
On The Imperial Qin Mausoleums of the Warring-States Period

Liang Yun Wang Xinya

ABSTRACT: The analysis revolves around the imperial mausoleums of The State of Qin after Lord Huiwen became King in 325 B.C. regarding tomb's master, location, general and special features with additional materials to the previous academic results that King Zhaoxiang of the Qin State and Empress Dowager Tang rest in Zhiyang cemetery No.1, Empress Dowager Xuan rest in Zhiyang cemetery No.4, the Qin mausoleums in Yanjiagou and Zhouling Town are 'Gongling' cemetery and 'Yongling' cemetery respectively. It holds the idea that King Xiaowen be buried in the Qin mausoleum of Sijiazhuang while Queen Ye Yang in 'Hansen Grave'; the Xianyang plain mausoleum in the western suburbs of the capital was constructed in the period of King Huiwen, and Zhiyang mausoleum went up as the result of the capital expanding to Weinan area. It generalizes the shared characteristics of the Qin mausoleums in design and shape of the cemeteries and tombs, structures, burial pits and graves as well, typologizing them into ----'Xianyang Plain-styled mausoleum' and 'Dongling-styled mausoleum' by their internal features. Relatively speaking, the former is innovative, borrowing the ideas of the cemetery system of the eastern states, especially the State of Wei, but the latter is conservative, reflecting the local forces' commitment to tradition. The mausoleums of Empress Dowager Xia and even the Qin Shi Huang that came later embody the inheritance and development of the traditional design and planning.

The article Chinese appears from page 004 to 027.

KEYWORDS: tomb master; tomb-site location; common feature; type

An Architecture-Archaeological Report on the Recovered Timber-Frame-Modeled *Dougong* Bracket-Parts from the Song-Tomb at Lanruosi Temple, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province

Li Songyang Xu Yitao Luo Rupeng

ABSTRACT: The timber-frame-modeled *Dougong* brackets-parts have three grades of modular measurement by size which are excavated at the Song-dynasty tomb site in the Lanruosi Temple of Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province. This thesis demonstrates the architecture-archaeological researches on the recovered 40mm-height component as the typical part of *Dougong* bracket-sets, which show that the *Dougong* brackets were modeled and measured by the codes of 'Ying Zao Fa Shi' and the local traditions together, and got modified appropriate for the nature of the raw material. The research achievements are much significant for a further study on the Southern-Song architectural history and the issues on the official-styled buildings of that period.

The article Chinese appears from page 028 to 047.

KEYWORDS: the tombs of Song Dynasty; gate tower (*Que Lou*); a wood-like structural item; architecture restoration; architectural archaeology

A Review of The Ming Tombs Maintenance Project in The 50th Year of Qianlong's Reign

Zhou Yuehuang Wang Qiheng Wang Wei Zhang Fengwu

The article Chinese appears
from page 048 to 066.

ABSTRACT: The imperial mausoleum system of ancient China went through complicated history, during which any decisive policies applied to the mausoleums of past dynasties would bring about whatever impacts upon the course of evolution. A case in point is the maintenance project of the Ming Tombs in the 50th year of Qianlong (乾隆) reign. In the early 1980s, Tianjin University first discovered Emperor Qianlong's (乾隆) edict to Emperor Jia Qing (嘉庆) expecting him to build the Yuling Monument Pavilion after the style of the Changling Mausoleum of Ming dynasty, from which Mr. Hu Hansheng began to gather the archives related. In 2007, Wang Ruru and Zhang Shengqiang found out the 'Panorama of The Sites of Ming Tombs' (Chéng Shí Sān Líng Huì Zǒng Dì Pán Tú Zǒng Píng Miàn Tú in Chinese pinyin) edited in Qianlong's (乾隆) period when making all-round surveys to the Construction Projects of Yongling Tomb and Dingling Tomb of the Ming dynasty. Following the above, this thesis interprets in details the 'Panorama of The Sites of Ming Tombs' by the documents and files available for the real story about the maintenance project of the Ming Tombs in Qianlong's (乾隆) period. By the way, it expounds the shape and layout of the main buildings at the Ming Mausoleum by field-surveying and consulting historical literatures like the 'Illustrated Imperial Mausoleums' (Dì Líng Tú Shuō in Chinese pinyin) the 'Landscape of Changping' (Chāng Píng Shān Shuǐ Jì in Chinese pinyin).

KEYWORDS: shape and structure of the Ming Mausoleums; the maintenance projects of the Ming Mausoleum; the 'Panorama of The Sites of Ming Tombs'(Chéng Shí Sān Líng Huì Zǒng Dì Pán Tú Zǒng Píng Miàn Tú)

An Overview of the Lei-Styled Architectural Drawing Files of Renmin University of China

Zhang Long Wang Bo He Beijie

The article Chinese appears
from page 067 to 081.

ABSTRACT: Renmin University of China has a pack of 64 pieces of Lei-Styled (Yàng Shì Léi in Chinese pinyin) architectural drawings in the library, including 56 pieces untitled and uncatalogued, and even none used by academic researches ever. This thesis systematically sorts out, catalogues and authenticates the files based on the decades of research results on the Lei-Styled drawings by Tianjin University and documents and objects together, definitely recognizing 35 pieces used for the specific projects involving a number of imperial restoration and construction sites in the Summer Palace, Zhong Hai, Jingyi Garden, Jingming Garden, Chongling Mausoleum, Dingdongling Mausoleum of the late Qing dynasty.

KEYWORDS: imperial architecture; imperial garden; mausoleum; Chaoyangmen Gate; the Summer Palace; Zhong Hai; interior finish work

On The Construction History, Iconographical Program and Spatial Connotation of bka' rgya byang Chapel, Zhwalu Monastery

Wang Chuanbo

ABSTRACT: The bka' rgya byang chapel in the northwest corner of the first-floor cloister of Zhwalu Monastery is well-known for the wall-painted graceful four-armed Guanyin images inside. The scholars usually discuss the artistic style but ignore the basic issues behind the paintings concerning creation date, image function, architectural meaning and others, so this thesis starts with the inheritance relationship of the founding masters' images on the south and north walls of the bka' rgya byang chapel to analyze the succession from sgang pa lugs to rta mgrin gsang sgrub bsgrub pa for the logic of the iconographical program, then to identify the intention and age of the mural painting by the historical literatures on gzhon nu grub and gyung ston rdo rje dpal bzang, lastly to expound the deep meaning of these hidden paintings to Zhwalu Monastery from the architectural evolution in layout and arrangement.

The article Chinese appears from page 082 to 091.

KEYWORDS: Zhwalu Monastery; bka' rgya byang Chapel; four-armed Guanyin Buddha; Shangpa bkagyu; Skyer sgang pa; gzhon nu grub



The Uses and Supplies of the Late Qing Court Porcelains Reviewed from The Porcelain Wares for Emperor Tongzhi's and Emperor Guangxu's Wedding Ceremonies

Han Qian

The article Chinese appears from page 092 to 110.

ABSTRACT: By the *Documented Grand Wedding Ceremonies* (Dà Hūn Diǎn Lǐ Hóng Dàng in Chinese pinyin) of Emperor Tongzhi's (同治) and Emperor Guangxu's (光绪) and *The Illustrated Full-Viewed Wedding Ceremonies* (Dà Hūn Diǎn Lǐ Quán Tú in Chinese pinyin) of Emperor Guangxu (光绪), this thesis presents the porcelain wares for the uses of dowry, *Pugong*, banquet or used on any other occasions before and after the imperial wedding ceremonies of the Qing dynasty and the agencies responsible for supplies of the porcelain wares as required and the means for acquisition. The analysis of the wedding porcelain wares in the historical contexts shows the role of the court porcelain on national ceremonial occasions.

KEYWORDS: the late Qing Dynasty; wedding porcelain; porcelain for court uses; use; preparation

A Textual Research through the Making of 'Hongxian Porcelain'

Xu Liang Zhang Maolin Li Feng

The article Chinese appears from page 111 to 118.

ABSTRACT: The debates on the making of 'Hongxian Porcelain' have been continuing in the academia for a century mainly because of the short-term 'Hongxian Monarchy' and rare relevant records available. However, with the increasing number of collation and publication of the files of The Republic of China, the academic differences on the historical event have got settled accordingly. This analysis reviews the process of 'Hongxian Porcelain' creation and production based on the previous researches, essays on modern newspapers as well as the newly-gathered historical data. It goes with three aspects: proposal of making 'Hongxian Porcelain', establishment of the agency responsible for the porcelain-making management and supervision, the impacts from 'Hongxian Porcelain' and more.

KEYWORDS: 'Hongxian Porcelain'; the Imperial Agency Responsible for Porcelain-manufacturing Management and Supervision; Guo Baochang

Zhou Bida's Idea on Art Appreciation and Collection Reflected from The Comments in The Masterpieces of 'His Family Collection'

Luan Lin

ABSTRACT: Zhou Bida's 'The Collected Works of Duke Zhou Yiguo Wenzhong of Luling' (Lúling Zhōu Yìguó WénZhōng Gōng Jí in Chinese pinyin) takes in over 400 pieces of prefaces and postscripts under 12 volumes, including special several volumes of the comments in the masterpieces of 'his family collection' like the emperors' manuscripts and the rubbings of model calligraphy and paintings. Combining it with another two works of 'The Postscripts to Ou Yangxiu's Poetry Manuscripts' (Bá Ōu Yangxiū Zì Shū Shī Wén Gǎo in Chinese pinyin) and 'The Postscripts to Yan Liben's Emperors Figures of Past Dynasties' (Bá Yán Liběn Lì Dài Dì Wáng Tú in Chinese pinyin) of 'Zhou's Family Collection', the thesis analyzes Zhou Bida's idea on art appreciation and collection from the prefaces and postscripts of the calligraphy and paintings, believing that he valued documentary data over artistic attainment. What is analyzed above offers information approaching to the scholar-officials' collections and their status as well.

The article Chinese appears from page 119 to 129.

KEYWORDS: Zhou Bida; 'family collection'; postscripts; appreciation and collection

A Test of the Processing Properties of Sutra Paper with the Case of The Paper Pieces of The Hanging Screen with Emperor Qianlong's Poems of the Palace Museum

Shi Qian

ABSTRACT: The researches on sutra paper, which here refers to the paper used for writing and printing scriptures, were usually based on the historical documents more than the objects. This thesis demonstrates the test and analysis of the kind of paper in layers of texture, raw materials, craftsmanship and uses with the case of the paper-pieced remains with the red seal of 'Ni Renbing' out of the hanging screen bearing Emperor Qianlong's (乾隆) handwriting of the Palace Museum. The analysis results done with the modern instruments of microscope, fiber analyzer, PC-GC MS, UPLC-QTOF MS and multispectral imager together indicate that the piece of paper is made of bast fiber, dyed with cortex phellodendri and treated with waxed. Moreover, this piece of paper worked a second time, it bears the text of Avatamsaka Sutra scriptures in reverse side.

The article Chinese appears from page 130 to 138.

KEYWORDS: sutra paper; techniques; raw material; Ni Renbing

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