north is the Hall of Notre Dame, which is worshipped from left to right: the ancestor of the King of Medicine, the Goddess of the Valley King, the Madonna of the Virgin (the Master), the Empress of the State Mother, and the Emperor of Water Grass. The land temple is dedicated to the mountain gods (left) and the land gods (right).

(3) Duke of the country: Fu Youde

According to the biographies of Fu Youde in the History of the Ming Dynasty and other historical records, Fu Youde, a native of Xiangcheng County, Anhui Province (now Huaibei, Anhui), was a famous general of the Ming Dynasty. At the end of the Yuan Dynasty, he participated in the Red scarf Army uprising of Liu Futong. Later, he led the army to obey Zhu Yuanzhang, repeatedly rendered meritorious service, rose from partial to general, led troops to win the Yuan army many times, and pacified Gansu, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan and other places. Ying Guogong was sealed because of the merit book. In the seventeenth year of Chongzhen (1644), he was named "King of Lijiang" and named "Wujing".

In the 14th year of Hongwu (1381), the court appointed Yingchuan Hou Fu Youde as the south general, Yongchang Hou Lanyu as the left deputy general and Xiping Hou Muying as the right deputy general, leading 300000 troops to solicit Yunnan. To the seventeenth year of Hongwu (1384) in March to pacify Yunnan, Fu Youde and Lan Yuzhao led the army of the south to return to the dynasty. During the three years of pacifying Yunnan, Fu Youde commanded the Ming army to wipe out the forces of the remnant Yuan in Yunnan, and used both suppression and caress to appease the Tu Emirati armed forces of ethnic minorities in various parts of Yunnan. And according to the actual situation of Yunnan, Fu Youde played the imperial court and set up garrison planting and immigration in various parts of Yunnan, which promoted the development of Yunnan. So far, stories and legends about him pacifying various parts of Yunnan have spread in many places in Yunnan, and temples dedicated to him have been built in some areas.

2. Tracing back to the Origin of Guogong Temple

(1) Time for building the temple

When the Duke Temple was built, many books have recorded it, but there is a slight difference in the year. The Ming Dynasty Zhengde "Yunnan Zhi Heqing military and civilian Chronicles" recorded: "Guogong Temple, Songgui Camp, built in the fifteenth year of Hongwu, and Songgui Camp, fifty li south of Fuzhi, there is a temple named Guogong Temple" ^[1]. Kangxi "Heqing Chronicles"^[2] recorded: "Yingchuan Hou Temple, 60 miles south of the mansion, Ming Hongwu 16 years, Hou Zheng Foguangzhai, stationed here, the people set up the temple, Spring and Autumn sacrifice."^[3] Heqing County Chronicles of the Republic of China recorded: "Yingchuan Hou Temple, in Zhi Nan 50 li Songgui Street. In the fifteenth year of Hongwu in the Ming Dynasty, Hou

Zheng Foguangzhai, stationed troops here, set up a temple for the people, and offered sacrifices to it in the Spring and Autumn period. According to the above records, there are two records of the time of the construction of the Great Temple in Hongwu: the fifteenth year of Hongwu (1382) and the sixteenth year of Hongwu (1383). From this point of view, it can only be deduced that the time for the construction of the temple is between the fifteenth year of Hongwu (1382) and sixteen years (1383). Specific years and months cannot be tested.

(2) Diachronic changes

1) Ming and Qing dynasties

After the completion of the Great Temple from the 15th year of Hongwu (1382) to the 16th year (1383), it experienced many times of destruction, reconstruction and restoration in the Ming and Qing dynasties. The author found that the documents about Heqing County and Songgui Town in this period did not clearly record the information about the historical changes of the Great Temple; at the same time, due to the long time, the field investigation gained little. This paper mainly uses limited historical materials combined with the Records of Heqing scenery edited by Li Sen, a modern local scholar, the Heqing East District Humanities Chronicles (printed in 2008) edited by Zhao Chun, a professor at the School of Science of Yunnan University, and the inscription on the Historical changes of the Guogong Temple written by Professor Zhao Chun in 2003. records of the historical changes of the Guogong Temple (Note: the history and culture of the Guogong Temple in the works of the two scholars are mainly on the basis of consulting historical documents and materials. In addition, based on the interview materials obtained from fieldwork, there are almost no official history or local chronicles quoted in the article, and there is no rigorous demonstration), mutual verification, comprehensive carding and analysis.

Newly built during the reign of Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty. The record of Shizong in the Ming Dynasty: "in April of the first year of Jiajing, Governor he Mengchun played in the imperial history of Yunnan. During Hongwu, Yingguo Public Friendship, Xuande Hou Jin Chaoxing, and Runan Hou Mei Si Zu performed meritorious service in Yunnan. Please set up a shrine to pay tribute. The ministry of etiquette reconsidered, Xu, the ancestral forehead said 'meritorious service' ^[4]. When he Mengchun, the governor of Yunnan, visited Heqing, he saw Songgui, where Yingguo Fu Youde once stationed troops, and the reclamation troops and people left behind lived and worked in peace and contentment here, so he told the imperial court: "Please set up a temple to offer sacrifices to Youde." so the original dilapidated Yingchuan Hou Temple in Songgui was built.

The Ming Shenzong was rebuilt in Wanli. In the second year of Ming Shenzong Wanli (1574), there was a local Juren named Sun Jian (Heqing County Chronicles of the Republic of China): "Sun Jian, Wan Li Jia Xu Sun Wei Gao Bang, official to deputy envoy." ^[2] when he went to Beijing to take the exam, when he passed the Guogong Temple in Songgui Town, he made a wish at the Guogong Temple. If he made a fame, he should rebuild the temple and reshape the golden body. Later, sure enough, Jinshi in high school, so he was retrained with a salary for one year. After that, the incense of the Guogong Temple became even more exuberant, and people around them came to burn incense and pray for thanks and protection, harmless and favorable weather.

Kangxi "Heqing County Chronicles" records: "Sun Jian, word Yi Suo, Wanli Guiyou township recommendation, next year Cheng Jinshi, for the behavior of dirty, and noble resistance, then relegated to Guan County, to find out Cizhou, dike to intrepid flood, so far known as 'Sun Gongdi', to look on the side to prepare troops to Denglai, Rao Zhanzhi, good at riding and shooting, instructing strategies, repeatedly playing odds, so that the Japanese do not dare to the east, when it is impossible to do things, they have been lying under the forest for more than 20 years." ^[2] There are deeds of Sun Jian in local chronicles, but there is no record of his rebuilding the Guogong Temple, but coupled with the early research of Li Sen and Zhao Chun, it is basically credible that Sun Jian rebuilt the Guogong Temple.

During the reign of Kangxi, Jiaqing and Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty, it was rebuilt, mainly raising funds for the villagers of Songgui 36. The Chronicles of Heqing County recorded that in the Qing Dynasty, Songgui was the eastern district of the county, under the jurisdiction of 36A. "[5]

Rebuilt during the reign of Guang Xu in the Qing Dynasty. During the reign of Xiantong, the Wenxiu uprising broke out in western Yunnan, and the Guogong Temple was destroyed by soldiers in this war. In the early years of Guang Xu, the descendants of the Sun Jian family produced an "old Jinshi" (grace tribute) Sun Dashao (recorded in the Heqing County Chronicles of the Republic of China: "grace tribute: concession, Sun Dashao" [3]), who took the lead in organizing the reconstruction of the main hall of the Guogong Temple. A carpenter from Jianchuan carved Fu Youde and San Niang and er Niang three statues of gods with camphor wood. This reconstruction basically fixed the statues in the main hall and back hall of the Guogong Temple.

2) Since the Republic of China

This part is mainly on the basis of local chronicles, referring to the works of Li Sen and Zhao Chun, and adding the materials obtained by the author in the fieldwork. Because this part is not very old, many old people in Songgui Village have heard their parents talk about the events of the Republic of China and personally experienced the changes of the Guogong Temple during the period after the founding of the people's Republic of China.

It was rebuilt during the Republic of China. In September of 1924, Zhang Zhanbiao (Zhang Zhanbiao, Zhang Jieba, known as Zhang Jieba due to stuttering) robbed the Polo East Camp and the North Camp, making this generation empty and set fire to Songgui Street and Po Wo, and the Guogong Temple was reduced to ashes. After the Guogong Temple was burned down, the villagers thanked Fu Youde for his grace, and 36 local families and surrounding villagers raised funds for reconstruction.

From the mid-1950s to the early 1990s, Guogong Temple was the administrative office of the local people's government. Changed into a supply and marketing cooperative warehouse in the middle of the period. In the mid-1990s, the supply and marketing co-operative opened a new house and moved out. After that, it was left unattended. In addition, the house was in disrepair, the house was leaking, it was once abandoned, the courtyard was overgrown with weeds, the porch columns were rotten, and the courtyard wall collapsed. The statue of Youde Gong is also missing, and the main hall is beyond recognition. "Heqing County Chronicles" (1991 edition) records: "Guogong Temple, in the center of Songgui Street, Songgui Township, sits from west to east, the main hall is 10 meters wide, 5.8 meters deep and 6 meters high. After the founding of the people's Republic of China, it was the resident of the township government, and now it has been converted into a warehouse of supply and marketing cooperatives.[5]

Reconstruction from 2002 to 2004. In August 2001, the local government used Guogong Temple as the activity room of Songgui Village Geriatric Association. In August 2002, Li Jichang, president of the prestigious elderly Association in Songgui Village, could not bear the dilapidation and disappearance of the Guogong Temple, which has a history of several hundred years, so he launched the work of rebuilding the Guogong Temple. Li Jichang, in the name of the geriatric association, reported to the local government that because Youde ancestral Hall has a long history and splendid culture, it was once the administrative office of the local people's government, which is of specific historical significance; and because General Fu Youde's meritorious service is all over the world. Deze is remembered for generations, and there are many customs of sacrifice and remembrance, so it should be renovated and properly protected as historical relics and monuments.

After receiving the support of the government, Li Jichang and others immediately organized personnel and set up a "Youde ancestral Hall (Guogong Temple)" reconstruction committee, and repeatedly dispatched personnel to the township to collect donations. It has received the full support of various local government departments, social organizations, merchants, and the broad masses of

villagers, and raised a total of about 400000 yuan. In addition to rebuilding the main hall, the back hall, stele corridor, merit square, mountain gate, gatehouse (maintenance), stone lions, walls and other ancillary infrastructure have also been built and repaired, at a total cost of more than 500,000 yuan. On the seventh day of the first lunar month in 2004, the completion of the "Youde ancestral Hall" was held.

3. An Analysis of History and Culture

(1) The Battle between the Great Temple of the Duke and Foguang Village

Kangxi "Heqing Chronicles" recorded: "Songgui (Guangxi) Battalion, 60 miles south of the government, Ming Ying Duke Fu Youde attacked Foguangzhai garrison here, because of the establishment of a temple."^[2] "In the sixteen years, Yuan Youcheng Pu Yan was stationed in Foguangzhai, and Fu Youde, a general in the south, returned to the army from Qixingguan, and joined the governor Guo Ying to seek peace."^[3] Two pieces of historical materials closely link Fu Youde, the Battle of Foguangzhai, Songgui Town (Camp) and the Great Temple of the Duke. The Battle of Foguang Village was a war in which the Ming army basically pacified the aristocracy left over from the Yuan Dynasty in Yunnan and colluded with the local chieftain. It is recorded in Wanli's Dianluo: "in June (the fifteenth year of Hongwu, that is, 1382), Yuan Pu Yan Benedict rebelled, entrenched in Foguangzhai, and did not fall into Dengchuan." In October, Golden Tooth Local official Gao Dahui, worshiped the first tiger capital, constructed the foothills of Sichuan Yi into the aggressors, and Tu Yongchang. In the sixteen years (1383), General Fu Youde and Governor Guo Ying attacked Pu Yan Benedict and broke it. Benedict burned himself to death, Dahui fled, and was killed by a white man."^[1]

In addition, Kangxi's Heqing Prefecture Chronicles and the Republic of China's Heqing County Chronicles (Yingchuan) Hou Zheng Foguang Village, stationed here, the people set up the temple, the Spring and Autumn Festival sacrifice. "According to the historical description of 14, the Guogong Temple was established because Fu Youde stationed troops in Songgui and won a complete victory in the counter-insurgency, so that peace was restored in northeast Yunnan, and the people of Songgui commemorated their achievements and virtues, set up shrines for it, and carried out grand sacrificial ceremonies in spring and autumn.

(2) The chieftain of Guogong Temple and Heqing

In Fu Youde's anti-rebellion Foguang village, many local officials in the Erhai Basin and northeastern Yunnan, which had been caressed by the Ming Dynasty, actively participated in the counter-insurgency. Many local officials received rich rewards because of this war, and produced a number of local officials who "made meritorious deeds with the army in Foguangzhai" in Heqing area. For example: "Gao Chi, Shi Yuan, ten thousand volunteer soldiers." Hongwu attached, from the recruitment of Foguangzhai, invitation to those who did not attach, the Israeli army reserve rates, give Anzhou common knowledge, hereditary."^[3] "Gao Hai, a young man who attacked a thousand men and tried a thousand households for 16 years, Pu Yan-tuk and Gao Da-hui defected to Foguang Village, and the reinstatement was asked by the chief military officer. Chaos, Yingchuan Hou Fu Youde to hear, spread the decree to reward."^[3] "Dong Xin, a native of this county, won meritorious service from the general Yan du in the early Ming Dynasty and granted the governor of the land."^[3] "there are Tian Zong, Guo Sheng, etc., and people from all counties, in order to recruit Foguang Zhaigong and give Tuyi Cheng."^[3] Tian Zong granted Heqingfu Tuyi Cheng in Chengyi, hereditary; Guo Sheng granted Heqing Mansion Guanyinshan Tuyi Cheng, hereditary. Both families were cut off only after du Wenxiu uprising in the reign of Xianfeng in the Qing Dynasty.

It can be seen that the battle of Foguangzhai produced a number of military meritorious service local officials in Heqing area. The reward of these local officials came from Fu Youde, the

commander in chief of this war, who reported military meritorious service to the imperial court. These local officials were naturally grateful to Fu Youde. After they became a part of the official system of Heqing Prefecture, when they knew that the people wanted to build a Guogong temple to commemorate and offer sacrifices to Fu Youde, they naturally strongly supported them from all sides. The barbarians under their rule naturally followed them in sacrifice.

(3) The Great Temple of the Duke and the immigrants in the Ming Dynasty

According to the "Ming History of Yunnan chieftain II" records: Hongwu 15 years (1382), buy Heqing House, Hongwu 24 years (1391) buy Heqingwei, Hongwu 30 years (1397), Heqing House was promoted to Heqing military and civilian mansion. ^[6]The Ming Dynasty carried out large-scale development of Heqing after the pacification of Yunnan. Songgui Town is located in the southwest of Heqing Bazi, the combination of mountains and bazi. The region is mountainous and semi-mountainous, with fertile soil and rich water resources. Moreover, it belongs to the throat of the traditional ancient road, the Erhai Lake area in Nantong, and Heqing and Lijiang in the north.

During the visit, the author found that people around Songgui Street called Songgui Village (Street) "Songgui Camp" and asked about their ancestral home. Both Han and Bai ethnic groups said that the patriarch of the Ming Dynasty came here to fight the rebellion, and then they married and had children here and settled down. Of course, these can not be used as historical materials, but it also shows that there were immigrants to Songgui in the early Ming Dynasty. Among the natural village names still used in Songgui Town, 11 village names have a strong color of military garrison in the Ming Dynasty, namely: military Camp (2), North Camp, East Camp, South Camp, Shangying (2), Daying, Cunying, Hongying and Wang Ying. From this point of view, Songgui had a large number of sergeants stationed in the Ming Dynasty. The earliest group of sergeant immigrants should have followed Fu Youde to pacify Yunnan and put on guard on the spot. In order to remember their achievements in pacifying Foguangzhai, and in order to remember where they came from, it was also reasonable to set up a national temple and offer sacrifices to Fu Youde. Later immigrants naturally participated in the activities of the original immigrants to sacrifice their fathers. Several generations later, the later immigrants also formed a common memory with the first generation of immigrants: "Fu Youde, the patriarch of the ancestral country, came to Yunnan. He stayed in Songgui after pacifying Foguang Village. (interviewer language)

(4) The joint inscription of the Great Temple of the Duke of the Kingdom

1) Praise

Ying Guogong Fu Youde praised
Wang Shizhen

The love of heaven to the southwest is the birth of Yingguo, but the male of Ying is the rule of Kaiping. The concussion is concussive, the public is easy; the sword pavilion is Yi, and Kunchi is forever. The blue chicken crows again, the white pheasant retranslates; does not Chong Feng, the emperor province its origin.

Congwen is collected in Kangxi's Heqing County Chronicles.

2) Poem

Ying Fu Yingchuan Temple (Diancangshan, Baishi River are Yingchuan Battlefield)

*Fu Yingchuan was handed down by Ye Lao Zheng,
the meritorious service was built in South Yunnan that year.*

*The barbarian camp is based outside Cangshan,
breaking the white stone edge with banners and flags.*

*I saw the setting sun in the desolate temple,
but I didn't hear the portrait according to Ling Yan.*

*Yinfeng ancient trees are infinitely hateful,
often hanging Jiuquan for heroes.*

This poem is collected in the Chronicles of Heqing County of the Republic of China, written by Zhang Han of the Ming Dynasty. Zhang Han (1479-1565) was the son of Zhang Zhichun, a famous minister and scholar in the middle of the Ming Dynasty. The word Yuguang, a word Yushan, No. Yuwu, another name Bangu. A native of Yongchang County, Yunnan (now Baoshan, Yunnan).

Inscription Fu Yingchuan Temple (1)

*As a result of the bird's choice of Mubo,
the bird stirred up the chaos to know that Yue fell to the gods.
The beacon sweeps Duan Liang to open the imperial edict,
and the custom moves Yi,
Han and Wenlun.
He Kanyanzi murmured,
such as the illusory incarnation of a dragon.
Merit and merit plus the people at the same time to prevent disasters,
fragrance sacrifice to Su Mingli.*

Inscription Fu Yingchuan Temple (2)

*Xiaosou is controlled by the right of control,
and Han Gaotong is in charge of retroactive salary.
Chu dared to draw up the old ou Ning,
and the achievements of Dian should be in the first place.
Hetuo Temple to extend the generation,
chicken crowing in the temple hinder Lingyan.
Hou sold iron coupons for a long time,
and he was faithful and faithful.*

The above two poems are collected in the Chronicles of Heqing County of the Republic of China, written by Zhang Jizhao of the Qing Dynasty. Heqing County Chronicles of the Republic of China recorded: "Zhang Jizhao, the word Geng six, Shanyin people." In order to travel the two provinces of Sichuan and Yunnan, they are upright and clean. I believe deeply in the theory of merit and demerits and the rewards of tillers. On the curtain, he resigned when he realized that he lived and stayed in a different trend, although the museum valley was rich, he could not have sex with him. In his later years, he was hired by Tongyi Hou Jinchang and spent six years in the Crane screen. After the girl was fit, the Sun family lived in a house in her son-in-law's hometown at the age of 71. "[3]

3) Sacrifice Zhu Wen

But God looked at Longzhu Kingdom and sealed tin Yingchuan. God descended from the orphan, and the dragon from Dabie. Master Huaixi, there is truth in your own knowledge. General Hubei, the total push is invincible. Yongjing in the Central Plains led to the GE of the Northeast; the corner of the border was not clear, and the Southwest was held in the Southwest. The eagle Yangqu Jingye, the jumping wave of the Wusa turned away; the horse drank the pool of Kunming, and the wind ran away. The Zhuohuang Hall is in the public, the crane is virtuous, the mussel book is in the triumphant return, and the dragon yuan is encouraged. Great achievements, salty praise in the Golden Horse Biji, and Daze Hongyi, Benedict is deeper than the rippling bow Shibao. Fortunately, the halberd is far away from the rain and smoke. Hundred generations said of peaceful times. Yimiao Hall enjoys sacrifices and rewards meritorious deeds for thousands of years. Worship Spring and sacrifice to Autumn. This session of Xinzheng, "recommend algae", God such as in, Lai GE Lai Xin, still provide dinner.

This article is included in the Annals of Heqing County of the Republic of China. Among them,

"hundred generations-broad daylight" and "Fengchun sacrifice to autumn -" sentence, in the Republic of China "Heqing County Chronicles", "-" is the word vacancy, in Li Sen's "Heqing style Records" and Zhao Chun's "Heqing East District Humanities Chronicles" are recorded as "hundred generations into daylight" and "Fengchun sacrifice to Autumn Taste" respectively. The author was not specified in Heqing County Chronicles of the Republic of China. Li Sen and Zhao Chun thought it was written by Sun Jian after rebuilding the Guogong Temple.

4) Couplets

(1) Door couplets of the main hall

In the fourteenth year of Hongwu, he was ordered to enlist, Ping Liuzhao, Ding Baiman, Wei lie Fenggong and bamboo slips;

On the 22nd of Meng Qiu, it rained in Xingyun, got off the horse, passed through the Buddha village, and Hongma Daze spread all over Songchuan.

This couplet was originally inscribed by Sun Jian, a Jinshi of the Emperor Shenzong Wanli in the second year (1574). July 2003 lunar calendar by Kunming Yang Lianfang heavy book, existing.

(2) In front of the temple

There are Zhuge League, Tiezhu Lingling born Longtan, Youdeping Dianfo Village.

It is said that the aunt was told that Yanchi Ruan swung the heavenly trumpet stone, and Sun Gong also wished to be a shrine.

This couplet is a combined book written by Zhao Chunbai in the seventh month of the lunar calendar in 2003 and is currently in existence.

(3) Mountain Gate Union

Megatron Cloud Yunnan Wanli Fengyan Pingfo Village,

Enga vegetation, rain and dew run Matsugawa.

4. The local stories and legends of Fu Youde in Songgui

During the on-the-spot visit, the author heard many stories and legends about Fu Youde (Lord Guo) here. It is sporadically mentioned in Heqing County Chronicles (Yunnan people's Publishing House, 1991), Li Sen's Heqing scenery Records and Zhao Chun's Humanistic Records of Heqing East District.

1) The origin of the place name "Songgui"

The place name "Songgui" was named by Yingchuan Hou Fu Youde. According to legend, in July of the 16th year of Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty (1383), Father Fu Youde led troops stationed in the temple of Yanqing Village, Bazi, Songgui. There was an ancient sweet-scented osmanthus tree in the temple, when the honeysuckle was in full bloom and fragrance overflowed, and the pines covered the sky around the ancient temple. The father-in-law touched the scene and praised: "there are pine and cinnamon, the scenery is pleasant, this place is nameless, why not call it Songgui!" The sergeant and the masses applauded and became known as "Songgui" from then on.

2) Witty fight with Bai Wang.

Legend has it that Heqing belonged to the White King. Fu Guogong came to contend with the White King for Heqing Bazi and agreed that whoever went to Heqing Dam on the edge of the Black Dragon Pool would be in charge of it. As a result, the White King arrived first and put the felt hat on the edge of the pool as proof. When Fu arrived, when he saw the White King's felt hat, he came up with a plan and pulled out the silver needle and inserted it from the felt hat. Later, when he went to see the official for reasoning, the White King said that he came first and had a felt hat. Fu Guogong said that he came first because the silver needle was already under the hat. The official sealed Heqing Dam to Fu Guogong. The White King had to retreat to Songgui. Later, Fu Guogong went to fight for Songgui, and he drove down flocks of ducks, geese and sheep with torches on their horns

from the Mal Hill. In the middle of the night, the ducks and geese shouted "alas", as if they were being killed by thousands of troops. The white king was afraid, so he retreated to Jiang Ying. Because Jiangying has a good climate, and Songgui is a dry dam for lack of water, Bai Wang said to Fu, "I go to Jiangying to eat white rice, and you are hungry in Songgui to hell." Fu replied, "I am not busy when I am busy. I plant seedlings all yellow in June, and the fog catches up with you in three days." If it is true that the crops will be harvested in foggy years in autumn. ^[5]

3) With the help of Longnu

Fu Youde fought with Bai Wang in the Mal Mountain, in which Fu Guogong was blocked by Bai Wang at a close pass, cut off water, the morale of the army was in chaos, and Fu was trapped in a desperate situation. In the midst of a crisis, a girl in white suddenly came and said, "come specially to help." Fu Guogong asked, "can you find a source of water to relieve the danger of the soldiers?" The girl replied, "there are many hollow bamboos in the mountains, which can be chopped to absorb water." Fu immediately issued an order: "whenever you see green bamboo, you will cut the bamboo and absorb water." Sure enough, there was water, so he lived in a desperate situation, turned to fight again, and defeated the White King. Songgui folk drink liquor with hollow bamboo tubes inserted into the wine altar to drink, known as "filter wine mouth hook", is a specialty of Mount Malta, the legend comes from this. ^[5]

4) Zhiping Foguangzhai

During the reign of Hongwu, Yuan right Prime Minister Pu Yan Benedict was entrenched in the Foguangzhai rebellion at the junction of Eryuan and Heqing. Dong Chi, the leader, Fu Youde personally led troops to attack Foguangzhai, and Shuai Fu was stationed in Songgui. The terrain of Foguangzhai is very dangerous. as long as it is guarded by one person, thousands of troops are difficult to capture, and on top of the resourceful Heqingsong, Guidong, Shan Tian Zhen, a monk, lured the Ming army into the firewood circle, and then set fire everywhere, the wind was on fire, and the fire helped the wind, making the Ming army in a dilemma. Just then there were dark clouds at the top of Mount Mal, and the rain poured down and put out the fire. Fu Youde led his troops out of the fire dragon array and flew down the hill to Songgui. On the way, near the Nanqian River, he was caught by an inverted thorn bar. As soon as he looked back, the two enemy soldiers hiding under the Nanqianhe Stone Bridge thought Fu Youde had found them, so they swished two arrows and shot them. Fu Youde took an arrow and flew straight to the Songgui Camp. After that, the stone was named "pulling Arrow Stone", which is still alive today. Fu Youde hated barb thorns so much that he ordered the wild roses from Beixilu to Songgui Street to be uprooted, and so far there are no barbed thorns in this area. Fu Youde saved himself from danger this time, thinking that the Erlong God helped to protect him from danger, so his handsome mansion was stationed in the Erlong Temple and worshiped sincerely to the Erlong God. After a short period of rest and recuperation, Fu Youde collected thousands of goats from each village, with lit incense on their horns, and drove the sheep up the mountain at dusk, as if thousands of troops rushed up the mountain quietly. The rebels on the mountain did not know it was a plan and went down to meet the enemy one after another. at this time, Fu Youde's main force ambushing behind the mountain had climbed the top of the mountain from Eryuan right, rushed down from behind the enemy, wiped out the remnants of the Yuan army and destroyed the rebel lair.

5) Songgui mule and horse club.

During the reign of Hongwu, Yuan right Prime Minister Pu Yan Tuk colluded with the natives Gao Dahui to rebel and was entrenched in Foguang Village in Mal Mountain. Fu Youde took Lanyu, Muying and other generals to the crackdown. The garrison was stationed in the third Battalion and the third Camp of Eryuan and Heqing Songgui, and the base camp was in Songgui. Because the war needed to replenish horses and food, and opened up a trading market in Songgui, the local people actively supported Fu Guogong in fighting the rebellion. They brought mules and horses, brought

food and grass to trade with the army, and the morale of the army was boosted, and Pu Yan Tuk and Gao Dahui were eliminated in one fell swoop. Later, Fu Youde, the master of Gao Zhen, was given death by Zhu Yuanzhang. After hearing the sad news, the local people in Songgui built the Duke Temple and held a sacrifice to the patriarch of the country and organized a mule and horse material exchange meeting on the 22 day of the lunar calendar to commemorate his virtues and achievements.

5. Folk activities of the Great Temple of the Duke

1) Master of Songgui University: master of the country

The owner is generally divided into the big owner (or co-owner) and the small owner (or the village owner). The big master is believed by one region or dozens of villages; the small master is believed by only one or two or three villages. Each village not only believes in the owner of its own village, but also generally worship the common master. Fu Youde is worshipped as the master of Daben in Songgui. He is the "master of righteousness" and "the emperor of protecting the country" to bless the local villagers. The full name is "Fu Guogong of Yingchuan Hou and Hong Guangen photo plus gift to the King of Lijiang", referred to as "Lord Guogong" for short.

2) The owner will meet

This main meeting, also known as this Lord's Day or Duke's tour, is the most grand local festival of the year in Songgui. The time is usually chosen during the Spring Festival or during the agricultural break of February (for Youde's birthday) and July (to commemorate the victory day of Youde's capture of Foguangzhai), the duration ranges from three to five days. The main meeting includes activities such as welcoming you de Gong God, offering sacrifices to you de Gong God, Songyou de Gong God, entertaining you de Gong God and so on.

The main procedures are "driving, patrol", placement to the "palace" concentrated sacrifice, social opera, song and dance to entertain the gods, and finally sent back to Fu Guogongben's main temple. First of all, "driving, going out" is to pick up the master and his gods from the main temple and place them in a special sedan chair or float. In a long line of ceremonial processions, including suona drum music, makeup mounts, old people with incense, and overlord whiplash teams, they parade into the village, where every family sets off incense and tribute and sets off firecrackers to show welcome.

Secondly, Youde Gong and his followers were placed in the pre-built "palace" color shed in the square in the village. After that, for two or three days in a row, it became an activity center where villagers came to burn incense and candles, sing and recite words, and pray for blessings. At the same time, people in the village play lions and dragons, play music, sing and dance, and some even set up a stage in front of the "palace" to perform local dramas, entertain gods and entertain people together. In some places, several villages were sent to the villages to offer sacrifices in turn for several days according to this procedure, and then returned to the Youde Temple to offer sacrifices.

6. Summary and discussion

In a counter-insurgency war, a patriarch, a temple that has been destroyed and built repeatedly, bears the origin and inheritance of more than 600 years of history and culture in Songgui Town, Heqing County. From the place name "Songgui" to local stories and legends, people's beliefs are all closely related to it, and still exert an imperceptible influence on the local people. Through the window of "Guogong Temple", this paper combs the events of Fu Youde pacifying Foguang Village in the 16th year of Hongwu (1383) and rewarding a large number of meritorious chiefs after the war; from the name of the village serving the duke of the country and the oral "ancestral origin" of the masses, a peek into the history of garrison and planting in Songgui at the beginning of the Ming

Dynasty. From the relevant legends, we can see the process of ethnic communication, exchange and blending between the immigrant Han people and the local natives from confrontation to help, and from the poems, wishes, couplets, articles and folk activities handed down by the local literati of successive dynasties. We need to deeply understand the historical memory of the local people and have an insight into the construction of Songgui local history.

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