
Buddha and Human: The Decoration Type Transformation of The Masonry Pagodas over The 5th to 13th Centuries in China

Xu Yitao

ABSTRACT: Following previous studies to make further field survey with the methods on architectural typology, some basically well-conditioned masonry pagodas are selected as the criteria to probe into the changes of decoration types of the pagodas from the 5th to 13th centuries in China. It is concluded that the external decoration are classified into three types in shape and structure including stupa, imitated wood structure and the mixture of stupa and imitated wood structure, all of which embody the different ideology between the paradise of Buddha and the world of beings human. The transformation mirrors the sinicization of Buddhist pagoda and the embodiment of Buddhist doctrines experienced very complicated history.

KEYWORDS: pagoda; imitation of wood structure; typology; decoration

*The article Chinese appears
from page 006 to 015.*

The Wanfang Anhe Jiuyong Reconsidered: A Discussion with New Evidence about Yuanming Yuan (Garden of Perfect Brightness): A Study on Wanfang Anhe with New Materials

Liu Renhao Liu Chang Zhao Bo

ABSTRACT: As for the spatial layout of Wanfang Anhe Jiuyong which is a garden palace complex in the shape of the swastika and a pavilion in the shape of a cross surrounded by a band of regular gardens in the Qing dynasty royal garden Yuanming Yuan (Garden of Perfect Brightness), this thesis discusses with *New Evidence about Yuanming Yuan (Garden of Perfect Brightness): A Study on Wanfang Anhe* (Palace Museum Journal, 2008(2)) verifying the succession from the Mid-Qing to late-Qing dynasties of the interior finishing arrangement of Wanfang Anhe based on additional illustrated historical data and Lei-styled drawings, overall and separate, that correspond with the documents fully and accurately, from which it then infers the interior space layout of Wanfang Anhe Jiuyong which were built as the main structure of the garden palace complex.

Keywords: spatial layout of Wanfang Anhe Jiuyong; document; drawing; 3D model

*The article Chinese appears
from page 016 to 036.*

Jingdezhen Imperial Kiln Site Archaeological Achievements in 2014

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ABSTRACT: As the result of the joint archaeological excavation of the Ming & Qing imperial kiln site in Jingdezhen in 2014, the foundations of buildings and walls, pits, patios, pavements and a large number of porcelain objects have been unearthed including the half-finished colored over-glazed ceramic wares which are of the highest value of all. The findings suggest that the Ming workshops for porcelain firing and half-finished over-glazed painting were probably located in this archaeological zone, which has never been found in other excavations in the imperial kiln sites over the years by far.

KEYWORDS: Jingdezhen; imperial kiln site; the Ming Dynasty; workshop for porcelain firing

*The article Chinese appears
from page 037 to 043.*

On The Painting Techniques for Ming Chenghua Doucai Porcelains by Archaeological Materials

Jiang Xiaomin

*The article Chinese appears
from page 044 to 053.*

ABSTRACT: There have been shards of porcelain objects of Emperor Chenhua's period of the Ming dynasty unearthed in the imperial kiln site in Zhushan hill, Jingdezhen in the past three decades, including larger quantity of finished and half-finished contending-colored products named Dòucǎi in Chinese pinyin out of the hundreds of restored wares. The comparative study of the unearthed and handed-down porcelain objects offers much information as to the techniques for painting over-glazed wares and the causes for high-rate of defect wares at that time.

KEYWORDS: Zhushan hill; imperial kiln site; Doucai porcelains of Emperor Chenhua's period; painting techniques



The Tombs Arrangement of Jin Marquis' Family Cemetery in Bei Zhao and Related Issues

Hu Jinzhu

*The article Chinese appears
from page 054 to 065.*

ABSTRACT: The tombs were placed in the family graveyard of Jin Marquis in Beizhao site the same way as the ancestors' memorial tablets were arranged in ancestral shrines for offering sacrifices to them in ancient times. Specifically, opposite tombs M91 and M92 of Jinjing marquis couple, M114 and M113 which stand for the tombs of primogenitors lie in the east of the center of the cemetery. M112 representing the tomb of the prince who died young, is in the center of the cemetery. Looked westward from where M114 and M113 were located at tombs M9, M13 and the rest, they stand along by the both sides of primogenitors tombs, not north-south alternately. Only seven generations who died naturally were rested in this family graveyard.

KEYWORDS: Jin Marquis' family cemetery at Beizhao site; patriarchal clan system for arrangement of ancestral shrines and tombs (Zhaomu System); tomb arrangement; seven generations

Archaeological Research of Walled-town Sites in Zhongjing Dao of Liao Dynasty

Ren Guan

ABSTRACT: The archaeological survey of 78 walled-town sites classified into large, medium and small sizes by the perimeters they covered — over 3,600 meters, between 1,000 and 3,600 meters, and below 1,000 meters over the area of Zhongjing Dao of the Liao Dynasty is followed by a lot of data for studying the size difference between the ancient cities like Fǔ, Fāngzhōu, Xiàn and Tóuxiàzhōu of different administrative ranks, pointing out that the size of the inner city of Zhongjing Dao was much affected politically, economically and environmentally altogether. As far as plan and location of large-sized towns is concerned, environment took priority over other factors. The middle-sized towns were well distributed all over in order to serve well as the organ of government. The small towns were situated along the edge, especially at the transportation arteries in the west and southeast of Zhongjing Dao to play as communication networks and military fortresses.

KEYWORDS: Zhongjing Dao of the Liao Dynasty; walled-town sites; administrative rank; size; distribution; location

The article Chinese appears from page 066 to 076.

The History Study of Liao-Jin Yanjing City: Reviewing Urban Archaeology Methodology

Liu Wei

ABSTRACT: The study of the history of Yanjing city of the Liao and Jin dynasties is based on the records of historical sites, field survey, history and geography, urban archaeology successively. The issues remain in dispute about Yanjing city which is one of the first historical cities that were chosen for study of ruins restoration, but more than 30 versions of restored maps of Yanjing city have been collected over a hundred years. The case study aims to review the methodology of urban archaeology, the uses of documents, maps, field survey, excavated materials in the study of restored city ruins that are overlaid underground and the modes to interpret urban archaeology as well.

KEYWORDS: the Liao and Jin Dynasties; Yanjing city; Nanjing in the Liao Dynasty; Zhongdu in the Jin Dynasty; urban archaeology

The article Chinese appears from page 077 to 097.

Ruìjī Guǐ and Ruì State

Zhao Qingmiao

ABSTRACT: The Ruìjī Guǐ, a round-mouthed food vessel with two or four loop handles in the collection of The Palace Museum in Taipei, is generally viewed as the evidence marking the intermarriage between the Jí (姬) family whose emblem was 卩 and The Jī family of Ruì State. However, by the popular format of the inscriptions on ancient bronze objects inlaid on the objects for women in the Shang-Zhou dynasty, the 卩 actually represented the husband's family who was the owner of the object, but Ruì Jí here was a woman surnamed Jí who was from Ruì State. What is analyzed above reaches the conclusion that this Ruì State inscribed on the Ruìjī Guǐ is most probably the earlier ancient Ruì State that once flourished over Qian-Long area (the mixed area of present Shaanxi and Gansu provinces) in the history of Shang-Zhou period.

KEYWORDS: Ruìjī Guǐ(food container); State of Ruì; surname of Jí; surname of a family clan

The article Chinese appears from page 098 to 105.

New Results from Restoration of Oracle Bone Inscription Fragments

Liu Ying

*The article Chinese appears
from page 106 to 111.*

ABSTRACT: As the result of the research of several sets of assembled oracle bone scripts, new approaches to the study of this field have been gathered, relating to the form of character “瓚”(Zàn, a ceremonial jade-ladle used in libation), the interpretation of “示瓚”(Shizàn, one important rite in the ceremony of the King offering sacrifice to ancestors by pouring wine onto the ground), the usage of character “允”(yǔn) in the language essence of Mìngcí (命辞) found in oracle bone inscriptions. The last is that new examples supporting the theory of Side-Face Correspondence are added to the study of Chuzu Group of Oracle Bone Inscriptions.

KEYWORDS: oracle bones from Yin Ruins; study of Oracle bone scripts; assemblage; “示瓚”(ladle-showing); “允”(yǔn); Side-Face Correspondence

More Analysis of Characters “巳” and “改” Inscribed on Oracle Bones from Yin Ruins

Qi Hangfu

*The article Chinese appears
from page 112 to 116.*

ABSTRACT: When it comes to the interpretation to characters “巳” and “改” in the oracle bone inscriptions found in the Yin Ruins, scholars have different opinions for a long time. Someone pronounces “巳” yǐ(巳) and “改” gǎi(改) using them as notional words. But Mr. Qiu Xigui takes a different idea that they should be understood as function words, which has been supported by Huadong group of oracle bone inscriptions. “巳” and “改” working as function words have been found in the oracle bone inscriptions of Huadongzi group, Li style, Liwumingjian style, Wuming style, He and Huang groups as well, although it is true that “巳” should be pronounced sì “祀” in the few cases when it occurred mainly in the styles of 肥笔 (fei bi) and 历间 (li jian) scripts, Benu and Hezu groups of oracle bone inscriptions.

KEYWORDS: oracle bone inscription; “巳” and “改”

The Iconological Analysis of The Images and Statues of mGon khang of Gong dkar chos sde dgon

Cui Yuejiao

*The article Chinese appears
from page 117 to 131.*

ABSTRACT: The Hall of mGon khang of Gong dkar chos sde dgon used to be where Thu ston Kun dga' rnam rgyal who was the builder of the temple and the founder of Sakya sect practiced Buddhism privately, so the mural images and statues in it not only embody his philosophy and will and the core doctrine of Sakya sect, but also represent the artistic characteristics of mKhyen brtse chen mo school and main points of the Sakya sect as the follower of Thu ston Kun dga' rnam rgyal. The analysis of the remaining images and related materials in the thesis intends to reset the images and statues in the hall and make identification of the statues each.

KEYWORDS: Gong dkar chos sde dgon; mGon khang; Gur mgon; Vaishnavana; Ganapati

Yu Zhiding and His 12 Portraits of Wang Shizhen

Wang Qi

ABSTRACT: As far as the reason is concerned that Artist Yu Zhiding completed as many as 12 portraits for nobody but Wang Shiqi, who was regarded as the Sage in poetry, in 27 years during Emperor Kangxi's(康熙) reign of the Qing dynasty, the analysis of the images, documents and relics unveils the details. On the one hand, Wang Shiqi enjoyed having his portraiture taken so as to be better known in the society. On the other hand, Yu Zhiding was acknowledged as an excellent artist among the scholars.

*The article Chinese appears
from page 132 to 146.*

KEYWORDS: Yu Zhiding; Wang Shizhen; portrait

The Environmental Comparison of The Monuments Inside and Outside The Imperial Palace

An Cheng Lv Ning

ABSTRACT: Viewed as an integrated architectural complex in history, the monuments that once were parts of the imperial Forbidden City should be equally well maintained. Although distributed anywhere within the old imperial city, inside and outside the Imperial Palace, they share the condition in general. The building groups inside the Palace are harmed less seriously than those outside by environmental vibration and pollution that is crossing over the walls inside gradually. So the environmental condition should be taken into account when deciding what to do for preservation of the inside monuments from the angle of cultural heritage protection theory and practice. With environmental monitoring, how the buildings of the Palace are affected environmentally is analyzed in this thesis, providing information used for improved preservation and protection of them.

*The article Chinese appears
from page 147 to 153.*

KEYWORDS: the Imperial Palace; immovable monuments; meteorological environment, micro-environment; pollutant; vibration

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