



Probe into The Production of Songhua Inkstone in Kangxi period and His Bestowing Them upon His Subjects

Chang Jianhua

ABSTRACT: In response to the disagreements upon the starting-date when Songhua inkstone was produced in the period of Kangxi (康熙) among the academia, this paper makes a probe into its manufacturing and developing process during the 30s to 40s of Kangxi's period, puts forward *The Theory of Two Phases* to discuss the history of the development of Songhua inkstone through that time. Besides, it narrates how Emperor Kangxi (康熙) kept good governance and compliance by bestowing Songhua inkstones on his subjects, and how his later generations followed him that way based on an intensive study of the related data and historical records, pointing out that the special political culture of inkstone was thereby formed in the Qing dynasty. The production of Songhua inkstone in Kangxi's regime was of political significance in identifying and constructing the essence of Chinese traditional cultures.

KEY WORDS: Kangxi(康熙); Songhua inkstone; production of inkstone; Emperor Kangxi(康熙) bestowed inkstone on his subjects; *Collection of Chinese Inkstones* (Xi Qing Yan Pu)

The article Chinese appears from page 006 to 020.

A Study of Kiln-Firing Production for Construction of Beijing in The Ming Dynasty: Focus on The Changes of Kiln Sites, Product Structure and Manufacture System of Supplies

Wang Yulin

ABSTRACT: There was a large quantity of kiln-fired products such as bricks, tiles, and colored glazes demanded for the construction of Beijing city in the Ming dynasty. With the development of society and economy as well as the monetizing of taxes and corvee into silver, the manufacture system of supplies was stimulated to change, which consequently led to relocation of the kiln sites and adjustment of product structure as well.

KEY WORDS: Beijing of the Ming dynasty; construction; requisition for of building materials; kiln-firing production; relocation of kiln sites; manufacture system of supplies

The article Chinese appears from page 021 to 071.





More on The Design of The Large Timbers in The Structure of Daxiong Dian(Hall) of Fengguo Temple of Yi County with The Enlightenment from The Latest Research Available

Liu Chang Liu Mengyu Zhang Shuqin

The article Chinese appears from page 072 to 088.

ABSTRACT: In 2008, a series of mathematical data derived from a survey of the large timbers in the structure of Daxiong Dian(Hall) of Fengguo Temple in Yi County of Liaoning province that had been underway since 2004 was released by Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage and Tianjin University and other institutes working together. In 2011, a number of collected materials of structure drawings, measurements and disease condition records from the renovation of the Hall in 1988 got issued by the organization of historical heritages protection. In 2010, Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage and Tsinghua University worked together to make a supplementary investigation of the Hall with 3D laser scanner to deepen some of the possible neglected details. By comparing the documentations from the three sources mentioned above and analyzing their geometric characteristics, the paper tries to confirm, correct and adapt the previous hypotheses regarding the designing of *Dougong* (bucket arches), roof truss structure and how *cai-fen* system (timber dimension module) fit architect's measure, aiming to find out how the hall was on earth designed and constructed at first.

KEY WORDS: Daxiong Dian(Hall) of Fengguo Temple; architect's measure; *cai-fen* system (timber dimension module); pitch of slop cantilever

A Textual Research of The Changes of The Building Layout of Dagaoxuan Dian (Temple) in History

Yang Xincheng

The article Chinese appears from page 089 to 112.

ABSTRACT: The construction of the imperial architectural complex of Dagaoxuan Dian(Temple) was begun in the 21st year (1542) of Jiajing (嘉靖) reign (r.1522-1566) of the Ming dynasty to serve as an imperial Taoist temple where Three Purities and other Taoist Immortals were enshrined, then it kept working to Qianlong(乾隆) period of the Qing dynasty when some of the buildings got first partly redesigned with the principal arrangement unchanged. It was not until the foundation of The Republic of China that the arch (Pailou) and the pavilions of music standing outside the temple gate got demolished so as to make way to public transportation, the rest buildings preserved today whereas. The plane layout and the architectural colored drawings, stone carvings are all featured by the imperial Taoist temples, the collection of the palace-styled architectures and timber structures fully present the fantastic artistic skills and architectural techniques of the mid-Ming Dynasty. So this imperial building complex that used to work as an important site for rituals remain a historical evidence to be of high academic value for study of the history of imperial architectures and the history of religions as well.

KEY WORDS: Dagaoxuan Dian(Temple); construction; changes in history; survey of the present condition





Research into The Relief Stone Sculptures on Filial Piety Unearthed in Xingqu, Yanshi

Hu Haifan

ABSTRACT: ‘Yan Shi Xing Qu Xiao Fu Hua Xiang Shi’, which is a block of relief stone sculptures on filial piety originally from Xingqu of Yanshi of Henan province of China, but now preserved in the collection of Boston Museum of fine arts of America, is of rare historical relics with the rich images and vivid illustrations on it relating to the popular folklore telling how filial piety was conducted at that time and the architectural designs of the watch-tower upright on Hangu Guan(Pass). With such precious materials this paper explains the engraved content and explores the date of creation, uses and characters, location where the block was equipped, the status of the tomb master, watch-tower, the relationship between scenes and figures as well as the unearthed date and place of the monument as well.

KEY WORDS: the relief stone sculptures of the Han dynasty; Xingqu; folklore on filial piety; ancestral halls; Hangu Guan(Pass) of the Han dynasty

*The article Chinese appears
from page 113 to 132.*

An Investigation of The Murals Preserved in the Temples under Chieftain Lu in Liancheng, Yongdeng County, Gansu Province

Lei Yong Wen Ming Cheng Xiaolin

ABSTRACT: With synthetical application of light microscope, scan electron microscope and confocal microscopy laser Raman spectrum, a survey has been conducted to the wall-painting survivals in Miaoyin temple, Gan'en temple and Leitan temple (the temple with the layout of Chinese character of “雷”) which were in history under jurisdiction of Chieftain Lu (Lu Tusi) of Liancheng, Yongdeng county of Gansu province, resulting in the confirmation that the murals from Gan'en temple and Leitan temple generally maintain the style and content of the early Ming dynasty; the paintings from the temples were not all created by the same artisans by examining the painting stuff and workmanship applied for the main murals in Gan'en temple that are strongly distinctive from what for others; the frescos in Wansui Dian (Hall) of Miaoyin temple are found to have been adapted and repainted in its later construction period; the creation of the main paintings along the external corridor of Wansui Dian(Hall) were started prior to the completion of those inside the Hall, and lastly, the paintings in Tar Lamasery of Miaoyin temple were drawn in late 19th century.

KEY WORDS: Chieftain Lu (Lu Tusi); Miaoyin temple; Gan'en temple; Leitan temple; fresco; analysis of painting materials

*The article Chinese appears
from page 133 to 154.*





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