
A Report on Archaeological Exploration to the Trenches with Porcelain Shards Excavated at the Nandaku Site in the Forbidden City in 2014

The Palace Museum

*The article Chinese appears
from page 004 to 030.*

ABSTRACT: With the official approval of the State Administration of Cultural Heritages, the Palace Museum Archaeological Institute carried out excavation project to the historical site of Nandaku in the Forbidden City, which is found accidentally under the infrastructure construction during August-September of 2014. Many kinds of stuff are unearthed as the result of the trenches exploration in forms of handicraft products made of porcelain, human bone, jade and conchs, etc., finished or semi-finished. The human bone, jade and conchs used as raw materials for crafts are for the first time archaeologically discovered inside the Forbidden City. A group of sampled shards piled in the same pit have been identified as the imperial products of Kangxi's (康熙), Yongzheng's (雍正) and Qianlong's (乾隆) periods, including the pieced parts of a Kangxi-period cup of two designs --- the blue-and-white cup with eight drinking-immortals motif, and the Wucui famille-verte cup with eight drinking-immortals motif, which are studied to be the new findings added to the Qing-court documented collection. The results from the excavated site and unearthed relics offer valuable information as for the architectural history of Nandaku zone, the regulations to imperial depot management under the household department of the Qing Court and the general feature of royal porcelain of the Kangxi (康熙) period, but also fill up the absence of the records concerning the treatment to the damaged and incomplete articles of the Qing court. Therefore, this project is of much significance as a case study for the research and protection of similar remains of ancient times.

KEYWORDS: the imperial palace; the Qing Dynasty; imperial porcelain products; imperial household department; porcelain storehouse; eight drinking-immortals

A Test Analysis on the Chinese Porcelains Unearthed at Julfar Site of Ras al-Khaimah

The Palace Museum

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*The article Chinese appears
from page 031 to 047.*

ABSTRACT: The program was carried out jointly by the Palace Museum Archaeological Institute of China, the Department of Antiquities and Museums of Ras al-Khaimah UAE, the Archaeology Department of Durham University of UK in November-December of 2019 to 698 pieces of ceramic shards unearthed and gathered by British archaeologists at Al-Mataf of Julfar Site during the 1970s-1980s, which are in the collection of the National Museum of the Emirate of Ras al-Khaimah. The sampled objects are sorted out and tested with X-ray portable energy spectrometer. This thesis focuses on the 260 pieces of Chinese ceramic shards using typology methods and the glazes formulae to figure out their ages and birthplaces as well as some issues on China ceramic export in the 14th-17th centuries, by which the Julfar as an important international port along the ancient Indian Ocean trade route is positioned in the global context of that time.

KEYWORDS: Julfar Site; Emirate of Ras al-Khaimah; Chinese Porcelain

On Li Yichen Family's Donation of Caves and Their Life in Luoyang in the Early Tang Dynasty

Ji Aimin Jiao Jianhui

ABSTRACT: Li Yichen's sons and daughters respectively donated the construction of caves with Buddhist sculptures enshrined inside at the mountain located west to the Longmen Grottoes in honor of their parents during the first decade under Wu Zetian's reign, thus praying for the deceased to be reborn in the paradise of Buddhism and their family virtues to be cherished in memory. That the whole family is assembled, especially with the members serving and resided far away coming back home for the sake of cave donation and worship of their ancestors, is significantly strengthening the unity and cohesion of the clan.

The article Chinese appears from page 048 to 057.

KEYWORDS: Li Yichen's clan; Longmen Grottoes; social life; the early Tang Dynasty

On Li Hui's Tomb with the Muraled Bird-and-Flower Screen of the Tang Dynasty

Feng Yifan

ABSTRACT: The wall-painted six-paneled screen with flower-and-plant pattern in Li Hui's Tomb of the Tang Dynasty is considered as the earliest screen-painting with floral motif ever-discovered by archaeology when the bird-and-flower genre in Chinese art is growing at the initial stage of formation and development. The earlier bird-and-flower screen looks 'auspicious' usually painted on the walls around the coffin platform only. But, by the mid-late Tang dynasty, it has become an important element of certain motifs to show up in the inner tomb-chambers reaching out of the restrictions of multi-screened composition. It is viewed in the thesis that this floral screen-painting involves the issues on art history concerning not only the origin and evolution of flower-and-bird painting, but also the interaction between depiction and draft-drawing (*Fenben*), real life and funeral space. Therefore, this transformation from tomb-mural to inner-chambered decoration actually lies in people's growing consciousness of family and clan as well as the changed idea on funeral consequently.

The article Chinese appears from page 058 to 069.

KEYWORDS: Tang tombs; muraled-painting of tomb chamber; painting with floral pattern; screen

On the Northern-Qi to Flourishing Tang Dynasties' Low-Temperature Multi-Colored Ceramics and the Impacts from Foreign Cultures

Wang Xing

ABSTRACT: Here is a contrast analysis between three types of low-temperature multi-colored objects in the thesis referring to the Northern-Qi bi-colored potteries, the early-Tang yellow-glazed colored-pottery figures and the Tang tri-colored ceramics for their major features of each and the foreign cultural impacts upon them. It is summed up as follows: the Northern-Qi lower-temperature multi-colored objects represented by the bi-colored potteries are the products of the imported cultural impacts upon the late Northern Dynasties; the Tang tri-colored pottery figures embody the mixture of foreign-local cultures that reached by the glorious Tang times, which play the important part in funeral culture of the era; The production and development of the low-temperature multi-colored pottery objects specifically presents the Hu-Han blending in culture through the Northern-Qi and the flourishing Tang dynasties.

The article Chinese appears from page 070 to 081.

KEYWORDS: the Northern Qi bi-colored pottery; the early-Tang yellow-glazed colored-pottery figure; the Tang tri-colored pottery; the low-temperature multi-colored ceramics

On The Valuable Data of *The Manuscripts of Manchu Files* (Mǎnwén Yuán Dàng)

Chang Shan

The article Chinese appears from page 082 to 091.

ABSTRACT: *The Manuscripts of Manchu Files* (tonggi fuka akū hergen i dangse in Latin, ‘满文原档’ in Chinese character, ‘Mǎnwén Yuán Dàng’ in Chinese pinyin) refers to the volume of government documents before and after the Qing Dynasty making Beijing its capital, which is edited in the old, transitional, new scripts of Manchu language with some texts in Mongolian or Manchu-Chinese scripts. This book of archival manuscript offers reliable materials useful for the study of alphabetic symbols and writing rules of old and new Manchu scripts, the development and improvement of Manchu language; meanwhile, it makes a more access to the intercourse among many ethnic languages, cultural exchanges and integration in the early Qing Dynasty from a more angle. Quite different from the mid-late Qing-dynasty Manchu language in phonetics, morphology and vocabulary, the texts are mainly completed with colloquial expressions without literati’s touches or modification, yet they truly present the uses and usage of earlier Manchu language in script and other linguistic elements before and after the Manchu people crossing the Pass into the mainland.

KEYWORDS: *The Manuscripts of Manchu Files* (tonggi fuka akū hergen i dangse); old Manchu script; new Manchu script; Manchu language

On the Missing Imperial Genealogy(Yùdié) in the Gengzi Incident and Its Restoration

Jin Lu

The article Chinese appears from page 092 to 102.

ABSTRACT: This thesis probes into the genealogy of the Qing royalty, titled *Yudie* officially, which was ruined and parted in the Gengzi Incident, now is collected in four places of Beijing and Shenyang respectively concerning its missing and restoration, and the causes for the historical incident by consulting the archives such as the imperial files, comments and diaries of the Qing people as well as the maps drawn by the foreigners in China. The review to the royal genealogy repair by the Qing court is also discussed in process, detail and characteristics for a complete context of the royal genealogy maintained in history.

KEYWORDS: the 26th year of Guangxu’s Reign; Court of the Imperial Clan (Zongren Fu); Hall of Imperial Longevity (Shouhuang Dian), Belvedere of Esteemed Canons (Jingdian Ge)

A Field Survey to Long’en Palace Chambered-Buddha Shrines in Emperors’ Mausoleums of Qing Dynasty

Wang Yanjia

The article Chinese appears from page 103 to 112.

ABSTRACT: The Qing follows the Ming dynasty enshrining the spirit tablets of the deceased emperors and empresses in the Long’en Palace of Xiao and Jing Mausoleums respectively. However, starting from the Qin mausoleum of Emperor Yongzheng (雍正), Buddha statues take the place in the warm-chamber of Long’en Palace while the Buddha Hall is being

renovated in Yangxin Dian (Palace of Mental Cultivation). The successive Yu Mausoleum of Emperor Qianlong (乾隆) sets aside the east-warm chamber specifically for the construction of a two-story fairy-style Buddhist hall in the Long'en Palace. Thereafter, it is laid down and carried out as the "ancestral system" that a Buddha shrine is set up in the imperial tomb of Qing Dynasty for over a century. There are Buddhist shrines, or Buddhist towers (佛楼 in Chinese characters and Fólóu in Chinese pinyin) constructed in the emperors' mausoleums of Yu, Chang, Ding, Hui, Chong and one empress' mausoleum at Bodayu of the Ding Tomb, but none in the re-constructed Mu tomb of Emperor Daoguang (道光). The Buddha tower is actually to play as the late emperor's privacy with the stuff embodying his blesses for the afterlife, in which he fulfills his spiritual transcendence in religion. The analysis of the Buddhist towers of Long'en Palace of several Qing imperial tombs in interior display and decoration based on the documented sources from the institutions such as The first Historical Archives of China, Eastern Qing Mausoleum administration office, etc. is significantly useful for the probes into the way Tibetan Buddhism is playing in the life of the royalty in the Qing Dynasty.

KEYWORDS: emperor's tombs of the Qing dynasty; Long'en Hall; Buddha tower; furnishings

On The Technology Applied to the High-quality Digitalized Murals in Super-Sized Complex Spatial Context with the Case Study of Mogao Cave 130

Wu Jian Xu Lipeng

ABSTRACT: The murals in Mogao Cave 130 are created in the complex-structured chambers where the walls are of varied geometric curvatures, the spaces are broad or narrow or sheltered, which are the typical of the large-sized with complex spatial context of cave temple. This thesis takes this case for a study of the techniques applied to the high-quality mural digitalization in the ways: collecting technique of resolution control used for full-sized restored display, image-collecting technique used for the murals in the over-sized complex space, image-color control techniques used for the high-quality art restored display, over-sized image processing techniques and the criteria for quality assessment. The techniques prove effective in practice with the reference for peer researchers and serve the nation-wide cave temples in digital protection of cultural relics.

KEYWORDS: image quality-control; criteria for quality assessment; restoration of cultural relics; mural digitization

The article Chinese appears from page 113 to 122.

A Review and Prospect of Museums' Management in Scientific Researches

Zhan Xuelei

ABSTRACT: This thesis proceeds with the past and present of museums' management in scientific researches to look at its prospect of development, which has always been playing as the core of museums' responsibilities. It reviews the academic museums of 1949-1980s and 1990s by related historical materials, analyzes the opportunities and challenges coming up in the favorable context of economic development and digital age with the 21th century entering, and expects the perspective of museum researches based on the status quo.

KEYWORDS: museum; scientific researches; hisatory; the status quo; prospect

The article Chinese appears from page 123 to 131.

Contents

Palace Museum Journal

NO.8, 2023 vol.256

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 004 | A Report on Archaeological Exploration to the Trenches with Porcelain Shards Excavated at the Nandaku Site in the Forbidden City in 2014
<i>The Palace Museum</i> | 082 | On The Valuable Data of <i>The Manuscripts of Manchu Files</i> (Mǎnwén Yuán Dàng)
<i>Chang Shan</i> |
| 031 | A Test Analysis on the Chinese Porcelains Unearthed at Julfar Site of Ras al-Khaimah
<i>The Palace Museum</i>
<i>The Department of Antiquities and Museum, Ras al-Khaimah</i>
<i>The University of Durham of UK</i> | 092 | On the Missing Imperial Genealogy(Yùdié) in the Gengzi Incident and Its Repair
<i>Jin Lu</i> |
| 048 | On Li Yichen Family's Donation of Caves and Their Life in Luoyang in the Early Tang Dynasty
<i>Ji Aimin Jiao Jianhui</i> | 103 | A Field Survey to Long'en Palace Chambered Buddha Shrines in Emperors' Mausoleums of Qing Dynasty
<i>Wang Yanjia</i> |
| 058 | On Li Hui's Tomb with the Muraled Bird-and-Flower Screen of the Tang Dynasty
<i>Feng Yifan</i> | 113 | On The Technology Applied to the High-quality Digitalized Murals in Super-Sized Complex Spatial Context with the Case Study of Mogao Cave 130
<i>Wu Jian Xu Lipeng</i> |
| 070 | On the Northern-Qi to Flourishing Tang Dynasties' Low-Temperature Multi-Colored Ceramics and the Impacts from Foreign Cultures
<i>Wang Xing</i> | 123 | A Review and Prospect of Museums' Management in Scientific Researches
<i>Zhan Xuelei</i> |