
The Longquan Celadon and Its Popularity Worldwide

Wang Guangyao Shen Qionghua

ABSTRACT: As the mid-late Northern Song Dynasty entered, the Longquan celadon was growing with its unique style distinct from the traditional Yue or Ou products and gaining popularity among any walks of social status opening the era of Longquan celadon in the history of ancient ceramic of China. With the products exported into many countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Europe from the 12th to 15th century, Longquan celadon objects were going around the world as the fashion items and having impacts upon the workmanship of ceramic products wherever they arrived. What's more, Longquan celadon became the shared culture for the people who used and copied them anywhere and ushered in the times of the Longquan celadon worldwide.

KEYWORDS: the Longquan celadon; cultural exchange; worldwide; globalization

The article Chinese appears from page 004 to 012.

A Study of Ancient Sino-South Iran Ceramics Trade Based on Williamson Collection

Zhang Ran Zhai Yi

ABSTRACT: Britain archaeologist Andrew George Williamson spent years from September 1968 to April 1971 on the field survey of 1,200 archaeological sites around the south Iran, where he found a large number of relics academically called 'Williamson Collection' including Chinese ceramics, Islamic potteries, coins and glasses. More than 3,500 items of Chinese ceramics were unearthed in over 200 archaeological sites from eastern Jask to western Bushier, they mostly were exported products such as Changsha polychrome stoneware, Xing celadon, Ding white ceramics, Jingdezhen bluish white porcelain, Longquan celadon, Jingdezhen blue-and-white porcelain and Cizhou stoneware as well. The exported China wares of the 'Williamson Collection' demonstrate ancient Sino-South Iran ceramic trade concerning the trading ports changes during the 9th – 14th century and the trading routes of exported porcelains from China to the south Iran. The China wares were mainly traded and distributed in the coastal areas there.

KEYWORDS: 'Williamson Collection'; the ceramics exported from China; ancient maritime trade; South Iran

The article Chinese appears from page 013 to 023.

The Ingredients Property of The Body Glazes of Longquan Celadon Products

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ABSTRACT: The test is conducted with EDXRF scanning the Longquan celadon shards of periods and eight kiln sites, five of which are Yewudi, Aodi, Fengdongyan, Jincun, Dayabeng located in the south Longquan area, the other three are Yuankou, Zhouyang and Lingjiao in the east Longquan area, for the knowledge of the property and sequence of the elements of the porcelain bodies and glazes, the connection of technical spread and progress between the two areas. Meanwhile, more data have been collected as reference for determining the birthplace of the products including the Longquan-typed celadon and the exported green porcelains from China.

KEYWORDS: kilns in Longquan/ Longquan celadon wares; south Longquan; east Longquan; the property of ingredients; the birthplace of products

The article Chinese appears from page 024 to 032.

The Body Glazes of The Song-Yuan-Ming Longquan Celadon Products and Their Sintered Temperature

The Palace Museum

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Longquan Celadon Site Museum

The article Chinese appears from page 033 to 041.

ABSTRACT: The sampled shards of the northern Song to Ming dynasties are tested in terms of the sintered temperature and the elements of the glazed bodies, which are unearthed in the site kilns of Dayaben of Jincun and Fengdongyan of Daiyao of Longquan County. The results are as follows: 1. The content of Al_2O_3 of the Longquan celadon bodies gradually increases roughly from the northern Song to the Yuan dynasties, but decreases slightly in the Ming dynasty. The higher content of Al_2O_3 made possible the mass production of large-sized vases and plates in the Yuan dynasty. 2. The Longquan celadon of the Song dynasty consists of high calcium, whereas that of the Yuan dynasty contains calcium-alkali. 3. Longquan celadon bodies of the Song dynasty was fired at the relatively stable temperature within the range of $1220-1310^{\circ}C$. The Yuan-Ming Longquan celadon products differed in quality: one is fired at high temperature close to the products of the Song dynasty, the other is done at the low temperature of about $1150^{\circ}C$ more or less.

KEYWORDS: Longquan celadon; elements of glaze; sintered temperature

The Decorated Tomb Bricks and Construction of Coffin Chamber of The Imperial Tomb of The Southern Dynasties ---- A Case Study of The Imperial Tomb in Hexian'ao, Danyang

Zuo Jun Zhang Changdong

The article Chinese appears from page 042 to 057.

ABSTRACT: The large-sized decorated bricks usually constructed in the chamber of the tomb in the Southern Dynasties represent the social status of the tomb master and the features of the times and the regions. The data on the coffin chamber equipped with brick decoration has been gathered as the result of the archaeological study of the Southern-Qi imperial tomb located in Hexian'ao, Danyang, Jiangsu Province. The techniques applied to making of the brick stuff and the assemblage indicates that the interior decoration of the coffin chamber symbolizes significantly for the construction and the burial rites.

KEYWORDS: the Southern Dynasties; assemblage of modular decorated bricks; the chamber of the tomb; the funeral etiquette

A Nested-Structure Stupa ---- The Spatial Meaning and Iconographical Program of Gateway-Designed Stupa-1 in Alchi Monastery

Wang Chuanbo

The article Chinese appears from page 058 to 066.

ABSTRACT: Alchi Monastery (Alchicos'khor), located in Alchi village on the south bank of the Indus River, 38km northwest away from Leh, well-known for its excellent wall paintings, has five temples and four gateway-designed stupas dated from the middle 11th to 14th century. More research has been made on the images and inscriptions of Gsumtse, Dukhang, and Lhakhang soma halls than the gateway-designed stupas (gdung rten), so this thesis centers on No. 1 stupa regarding the arrangement of Buddha statues and inscriptions, the iconographical presentation and the deep meaning of the stupa of nested structure based on the field survey of 2018.

KEYWORDS: Alchi Monastery; Gateway stupas; Aksobhya paradise; Western Himalaya

A Textual Research on *Tōng Zhì Táng Jīng Jiě* and Its Printing Forme into The Qing Court

Yang Guopeng

ABSTRACT: In the thesis is presented a textual research onto the classical literature of *Tōng Zhì Táng Jīng Jiě* which is in English translated into *Tongzhitang Interpretation of Confucian Classics* based on the newly discovered and gathered materials, many volumes and some printing forme of which are in the collection of the Palace Museum. The conclusion is as follows: The work series was completed in the 30th year of Emperor Kangxi's (康熙) reign, his oldest son Yinti first presented it to the Qing Court. During his 5th inspection trip in the south in the 44th year of his reign, Emperor Kangxi (康熙) made the order that the printing forme be transferred from Xu Qianxue's keeping into the hands of Suzhou Weaving Workshop, and he brought a volume of *Tōng Zhì Táng Jīng Jiě* with him back to the court. In the 38th year of Qianlong's (乾隆) reign, Hu Jitang and Peng Yuanrui supported financially the complementary compilation of *Tōng Zhì Táng Jīng Jiě*; In the 48th year of Qianlong's (乾隆) reign, the printing forme of Suzhou Weaving Workshop was imperially commissioned to be delivered to the Qing court for additional content to the volume. In the 50th year of Qianlong's (乾隆) reign, the complete work got accomplished.

The article Chinese appears from page 067 to 076.

KEYWORDS: *Tōng Zhì Táng Jīng Jiě* (*Tongzhitang Interpretation of Confucian Classics*); Yinti; Xu Qianxue; Kangxi (康熙); Qianlong (乾隆); Suzhou Weaving Workshop

A Study of The Cloud Patterns Painted on The Architectural Ridged Purlin of The Forbidden City

Cao Zhenwei

ABSTRACT: The auspicious decorated clouds commonly painted on the architectural ridged purlin of the Forbidden City usually represent the ages of the construction. Based on the cloud patterns in shape, design and the way the patterns are matched with the ridged purlin, the central pattern are gilded and the patterns on both wings are arranged by color, this thesis explores the features of the cloud patterns of periods and the changes from the early Ming to early Qing dynasty going through four stages by reference to the selected cloud pattern samples of definite age and clear shape.

The article Chinese appears from page 077 to 089.

KEYWORDS: architecture of the Forbidden City; ridged purlin; auspicious cloud pattern

A More Research on Yude Hall of The Forbidden City

Wang Wentao

ABSTRACT: The Yude Hall (*Yude* literally means to purify one's mind) standing inside the northwest Wuying Palace compound of the Forbidden City, is thought of as the oldest architecture along with Duanhong Bridge outside. The analysis of the functioning of the architecture by documents and images in history, shape and layout, function, heater system, etc. intends to unveil the mystery and delicacy of the ancient court bath house.

The article Chinese appears from page 090 to 097.

KEYWORDS: Wuying Palace; Yude Hall; 'water well in the left and bath house in the right'; function of the bathroom

A Research on The Qing Court Lantern Accessories in Preservation and Restoration

Chen Yang

ABSTRACT: This thesis sums up the methods and techniques handed down for protection and restoration of the type of lantern accessories of the Qing court by analyzing the new stuff and technique innovation applied to repair procedure to come up with the proper solution on-the-minimal-intervention-basis to preserving the objects in a relatively safe and constant micro condition.

The article Chinese appears from page 098 to 108.

KEYWORDS: palace lantern accessory; preservation and restoration; dust cleaning method; new stuff; plastic techniques; standardization

Contents

Palace Museum Journal

NO.7, 2019 vol.207

004	The Longquan Celadon and Its Popularity Worldwide <i>Wang Guangyao Shen Qionghua</i>	058	The Imperial Tomb in Hexian'ao, Danyang <i>Zuo Jun Zhang Changdong</i>
013	A Study of Ancient Sino-South Iran Ceramics Trade Based on Williamson Collection <i>Zhang Ran Zhai Yi</i>	067	A Nested-Structure Stupa ---- The Spatial Meaning and Iconographical Program of Gateway-Designed Stupa-1 in Alchi Monastery <i>Wang Chuanbo</i>
024	The Ingredients Property of The Body Glazes of Longquan Celadon Products <i>The Palace Museum Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Longquan Celadon Site Museum</i>	077	A Textual Research on <i>Tōng Zhi Táng</i> <i>Jīng Jiě</i> and Its Printing Forme into The Qing Court <i>Yang Guopeng</i>
033	The Body Glazes of The Song-Yuan-Ming Longquan Celadon Products and Their Sintered Temperature <i>The Palace Museum Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Longquan Celadon Site Museum</i>	090	A Study of The Cloud Patterns Painted on The Architectural Ridged Purlin of The Forbidden City <i>Cao Zhenwei</i>
042	The Decorated Tomb Bricks and Construction of Coffin Chamber of The Imperial Tomb of The Southern Dynasties ---- A Case Study of	098	A More Research on Yude Hall of The Forbidden City <i>Wang Wentao</i>
			A Research on The Qing Court Lantern Accessories in Preservation and Restoration <i>Chen Yang</i>